

UNCONSCIOUS CIVIC SENSE IS HINDRANCE FOR ENSURING SUSTAINABLE CITY: A CASE STUDY OF DHAKA CITY

MD. Shamsul Arefin¹, Syed MD. Siam² & Tarmin Akter³

¹Lecturer, Department of Educational Administration, Faculty of Education Sciences, Noakhali Science and Technology University, Noakhali-3814, Bangladesh

²Lecturer, Department of Education, Faculty of Education Sciences, Noakhali Science and Technology University, Noakhali-3814, Bangladesh

³Lecturer, Pioneer College, Mohammadpur, Dhaka-1207, and Student, MPhil (In Progress), University of Dhaka, Bangladesh

ABSTRACT

A Sustainable city can be defined as a city that decreases the inputs and outputs. That Means, they procedure fewer assets and generate less waste as well as there is no air, water and noise pollution or no traffic jam and this city made its individual supremacy. Nowadays, most of the citizens are not more civic conscious, and it is declining day by day. In any city hardly there are seen an agronomic system and people are not aware of planting trees rather than cut down trees. Most of the public vehicles which are used by people are not sociable to make a sustainable city in Bangladesh. Some disqualified infrastructures are owned by influential people and they don't obey the rules. Majority of the citizens are unconscious of the extent of such power, and of the extent such power can be applied with minimal transparency. The main objective of this study is to expose the present problems for ensuring sustainable city and identify what way we solve these difficulties to make a sustainable city in Bangladesh. A mixed explanatory research methodology is applied and mainly primary data are collected through using survey questionnaires, interview and Focus Group Discussion (FGD) schedule, where students-teachers of University of Dhaka and people of Dhaka city are the respondents of the study. In this study, it has found that majority of the participants emphasis on lack of penalties for violations and lack of unconscious are the major responsible for ensuring sustainable city. So it is said that, civic awareness, good parenting and proper law, Ensure Punishment, etc. can play an effective role for ensuring sustainable city.

KEYWORDS: Sustainable City, Civic Sense, Restraining Factors, Driving Factors, Enforcement, Social Ethics, Human Capital, Sustainable City Governance etc

Article History

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INTRODUCTION

Sustainable city should be able to nurse itself with minimal dependence on the neighbouring countryside, and power itself with renewable bases of energy. Civic sense is all about having consideration for a follow human being. It refers being well-mannered showing consideration to the children, women, senior citizens and persons with disability, drive properly in one's lane without honking, throwing one's waste in dustbins, and smoking place only at designated places

(gfhsforum.org). And also it can be said that it is the social ethics. (GSDR report 2019) At last cities advantage the economy by locating human capital in one relatively small geographic area where concepts can be created. It recommends a good quality of life to current residents but doesn't decrease the chances for upcoming residents to enjoy.



Figure 1

The world's cities inhabit only a small portion of the Earth's land space, yet they are living place to more than half of the world's population. This report is true for developing countries like Bangladesh. The conditions for city people depend not only on how suburbanization is planned and achieved but also how cities sources and use capitals. The cities make have far reaching insinuations on the level of sustainability that is likely in the future. So, urban sustainability presents huge challenges. However, sustainable city governance is a growing demand and among all other issues of it, declining civic sense poses a great threat in its way (wess2013/chapter-3). This study has tried to find out the current city governance condition to assess the extent of declining civic senses effect on sustainable city in terms of some predefined variables reflected later& in accordance with the methodical background.

Statement of the Problem

Nowadays, Sustainable city planning could be a modern concept that various cities have embraced. 'However, many still struggle acclimating their strategic plans to incorporate the sustainability aspects. Some cities have opted for having a new department for sustainability, whereas many others have decided to take a more holistic approach of sustainable plan for their cities' (cityprotocol.org).At this time it is a great issue that civic sense among citizens is declining day by day. In any city hardly there are seen an agricultural system. People are not sensible in this concern. The number of renewable energy sources is less than the expectations. In modern times, people are not aware of planting trees rather than cut down trees. Most of the public vehicles which are used by citizens are not sociable to make a sustainable city in Bangladesh. People are now just being competitive with each other. They are not so supportive to make their cities sustainable.

Objective of the Study

The general objective of this study is to analyze "Unconscious Civic Sense is Hindrance for Ensuring Sustainable City". Based on the general objective of the study, some specific objectives have been drawn as follows-

- To expose the existing problems for ensuring sustainable city
- To evaluate the suitability of present condition for people
- To identify what way we solve these problems to make a sustainable city in Bangladesh designed

CONCEPT OF SUSTAINABLE CITY

A Sustainable city is a city designed with concern of environmental impact, populated by individuals committed to minimization of crucial inputs of water, energy and food, and waste of air pollution- [CO₂](#), and water toxic waste (wiki/sustainable city). The main factors that make up a sustainable city are: supply and resource efficiency, partnership, social and economic capability, diversity of community, management and leadership etc. ‘Sustainable City should be a place you want to be; a place of select, a place you can afford to be in all currencies, adaptable to change, a place you want to stay safely and ‘where people build social capital and a sense of community’ (Guardian Sustainable Business in association with Skanska)



Figure 2: Sustainable City.

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Methods

In this research we collected data from primary and secondary sources. For collecting data from primary sources, we used mainly these three methods. They are-

- Interview
- Survey Questionnaire
- FGD

Population and Sample Size

All students, teachers and people of Dhaka city are the population of the study. Total 250 teachers and students of Dhaka University and people of Dhaka city participated in this study where 175 participants are students and 25 participants are teachers and 50 participants are the people of Dhaka city.



Figure 3: Sample Size.

Data Collection Tools and Techniques

To collect the quantitative data a survey questionnaire was applied to students of Dhaka of University and the people of Dhaka city. An Interview schedule is used to collect qualitative data form 25 Teachers of Dhaka University. A FGD schedule is a conducted 5 FGD where 5 persons (students of University of Dhaka and general people of Dhaka city) were the participants in each Focus Group Discussion.

Data Analysis

To analyze the data obtained from questionnaires, interview and Focus Group Discussion, an expositive triangulation method is used. Triangulation of quantitative and qualitative data increases the validity of this study. SPSS software was used for statistical analysis if the quantitative data. Different themes are identified, and data are analyzed under each theme. Simple percentages of respondents against the supplied evidence are computed for questionnaires, interview and Focus Group Discussion. The data is presenting here in different ways. Those can be in the form of tables, graphs, charts and pie charts.

Validation of Data

The collected data validates through cross checking with each other and with the secondary sources if any.

Limitation of the Study

The method to complete the research work was thorny and it led a number of challenges to the researchers. However, the researchers were assured to complete the research within the given time with the limited resources. To legalize the research it is the respective duty of the researchers to mention the limitations which make the research difficult to achieve its goals. The major which may have the effect on the outcome of the research are unfavourable weather, unwillingness of the informants, time constraint, cost management, entrance problem etc. It is said that, limitations made the research difficult and prohibited the research from covering all areas which were designed to complete. But the fact is that the researchers became successful to accomplish overall objects of the research.

ANALYTICAL FRAMEWORK

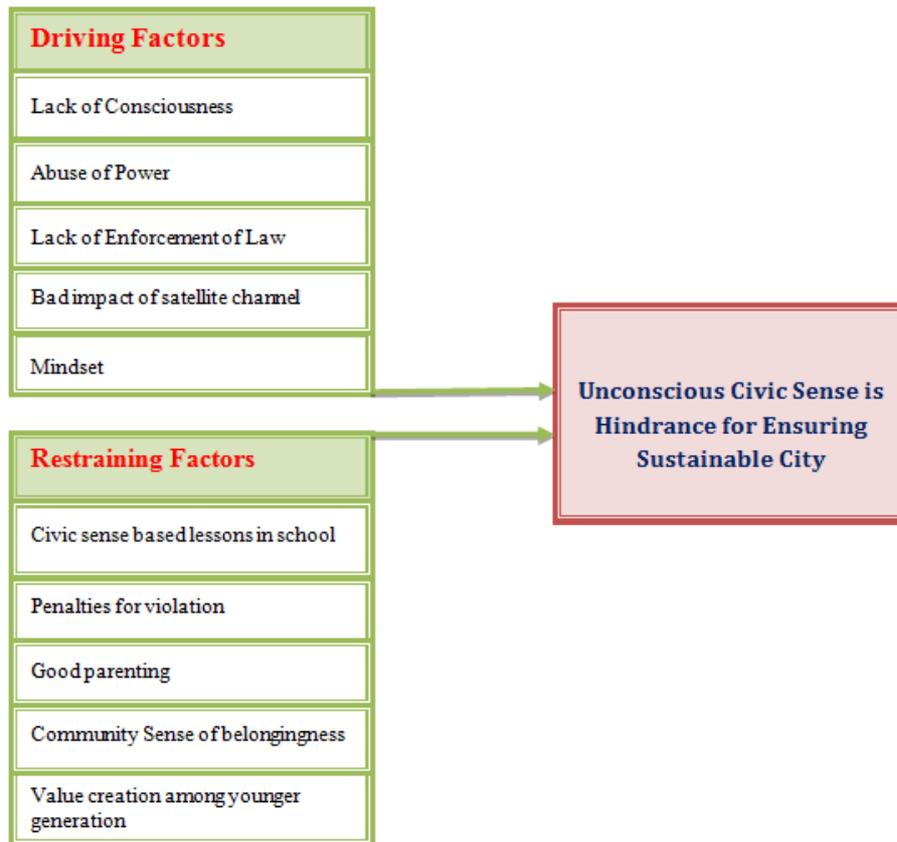


Figure 4: Analytical Framework.

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION

Operational Definition of Driving Factors

Lack of Consciousness

Most of the Citizens are not more civic conscious. They use public amenities without responsibly, more unconscious about safety as well as care for the surroundings. It is said that, all good habits should be nurtured from a young age. In this regard, parents must be good role models for their children. It drives citizens to become driven to avoid civic rules. This lack of consciousness is hindering sustainable growth of civic society.

Lack of Enforcement of Law

We need to depend on the law as well as the right enforcement of that law. If we had a clear and strict enforcement of law, then no one could throe garbage in common areas (thestar.com). In our country because of the lack of enforcement of law these problems are driven. As we don't have any system of giving penalty money, so laws are not being enforced.

Abuse of Power

Majority of the citizens are unconscious of the extent of such power, and of the extent such power can be applied with minimal transparency. Most of the times when cities are polluted by power holders, then no one can stop them. This is also a driven factor for reducing civic sense. Some banned infrastructures are owned by powerful people. In this case they don't obey the rules for citizens.

Bad Impact of Satellite Channel

Sometimes it works for declining civic sense. Because when a person or citizen always become busy with satellite channels he or she cannot used to with our culture. So he cannot become conscious about our society. Our citizens are influenced by other cultures. So, it can be consider as a driven factor for this problem.

Mindset

Sometimes the sustainability of city depends on the mindset of the citizens. This mindset can vary person to person. So when a citizen has wrong mindset he cannot able to make greener, cleaner and live able. Most of the people contain a mindset and that is no one obey law, why me. As they have this type of mentality at time of planning they don't think about their city.

Operational Definition of Restraining Factors

Civic Sense Based Lessons in School

If citizens of a country gain value based education, they learn about consciousness, responsibility to their city as well as country. In this case value based education can play important role as a restraining force for any value based problem in a city.

Penalties for Violation

It indicates raising the civil penalties for violations of environmental rules. Some of the environmental regulations citizens must follow while working. Otherwise penalty is must.

Good Parenting

Positive parenting is very important for learning good values and having well rounded beliefs. So it is important for parents to unite in their parenting decisions and make aware their children about environment.

Sense of Belongingness

Sense of Belongingness means acceptance as a member or part. A sense of belonging is a human need by which they can feel that their community is the most important for them. That's why they will be aware to make their area clean.

Value Creation among Younger Generation

It indicates making young generation especially aware about their civic sense. As young generation can do anything if they are willing, it is important to make them aware.

FINDINGS AND DISCUSSION

Driving Factors (1-10)

We asked 250 respondents about the degree of Intensity and the degree Influence of different forces of the defining problem. They gave their quantitative data individually. But we made average of them. In that way we are presenting our data here.

Table 1: Driving Factors (Degree of Intensity and Degree of Influence)

Driving Factors	Degree of Intensity (1-10)	Degree of Influence (1-10)
1. Lack of Consciousness	7.5	2.5
2. Lack of Enforcement of Law	6	4.5
3. Abuse of Power	4.75	3.5
4. Bad impact of satellite channel	3	2.75
5. Mindset	6.75	2.75

P₃FGD₄ said that, “lack of consciousness is very bad for any kind human life. Because this thing is very impediment for all things basically sustainable city, if we had a strict implementation of law, then no one could throe waste in public areas”.

P₃FGD₃ said that, “Satellite channel is major responsible for declining civic sense because most of the people are busy with the channel. And citizens are influence by other culture. Many of us have a dark site in our mind that’s why our contribution is poor for the whole community of our society.”

Most of the interviewees of this study also said that - “If we have the system of giving competent punishment to law breaker, they will not make violence. If the powerful communities of our society make the proper use of their power that will be a great achievement for us”

Table 2: Driving Factor’s Strength /Score (Degree of Intensity *Degree of Influence)

Driving Factors	Factor’s Strength (Score)	Ranking
1. Lack of Consciousness	18.75	Second
2. Lack of Enforcement of Law	27	First
3. Abuse of Power	16.6	
4. Bad impact of satellite channel	8.25	
5. Mindset	18.6	Third

Table 3: Driving Factor’s Ranking

Driving Factors	Factor’s Strength (Score)	Ranking
1. Lack of Enforcement of Law	27	First
2. Lack of Consciousness	18.75	Second
3. Mindset	18.6	Third

Restraining Factors (1-10)

We asked 250 respondents about the degree of Intensity and the degree Influence of different forces of the defining problem. They gave their quantitative data individually. But we made average of them. In that way we are presenting our data here.

Table 4: Restraining Factors (Degree of Intensity and Degree of Influence)

Restraining Factors	Degree of Intensity (1-10)	Degree of Influence (1-10)
1. Civic sense based lessons in school	4	3.5
2. Penalties for violation	6	3.75
3. Good parenting	7	2
4. Community Sense of belongingness	6	3
5. Value creation among younger generation	6.75	4

P₃FGD₂ said that, “a subject about civic sense should be included in the syllabus of primary level. And also Parents should give sufficient time to their children so that the children can get proper guidance.”

P₅FGD₄ said, “Young generations should be more aware of civic sense because the future of a country depends on young generations’ mobility.”

Table 5: Restraining Factor’s Strength/ Score (Degree of Intensity *Degree of Influence)

Restraining Factors	Factor’s Strength (Score)	Ranking
1. Civic sense based lessons in school	14	
2. Penalties for violation	22.5	Second
3. Good parenting	14	
4. Community Sense of belongingness	18	Third
5. Value creation among younger generation	27	First

Table 6: Restraining Factor’s Ranking

Restraining Factors	Factor’s Strength (Score)	Ranking
1. Value creation among younger generation	27	First
2. Penalties for violation	22.5	Second
3. Community Sense of belongingness	18	Third

Cross Correlation Grid (0-5)

We asked 250 respondents about the interrelationship between every two variables. They gave their marking between two variables within (0-5) range. Now we are presenting the average marking of their given data.

Table 7: Cross Correlation Grid

Restraining Factors ↓	Driving Factors				
	Lack of Enforcement of Law	Lack of Consciousness	Mindset	Total	
Value creation among younger generation	3.75	3	4	10.75	
Penalties for violation	4.5	4.75	3.75	13	Action Plan
Community Sense of belongingness	2.5	4	4.25	10.75	
Total	10.75	11.75	12		

High Score Variables

- Lack of Consciousness- 11.75
- Mindset-12



Figure 5: Penalties for Ciolation-13.

Action Plan

Table 8: Action Plan

Action Plan on “Imposing Penalties for Violation”				
What	How	Who	When	Resource
1. Make special force for identifying violation of civic responsibility		Police can extend a specific branch of them in this issue.	They can target a fixed period of time to do the task. It can be from January to June. After 6 months they can assess the outcome.	To be determined
2. Strengthen community leaders who will make punishments for their own community		City Corporation or body of Local government can do this		To be determined
3. Imposing a high amount of fine when any citizen is found violating civic responsibilities		It can be done by the special force who will only work on this issue.		To be determined

How: The Sustainable City and civics sense’ Action Plan includes quantifiable goals and actions that are intended to be challenging, yet accurate. The Following Sector must be developed for ensuring sustainable city in Bangladesh.

- Improve of Education
- Buildings & Neighbourhoods
- Energy Sector Development
- Sufficient Supply of Pure Water
- Proper Law
- Ensure Punishment
- Improve Transit
- Make Building More Efficient
- Waste Reduction
- Preservation of Historic and Natural Assets

CONCLUSIONS

In many ways, currently the liveability agenda is truly holding back sustainable cities advancement. ‘It is the new inertia and to some extent the city is coasting on its successes of the past, and not addressing the newly identified issues of the near future. ‘As a concept, sustainable development has been embedded deeply within the organization levels within the city. Inertia is deeply entrenched as a result of the past self-sufficient approach taken to counteract the development of the rural areas. As an extreme example, the municipality even has its own asphalt plant developed to insulate the city from cost shocks. Development like this generates asset inactivity to overcome; the current setup choices shape upcoming conclusions (crcresearch.org).From this study, it is very clear that, proper law, civic awareness, good parenting etc. can

play an effective role for ensuring sustainable city. Above all these ways we can establish a sustainable city.

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