

**ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING AND ITS SOCIO-CULTURAL IMPACT ON URBAN  
SOCIAL LIFE: A STUDY OF KHULNA METROPOLITAN AREA**



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**(A Thesis Paper Submitted to the University Of Dhaka, Bangladesh in partial  
fulfillment for the requirement of the Degree of Master of Philosophy)**

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**4<sup>th</sup> JULY 2022**

## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled “**ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING AND ITS SOCIO-CULTURAL IMPACT ON URBAN SOCIAL LIFE: A STUDY OF KHULNA METROPOLITAN AREA**” submitted to the University of Dhaka, Bangladesh in partial fulfillment for the requirement of the degree of Master of Philosophy is based on my research work carried out under the supervision of **SALMA AKHTER**, Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Dhaka. The material embodied in this thesis is original and has not been submitted in part or in full for any other degree, diploma, or title recognition of any university.

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## **CERTIFICATE**

This is to certify that the thesis entitled “**ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING AND ITS SOCIO-CULTURAL IMPACT ON URBAN SOCIAL LIFE: A STUDY OF KHULNA METROPOLITAN AREA**” is hereby submitted by **SAIMA NAZNIN**, student of Master of Philosophy, Department of Sociology, University of Dhaka in partial fulfillment for the requirements of the degree of Master of Philosophy. It is also certified that according to my knowledge the research work embodied in this thesis is original and carried out by her under my supervision. No part of the work has been submitted for any other degree.

She is permitted to submit the thesis.

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## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENT**

At first, I would like to express my utmost gratitude to almighty Allah for providing me the opportunity to study at this level and also to conduct this research successfully.

Then, I would like to acknowledge gratefulness and indebtedness to my research guide and supervisor, Salma Akhter, Professor, Department of Sociology, University of Dhaka, for whom these few words of acknowledgement would be too little. She taught me the theories and applications of the research. Her intellectual supervision made me highly confident to articulate the desired outcome of the research.

My earnest thanks are due to my husband Md. Shahriar Shourav. With valuable suggestions and moral support, he helped me to improve the quality of my dissertation as well as to complete the research.

I am indebted to the Department of Sociology, University of Dhaka for giving me the opportunity to carry out M.Phil. Study successfully. I have learned a lot from this department and I will remain grateful forever.

I express my gratitude to my family members and well-wishers for their continuing support. I also specially thank to my brother-in-law Sk. Faisal Hossain, my brother F.M Sabbir Hasan, my sister Samia Naznin, my husband MD. Shahariar Shourav, my brother-in-law Sabbir Hussain Shawon and Md. Shahidul Islam.

Finally, I acknowledge the support and cooperation that I received from different individuals and institutions.

Needless to mention, all errors and mistakes made in this paper will be of my sole responsibility.

**SAIMA NAZNIN**

Dated: 04<sup>th</sup> July 2022



**DEDICATED  
TO  
MY PARENTS  
&  
ESPECIALLY MY FATHER-IN-  
LAW**

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## EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

A new society arises when a structural revolution occurs and its repercussions on production, power, and experience. A new culture emerges when this transition modifies everyone equally. Information is the most significant element in determining power in the current capitalist global economy. Whoever has greater knowledge has more authority. The global financial markets and their managerial networks constitute the collective capitalist, the mother of all accumulation. Global financial networks constitute the central nervous system of the information economy. Clearly, cultural conflicts are the power struggles of the information era. The move to new forms as a result of economic upheaval is evident in our everyday lives as a family. This refers to the impact on our social and cultural lives. The globalization of city-regions has contributed to the restructuring of industries and real estate markets and has produced new social cohorts, including highly specialized financial intermediaries and new gentrified neighborhoods characterized by high incomes and a lack of price sensitivity in the construction of housing options. The same has occurred in Bangladesh as a result of technological advancement and its influence on every aspect of society. Now that the transformations of the production process, labor, and capital are evident, the alteration of class relations can also be seen. The rapid obsolescence of skills is due to technological and organizational change. Over numerous decades, agriculture's contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP) has decreased rather steadily, while industry's contribution has increased. Even if earnings are increasing, Bangladesh is still categorized as a middle-income country. In Bangladesh, however, the real poverty rate and the number of people regarded as poor are far higher. The predicted increased productivity of labor in the mostly urban services sector creates powerful incentives for rural-to-urban migration. In recent decades, the social and economic situation of women has improved in part due to women's rising labor force participation rates. The rise of the ready-made garment (RMG) sector has given people a new era. Despite massive rural-urban migration, Bangladesh's urbanization remains modest; in 2011, only 28 percent of the population lived in cities. According to historical estimates, net migration accounted for 63 percent of the 3.5 percent urban population growth rate in the largest metropolitan regions, with natural increase accounting for the remainder. Moreover, slum populations have been growing at double the pace of metropolitan populations. Khulna, Bangladesh's third largest city, is also affected by the technology society and economic upheaval. In Khulna, a new kind of urban culture has developed that is connected to the rest of the globe. As a result of economic reorganization, a new technology-based society has been developing in Khulna, with repercussions for the city's sociocultural life. This research attempts to comprehend the influence of economic restructuring on urban social life. We are aware that the situation is not the same, but there are parallels. Thus, the research on the metropolitan area of Khulna may be applied to another city in Bangladesh and can be compared to other metropolitan areas throughout the globe.



## CHAPTER ONE- INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 INTRODUCTION

Politically and morally, the globe is entering a new age. If the late-twentieth-century political economy has undergone a revolution, it would be beneficial to determine how profound and fundamental the change may be (Harvey, 1990). Due to the physical and social concentration of surplus products, a city has emerged. Since urbanization relies on the mobilization of a surplus product, there is a close relationship between the development of capitalism and urbanization. The politics and effects of capitalism are now one of the most relevant concerns. In a world where consumerism, tourism, cultural, and knowledge-based sectors have become key components of the urban political economy, the quality of urban life and the city itself have become commodities. When discussing the difficulties, we must begin with the facts and fairly shocking realities: urbanization is both a cause and a result of economic growth. The world we inhabit is growing more urban. Urbanization is an irreversible, dynamic process that is intertwined with socioeconomic development, as seen internationally. The majority of urban expansion in the 21st century will occur in Asia. By 2050, over 3.3 billion people, or 63 percent of the world's urban population, will reside on this continent. Bangladesh is no exception; urbanization is accelerating; the annual growth rate in urban areas is more than 2.5 times that of rural areas, which is 4 percent. By 2030, more than 99 million people will live in cities in Bangladesh, according to a 2010 report from the Rural Development and Cooperatives and the LCG Sector, Ministry of Local Government, Bangladesh.

New urbanism is talk of the time where privatization of redistribution may occur. Gathering by withdrawal lies at the core of urbanization under capitalism. Surplus production and uses of democratization is the new modes of urbanization.

While urbanization has contributed to poverty reduction in the past, rising discrepancies in living standards within big cities and the issue of urban poverty in general in both major cities and minor towns are becoming a key policy concern (IMF, October, 2012)

Bangladesh is also a fast-growing country and in Khulna city we can also see the effects of urbanization and economic redevelopment and restructure and here we can see the demonstration of the theory of David Harvey. There are differences among the people from different districts like Narail, Jessore, Bagerhat, Barishal and Satkhira who have come to the city for living permanently. Before the year of 2000 the life pattern of the people was simple but after the year 2000 there has been significant changes. It has occurred for the new urbanism and capitalism. Privatization occurs everywhere and it perfectly effects on the life style of the city's people. Private Job sector open, private Universities, private medical college, Chinese restaurant, beauty parlor etc. have been developed. In Khulna city we can also see the changing attitude, in past where the people lead a traditional life style.

The most important thing is that people mostly involved informal sectors to survive in the city. The main challenge to mitigate bad effects of urban growth lies in lessening the idea of conflict

between urban and rural growth. These are not opposite to each other. Making adequate propositions the economic restructuring will bring about good result.

## 1.2 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

In the changed 21<sup>st</sup> century new economic global view and gradual development in technological elements brought changes to the society. The touch of that global cultural change is responsible to bring changes to senses to social mind as a whole. The impact of those changes is both direct and indirect. Global economic restructuring and changes to trend in trade and business in collaboration with technological changes brought different impacts on society. Bangladesh as a member of global village and an important representative of developing countries also enjoys the global change reality. The impacts of those change reality on Bangladesh is different from other countries. Furthermore, these impacts are not actively same in every locality of Bangladesh. For that reason it is important to analyze the social life of those major localities to understand those impact clearly, so that the elements of social changes of those particular locality can be discovered and those discovery could be used in accordance with those local reality to bring about positive social changes and to make social life more meaningful and thus creating a way to establish collective global society after establishing national collective society with knowledge. Khulna as a divisional city of Bangladesh process different socio-cultural elements in its social body. The pattern, characteristics and impacts and finding out its society's contribution to national economic and cultural management is the main objective of this study.

- a) To find out the inter relationship of global and local culture and its effects on Khulna metropolitan city.
- b) To explore the characteristics of economic and technological changes in Khulna city
- c) To identify the effects of those changes on the society of Khulna Metropolitan area
- d) To examine the long-term effects on urban social life in Khulna city.

## 1.3 HYPOTHESES OF THE STUDY

Due to the cultural differences, the effect of new global economic restructuring and technological development in Bangladeshi society is different from other countries.

## 1.4 IMPORTANCE OF THE STUDY:

The focus of the research is economic redevelopment and restructuring. The economy is the most important aspect of a nation, since all other processes depend on it. Change may have been seen on a structural level, and development is an essential aspect to consider when discussing anything. This implies that, via the other organizations, the economic structure has also undergone structural and developmental changes. Why learn about the economic sector? Seeing the many types of economic structure has piqued my curiosity about economic rehabilitation and restructuring. To address the economic rebuilding and restructuring of Khulna city, the word "urbanization," to which economic structure is most closely tied, is crucial. The urbanization trend is inexorable. The 20th century saw the rise of megacities

(cities with a population of greater than 10 million). This enormous urban population concentration is an important historical development. The number of megacities increased from two to twenty between 1950 and 2005. Furthermore, seventeen of the world's twenty megacities are situated in less developed areas. Epaminondas built ancient Megalopolis in 371-368 B.C. as the capital of the Arcadian coalition in Greece. It was regarded as the epitome of a successful, joyful, and tranquil city. The majority of current megacities (which share the same "name" as the ancient city) as well as metropolitan cities (cities with a population of up to 5 million) do not enjoy a comparable quality of life, as global population growth is increasingly becoming an urban phenomenon in less developed regions. It is paradoxical that many of the once-considered primary benefits of urban living, such as security, better housing conditions, and service supply, are today's major drawbacks, such as crime, slums, and lack of services. Massive migration to megacities fosters environmental degradation and climatic change, resulting in the reduction of agricultural land and the loss of livelihoods dependent on agriculture and animal husbandry. Without sustainable urbanization, it is evident that sustainable development cannot be realized. There are notable tendencies in the megacity. First, growing infrastructure costs need investment from all economic sectors, necessitating public-private partnerships for the development and upkeep of infrastructure. Second, transportation congestion is a significant obstacle. Growth in megacities is increasingly characterized by the formation and expansion of separate centers, or sub cities, as opposed to the expansion of the central business district alone. Thirdly, Asia will account for nearly half of the expansion in megacities. Fourthly, informal Survivalists are particularly sensitive to government policies, political leaders, and law enforcement.

The significance of my research is enhanced because I want to investigate the current state of urbanization in the city of Khulna. To understand how urbanization causes urban poverty and how liberalization affects third-world nations, it is possible that commodification and privatization may improve awareness. Understanding how social life is changed by the research is also useful. This shows how neoliberalism's economic structure may be able to show where redevelopment and restructuring are happening in Khulna, as well as how people's daily lives are changing.

So, we can say that this issue is more important if we want to know how things are in Khulna city.

## **1.5 METHODOLOGY**

To make my research comprehensive I used mixed methodology in this study. The qualitative part assistance us to realize the real situation of the Khulna city for economic restructuring. It allows the theoretical principles to understand the restructuring process of Khulna city. The qualitative portion helps to understand, how the social cultural life pattern may change by the process of economic restructuring. Thus, the study tried to capture these by using both qualitative and quantitative mthods

## **1.6 OPERATIONAL DEFINITIONS AND CONCEPTS**

### **A) URBANIZATION:**

Urbanization is not just a contemporary phenomenon, but also a fast and historic alteration of human social roots, in which largely rural culture is quickly being replaced by predominantly urban culture on a worldwide scale. (Harvey, *Neoliberalism: A Brief History*, 2005). Urbanization refers to the increase of the urban population. Urbanization is intimately associated with modernity, industry, and the social process of rationalization.

### **B) NEO-LIBERALISM:**

The term neoliberalism has two related meanings: the broader meaning of a "new capitalism" and the scientific meaning of a set of policies designed to reestablish capitalist power and usher in a new period of growth (Levy, 2002). David Harvey underlined that neoliberalism must be seen as a dogmatic area to "re-establish the situations for financial accretion and regenerate the specialist of financial influential" (Harvey, 2005:19). The neo-liberal state becomes the primary agent of redistributive policies, reversing whatever upper-to-lower class flow that may have occurred under social democracy (Harvey, 2005:19, p. 160)

### **C) ECONOMY:**

The economy is the driving force of a nation. A nation's economy is involved of the manufacture, delivery, or trade, and consumption of limited products and facilities by various actors in a certain geographical area. Individuals, businesses, and governments may all serve as economic actors. This term may be used in this study to learn about a city's current state. (Harvey, 2005)

### **D) ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT:**

It typically mentions to the continuing, concentrated efforts of representatives and communities to improve the quality of life and financial well-being of a particular region. Alternately, financial expansion is the measureable and qualitative changes in the economy. Such measures may cover numerous domains, such as human capital development, vigorous substructure, local attractiveness, ecological stability, social insertion, health, security, and learning programs, among others. Financial growth is separate from financial expansion. Financial growth is a policy involvement effort with the economic and social comfort of people as its impartial, while financial expansion is a phenomena of marketplace production and an increase in GDP (Harvey, 1990).

### **E) RESTRUCTURING**

Restructuring is a commercial administration term for reorganizing the permitted, ownership, effective, or other administrations of an organization to make it more lucrative or better structured for its current requirements. Other causes of restructuring contain a modification in possession or ownership structure, a separation or a reaction to a crisis or significant change in the firm, such as insolvency, relocation, or acquisition. Corporate restructuring, debt restructuring, and financial restructuring are alternative terms for restructuring.

Financial and legal advisers are often hired by executives participating in a reorganization to aid with transaction specifics and cooperation. It might also be accomplished by a new CEO chosen mainly to make the unpopular and tough choices necessary to survive or move the firm. It often entails bankrolling loans, vending pieces of the firm to investors, and restructuring

or scaling down activities. Restructuring is basically a zero-sum disposed. Planned reorganization reductions monetary damages while also easing pressures between duty and fairness containers to accelerate the settlement of a troubled situation. (Harvey, 2005:19)

Commercial duty of restructuring is the reformation of a company's existing obligations. In general, it is a strategy employed by businesses that are unable to repay their loans. In the process of reorganization, credit obligations are disbursed over a longer period of time with smaller payments. This enables the corporation to satisfy its debt commitments. This procedure certain creditors may decide to switch debt for fairness. It is founded on the premise that restructuring services is a manageable to creativities in an appropriate and clear manner goes a long way towards conserving their viability, which is sometimes endangered by internal and external forces. The goal of this procedure is to help the business sector deal with its problems and get it back on its feet.

#### **F) CITY**

A city is a large and permanent human habitation. Although there is no consensus on how a city differs from a town under the basic definitions of the English language, many cities have administrative, legal, or historical status depending on local legislation. Generally, cities have complicated sanitation, utility, land use, housing, and transportation systems. The concentration of growth substantially promotes contact between individuals and enterprises, to the mutual advantage of both. Typically, a large city or metropolis is surrounded by suburbs and exurbs. Such cities are often linked with metropolitan and urban regions, resulting in a large number of business commuters who go to urban centers for jobs. Once a city reaches another city, this area might be classified as a conurbation or megalopolis. (Castells, 2000)

#### **G) SOCIAL LIFE:**

Usually social life means the people who exist in the society, their life pattern. In this study the term may uses to know about the effects on societal people for economic restructuring.

### **1.7 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY**

- a) The study continued during the Covid period, thus accessing informants for face to face interviews were difficult
- b) Some respondents were reluctant to give the information about their personal life, mainly women.

## CHAPTER TWO: REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK

### 2.1 REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Politically and ethically world turns into a new era as argued by **David Harvey**. In the changed 21<sup>st</sup> century new economic global view and gradual development in technological elements brought changes to the society. The touch of that global cultural change is responsible to bring changes to senses to social mind as a whole. The impact of those changes is both direct and indirect. Global economic restructuring and changes to trend in trade and business in collaboration with technological changes brought different impacts on society. Bangladesh as a member of global village and an important representative of developing countries also enjoys the global change reality. The impacts of those change on Bangladesh is different from other countries. City has been arisen through geographical and social concentration of surplus product. Post modernism concept in line with urbanization.

#### **Post modernism concept in line with urbanization**

Urbanization depends on the mobilization of an excess invention, we can see a close relationship between the expansion of capitalism and urbanization. The policies and belongings of capitalism are now one of the most relevant concerns. Consumerism, tourism, and cultural and knowledge-based enterprises have become key facets of the urban political economy. The quality of urban life and the city itself have both become commodities. When discussing the difficulties, we must begin with the facts and fairly shocking realities: urbanization is both a reason and a result of economic development. The world we inhabit is growing more urban. Urbanization is an irreversible, dynamic process that is intertwined with socioeconomic development, as seen internationally. The majority of urban expansion in the 21st century will occur in Asia. By 2050, over 3.3 billion people, or 63 percent of the world's urban population, will reside on this continent. Bangladesh is no exception; urbanization is accelerating; the yearly growing rate in urban zones is more than 2.5 times that of rural areas, which is 4 percent. By 2030, over 99 million people will reside in urban areas of Bangladesh. (BBS data:2010)

David Harvey's neoliberal theory asserts that in the postmodern world, the altered position of economic aspects and cultural changes in society have a significant impact on total societal development. Therefore, a good understanding of the advent of postmodernism must address the nature of modernization. Only then can it be decided if postmodernism is a separate phase of a steady process of modernization or if it is a sign of or a precursor to a major change in the nature of modernity. (Harvey, 1978)

#### **Modernization - Westernization**

Another important macro feature of expansion is the modernization and westernization initiatives. Throughout the developing world in the 1960s, modernization was given a significant push. So-called "traditional" institutions were seen as impeding societal development. Replicating western institutions and attitudes became a method for social

growth since the West was seen as "modern." "Westernization refers to a cultural feature that also encompasses lifestyle. It was a phenomenon that included cuisine, attire, music, and behavior. A portion of the population aspired to imitate the cultural practices of Western nations, which were seen as the Cultural Vanguard (a person or work that is experimental, radical or unorthodox with respect to art, culture and society). Westernization is still occurring in the nation, despite the fact that modernization has been criticized due to the ineffectiveness of copied institutions.

In contemporary culture, several notions of time are combined. In a society where development seems to be the dominant force, cyclical and repeated actions (anything from daily breakfast and going to work to seasonal rituals linking holidays, birthdays, vacations, etc.) give a feeling of stability. When depression, recession, conflict, or societal disturbances impede our perception of progress, we may find comfort in the notion of cyclical time as a natural phenomenon to which we must adjust. Diverse nations' strategy papers aim for steady development, economic equality, and sensitivity in social life towards many crucial factors.

For this reason, the Bangladesh Poverty Reduction Strategy Paper has the same information. It was stated that the urbanization policy would include longitudinal, financial, social, cultural, visual, and ecological features of urban life with the goal of accomplishing a municipal society free of malnutrition and poverty with plenty access to education, health, shelter, and basic facilities as well as a safe and livable atmosphere at home and at work and It will be a safe society that is considerate for women, children, and the elderly people (IMF, October,2012)

The family is the smallest social unit. Every influence of societal change results in modifications to the family's characteristics. These are derived from the fundamental functional activities of the family and the person.

Individuals are considered as intentional actors engaged in undertakings that consume time and space via movement. Individual life story can be mark out as life tracks in period and universe, beginning with daily routines of movement and spreading to nomadic actions across stages of life span (for instance, youth in the country, professional training in the large city, marriage and movement to the suburbs, and retirement in the country) (Harvey, 1990)

In democratic and neoliberal states, the impact of technological development on the capacity of competition to drive the search for new goods, manufacturing processes, and organizational structures has intensified conflict and contradiction. These changes in urban functioning have had a substantial effect on both international economic activity and urban structure. The metropolitan social and economic order has been reconstructed by finance and specialized service sectors, which have centralized control over large resources. Consequently, a new form of city has emerged. It is a worldwide metropolis. (Sassen, 2007)

### **Globalization vs. Local Values**

Many individuals see the globalization is manufacture and spreading of goods and services as a positive expansion since it gives them access to products they would not otherwise have. However, others are worried that the effects of globalization pose a danger to the viability of

locally produced goods and the people who make them. For instance, the sudden availability of foreign foods in a market, typically at lower rates, might displace local farmers who have historically supported themselves by cultivating small plots of family-owned land and selling their products locally. Obviously, globalization affects more than just the availability of foreign-made consumer goods and the disruption of domestic businesses. It is also expanding the international exchange of cultural products and services, such as films, music, and books. The rise of commerce in cultural products increases all civilizations' exposure to other cultures. In addition, exposure to foreign cultural commodities usually results in modifications to local cultures, values, and customs. Although there is no unanimity about the effects of globalization on national cultures, many think that exposure to foreign culture might erode a person's cultural identity. (I.Khan, 2013)

Urbanization is now recognized as a country's growth and development engine. The correlation between urbanization and GDP is positive. In many emerging nations, like Bangladesh, the inner-city sector contributes much more to the GDP than the rural sector. Historically, agriculture's contribution to the nation's gross domestic product (GDP) ranged from 50 to 60 percent, but it now accounts for just 16 percent. Bangladesh's urban sector's contribution to the nation's gross domestic product (GDP) is rising annually and presently accounts for around 65 percent. Urbanization also has a significant impact on the country's sociocultural and political growth. Since liberation, the normal development rate in Bangladesh has been 5% (World Bank, 2012), and the metropolitan populace has crumpled from 15% in 1974 to 28.4% in 2011. (Population Census-2011). The rapid rate of urbanization in Dhaka City produces a number of issues that impede the fundamental rights of the residents. (I.Khan, 2013)

### **Economic Restructuring**

One of the most relevant topics of this thesis is economic restructuring. The postindustrial society have some structures as like it's have an intermediate service sector within the commercial multipart. New longitudinal separations of manufacture, deregulation and privatization movements happening since 1980s. Corporate office sector is one of the important segments of this economic restructuring where the growth of hierarchical labor force concept have been emerged. Cultural hegemony inner city another important features of economic restructuring. The high-rise office tower as the ultimate appearance of commercial requirements and modernism. The concept of new middle class has been emerged in postindustrial society. All this thing interconnected with cultural, political standards, behaviors and lifestyles.

Restructuring of the urban economy, engagement, social class, and space defined variously as post industrialism or post-Fordism took place over a period, from early 1960s to the first years of the 1990s. 'New Economy', a 'knowledge-based economy' various concept has arisen. Privatization movements started of the 1980s. Industrialization process and emergence of big cities cannot be separated with each other. These united powers transform existing social limitations. Comparison of rural and urban life is the important theoretical



method of urban studies. **Louis Wirth (1938) and Georg Simmel (1903)** take place at this stage.

In **Wirth's article entitled 'Urbanization as a Way of Life'** city is well-defined by the variables of immensity, population density and heterogeneity. **Simmel**, emphasizes on the possessions of social and cultural significances of modernity on individuals in his article authorized '**Metropolitan and Mental Life**'.

With the concept of economic restructuring and capitalism **Castells** underlines the relationship between the place and social procedures. He described city place as an entrance of social building and it's composed of political, economic and ideological levels and another indicator of capitalist social structure (**Sengül: 2001**).

**According to Lefebvre (1996: 32-34)**, social group and power relationships are interconnected. Place is a social product and in capitalist society place produced various concept. City means re-production of place and social relationships. Daily usage of place can re-produced capitalist social relationships. Explanation of capital crisis and control of capitalist relationships are the important concept of economic restructuring.

**Harvey** tries to understand urbanization process by putting it into the capital accumulation process. From this point of view, urban process means formation of organization for manufacture, movement, conversation and consumption (**Martin; 1982**).

**Harvey (1985)** clarifying urbanization process as a result of capital accumulation, which seems due to capitalist investment. Constructed industrial investment, urban space and capital investment in science and technology and social expenditures are the important factors for re-production of labor. (**Aslanođlu; 1998, 65- 67**). Capital urbanization, re-production of labor and explanation of urban process cycling are the approach of economic restructuring.

Neo-liberalism has become the leading development example. **Jessop (2002: 467)** explains that "neo-liberalism endorses market-led economic and restructuring. Privatization, and liberalization promotes free competition, decreases character of law and state, and promotes market substitutions in society. Internalization concept another relevant term with economic restructuring and it rises consumer choice. Post-industrial society make a new era of knowledge based economy. Also here comes the concept of information society which is correlated with economic restructuring. (**Jessop: 2002: 467-468**).

With economic revolution, intellectual and religious revolution is another important terms to understand the economic restructuring. The offspring of the new form of economy, which arisen and then rapidly executed himself the overthrow of its world-the capitalist economy (**Marx, 2012**), -Marx wrote. Here creates capitalist awareness. Political actions, religious, intelligent -everything is moving mask, which hides the true appearance, the one and only - the face of capital

According to Weber, the spirit of capitalism is more important to understand the economic restructuring and capitalism. Capitalism without this spirit, according to M. Weber, existed in China, India, Babylon, in antique times and the mid ages, but it required the typical philosophy **(Weber, 1990)**.

According to Buzgalin and Kolganov, the main imperious of the new economic attitude should be the urgency of the human dimension of the economy **(Buzgalin and Kulganov, 2013)**

## **2.2 THEORITICAL FRAMEWORK**

### **2.2.1 URBANIZATION**

#### **Causes of Urbanization**

In a normal scene we know that, Urbanization is a process where populations move from rural to urban area. Urbanization appears that cities and towns have better facilities in monetary, political, and community sector equated to the rural areas.

Generally people are opportunity seeker and that's why the tendency of moving closer to towns and cities to obtain services social and economic as well as welfares. These contain social and economic compensations such as better education, health care, sanitation, housing, business opportunities, and transportation. (Giddens's, A. (2006) Sociology. Malden: polity.)

Most of people move to cities and towns because they think that the view of rural areas as places with hardship and backward/primitive lifestyle. People (towns and cities) the instant outcome is urbanization.

#### **Industrialization**

Industrialization itself a trend which representing a change from the old agricultural economics to non-agricultural economy, which generates a rationalized society. For the improvement of employment scope people have been move from rural to urban areas. Industrialization has amplified engagement opportunities by generous people the chance to work in modern sectors in job that helps to stimulation economic developments.

#### **Commercialization**

Commerce and trade contribute significantly to urbanization. In the contemporary period, the distribution of products and services and commercial transactions have become more dependent on marketing organizations and exchange mechanisms, which have greatly contributed to the expansion of urban areas. Commercialization and trade contribute to the widespread belief that towns and cities provide more possibilities and returns than rural locations.

#### **Social welfares and services**

Many social welfares credited to cities life as like, well educational services, well living standards, and healthy sanitation and housing, well health care, enhanced recreation services, and better social life. Day by day people are prompted to migrate into cities and towns to obtain social welfares and facilities which are unreachable in the rural areas.( Giddens's, A. (2006) Sociology. Malden: polity.)

#### 4. Occupational opportunities

The high chances of job and various earning sources are the main determiner to draw people from rural to pursue well livelihood. Uncountable employment chances and well-paying jobs are the important indicators of urbanization. Amenities and trades make advanced value-added jobs, and this indications to additional occupational chances.

#### Modernization and variations in the mode of living

One of the most important indicator of urbanization is modernization. We know that urban areas more technology base with highly communication, infrastructure, medical facilities, dressing code, enlightenment, liberalization, and other social availability. Most of the people believe that they can lead a happy life in cities.

#### Rural urban revolution

As rural regions convert into metropolises as a result of the detection of raw materials, the exploitation of natural resources, or agricultural operations, cities begin to emerge. The rise in economic growth's productivity and job prospects with more value-added

This necessitates the improvement of infrastructure, educational institutions, health care facilities, transference systems, and the construction of economic institutions, governance, and housing. As a result, rural towns begin to absorb metropolitan culture, which continues to enlarge as more people migrate to urban areas in mission of a well life.

### **Effects of Urbanization**

#### **1. Positive effects of urbanization**

Urbanization has a number of good consequences, provided it occurs within acceptable limitations. Therefore, some of the good benefits of urbanization include the establishment of economic possibilities; technical and infrastructure improvements; enhanced transportation and communication; superior educational and medical facilities; and an increase in living standards. Extensive urbanization has mostly negative impacts.

#### **2. Housing complications**

Urbanization brings people to cities and towns, increasing the population density in urban areas. The housing shortage persists as long as the number of people living in metropolitan areas continues to rise. Due to inadequate expansion area for housing and public amenities,

poverty, unemployment, and the high cost of construction materials, only a few people can afford to build.

### **3. Overfilling**

Overcrowding occurs when a large number of people reside in a confined area. As more individuals and immigrants migrate to cities and towns in pursuit of a better life, urban overpopulation is a factor that worsens day by day. Most individuals from rural or underdeveloped regions prefer to relocate to the city, which often causes congestion within a small area.

### **4. Unemployment**

The issue of unemployment is widespread in metropolitan areas, and it is especially prevalent among the educated. More than half of the world's jobless youngsters reside in urban areas. Despite the high wages in metropolitan areas, the high cost of living makes the incomes seem pitifully low. The major source of urban unemployment is the rising migration of individuals from rural to urban regions. (Harvey, 2003)

### **5. Construction of slums**

The expense of living in cities is excessive. When this is paired with random and unanticipated population increases and unemployment, slums and squatters proliferate. The expansion of slums and squatters in urban areas is worsened by rapid industrialization, a shortage of developed land for housing, a massive migration of rural immigrants to the city in search of a better life, and escalating land costs that are out of reach for the urban poor.

### **6. Concerns with water and sanitation**

In most metropolitan areas, insufficient sewage facilities are frequent due to overcrowding and a rising pace of fast population growth. Municipalities and local governments confront a severe resource security challenge in the administration of sewage treatment plants. As a consequence, sanitation deteriorates, and sewage runs disorderly before being drained into nearby streams, rivers, lakes, or oceans. Communicable illnesses, including typhoid, dysentery, plague, and diarrhea, spread rapidly, causing agony and even death. Overpopulation also significantly contributes to water shortages.

### **7. Poor health and disease transmission**

In metropolitan regions, social, economic, and living circumstances impede access to and usage of public health care services. Poor sanitation and inadequate water supply in slum regions render slum people prone to infectious illnesses. Numerous health issues, including allergies, asthma, infertility, food poisoning, cancer, and even early death, are caused by environmental issues.

## **8. Traffic gridlock**

When more people relocate to cities and towns, the transportation system presents one of the greatest obstacles. More people results in a rise in the number of automobiles, which causes traffic congestion and vehicular pollution. Numerous individuals in metropolitan regions travel to work, resulting in a major traffic situation. Also, when cities expand in size, people will relocate to shops and access other social needs/wants, which often causes traffic congestion and obstruction.

## **9. Urban crime**

Inadequate resources, overpopulation, unemployment, poverty, and a lack of social services and education often contribute to a variety of social issues, such as violence, drug misuse, and crime. According to reports, murder, rape, abduction, rioting, assault, theft, robbery, and hijacking are more prevalent in metropolitan areas. In locations of rapid urbanization, poverty-related crimes are at their peak. Typically, these acts of urban crime disrupt the calm and peacefulness of metropolises and municipalities. (Harvey, 2003)

## **Explanations of Urbanization**

### **1. Construction of maintainable and ecologically approachable metropolises**

In light of the fact that people should not live in dangerous and polluting regions, governments should enact regulations and offer ecologically sound cities and smart development strategies. The goal is to construct maintainable metropolises that promote better ecological circumstances and nontoxic breathing conditions for all urban inhabitants. Governments must promote the maintainable usage of urban capitals and sustenance an expensive founded on a maintainable atmosphere, counting funds in lime substructure, supportable productions, reprocessing and ecological movements, pollution supervision, renewable dynamism, lime community transport, and water reprocessing and repossession. (Harvey, 2003)

### **2. Delivery of vital facilities**

Urban investors must assurance that entirely urban inhabitants have access to critical communal facilities, such as schooling, healthiness, hygiene, fresh water, technology, and food. The goal is to develop and execute job possibilities and prosperity formation activities thus the people may make a livelihood and salary for the upkeep of the facilities. The government provides supports to reduce the cost of fundamental healthcare, fundamental education, liveliness, schooling, public transport, communication networks, and technology.

### **3. Formation of more employments**

In order to mitigate the harmful consequences of growing urbanization although preserving usual ecologies, private investment must be stimulated in order to exploit regular properties and provide additional employment chances. Vacation industry and maintainable utilization of

natural properties may provide additional employment opportunities for urban inhabitants. Subsidies and other incentives could also be used to get foreign and private money to invest in projects that are good for the environment and create jobs.

#### **4. Population regulator**

Urban stakeholders should deliver marketing and analysis for operative medicinal health clinics and family preparation in order to lower population growth rates. In order to prevent illness and population increase, medicinal health clinics specifying in family preparation alternatives obligation be complete available crossways the whole metropolitan region.

### 2.2.2 GLOBALIZATION

Globalization is the interaction and integration of people, businesses, and governments throughout the globe. Globalization is the growing interconnectedness of the global frugalities, philosophies, and populations, as a consequence of cross-border trade in goods and facilities, knowledge, and actions of wealth, persons, and evidence. Year by year nations take recognized economic arrangements to indorse these immigrations. This accommodating contracts affected contemporary daily life.

The phrase "globalize" refers to the creation of a transnational network of economic systems. One of the first documented uses of the phrase as a noun was in a 1930 article titled Towards a New Education, where it represented an integrated perspective on the human experience in education. In its economic meaning, the word 'globalization' has been used since at least 1981, and in other contexts since at least 1944. Globalization is the expansion of social interactions over world-space, defining that world-space in terms of the historically varying ways in which it has been practiced and socially comprehended as world-time has evolved. (Harvey, 2003)

Modern globalization has developed fast since the 1980s due to the rise of capitalism and neoliberal ideas.

The major assumptions derived from the idea of globalization may be condensed into three basic elements. In any civilization, cultural considerations are the primary influence. Second, it is unnecessary to utilize the nation-state by way of the part of examination in the present worldwide context, since global infrastructures and intercontinental links make this grouping less effective. Technical advancements become more standardized, extra communal subdivisions will be capable to engage with other clusters throughout the globe. This circumstance will include the leading and subordinate factions of every country.

All globalization ideas have been divided into the following eight types: liberalism, political practicality, Marxism, constructivism, postmodernism, women's movement, transformationalism, and extensiveness. All of them has numerous variants.

Globalization involves the dissemination of thoughts, performs, and technology and it is also universalism. It is neither modernization nor westernization alone. Certainly, it goes much beyond market liberalization. Five vectors impact the evolution of human society as a result of the globalization of society. Locally, regionally, and globally, globalization interacts with society via the following vectors: the economic vector, the military vector, and the political vector.

Globalization may be connected to the local, national, and regional levels. On the one hand, it links local and/or national social and economic ties and networks, while on the additional pointer, it links communal and financial relationships and networks that have solidified on a larger scale, such as regional and global contacts. The religious vector and the cultural vector are vectors.

### 2.2.3 MODERANIZATION

Modernization theory is a theory used to describe the modernization process a country undergoes as it changes from a traditional to a contemporary civilization.

The theory of modernization is used to describe the modernization process inside societies. Modernization is a transitional paradigm from a "pre-modern" or "traditional" civilization to a "modern" one. The modernization paradigm was created by Harvard sociologist Talcott Parsons (1902–1979) based on the theories of German sociologist Max Weber (1864–1920). The idea examines the internal determinants of a country and assumes that, with aid, "traditional" countries may be brought to the same level of development as more industrialized nations. In the 1950s and 1960s, modernization theory was the dominant paradigm in the social sciences, but it has since fallen into profound obscurity. After 1991, it made a resurgence, yet it remains a divisive design. (Castells, 1998)

Despite exposure to capitalism, many nations in Africa, Asia, and Latin America had failed to grow and remained destitute by the conclusion of World War II. The leaders of the western industrialized nations, notably the United States, were concerned that communism might expand to a number of these nations, thereby damaging American corporate interests overseas and weakening U.S. influence.

In this framework, the modernization theory was created in the late 1940s in an effort to propose a non-communist solution to poverty in the developing countries. Its objective was to propagate an industrialized, capitalist model of development through promoting Western, democratic principles.

There are two primary components to modernization theory: (1) its explanation for why undeveloped nations exist, and (2) its recommended remedy for underdevelopment.

Modernization theory analyzed the underdevelopment of nations in Asia, Africa, and Latin America largely in terms of cultural "impediments to development"; other modernization theorists were more concerned with economic barriers to development.

"Industrial society is a modern society." To modernize a civilization is to industrialize it first. Historically, the advent of industrial civilization has been intrinsically linked to the rise of modern society. All the characteristics of modernity may be traced back to the series of transformations that, less than two centuries ago, gave rise to the industrial kind of society. This shows that the phrases industrialism and industrial society refer to much more than the economic and technical elements that comprise its foundation. Industrialism comprises major economic, social, political, and cultural transformations. Societies become modern by enduring the profound transition of industrialization.

Modernization is an ongoing and endless process. Historically, the duration of modernization must be measured in centuries, but there are instances of fast modernization. Modernization is not a once-and-for-all accomplishment in any scenario. There seems to be an inherent dynamic element in contemporary civilizations that prevents them from settling or reaching equilibrium. Their growth is usually erratic and uneven. There are always "backward" areas and "peripheral" groups, regardless of the degree of development. This is an ongoing source of tension and conflict in contemporary civilizations. This situation is not limited to the internal growth of specific nations. It may be seen on a worldwide scale as modernity spreads from its initial Western foundation to include the whole planet. The existence of unequally developed countries brings a basic element of instability into the international system of states.

Modernization is a gradual process that is not only unavoidable but also beneficial in the long term. According to Coleman, modernized political systems are more equipped than traditional political systems to manage the functions of national identity, legitimacy, penetration, participation, and distribution. Modernization is an extended procedure. It is evolutionary, not radical. It takes years, or possibly eras, to finish, and its influence determination not be noticed until much later. All of these assumptions stem from the European and American theories of evolution.

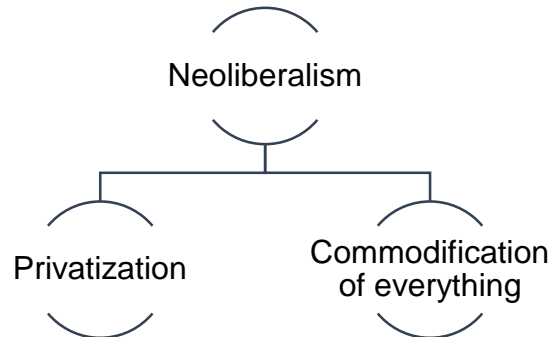
Modernization is a methodical procedure. Modernization is a transformational progression. Intended for a civilization to transition towards modernism, its conventional constructions and ideals essential be completely replaced with a usual of modern morals. Modernization is an instant procedure as a result of its methodical and transformational character, which introduces change into the social structure.

#### 2.2.4 NEOLIBERALISM THEORY

We found, in accordance with neoliberal theory, that in the postmodern world, the altered position of economic aspects and cultural changes in society have a significant impact on general social changes. In 1972, there was a tidal shift in both cultural and political-economic processes. The tectonic shift is linked to the rise of new dominating ways of seeing space and time.

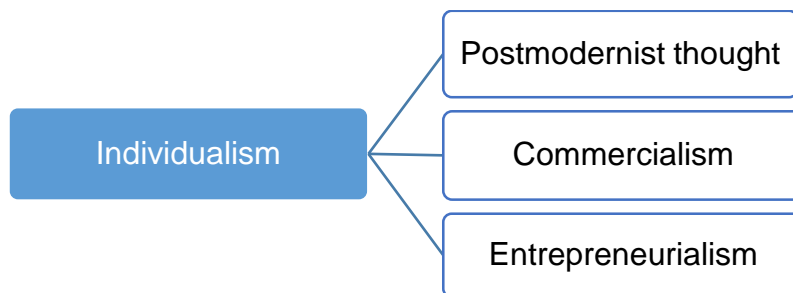


David Harvey is the most influential neoliberalism-focused researcher. Harvey describes how space and time are interconnected. After the industrial era, society transitioned to a Fordist economy, and when a shift occurred, a new notion known as Post-Fordism emerged. If somewhere in society has changed, it has had an influence on culture.



Therefore, a good understanding of the advent of postmodernism must address the nature of modernization. Only then will you be able to determine if postmodernism is a distinct phase of an unchanging modernization process or whether it represents or foreshadows a dramatic change in the nature of modernity (Harvey, 1978)

When we comprehend the concept of postmodernism, we can readily comprehend the term neoliberalism.

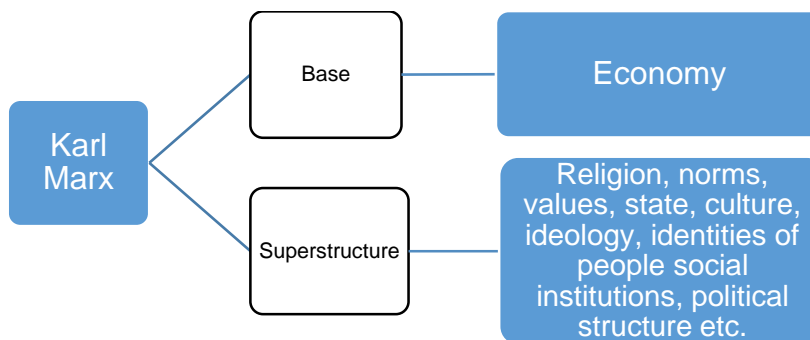


BY Daniel Bell

### 2.2.5 ECONOMIC THEORY

Economics is the study of the manufacture, delivery, and consumption of supplies and services. It examines how people, corporations, governments, and countries allocate resources to meet their goals and requirements, with the goal of determining how these entities should organize and coordinate their activities for optimal production.

According to Karl Marx, there are two sides to our society. One is the foundation, while the other is the superstructure. The economy is the foundation, and everything else, including norms, religion, education, etc., is a superstructure. The economy, or foundation, is the determinant of all superstructure.



There are also economic schools of thought. The two most widespread are monetarist and Keynesian. Monetarists consider free markets to be the optimal method for allocating resources and claim that stable monetary policy is the most effective method for managing the economy. In contrast, the Keynesian perspective holds that markets seldom allocate resources efficiently on their own and promotes an aggressive government's fiscal policy to handle irrational market fluctuations and recessions.

Economic theories attempt to explain economic phenomena, analyze why and how the economy operates, and provide the optimal solution—how to influence or solve the phenomenon. They are a complete set of economic assumptions, hypotheses, definitions, and directions for how to handle a given economic issue. In general, economic theory approaches may be categorized as either positive or normative.

All economic theories are used to explain certain conditions or issues in the economy of their models. These models of economic systems attempt to describe and resolve the issue using methodologies characteristic of economic theory (Keynesian theory subdues stimulates the economy through government money).

There are several techniques, schools, and concepts that interact in numerous ways and often contradict one another. Economics is not a precise science, and its development, evolution, and theory vary with time. It is a matter of access (much like politics or philosophy), and there will never be a single perfect and genuine economic theory.

#### Key economic concepts

- Classical economic theory-around 1950s;
- Keynesian theory-from 1936 to 1980s;
- Monetarism-circa late 1950s;
- New Classical theory-from circa 1970s to present

Typical economic theory emphasizes on measurable economic models that incorporate a number of different ideas. The standard assumption in theory is *ceteris paribus*, which entails maintaining other explanatory variables constant, save the one under investigation. The goal of producing theories is to identify ones that are at minimum as modest in footings of material needs, more accurate in relations of guesses, and more creative in terms of making new exploration than former philosophies. Despite the fact that neoclassical economic theory is the mainstream and orthodox theoretical and organizational outline, economic theory may

also take the figure of substitute schools of assumption, such as unorthodox economic models.

Supply and demand, marginalization, rational choice theory, opportunity cost, budget constraints, utility, and firm theory are all important concepts in microeconomics. As the linkages between aggregate variables seemed to evolve over time, macroeconomists, especially new Keynesians, recast their models using micro foundations.

According to monetary theory, the amount theory of cash forecasts that surges in the development frequency of the money supply will upsurge inflation, and rational expectations are assumed to influence inflation. Mostly development economics we can see the slower growth in rich countries which is normally expected as a result of fading peripheral earnings on investment and capital; the Four Asian Tigers are an example of this. Occasionally, economic hypotheses are qualitative and not quantitative.

In explanations of monetary perspective, two-dimensional charts are often used to depict hypothetical links. At a greater level of generalization, Paul Samuelson's 1947 book "Foundations of Economic Analysis" used calculated methods other than charts to understand the theory, especially in terms of maximizing the behavioral interactions of agents attaining equilibrium. The emphasis of the book was on operationally significant propositions in economics, which are formulas that actual facts may potentially disprove.

## 2.2.6 SOCIOCULTURAL THEORY

Emerging within psychology, sociocultural theory examines the significant contributions society makes to individual development. This idea emphasizes the link between growing individuals and their surrounding culture. In addition, sociocultural theory indicates that human learning is a Lev Vygotsky, a pioneering psychologist, felt that parents, caregivers, peers, and the larger society were responsible for the development of higher-order functions.

According to Vygotsky, social interaction is the foundation of learning. The knowledge is subsequently integrated on an individual level. Vygotsky was a contemporary of Freud, Skinner, and Piaget, but his untimely death at age 37 and the repression of his work in Stalinist Russia relegated him to relative obscurity until quite recently. As his work became more extensively disseminated, the influence of his views in fields such as child development, cognitive psychology, and education grew. (Baltimore, n.d.)

Sociocultural theory focuses not just on how adults and peers affect individual learning but also on how cultural ideas and attitudes influence how education and learning occur.

According to Vygotsky, children's brains are born with fundamental biological restrictions. However, each culture gives what he termed "tools of intellectual adaptation." These skills enable youngsters to use their fundamental brain capacities in a manner that is culturally appropriate. For instance, one culture may prioritize memory tactics such as note-taking, but other cultures may employ tools such as reminders or rote memorization. The zone of proximal development is a crucial notion in sociocultural theory.

According to Vygotsky, the zone of proximal development is "the gap between the actual level of development as judged by autonomous issue solving and the prospective level of growth as indicated by problem solving under adult direction or in cooperation with more competent peers." It encompasses all the information and abilities that a person cannot yet comprehend or accomplish independently but is capable of acquiring with instruction. Children are able to expand this zone of proximal development when they are permitted to expand their abilities and knowledge, often by seeing someone who is somewhat more advanced than they are. (Baltimore, n.d.)

### 2.2.7 RESTRUCTURING THEORY

**Restructuring** is the commercial administration term for the act of rearranging the legal, proprietorship, active, or other constructions of a company for the resolution of creation it more lucrative, or better planned for its current needs. Other motives for reform contain a modification of proprietorship or possession arrangement, separation, or a reply to a emergency or key modification in the commercial such as insolvency, relocation, or takeover. Restructuring may also be described as commercial rearrangement, responsibility reordering and monetary restructuring. (Harvey, The crisis of neoliberalism, 2005) We know that restructuring is a zero-sum game. Restructuring decreases financial losses, reducing tensions between obligation and justice holders to facilitate a quick determination of a concerned situation.

Restructuring is one kind of commercial act which removing financial harm and improving the business. A company rearranges its processes or construction by cutting costs, such as workforce, or dipping its size through the sale of resources. (Harvey, The crisis of neoliberalism, 2005). In Sociology we use the term restructuring in various aspect. When the society going on a new dimension and compare to past situation the term restructuring term used. Where we can understand the real condition of a new things bring with new dimension, new thoughts, new challenges, and new realization of over all the society and also here creates new risk base society and also comes the concept of come out from the new born problems.

## CHAPTER THREE-METHODOLOGY

Varieties of research methods are available and utilized by the social scientists. Every method has its own special strengths and weakness and certain are more appropriately status by same methods than by others. (Babbie, 1986:160)

### 3.1 METHODOLOGY

Methodology is one of the most crucial aspects of any kind of study. It refers to the method of doing the study. The methodology also facilitates a quick assessment of the whole process output. In addition, it included essential chronological milestones for completing the subject effectively.

Methodology is always a compromise between alternatives and is usually dictated by the availability of appropriate resources and time. It is very essential since it describes how the research was done. A suitable methodology is always essential for every report, as it facilitates the organization of experience, observations, exams, data and information analysis, and their logical presentation in order to achieve the report's final aims and purpose.

In social science, there are two sorts of research methodologies: qualitative and quantitative research.

The quantitative perspective is regarded as "realist" or "positivist," while qualitative research is seen as "subjectivist."

The majority of qualitative research is exploratory in nature. It is used to comprehend fundamental causes, viewpoints, and motives. The objective of qualitative research is to get an in-depth knowledge of human behavior and the factors that regulate it.

Unstructured or semi-structured procedures are often used to acquire qualitative data. Focus groups, individual interviews, and participatory observation are typical procedures. In qualitative research, sample sizes are often modest. Observation is used for data acquisition. Observation is the act of documenting the behavior of individuals. Case studies are a common qualitative research tool.

Quantitative research is used to measure attitudes, opinions, actions, and other specific factors in order to generalize the findings of a broad sample group. Quantitative research use quantifiable data to develop facts and identify trends. Mainly to collect quantitative data include online surveys, paper surveys, mobile surveys, kiosk surveys, face-to-face interviews, longitudinal studies, website interceptors, online polls, and methodical explanations. The purpose of quantitative research is to generate and apply mathematical models, hypotheses, and theories. Quantitative research may collect vast quantities of data that are readily sorted and multiplied for analytical reports. Probability sampling, questionnaires, rating scales, and censuses are the most popular types of quantitative research.

Deductive process is used in quantitative research. Quantitative research is more objective and we can get observed effects for the statement. It is number based. It is less in-depth but

more breadth of information. In quantitative research here is fixed response options. Statistical tests are used for analysis. Quantitative research largely depends on the measurement or instrument. Quantitative research is mostly predictable.

The study made use of combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. The study was conducted in Khulna metropolitan area. The proposed research is a descriptive type of study. Purposive sampling techniques is used for determining the sample size. However, questionnaire for quantitative and FGD, case study are also used as qualitative techniques of data collection.

### **3.2 SELECTION OF THE STUDY AREA AND SAMPLE SIZE**

The study area is Khulna metropolitan of Bangladesh, Khalishpur, Sonadanga, Sadar Thana, Doulatpur, Khanjahan Ali are the sample area within the city.

### **3.3 SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLING**

Data is going to be collected from those 5 Thana. Purposive sampling method will be used for the proposal research. 200 respondents are included in the study samples.

### **3.4 DATA TYPE AND SOURCE**

Primarily, the research relied on primary data. However, secondary data was employed to explain and fulfill study aims. The information gathered from primary and secondary sources was qualitative and quantitative in character. Respondents of the field survey were the source of primary data.

Document analysis provided the secondary data. We gathered secondary data from journals, books, research papers, websites, and other relevant publications.

### **3.5 TECHNIQUE OF DATA COLLECTION**

Both primary and secondary data is going to be used. The qualitative and quantitative data on demography, occupation, income, literacy, coping strategies and other information from primary sources are collected through close-ended questionnaire survey, FGD, observation, case study, in-depth interview. Data from secondary sources was collected through document analyses.

### **3.6 FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION**

The focus group discussion technique are used to understand the different aspects of people's coping strategies and verify the information provided by other respondents. A list of topics was used for discussion so that more information can be picked up. A total of 2 FGD sessions were held separately at Khalishpur and Sadar Thana. The session spots were selected as per convenience of the FGD members. 10 members for the FGDs were selected purposively. They included 04 members from each area. 2 persons were selected from the respondents

who were the part in the questionnaire-based interview and the other 6 members were from the local area from different social background.

### **3.7 CASE STUDY**

In this thesis, case study were taken because for gaining a deep insight and scrutinizing the facts behind the coping strategies such as their types and differences, related factors, changes in those strategies. The respondents were categorized by different aspects. 4 case studies were carried out with the above categories. Among them 2 case studies were from lower income group who live in slum area. Another 2 case studies were from middle income group and another 2 case studies were from higher income group. Where we can see the differences of the changes due to the urbanization more easily.

### **3.8 IN DEPTH INTERVIEW**

Depth interview held out using open ended questionnaires. Attempts are taken to know the answers of how and why of some issues. For example, why class difference is more in Khulna city? Reason of the difference and how the city people come out with the differences?

### **3.9 OBSERVATION**

Observation method was used for analyzing the data and understand the situation. This helped to compare the validity and reliability of data gathered from other source and techniques.

### **3.10 TECHNIQUE OF ANALYSES**

Different common information such as age, gender, occupation, literacy, household members, income etc. gathered through quantitative data which will be presented in graphical forms. Data collected through observation, FGD and case study will be analyzed through logical reasoning of the respondent's view.

### **3.11 SAMPLING PROCEDURE**

Sampling is the process of selecting a subset of observation from among many possible observations for the purpose of drawing conditions above the larges set of possible observation. Since sample is an essential part of all scientific procedure, the key principle in sample is representativeness. The purpose of scientific sampling is to select a few who can be taken to represent the many (Babbie, 1986:160, p. 160).

In this study, 200 respondents were selected to collect information about the research. They have been selected from purposive sampling procedure. In Khulna city 5 most important areas which is in metropolitan areas were selected. A household of that area was selected as observations unit of study. The people of those household were respondents of this study.

### 3.12 INSTRUMENT OF DATA COLLECTION

Every research method has its own instrument of data collections. In this study the method of interview-based survey can be used for descriptive and explanatory purposes. Interview survey are conducted in face to face situation. In this study, well-prepared interview schedule/questionnaire were constructed that is based on the objectives and rational of the study.

In terms of case study, it focuses on few units to highlight to overcome the short coming of interview and complement that.



## CHAPTER FOUR: KHULNA CITY- AT A GLANCE

### 4.1 HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In the 15th century, when Sultan Nasiruddin Mohammad Shah (1442-1460) ruled Gour, the revered saint Hazrat Khan Jahan Ali arrived in this portion of southern Bengal. Khan Jahan Ali's settlement in Bagerhat had an important influence on the province's development and development. During the British colonial era, there was a salt chowki at Koilaghata in Khulna that was operated by the salt agency in the late 18th century (Ahmed, 1991). In 1836, Khulna Thana was established at Nayabad. Khulna Sadder, Bagerhatn, and a portion of Narail were included in the Khulna subdivision in 1842. In 1882, after separating Khulna and Bagerhat from Jessore and Satkhira, Kaligonj, and Basantapur from West Bengal's 24 pargana, a new district called Khulna was established. Later, Satkhira, Basantapur (now a part of India), Kaliganj, Bagerhat, and Narail were removed from the district of Khulna, reducing its size. Noapara has been a part of Jashore and distinct from Khulna for all time. Buildings of Historic Importance at Khulna are as follows:

Sl#	Name of the Establishment	Land in Acres	Present use	Location	Establishment Year
01	BisramNiketan	0.25	Press club	Sir Iqbal Road	1884
02	NagerBhaban (KCC)	0.72	Khulna City Corporation	K.D.Ghosh Road	
03	CollectorateBhaban	5.00	D.C .Office	K.D.Ghosh Road	
04	Khulna District Judge Court	5.00	Judge Court	K.D.Ghosh Road	1891
05	Khulna Circuit House	8.75	Rest House for VIP	K.D.Ghosh Road	
06	Residence of Civil Services	1.04	Residence of Civil Services	K.D.Ghosh Road	
07	Monomohan Maternity	2.11	Maternity Hospital With General Hospital	Ratan Sen Serwani	1935
08	Residence Shoilendranath	0.20	Nurses Stuff Quarters	Ratan Sen Serwani	
09	Nikharika Bhaban	0.15	Private Residence	Khan-A-Sabur Road	1925-1930
10	Khan–A-Sabur Bhaban	0.35	Cancer Hospital(Proposed)	Khan-A-Sabur Road	
11	Residence of KumudGhosh	0.30	Orthopedic Hospital	Khan-A-Sabur Road	

Sl#	Name of the Establishment	Land in Acres	Present use	Location	Establishment Year
12	Ispahani Building	0.25	Residence and Office	Khan-A-Sabur Road	
13	Bango Kale Pre Cadet School	0.10	School and Residence	Samsur Rahman Road	
14	ShishuBiddalaya	1.20	School	Ahasan Ahmed Road	
15	Residence of BhubanGhosh	0.25	Post Master General(PMG)	Ahasan Ahmed Road	
16	Monument	0.03	Monument		
17	Selim Hotel	0.09	Office of Parjatan Corporation	SamsurRahman Road	
18	Kesab Chandra Sangskritik Toll	0.06	Used for Religious Purpose(ISKCON )	South Central Road	
19	DukBanglo	0.25	Rest House	Khan-A-Sabur Road	
20	Jora Shiv Mondir	0.50	Abandoned Property	5 No Ghat Area(21 no Ward)	
21	PremKanon	1.50	Recreational Park	Inside the Joragate and Khalishpur	
22	Khulna BL (Brazalal) College	39.00	College	Jessore Road	
23	Rabindra Complex	3.00	Not in Use	DashhinDihi (Fualtala)	1890-1900
24	Divisional Forest Office of Sundarbans	0.63	Forest Office	K.D.Ghosh Road	1884
25	Zila Parishad Bhaban	2.75	Development of District & Union Parishad	K.D.Ghosh Road	1885

Source: KDA, 2003

## 4.2 PROGRESSION

During British rule, Khulna flourished as a bazaar due to its proximity to a fertile agricultural hinterland and its ease of access. Khulna was able to draw residents from the neighboring district as a managerial and viable center. In 1884, with its expanding wealth, Khulna was designated a municipal town. The extension of the Calcutta-Jessore railway line to Khulna in 1885 and the establishment of the Khulna railway station in 1908 were key factors in the city's development (Ahmed, 1991).

In 1947, when India was partitioned, Khulna had between 10,000 and 12,000 inhabitants.

A substantial number of Muslims from India relocated to what was then East Pakistan, with many settling in Khulna. The population of Khulna city reached around 42,000 in 1951. During the 1950s and 1960s, Khulna became a major commercial and industrial hub, based mostly on the export of jute and jute products. With the creation of East Pakistan's second seaport at Chalna, about 30 kilometers south of Khulna city. As a result, Khulna became one of the most important trade and industrial hubs as a result of the establishment of several new enterprises and the expansion of commercial activity. Following the communal unrest in Calcutta in 1965, another surge of migrants landed in Khulna, resulting in the city's expansion. (Authority, 2003).

Khulna's industrial boom began to decline in the late 1960s owing to a lackluster export market. After freedom in 1971, the population of Khulna increased dramatically. However, the declining industrial sector was unable to absorb the extra workforce. Prior to 1990, the city witnessed a deteriorating trend. Beginning in the early 1990s, the economy began to slowly recover, mostly due to shrimp farming and processing operations. The establishment of Khulna University in 1991 enabled another key stimulus. The foundation of the Khulna city corporation in 1984 conferred metropolitan status on Khulna.

Khulna City is governed by Khulna City Corporation (KCC), which is subordinate to the Ministry of Local Government, Rural Development, and Cooperatives. It offers fundamental services such as cleanliness, health, marine source, road construction and maintenance, drainage, street lighting, and the preservation of public safety and the environment, among others. The Khulna Development Authority (KDA) is the government agency accountable for the development, expansion, and management, as well as the improvement and extension of Khulna City and its environs. In addition to the KCC and KDA, there are an amount of management entities operating under several departments to deliver a diversity of facilities and amenities around the city. The development agencies lack efficient coordination and communication. KCC, as a local government agency, has extremely little administrative and political autonomy and little influence on the activities of these organizations (Murtaza, 2007). City planning in KDA does not adequately include national industrial policy consequences. In addition, the growth of the city depends heavily on the political will of the government. (Authority, 2003)

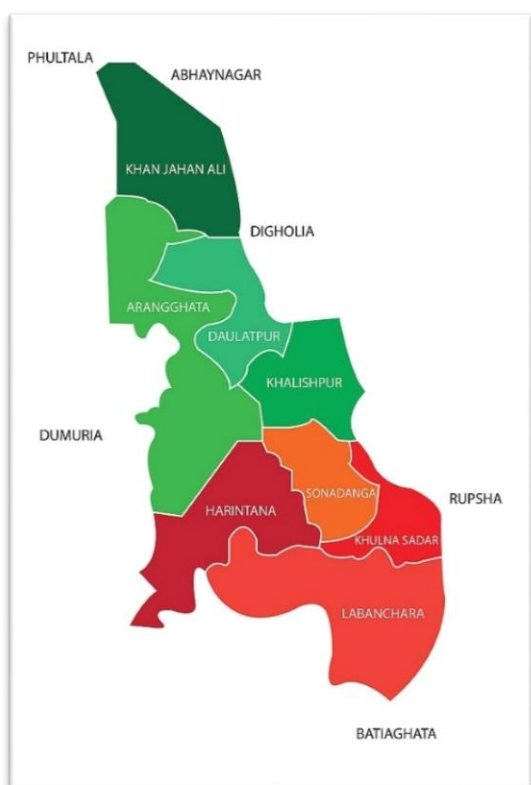
Numerous choices influencing the city's economic and spatial development are in reality reliant on national or regional policies that are mostly published without consulting the Khulna

City administration, which stays on the receiving end with little input into the policies that influence it.

Khulna city is the central headquarters of the Khulna zone and it is the p\main central point for all provincial government and non-government offices. The distance between Khulna city and Dhaka is 251.3 kilometers, and the city is linked to the capital mainly by road, and by air. For its distance from Dhaka, the city is fewer interconnected to Bangladesh's economic activities which is the based on Dhaka. Khulna city is the "Entrance to the Sundarbans" due to its closeness to the world's biggest tidal and mangrove forests. The strategic consequence and attractiveness of the city stalk from its dynamic connections with regional towns and progress areas, particularly Mongla, the country's second seaport. This city has involved the development and urbanization process and recently has been one of the top 10 cities (Khulna placed third) in terms of population and growth, the profile of this city (BBS, 2014) may offer an overall understanding of the classic Bangladeshi megalopolis.

Among the several urban legends, the one most significant to this attempt is that Khulna was called afterward the title of a Hindu temple (KCC, 2018a, Murtaza, 2014). The designation reflected the centrality of communal and municipal space throughout the Hindu Middle Ages, as well as its prominence as a focus of settlement expansion (Mitrav, 1914). From the beginning of the name, the early settlements of Khulna were very clear. Early on, the Rupsha River was where most of the villages grew. During that time, towns were constructed around commercial markets along the Rupsha River, although growth was restricted until the British occupation, according to Ahmed (1991). (Naznin, 2014; KDA, 2002b). Due to its potential for expansion and closeness to the capital of British rule at the time (Kolkata), the region was proclaimed a Thana (see terminology) for the first time in 1836. The proclamation has attracted additional administrative offices surrounding the Rupsa River, the original development center. In 1836, when the town became the subdivisional headquarters, administrators further helped its expansion. As a result of the city's promotion to divisional headquarters, 18 more offices and jobs were established. In 1882, this city converted to district headquarters, and in 1884, it was established the position of a city council. Earlier becoming a city corporation in 1984, the city had to wait another century (KCC, 2018b).

In addition to governmental changes, the city's historical evolution was influenced by its industrialization. In truth, Khulna city has seen efforts at industrialization and undergone urban development since 1947. Overall, this city's urban history did not begin until 1836 and was mostly associated with administrative advancements. This city's development was affected by the region's push for industrialization and political turmoil.



### Map of Khulna metropolitan area

Khulna city progressively raised on the western bank of the Bhairab-Rupsha River. The expansion of commercial activity and info-structure expansion related with the two sides of the Khulna-Jashore road.

### 4.3 DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIAL STATISTICS

The average male-to-female ratio in the KCC region is 108. (BBS 2014). In KCC, there are 177,600 homes. The KCC region's religious groupings are classified into five groups. The Muslim population represents 89.02 percent of the total population. Hindus, on the other hand, make up 9.74 percent of the total population. Approximately 0.01 percent of the population is Buddhist, whereas 1.21 percent is Christian. Others account for 0.02% (BBS 2013). According to the 2011 census estimate, around 62 percent of men in the KCC region are married, while 67 percent of women are married. According to the 2011

Census (BBS 2013), 37.5 percent of males and 23.2 percent of females were unmarried. Over 96 percent of Khulna city's DADP (Detail Area Development Plan) household heads were found to be married, 1.16 percent widowed or widowed, and 0.06 percent divorced. Separation affects 0.05 percent of the population (KDA 2012). The city's dependence ratio is 54, indicating that a considerable percentage of the population is dependent. (Dr. Shilpi Roy, 2018)

**Table 1: Age-sex wise population (%) data of Khulna City, 2011**

Male %	Female %	Age
7.5	7.9	0-4
9.2	9.3	5-9
10.8	10.6	10-14
10.5	10.2	15-19
10.4	12.1	20-24
9.4	11.0	25-29
7.8	8.5	30-34
7.3	7.8	35-39
6.8	6.3	40-44
5.8	4.7	45-49
4.5	3.5	50-54
3.1	2.2	55-59
2.7	2.2	60-64
1.5	1.3	65-69
1.4	1.2	70-74

Male %	Female %	Age
0.6	0.5	75-79
0.7	0.8	80+

Source: KDA, 2011

#### 4.4 POPULATION AND MIGRATION

Khulna city covers 45.65 square kilometers and has a population of 663,000. The population density in the city is 14,000 per square kilometer (BBS, 2013). Between 1901 and 1951, the amount of population upsurge in Khulna city continued very stable. By 1961, the urban population had expanded by 4.25 percent in ten years. In 1974, 13 percent of the world's population lived in urban areas. During the next decade, the urbanization rate accelerated dramatically. Between 1950 and 1960, the city's population increased due to the industrialization effort, which attracted migratory labors. The subsequent decade saw substantial political upheavals in the area. The riot in Kolkata that sparked religious violence between Hindus and Muslims led to the migration of Muslims from Kolkata to Khulna. Khulna was normally politically protected during the riot and east Bengal was habitually a Muslim-dominated zone, in 1965, many Muslims chosen to transfer to Khulna city. In 1971, as a result of the independence struggle, a small number of Hindus went to India, a mostly Hindu nation, although the number was minuscule in comparison to 1965. The disparity in the ages of the Muslim population is indicative of post-independence and pre-independence migration (in 1961, 80 percent were Muslim, but currently it is 90 percent).

After the liberation Khulna city saw the expiration of its industry and limited urban development. Population growing sustained at a pace of 3.5 percent. This progress percentage continued steady till and even afterward the post-1971 financial recession, as ordinary population growth continued and reached 500,000 by 1981. As a result of the lack of investment in the city under General Irshad's rule, the city's population grew more slowly during the subsequent decade. Statistics indicate that the city is presently experiencing a negative urbanization rate, which has had a momentous impression on the city's expansion in recent years (- 0.99 percent). (Dr. Shilpi Roy, 2018).

Migration has remained a momentous factor in the urban population expansion of Khulna, particularly between 1950 and 1981. More than 43 percent of Khulna's population is made up of migrants, owing to industrial operations in the city and a lack of chances in the rural regions (KDA, 2018). The fall in the city's economic activity since 1981 (Ahmed, 2003) has lowered the immigration rate, and it is presently experiencing a populace loss. According to 1998 figures (KDA 2002a), natural growth accounted for 1.5 percent of the urban growth rate while migration accounted for 2 percent. According to BBS (2013), urban revolution is defined by the fast rise of the urban populace, which is primarily caused by natural populace progression (1.38 percent annually) and impulsive longitudinal growth. 45 percent of migrants are fleeing rural unemployment, 25 percent are fleeing rural poverty, 23.55 percent are fleeing economic opportunities, 2.30 percent are fleeing natural disasters, and 2.30 percent are fleeing village

disputes (KDA, 1998, 2012). According to recent research, the effects of climate disasters in rural coastal areas of the Khulna region have had a significant impact on recent migration to the metropolis (Ahsan, 2013).

One of the most important thing Khulna city's people faces is climate change and now-a-days Khulna seen momentous climatic incidences. Numerous natural disasters in this province are causing rural inhabitants to move to the metropolis of Khulna.

**Table-3.2: Gradual Increment of Population in the SPA 1991-2020**

Year	Inner Zone Population	Outer Zone Population	Total Population	Percent
1991	6,21,305	4,78,196	10,99,501	34.00
2000	+ 2,38,601	+ 95,222	+ 3,33,823	11.00
2005	+ 1,95,651	+ 1,28,733	+ 3,24,384	10.00
2010	+ 2,46,657	+ 1,62,241	+ 4,08,898	13.00
2015	+ 2,88,312	+ 1,88,544	+ 4,76,856	15.00
2020	+ 3,32,822	+ 2,17,379	+ 5,50,201	17.00
Total	19,23,348	12,79,315	31,93,663	100.00

Source: Comprehensive Report Vol. 1 - Population Projected by the Study Team

#### 4.5 ENVIRONMENT AND LAND USAGE

We can see a minimal change in land use in Khulna city between 1961 and 1998; hence, it is marked that population evolution has had a considerable impact on land use modification after 1998 and up to the present (table 11). Agricultural land has declined significantly over period, and there is currently a 43 percent decline in municipal farm plot. No major room is available for recreational purposes. Compared to population evolution, the land usage alteration clearly demonstrates greater burden on empty and agricultural roads as a result of urbanization and population growth. Since housing land use statistics did not change until 1998, it may be said that people density in residential or urban areas has stood quite high. Though the metropolitan does not have a large number of high-rise structures (only 0.44 percent of buildings have a floor height of five or more) (Source: Author's estimate based on 5 m resolution picture of Khulna city, 2014), there are a few. According to available statistics, there is a restricted allocation of land for commercial and industrial usage. It signifies that the city has yet to generate a robust commercial or industrial-led economic expansion.

**Table 2: Land use changes in Khulna city between 1961 and present**

Types of Land Use	1961	1998	Current
Residential	28.7	28.13	49
Mixed Use	--	1.04	2.45
Agricultural	25	52.20	8.82
Water Bodies	06	1.14	5.65
Road	2.8	4.96	12.34

Types of Land Use	1961	1998	Current
Restricted Areas (Military areas)	0.2	0.62	3.88
Manufacturing & Processing (Industrial)	12.15	4.55	4.65
Commercial	0.3	1.86	3.39
Education and Research	3.9	1.40	3.01
Vacant Land	7.6	0.31	1.26

So, Land utilization for industrial and manufacturing operations fell by 7% between 1961 and 1998. This trend indicates the loss of the city's manufacturing and industrial sectors.

We can see the density of population in the city between 1961 and 1998 and here residential land use did not change much. Increased population expansion exerts pressure on available urban land, resulting in a decline in the number of public open spaces. Not only has legislative power failed to conserve and revive open space, but it has also failed to maintain a balance with increasing population and land scarcity, resulting in a decline in the quality of public areas (KDA, 2002a). Generally, the data shows that many people increase and land use alteration exposes that neither economic expansion nor housing supply drove the change in land use between 1961 and 2001; rather, it was a spontaneous reaction to the expanding population. Among 1961 and 1998, the remaining land use attempted to meet the increase in populace, and since then, there has been an increase in residential construction and a decrease in agricultural usage across the city. Over the course of sixty years, the city grew by 18%, while the population more than doubled from 1961 levels. (Dr. Shilpi Roy, 2018)

#### 4.6 ACCOMMODATION

The city has a severe housing shortage (KDA 2002b), with only 40% of dwellings being permanent structures. Approximately 58% of residents live in leased housing, while 6% of families live rent-free (BBS 2014).

A large amount of constructions are more than 30 years old and have seen insufficient renovations; 22.90 percent of people built their homes within the last five years and 11.37 percent manufactured or reconditioned within the last 10 to 15 years. About 21 percent of households were manufactured over the past 15 to 20 years, whereas more than 30 percent of buildings were built 30 years ago. In the last two periods, there has remained no accommodation supply from the municipal sector, and the current accommodation supply depend on profoundly on the private sector. Now we can see serious housing unit shortages in Khulna city, and through 2020, the city will need 224,000 dwellings to accommodate its rising population (KDA, 2002a). In addition, 90,000 of the current dwelling units will need to be replaced. Even the present housing conditions are inadequate. In 2001, 32 percent of the population resided in permanent buildings, compared to just 7 percent in 2011. (BBS, 2015). Ninety percent of housing is provided by the private sector, while the governmental sector, or KDA, and provides only five and a half percent. Managing urban services and infrastructure for the city's expanding population has always been a difficulty. (Dr. Shilpi Roy, 2018)



## 4.7 URBAN FACILITIES

The city authorities were unable to include the whole city. Twenty-four and a half percent of families in KCC have admittance to clean consumption water via tube wells, while twenty-four and a half percent have admittance to treated water supplied by the metropolis. In terms of drainage, 68 percent of HH are connected to the system outside their homes. The illegal connection of toilets to drains has now reached 45 percent (KDA 2012). In conjunction with the cleanliness, municipal rubbish may likewise be deposited in the sewers. Only 41% of households in the city get door-to-door rubbish pickup. Data also reveals that there are just six amusement parks, twenty-four playgrounds, and one stadium in the city of Khulna (KDA, 2002a). In Khulna, open space, which includes the park, stadium, and urban green, accounts for only 1.13 percent of land usage. The majority of recently urbanized regions are outside the KCC facility exposure and deficiency of access to official municipal facilities and amenities, while the population density inside the served portions of the city is expanding.

## 4.8 KEY URBAN ATMOSPHERE ISSUES

Khulna's constructed atmosphere confronts a formidable obstacle in terms of housing, transportation overcrowding, ecological trash, lack of facilities, and swamping. The city's roadways are congested due to the insufficient amount of roads relative to the expanding request. In spite of the lack of public bus service, the Easy Bike and the rickshaw are the twofold utmost predominant local forms of transportation in the city of Khulna. People pay 10 taka per kilometer for rickshaws and 5 taka per kilometer for easy bikes (KDA 2012; BBS 2013). Uncontrolled permitting or a flexible verifying system has led to an unparalleled flow in the number of electric bikes in the city, resulting in increased peak-hour traffic congestion. The city is characterized by its high pollution levels. There are polluting companies in the city that release pollutants into the air and the river. The liquid wastes generated during the transportation process have a tendency to pollute the soil as well as the surface and subsurface water, consequently causing a variety of health issues for city residents. In addition to this, noise pollution has become a big problem due to the unregulated horns of motor vehicles. (Dr. Shilpi Roy, 2018)

## 4.9 NEIGHBORHOOD FEATURES

Before understanding community planning, a knowledge of the evolution of neighborhoods in the setting of Khulna is essential. If their name conventions are adhered to, early neighborhood categorization and ideas may be better understood in the context of Khulna. In the city's oldest section, the neighborhoods were named after the surnames of distinct clans or ethnic groups. This identification convention suggests that in the previous, people with the similar household name lived in nearby closeness and that close and prolonged family followers progressively formed a larger group. This rural Bangladeshi communities, wherever relatives and extended family members of the same family prefer to dwell in bunches, and where the title of the village is often derived from the family. There are few scientific writings that support this theory, but an examination of the nomenclature of the locations plainly supports it. In Khulna, however, the period after 1961 may have contributed to the decline of family-based life, since many of the original citizens settled to India and new immigrants from India began vending in the longstanding districts. If the present tendency continues, new

communities will no longer be named after specific families.

Recent urban growth inside and outside the metropolis has shown that areas are sometimes called based on physical and topographical attributes. Recent research on social clustering has been sparse, and social grouping is often impacted by other urban structural and geographical elements. It has been argued that individuals choose their location depending on their income and urban amenities. Another indications of ethnic grouping, this phenomenon is reducing with period. Here is a clear governmental and geographical effect on the establishment and expansion of popular neighborhoods.

The Khulna City Corporation is organized into 31 administrative sections, each of which represents an electoral district. In terms of resource distribution, the government allocates resources based on these ward-like divisions. In the past, population has been the primary criterion for determining a ward's boundaries, but in recent years, political choices have also played a role. Since all native administration allocations are made on a ward-by-ward foundation, each ward is informally and governmentally seen as a communal group, which is often led by a chosen resident councilor. A councilor's office is perceived as the community's central conference place, where crucial social choices are made.

In addition, urban services like schools, community centers, and mosques are clustered according to these managerial partitions. Attractive into account the text on the present arrangement of the neighborhood, here assert that modern city expansion practices place more emphasis on geo-administrative divisions than on the traditional establishment of neighborhoods, which was historically reliant on social-agglomeration. (Dr. Shilpi Roy, 2018)

#### **4.10 SOCIO-SPATIAL DIVISIONS**

Despite several poverty reduction programs at the national level, the city has geographically excluded the poor, who reside mostly in served or unwell examined regions. The majority of casual employment requires solid bodily work yet pays very low wages. These communities are heavily populated and inadequately served (CUS, 2011).

Although the city has no statistics on changes in poverty over time, the most recent poverty mapping indicates that 32.4% (World Bank, 2016) of the city's residents were poor in 2016, and 31.9% (average created on the variety highlighted on the plan) were poor in 2010. (World Bank, 2010). Due to the spontaneous development of the majority of districts, there are distinct distinctions between poor and non-poor sections of the city. CUS (2005) undertook a survey of the city's slum population and concluded that the majority of administrative areas had slums. Slums spread across the city. Mostly large slums remained extra prevalent on the metropolis's limits (slum of Rupsha, slum of Railway station, and Slums of Khalispur). In addition, longitudinal data discloses that construction of slums along the railroad line due to the availability of vacant land.

There have been scattered instances of destitute individuals settling in unplanned residential zones. However, the intended residential neighborhoods succeeded in excluding the slum inhabitants from their borders. The majority of the poor populate the outer edges of these planned residential districts. Even non-poor communities have two different geographical divisions.

Two major planned residential districts, especially Nirala and Sonadanga, are home to high-income renters and owners. In addition, an unplanned residential neighborhood along the 'Hazi Mohsin' road strip has attracted affluent individuals. For the nearness to government executive structures and surrounding open places, recent expansions sideways the Zila school arena have also concerned flat apartment structure. Aside from these chosen locations, the majority of the population in the mixed-residential neighborhoods has a lower medium income or a middle income. (Dr. Shilpi Roy, 2018)

#### **4.11 NEIGHBORHOOD CATEGORIZATIONS IN KHULNA CITY**

Regarding geographical division, the city exhibits five major spatial characteristics: slum regions; unexpected middle-income zones; and intentional high-income segments. Shantytowns and resident communities are considered by congested existing, impermanent structures, a lack of urban amenities, and construction on encroached property, if not on leased land. As stated by the KDA:

"Squatter communities are unlicensed constructions where the impoverished live in thatched huts lacking or insufficient covering values such as sewage, drainage, power, water supply, etc. Shantytowns are characterized as the legal occupancy of a dwelling, but in relations of corporal quality, they resemble squatter communities (KDA 2002a, p.74).

Unplanned regions are dominated by two-story structures with steel turf roofs. These non-poor but lower- and middle-income areas are defined by unequal highway patterns, thin streets in these zones, minor structure sizes with organic plan structures, improper setbacks, and the attendance of entrance mops etc. However, these intentional districts are stuck by influences such as the incapability of the overall public to pay for land in these locations and a failure to correctly perform the plan in relations of social facilities. The unintended but affluent suburbs are established around the city's major thoroughfares and include recently constructed apartment buildings. Semi-urban areas are considered by little population compactness, incomplete admission to urban facilities, the prevalence of semi-permanent constructions, and the existence of farming land, the population with a median or low income. (Dr. Shilpi Roy, 2018)

#### **4.12 HEALTH: EXISTING STATUS**

Discussion of the contemporary built environment demonstrates that the city's modern sanitation and open space situations fail to offer healthy living conditions for its residents. The majority of health care services in the city of Khulna were supplied by three different

specialists: the City Corporation, the government, and the private sector. MoHFW provides and maintains administration healthiness maintenance facilities, including specialist hospitals, dispensaries, and general hospitals (KDA, 2002a, p.144). KDA (2002a) claims that inside the KCC area the management functions nine general hospitals and three health care hubs, and nine FP & EPI clinics.

Nationwide Health facility is a central system overseen by MOHFW, although service delivery at the resident level is affected and managed through the resident administration. Generally government health services are distributed from the nationwide to the resident level, through the City Corporation as long as health maintenance facilities within its specialist (GOB, 1983).

In addition, healthcare infrastructure is geographically spread unevenly around the city of Khulna, without regard to population density, population size, or amount of homes. Allowing to KDA (2002b), here is no geographical delivery shape for health care services, which makes an inequity in the latitudinal delivery of facilities at the local level. The present health infrastructure in Khulna city has evolved in an aggregated manner, with the majority of health care facilities positioned in close proximity to the core districts. However, there are limited health care services on the city's outskirts and far suburbs. As household density is not adequately accounted for in the supply of health care substructure on the neighborhood level, the delivery of health facilities is plainly unequal.

The high degree of centralization, management, and operation of health care service delivery at the central level has contributed to inefficiencies in service delivery at the local and municipal levels. Resident expansion campaigns such as master plans and DAP unsuccessful to spring strong strategies around the facility supply responsibilities of local substitute specialists (KDA, 2018, p.3-6; 2002b, p.82-89). Recognizing the necessity for neighborhood-level services, KDA (2002) believes that the government must take the initiative to build neighborhood-level health facilities since no such measures have been taken so far. This undoubtedly illustrates the inability of resident enlargement strategies to handle concerns and issues at the neighborhood level.

The limited amount of management health substructures to deliver private health care facilities (KDA, 2002b, p.83; 2012, p.145) In Khulna city. Medium and marginal income groups favor communal health maintenance services due to their cheaper cost. However, due to a shortage of health centers and hospitals, it is exceedingly difficult for low-income individuals to become admittance to facilities. Extensive lines are a regular occurrence for individuals who cannot access private services. In reality, 45.38 percent of families practice private healthcare services on a steady basis. Inadequacy of public health care services, affluent families are progressively opting for private healthcare facilities (KDA, 2018, p.2-12).

Inadequate health statistics hampers the delivery of health-related services. The inadequate number of communal segments of health maintenance services and the disparity between community and private facility in relations of charge and eminence are one of the main difficulties to the provision of healthcare in Khulna. Due to the low and insufficient number of

public health care facilities in Khulna city, the private sector controls the health division, which is frequently profit-driven and they offers pricey treatments (KDA, 2002a and KDA, 2002b). (Dr. Shilpi Roy, 2018)

#### 4.13 EDUCATION: EXISTING STATUS

In the KCC, educational facilities are carried over a varied method and are primarily delivered by the government, the private sector, and non-governmental organizations. Primary education run through by public fund and managed by the Ministry of Primary Education (MOPME) (World Bank, 2008). KCC or the federal government (MOE or MOPME) are responsible for providing public education. For education conveyance in the metropolitan of Khulna, community service distribution is governed by a need-based mixed method, where the central government directly provide educational services or representative the accountability to Khulna City Council (KCC) and provide services founded on the community's requirements. NGOs are primarily involved in education supply in Khulna's urban slums, but the commercial sector, which includes various private institutions and CBOs, is purely motivated by profit motives. In contrast to the delivery of health care services, government education services are only offered at the municipal level and are mostly dependent on the amount of need. When education services are administered by the federal government and provided at the municipal level, the neighborhood condition is mostly ignored.

Interestingly, college enrollments are larger than enrollments at the elementary level, and higher secondary schools enroll more pupils. Students who mobile from neighboring regions and Thana to become a schooling may explanation for the increase in enrollment at the secondary level. Maximum rural communities have a partial number of secondary and postsecondary institutions, students often travel to metropolises. KCC is required to offer free elementary schooling and primary education in its jurisdictional zone. Slums in Khulna city's education are supported by NGOs and the private sector via various programs. In terms of basic education facility, Khulna city is doing well than other large cities in Bangladesh. The rough geographical distribution of educational institutions contributes to less access to educational facilities. Primary and secondary schools are likewise disproportionately spread throughout the city of Khulna. As a result, students from the surrounding neighborhoods frequently commute to the inside of the city, which generates heaviness in the internal neighborhoods of Khulna. The lack of educational facilities in the city of Khulna is the greatest obstacle to education supply. There is also an improper distribution of schools since some neighborhoods have more than one government school while others have none. In addition, the provision of education in the city of Khulna is plagued by an inequity among the public and private subdivisions in relations of excellence and expenditure, urban scarcity and disparity, an absence of inclusivity, and a high failure amount. Affluent facility delivery by private areas, and a partial amount of government facilities, the municipal people are deprived and frequently unable to access formal education services; as a result, students enrolled in free primary education have a high rate of dropping out in early secondary school. (Dr. Shilpi Roy, 2018)

## CHAPTER FIVE: ECONOMIC STRUCTURE IN KHULNA CITY

### 5.1 ECONOMIC STRUCTURE IN KHULNA CITY

Third largest economy in the People's Republic of Bangladesh is Khulna, subsidizing **\$53 billion** in minimal gross national artifact, and PPP rate is \$95 billion in standings as of 2020. Shipping industry is one of the important determiners of economic structure in Khulna. 20 % of appointment of the manufacturing and trade has been missing because of the downfall of the businesses and commanded to reliance on the provision area (KDA, 2002). Service sector has 76% contribution, industry and manufacturing sector which is contributing 19% of jobs. According to World Bank Khulna metropolitan has a great unemployment rate. 11% of jobs where women labor force is underutilized now the city, male-female ratio is 108. 20.5% people at work in the casual sector in the metropolitan (male 18.67% and female 1.87 (BBS 2014)). 26.5% male are jobless and 24.6% is the female unemployment rate. According to 2017 data regular salaries of the employed populace are between £360 and £560. Only 27% are earning £510-£700 and the salary difference is more in Khulna city. About 40% of the population is below the deficiency line, and 20% lives in shantytowns (ADB, 2016).

Trades have controlled to service catastrophe in the metropolises, its rising populace is to rely on the service area. Analysis between 1991 and 2011 statistics displays that facility and commercial area has continuously donated 80% to 82% occupations in the city. In 1991 industrial area donated 7% of occupations but currently it is 17% for the fresh shrimp-based productions. The main engagement subdivision between 1991 and 2011 has been the cultivation sector.

In Khulna city dependent populace is near 40% and most of them are outsider. The medium age group is the main labor force. Now-a-days female worker is increasing in the city, various online and off-line business has been growing in Khulna city. Most of the local people are dependent on informal sector and private sector. Also IT sector is growing industry sector in Khulna but here needed more concentration from the government. Shrimp manufacturing industry have a positive impact through the economic development in the city. Citizens of Khulna now shifting from accomplished jobs from the manufacturing area. (Dr. Shilpi Roy, 2018).

### 5.2 KHULNA CITY: TREND OF ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

#### The growth of Khulna city

Britain introduced urban development based on master plan after the end of World War II. In Indian sub-continent master plan method to modern city enlargement was brought by the British development specialists in 1950s and 60s. Urban master plan generally discourse the miscellaneous and active nature of metropolitan difficulties. During 1980s and 1990s UN sponsored the international master planning procedure.

Khulna is situated in the south-western portion of Bangladesh. Surrounding districts of Khulna are, Bagerhat, Jessore, Shatkhira and Mongla. The location of Khulna city makes it the supreme significant metropolitan in the southern region. Khulna has meaningfully contributed

to the national economy through the large and medium industries, especially the jute manufacturing industries, hardboard mills, and newsprint mills. Also Khulna assists as the gate-city for the tourist-attractions in this area. The Sundarbans (world's largest mangrove forest), and Shait Gumbaj Mosque in Bagerhat, which are registered in the UNESCO world heritage spot. Now Mongla port and Padma Bridge takes a significant role for the economic expansion of Khulna.

### 5.3 CITY GOVERNANCE AND STRUCTURE

Khulna is a city corporation and includes national and local level public department. All this administrations work for organizational expansion such as constructing roads, houses, drainage networks and public buildings. The DPHE and LGED works for upgrading informal settlements and poverty reduction programmers. For better sanitation DPHE is working in the city. For informal settlement LGED is working with various international organizations. KWASA is working for clean water supply in the city, collecting taxes and revenues is another work of KCC and also the infrastructure expansion and improvement in to the city. KDA is also working for development of the city and also accountable for the application of the city's institutional improvement with its capitals.

Sometimes KDA's work is limited. Both local and international NGOs, also playing important role for the city's development including cleanliness, accommodation for the poor, solid leftover management, water source implementation, city people's health improvement programmers, further family planning programmers and various micro-credit program for the improvement of the income. Real-estate developers, business magnates and individuals also playing an important role. In Khulna city private sector is predominant for lack of opportunities of public sector speculation.

Urban master planning experts in Khulna claims that most of the time KDA can't play the sufficient role for ensuring city's people demand and this types of complexity creates various problems between the resident of the city and the authority. Corruption and political pressure also have some effects on Khulna city. Political harmony many time creates lots of pressure and for this various development program may not going on properly. (Dr. Shilpi Roy, 2018)

Lack of coordination among the plan and implementation affects the plans. For corruption and political pressur the city development authorities often showcase false or ineffective participatory mechanisms as part of their planning practices. For this the local agencies are prerequisite to involve the community in consultation. (Khan & Swapan, 2010 cited in Khan & Swapan 2013, p.190). Political harmony is often a barrier to successful implementation of the plan (Chaudhury, 2010, Rahman, 2008; Sarker, 2008).

### 5.4 PLANNING POLICY OUTLINE

Khulna city authority follow the 'problem-solving methods' maintained by the exact goal of achieving various strategies programs. In another name we can call it urban strategy design. This plan has appearance of physical, financial, communal and environmental policies which is related to info structural improvements. The structure plan deals with the urban structure. Connection with the built-up area is another important thing. Urban development strategy

related with the broader arrangement of the upcoming advanced society which is related in city's progression. The statutory master plan is the upcoming level planning instrument that concerns for more micro level. Generally we know that the master plan for urban development means the land expansion into the city. Only control the infrastructure development in the city is not the main work of the authority. The key impression of the strategy promote the regular property and also providing of urban facilities for city's people.

## **5.5 POLICY IMPLEMENTATION AUTHENTICITIES**

Sometimes the design and documents are unclear. For the info-structural development strategic authority and implementation authority working together to fulfill the design. Sometimes the authority faces difficulties but here government should make the collaboration with the development programs which can effectively important for the implementation plan. KDA and KCC jointly working for the construction of new roads in the city and constructed some basic service substructure. With the help of various donor organizations built the info structure and progressive development of the city.

## **5.6 INVESTMENT AND DEVELOPMENT**

The government and private venture are tremendously limited in Khulna. KDA (2002c) claims that from government Khulna always get lower portion for the development and structural improvement of the city. Standard investment is necessary for the achievement of the development of info structural design but in Khulna city private sector investment is minor but Khulna have the perfect atmosphere for large-scale venture by the private industrialists. Although there is limited monetary support for the development authorities and lack of opportunities for the stockholders to invest to enhancement upto the economy. Most of the donor investor faces the rules and regulation problems which can demotivated them to invest and also some international agenda sometimes making problems for the local and international investors. Here development authority can't play the proper role.

For the investment and development of the city climate change and also natural disaster have creates various difficulties because this zone is ecologically vulnerable. Proper fund and various natural disaster management design is needed here but we can see the lacking. Always the development authority depend on donor-driven agenda.

Khulna city planning authority faces difficulties to maintain their plans and priorities because the the government and the donor association cannot help them outside their usual plans.

## **5.7 NEIGHBOURHOOD PLANNING AND EXPANSION**

Khulna city authority did not emphasis any neighborhood regeneration for the info structural development. In Khulna neighborhood-level planning only related land for housing but we know that this concept is so vast. We can't see the proper planning and expansion activities from the government or the city's authority. Most of the neighborhood plans in Khulna city don't have any detailed strategies for sustainability, financial, ecological or social features.



Most of the area in the city does not follow any planning or policy procedures. The running substructure of neighborhood planning and expansion of Khulna city need proper guidelines and application.

## 5.8 SUSTAINABILITY AND EXPANSION

The city authorities in Khulna are facing proper basic services which is needed. There is lack of supportable communal concept. Khulna city have lack of sustainability because of various issues. The structural changes may needed for the permanent info-structural development. Lack of vision and application procedure at field level is one of the important variables which is harmful for the city’s sustainable development and future expansion. This city need a social or environmental agendas to make sure their basic needs.

## 5.9 MIGRANTS

One of the most critical challenges Khulna city faces is migrant’s issue. City level authorities may not have any proper direction for them. There is badly needed a proper migrants policy which can applicable at field level. This policy is not only for formality it should be applicable at the field level.

**Table: Estimated Ratio of Migration and Natural Increase in the Growth of Population in the Structure Plan Area (2000-2020)**

Year	Natural Increase		Migration Rate		Total	
	Percent	Population	Percent	Population	Percent	Population
2000	53.00	7,59,662	47.00	6,73,662	100.00	14,33,324
2010	48.00	10,39,971	52.00	11,26,635	100.00	21,66,606
2020	45.00	14,37,148	55.00	17,56,515	100.00	31,93,663

**Source:** Comprehensive Report Vol. 1 - Population Projected by the Study Team.

## 5.10 HEALTH SECTOR IN KHULNA CITY

One of the most important basic need is health and Khulna city’s people are deprived from their proper health care. Lots of public and private hospitals and health care centre is in Khulna but they do not provide proper services for this most of the people of Khulna region go to Kolkata and other area of India but who don’t effort the outside expenditure, they faces lots of health problems. Now-a-days various private hospitals are built up but they are too costly. According to KDA 22.64% of the city population are taking private health facilities.

## 5.11 EDUCATION

Now-a-days literacy rate is increasing in Khulna city. The literacy rate of Khulna City Corporation (KCC) is 65.06% (BBS, 2014). But compare to other city it is not satisfactory. Authorities should work on this sector because literacy can change the life of city’s people. Khulna city faces the drop-out problems and also some area faces the problems with female child education, mostly at slum area the percentage of female education rate is high and dropout rate is also high. Now-a-days private, semi government educational institution is increasing. Also, there is needed international standard educational system for the development of the Khulna city.

Level	Primary (%)		Secondary (%)		Tertiary (%)	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Government	48.56	51.44	46.71	53.29	58.69	41.31
Non-Government	52.53	47.47	54.35	45.65	59.85	40.15

Source: BBS, 2013

Progress in developing education institutions going on but at the kindergarten level there is an incredible escalation in the number of the education institutions specially madrasa, primary school and secondary school provision (KDA, 2002a) are seen.

## 5.12 FOR HEALTHY AND LEARNING CITIES

We all know that proper planning and strategy is needed for any kind of development at local and national level. Not only plan also needed the activeness of applicable functions. But in Khulna city there is no proper plan and agenda for the development procedure, the strategy which may followed by Khulna development authority is backdated. If we wants sustainable development in Khulna or gain SDG goal the government and non-government authority should work on Khulna city. Proper planning and management can ensure the SDG goals and there are many scopes in Khulna city for this achievement but proper utilization of resources, man power etc. is needed. Also, modern educational system and update health services is overlooked in the policies and strategies of Khulna city. Proper structural plan can make the healthy living for the city people. Proper investment and structural improvement is needed and also the budget is another important factor for the implementation. There is needed proper agenda for urbanization and migration. Long term investment is needed for the economic development. There occurs an economic restructuring in Khulna city and we can see the effects of socio-cultural impact on urban social life. But there is needed a proper guideline to understand the effects and future activities for the development of the city. A friendly atmosphere for women businessmen and investors is needed. Most of the people don't get proper services, the facilities are restricted to some developed area. The demand of Khulna city's people is ensuring same facilities in everywhere. Also, it must be applicable for the fulfilment of their basic need. Deficiency of investment and source of funding are the main causes for the failure of restructuring plans and sometimes plans were applied to a very partial level.

## CHAPTER SIX: SOCIO-CULTURAL IMPACT ON URBAN SOCIAL LIFE FOR ECONOMIC RESTRUCTURING IN KHULNA CITY

Economic restructuring must stand a newfangled corridor of openings for the whole world. Various organizations will use the recreation of the ecosphere to attend actual incomplete financial welfares at the expenditure of a broader communal of nations and populates. Lowest level of community impartiality is skillful and maximum significantly the national truthfulness of each nation is appreciated. The address on financial reformation around two different schools of believed are coming. Monetary globalization is companionable through cultural homogeneousness. One method claims that the philosophies is a normal outcome of monetary globalization. The followers of this method foretell the nomadic up of ethnic multiplicity into an ethnic homogeneousness. The followers of the contrary method highpoint the willpower of ethnic multiplicity, nevertheless the worldwide monetary globalization. The well ahead cert suggests that ethnic diversity is comparatively autonomous of monetary globalization.

One of the most relevant term of globalization process is “individuality” of everything. The people who exist at the margins of the society deprived from the conscious effort of interest for this globalization process. It is not the discussion nearby capitalism or some further philosophy. It is about the discussion of communal awareness that becomes to the central of the ethnic, communal, dogmatic, and monetary issues that control the significances that invent since the miscellaneous participations and situations of the world’s populates. Here emerge the concept of diverse awareness groups. The bigger viewpoint must continuously be the emphasis and essential then list somewhere else to transport individual of the informally accepted word is ‘balance’ between the moving likings of the external world. But we can appreciate the current nominated attention at the expenditure of all others. Hominid administrations resolve continuously demand aimed at administrations that assist particular conditions. We can see the condition arisen from times gone by besides is not expected to be rejected any period quickly. The twenty-first period is consecrated through the being of the major and greatest inaccessible gathering of bright concentrations and the greatest determined and smart form of ‘ordinary’ populates crossways countries including Bangladesh. Globalization itself is a chance to display the recognized judgment of community fairness and that we have the get-up-and-go to shadow that penalty area through difficulty. (Hossen, n.d.)

The involvement of urban sector to GDP is growing day by day in Bangladesh and it is nowadays about 65% and also, we can see the effects more on Khulna city. We all know that one of the important determiners of socio-cultural development of a country is economic restructuring and urbanization and Khulna city playing one of the important role on this discussion.

In a common sense we can see that due to economic restructuring socio-cultural transformation has been occurred in the society. Here is economic restructuring(X) is independent variable and socio-cultural impact(Y) is dependent variable.

<b>Economic restructuring(x)</b>	<b>Socio-cultural impact(y)</b>
Sector wise technological advancement	Dependency increase on technology
Various job opportunities	New kind of demand increase in social life
Earning capacity increase	Life expectancy high
Various small business started	People become self-dependents
The Bank sector may develop	Living area of people has been changed because they get house loan
Food pattern	Increase an inter class who likes western food and also take their traditional one
People have option for earning money	People wear designer and brand dress
Modern technology increase the availability of smart phone and internet	Show of tendency grow on and one kind of hidden frustration increase
Income level increase	Percentage to go restaurant, park, outing may increase
Women empowerment	Remarriage, single mother rate and divorce rate increase
Flow of black money increase	Trafficking, smuggling, sexual harassment etc. increasing
Availability of earning money	Life become connectionless, makes huge classification among society

We can see the whole effects in our society. Mostly in Khulna city we can see the effects more. Economic restructuring is the main determiner to impact on urban social life in 21<sup>st</sup> century

## CHAPTER SEVEN: DATA ANALYSIS

As the study made use of both quantitative and qualitative methods, both data analysis are presented.

Quantitative data findings is presented below.

### 7.1 QUANTITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS

#### 7.1.1 Living years of the respondents:

To understand the restructuring process time table is more important. According to the time we can understand the real structuring process.

Table shows the living years in Khulna city of the respondents.

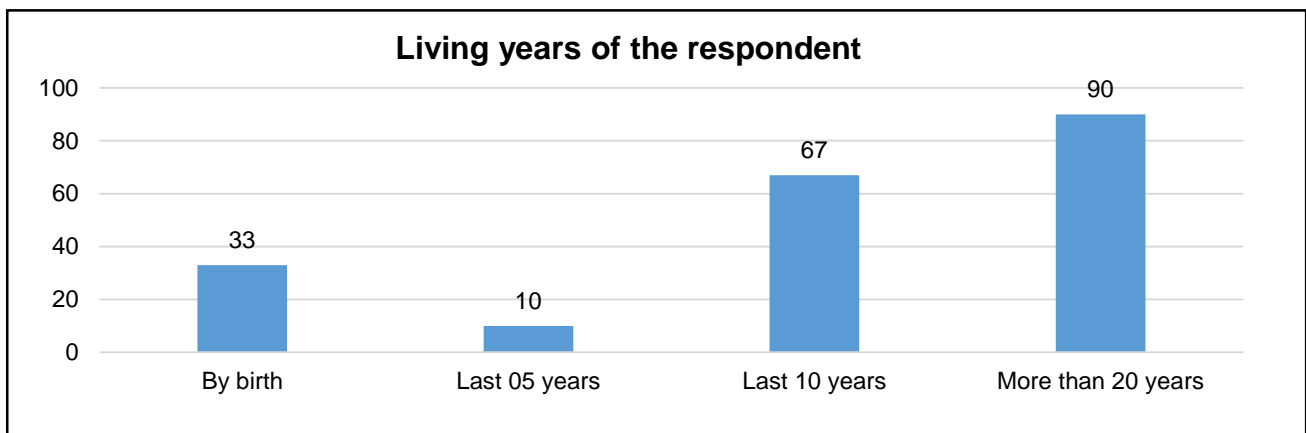


Table shows that 16.5% of the respondents belongs to by birth group, 5% belongs to last 05 years group, 33.5% belongs to last 10 years group and 45% belongs to more than 20 years group. These figures clearly describe the respondents living years in Khulna city.

#### 7.1.2 Income level of the respondents

We know that income is one of the important elements to understand the economic real condition.

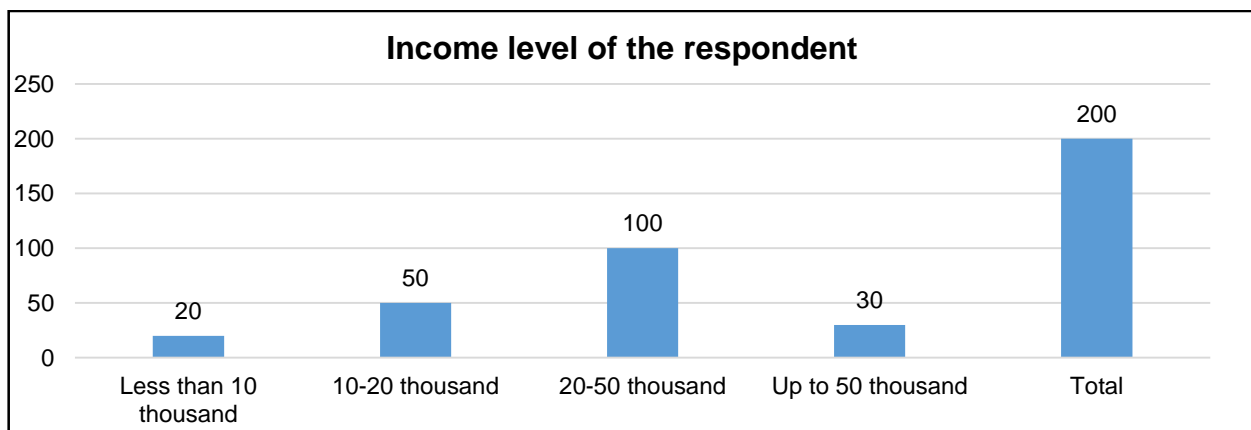
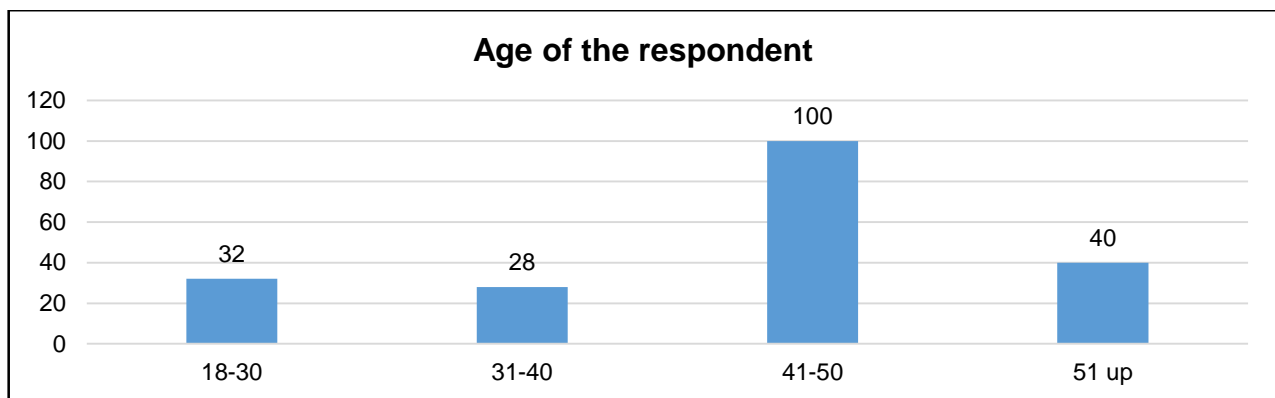


Table 7.1.2 shows that 10% of the respondent's income is less than 10 thousand taka, 25% of the respondent's income is 10-20 thousand, 50% of the respondent's income is 20-50 thousand and 15% of the respondent's income is up to 50 thousand. This figure shows us clear picture of various income group of Khulna city and most people earn in between 20-50 thousands Taka which shows rising economic condition of the city dwellers.

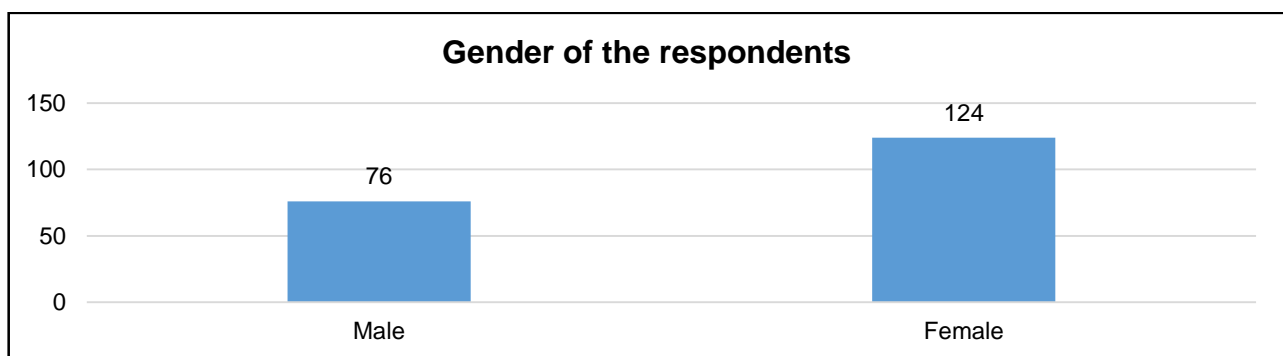
### 7.1.3 Age level of the respondents

Age level is one of the most important factors in data analysis.



**7.1.3** Table shows that 50% of the respondents is in 41-50 age group, 20% of the respondents is in 51 up group, 16% of the respondents is in 18-30 age group and 14% of the respondents is in 31-40 age group. Clearly middle aged are highest among the population distribution.

### 7.1.4 Gender of the respondents



**7.1.4** Table shows that most of the respondents is female their percentage is 62 and another 38% of the respondents is male.

### 7.1.5 Educational qualification of the respondents

Educational qualification of the respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	09	4.5%
Has completed Primary education	47	23.5%
SSC	64	32%
HSC	37	18.5%
Graduate	32	16%
Post Graduate	11	5.5%
Total	200	100%

### 7.1.6 Occupation of the respondents

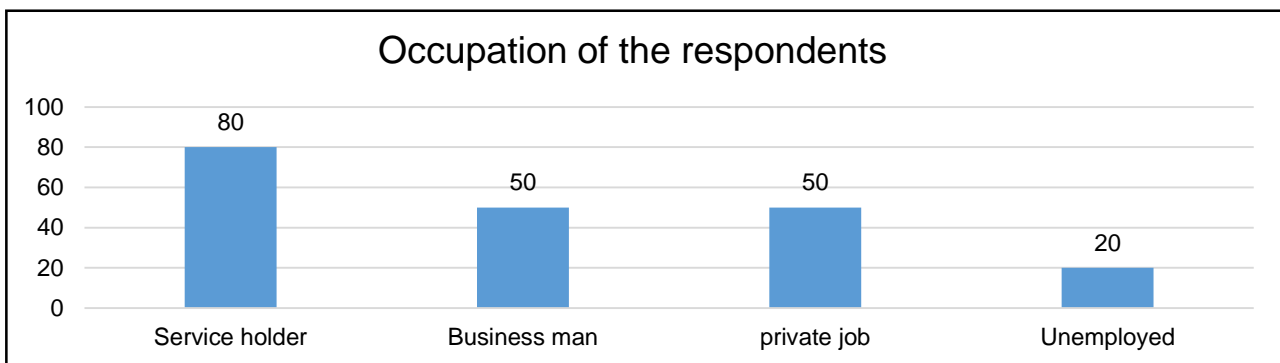
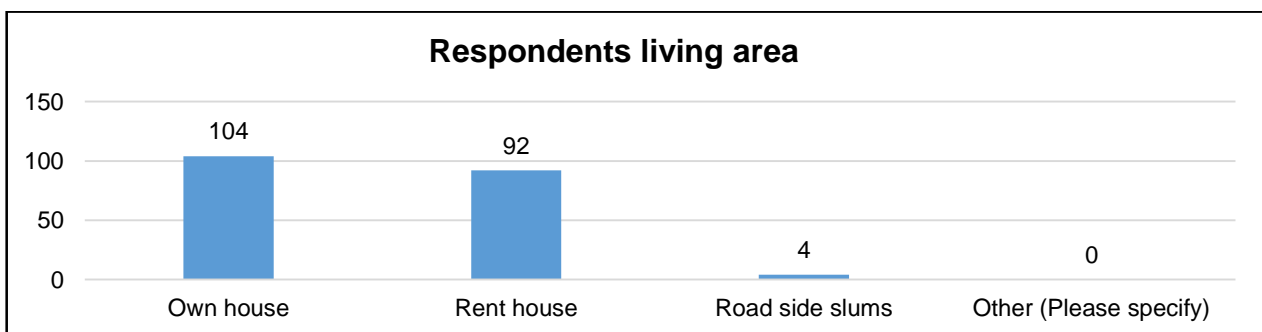


Table shows that in study area there is 40% of the respondents are service holder, 25% of the respondents are business man, 25% of the respondents are doing private job and 10% of the respondent is unemployed.

### 7.1.7 Respondents living area

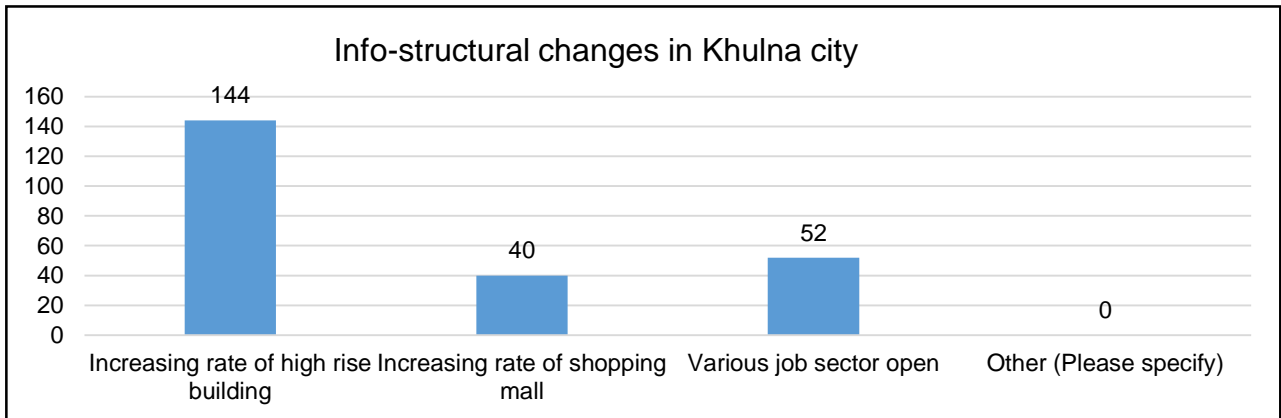


7.1.7 Table shows that 52% of the respondents lives in their own house, 46% of the respondents lives in rent house, and 02% of the respondents lives in road side slums. That means the income capacity of Khulna city's people is increasing.

### 7.1.8 Info-structural changes in Khulna city

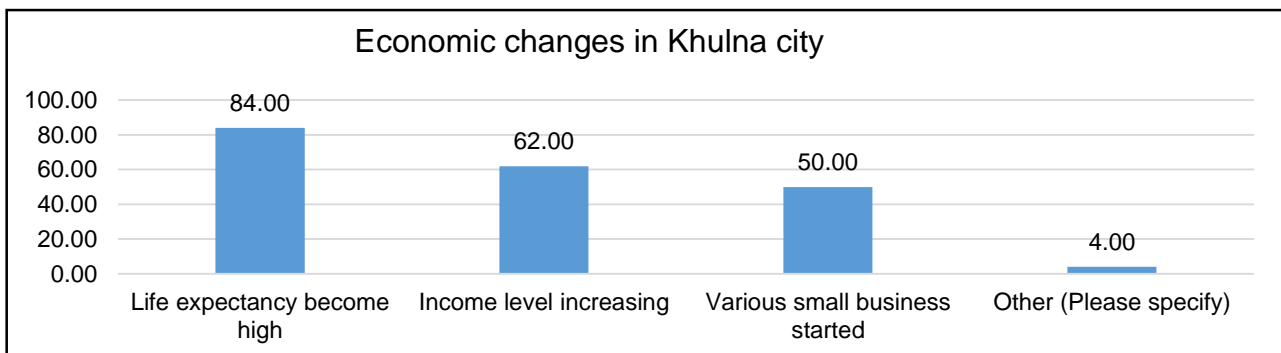
7.1.8 Table shows that 72% of the respondents think that for info-structural changes in Khulna city one of the important elements is increasing rate of high rise building, 26% of the respondents think that various job sector open, 20% of the respondents think that increase rate of shopping mall is one of the sample of info-structural changes. Compare to past it is one of the scenarios that Khulna city is rising.

### 7.1.9 Economic changes in Khulna city

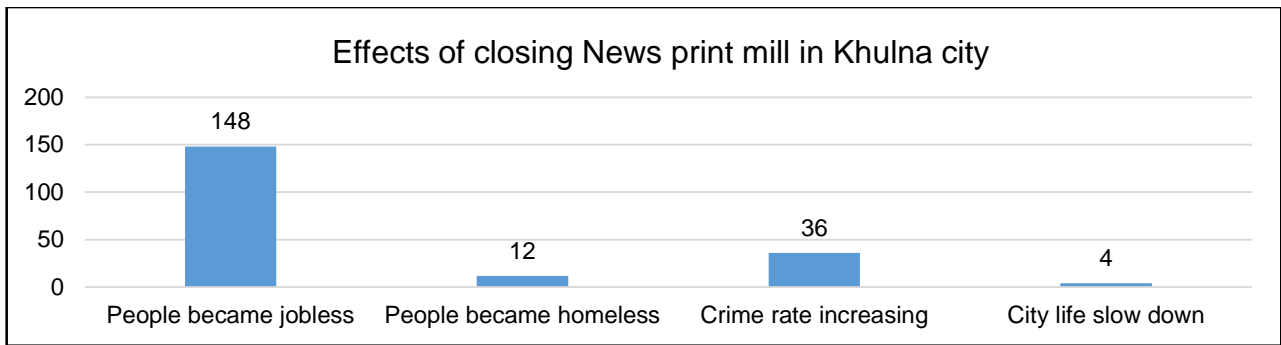


7.1.9 Table shows that 42% of the respondents think that life expectancy became high, 31% think that income level is increasing, 25% of them think that various small business started in Khulna city. That means the global economic changes also effects on Khulna metropolitan.

### 7.1.10 Effects of closing News print mills Ltd. in Khulna city

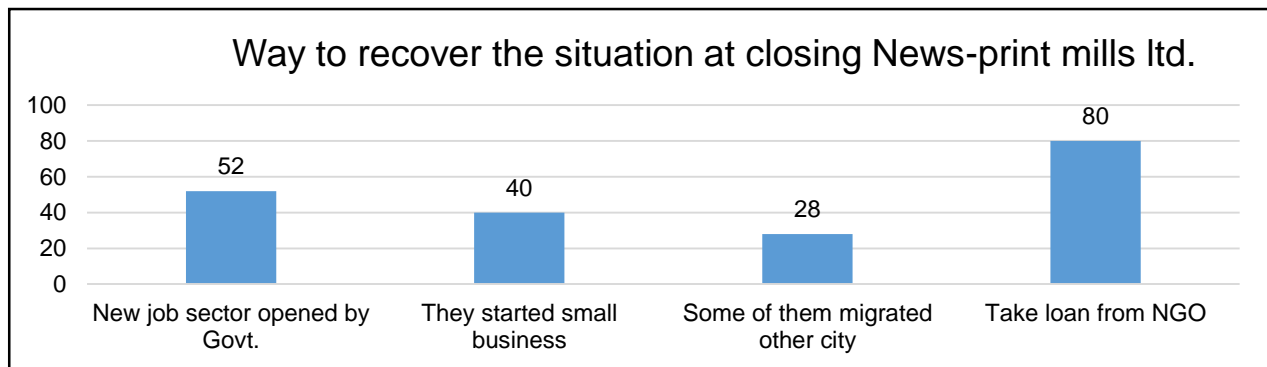






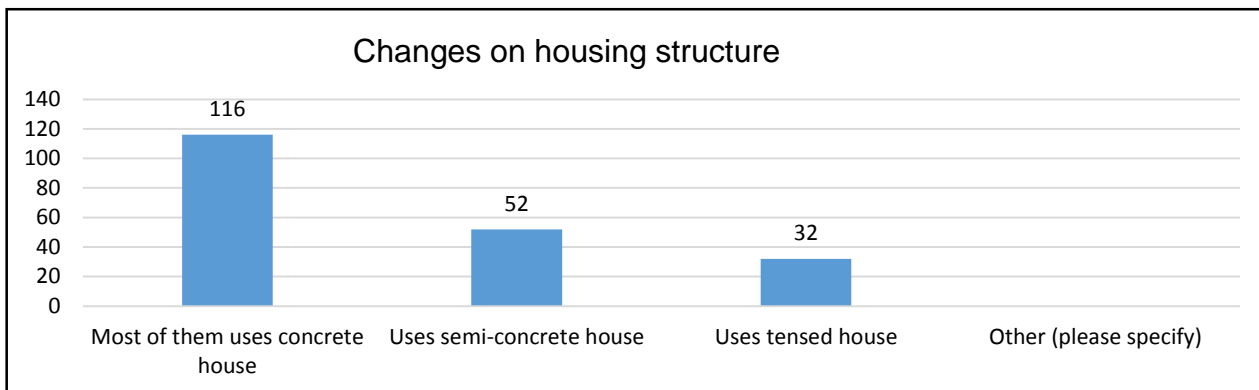
7.1.10 Table shows that after closing the news print mills of Khulna city 74% of the people became jobless, 18% think that crime rate was increasing, 6% of the respondents talk about homelessness and 2% of the respondents talked about city life slow down. These figure helps us to know the effects of closing news print mills in Khulna city.

7.1.11 Way to recover the situation at closing News-print mills Ltd.



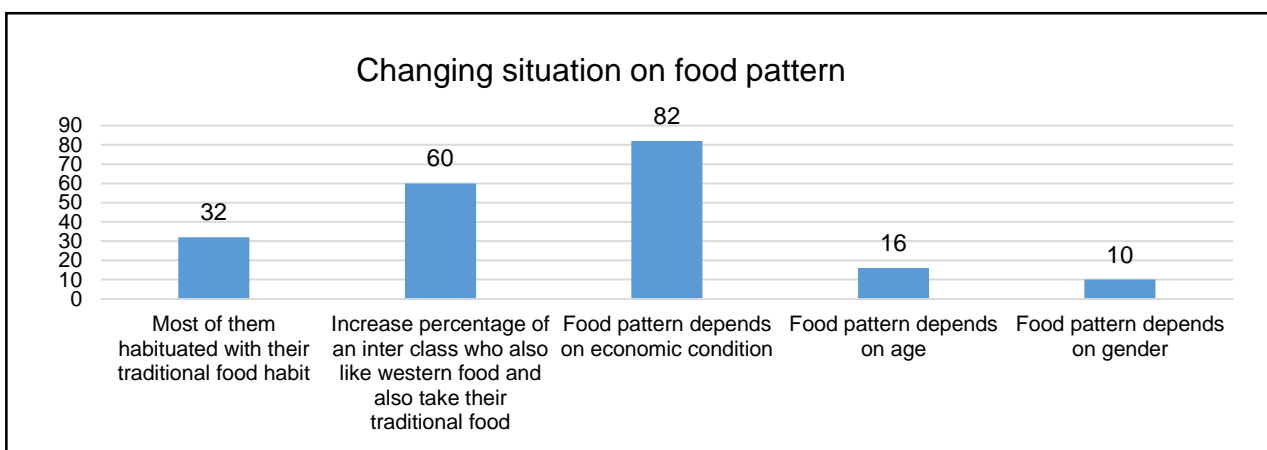
7.1.11 Table shows us the real picture that the way to recover the situation at closing News print mills. 40% of the respondent think that people took loan from NGO for survive, 26% respondents talked about new job sector opened by the govt., 20% of the respondents talked about the victim that they started small business, 14% of the respondents think that the victims were migrated to another city.

7.1.12 changes on housing structure



7.1.12 Table shows that 58% of the respondents said that they uses concrete houses, 26% of the respondents uses semi-concrete houses and 16% of the respondents uses tensed houses. That means here is a huge differences of housing structure compare to past.

### 7.1.13 Changing situation on food pattern

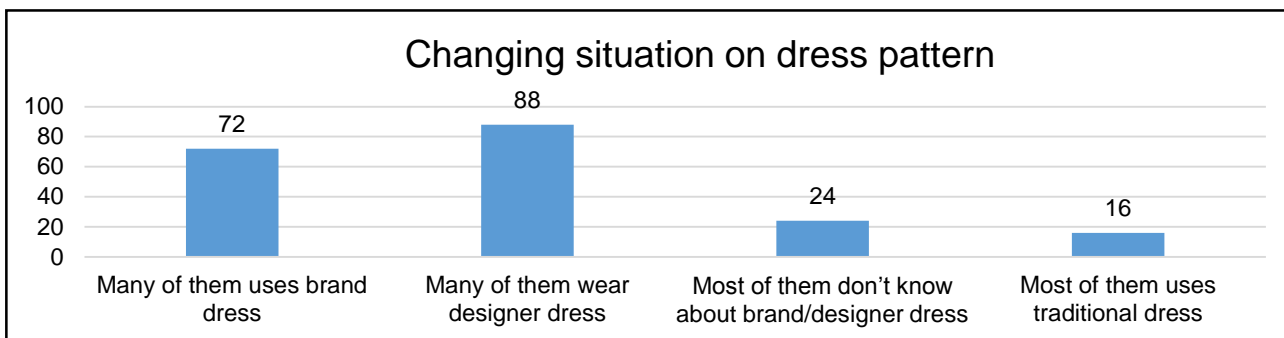


7.1.13 Table shows that 41% of the respondents think that food pattern depends on economic condition, 30% of the respondents talk about a inter class who also have both western and traditional food habit, 16% of the respondents happy with their traditional food habit, 8% of the respondents think that food pattern depends on age and 5% of the respondents think that food pattern depends on gender.

### 7.1.14 Changing situation on dress pattern

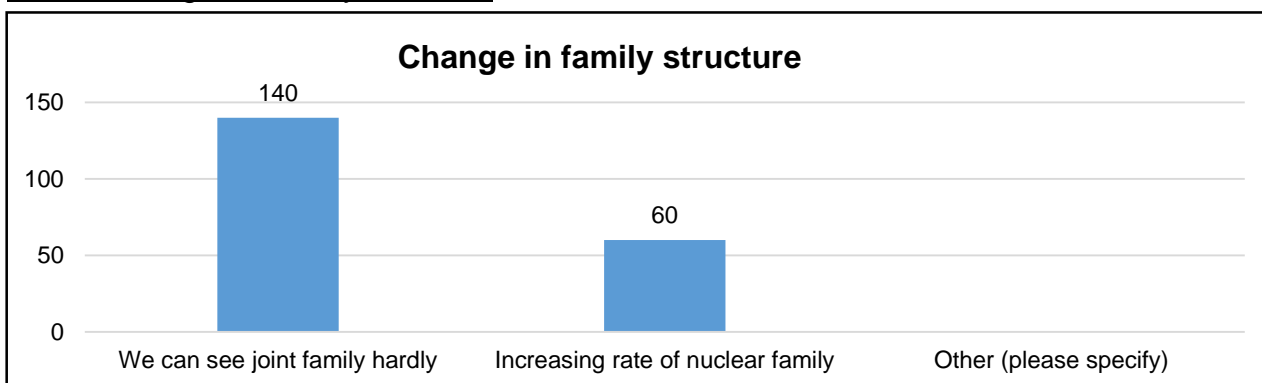
What kind of changes do you see on dress pattern in Khulna city?	Frequency	Percentage
Many of them uses brand dress	72	36%
Many of them wear designer dress	88	44%
Most of them don't know about brand/designer dress	24	12%
Most of them uses traditional dress (the ensemble of garments, jewellery, and accessories rooted in the past that is worn by an identifiable group of people. Though slight changes	16	8%

over time in colour, form, and material are acknowledged, the assemblage seems to be handed down unchanged from the past)		
<b>Total</b>	<b>200</b>	<b>100%</b>



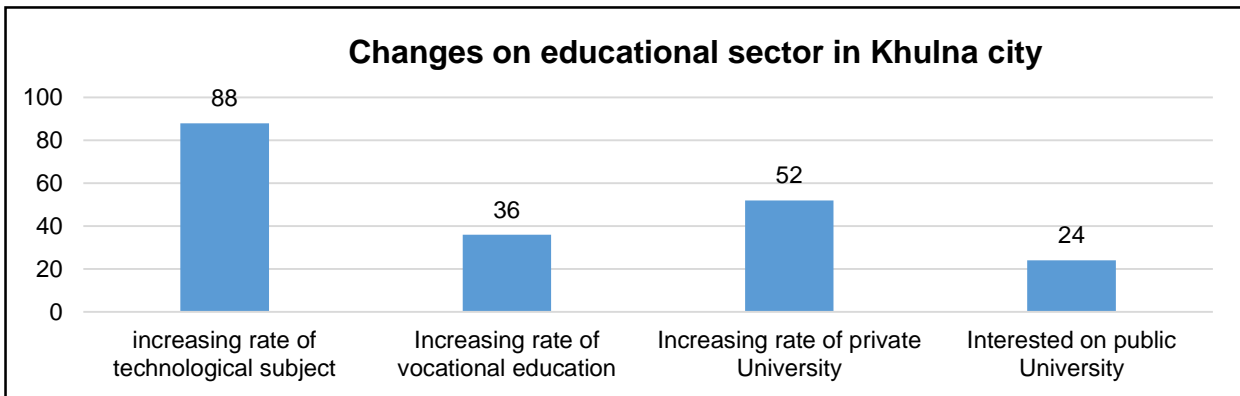
7.1.14 Table shows that 44% of the respondents think that in Khulna city they wear designer dress, 36% think that people were brand dress, 12% of the respondents didn't know about brand/designer dress and 8% of the respondents talk about their traditional dress (such as Sharee, Salwar Kamiz, Lungi). That means the figure clearly shows the changing pattern of the city people on their dress pattern and many of them know about designer dress that is one of the important elements to understand the real condition of the city.

7.1.15 Changes in family structure



7.1.15 Table shows that 70% of the respondents talked that they see joint family hardly and 30% talk about increasing rate of nuclear family. The causes for the increase of nuclear families in Khulna are confidentiality, individual happiness, self-contentment, goods right, changing social values, financial security, and availability of more space for the members of the family, advances in technology, and industrialization etc. That means in family life we can see a huge differences.

**7.1.16 changes on educational sector in Khulna city**



7.1.16 Table shows that 44% of the respondents talked about the increasing rate of technology-based subject in educational sector, 26% of the respondents talked about the increasing rate of private education, 18% of the respondents talked about vocational education and 12% of the respondents gave opinion about public University. That figure clearly revealed the changing pattern and dependency rate on technology-based subject among the people in Khulna city.

**7.1.17 Uses of mobile phone in Khulna city**

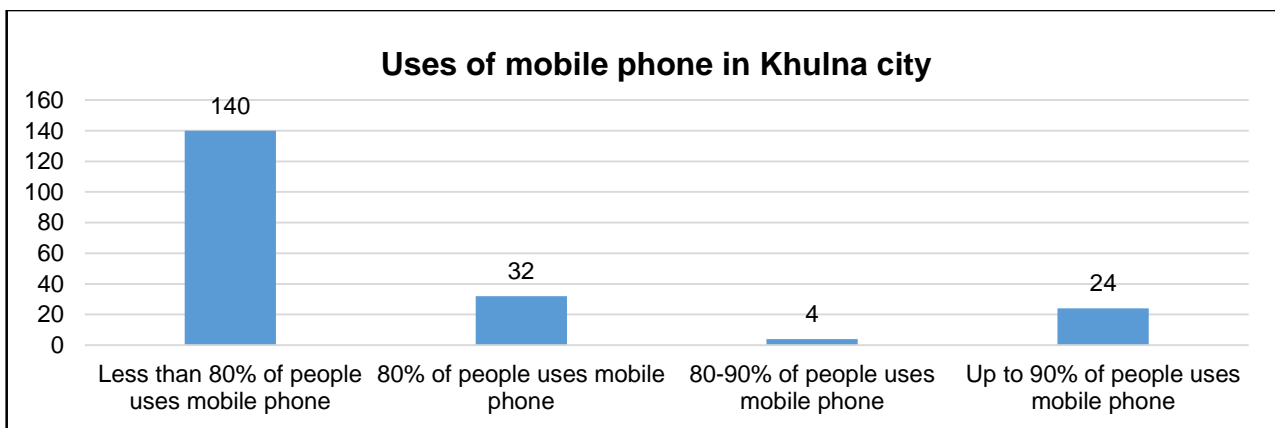
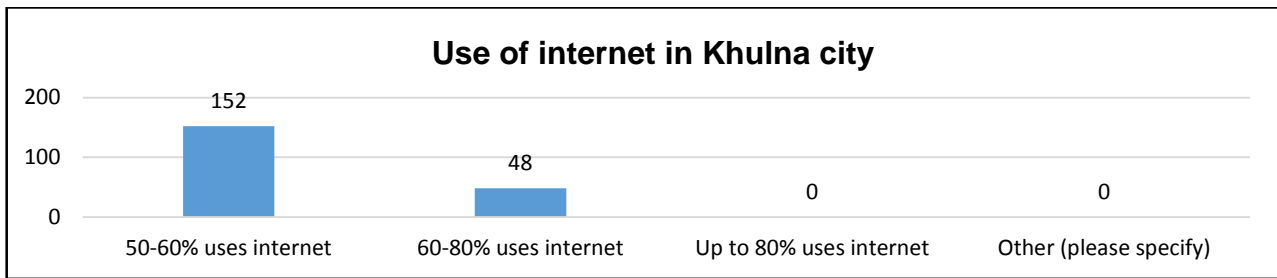


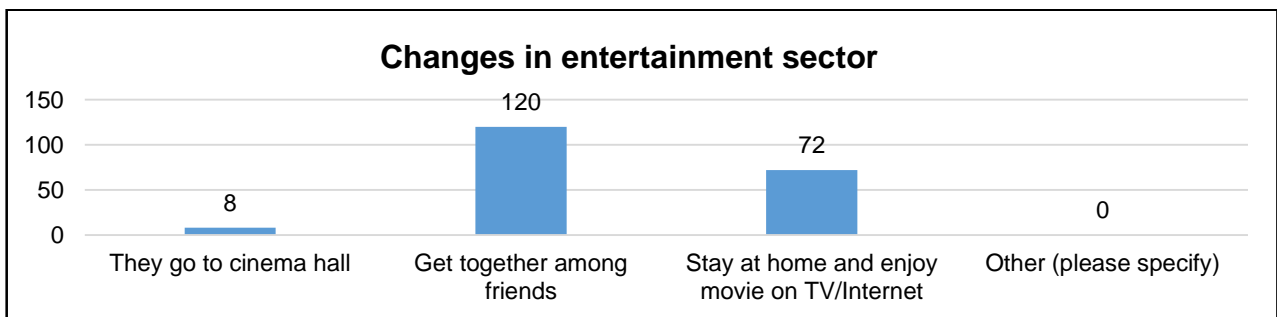
Table shows that 70% of the respondents answered that less than 80% of the people in Khulna city uses mobile phone, 16% of the respondents answered that 80% of the people uses mobile phone, 12% of the respondents answered that up to 90% of the city people uses mobile phone and 2% of the respondents answered that 80-90% of the people uses mobile phone in Khulna city. That means users of mobile phone in Khulna city is not so many.

**7.1.18 uses of internet in Khulna city**



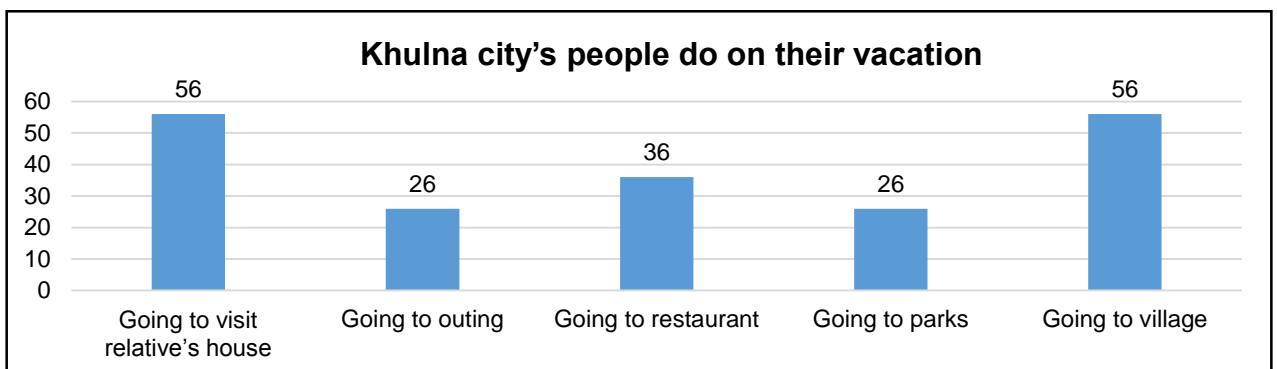
7.1.18 Table shows that 76% of the respondents answered that 50-60% of the respondents use internet and 24% of the respondents answered that 60-80% of the people in the city uses internet. That means uses of internet is increasing in the city.

**7.1.19 changes in entertainment sector**



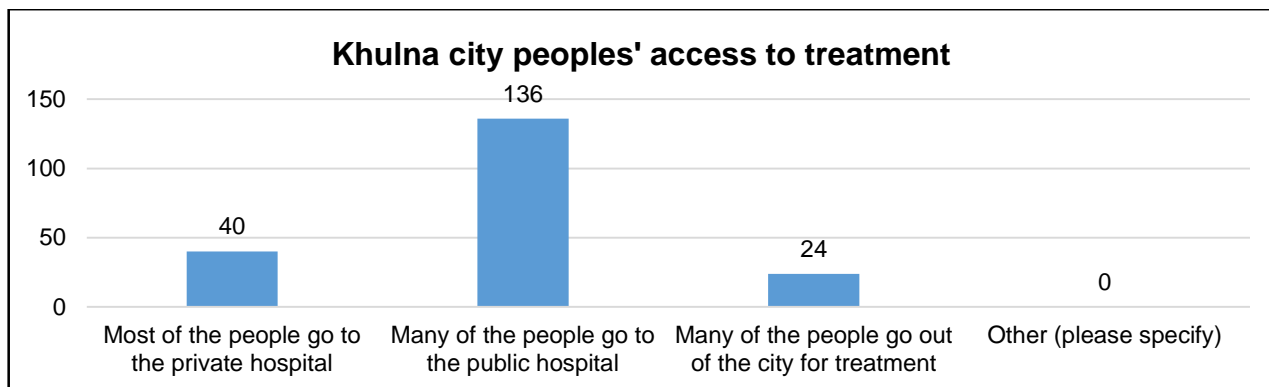
7.1.19 Table shows that 60% of the respondents answered that for their entertainment they get together among friends, 36% of the respondents answered that they stay at home and enjoy movie on TV/Internet and 4% of them answered that they go to cinema hall. These figure helps us to know about the changing pattern on entertainment sector in Khulna city.

**7.1.20 Khulna city's people do on their vacation**



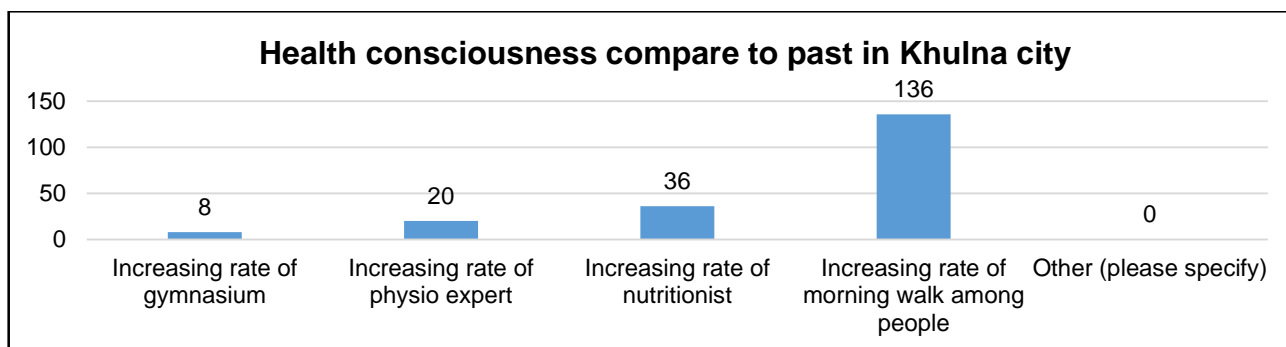
7.1.20 Table shows that 35% of the respondents answered that city's people go to visit relative's house on their vacation,30% answered that they go to restaurant,20% answered that they go for outing and 15% of them go to park on their vacation.

### 7.1.21 Khulna city's people go for their treatment



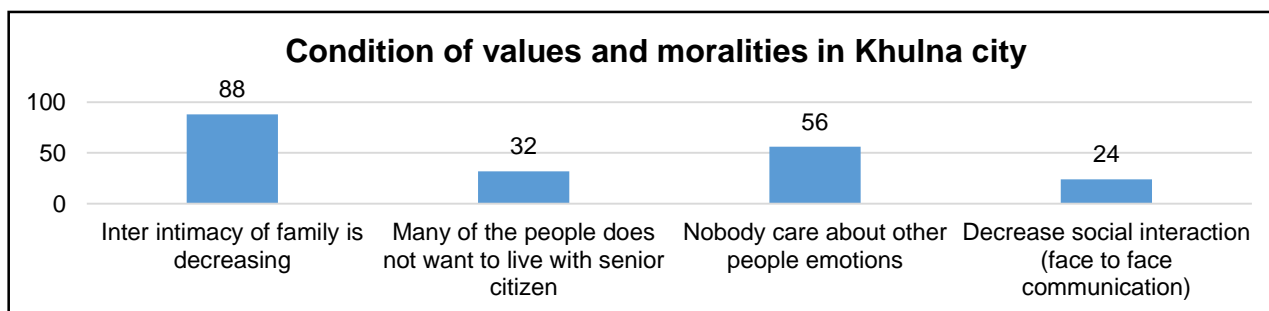
7.1.21 Table shows that 68% of the respondents go to public hospital, 20% of the respondents go to private hospital and 12% of the respondents go out of the city for treatment. That means in private hospital the cost is high in Khulna city for treatment and people prefer to go to public hospital.

### 7.1.22 Health consciousness compares to past in Khulna city



7.1.22 Table shows that 68% of the respondents answered that there is an increasing rate of morning walk among the people, 18% answered that there is an increasing rate of nutritionist, 10% talked about increase rate of physio expert, 4% talked about increase rate of gymnasium.

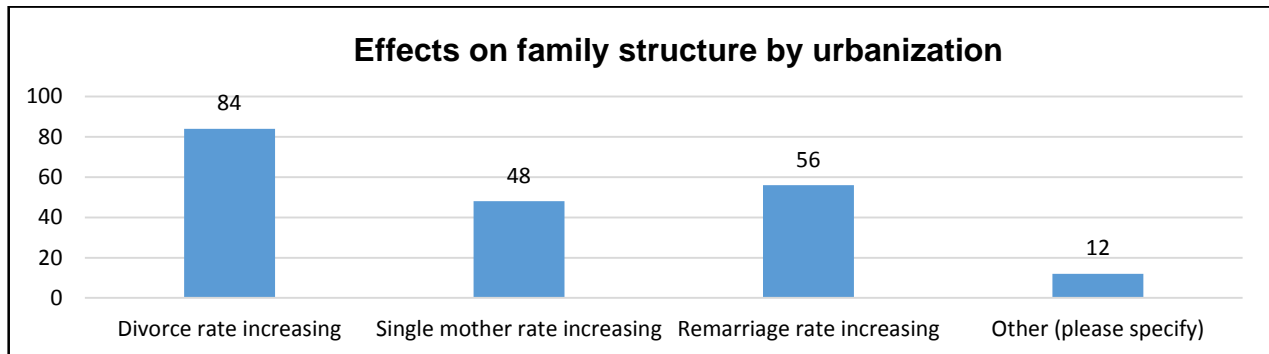
### 7.1.23 condition of values and moralities in Khulna city



7.1.23 Table shows that 44% of the respondents think that inter intimacy of family is decreasing, 28% of them answered that nobody cares about other people emotions, 16% answered that they don't want to live with their senior citizen and 12% answered that face

to face social interaction become decreasing. That means societal life will face a big trouble near future.

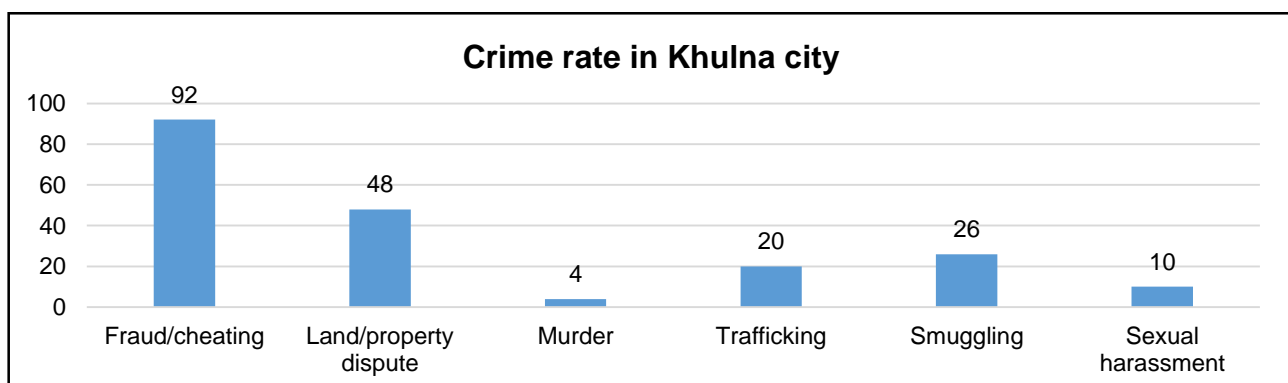
#### 7.1.24 Effects on family structure by urbanization



7.1.24 Table shows that 42% of the respondents think that divorce rate is increasing for this globalization process, 28% think that remarriage rate has been increased, 24% of them think that single mother rate increasing and 6% of them answered that no one was happy in their marital life. That means now Khulna city is going on in an alarming condition about their family structure.

#### 7.1.25 Crime rate in Khulna city

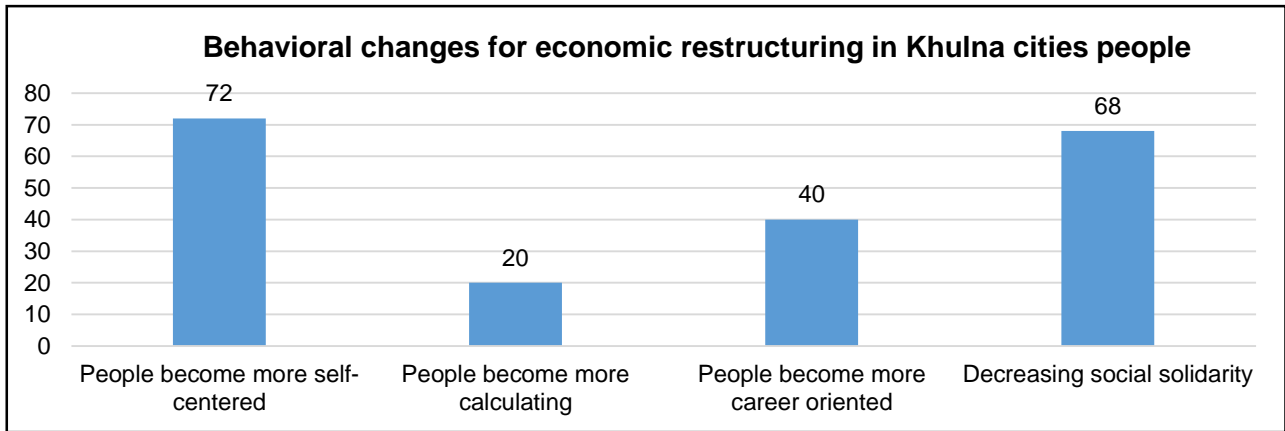
What kind of crime rate is increasing in Khulna city?	Frequency	Percentage
Fraud/cheating	92	46%
Land/property dispute	48	24%
Murder	4	2%
Trafficking	20	10%
Smuggling	26	13%
Sexual harassment	10	5%
Total	200	100%



7.1.25 Table shows that 46% of the respondents think that the rate of fraud/cheating is increasing, 24% talked about land/property dispute, 10% talked about trafficking, 13% talked about smuggling, 2% talked about murder and 5% talked about the increasing rate

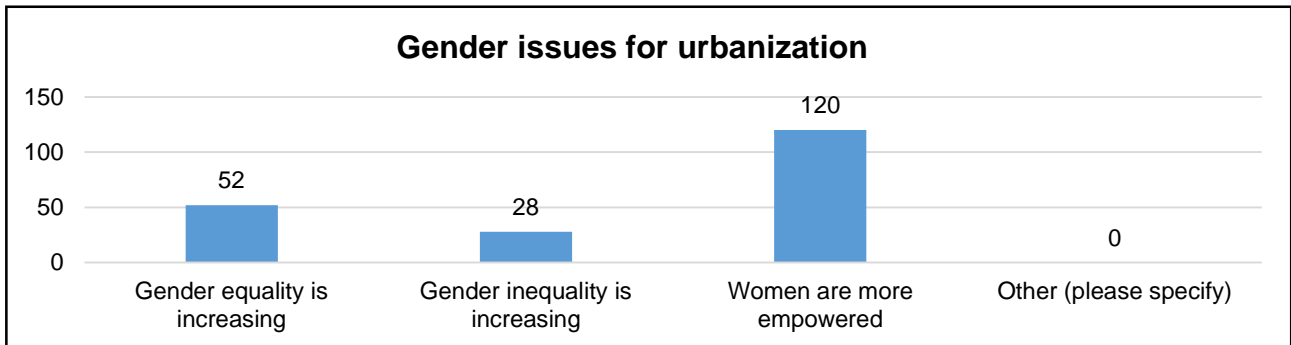
of sexual harassment in Khulna city. These figures clearly identify the crime rate of Khulna city.

7.1.26 behavioral changes for economic restructuring in Khulna cities people



7.1.26 Table shows that 36% of the respondents answered that the people of Khulna city is become more self-centered, 34% of the respondents think that social solidarity is decreasing, 20% of the respondents answer that people become more career oriented and 10% of the respondents answered that people are more calculating in Khulna city. That means difference on behavioral changes among the city’s people that is day by day they are becoming self-centered.

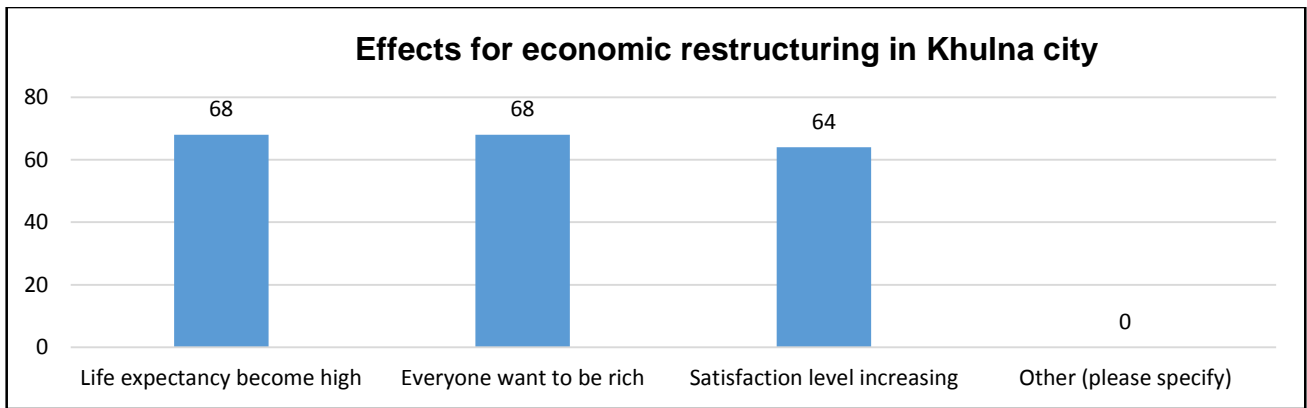
7.1.27 Gender issues for urbanization



7.1.27 Table shows that 60% of the respondents think that women employment is increasing, 26% of them answered that gender equality is increasing and 14% of them answered that gender inequality is increasing. That means gender relations in Khulna city is changing.

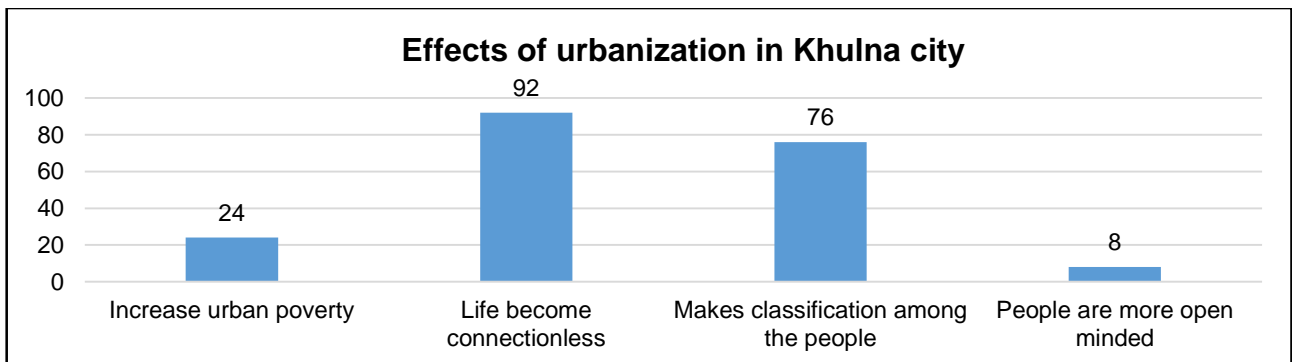
7.1.28 Effects for economic restructuring in Khulna city





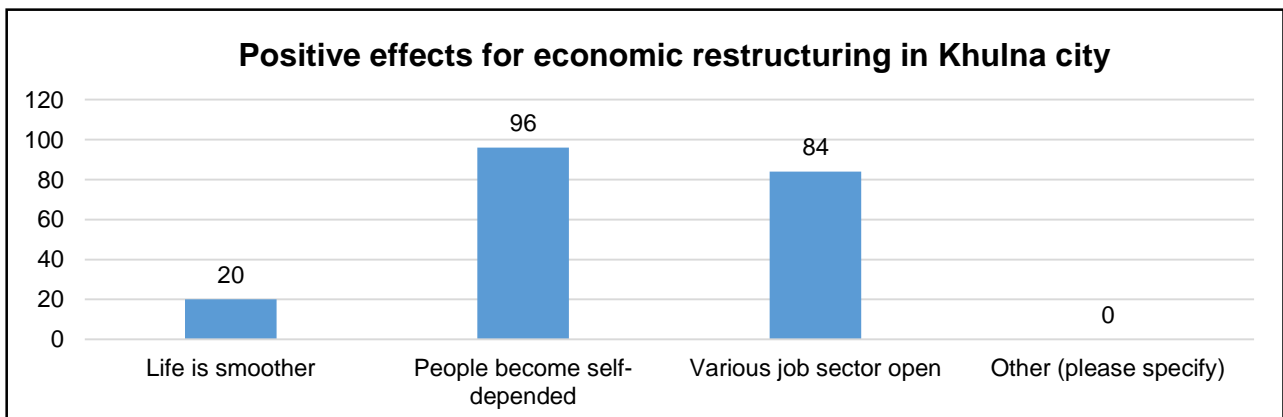
7.1.128 Table shows that 34% of the respondents think that due to economic restructuring life expectancy is high in the city, another 34% of the respondents answered that everyone wants to be rich and 32% of the respondents answered that satisfaction level is increasing among the people. These figures clearly indicate the restructuring process in Khulna.

7.1.29 Effects of urbanization in Khulna city



7.1.29 Table shows that due to urbanization 46% of the respondents think that life become connectionless, 38% answered that increase classification among the society, 12% think that urbanization increase one kind of urban poverty and 4% think people are more open minded. Khulna city that people will be less connected in near future and its effects will be onon every sphere in socio-cultural life.

7.1.30 Positive effects for economic restructuring in Khulna city



7.1.30 Table shows that 48% of the respondents answered that people are self-dependent, 42% of the respondents answered that various job sector are opened in the city and 10% of the respondents answered that life is smoother compare to past. These table shows the effects of economic restructuring in Khulna city that people are self-dependent.

## **7.2 QUALITATIVE DATA ANALYSIS**

### **7.2.1 FINDINGS OF THE CASE STUDY**

The case study is a research methodology, typically seen in social and life sciences. There is no one definition of case study research. Simply a case study can be defined as an intensive study about a person, a group of people, or a unit, which is aimed to generalize over several units. A case study has also been described as an intensive, systematic investigation of a single individual, group, community, or some other unit in which the researcher examines in-depth data relating to several variables. (Woods NF, Calanzaro M. Nursing research: theory and practice. St Louis: Mosby, 1980.) The first step is defining the single case or identifying a group of similar cases that can then be incorporated into a multiple-case study. A search to determine what is known about the case(s) is typically conducted. This may include a review of the literature, grey literature, media, reports, and more, which serves to establish a basic understanding of the cases and informs the development of research questions. Data in case studies are often, but not exclusively, qualitative. In multiple-case studies, analysis within cases and across cases is conducted. Themes arise from the analysis and assertions about the cases as a whole, or the quintain, emerge. (Stake R. Multiple case study analysis. New York: The Guildford Press, 2006.)

In this thesis 10 case studies have been done. It is the most effective way for situation analysis because only the Consultant and the participant is present. A participant can share her/his feelings about the topic without any hesitation. The real phenomena can be understood from this procedure.

#### **Findings of the case studies are as follows:**

1. Economic restructuring are creating a lot of job opportunities in Khulna city for the migrated people specially the women.
2. Many young people come to Khulna from Dhaka for their private business because of the opportunities of job market in Khulna is becoming high.
3. Lots of opportunities are creating for women entrepreneur as like Boutique houses, beauty parlor etc.
4. Various medical practitioner are coming from other cities to Khulna because private medical sector is growing in Khulna.
5. For better life and savings many of the people come to Khulna and it's an effect of economic restructuring.

6. Increasing rate of entrepreneur especially women is one of the important determiner of economic changes in Khulna city and also we can see the effects on social life.

7. Various types of rising occupations as like: boutiques business(hand print, naksi katha) .Aklima Khatun became widow in 2010, who have 3 daughters and for their livelihood she had started her small boutiques business with very low investment at 2012. Now within 10 years her profit range is now monthly more than 3 lack and 20 women are working under her.} Agro farming, online business as shrimp selling, apiculture business, selling Sundarbans pure honey, Chui Jhal (a tropical herbs that is used highly in meat cooking or processing)by online. we can notice in Khulna city and those new economically rich people effects the Khulna city more because of their new expenditure various concept is increasing in the city as urban poverty, social expectations gap etc.

8. The food habit of the Khulna city people is drastically changing because of the economic restructuring and its effects on urban social life. Various cuisines (as for examples: Chinese, Indian, Korean) have been introduced in Khulna city.

9. For the economic restructuring in Khulna city many un-experienced people are also changing their economic conditions and life style.

10. Entertainment sector of the city people is changing and demand of broad band internet services is growing and its effects the social life because technology is in their hand and social exclusion is increasing.

## **7.2.2 FINDINGS OF THE FOCUSED GROUP DISCUSSION**

### **FGD-01**

The 1<sup>st</sup> FGD has been occurred on 20<sup>th</sup> December at 5.00 pm in Khalishpur thana, Khulna city. 20 people were present in the discussion and the discussion was going on the research topics. 1-2 hours it was going on. The discussion was held on three basic things that was-a. What was the past situation b. the present situation c. what will be do to get develop future 05 of them was housewives who lives in Khulna more than 10 years. 05 of them was service holder who lives in Khulna more than 10 years. Another 05 of them was businessman in various sector and 03 of them was student who lives in Khulna last 05 years and another 02 of them was unemployed. All of them have comes from various income groups, various residential area, various educational background. For this it was essay for me to understand the real fact of the city's people, what they think and how about their life style and also the restructuring process. According to their discussion here is comes some important things:

- Before the year of 2000, Khulna was mostly depended on Newsprint mill sector and river-based business was the main earning sector of the people. In those time the main city is Boikali, Khalishpur and Doulatpur. Everything was surrounded by all these areas. Modern technology was not available, city people didn't get proper facilities, and

income level was low. Education and health sector were not developed. There had low percentage of high-rise buildings. In this time the city was growing. After closing the Newsprint mill, the people became jobless, homeless, crime rate and unemployment has been increased. Intercity communication was not good. But life was simple and people were happy.

- The present situation is that most of the people think that, the city is growing but not so firstly compare to another city of the country. They didn't say that there is a radical change throughout the city, they take it normally. Due to capitalism and technological development the communication system has been changed and here comes the concept dissatisfaction and life is more calculative. Everyone want to be rich.
- The people of Khulna city want to more Govt. facilities. The city day by day depends on private sector, its good but the Govt. sector must be more active. For big amount of investment Khulna city is the most important area because of geographical causes.

## FGD-02

The 2<sup>nd</sup> FGD was held in 20<sup>th</sup> December, 2019 at 6.00pm in Sadar Thana, Khulna. 16 people had been joined 02 of them was working women, 02 of them was housewives, 03 of them was small businessman, 02 of them was well known businessman, 02 of them was local politician, 02 of them was student, 02 of them was service holder and another 01 was unemployed. Among with their discussion here have comes some output:

- Among the discussion the people think that the past situation was not so good in Khulna city. There was scarcity of job, most of the people was live in tensed house and semi-concrete houses. The citizen facilities were not available. There was no variation on food pattern, dress pattern. Some people only go for cinema but not everyone. There was no place to spend some quality time. People were fully depended on Khulna Medical for treatment and there was scarcity of proper treatment. Communication system was not good enough, inter connectivity of the city was not good enough. Crime rate was high as murder, smuggling, trafficking, land dispute was more. The main thing was people was not happy in their life.
- The present situation was not more satisfactory but with the comparison to the past income level is increasing, various job sector has been opened. Mainly business sector and private job sector is more opened. Literate rate is increasing. Increasing rate of shopping mall and high-rise building is one of the samples of developing structure of Khulna city. Restaurant business has been developed. Percentage increase of mobile phone users and internet users. Dependency increase on vocational and technological based subject for education. Now people can effort to go private clinic and also increase the rate of women empowerment. Anew group has been developed who can effort better life. With the development divorce rate is increasing and also the number of single mothers is increasing. People are more self-centered. Everyone want to be rich for this one kind of urban poverty has been arise. Day by day life became connectionless.

- In this stage the city's people does not tell that they are satisfied but they want more development. Economic restructuring helps them more but in some place the satisfaction level may not increase. There has been need a proper city management. Most of them think that that is the high time to handle the whole situation otherwise it will make hazardous situation near future both socially and culturally.

## CHAPTER EIGHT: FINDINGS OF THE STUDY AND CONCLUSION

According to the objectives of the study here are the issue wise discussion:

When we conclude a thesis report, conclusive findings are the top most important discussion. Because through the discussion we can understand the real fact and can get a clear idea on the basis of our hypothesis. In my thesis I also try to find out the real fact that is happening in Khulna city and it may also be applicable for another city of Bangladesh. According to the objectives of my study here are the issue wise discussion:

### **1. Inter relationship of global and local cultural, and its effects on Khulna metropolitan city.**

#### **a. Divorce rate and single mother rate increasing issues**

##### **Findings from quantitative data analysis:**

42% people think that divorce rate is increasing.

##### **Findings from qualitative data analysis:**

During the FGD most of the people think that single mother rate is increasing.

##### **Study analysis:**

We can interlink it with the sociocultural theory. Mostly we know that when divorce rate is increasing in a society its effects on the whole family structure. Also increasing rate of single mother affects the social life and in Khulna city we can notice a global and local cultural mash up that's why many of the women want to live separately and live together and other social issues has been rising. Most of the people think that women economic empowerment is one of the important variables for these sociocultural changes.

#### **b. Sexual harassment issues**

##### **Findings from quantitative data analysis:**

5% people think that sexual harassment rate is increasing

##### **Findings from qualitative data analysis:**

During the case study most of the people think that social exclusion rate is increasing.

##### **Study analysis:**

After the industrial era, society turns into a Fordist economy. If somewhere in society has changed, it has had an influence on culture. Neoliberalism theory is somehow matched here because neoliberalism is mostly discussed with privatization and commodification of everything and these things affect more into the society.

#### **c. People become career oriented**

##### **Findings from quantitative data analysis:**

36% people think that people are more self-centred and 20% people think that people become more career oriented.

### **Findings from qualitative data analysis:**

During the FGD most of the people think that economic stability is more important and that's why people are career oriented day by day and they are habituated with it

### **Study analysis:**

When we notice a restructuring through a society we can see many types of changes and everything has its one impression so my opinion is too much selfishness is bad but career orientation is good. According to Harvey restructuring is zero-sum game.

### **d. People satisfaction level**

### **Findings from quantitative data analysis:**

32% people think that satisfaction level is increasing in Khulna city. 12% people think that urban poverty is increasing and 46% people think that life become connectionless.

### **Findings from qualitative data analysis:**

During the FGD many of the people wear not satisfy into their life. They can't accept the societal economic gap and they were dissatisfied for it.

### **Study analysis:**

It's true that one kind of urban poverty is arising. According to Vygotsky, "the gap between the actual level of development as judged by autonomous issue solving and the prospective level of growth as indicated by problem solving under adult direction or in cooperation with more competent peers."

To know about the global, cultural, economic and technological changes overall the society this thesis helps more to understand the real fact. Because this research based on the restructuring process of the city. Here I try to see the main changing pattern throughout the society. We can see a global effect for economic and technological changes and its effects on our culture. We all know about the postmodern society and the main effects going on with cultural phenomena. That means every sector is correlated. In Bangladesh we can see the same inter relationship of global, cultural, economic and technological issues. Worldwide we can notice a great revaluation through modern technology, network society develop and its effects the 3<sup>rd</sup> world countries more.

## **2. Impact of economic and technological changes on Khulna metropolitan**

### **e. Migration rate of the people and its effect**

### **Findings from quantitative data analysis:**

80% people think that migrated people creates various metropolitan crisis in Khulna.

### **Findings from qualitative data analysis:**

During the FGD most of the people think that employment chances and well-paying jobs are the important indicators of urbanization and so many people are migrated in Khulna city and its effects on occupational opportunities, modernization and variations in the mode of living.

## **Study analysis:**

In Khulna most of the migrated people are from Satkhira, paikgacha, Koyra, Bagerhat and some area of Barishal. The main cause for their migration is natural disaster as like ayla, Sideor etc. (Salima Khatun was a housewife in Koyra and after Sideor at 2008 she came to Khulna with her family and lives in slum area and then she started works as a maid and her husband as a factory labour)

Another partial causes for migration as billows: lack of services, lack of safety, climate changes ( floods and droughts), high crime( rape, sexual abuse), crop failure( insets attack). Migrated people Khulna metropolitan can't play a well living standards, healthy sanitation and housing, proper health care and can't effort better social life. According to Giddens people are migrate into cities and to obtain social facilities but those are unreachable. Many of the people thinking that if Khulna development authority can make a proper master plan for the migrated people then Khulna will be the most financially stable city because migrated people can turn into assets if we can make various job opportunities for them. Intellectual and religious revolution is another important terms to understand the economic restructuring. The offspring of the new form of economy, which arisen and then rapidly executed himself the overthrow of its world-the capitalist economy (**Marx, 2012**), -Marx wrote. It creates capitalist awareness. Political actions, religious, intelligent -everything is moving mask, which hides the true appearance, the one and only -the face of capital.

### **f) Economic changes on Khulna city**

#### **Findings from quantitative data analysis:**

26% people think that number of private Universities is increasing in Khulna, 36% think that people are using brand dress, 41% think that for economic changes food pattern also changing, 80% of the people using mobile phone, 76% people think that 50-60% people uses internet.

#### **Findings from qualitative data analysis:**

During the case study and FGD data collection many people are concern about the economic changes in Khulna city and this economic changes effects the urban social life because income level is increasing but various social issues has come.

#### **My analysis:**

We know the process how to people, corporations, governments, and countries allocate resources to meet their goals and requirements, with the goal of determining how these entities should organize and coordinate their activities for optimal production. According to Karl Marx, there are two sides to our society. One is the foundation, while the other is the superstructure. The economy is the foundation, and everything else, including norms, religion, education, etc., is a superstructure. The economy, or foundation, is the determinant of all superstructure. In Khulna city these 2 effects we can see more.



## g. Economic restructuring effects on urban social life in Khulna metropolitan

### **Findings from quantitative data analysis:**

42% people think that life expectancy become high in Khulna city, 30% people think that different food pattern are introducing in Khulna city, 36% people think that dress pattern also changing, 70% think that nuclear family is better, 35% people think that changes is coming in the entertainment sector .

### **Findings from qualitative data analysis:**

During the case study and FGD data collection many people are concern about the economic changes in Khulna city and its effects on urban social life. Many of the respondents are happy for this kind of changes.

### **Study analysis:**

People think that, the city is growing but not so firstly compare to another city of the country. They didn't say that there is a radical change throughout the city, they take it normally. Most of the city people life is easy and simple. But in near future it will create some social issues which is not good for their usual social life. Excess use of internet without moral development can create various social problems.

According to the thesis we can see the both positive and negative impact throughout the society. It's natural but the city people must be more alert to handle this situation. More easily now everyone can know anything throughout the information revolution and if the intention is good then no things to worried but if the intention is not good then it is the right time to be conscious. Increase rate of individual practice is one of the alarming things that grow up in the city. Family member has played an important role to make their family and society enriched with culturally. Consciousness about rights will be increase.

Economic restructuring effects is everywhere in Khulna city and if the management is more alert then it will be alright. At last it can be said that economic restructuring and its socio-cultural impact on urban social life is fully effects on Khulna metropolitan area.

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As per study the following findings and conclusions are presented:

1. The development authorities such as KDA and HSD should be more active and they must be ensuring the citizen facilities more. Most of the city area did not grow with planning intervention.

2. The lowest income group of the city dwellers live in city's 172 slums. The management should try on investment in slum area for improving their living condition and also create job opportunities for them.
3. The civilized society will be more active in Khulna city to make consciousness among people. Various programs will be made by them to improve the citizen right.
4. If the garments sector will develop in Khulna city it will be create a new dimension in Khulna city for economic restructuring. Because for upcoming project Padma Bridge is one of the new determiners for economic restructuring in Khulna.
5. Corruption rate must be decrease for long term development.
6. Shrimp processing activities seems to be improved.
7. Khulna has tremendous tourist potentials if the management more conscious about this then its effects more. If the communication system more developed than percentage of tourist will increase in Khulna.
8. If proper scientific management can apply than Khulna city will be the main center of agricultural investment. For this local politician and people of Khulna will be more active and humbler.
9. Both industry and manufacturing sector will be more develop.
10. Khulna city traditionally contributes to the national economy through jute manufacturing, newsprint industry, match factories, ship yard and shrimp sector. If the PPP (Public Private Partnership) will increase than Khulna city will be the one of the top most cities of Bangladesh.

Diplomatically and morally the present world turn on to a different epoch. Overall the world the city has been risen through geographical and social concentration of an excess product. Now urbanization depends on the mobilization of a remaining invention. Economic restructuring and urbanization have an intimate connection. Price of urban life has turn into product, and also metropolitan itself, in a domain where consumerism, leisure industry and ethnic and knowledge-based trades are the key surfaces of the metropolitan economy. Urbanism and privatization are correlated. Surplus production and the uses of Democratization is the new modes of urbanization. In Khulna city we can also see the effects of urbanization before the year of 2000 and the after the year of 2000, we can see the changes more. And it has occurred for economic restructuring, new urbanism and for capitalism. Privatization developed in everywhere and it perfectly affects the life style of the city's people. Private Job sectors, private university, private medical college, Chinese restaurant, beauty parlor etc. have been the symbol of the changing effects of Khulna metropolitan. In Khulna city we also see that in past where people lead their life in a traditional way, but due to economic restructuring we can find changes in everywhere of the society. The most important thing is that percentage of people involvement of informal sector is increasing.

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## 9.0 ANNEXURE

### 9.1 INTERVIEW QUESTIONNAIRE

1. How many years do you live in Khulna? Name-
  - a) By birth Age-
  - b) Last 05 years Sex-
  - c) Last 10 years Occupation-
  - d) More than 20 years Education-
2. What is your income level?
  - a) Less than 10 thousand
  - b) 10-20 thousand
  - c) 20-50 thousand
  - d) Up to 50 thousand
3. Where do you live?
  - a) Own house
  - b) Rent house
  - c) Road-sided slums
  - d) Other (please specify)
4. What kind of info-structural changes come in Khulna city?
  - a) Increasing rate of high rise building
  - b) Increasing rate of shopping mall
  - c) Various job sector open
  - d) Other (Please specify)
5. What kind of economic changes do you see in Khulna city?
  - a) Life expectancy become high
  - b) Income level increasing
  - c) Various small business started
  - d) Other (Please specify)
6. What kind of effects did you see at closing News print mill in Khulna city?
  - a) People became jobless
  - b) People became homeless
  - c) Crime rate increasing
  - d) City life slow down
7. How did city people recover their situation at closing News-print mill?
  - a) New job sector opened by Govt.
  - b) They started small business
  - c) Some of them migrated other city
  - d) Take loan from NGO
  - e) Other (please specify)

8. Do you see any occupational changes in Khulna city?
  - a) Many of the people start their own business
  - b) Depend on Govt. job
  - c) Dependency increase on non-Govt. job
  - d) Other (Please specify)
9. Do you notice any changes on housing structure?
  - a) Most of them use concrete house
  - b) Uses semi-concrete house
  - c) Uses tensed house
  - d) Other (please specify)
10. Do you notice any changes on food pattern in Khulna city?
  - a) Most of them habituated with their traditional food habit
  - b) Increase percentage of an inter class who also like western food and also take their traditional food
  - c) Food pattern depends on economic condition
  - d) Food pattern depends on age
  - e) Food pattern depends on gender
11. What kind of changes do you see on dress pattern in Khulna city?
  - a) Many of them uses brand dress
  - b) Many of them wear designer dress
  - c) Most of them don't know about brand/designer dress
  - d) Most of them uses traditional dress
12. Did you notice any kind of changes on family structure in Khulna city?
  - a) We can see joint family hardly
  - b) Increasing rate of nuclear family
  - c) Other (please specify)
13. What kind of changes do you see in educational sector in Khulna city?
  - a) Increasing rate of technological subject
  - b) Increasing rate of vocational education
  - c) Increasing rate of private University
  - d) Interested on public University
14. How many people of Khulna uses mobile phone?
  - a) Less than 80% of people uses mobile phone
  - b) 80% of people uses mobile phone
  - c) 80-90% of people uses mobile phone
  - d) Up to 90% of people uses mobile phone
15. How many people of Khulna uses internet?
  - a) 50-60% uses internet
  - b) 60-80% uses internet
  - c) Up to 80% uses internet

- d) Other (please specify)
16. What kind of changes do you see in entertainment sector?
- a) They go to cinema hall
  - b) Get together among friends
  - c) Stay at home and enjoy movie on TV/Internet
  - d) Other (please specify)
17. What do the Khulna city's people do on their vacation?
- a) Going to visit relative's house
  - b) Going to outing
  - c) Going to restaurant
  - d) Going to parks
  - e) Going to village
18. Where the people of Khulna city go for their treatment?
- a) Most of the people go to the private hospital
  - b) Many of the people go to the public hospital
  - c) Many of the people go out of the city for treatment
  - d) Other (please specify)
19. How about the Khulna city's people became health conscious compare to past?
- a) Increasing rate of gymnasium
  - b) Increasing rate of physio expert
  - c) Increasing rate of nutritionist
  - d) Increasing rate of morning walk among people
  - e) Other (please specify)
20. How you describe the changes on values and moralities in Khulna city?
- a) Inter intimacy of family is decreasing
  - b) Many of the people does not want to live with senior citizen
  - c) Nobody care about other people emotions
  - d) Decrease social interaction (face to face communication)
21. How about family structure effected by urbanization?
- a) Divorce rate increasing
  - b) Single mother rate increasing
  - c) Remarriage rate increasing
  - d) Other (please specify)
22. What kind of crime rate is increasing in Khulna city?
- a) Fraud/cheating
  - b) Land/property dispute
  - c) Murder
  - d) Trafficking
  - e) Smuggling
  - f) Sexual harassment

23. Do you notice any behavioral changes due to economic restructuring in Khulna cities people?
- a) People become more self-centered
  - b) People become more calculating
  - c) People become more career oriented
  - d) Decreasing social solidarity
24. What about the gender issue for urbanization?
- a) Gender equality is increasing
  - b) Gender inequality is increasing
  - c) Women are more empowered
  - d) Other (please specify)
25. How economic restructuring effects on society?
- a) Life expectancy become high
  - b) Everyone want to be rich
  - c) Satisfaction level increasing
  - d) Other (please specify)
26. The main effects of urbanization in Khulna city?
- a) Increase urban poverty
  - b) Life become connectionless
  - c) Makes classification among the people
  - d) People are more open minded
27. Positive effect for economic restructuring in Khulna city?
- a) Life is smoother
  - b) People become self- depended
  - c) Various job sector open
  - d) Other (please specify)

## 9.2 SAMPLE OF QUALITATIVE QUESTIONER

For qualitative data collection the researcher follows some questioner which was helped her to understand the economic restructuring and its socio cultural impact on urban social life of Khulna metropolitan city. As follows:

How many years do you live in Khulna? What is your income level? Where do you live? What kind of info-structural changes come in Khulna city? What kind of economic changes do you see in Khulna city? What kind of effects did you see at closing News print mill in Khulna city? How did city people recover their situation at closing News-print mill? Do you see any occupational changes in Khulna city? Do you notice any changes on housing structure? Do you notice any changes on food pattern in Khulna city? What kind of changes do you see on dress pattern in Khulna city? Did you notice any kind of changes

on family structure in Khulna city? What kind of changes do you see in educational sector in Khulna city? How many people of Khulna uses mobile phone? How many people of Khulna uses internet? What kind of changes do you see in entertainment sector? What do you do on your vacation? Where you go for your treatment? How about the Khulna city's people became health conscious compare to past? How you describe the changes on values and moralities in Khulna city? How you discuss about family structure effected by urbanization? What kind of crime rate is increasing in Khulna city? Do you notice any behavioral changes due to economic restructuring in Khulna cities people? What about the gender issue for urbanization? How economic restructuring effects on society? The main effects of urbanization in Khulna city? What is the Positive effect for economic restructuring in Khulna city?

### **10.3 SAMPLE OF CASE STUDY**

#### **CASE STUDY-01**

Everyone know her as Dulal's wife, who is a maid. She lives in Goalkhali, Thana-Khalishpur, and Khulna more than 30 years with her husband. She works in another people houses. Every day she works in 06 houses and her monthly income is around 10 thousand taka. She comes from Barisal with her husband and 02 years daughter because of river disintrigation. Her husband is a drunker and also an easy-bike driver. When she came in the city, she had many problems to maintain her family, but when she was started work at other people houses her problems have been solved. Sometimes there have problems to work another people houses. Many time she feels unsecured in another people house. Now she has a plot in her own money. Her daughter completed H.S.C and get a job and married with a person who is a representative. She also have a grandchild. In every month she go for outing with her husband, she is happy with her own life.

#### **CASE STUDY-02**

Hasan is only 23 and works in a restaurant in Khulna Dak-bangla area and he is very well known for her delicious recipes. Mainly the restaurant where he works at, they apply various dishes as Mexican, Thai, Italian item. He comes from Narial district another important district in Khulna division. In him childhood, he was not a good student and also the family of him didn't bear the cost of the education. When he was a child he go to Dhaka with her uncle and started work in a coffee shop. He worked in various place in Dhaka and gathered knowledge. After 10 years was passing he came to Khulna and started work at a restaurant. He realized that the home town of him is near to Khulna and many of the relatives of him lives in Khulna city and life is more better and upgrading in Khulna city compare to over populated Dhaka city. Last 03 years he lives in Khulna. Him demand of everyday life is increasing. Last December he got married and he have a

dream that one day he also the owner of a restaurant. Her monthly income is 20 thousand taka.

### **CASE STUDY-03**

Roshini is an owner of a beauty parlor, which is located in beside Navy School and College. She had an affair with a boy in her childhood when she was 16 and her family didn't accept her relationship and one day she escaped from home with her boyfriend and they got married. With many struggles her in-laws accepted her but not behaved well with her. Her husband started a small business but there had also so many struggles and loses. The situation was more worsen when she has a child. Her in-laws didn't take it happily when she has a child because of the rate of price hike. They think that there burden is increasing. In this condition she want to do something for survive. She doing a course on beauty parlor. After born of her child, her parents accepted her. She tell them the real condition then they gave her 01 lack taka. She has been started a beauty parlor. Last 10 years she and her family depends on the income of the parlor. She continue her study and get a separate house for her child. Now she is happy in her present condition. She talk about the competition in this sector. Because of internet mostly Facebook, everyone want to be smart and beautiful. When she started the business there are not so many beauty parlor but now various spa center and huge amount of parlor is increasing.

### **CASE STUDY-04**

Shamim Reza has completed the study on M.B.B.S from Khulna Medical College. After finishing the M.B.B.S degree he go to Dhaka for better life. In the mid time he also got married. After passing 02 years of Dhaka he realize that Dhaka is more expensive than compare to Khulna and he can't cope with. In this condition he has been decided to come back Khulna. The parents of him live in Khulna. After coming he joined a private Medical College named Gazi Medical College and also continue the higher education. He has been completed the FCPS degree. The main reason to come back Khulna is that the city is growing and there is more scope to work.

### **CASE STUDY-05**

Md. Faisal Hossen, who is a senior officer at Agrani bank. He has been completed the M.B.A degree from Khulna University. He gets the bank job with a very competitive procedure. At first, he has been joining at Dhaka district. He has a big family to maintain. The living cost is increasing day by day. It is very difficult for him to maintain the whole situation. The situation has been more complicated when he makes a decision to marriage. Then he realizes that with the same income the friend of him happily lives in Khulna city and also has been forced the senior to transfer him to Khulna. Last 01 years he has been transferred to Khulna and also get married. He also applies for the house

loan and monthly he can save 8 thousand taka that is not possible in Dhaka. He said about that now everything can get in Khulna city, why should he not live in Khulna.

### **CASE STUDY-06**

Daisy is an entrepreneur but the starting story is not good enough, when she has been got married her in-laws didn't allowed her to job from outside. After 03 years of her marriage she has a child. Day by day the living cost is increasing. When she went to admit her son in an English medium school and then she realizes that her husband income was not well enough to maintain the cost. Her husband income was not enough to fulfil the demand of her. At first, she got a course on fashion designing. After that she started her business. At first family member didn't accept it eagerly. In a short time, she has been well known for her unique design. Through the internet she always follows the new tradition. She started a boutique house. In a cheap price she collects the raw materials and made them a unique design. Now there are 08 women who has been worked under her. Next year another 02-boutique house has been opened by her. At first, she fights more to settle her career. Now she is happy. She lives in her own house and she can well maintain her child educational cost who read in an English medium school. In weekend she and her child go for outing and mandatory they go to the restaurant.

### **CASE STUDY-07**

Md. Aziz Ahmad who works in PDB at Khulna division. The Upozilla Digholia at Khulna district where he lives is not the same facilities that may get in Khulna city. In Digholia there is not proper medical treatment and proper education, for this he and him wife didn't satisfied in their life. He got the transfer to Khulna city. Last 25 years he lives in Khulna. In early life with his limited income it is very difficult for him two family. One is in Khulna city and another is in him village, where him father, mother and others family members lives. Day by day the living cost is increasing and for this he want to do something. Then he and her friend in Khulna they have been decided to do real states business. At first he talk with the parents and they sold some of their land in village and gave the money to him. Then he and him friend fully started the business. Before 25 years Khulna is a growing city, where land price was not so high also the income level of the people is low. But know the land price is increasing and the income level of the city people is also rising. Before 25 years the land which price was 01 shotok was 40 thousand taka and now the price is 08 lacks for 01 shotok. That means here is a big amount of differences we can see. With the business now Aziz Ahmad is one of the well-known rich man in Khulna city and led a satisfied life.

### **CASE STUDY-08**

When Lipe was 19 she works in a Jatra team at Satkhira because her parents' financial condition was not good enough. This time she was with a relationship with Md.Kamaluddin who is a businessman and lives in Khulna. When she got married, she didn't know about her husband 1<sup>st</sup> wife. When she was pregnant, she has been forced her husband to take her with him. When she came, she knows about her husband 1<sup>st</sup> wife and also 3 other children. She didn't take divorce because she was not self-depended and the parents' condition of her was not good and also, she thought about her child who was in her comb. With various negative situation she had been faced. When her child was 05 years old her husband was in a heart attack and passed away. Lipe and her child gets a little amount of percentage of her husband wealth. Day by day the situation was more worsen. It was very hard for her to stay with her husband 1<sup>st</sup> wife. With her little amount of money Lipe bought a little restaurant in Khulna. At first various problems she had been faced to continue the restaurant. Day by day the percentage of client is increasing and the food habit of Khulna city's people is changing. Lipe understand the test of people and going with various items. Now she is 44 and she has 03 outlets of her restaurant. Her child completes her MBA and get a job, also want to run out her mother's business. Now 20 people work under her. Sometimes there have some problems to maintain her restaurant business because she is a women and local politician don't pay money for eating. One of her employ left the job because he didn't want to do work under a woman. As a single mother the society does not look at her positively and it is not easy for her to cope with the society.

### **CASE STUDY-09**

Sojol, who is a 3<sup>rd</sup> year student at Azom Khan Commerce College, Khulna. He comes from Bagerhat and with him friends live in a mess. Him family didn't gives him financial support for this he always want to do something for survive. At first, he searches for tuition but here competition is more. Every parent want that the teacher must be read in Khulna University, Khulna Medical College or KUET. For this reason, Sojol search another sector and he know about Rajmohal restaurant which situated at Sonadanga. They also need young people. He got the part time job. With the salary he continues the study and also support the family. Per month he gets 08 thousand and there have also overtime system. It means new job sector has been opened in Khulna city.

### **CASE STUDY-10**

F.M.Solaiman who is a businessman and last 25 years he lives in Khulna and he see the transformation of Khulna city more closely. He talks about the changes of Khulna city. In past he and him family went to public hospital for treatment but last 10 years he goes to City Medical, Gazi Medical, Doctor's point, Forties etc. for treatment. Because in public



hospital the facilities are not good enough and in private hospital the treatment is fast and they use new technology. In past he goes to Boikali, Doulatpur, Khalishpur bazar for grossery items but now he and him family go to Save N Save, New market, Mena Bazar because the income level of him is increasing. For buy dresss in past he and him family go to Doulatpur but now they go to new market, Khulna shopping complex or various brand shop which mainly situated in Shib bari mor area. In every weekend him family go for outing and eat in a restaurant or Chinese restaurant. Him wife is now more health conscious both of them go for morning walk. Him son go to gym and in every 15 days him wife and daughter go to parlor. Him son read in a private university and girl read in a private medical college. In every Friday he goes to him own village where is him roots. Now the cinema hall is closing and the demand of broad band line is increasing.

.....End of the Report.....