

Economic Impacts of Globalization on Urban Environment at Dhaka city in Bangladesh

Muhammad Rabi Ullah
Assistant Professor and Chairman
Department of Economics, Bangladesh University of Business & Technology (BUBT)
77-78 Main Road, Rupnagar, Mirpur,-2, Dhaka 1216, Bangladesh
Email: rabiullah_ju@yahoo.com

Abstract

The paper aims to explore the nature of economic impacts of globalization on urban environment at Dhaka City in Bangladesh. It has highlighted the city of Dhaka as the urbanization of the whole country is interlinked with the intense development of the city. The paper is based on data collected through surveys of population censuses and relevant studies. It reveals that the historical process of urban development of Dhaka City presents various trends based on its political development. The rapid urbanization of the city since its emergence as the capital of an independent state is due mainly to massive migration of rural population. The paper also reveals that significant change of economic condition and standard of living. Most of the city dwellers are settled mostly in slums and squatter settlements and are living below the poverty lines as the rapid urban growth of the city is not commensurate with overall development. The paper, however, argues that the experience of environmental pollution incising at Dhaka city follows the pattern of urbanization without development.

Keywords: Globalization, Environmental change, Economic impacts, Urban change, Slum expansion

1. Introduction

Globalization is an economic process where production, distribution, consumption, marketing and investment are integrated across the borders of nations. The liberalization and opening up of markets to the global economy is leading to the emergence of a single market system for goods, capital, technology, services, and information some extent labor. The logic of globalization is the expansion of trade and investment in search of new markets and more competitive production sites. Companies can choose where they want to locate and people where they want to work and live, in a global market. Globalization is the free movement of trade, investment, services and exchange of culture into worldwide. It describes the increasing of production, distribution, and marketing of goods and services. In a broader sense, it refers to the expansion of global linkages, social life on a global scale, and the growth of a global consciousness. It is a complex economic, political, cultural, and geographical process. It is the integration of nation's economic system with the international market forces. It is also the strategy of imperialist forces to loot the 'Third World' countries. In fact, globalization is the mobility of finance capital across the world, particularly of the poor countries. It stands for the ultimate rights of multinational companies to allocate resources according to their own criteria.

In the context of global environmental, economic and social change, perhaps no phenomenon is more striking than urbanization. Already, more than half of the world's population lives in urban places (Amhad, 2007). Urbanization, it is very well known manifestation of economic, technological, social and political forces. Urbanization is itself a process with its impacts on environmental, economic, social and political structures of a society. Unfortunately, instead of bringing economic dynamism, improved health, tougher environmental standards, better education, and growing democratization, urbanization in many least developed countries is accompanied by economic stagnation, negligible health gains, lax environmental standards, low education levels, crime and social instability. The globalization of economic activity is literally transforming the urban landscapes of developing countries. To effectively exploit the benefits of inward investment flows and to insure that social and environmental goals are met, the public sector needs to take the lead in planning and formulating urban land management strategies to promote sustainable urban economic development.

The positive impact of globalization is the process of integration of the world economy. The economic globalization, nations open up their economies to import goods, services, and capital from other nations by removing barriers such as trade restrictions, quotas, tariffs and restrictions on foreign ownerships. The Efficiency of Business Economic integration lowers national barriers to trades and investments, so goods, services and money move more freely throughout the world. Businesses are exposed to competition and advanced technology. Productions costs are kept low in free market where consumers will be benefited from low prices and enjoy increased real income. Consumers will then benefit from the increasing variety of goods and services available and the lower prices. Globalization allows free movement of new communication technologies among nations. New communication technologies such as the use of the internet, e-mail, mobile phones and satellite broadcasting offer people more opportunities to communicate in groups and get new information from both close and distant sources more quickly. Open market economy, which encourages international trades and foreign

investments, expands the choice set for consumers and brings in capital and technologies from abroad. Thus, with more choices and higher technologies, people's livings of standard are raising. The higher mobility of capital under globalization and higher return of investment in the developing countries, more foreign direct investment (FDI) will go to developing countries.

The combined action of increased trade and capital flows under globalization is likely to raise the demand for and push up the wages of some relatively skilled labor in certain industries, which have comparative advantages in a country. Domestic exports have to compete in the international market some domestic companies may fail to survive or relocate their production line to other countries with lower costs; hence, more people in the domestic country lose their jobs. Multinational economic institutions, such as the World Trade Organization, World Bank, and International Monetary Fund, are seen as the monitors who render judgment on global trade practices. In many nations, especially the developing one, corporate tax revenues are one of the major sources of state income. Tax avoidance and tax competition will cause inadequate revenues of governments to support the infrastructure development and limit the government's ability to provide social programs and safety nets. The expansion of trades and investments in the natural resource industries such as forestry, mining, and petroleum development are threatening of the world forests, mountains, waters, and other sensitive ecosystems. Globalization pushes countries to privatize public utilities, such as electricity, water and public transport because government may not provide the public utilities in an efficient way.

The global demand for readymade garments opened up opportunity of the apparel industry in Dhaka and Chittagong. At least 5000 factories were established since the 1980s in these two cities employing some 3.5 million workers, mostly females (CUS, 2006). This one single phenomenon alone has been instrumental in transforming the urban fabric of these two cities and in restructuring the urban social pattern to a significant degree. The status of the worker's rights has also improved, but only to a limited level. The governance context in globalization is basically understood in the process of industrial location decision and also in the development of the real estate sector. The development of the retail trade sector is also partly influenced by the force of globalization. In the industrial sector, the new phenomenon of the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) is a direct response to globalization. EPZ adds a new dimension to the changing urban social structure.

Over the past half century, a great rural-to-urban population shift has occurred and the process of urbanization (the concentration of people and activities into areas classified as urban) is set to continue well into the 21st century. The alarming increase in the number of migrating workers from rural areas during the few decades has resulted in a rapid increase of population in the urban Dhaka metropolitan areas. With the advent of globalization, liberalization and privatization during early nineties, there has been an increase in the job opportunities especially in the service sectors and informal sector. Moreover, the subsidies being withdrawn from the agriculture sector as per International Monetary Fund, World Bank imposition, has resulted in making traditional agriculture a non-profitable option. The acquisition of land for various development programs has also resulted in landless, jobless peasants. Thus, many marginal and poor peasants have been forced to migrate to urban Dhaka city areas for their livelihoods and work as semi skilled and unskilled worker. They work at various service sectors, garments and informal sectors and live in slums. The most crowding Dhaka city, there is an encroachment in various areas and an ever increasing demand for water, electricity, health, education and other essential commodities. This change of urban social structure resulted in many social problems like rise in anti-social activities, social unrest etc. This overcrowding has also disturbed the local natural environment. The slums having no proper sanitation have polluted the entire area resulting in many instances of health hazards. This paper mainly deals with the economic impacts of globalization on urban environment in Dhaka city.

2. Literature Review

UNCHS (2001) argues that the growth of large cities, particularly in developing countries, has been accompanied by an increase in urban poverty which tends to be concentrated in certain social groups and in particular locations. Causes include an increasing gap between incomes and land prices, and the failure of housing markets to provide for low-income groups.

WWF (2000) argues that urban areas do not have only local environmental impacts but also large so-called ecological footprints. In their immediate vicinity, cities have a variety of impacts: conversion of agricultural or forest land for urban uses and infrastructure, reclaiming of wetlands, quarrying and excavation of sand, gravel and building materials in large quantities and, in some regions, deforestation to meet fuel demand. The use of biomass fuel also causes indoor and outdoor air pollution.

Islam & Shafi,(2010) highlighted that, during the period when the private sector has assumed a prominent position in the structuring or restructuring of physical, economic and social pattern of the large cities, particularly Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet, the impact of globalization has also been evident in these cities. Poverty is among the major drivers of environmental degradation. The urban poor, who are unable to compete for scarce resources or protect themselves from harmful environmental conditions, are most affected by the negative impacts of urbanization. The Centre or Urban Studies (CUS), in a mapping exercise in 2005, found

nearly 5000 slums, large and small, in Dhaka with a population of 3.5 million. These people live in the city under tremendous pressure, particularly those living on government land as squatters, are in constant threat of eviction (CUS, 2006).

Nasreen et.al (2006) argued that the modern cities are centers of employment, education and culture, but they are also centers of poverty, delinquency, crime, prostitution, alcoholism and drug abuse. As a rule, cities offer less space, less daylight, less fresh air, less greenery and more noise. Urbanization is the percentage of population living in cities and urban growth is the process of increasing this percentage.

World Commission on Environment and Development (1987) urban system provides the backbone for national development through its flows of information, energy, capital, commerce and people.

Champion & Hugo (2003) highlighted that the term urban environment implies that we know what urban is. In fact, there is no globally accepted definition of what constitutes an urban area and thus an urban population. In most countries, settlements and their populations are designated urban or rural based on population size or density, physical characteristics, or administrative function of the 228 countries for which the United Nations has data, about half use administrative criteria, such as whether a settlement is a capital city, to classify it as rural or urban. About one quarter make classifications based on population size or density.

Montgomery et al. (2003), Brinkerhoff & Brennan (1997) a worrying sign in recent years is that urban areas, which since the early 20th century have been characterized by improved public health relative to rural areas, increasingly have pockets of poverty so deep that the health metrics in those areas are sometimes worse than those in poor rural areas.

OECD-DAC (2000), Listorti (1999), Satterthwaite (1997), McGranahan (1993), Hardoy, Cairncross & Satterthwaite (1990) highlighted that, the primary environmental challenges facing developing country urban areas are provision of adequate water and sanitation; adequate waste removal; slum and informal settlements in environmentally sensitive or risk prone areas; and air pollution. Air and water pollution cause chronic and infectious respiratory disease, water-borne diseases such as diarrhea and intestinal worm infections, increased mortality rates particularly among children and premature deaths especially among the poor.

UNEP (2000) Water is a key issue in urban areas. The intensity of demand in cities can quickly exceed local supply. The price of water is typically lower than the actual cost of obtaining, treating and distributing it, partly because of government subsidies. As a result, households and industries have little incentive to conserve water. Pollution from urban run-off, sewage and untreated discharges of industries has adversely affected many water bodies, leaving many cities with unsafe water supply. Although local environmental problems tend to diminish with increasing income levels, other environmental problems tend to become worse.

Nasreen et al. (2008) cited to the IPCC most of the observed increase in globally average temperature since the mid-20th century, the phenomenon known as global warming, is very likely caused by human activity, principally the burning of fossil fuels and deforestation, which have increased the amount of greenhouse gases in the atmosphere. However, there are international and national commitments towards adaptation with climate change

Islam and Shafi, (2010) argued that, during the period when the private sector has assumed a prominent position in the structuring or restructuring of physical, economic and social pattern of the large cities, particularly Dhaka, Chittagong and Sylhet, the impact of globalization has also been evident in these cities. The global demand for readymade garments opened up opportunity of the apparel industry in Dhaka and Chittagong. At least 5000 factories were established since the 1980s in these two cities employing some 3.5 million workers, mostly females. This one single phenomenon alone has been instrumental in transforming the urban fabric of these two cities and in restructuring the social pattern to a significant degree. The gross sex imbalance in these cities has been somewhat moderated. Demand for certain types of consumer items has been increased. The status of the worker's rights has also improved, but only to a limited level. The right to form unions in these industries is now recognized. The governance context in globalization is basically understood in the process of industrial location decision and also in the development of the real estate sector, as discussed earlier. The development of the retail trade sector is also partly influenced by the force of globalization. In the industrial sector, the new phenomenon of the Export Processing Zone (EPZ) is a direct response to globalization. EPZ adds a new dimension to the urban structure, and to urban governance.

Bloom *et al.*, (2008) argued that several governments are promoting decentralized and participatory development to help mobilize resources for improving urban infrastructure. However, the process of decentralization is severely constrained by a lack of institutional capacity among local governments, limited resource mobilization at the local level, and limited access to long-term financing for investment programs (World Bank 1998). Urbanization is a process closely linked to economic development, but its effects on health have changed over time and can vary across urban environments. On the positive side, urbanization can imply improved access to modern medical technologies, health care facilities, and highly trained health care professionals. City living generally provides improved education and raised per capita incomes that can but do not always translate into improved health.

According to UNEP, (2003), UNISDR (2009) some of the negative environmental impacts of urbanization could be avoided by improving urban environmental management. However, urban growth is not yet well managed in most of the rapidly urbanizing areas, and this leads to major environmental and health problems, mainly associated with poverty. As the new global economy facilitated the dominance of certain regions, cities, and groups in the world economy, it also fostered the marginalization of others. As vulnerability encompasses the conditions determined by physical, social, economic, and environmental factors or processes.

Islam & Mahjabeen (2000), argued that civil society organizations, which include NGOs, CBOs, and professional groups, among others, have significant roles to play in urban development and governance. In the 19th and early 20th centuries, the *Panchayets* (neighborhood level social/ community institutions) used to contribute significantly to the maintenance of social order in Dhaka. There are now new and different types of social groups performing some such functions. Hossain (2005) among these, neighborhood level environmental activist groups in middle or upper class areas or the slum dwellers associations, as well as city or national level civil society groups are parts of the new democratic dynamics of urban development and urban governance in 'Poverty, Household Strategies and Coping with Urban Life: Examining 'Livelihood Framework' in Dhaka City, Bangladesh' concluded that Slum people invariably live below the poverty line and have little access to employment in formal sectors. They have failed to secure a sustainable livelihood in the city despite living for a long period of time. The poor communities are vulnerable in terms of their physical and social capital. They have little access to the city's social and political structure, which also shows their vulnerable situation.

According to UN-Habitat report (2009) highlighted that, floods in dense, poorly serviced settlements can lead to other hazards, which have a significant impact on the health of urban poor residents. Floodwaters in slums can mix with raw sewage and breed water-borne diseases, such as diarrhea, typhoid and scabies. Water supplies also become contaminated during floods, as pipes in slum areas are likely to be damaged or to leak.

Sassen (1990), Beck (2000) argued that this process of de-industrialization was associated with another 'global process that is desperate of production, which refers to the spatial shift of manufacturing industries from western cities to third world cities Accordingly, the need for open markets and the boost in information technologies (connecting administrative centers, production sites, service activities, and their research centers) have led consequently to unprecedented level of mobility of capital beyond territorial or national borders (Soja 1989). Directly, social structures are expected to reflect the changes in the global and regional labor markets that are generated by the process of economic restructuring Castells (1989); Friedmann (1995) Wade (1996) Sassen (2001).

The demand for low skilled workers has also increased as a result of the competitiveness among transnational firms, because in order to increase their profits, they tend to reduce the cost of their services through subcontracting or employing undocumented immigrants Soja (1989), Martin & Miller (2000), Sassen (2001). Also, low skilled worker are needed to support the service industries in terms of transportation, cleaning, construction, etc. Sassen (2001), Castles (2002), as well as supporting, restaurants, shopping and entertainment activities in gentrified neighborhoods. Logan (2000), Sassen (2001). The result is the growing of a low income stratum of workers Sassen (2001) including low wage services workers, flexible workers part timers or temporary workers. Kesteloot (2000), Mingione (2005), Ritzer & Ryan (2011).

Hinrichsen *et al.* (2002) highlighted that lack of access to adequate water and sanitation is first and foremost a public health concern. MDG 7, Target 10, aims to halve by 2015 the proportion of people without sustainable access to safe drinking water and Sanitation. Infant mortality rates in urban areas are significantly lower in homes with piped water.

Perlman & Sheehan (2007) argued that, the increasing social segregation of housing in low income countries has resulted in the dramatic growth of slums, the entrenchment of poverty, the concentration of violence and social problems, and growing environmental health problems. Given high rents in city centers and rapidly developing pre-urban areas, the resident poor and new migrants to the city have little alternative but to rent rooms in slum neighborhoods or to construct shanties in hazard-prone areas: i.e., on steep slopes such as in Rio de Janeiro and Caracas, flood prone areas such as parts of Kampala and Lagos, in low elevation coastal zones such as Mumbai, and in industrial zones handling hazardous materials such as Bhopal.

Preston, (1979) argued that urbanization is the process by which the fraction of the total population that is urban increases. It occurs in three ways: net migration from rural to urban areas, natural increase in urban areas, and reclassification of previously rural areas as urban. Globally, natural increase is the largest source of urban population growth, accounting for 60% of the total increase. However, rural-to-urban migration is the most significant driver of urbanization process. National Research Council, (2003)

Gallagher, (2004) argued that, even though a developing country may not constitute a haven for polluting industries, the environmental performance of trading national or translational industries may be considerable higher than it would be in an industrialized country due to weaker institutions and lower investment in environmental control. In fact, recent evidence suggests that although Mexico is not serving as a pollution haven for American industries, the environmental condition of the country has deteriorated at alarming rates since its

full integration into the North American Market. This is explained by the lack of proper institutional mechanisms for preventing environmental impacts and systematic under investment in environmental improvement.

3. Methodology

This research provides insights into the dimensions and economic impacts of globalization on urban Environment at Dhaka city in Bangladesh, and explores the major changing patterns of socio-economic structure in urban area. Here the combination of quantitative and qualitative research methods will adopt to collect primary data for the study. For quantitative research, field survey tools and instruments have been used to explore the nature of globalization and economic impacts of urban environment at Dhaka city areas. A detailed field survey will be conducted through face-to-face interviews using semi-structured questionnaires. The closest contact with industrial area and direct observation of their changing social structure enabled to great objectivity of research. For qualitative survey work, the study employed key informant interviews, observation both participatory and non-participatory and focus group discussions. The primary and secondary both sources of data are collected from field level and relevant books, journal, articles, archival records, formal study reports, public documents, newspapers, internet website etc. Methodological triangulation; obtaining data from different sources help to harnesses diverse ideas about the same issue and assist in cross-checking the results, and consequently to increase the validity, reliability of the findings and eased data analysis. By employing qualitative methods, this study attempts to understand how to economic impacts of globalization on urban environment at Dhaka city as well as provide the changing of urban social structure. This study site was conducted at mirpur-12 industrial area in urban Dhaka city of Bangladesh. This industrial area selected for my study because most of the people living that area. Where actual population is 36565 both male and female, data has been collected through structured-interview schedule from 250 respondents.

4. Economic Impacts of Urban Environment: A General Discussion

The expansion of urbanization is a cause of globalization, because globalizations promote industrialization for higher demand of global market system. This is created environmental problems or threats to people's present or future wellbeing, resulting in human induced damage to the physical environment in urban Dhaka city areas. Urban environmental issues are raised by urban development initiatives and are related to environmental problems. They are: Localized environmental health problems like inadequate potable water and sanitation facilities, indoor air pollution and excessive crowding. City regional environmental problems like ambient air pollution, inadequate and inefficient waste disposal management, pollution of water bodies and loss of green areas. Extra urban impacts of urban activities like ecological disruption and resource depletion and emission of chemicals and green house gases. The urban impacts of globalization and environmental burden that may be arise from outside of the city's geographical boundaries. It will affect poor people living in the city. So the better urban practices and governance could help to reduce these environmental problems.

4.1 Changing pattern of family relationships and individual behavior at Dhaka city

Dhaka is the capital city of Bangladesh. It is the world's fastest growing mega city in the third world country. If it continues its current annual growth rate of 2.5 percent per annum, its current population of 15 million will grow to around 25 million by the year 2050 (IGS 2012; World Bank 2007). Urbanism provides many changes in human behavior that affect disease risks. For example, cities are characterized by high levels of tobacco smoking, traffic injuries, fatalities and adult obesity. The increase in the incidence of obesity illustrates several aspects of urban living. Among city dwellers, it reflects the combination of easier access to energy dense processed foods and a decline in physical activity at work, at home, and recreationally. Typical urban living thus entails an imbalance in the energy budget that leads to obesity, and this greatly increases the risk of high blood pressure and adult onset diabetes.

4.2 Poverty and slum expansion at Dhaka city

The phenomenon of slums and squatters in Dhaka city has experienced a prolific growth of slums and squatters since the independence of the country in 1971. By the end of 1976 only 10 slums existed with a population of 10,000. The number increased to 2,156 settlements with a population of 718,143 in 1993, and 3007 settlements with a population of 1.1 million in 1996. About 90% of the total numbers of slums and squatter settlements have developed in the last three decades. The highest concentration of growth (45%) took place between 1981 and 1990 followed by the previous decade's 26%. Only 18% of these clusters were established since 1991. Due to an acute demand for land and high land prices, especially in the central zones and in upper class residential areas, the slums and squatter communities have moved or are moving towards the city's peripheries in the search for cheap shelter. According to CUS among the 3007 slums and squatter settlements an overwhelming majority of these poor communities are located on land owned by private individuals (1270 clusters, or 42.2%), or under multiple private ownership (1047 clusters or 34.8%). Only 644 clusters (21.4%) are located on government and

semi-government land, while a few settlements (only 35 in number, 1.2%) are found on land belonging to non-government organizations. Slum and squatter settlements did not develop in the central part of the city like Mothijheel, Kotoali, Sutrapur or Lalbagh Thanas in the last decade. They mostly developed in the peripheral thanas of Mirpur, Mohammadpur and Demra. In recent times a number of slum clusters were evicted by the urban development authorities in Dhaka City and the poor were forced to settle in a resettlement slum in the peripheral thana of Mirpur. There is a high propensity of young people to migrate to the city of Dhaka. More than 50% of 'migrant populations' in the city were less than 35 years old. Young populations prevail in urban centers because they are usually not yet integrated into rural traditional systems and they are more likely to leave the village than the older population. Despite the relative increase in the female population, there are still a substantially greater proportion of males in the city owing to the initial high rate of male migration. However, with more single poor women joining the urban labor force, especially in the garment industry it is possibly decreasing.

4.3 Global market forces and urban expansion

On a global scale, changes in information, production and transportation technologies have had profound effects on urbanization. To the extent that these changes substitute for geographic proximity, they have vastly reduced the need for face-to-face communications and have greatly increased the mobility of goods, services, labor, technology and capital throughout the world. This marked increase in the pace of globalization has spurred rapid economic growth in many developing countries. Institutional changes, including the transition of socialist regimes to more market-based economies, have also fostered rapid economic development in these countries. Globalization has spurred urban economies in developed countries to become increasingly service-based with an emphasis on knowledge creation. Former urban industrial centers as well as rural manufacturing-based economies have faced tough transitions as transnational corporations have relocated production and capital investments to developing countries. Some rural areas have established themselves as recreation-based, amenity-rich economies in which high value environmental amenities serve as an attractor of new population growth and economic development (e.g., Shumway and Otterstron, 2001).

4.4 Globalization and urbane environmental pollutions

The scale, composition and technique effects considered above are best described as the Indirect effects of globalization. They all stem from changes in relative prices that stem from integration with the global economy. Surprisingly, much of the economics literature has ignored the direct effects of increased trade, specifically increases in emissions and other externalities from the transport sector responsible for moving goods and embodied services (personnel and tourists) between countries. The following section provides a very brief overview of environmental damages and other spillovers from the transport sector.

4.5 Globalization and marginalization

Globalization and marginalization go hand in hand in Bangladesh. With millions of poor farmers, rural laborers, urban unemployed, slum-dwellers, 2 million street children, and the millions displaced by 'the development' projects, poverty in this era of globalization has assumed new dimensions. The question of "are the poor getting poorer?" related to inequality both nationally and internationally. It is apparent that in order to ensure that the potential gains from globalization are shared among all groups (rich and poor countries and between groups within a country) major reforms may be needed. As Amartya Sen states, "Even if the poor were to get just a little richer, this would not necessarily imply that the poor were getting a fair share of the potentially vast benefits of global economic interrelations." My study is about to know if indeed globalization, liberalization of markets and open trade in Bangladesh has indeed "improved" the lives Urban poor.

4.6 Globalization and economic strengthening of urban governance system

Urbanization and its linkages to economic globalization have reinvigorated interest in good urban governance and management and its links to economic growth. Urban good governance and management is one of the main pillars of sustainable cities. Good governance is primarily through community participation, private sector involvement, appropriate policy design, decision making, prompt monitoring and evaluation have all relied on networking among the various stakeholders in the urban environment field. The combined efforts of economic, social, political, cultural and ethical factors to define the fundamental of good governance i.e. fiscal discipline, fair and transparent resource allocation, effective and predictable regulatory system, independent and just mechanism for conflict resolution, strategic planning, participatory decision making, safety and security for all, open information flows and ethical behavior.

4.7 Globalization and the change of consumer food consumption

Globalization and food intake influence employment, incomes, prices and the market influence on food

preferences. Globalization means bringing the domestic economy closer to the international economy and consequence of liberalization and decontrol. Liberalization and globalization was to bring competition and efficiency into the economy. It is a part of structural reforms. The consumption pattern shifts away from cereals and towards more expensive protective foods and expected impact shift towards more processed foods. Where market influenced popular fast foods promoted through advertising by transnational corporations. Changes in the dietary pattern in turn influence the nutritional status of the population. Imports of food such as cereals and cereal products have increased globalization. The imports of many food items are liberalized by putting them on open licensing. Import duties are reduced to negligible or zero levels on many food items. The urban food basket is the most diversified. Protective foods such as pulses, fruit and vegetables, milk, eggs and meat (including mutton) are easily available in the urban environment. If prosperity arising from economic growth and the influence of globalization positively, then we will expect more balanced diet away from cereals and towards protective high-protein foods, vegetables and fruit at the average level.

4.8 Globalization and using pattern of urban goods & services

Due to the expansion of globalization increased access to consumer goods & services, water sanitation facilities and transportations can be used as a gauge to monitor changes in society. In recent years there has been a very discrete increase in the consumer goods found in homes nearly all homes have a computer and television, telephone facilities. Ownership of a refrigerator has increased the most, modern technology faster urban lifestyle. Most of the people use brand new car, luxurious furniture, ornaments. Urban life style gradually changes by the influence of globalization. On the other hand poor slum dwellers life style also change most of the people uses mobile phone, color television, electricity, sometimes refrigeration but using those goods & services polluted urban environment mostly.

4.9 Globalization and access of new information & technologies

The global distribution of access to Internet and other new communication technologies is still very biased and increasingly unequal both at the global level and inside developing countries. Moreover, the revolution of information technologies has not paved the road for larger access to scientific and technical information from developing countries. On the contrary, high access barriers are still very present, mainly because of a structural lock-in between the scientific community and publishing companies. This happens even though the traditional role of the latter (printing and distribution worldwide) is not necessary anymore thanks to new technological developments. The continuation of information barriers is a critical issue preventing a worldwide spill-over of positive economic externalities, since knowledge is one of the most critical factors fuelling economic growth.

4.10 The Impacts of globalization on urban life style and environment

Labor force distribution by economic sector has changed radically over time. Urban Dhaka city area has kept abreast of global changes in employment migration, first from agriculture to industrial activities, and then on to services. Service job openings have been considerably higher than new positions in the manufacturing industry since the 1960s, and have gone ahead of employment in agriculture since the 1980s.

5. Urban Environmental Challenges

There are a number of emerging environmental challenges that cities will need to address. They are as follows:

1. Providing basic environmental services in a way that most effectively protects health access to safe potable water, sanitation and drainage facilities. Proper management of solid waste collection and disposal, reduction of pollution within the households by providing cleaner fuel for cooking and improved household ventilation
2. Identification and implementing integrated approaches to urban environment to prevent and abate the impacts of pollution and degradation.
 - a. Ambient air pollution.
 - b. Surface water pollution.
 - c. Ground water pollution and depletion.
 - d. Land use and ecosystem degradation
 - e. Proper dealing with accidents and environmental disasters deriving from both natural and manmade efforts. Some of the worst sites of ecological disaster are found in and around cities.
3. Urban poverty and environmental conditions are interrelated. This poverty is exacerbated by environmental threats that account for a large share of ill health, early death and hard ships to human beings.
4. Urban environmental factors are affecting human health, particularly in the field of fertility. In some countries, sperm counts are drastically reduced.
5. Understanding the influence of urbanization on food system i.e. food supply, marketing and distribution. Because of adulterated food supply in urban areas.

6. Urban sprawl. The population is increasing in urban areas, leading to the decline in the amount of open space available and urban poor will take up illegal residence on the periphery of the city. These settlements become slums of the most appalling nature and adversely affect the environment.
7. Urban consumption and production patterns are the root cause or main culprit of environmental deterioration. Therefore better urban environmental management is required.

6. Recommendations

Under the above circumstances, the future of the Dhaka city is not possible to economically develop as a healthy city. But we need to think about future planning and the process how to forward. The paper reveals the fact that the impacts of globalization process and the pattern of economic development at Dhaka city are strongly affected by the socio-economic variables and the consequent behavioral limitations of the various consumers, retailer, and hawker groups. The above research paper I would like to suggest some ideas pertaining to the way are the following:

- Removing the economic deprivation is a freedom mediated process, which is essentially an issue of built a strong economic structure. Under the present socio-economic structure, globalization is not accidental, rather than the rule of economic freedom. As we are the part of global market systems we can also influence the economic process.
- Carrying forward environmental agenda, we need to learn eco-friendly global environment and then contribute to the process of sustainable economic development at Dhaka city.
- Encouraging economic growth of urban settlements and the emergence of industrialization and global challenges.
- Reduce economic inequality at Dhaka city by adopting people-oriented resource allocation, urban land use and provide public services.
- Due to globalizations need to be given to allocation of land for housing of all income categories, particularly the low income groups, and to space for economic activities of the poor.
- To alleviation of urban poverty by income-enhancing methods and improving productivity of the informal sector.
- Improving urban services such as health, education, housing, industrialization, water and sanitation for providing income-earning opportunities of urban dwellers and involved with global systems.
- We need to reduce urban environmental pollutions such as air pollution, water pollution, traffic jam, sound pollution etc ensure eco-friendly urban city.
- In general, the findings suggest that the spontaneous super shop and first food development in Dhaka is characterized by the presence of reducing small producers and retailers with low capital investment.
- Due to global economic impacts, the existence of middle-poor income consumer group who with their limited purchasing power experience shopping mostly as a buying activity rather than viewing 'shopping as a pleasure'.
- Seems to the geometric progress of Dhaka city to the increase number of shop units, footpath hawker and road side temporary market in the unplanned urban economic development to occurred road accident, hijacker, terrorism, blackmailing, smuggling or any other offence.

7. Conclusion

Humans are social animals, craving comfort, security, variety and opportunity. Cities are sources of ideas, energy, creativity and technology. They can foster enlightened, congenial multicultural living. However, cities also continue to be sources for poverty, inequality and environmental health hazards. Populations in the cities of less developed countries typically experience the double environmental health jeopardy of the traditional risks from infectious diseases and the physical and chemical hazards that accompany poorly regulated industrialization, substandard housing, traffic hazards, and social violence. Cities have become the great contemporary focal points of human ecology. They are a fulcrum that allows great leverage in reshaping how humankind lives. Ecologically sustainable cities, based on low-impact technologies, social enlightenment and sharing, are an essential part of our future survival. The urbanization at Dhaka city of Bangladesh is interlinked with the intense economic development of Dhaka city. The historical process of urban development in Dhaka city presents different trends based on its economic development. Dhaka developed as a globalization city and subsequently economic and commercial activities have also concentrated in the city making it the prominent city of the country. The urbanization activities in Dhaka city have been achieving remarkable economic growth for the needs of the newly independent country's capital. On the whole, Dhaka city has experienced its highest rate of population growth and urbanization in recent decades that transformed it into a mega city.

The development of globalization is closely connected with rural-urban migration. Poor people living in the city globalization have mostly migrated there from rural areas rather than other cities or towns. Both the pull and

push factors - including low incomes in rural areas, river erosion of agricultural land and job opportunities in the city are the main factors behind the globalization. And urban environment of Dhaka city is closely linked with the participation in the informal sectors of the economy. The poor are mostly involved in informal activities as they are excluded from the formal sectors of the economy through lack of education and employment training. Employment in the informal sectors is generally characterized by a low level of income and high level of vulnerability in terms of risk and harassment. As urban economic growth of Dhaka city is not adequate with the environmental and social development of the city. The fraction of the urban population in Bangladesh below the poverty line has been increasing over the years. The percentage of the urban population living below the poverty line is comparatively higher in Dhaka city than other urban centers of the country. As a result, the socio-economic structures of the city are generally responsible for urban environment and the emergence of globalization in Dhaka city.

References

- Allen, A. (2003). Environmental Planning and Management of the Peri-urban Interface: Perspectives on an Emerging Field. p. 136 *Environment and Urbanization* 15(1).135-148
- Angel, S., et al. (2005). *The Dynamics of Global Urban Expansion*, p. 1-2. Washington, D. C.: Transport and Urban Development Department, The World Bank
- Ahmad, E. (2007). Big, or Too Big. *Finance and Development*, September, pp. 20-23
- Brockerhoff, M., and E. Brennan.1997. *The Poverty of Cities in the Developing World*. Population Council Working Paper No. 96. New York: Population Council
- Bloom, D.E., Canning, D. & Fink, G. (2008). Urbanization and the Wealth of Nations. *Science*, 319(5864):772-5
- CUS. (2006). Slums of Urban Bangladesh: Mapping and Census (2006), Centre for Urban Studies (CUS).
- Champion, A.G. & Hugo, G.J., (eds.) (2003). *New Forms of Urbanization: Beyond the Urban/Rural Dichotomy*. Aldershot: Ashgate
- Dahrendorf, Ralf. (1972) *Classes at conflicts de classes dans la société industrielle*. (Introduction by Raymond Aron), Paris: Gallimard
- Soja, Edward W. (1989). Postmodern Geographies: The Reassertion of Space in Critical Social Theory. London: Verso. (Ch 1-3)
- Emile Durkheim . (1893-1964). The Division of Labor in Society. New York, NY: Free Press, pp. 262, 396-402, 432-435
- Islam, N. & S. Shafi, (2010). Globalization and Transformation of Dhaka City. *Accumulation and by Accumulation: Transformative Cities in the New Global Order*, New Delhi: Sage, pp74-91
- Giddens, A. (1984). *The constitution of society: Outline of the theory of structuration*. Cambridge: Polity Press. ISBN 0-520-05728-7
- Hinrichsen, D., R. Salem, and R. Blackburn. (2002). Meeting the urban challenge. *Population Reports*. Series M, No. 16. Baltimore: The Johns Hopkins Bloomberg School of Public Health, Population Information Program
- Hardoy, J. E., Cairncross, S. & Satterthwaite, D. (1990). *The Poor Die Young: Housing and Health in Third World Cities*. London, Earthscan
- Hossain, S., (2005). *Poverty, Household Strategies and Coping with Urban Life: Examining 'Livelihood Framework in Dhaka City, Bangladesh*, Bangladesh e-Journal of Sociology. Vol. 2. No. 1
- Islam, N. & Z. Mahjabeen. (2003). The Role of Civil Society Organizations in Urban Development in Dhaka City. *Oriental Geographer*. Vol. 47, No.2. pp. 29-46
- Montgomery, M.R., R. Stern, B. Cohen, & H. Reed. (2003). *Cities Transformed: Demographic Change and Its Implications in the Developing World*. Washington, DC: National Research Council
- McGranahan, G., Jacobi, P., Songore, J., Surjadi C. & Kjellen, M. (2001). *The Cities at Risk: From Urban Sanitation to Sustainable Cities*. London, Earthscan
- Perlman, J. E., & M.O. Sheehan. (2007). Fighting Poverty and Environmental Justice in Cities. *State of the World: Our Urban Future*. Washington, DC: World watch Institute
- Listorti, J. A. (1999). Is environmental health really a part of economic development or only an afterthought? *Environment and Urbanization*, 11, 1
- UNCHS (2001a). *Cities in a Globalizing World: Global Report on Human Settlements 2001*. London
- Nasreen, Mahbuba (2008) Impact of Climate Change on Food Security in Bangladesh: Gender and Disaster Perspectives' paper presented at the International Symposium on Climate Change and Food Security in South Asia, Dhaka 25-30 August, 2008
- Nasreen Mahbuba Mukaddem H & Debashis K (2006) Environmental Sociology
- National Research Council (2003). *Cities Transformed: Demographic Change and its Implications in the Developing World*. Panel on Urban Population Dynamics: Montgomery
- M.R., Stren R., Cohen B., Reed H.R. (eds.). Committee on Population, Division of Behavioral and Social Sciences and Education. Washington, DC: National Academies Press.

Preston, .S. (1979). Urban Growth in Developing Countries: A Demographic Reappraisal. *Population and Development Review*, 5(2) pp. 195-215

UNEP .(2000). The urban environment: facts and figures. *UNEP Industry and Environment*, 23, 2,4-11

Shumway, J. & S. Otterstron. (2001). Spatial Patterns of Migration and Income Change in the Mountain West: The Dominance of Service-Based, Amenity-Rich Counties. *Professional Geographer*, 53(4): 492-502

UN-HABITAT, (2009). *State of the World Cities : Harmonious Cities*

UNEP (2003). *GEO3: Global Environment Outlook 2003*

UN statistical Yearbook, New York 1990

United Nations International Strategy for Disaster Reduction (UNISDR). (2009). *UNISDR Terminology on Disaster Risk Reduction*. Geneva: UNISDR

Van de Poel, E., O'Donnell, O. & Van Doorslaer, E. (2009). Urbanization and the spread of diseases of affluence in China. *Economics and Human Biology*, 7(2):200-16

Vlahov, D. & Galea, S. (2002). Urbanization, Urban city and Health. *Journal of Urban Health*, 79(4, Supplement 1), 51–511

World Bank, (1998). *Building Institutions and Financing Local Development: Lessons from Brazil and the Philippines*. Impact Evaluation Report No.18727: Philippines, Brazil. Washington DC, World Bank

WWF,(2000). Living Planet Report 2000 [http://www.panda.org/livingplanet/lpr00\(Geo-2-250](http://www.panda.org/livingplanet/lpr00(Geo-2-250))

IGS. (2012). *State of Cities: Urban Governance in Dhaka*. edited by Institute of Governance Studies BRAC Dhaka

World Bank. (2007). *Improving Living Conditions for the Urban Poor.. Bangladesh Development Series*, edited by The World Bank Office Dhaka

Esty, D. (2000). Stepping up to the global environmental challenge. *Fordham Environmental Law Journal* 8 (1): 103-113

Gallagher, K. 2004. *Free Trade and the Environment: Mexico, NAFTA, and Beyond*. Stanford University Press.

S.R. Qadir, *Bastees of Dhaka City: A Study of Squatter Settlement*. National Institute of Local Government,1975). Dhaka

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

A.Q.M. Mahbub and N. Islam, 'The growth of slums in Dhaka City: a spatio temporal analysis' in S. U Ahmed (ed.). (1991) *Dhaka Past Present Future Dhaka*: Asiatic Society of Bangladesh, pp.508-521

Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, (Ministry of Planning, 1999) *Census of Slum Areas and Floating Population 1997 (Vol.3S*

Hossain, 'Urban poverty, vulnerability and policies in Bangladesh' Paper Presented in The Social Policy Association Annual Conference, 27-29 June, 2005, University of Bath, UK

R. Afsar, (2000). *Rural-Urban Migration in Bangladesh: Causes, Consequences and Challenges* (Dhaka: University Press Limited

Opel, A. E.A. (1998). *Livelihood of the Vulnerable: An Ethnographic Illustration of Life in Dhaka Slums, Urban Livelihood Monograph-2* (Dhaka: Proshika

K. Siddiqui, S.R. Qadir, S. Alamgir & S. Haq,(1993). *Social Formation in Dhaka City..* Dhaka: University Press Limited

N. Islam, (1996) *Dhaka: From City to Mega City*. Dhaka: Urban Studies Program

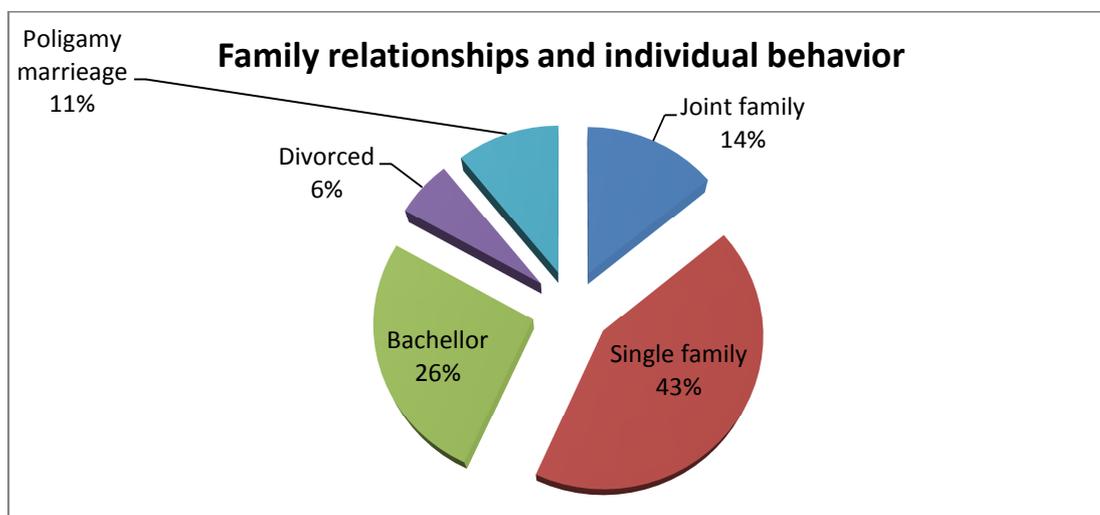


Figure 4.1 The Changing patterns of family relationships and individual behavior at Dhaka city

The figure 4.1 shows that 14 percent respondents said they living with joint family, another 43.2 percent respondents argue that they are living with single family with wife and children. In addition to this, 26.4 percent argued that they living as a bachelor life because living cost of Dhaka city is very high. In this context, 6 percent respondents said they living as a divorced life because of unable to fulfill dowry demand. Lastly 10.8 percent respondent said that they living with two or more wife at Dhaka they have a wife another village have also another wife. Due to globalization individual life style is changing people are much more practical than emotional as a result family tradition and life style gradually changing from joint family to single family.

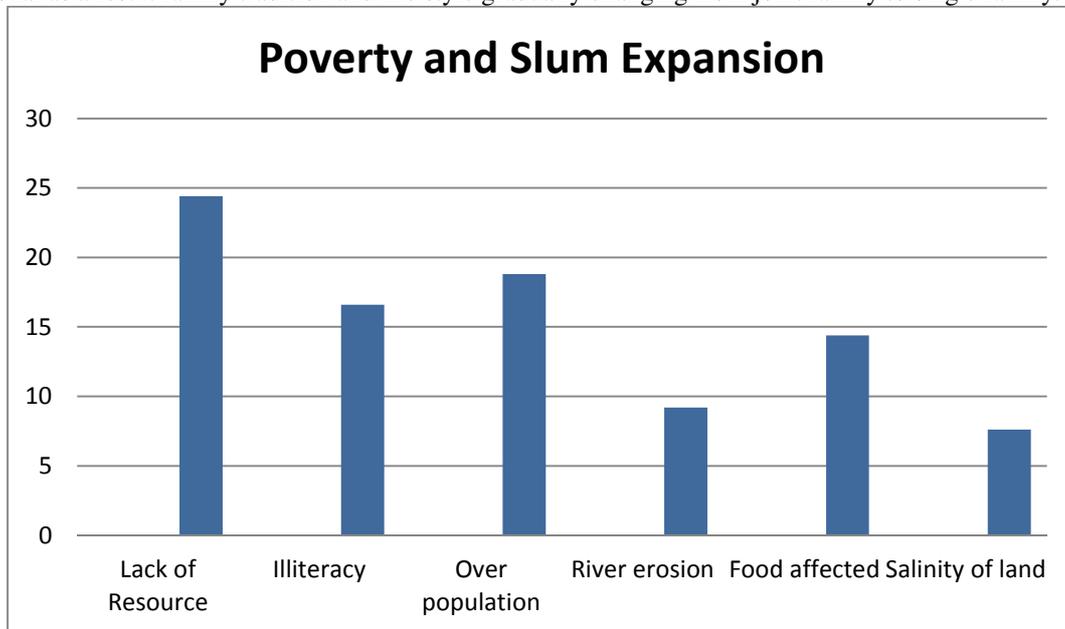


Figure 4.2 Poverty and slum expansion at Dhaka City

The figure 4.2 shows that distinctive aspect of urban poverty in Dhaka City's slums is its close connection with recent migration. The slum dwellers have mostly migrated to the city from rural areas as a result most of the people living in a slum area. The rural poor migrate to Dhaka City due to some push and pull factors. The push factors include over population, floods and natural disasters, river erosion, growing landlessness and exploitation by the rural elites and moneylenders. As a result they came to Dhaka city for better life style, standard of living, greater job opportunity by the increasing of garments industry to fulfilling globalization demand and they are mostly polluted city environment. 24.4 percent respondent said that they came to Dhaka city lack of resources. Another 16.6 percent respondent said they are illiterate as a result came to Dhaka for better employment. 18.8 percent respondent said overpopulation at Dhaka city causes of slum expansion. 9.2 percent respondent said river erosion is the causes of slum expansion. 14.4 percent respondent said flood affected is the causes of slum expansion. 7.6 percent respondent said salinity of land and water people migrated to Dhaka. 9.6 are the causes of draught.

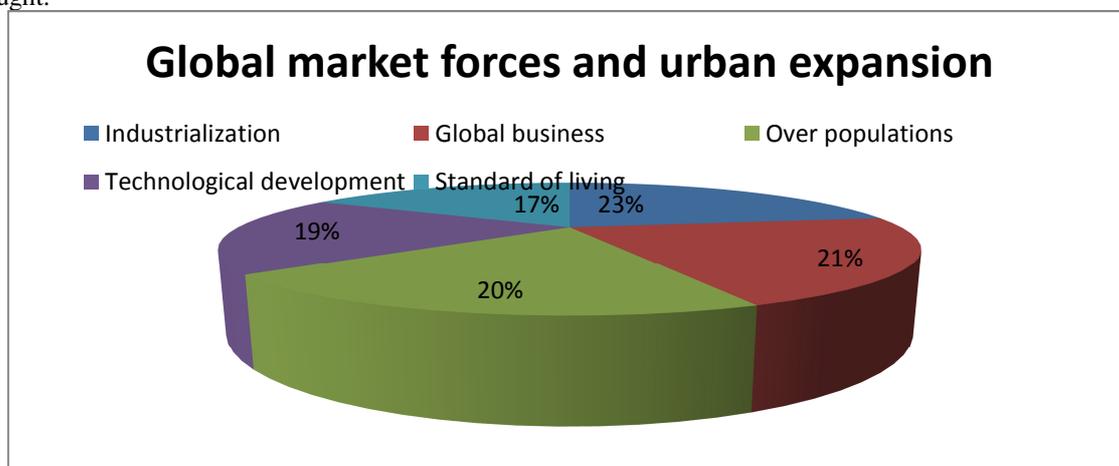


Figure 4.3 Global market forces and urban expansion

The figure 4.3 shows that the Global market forces and urban expansion at Dhaka city, here 22.4 percent

respondent said that industrializations are the main causes of urbanization. There are various industries increasing gradually also labor force increase. Another 21.2 percent respondent argued that urbanization increase due to the increasing of global business. 20.4 percent believe that over population are the main causes of urbanization. 19.2 percent said that global technological development increase urbanization. On the other hand 16.8 percent respondents believe that due to globalization increasing individual standard of living as well as urban development.

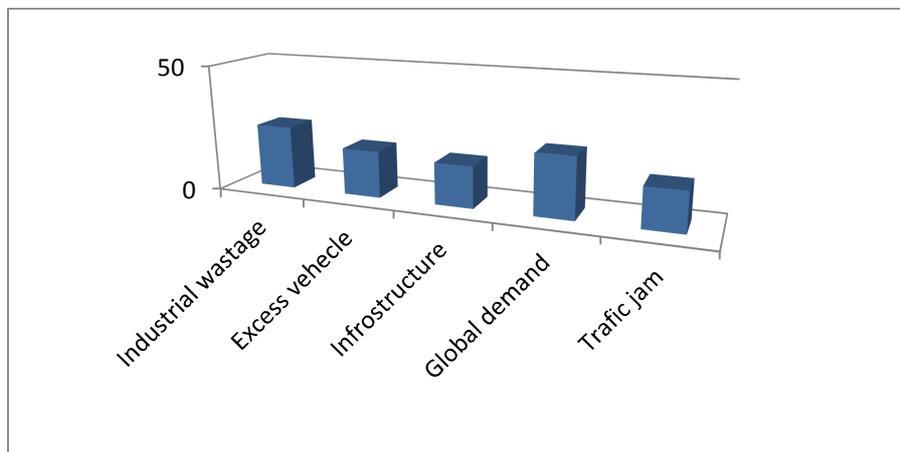
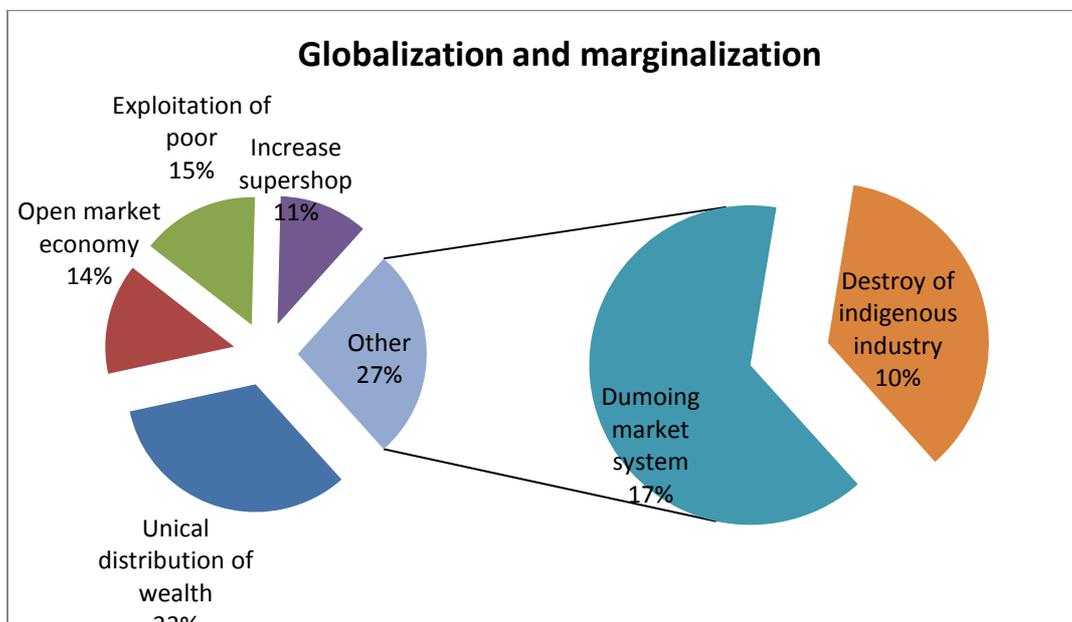


Figure 4.4 Globalization and Urban Environmental pollutions

The figure 4.4 shows that the impacts of globalization and the causes of urban environmental pollution. Here 25.2 percent respondents believe that industrial wastage is the main causes of urban environmental pollution at Dhaka city. Another 18.8 percent respondents argued that excess vehicle and transport create sound and air pollutions, 16.4 percent respondent said that Brick field factory for city infrastructural development create environmental pollution. 24 percent respondents said that global demand for industrial production and 15.6 percent respondent said that traffic jam is the main causes of city environmental pollution.



4. 5 Globalization and Marginalization

The figure 4.5 shows that globalization how to economic marginalization of people. here 33.2 percent respondent believe that unequal distribution of wealth is the main causes of marginalization. Where globalization create gradually gap between rich and poor, rich become richer and poor become poorer. 14 percent respondent argued that open market economy creates competitive market system as a result creates economic marginalization. 14.8 percent respondents said that exploitation of poor, 11.2 percent respondents said increase super shop creates economic marginalization. Because most of the super shop selling all kinds of commodity. 17.2 percent respondents said dumping market system where marginal seller reduces from market process and

9.6 percent respondents said destroy of indigenous industry are the causes of marginalization.

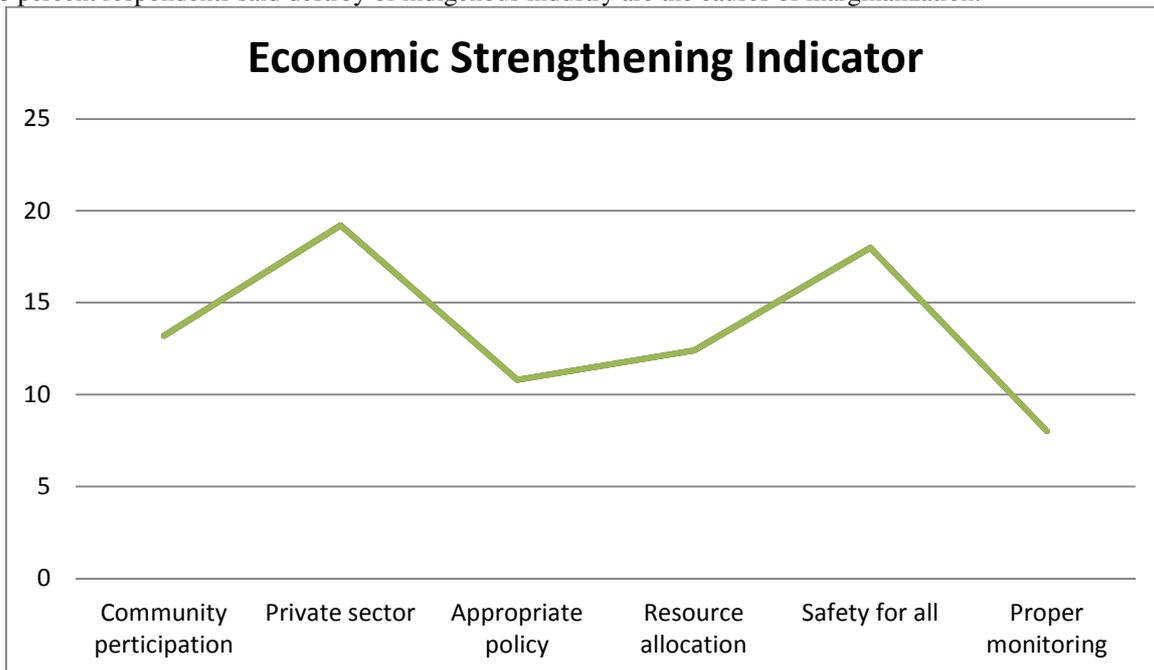


Figure 4.6 Globalization and economic strengthening of urban governance system

The figure 4.6 shows that globalization and economic strengthening of urban governance system here 13.2 percent respondent said that community participation, 19.2 percent respondent said private sector involvement, 10.8 percent respondent said appropriate policy design, 12.4 percent respondent said fair and transparent resource allocation, 18 percent respondent said safety and security for all, 8 percent respondent said proper monitoring and evaluation, 7.2 percent respondent said strategic city development planning and 11.2 percent respondent said open information flows for all citizen are the most common indicator of economic strengthening urban governance system. The good governance in the backdrop effects of globalization on urban environment with the provision for basic environmental services like sanitation, solid waste collection and disposal management like preventing ecosystem degradation, ozone depletion. Improve environmental justice like access to clean air & water. Use effective tools to protect urban poor against global market hazards.

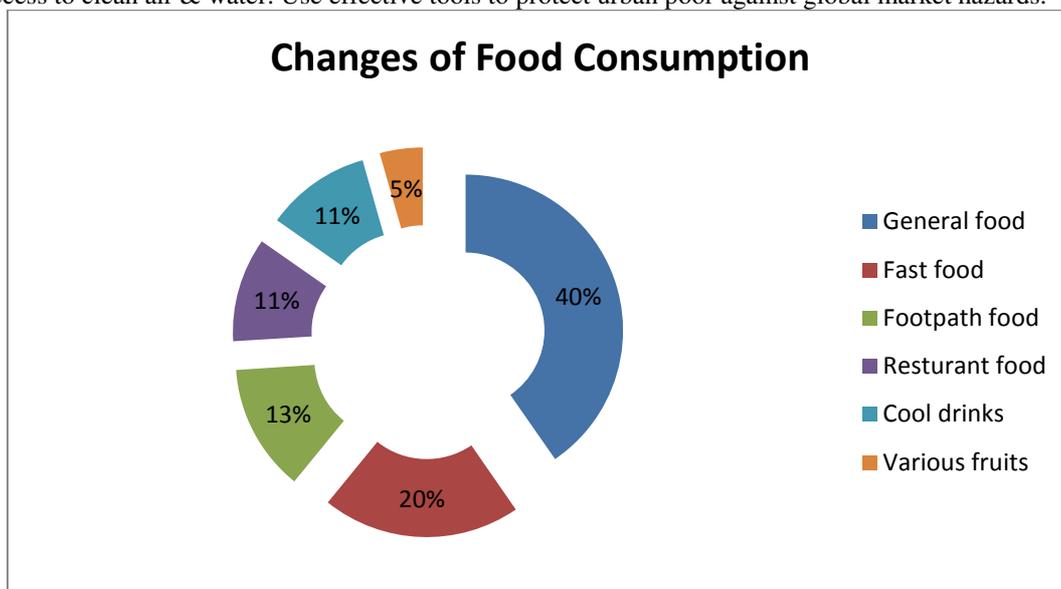


Figure 4.7 Globalization and the change of consumer food consumption

The figure 4.7 shows that how to globalization influence the change of consumer food consumptions at Dhaka city. Here 40.4 percent respondent said that they eat general foods like fish, meat, vegetables in their everyday life. Another 20.4 percent respondents like to eat fast food. 13.2 percent respondent like to eat footpath foods because of their residence is far difference from work place so they eat footpath food for time saving. 10.8

percent like to eat restaurant foods because they living as a bachelor life. 10.8 percent respondents like to eat cool drinks for their refreshment now a days it is very popular drinks and 4.4 percent respondents like to eat various seasonal fruits in their everyday life.

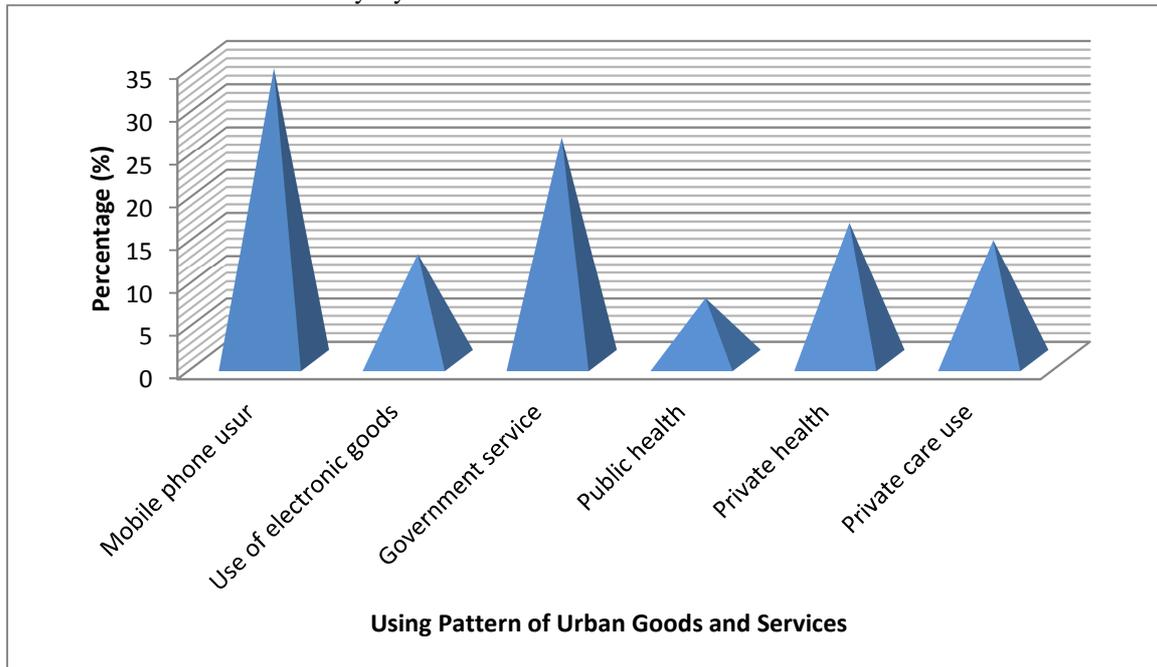


Figure 4.8 Globalization and using pattern of urban goods & services

The figure 4.8 shows globalization and growth in urban goods & services, here 34 percent respondent said that due to global communication increase the use of mobile phone for instant transferring information. Another 12.4 percent respondent argued that increase use of electronic goods, 26 percent said that decrease government service sector, 7.2 percent respondent said that decrease public healthcare service, 16 percent respondent said increase private health care service and 14 percent respondents argued that globalization impacts in the increase of private car user at Dhaka city which is economically and environmentally polluted urban environment.

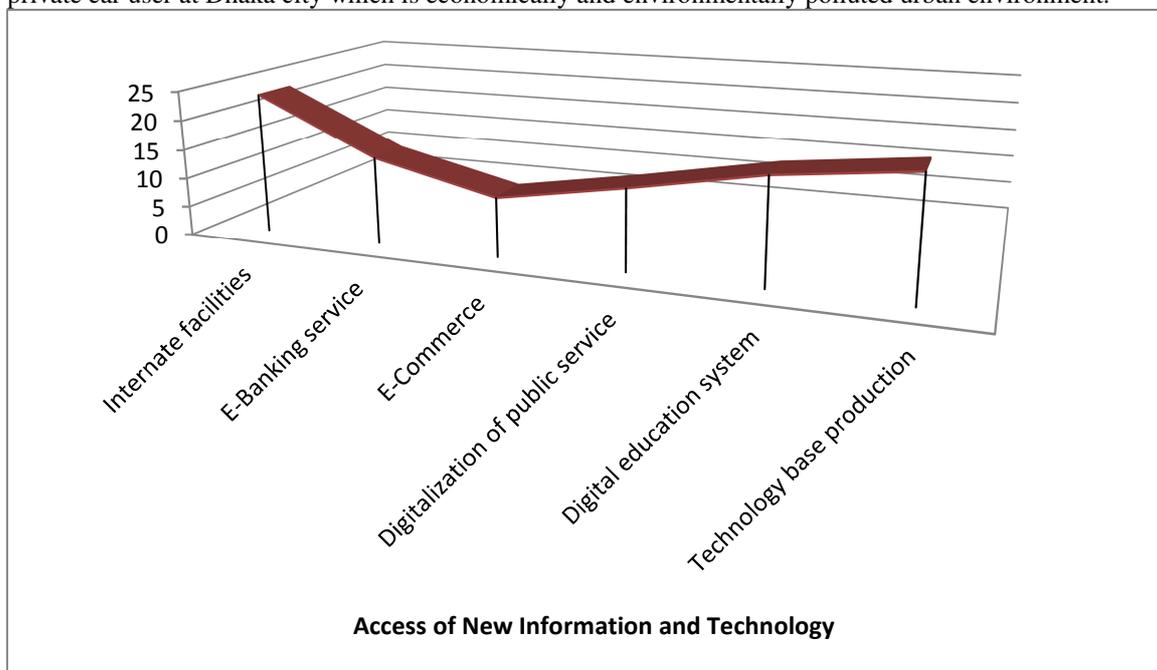


Figure 4.9 Globalization and access of new information & technologies

The figure 4.9 shows that global access to the benefits of new information & technologies; here 24 percent respondents said that due to globalizations increase urban internet facilities with Wi-Fi networks into different corporate and educational institutions. 14.8 percent respondent said increase E-Banking service, 10 percent respondent said increase E-Commerce, another 13.6 percent respondent said increase Digitalization of public &

private services, 17.6 percent respondent said increase Digital education system and 20 percent respondent said the causes of globalization increased technology based industrial production. As a result gradually expansion of globalization as well as the global access of new information & technology influenced environmental pollutions at Dhaka urban area.

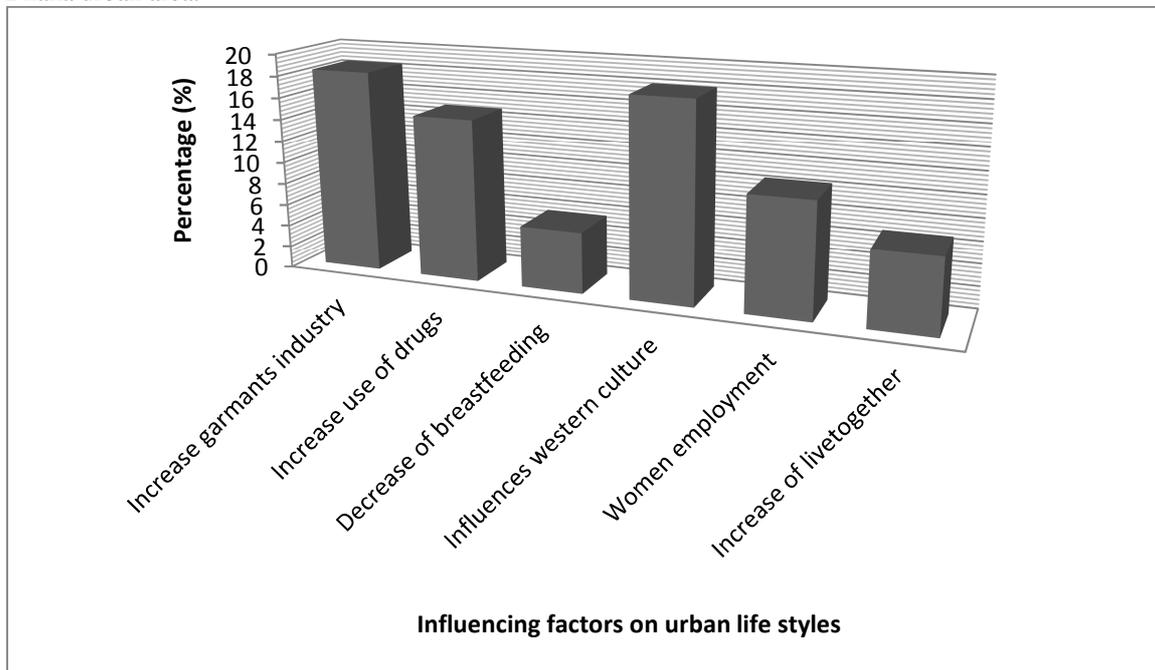


Figure 4.10 Impacts of globalization on urban life style and environment

The figure 4.10 shows that the impacts of globalization on urban life style and environment, here 18.4 percent respondent said that increasing demand for global market garments industry gradually increased at Dhaka city. The increasing rural to urban migration which is causes of urban environmental pollution. Another 14.8 percent respondent said increase use of drugs and alcohol, 5.6 percent respondent said decrease of breastfeeding by the influence of global culture and body images of women, 18 percent respondent said urban life style changed by the influence of western culture. 10.4 percent respondent said access of women employment opportunity changing family life style and the pattern of domestic work. 6.8 percent respondent said increased of live together among various young generations and also increased premarital and extra marital sexual relationships. As a result increasing divorce rate and forms of domestic violence. 16.8 percent respondent seem to be that increase of urban crime like that abductions, rape, kidnap, women & child trafficking, smuggling, pornography etc. 9.2 percent respondent believe that increase prostitutions at domestic and residential hotels which is impacts on urban social environment. Most of the young generations are customer and girls provide service at different residential hotel. They are come from form different school, college and universities. Which are the causes of loosing moral character of people at Dhaka city.

The IISTE is a pioneer in the Open-Access hosting service and academic event management. The aim of the firm is Accelerating Global Knowledge Sharing.

More information about the firm can be found on the homepage:
<http://www.iiste.org>

CALL FOR JOURNAL PAPERS

There are more than 30 peer-reviewed academic journals hosted under the hosting platform.

Prospective authors of journals can find the submission instruction on the following page: <http://www.iiste.org/journals/> All the journals articles are available online to the readers all over the world without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. Paper version of the journals is also available upon request of readers and authors.

MORE RESOURCES

Book publication information: <http://www.iiste.org/book/>

IISTE Knowledge Sharing Partners

EBSCO, Index Copernicus, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, JournalTOCS, PKP Open Archives Harvester, Bielefeld Academic Search Engine, Elektronische Zeitschriftenbibliothek EZB, Open J-Gate, OCLC WorldCat, Universe Digital Library, NewJour, Google Scholar

