

Impact of Urbanization in a Town of Bangladesh: A Study on changes of Social-Cultural and Political Dynamics

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Abstract

The paper is an attempt to scrutinize various dynamics of socio-cultural, socio-political changes resulted from urbanization in a town of Bangladesh. The present anthropological study is based on the theoretical and methodological approaches used in the researches conduct in urban anthropology. The study has been accomplished of adopting both the qualitative and quantitative methods, and various techniques of data collection have also been used that operated quite successfully in terms of the urban social context. A survey questionnaire was adopted to collect data from 85 respondents following random sampling. The study finds that the reduction of social contacts and ideational mobility has increased the feelings of insecurity of much urbanity. Interaction between kinship groups are less often authorities and economic but restricted to social, emotional relationship. In addition, different urban facilities i.e.-internet facility availability, living in a nuclear family, legal services, borrowing money from banks and people's affiliation with different voluntary organization have overwhelmingly implicated with the urban life of Bogra town. Urbanization process, however, of Bogra town has made great development both on the demographic and geographic sectors, and in the urban way of life people are now more closely associated with the conditions of urban life.

Key Words:Urbanization, socio-cultural, socio-political, Bogra town.

Introduction

Urbanization is a current issue throughout the world particularly in the developing countries. In fact, it is acclaimed as the instrument of economic development and socio-cultural changes. It is a fact that the level of

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urbanization is usually associated with the degree of modernization or process of industrialization, while Breese (1966:7) opines that if industrialization can be to have been the first great and continuing revolution in recent times, certainly urbanization is the next one. Further, he adds that urbanization seems invariably accompany the development of new countries.

Patterns of human settlements are complex, but they are heavily depend on initial conditions, level of economic development over different phases of modernization and growth and interaction of socio-economic forces. In contrast to western urbanization, the developing countries have a dramatic and rapid urban growth, coupled with high population growth and disproportionate scale of economies. Higher rates of population growth and declining availability of agriculture land at low levels of rural income have increased population pressures in urban centers and absolute population movement towards them. At the same time, wide spread diffusion of modern transport and communications encourage population movement aided by the considerably cheap transportation facilities and costs (Palen, 2002) However, the urban change and spatial urban expansion through process of urbanization have been major concerns and appraisals in developing countries. Breese (1966:34) notes that many cities are the result of externally oriented forces which led to economic development but few of them could be due to internally induced forces. However, there may have been, and may continue to be, factors which substantially affect not only the existing but also the potential rate of urbanization.

Regarding the role and impact of urbanization on regional economic development, Mandal and Peters, (eds.)(1982:1) opine that urbanization is a component of regional economic development as urban centers provide, inter-alia, variety of centralized services for the surrounding zone of influence .e. g., marketing for agricultural surplus, products of cottage industries, including the supply of fertile engineering goods, pumping set, medicines and specialized skills etc. in a wide variety of situations which are necessary for regional development.

Urbanization, however, usually brings with it regional prosperity as the provision of infrastructure facilities stimulates the development of locally available resources, increasing regional income and employment levels. Thus, it provides new economic opportunities through providing employment in industries, including the provision of several other infrastructure facilities, e.g., electricity, irrigation, provision of higher education, health services, and transport and communication lines and better opportunity of employment in urban areas. Besides, urban area also provides an arena for new political activities of urban, state and national levels, marketing of produce, diversification of occupations; commercialization of agriculture and changes in consumption pattern. Ultimately, change of economic condition is linked to the process of urbanization. For example,

forest to agriculture, agriculture to manufacturing oriented production center and centers of exchange of goods. (Mandal and Peters, (eds.) 1982:2-3).

Bangladesh is a traditional and agricultural based rural society. Over population, massive illiteracy, poverty, poor health low agricultural productivity, underdeveloped industrial base, lesser amount of energy, scattered natural resources and quite lower improvement of technical means are the major characteristics of this country. Despite some limitations, the country and especially the society with urban trends is facing towards a transforming its status and urbanization process with economic, political cultural, technological changes and the adaptation of new trends. In 2003 the estimated population of Bangladesh is about 146.7 million out of which more these 77 (%) percent live in the rural areas, where as about 23 (%) percent in the urban areas of the country. There are many cities in Bangladesh which established in different historical time with their own traditional ways. Among these Bogra is one of them.

Geographically Bogra is located and situated to the enter-path of North Bengal and thus it is called the 'gateway' and 'capital' in a sense of north-Bengal. In the recent years, a dramatic change is noticed in the field of socio-cultural, economic, environmental, socio-political, educational, cultural, and technological patterns of urban life in Bogra town. In addition, Bogra is being viewed as the hub of socio-cultural, economic and political ground in the North-Bengal, and thus the urban life is being influenced by those factors. The way of life of the inhabitants of Bogra has been gradually changed by the influence of external and internal forces. Under the impact of urbanization and modernization, the views, norms values, attitudes- these are abstract or immaterial sense has changed or transformed or upgraded specially in Bogra town.

In this regard, the present anthropological study opens a new avenue to the applied study of culture in a local-global continuum, in this case the urbanization and urban life, for the discipline of urban anthropology, in particular for the social scientists, in general.

Objective of the Study

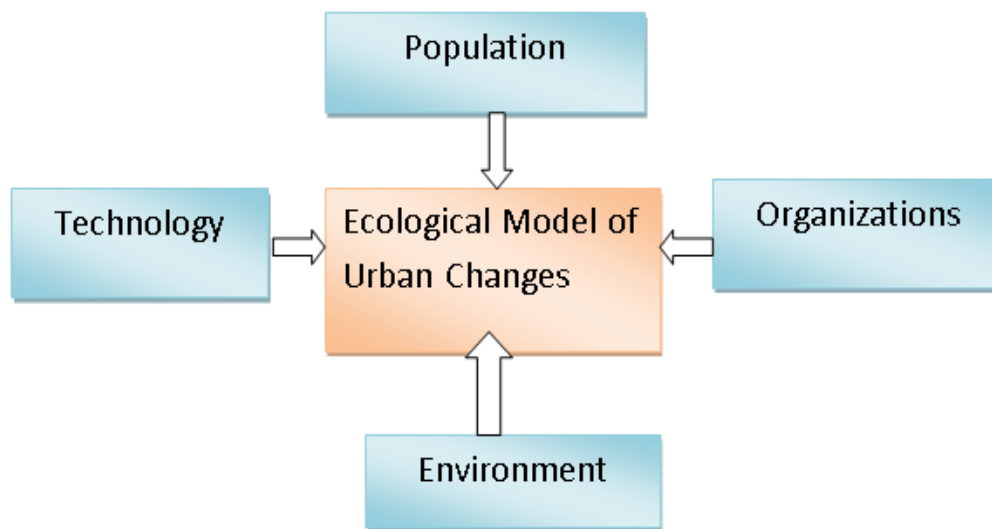
Specific Objectives

- To find out the socio-economic features of the respondents at the study area;
- To scrutinize the changes occurred in the socio-cultural factors of urban life in Bogra town;
- To uncover the changes of social-political structure of the urban life in Bogra town.
- To assess how the changes of socio-cultural and political dynamics impacted to urbanization in Bogra town.

Conceptual Framework

The ecosystem framework or model is very much implemented or appropriate to explain broad urban change. An ecosystem is defined as a natural unit in which there is an interaction of an environmental and a biotic system—that is, community together with its inhabitant. In basic terms, the ecological complex identifies the relationship between four concepts or classes of variables of population's organization, environment and technology. These variables are frequently referred to by acronym 'POET'.

Figure 01: 'POET' model for urban changes:



(Source: Palen, John, J, 2002)

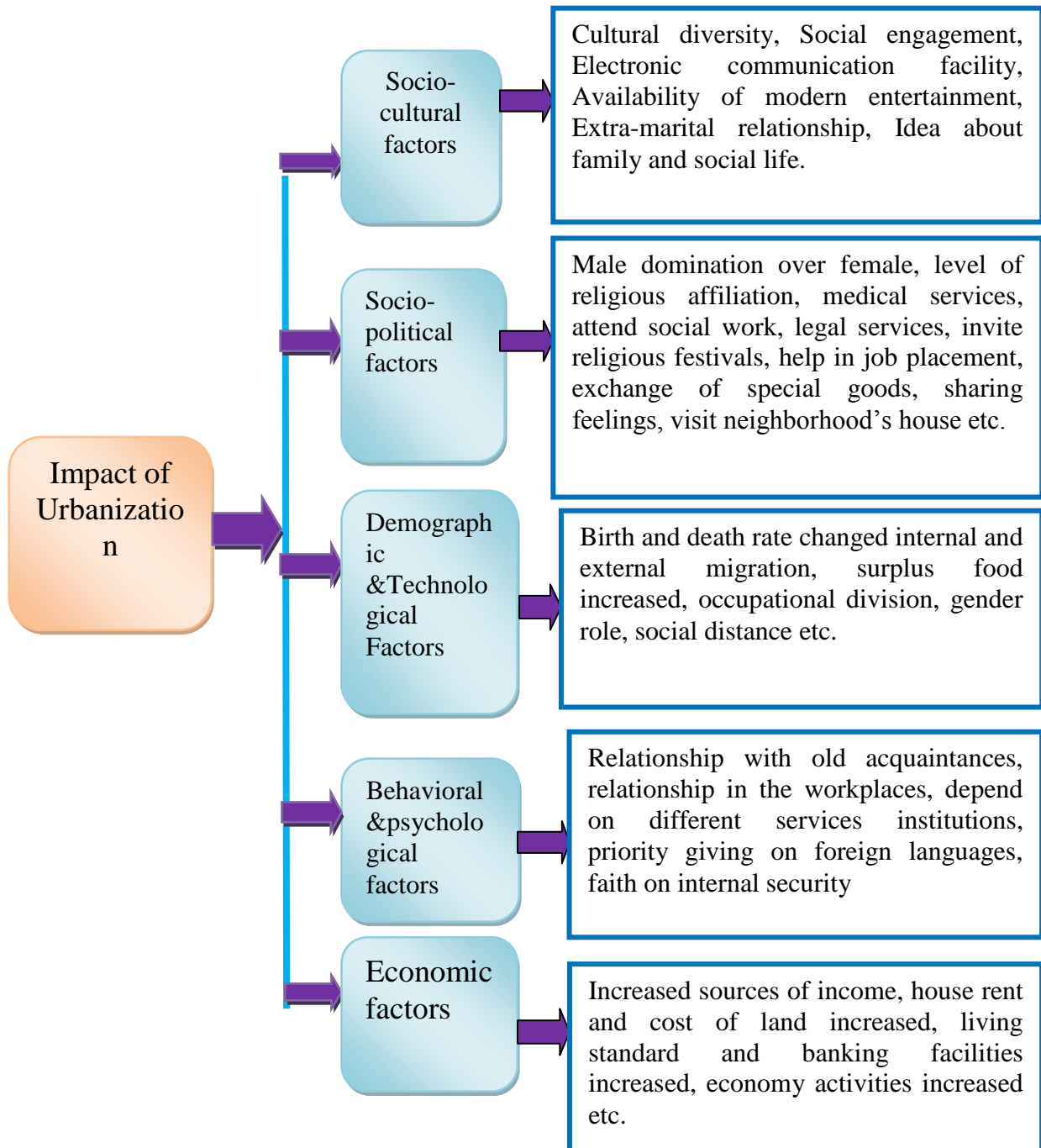
In the above figure population refers not only to the number of people but also to growth or connection through either migration or natural increase. Organization, or social structure, is the way urban populations are organized according to social structure, the political system. Environment refers to the natural environment and the built environment of streets, parks and building.

Each of the four variables is causally interdependent; depending on the way a problem is stated, each may serve either as an independent, or a dependent variable. The ecological framework has been criticized by political economy scholars for not giving sufficient attention to deliberate changes planned by economic and political elites. The political models differ in specifics but they all stress that urban growth is largely a consequence of capitalist economic systems of consequence of capitalist economic systems of capital accumulation, conflict between classes, and economic exploitation of the powerless by the rich and powerful (Palen, 2002)

The capitalist mode of production and capital accumulation are seen as being manipulated by real-estate speculators and business elites for their private profit. The assumption is that "Societal in traction is dominated antagonistic social relationships", Social development is unstable in societies

with antagonist owner relationships” and power inequality is a basic element in societal relationships. Ecological and political economy approaches have in common is that they both focus on the larger macro-level urban units and social and economic questions. The urbanization, ecological, or political economy focus is generally on the big picture. They use cities-or, at its most micro level, neighborhoods- as the unit of analysis. A human ecologist, for example, might research the predictable pattern of neighborhood change over time, while a political economy advocate might look at how major economic institutions decide growth patterns.

Figure 02: Analytical Framework:



Demographic factors: Changes in population factors such as birth rate, death rate, migration or immigration can cause changes in sex ratio, age-ratio and other vital population parameters. Such changes affect marriage norms, familial relations, conditions of the marginalized etc. ultimately influencing social change.

Technological factors: Technological advancement has resulted in the production of surplus food, population growth, urbanization and industrialization. All these have affected family size, occupational divisions, gender roles, interdependency, social competition etc. Developments in the field of transportation and communication reduced the social distance which gave momentum to cultural diffusion and thereby to social change.

Ideological and Behavioral factors: Political, social and religious ideologies can bring forth radical changes in social structure and social relationships. **Cultural factors:** The main cause of social change is the cultural factor. The basic elements of culture like language, religion, philosophy, literature, faith and values will take long time to change due to the influence of another culture. The co-existence of two different cultures for a long period can cause cultural diffusion leading to changes in both.

Socio-cultural or social psychological: It focuses on how the experience of living in cities affects people's social relationships and personalities. The concern of this approach is primarily with the psychological, cultural, and social ramifications of city life. While human ecology focuses on how social and spatial patterns are maintained, and political economy focuses on economic systems, the social psychological approach is concerned with human effects. In addition to above mentioned factors other elements such as wars, ethnic tensions, competition for resources, trade unionism, banking system, human rights movement, enhanced environmental awareness etc. have resulted in wide spread social variation and modification.

Socio-political factors: It focuses on how different dynamics i.e.- domination over female, superstitions, legal services, exchange on important goods and cook, invite on religion festivals, share feelings etc. impacted on human beings due to urbanization.

Literature Review

Few social scientists have focused on socio-economic changes resulted from urbanization and industrialization while others emphasized on cultural, behavioral, psychological factors of the urban people. A few researchers, moreover, discussed on environment and technological changes resulted from urbanization and industrialization. Ferdinand Tonnies (1963) gave the idea of *gemeinschaft*, a smaller country or village community based on ties blood

(family) and kinship and *gesellschaft*, a more complex urban society or association in on economic, political, or other interests. In addition, at the *gesellschaft* pole of the typology, personal relationships count for little, with money and contract replacing sentiment. City people were individualistic and selfishly out for themselves and changes from common good to private advantage arose as a consequence of the growth of money-based capitalism. Further, he saw this evolutionary change as inevitable, but not desirable.

Societies moves from a commonality of tasks and outlook to a complex division of labor. Societies based on shared sentiments and tasks were said to possess “mechanical solidarity,” while those based on integrating different but complementary economic and social functions were said to possess “organic solidarity.” In Durkheim’s view, the collective conscience of rural society is replaced by a complex division of labor in urban society. The later is both far more productive economically and far more socially liberating (Emile Durkheim, 1960).

Besides, an ideal type distinction existed between “traditional society” based upon ascription and “rational society” based on the “technical superiority” of formalized and impersonal bureaucracy (Max Weber, 1958). Since bureaucracies have formal job descriptions and rules for appointment and promotion it is in its best sense, thus promotes predictability and uniformity of action. Marx (1947) saw change in society is through conflict over resources and the means of production. Ultimately, the final struggle of mature urban industrial capitalism would be between the capitalists, who owned factories and the means of production, and the urban proletariat, who provided the underpaid labor. However, for Marx, before this could occurred, there first has to be a sifted from agrarian feudal society to the new, urban, property-owing bourgeoisie.

In addition, Gerald Breese (1966) assessed that urbanization and modernization of newly developing countries, the role of the city its formation the impact of city on its inhabitants, family class structure group affiliating and urban institution, while Louis Wirth (1938) speculates on how cities influence the social organization, attitudes, and personality of their inhabitants. He refers city as a type of community which is large, dense and comprised of socially heterogeneous individuals. He then deducts the essential properties of urban existence-anonymity, transitory, and impersonal relationships, secularization of thought and so on.

Moreover, Stanley Milgram (1970) explained why crowding has certain effects on people, such as their politicians to strangers. To him, the term “Overlade” refers to a system’s inability to process inputs from the

environment because there are too many inputs for the system to cope with, or because successive inputs come fast city life constitutes a continuous self of consenters with overloud, and of resultant adaptation. Overload characteristically deforms daily life on several levels, on role performance, the evolution of social norms, cognitive functioning and the use of facilities.

Methodology, Data Collection and Limitations of the Study

The study has adopted both qualitative and quantitative techniques to obtain data from the study area. Few of qualitative techniques i.e.-in-depth interview, case study, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) etc. and some quantitative techniques e.g. structured questionnaire having with open-ended and closed questionnaire survey have been utilized. The data, collected from structured questionnaire, have been put into SPSS (Statistical Packages of Social Sciences) software for analyzing data. Simple descriptive statistics such as sums, means, percentages, frequency distributions and cross tabulations were used to analyze primary data for this study. Then the chi square correlation and multivariate regression have been accomplished to demonstrate the correlation between the changes of socio cultural and socio political dynamics with the urbanization of Bogra town. The data has been randomly collected two different urban areas in Bogra town, namely *Jolysoritola* and *Khandar*. Following simple random sampling, the study has selected 85 respondents, from both the two areas, to collect data where applied the structured questionnaire. The period of data collection was from August 05 to October 22 in 2012. The foremost limitation of the study is associated with the sample size of the studied area. Only (randomly) two selected urban areas and eighty five respondents might not be enough to generalize the findings comparing to other parts of Bogra town and the greater Bangladesh.

Findings of the Study

Socio- economic Features of the Respondents

The socio- demographic factors indicate different variables such as age, gender, occupation, monthly income, religion and level of education etc. The demographic of features urban populations differ from those of rural in Bangladesh. Urban populations are lower than their rural counterparts. This particularly true of cities in less developed countries (LDCs), and city populations are younger not because they have high birthrates and thus more children; rather, cities attract immigrants, and immigrants tend to be young and blooming stage. This in turn means that cities have a smaller proportion overall of children and elderly. A consequence is that cities have more youth, energetic more of the activities are engaged by younger people.

Table: 01 Socio- economic features of the respondents

Variable		Frequency	Percent	Variable		Frequency	Percent
Age	Below 18	5	6.2	Monthly income	Below 5000	12	14
	19-29	20	22		5000 to 8000	42	50
	30-39	35	40		8000 to 12000	13	12
	40-49	25	32.8		12000 to 20000	18	24
	Total	85	100.0		Total	85	100.0
Occupation	Govt. job	20	21	Religion	Muslim	66	77
	Private job	23	29		Hindu	19	13
	Business	12	14.5		Total	85	100.0
	Student	18	21.25	Level of education	Illiterate	5	6
	Unemployed	12	14.25		primary	12	14
	Total	85	100		Secondary	38	48
			Higher Secondary		17	19	
				Degree	13	13	
				Total	85	100.0	

(Source: Field work 2012)

The table 01 illustrated that the range of the age group was from below 18 years to above 50 years. The age group ‘30 to 39’ years belonged to the highest (40.%) respondents followed by 32.8% and 22% for the age group of ‘40-49’ and ‘19-29’ respectively, below 18 years only 6.2%. In respect of gender, the pattern of urban-rural sex ratios differs for developed and developing countries. Less developed countries have a higher proportion of urban males because young men come to the city, leaving women behind to care for the farms, This pattern of women staying at home to care for the farm while men migrate to the cities is particularly prevalent where women marry early. Unmarried men tend to be less socially integrated than are husbands, and to have weaker social commitments to the community. Young males also engage in higher rates of socially disruptive behavior such as drunkenness, gambling, prostitution, and crime. The study found majority (50%) of the respondents income was from between 5000 to 8000. In terms of occupation, private job holders was 29%, govt. job holder was 21%, businessman was 14%, students were 21% and unemployed was 14%. Cities are more racially, ethnically, and religiously heterogeneous than small towns or the countryside. Small towns may be largely one race, religion, ethnic group, but cities are far more mixed. In cities even groups that are prop part of the urban population can band with enough similar persons to constitute a minority group ethnic, racial, and religious mosaic led Louis Wirth to describe heterogeneity (along with size and density) as one of the basic characteristics of the city.

Observing the data on religion, maximum (77%) respondents were Muslims while the rest are (13%) were Hindu community. Greater religious and ethnic erogeneity can lead to greater tolerance, but it does not have to do so. Tolerance is greater when race, nicety and religion lose force as the prima of identifying persons. Bogra town is consisted of more heterogeneous of more without race, the ethnicity and religion is existing socially at large. In respect of education, about half of the respondents (48%) have completed secondary level followed by 6 percent were illiterate, 14% were primary and only 19% were higher secondary as well as 13% from Degree level of education.

Table: 02 Socio-cultural changes due to urbanization in Bogra town:

Frequency in Percentage (N=85)			Frequency in Percentage (N=85)		
Internet facility available	not at all	45.5	Social detachment increased	not at all	65
	To great extent	17		To great extent	10
	To some extent	37.5		To some extent	25
	Total	100.0		Total	100.0
Western influenced culture	not at all	37.5	Facilities of cyber cafe	not at all	10
	To great extent	37.5		To great extent	28
	To some extent	25		To some extent	62
	Total	100.0		Total	100.0
Cultural diversity increased	not at all	25.5	Maintenance of family expenditure	not at all	15
	To great extent	35		To great extent	28
	To some extent	37.5		To some extent	57
	Total	100.0		Total	100.0
Modern facilities available	not at all	60	Social crimes increased	not at all	15
	To great extent	15		To great extent	39.5
	To some extent	25		To some extent	44.5
	Total	100.0		Total	100.0
Availability of modern entertainment	not at all	45	Social cohesion increased	not at all	65.25
	To great extent	17.5		To great extent	9.75
	To some extent	37.5		To some extent	25
	Total	100.0		Total	100.0
Extramarital relations	not at all	85	Changes idea about family life	not at all	27.25
	To great extent	3		To great extent	49.25
	To some extent	13		To some extent	23.5
	Total	100.0		Total	100.0
Divorce rate has increased	not at all	59.5	Internal transport developed	not at all	14
	To great extent	10		To great extent	26.25
	To some extent	30.5		To some extent	49.75
	Total	100.0		Total	100.0

(Source: Field work 2012)

Due to urbanization a lot of changes occurred to the people living at Bogra town. The above mentioned table (04) showed that in respect to internet facility, about half (45.5%) of the respondents don't have not any access while only 17% have great access and rest of 37% have little access. On the factor of whether western culture i.e. dress, song, etc. have influenced them or nor, 37.5% replied that not at all and to great extent respectively whereas 25% replied at smaller scale. In respect to the factor of as the city is the hub of different economic and social, cultural places, is there cultural diversity increased, 37.5% replied at to some level, followed by 35% at great extent level and 25.5% replied no at all level. On the factor of availability of modern facility maximum of the respondents replied that the modern facilities e.g. international sports stadium, gymnasium, entertaining park are available here. In contrast that 37.5 percent responded that this facility is about a little bit followed by 17.5 percent replied facilities are at great extent. Concerning the factor of extra-marital relationship increased, most (85%) of the respondents replied that there is no available case happened in this regard, only 3% replied at great extent while 13% answered that it is a case of to some extent. In respect to the factor of divorce rate has increased or not, maximum respondents replied not at all, followed by 10% at great extent and 30.5% at to some extent. On the question of house rents increased, maximum respondents replied at to some extent level whereas 28% at larger scale and 10% at no at all level. Due to the factors of social crimes increased maximum respondents replied that at some level contrasting to 65.25% respondents replied social cohesion or good relationship increased. When the researcher asked the question about changes any idea, i. e. nuclear family, education to children etc, half of the respondents answered that at great extent that they are likely to form nuclear family and to educate their children. In case of development of internal transportation changes, maximum respondents answered that at some level followed by 26.25% and 14% are at to great extent and not at all level respectively.

Table: 03 Impact of urbanization on Socio-political Changes:

Frequency in Percentage (N=85)			Frequency in Percentage (N=85)		
Male domination over female	not at all	27.5	Religious affiliation	not at all	28.75
	To great extent	22.5		To great extent	48.75
	To some extent	47		To some extent	22.5
	Total	100.0		Total	100.0
Any superstitious	not at all	56.25	Migration inside town	not at all	31.25
	To great extent	12.5		To great extent	43.75
	To some extent	31.25		To some extent	25
	Total	100.0		Total	100.0
Medical services	not at all	7.5	Attend social work	not at all	20
	To great extent	67.5		To great extent	43.75
	To some extent	25		To some extent	36.25
	Total	100.0		Total	100.0
	not at all	70		not at all	61.25

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Frequency in Percentage (N=85)			Frequency in Percentage (N=85)		
Living in a joint family	To great extent	8.75	Exchange special cook goods	To great extent	7.5
	To some extent	21.25		To some extent	31.25
	Total	100.0		Total	100.0
Legal services	not at all	15	Borrow necessary goods	not at all	68.75
	To great extent	56.25		To great extent	6.25
	To some extent	28.75		To some extent	25
	Total	100.0		Total	100.0
Specialization at work	not at all	15	Lend money from neighborhood	not at all	81.25
	To great extent	55		To great extent	6.25
	To some extent	30		To some extent	12.25
	Total	100.0		Total	100.0
Help in job placement	not at all	18.75	Invite religion festivals	not at all	56.25
	To great extent	56.25		To great extent	18.75
	To some extent	25		To some extent	25
	Total	100.0		Total	100.0
Exchange special cook food	not at all	69.25	Associate with political parties	not at all	18.75
	To great extent	6.25		To great extent	68.75
	To some extent	25		To some extent	12.25
	Total	100.0		Total	100.0
Borrow necessary goods	not at all	69.75	Give submission to voluntary organization	not at all	43.75
	To great extent	6.25		To great extent	18.75
	To some extent	25		To some extent	37.5
	Total	100.0		Total	100.0
Lend necessary equipment from neighborhood	not at all	75	Cast vote for elections	not at all	43.75
	To great extent	6.25		To great extent	18.75
	To some extent	18.75		To some extent	37.5
	Total	100.0		Total	100.0
Invite religion festivals	not at all	69.75	Share feelings with the neighbors	not at all	70
	To great extent	15		To great extent	5
	To some extent	16.25		To some extent	25
	Total	100.0		Total	100.0
Gathering guardian at school premise	not at all	20	Visits neighbors' house	not at all	28.75
	To great extent	30		To great extent	21.25
	To some extent	50		To some extent	50
	Total	100.0		Total	100.0
Members of volunteers	not at all	18.75	Children go to neighbor's playground	not at all	70
	To great extent	43.75		To great extent	5
	To some extent	37.5		To some extent	25
	Total	100.0		Total	100.0

(Source: Field work 2012)

The above mentioned table (06) showed the socio-political changes occurred due to urbanization at Bogra town, male domination on women have significantly (70%, at the category of both at great and some extent) decreased and people are much more (57%) rational and judgmental that they don't believe on superstitious. Medical facilities have boosted up and people

(93% agree at both scale) are now receiving more and more modern medicine and equipment facilities. People (70%) are likely to live in a nuclear family whereas in earlier they live in a joint family. Due to urbanization, the legal services increased dramatically that people (85%) are receiving the services properly and in case of specialization on different jobs have valued that people (85%) are responding. People (83%) now tended to help to the others people for getting jobs or other opportunities coming from rural area. Maximum people (70%) said that they don't like to share foods with their neighborhoods and they (70%) wish to lend money as well as others necessary equipment from basically banks and other economic institutions rather than the people living surrounding them. In the question of guardian go to others home to gossiping, about 80% respondents replied positively while 20% replied not at all. In the question of inviting religious activities or not, maximum (70%) respondents do not practice. About 80% respondents are members of different volunteer's organization. On the question of migration inside the town about 72% are accustomed with it, while 18% are not at all and on the factor of religious affiliation. About half of the respondents are highly affiliated while 22% are at smaller scale and 28.75% are not at all. Associations with different political parties have increased significantly and about 80% (both category of great and some extent) respondents are somehow connected with politics. About more than half of the respondents (55%) have been habituated with the casting votes for various kinds of elections. People now basically prompted others for casting votes to their favorable parties. Children hardly (30%) go to their friend's playground and rather they enjoy their own home play-ground.

Correlation Analysis between Dependent and Independent Variables

Socio-cultural Dynamics

The Table 04 illustrates that all the factors have significantly associated with the impact of urbanization to the urban life of Bogra town. Various socio-cultural factors i.e.- availability of internet facility (Cramer's $V=0.924$, $p<0.01$), influence of western culture (Cramer's $V=0.541$, $p<0.01$), cultural diversity increased (Cramer's $V=0.602$, $p<0.01$), availability of modern facilities ($\Phi=615$, $p<0.01$), availability of modern entertainment (Cramer's $V=0.605$, $p<0.01$), extramarital relations ($p=0.321<0.01$), divorce rate has increased (Cramer's $V=0.470$, $p<0.01$), social detachment increased (Cramer's $V=0.548$, $p<0.01$), facilities of cyber café (Cramer's $V=0.747$, $p<0.01$), maintenance of family expenditure (Cramer's $V=0.752$, $p<0.01$), social crimes increased (Cramer's $V=0.875$, $p<0.01$), social cohesion increased (Cramer's $V=0.515$, $p<0.01$), changes idea about family life (Cramer's $V=0.624$, $p<0.01$), and internal communication developed (Cramer's

V=0.760, p<0.01) have found significant relation at 1% level. In this connection an FGD participant stated:

I have been observing the dramatic changes occurred in the area of electronic communication around the world because lots of cyber café are locating the urban area where people, especially the young generation effectively using it. I deeply observed that western culture e.g. rock song, dress up, food habit etc. have been an integral part of the urban life. But social bondage and social cohesion have been devalued and individualism and self-interest have given much priority. In addition, traditional idea of assembling family has deteriorating and now people are choosing partners by themselves. (28-year-old, Shamim Ahmed, Field Work, 2013).

Table 04: Table of socio-cultural related factors influenced by urbanization in Bogra

Socio-cultural dynamics	Value of impact on urbanization	Socio-cultural dynamics	Value of impact on urbanization
Internet facility available	Cramer's V = 0.924*	Social detachment increased	Cramer's V= 0.548*
Western culture influenced	Cramer's V = 0.541*	Facilities of cyber cafe	Cramer's V = 0.747*
Cultural diversity increased	Cramer's V = 0.567*	Maintenance of family expenditure	Cramer's V = 0.752*
Modern facilities available	Cramer's V = 0.602*	Social crimes increased	Cramer's V = .875*
Availability of modern entertainment	Cramer's V = 0.615*	Social cohesion increased	Cramer's V = 0.515*
Extramarital relations	Cramer's V = 0.321**	Changes idea about family life	Cramer's V = 0.624*
Divorce rate has increased	Cramer's V = 0.470*	Internal communication developed	Cramer's V = 0.766*

*Significant level is 0.01 and **Significant level is 0.05

Socio-political Dynamics

The table (05) showed that very dramatically all the factors related with socio-political changes have significantly associated with the impact of urbanization to the people living in Bogra town. The factors of Male domination over female (Cramer's V=0.671, p<0.01), Medical services (Cramer's V=0.602, p<0.01), Living in a joint family (Cramer's V=0.704, p<0.01), Legal services(Cramer's V=0.496, p<0.01), Specialization at work (Cramer's V=0.783, p<0.01), Help in job placement (Cramer's V=0.433, p<0.01), Exchange special cook food (Cramer's V=0.717, p<0.01), Borrow necessary goods (Cramer's V=0.483, p<0.01), Lend necessary equipment from neighborhood (Cramer's V=0.421, p<0.01), Invite religion festivals (Cramer's V=0.496, p<0.01), Gathering guardian at school premise (Cramer's V=0.883, p<0.01), Members of volunteers organization

(Creamer's $V=0.901$, $p<0.01$), Religious affiliation (Creamer's $V=0.856$, $p<0.01$), Migration inside town (Creamer's $V=0.841$, $p<0.01$), Attend social work (Creamer's $V=0.758$, $p<0.01$), Exchange special cook goods (Creamer's $V=0.557$, $p<0.01$), Borrow necessary goods (Creamer's $V=0.496$, $p<0.01$), Lend money from neighborhood (Creamer's $V=0.381$, $p<0.01$), Invite religion festivals (Creamer's $V=0.605$, $p<0.01$), Associate with political parties (Creamer's $V=0.712$, $p<0.01$), Give submission to voluntary organization (Creamer's $V=0.660$, $p<0.01$), Cast vote for elections (Creamer's $V=0.664$, $p<0.01$), Share feelings with the neighbors (Creamer's $V=0.470$, $p<0.01$), Visits neighbors' house (Creamer's $V=0.852$, $p<0.01$), Children go to neighbor's playground (Creamer's $V=0.398$, $p<0.01$) In this connection an FGD participants stated.

Due to urbanization, medical services have been significantly developed causing better health living people in the urban area. Besides, legal services have fulfilled peoples' ever expectation of receiving proper judgments. For getting better opportunities, people now frequently moved both internal and external around the urban area and the world respectively. Urban people are mostly dependent on lending money from different conventional banks locating in the town while the rural people are still dependent on money lenders and to some extent from the relatives. I have scrutinized that people living in the urban area are politically more conscious and they, moreover, are involved with different kinds of voluntary organizations i.e.- environmental concern, legal aids, blood donating organization etc. (32 years old, Md. Julfiker Azad Sumon, 2012).

Table: 05 Socio-political factors and impact of urbanization

Socio-political dynamics	Value of impact on urbanization	Socio-political dynamics	Value of impact on urbanization
Male domination over female	Cramer's $V = 0.671^*$	Religious affiliation	Cramer's $V = - 0.856^*$
Any superstitious	Cramer's $V = 0.602^*$	Migration inside town	Cramer's $V = 0.084$
Medical services	Cramer's $V = 0.704^*$	Attend social work	Cramer's $V = 0.758^*$
Living in a joint family	Cramer's $V = 0.496^*$	Exchange special cook goods	Cramer's $V = .575^*$
Legal services	Cramer's $V = 0.783^*$	Borrow necessary goods	Cramer's $V = 0.496^*$
Specialization at work	Cramer's $V = 0.433^*$	Lend money from neighborhood	Cramer's $V = 0.381^*$
Help in job placement	Cramer's $V = 0.717^*$	Invite religion festivals	Cramer's $V = 0.605^*$
Exchange special cook food	Cramer's $V = 0.483^*$	Associate with political parties	Cramer's $V = 0.712^*$

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Borrow necessary goods	Cramer's V = 0.483*	Give submission to voluntary organization	Cramer's V = 0.660*
Lend necessary equipment from neighborhood	Cramer's V = 0.421*	Cast vote for elections	Cramer's V = 0.664*
Invite religion festivals	Cramer's V = 0.496*	Share feelings with the neighbors	Cramer's V = 0.470*
Gathering guardian at school premise	Cramer's V = 0.883*	Visits neighbors' house	Cramer's V = 0.852*
Members of volunteers organization	Cramer's V = 0.901*	Children go to neighbor's playground	Cramer's V = 0.398*

(Source: Chi square analysis, 2013)

Table: 06 Regression Model

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R square	S.E of the estimate	Sig.
1	.925	.965	.940	.254	0.000

(Source: Multivariate Regression analysis, 2013)

The abovemultivariate regression analysis reveals that there is a strong significance of regression equation between dependent variable (urbanization) and independent (different dynamics of socio-cultural and socio-political) variables. Here Adjusted R square is .940 which means that about 95% variation of dependent variable is elucidated by independent variables in the model.

Table: 07 Regression Analysis

Eventually, a co-efficient analysis was accomplished where the result has showed the correlation between dependent variable (impact of urbanization) and independent (socio-cultural and socio-political factors) variables. But it is a matter of fact that the independent variables which have been statistically significant with the Cramer's V and Phi values (in the levels of 0.01 and 0.05 percent) were taken under consideration at this co-efficient analysis.

Table: 07 Results of Multivariate Regression:

Determinants	Un-standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Internet availability	-.952	.179	.655	5.331	.000
Social detachment	.023	.178	.016	.134	.987
Western culture increased	.063	.111	.053	.551	.571
Cultural diversity increased	-.003	.014	.007	.207	.837
Living in a nuclear family	.865	.167	.752	4.586	.000
Extramarital relations	.122	.212	.063	.874	.569
Social crimes increased	.265	.203	.056	.482	.687
Changes idea about family life	.052	.078	.002	.047	.296

Determinants	Un-standardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
	B	Std. Error	Beta		
Legal services	.873	.153	.765	3.267	.001
Lend money from banking	.392	.164	.698	2.081	.539
Associate with political parties	.082	.013	.033	-.253	.532
Gathering guardian at school	-.052	.247	-.054	-.049	.295
Cast vote for elections	-.176	.398	-.165	-.984	.453
Children go to neighbor's	-.205	.241	-.310	-.803	.567
Members of volunteers organization	-.858	.192	.702	1.807	.042

(Source: *Multivariate Regression analysis, 2013*)

In accordance with the analysis of multivariate Regression it was established that the variables of internet facility availability ($p=0.000<0.01$), living in a nuclear family ($p=0.000^* <0.01$), legal services ($p=0.001<0.01$), borrowing money from banks ($p=0.001<0.01$) and people's affiliation with different voluntary organization ($p=0.042<0.05$) had significant influence on urbanization to the urban life of Bogra town.

Conclusion

Along with this urbanization process the urban people have become behaviorally, socially and culturally adapted to the emerging new way of life in a local-global atmosphere. With urbanization the urban person has discovered the new tradition of life was this is viewed as a new field of thought and human behavior through action.

Communication and exchange on the whole though action, communication, and exchange of behavior on urban people where they consider urbanism as a new cultural domain of urban life integrating almost every aspects of their human nature collectively. These inhabitants of this complex urban society are now integrated with urbanization in enhancing global connection and social relationship as well. From an anthropological closing associated with personality through attitudes, interests, values, norms, need or motivation, is generated through the new area of urbanization cope with cultures globally which has led to the changes in their behavioral aspects.

Different characteristics of urbanization such as density, heterogeneity, transportation facilities, high rise building, commercialized amusement, mass media, etc rapidly change the neighborhood and social network. The rapid urbanization of the town made everyone very busy that greatly decrease the mutual interactions within the neighbors. The contemporary urbanization process has greatly changed the characteristics of the residential area and the area is gradually being invaded by commercial uses. The emergence of

modernization has greatly impacted the life of peoples of Bogra town. Particularly the youth have been introducing with new types of ideas, habits, games and recreational instruments and technologies. Internet, chatting and cell phone such kind of new equipment is rapidly accepted by the urban people; apartment culture is that residents of this area experiences lacking of a good neighborhood

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