

**A STUDY ON RESIDENTIAL ACCOMMODATION FOR
SINGLE WORKING WOMEN IN DHAKA**

By
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DHAKA



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Thesis Approved as to the style and content by



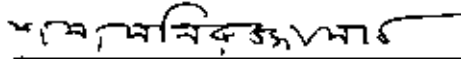
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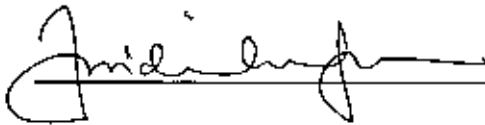
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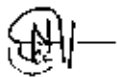
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ABSTRACT

Progress and advancement in the field of education has increased the number of educated women in the country. In recent year, employment opportunities have been increasing in a faster pace with the development in various fields particularly in the field of commerce, trades and industries, and with the support of various welfare services and projects both in public and private sectors. The educated women are now-a-days getting the opportunities of playing their important roles in the development of the country. It is evident that a significant portion of working women in Dhaka is single. Number of this special group of women is increasing day by day. But suitable shelters or hostels have not been constructed to meet the required demand. For a long period only two working women's hostels, one govt. hostel at Nilkhet and the other run by non-government organization BPWC at Baily road, were serving the single working women. At present, several private organizations came forward to address the problem. But still today, educated single working women are facing numerous problem related to safe and secure accommodation.

Several research works have been conducted to study the residential aspects of low-income single working women specially for garments workers. But there has not been any study on the residential circumstances of middle-income working women in Dhaka city. The study includes working women who are more educated and better salaried than the low income earning women and are employed in formal public or private sectors. Middle-income (monthly income range between Tk. 4000 to Tk. 20,000) single working women are the main focus of this research. The study is based on the field survey selected from five hostels. Among them two are working women hostels, one govt. hostel at Nilkhet and the other run by non-government organization BPWC at Baily road and the remaining three are student cum working women's hostels run by private organization.

The main objectives of the research are to study the quality of residential environment of the surveyed hostels and to study the existing demand and supply aspect of these hostels. It is revealed from the study that only two working women hostels were

designed as hostel accommodation. Although there are some major problems in these two hostels, yet the residents of these hostels are leading more comfortable life in good environmental conditions than the remaining three students cum working women hostels. But these two hostels can provide very limited accommodation compare to the demand of working women. So, a good number of educated women who come from outside Dhaka and have no accommodation facilities of their own in the city are facing acute shelter problem in Dhaka.

Accommodation facilities of three students cum working women hostels (which are meant for girl students and only a few cater for the needs of the single working women) were converted from residence to hostel. As a result, the physical structure and environment of these hostels are not suitable for comfortable living of the boarders. Moreover working women have to share the same room with students in these hostels, which hampers the individual privacy and comfortable living environment of the working women.

Therefore, in the light of the findings of this survey, the present study recommends that there is a direct and urgent need to construct more hostels for these single working women in good environmental conditions to address comfort and individual privacy issue of them. Both the government and the private sector have responsibility in this regard. A positive approach to solving the acute residential problems of the working women will be a significant step in the socio-economic development of the nation.

CONTENTS

	PAGE NO.
Acknowledgement	I
Abstract	II - III
Contents	IV - VI
List of Tables	VII - VIII
List of Figures	IX
Chapter One: Introduction	1 - 11
1.1 Statement of the Problem	1
1.2 Significance of the Study	2
1.3 Participation of Female in Workforce	3
1.3.1. Determinants of Women's Participation in Employment	3
1.3.2 Female Labor Force Participation in Bangladesh	5
1.3.3 International Comparison of Crude Activity Rate	7
1.3.4 Educational Level of Working Women	8
1.3.5 Occupational Pattern of Employed Female Population by Level of Education	10
1.3.6 Marital Status of Female Labour Force	10
Chapter Two: Objectives and Methodology	12 - 16
2.1 Scope and Objectives of the Study	12
2.2 Methodology	12
2.2.1 Selection of Working Women & Sampling Design	12
2.2.2 Preparation of the Questionnaire	13
2.2.3 Data Processing and Analysis	15
2.3 Limitation of the Study	15

Chapter Three: Demographic and Socio-economic	
Characteristics of the Single Working Women	17 -24
3.1 Age Structure	17
3.2 Marital Status	18
3.3 Level of Education	19
3.4 The Occupational Pattern	20
3.5 Family Liabilities	22
3.6 Reasons Behind Living in a Hostel	22
3.7 Monthly Income	23
Chapter Four: The Quality of Residential Environment	
of Women's Hostel	25 - 57
4.1 Physical Aspects	25
4.1.1 Locational Aspect	25
4.1.2 Room Occupancy	25
4.1.3 Per Capita Floor Space	27
4.1.4 Schedule of Toilet Facilities	28
4.2 Economic Aspects	30
4.2.1 Rental Structure of Surveyed Hostels	30
4.2.2 Expenditure of Residents for Room Rent	31
4.2.3 Food Cost of Surveyed Hostels	32
4.2.4 Expenditure for food purpose of Residents	33
4.3 Environmental Aspects	34
4.3.1 Ventilation & Lighting	34
4.3.2 Open Space	34
4.4 Service Related Issues	35
4.4.1 Food Delivery System and Condition	35
4.4.2 Furniture and Other Ancillary Services and Facilities Provided	36
4.5 Comparison of Existing Facilities with International Standard	38
4.6 Factors Influencing the Selection of this Present Hostel	40



4.7 Period of Living	45
4.8 Future Plan of Staying at Present Hostel	45
4.9 Target Destination after Leaving Present Hostel	46
4.10 Time Distance to Workplace from Residence	47
4.11 Mode of Transport used by Residents	48
4.12 Problems Faced by the Residents and Demand of the Boarders at Present Hostel	49
4.13 Residents' willingness to Pay for Required Facilities	56
Chapter Five: Existing Demand and Supply Aspect of Hostel Accommodation	58 - 64
5.1 Introduction	58
5.2 Existing Demands and Supply Aspect of Hostel Accommodation	59
5.3 Income and Expenditure Pattern of Hostel Accommodation	63
Chapter Six: Summary, Recommendation and Conclusion	65 - 72
6.1 Summary	65
6.1.1 Demographic and Socio-economic Characteristics of the working women	65
6.1.2 Quality of Residential Environment	66
6.1.3 Demand and Supply Aspect of Hostel Accommodation	69
6.2 Recommendation	70
6.3 Conclusion	71
BIBLIOGRAPHY	73 - 74
APPENDICES	75 - 86

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE NO.	TITLE	PAGE NO.
1.1	Crude Activity Rates by Sex and Residents	6
1.2	Crude Activity Rates by Sex in Selected Countries	8
1.3	Percentage Distribution of Female Labour Force in Urban Area by Level of Education (S.S.C & Above)	9
1.4	Percentage of Employed Female Population by Major Occupation & Level of Education in Urban Area	10
1.5	Labour Force Aged 15 Years and Over by Marital Status	11
2.1	Sampling Design and Selection of Residents for Questionnaire Survey	13
3.1	Age Structure of Surveyed Women	17
3.2	Marital Status of Surveyed Women	18
3.3	Level of Education of Respondents	19
3.4	Occupational Pattern of Surveyed Women	21
3.5	Family Liabilities of Surveyed Women	22
3.6	Reasons Behind Living in a Hostel	23
3.7	Monthly Income of Respondents	24
4.1	Room Occupancy in a Room of the Surveyed Hostels	26
4.2	Per Capita Floor Space	27
4.3	Schedule of Toilet Facilities	29
4.4	Rental Structure of Surveyed Hostels	30
4.5	Expenditure for Room Rent of Respondents	32
4.6	Food Cost of Surveyed Hostels	32
4.7	Expenditure for Food Purpose of Respondents	34
4.8	Opinions of Residents about Food Quality	35
4.9	Furniture and Other Ancillary Services and Facilities Provided	37
4.10	International Standard-Schedule of Toilet Facilities	38
4.11	International Standard-Common Room Area Chart	39

4.12	International Standard-Dining Room Area Chart	39
4.13	Factors Influencing the Selection of the Nilkhet Hostel	41
4.14	Factors Influencing the Selection of Baily Road Hostel	42
4.15	Factors Influencing the Selection of Student Cum Working Women Hostels	44
4.16	Period of Living in Present Hostel	45
4.17	Future Plan of Staying at Present Hostel	46
4.18	Target Destination after Leaving Present Hostel	47
4.19	Time Distance to Work Place from Residents	47
4.20	Mode of Transport Used by the Residents	48
4.21	Physical, Economical & Environmental Problem at Surveyed Hostels	54
4.22	Service Related Problems at Surveyed Hostels	56
4.23	Resident's Willingness to Pay for the Required Facilities	56
4.24	How Much Money They Agree to Pay	57
5.1	Extension of Hostel Building and Seat Capacity. Nilkhet Hostel	59
5.2	Extension of Hostel Building and Seat Capacity. Baily Road Hostel	61
5.3	The Increasing Number of Seats for Working Women in Baticrom Mohila Hostel	62
5.4	The Increasing Number of Seats for Working Women in Nibadika Chatri Hostel	62
5.5	The Total Number of Seats for Students and Working Women in Methelda Chatri Hostel	62
5.6	Waiting Period to Get Admission in all the Surveyed Hostel	63
5.7	Monthly Income of Hostel Accommodation	64
5.8	Monthly Expenditure of Hostel Accommodation	64
5.9	Monthly Profit from Hostel Accommodation	64

LIST OF FIGURES

FIGURE NO.	TITLE	PAGE NO.
1.1	Crude Activity Rates by Sex and Residents	7
1.2	Crude Activity Rates by Sex in Selected Countries	8
1.3	Percentage Distribution of Female Labour Force in Urban Area by Level of Education (S.S.C. & Above)	9
1.4	Labour Force Aged 15 Years and Over by Marital Status	11
2.1	Location of Hostel Accommodation in Dhaka	14
3.1	Age Structure of Surveyed Women	18
3.2	Level of Education of Respondents	20
3.3	Occupational Pattern of Surveyed Women	21
3.4	Monthly Income of Respondents	24
4.1	Room Occupancy in a Room of the Surveyed Hostels	26
4.2	Per Capita Floor Space	28
4.3	Rental Structure of Surveyed Hostels	31
4.4	Food Cost of Surveyed Hostels	33
4.5	Opinions of Residents about Food Quality	36
4.6	Factors Influencing the Selection of the Nilkhet Hostel	41
4.7	Factors Influencing the Selection of Baily Road Hostel	43
4.8	Factors Influencing the Selection of Student Cum Working Women Hostels	44
4.9	Time Distance to Work Place from Residents	48
4.10	Mode of Transport Used by the Residents	49



CHAPTER ONE

1.1 Statement of the Problem

In developing countries like Bangladesh, scope for a wide range of available jobs is mostly centred in the big cities, particularly in the capital city Dhaka. This economic attraction stimulates the more qualified men and women of rural areas or small towns to migrate into the city. It is extremely difficult for most of the people to manage accommodation in an affordable range. This task even gets tougher for single working women who have to live on their own.

Participation of women in workforce is a recent phenomenon. Data on labour force statistics reveal the rising trend in the women's participation in employment. The female participation rate in the urban area by usual definition has increased from 12.7% in 1990-91 to 25.6% in 1999-2000 (BBS, 2002). The female-employees contribute a lot in the upliftment of the economy. Their contribution through support to their own families is also immense (Mundra, 1998). But unfortunately these workingwomen especially who are single face many problems in finding suitable and secured shelters and are forced to live under difficult circumstances. In this study, the term 'single working women' includes those women who are unmarried or previously married but are at present single, who have jobs and a regular source of income and those who are not comfortable living with their immediate families or relatives. In fact, very little has been done or even thought about providing them with proper accommodation, either by the Government, or by their employers or by the private organisations. However, there are only two established working women's hostels in Dhaka, one at Nilkhet (Government) and the other at Bailey Road (Run by a private organization called Dhaka Business and Professional Women's Club). These two hostels have very limited accommodation. To meet the current accommodation demand of the single women, various women hostels have been developed privately in the city, but most of them are meant for girl students and only a few cater for the needs of the single working women. In the National Housing Policy, priority is given to meet the specific needs of women i.e. access to credit, home-based employment, maternal and child welfare, hostels for working women, provision of shelter and services, access to education etc. (National

Housing Policy, 1993). But in reality very little effort has been given to address the housing demand for single working women.

Several research works have been conducted to study the residential aspects of low-income single working women specially for garments workers. But there has not been any study on the residential circumstances of middle-income working women in Dhaka city. The study includes working women who are more educated and better salaried than the low income earning women and are employed in formal public or private sectors. Middle-income (monthly income range between Tk. 4000 to Tk. 20,000) single working women are the main focus of this research.

Hostels for working women are special type of accommodation where a community of women lives together and they share facilities and services. Authority of this type of accommodation not only provide shelter for women but also offer meals, infrastructure and social environment, security, recreational facilities, health care facilities etc. The planning and design of women hostel must address comfort and individual privacy issue of residents. But maximum private hostels have been developed in an unplanned way. Moreover management of these hostels are often below the satisfaction of the users. As a result many of these hostels fail to provide a comfortable shelter to the working women. This study will explore the issues related to working women hostels. After analysing the collected data a set of proposal will be prepared for working women hostels which will include spatial, infrastructural, social environment, security, legal assistance, health care facilities, recreational facilities etc.

1.2 Significance of the Study:

Due to the scope for a wide range of available jobs and increasing career awareness amongst women, number of women, particularly single women in employment have enhanced significantly in the capital city Dhaka. But suitable hostels or accommodations have not been constructed in that proportion (or the number of supplied hostels are not as sufficient as its' demand) and the single working women face acute problems in finding shelters. Moreover management of many hostels is often below the satisfaction of the users.

The study made an attempt to point out the gap between the existing demand and supply aspect of hostel accommodation and explore the problems and issues related to the working women living in the hostels and prepare a set of proposals to provide them a comfortable shelter in an affordable range. This study thus will help to prepare a comprehensive and sustainable hostel accommodation system at public or private sector.

1.3 Participation of Female in work force

Generally, women perform domestic (family) roles and men perform public (work) roles. With industrialization, production in the home became less important and some women turned to gainful employment outside the home. As industrialization advanced further, more jobs outside the home tended to become available to women and now a large number of women participate in employment outside the home both in fully industrialized and developing countries (Ilyas, 1997).

1.3.1 Determinants of Women's Participation in Employment

Available literature on determinants of women's participation in employment has identified factors that influence women's participation in employment. The important socioeconomic and demographic factors which influence women's participation in employment are many, including education, age, presence of pre-school children, husband's income and wife's earning capacity, country's level of economic development, demand for female labour, easing of household tasks through technological development, the increase in part-time employment, previous employment experience, marriage and fertility. Some of these factors inhibit women's working, while other factors tend to facilitate women's working. Each of these factors is briefly considered here.

Education: Historically, for both men and women, more education has made them more economically productive, has brought the change for greater annual earnings, and has led to higher labor force participation rates. Educational level relates positively to maternal employment, as it allows women to obtain more prestigious positions and usually earn enough to cover childcare costs (Chu Ng, 1991; Eggebeen, 1988; McLaughlin, 1982; Stone, 1989; Tienda and Glass, 1985). Women at relatively high

educational levels have access to interesting jobs in pleasant surroundings, which provide them with psychological gratification apart from money income.

Age: Woman's age is an indicator of her access to employment and participation in labor force. Oppenheimer (1970) suggests that, in U.S.A., prior to about 1950, employers preferred to hire young, single female workers rather than older married women. Some studies have found that older women are less likely to work when they become mothers than their younger counterparts (Eggebeen, 1988; Waite, 1980).

Presence of pre-school children: The presence of young children is the most common determinant in reducing a women's propensity to work. Historically, the presence of small child has had a powerful inhibiting effect on the work activity of the child's mother (Sweet, 1968; Cohen et al., 1970; Bowen and Finnegan, 1969). However, the recent rapid increase in labor force participation rates of mothers of young children indicates that this effect has decreased over time.

Husband's income and wife's earning capacity: Economic formulations of labour force and behavior of married women, especially those of Mincer (1962) and Cain(1966) have shown that husband's income is negatively related to the wife's decision to work. It has been found that the higher the husband's income the less likely the wife is to Work. This is the income effect of the husband's income on the wife's job-holding.

Country's level of economic development: A country's level of economic development influences the number of available jobs and thus the number of women who are employed outside the home in formal wage work. Data on labor force participation rate of women indicate that women's participation in labor force is much higher in industrially developed countries than that of developing countries (ILO, 1993). However, the labor-force participation rates of women are underestimated in developing countries. Poor women in rural areas may not be counted as officially employed, because they work in family enterprises, such as family farm plots. Poor women in urban areas may not be counted, because they work in an informal economic sector, working as domestic help, street vending, or involved in informal home based industries (Deere and Leon, 1987; Hijab 1988; Joekes 1987; Tiano, 1987). In fact,

estimates of female labor force participation rates vary so widely in many countries that it is difficult to know which is the best estimate.

Demand for female worker: Oppenheimer (1970) suggested that the increasing demand for women is one of the major causes of women's participation in labor force. The reasons for increased demand for women worker is the rapid expansion of employment in those occupations and industries which employ a high proportion female workers, for example, clerical occupations and service industries.

The increase in part-time Employment: Another reason for rise in economic activity of women is increases in part-time employments. Married women with or without children are more likely to work part-time than full-time, and the lowest proportion of working women is those with a youngest child under 5 years (Martin and Robert, 1984). After the birth of their first child, a high majority of women return to part-time rather than full time work (Social Trends, 1987).

Marital Status, Age at marriage and years of marriage: Many women who have been widowed, divorced, or separated have to work to support themselves and their children. In the U.S.A the number of women in these categories has been rising, and their rate of participation in the labor force has increased as well (McCarthy, 1979). Women now also marry for the first time at a later age than they did a few decades ago. Increase in age at first marriage, the postponement or decline in marriage and the increase in single-person household are other marriage related variable which may influence women's labour force participation rate (Johnson, 1975).

Fertility: Research on determinants of women's labor force participation suggests that fertility is related to women's labor force participation. Smaller family size is also correlated with women's working. The percentage of employed mothers decreases rapidly for families with five children or more.

1.3.2 Female Labor Force Participation in Bangladesh

Crude Activity Rates (aged 10+) by sex and Residents

Crude activity rate is the ratio of economically active population of ages 10 years and above to the total population expressed in percentage.

The crude activity rate of urban and rural female population has increased to 25.5% and 40.8% in 1999-2000 from 4.7% and 3.3% respectively in 1982.

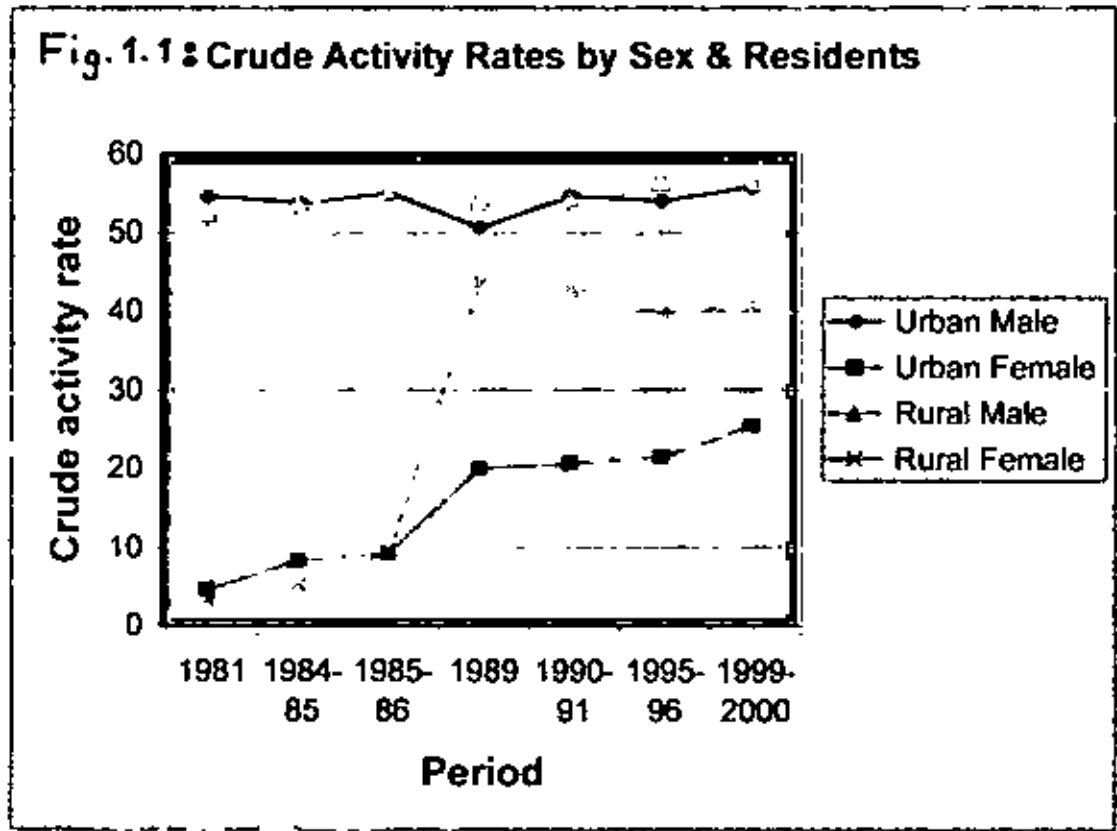
This activity rate of urban female shows the rising trend during all these years.

Table-1.1: Crude Activity Rates (aged 10+) by sex and Residents

	Urban		Rural	
	Male	Female	Male	Female
1981	54.6	4.7	52.5	3.3
1984-85	53.8	8.3	53.8	5.3
1985-86	55.0	9.3	55.4	9.3
1989	50.6	20.0	53.8	43.6
1990-91	54.6	20.7	54.4	42.9
1995-96	54.0	21.4	56.4	39.7
1999-2000	55.8	25.5	56.4	40.8

Source: BBS, 2000

Fig. 1.1 : Crude Activity Rates by Sex & Residents



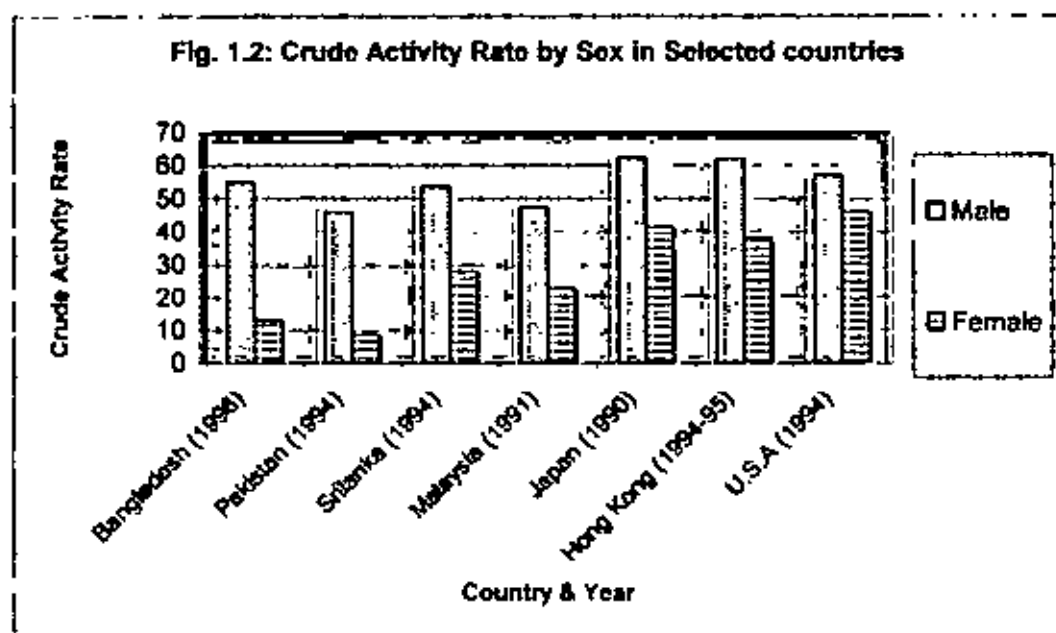
1.3.3 International Comparison of Crude Activity Rate

The Table-1.2 presents the crude activity rates in selected countries for an overview of labor force situation in these countries. Although the economic participation of urban female population has increased day by day, yet the crude activity rate of that population is lower as compared to other country during the same period.

Table-1.2: Crude Activity Rate by Sex in Selected Countries

Country & Year	Crude Activity Rate		
	Both sex	Male	Female
Bangladesh (1999-2000)	47.3	56.3	37.5
Bangladesh (1996)	34.2	54.9	12.8
Pakistan (1994)	27.9	45.9	8.6
Srilanka (1994)	41.0	53.7	28.0
Malaysia (1991)	35.1	47.3	22.6
Japan (1990)	51.7	62.4	41.3
Hong Kong (1994-95)	50.3	62.0	38.1
U.S.A (1994)	51.3	57.0	45.8

Source: BBS, 2000 & Report on Labour Force Survey, 1995-96



1.3.4 Educational Level of Working Women

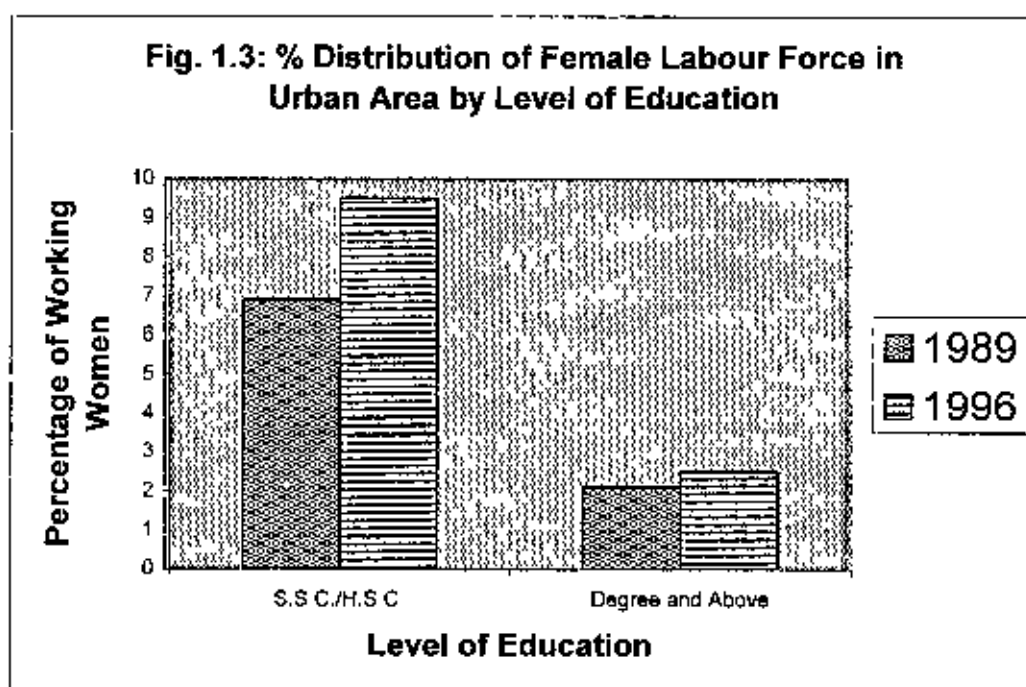
It is evident from the Table-1.3 that the percentage of educated women in workforce has been increased in urban area over time. The number of women who have passed

S.S.C/H.S.C and equivalent examination have increased from 6.9% in 1989 to 9.5% in 1996. The percentage of working women who have possessed degree and above qualifications have also slightly increased i.e. 2.1% to 2.5% in 1986 and 1996 respectively.

Table 1.3: Percentage Distribution of Female Labour Force in Urban Area by Level of Education (S.S.C & Above)

Year	Level of Education (% of total female labour force)	
	S.S.C./H.S.C.	Degree and Above
1989	6.9	2.1
1996	9.5	2.5

Source: Report on Labour Force Survey, 1989 and 1995-96.



Source: Field Survey, 2003.

1.3.5 Occupational Pattern of Employed Female Population by Level of Education

The majority women (51.5%) who have education up to S.S.C or H.S.C equivalent belong to the occupational group of professional, technical. And the next highest number of them (20.1%) are production and transport labourers. The significant portion of women are involved in clerical works.

Most of the working women (75.2%) who are educated up to Degree and above belong to the group of administrative & technical. The next largest number of them (17.3%) are engaged in clerical works.

Table 1.4: Percentage of Employed Female Population aged 15 years and over by major occupation & level of education in Urban Area.

Occupation	Level of Education	
	SSC/IISC Equivalent	Degree & Above
Total	100	100
Professional, technical	51.5	75.2
Administrative, managerial	0.6	2.9
Clerical workers	16.6	17.3
Sales workers	4.1	0.9
Service workers	3.6	
Agri. forestry, fisheries	2.4	0.9
Production, transport labourers	20.1	1.9
Not adequately defined	1.2	0.9

Source: Source: Report on Labour Force Survey in Bangladesh, 1995-96.

1.3.6 Marital Status of Female Labour Force

It is revealed from the table 1.5 that among the female labour force 72% are married, 12% never married and 16% belong to other group i.e. they can be divorcee or widow.

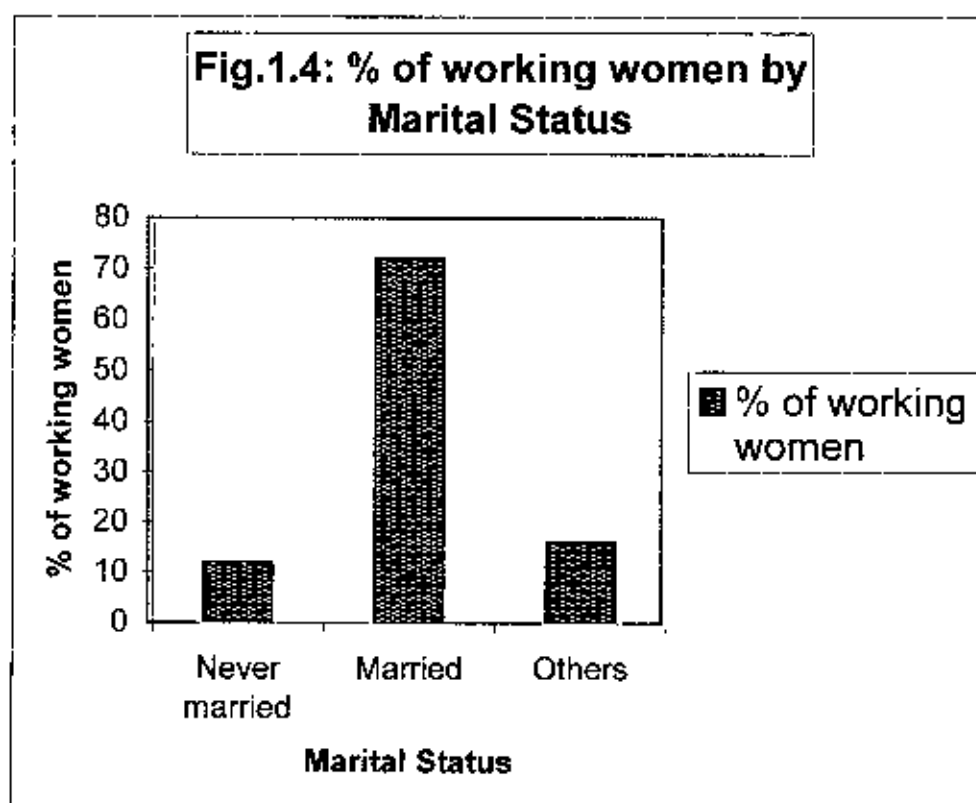
Therefore, it is seen that 5 million women are involved in workforce. Among them 1.4 million women belong to the group of never married and other. So, these significant portions of women who have no immediate family with her face many problems in

finding suitable and secured shelters and are forced to live under difficult circumstances.

Table 1.5 Labour Force Aged 15 Years and Over by Marital Status

Marital Status	Female Labour Force	
	No. (million)	Percentage
Total	5.0	100.0
Never married	0.6	12.0
Married	3.6	72.0
Others	0.8	16.0

Source: Source: Report on Labour Force Survey in Bangladesh, 1995-96.



Source: Field Survey, 2003.

CHAPTER TWO

2.1 Scope and Objectives of the study

In this study, the term 'single working women' includes those women who are unmarried or were previously married but are at present single, who have jobs and a regular source of income outside the home and who are not comfortable living with their immediate families or relatives. The term 'working women' excludes those who have some irregular income earning activities without any official formalities.

The women chosen for the study are professional and better salaried than the low income-earning women and are employed in formal public or private sectors. Middle-income (monthly income range between Tk. 4000 to Tk. 20,000) single working women are the main focus of this research.

The objectives of the study are stated as follows,

1. To study the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the middle income single working women;
2. To study the quality of residential environment of public and private hostels for single working women;
3. To study the existing demand and supply aspect of hostel accommodation for single women.
4. To suggest some recommendations for improvement of overall situation of hostel accommodation at public and private sector for single working women.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Selection of Working Women & Sampling Design

Before sampling design, preparation of questionnaire and detail survey, an extensive reconnaissance survey has been made to understand the existing situation. There are two women's hostels in Dhaka for the working women, one government hostel at Nilkhet and the other run by non-government organization BPWC at Baily Road. On the other hand, various women's hostels have been established privately in recent years, but most of them are meant for girl students and only a few cater for the needs of the single working women. The questionnaire survey has been conducted on residents of

two working women hostels at Nilkhet and Baily road and three other private students cum working women hostels (Table-2.1). In these five hostels about one thousand women are residing, among them about ten percent of the residents from each hostel are interviewed. These samples have been selected on random basis.

Table-2.1 Sampling Design and Selection of residents for Questionnaire Survey

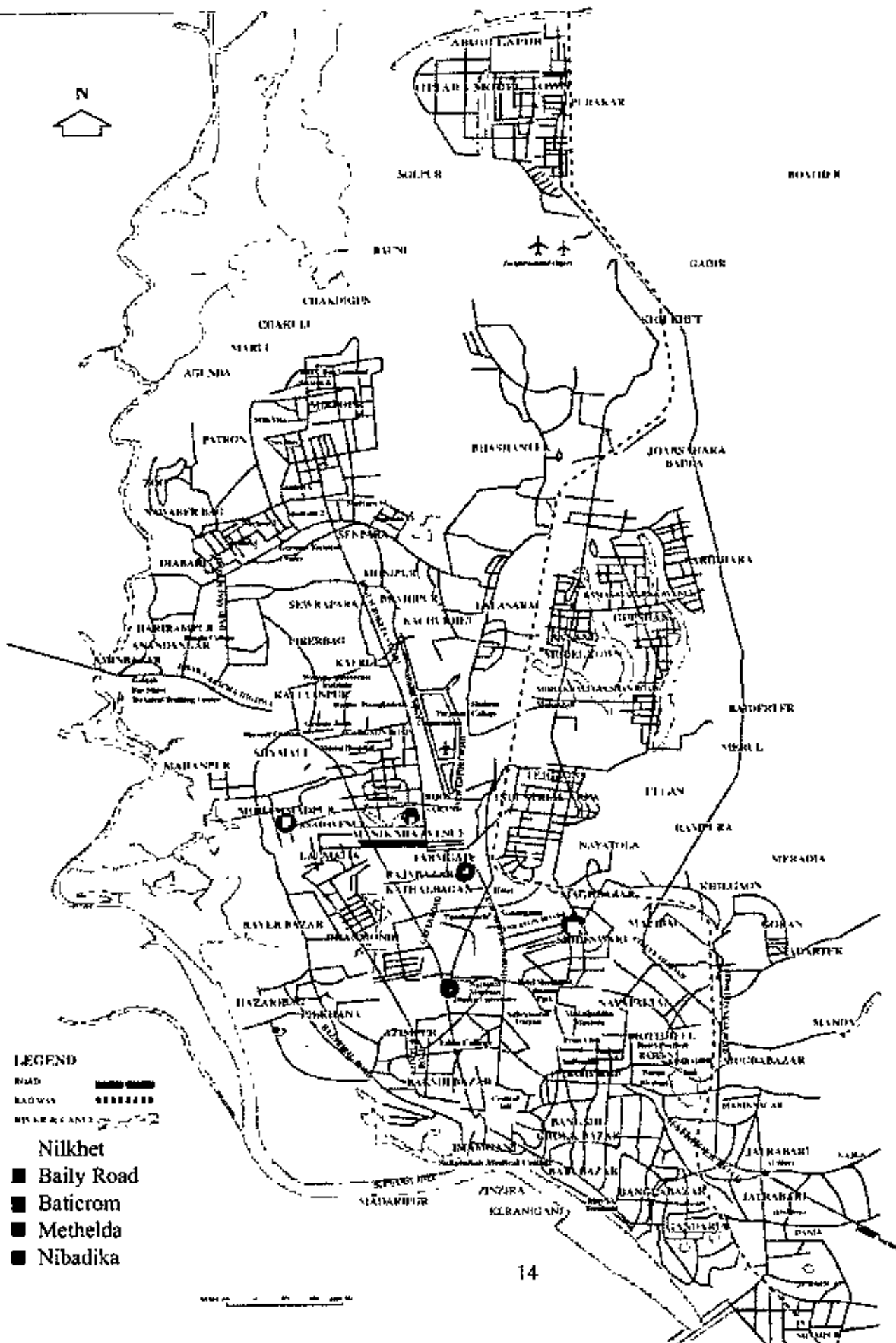
Name of the Hostels	Type of Accom.	Location of Hostel	Total No. of Seats	Income Range of the Residents	No. of residents as sample
1.Karmazibi Mahila Hostel, Nilkhet.	Govt.	Nilkhet	480	>Tk.3000	48
2. Dhaka Business & Professional Women's Club	Non-Govt.	New Baily Road	96	> Tk.3500	10
3. Nibadika	Private	Manipuri Para, Farm Gate	210	No specific requirement	21
4.Methelda	Private	Tejgaon, Farm Gate	96	No specific requirement	10
5. Byaticram	Private	Shahjahan Road, Mohd.pur	105	No specific requirement	11
Total			987		100

Source: Field Survey, 2003.

2.2.2 Preparation of the Questionnaire

Before preparation of questionnaire, in order to get better understanding the hostel accommodation relevant literature has been interviewed from various books, journals, reports and documents concerning residential/hostel accommodation sub system. In this context two types of questionnaire has been prepared. In first type (appendix-I), question are arranged for residents or working women of selected hostel accommodation. In first category of questionnaire contain questions regarding the working women personal information, their income & hostel related expenditure pattern, accommodation type, service facilities, food delivery system & quality, shelter process, causes of living in a hostel, reasons and duration of living in present hostel, distance & mode of transport between hostel and workplace, problems of present accommodation, plan for future staying at hostel accommodation.

Fig: 2.1
Location of Hostel Accommodation in Dhaka.



Second type (appendix-II) of questionnaire is prepared for owners/ supers of these hostels. The contents of questionnaire are mainly the basic information of hostel (type of accommodation; year of establishment; development of accommodation; total number of rooms, seats & residents; seat rent structure; total number of staff etc.), income-expenditure pattern of the business, information about number of applicants and provision of allotment each year, reasons behind the venture of hostel for single women, existing rules & regulations for the residents, future thinking about the provision of long-term staying at the hostel, future plan to increase seat capacity etc.

In spite of the questionnaires, various short-listed questions are made for interview of various personnel of different type of institutions such as UNICEF, RAJUK, Ministry of Women Affairs, Ministry of Land & housing etc.

2.2.3 Data Processing and Analysis

Collected data from questionnaire survey has been processed and analyzed mainly through software like SPSS 11 and Microsoft Excel 2000. Most of the data have been presented in tabular form and some are presented in graphical form where necessary in the thesis report.

2.3 Limitation of the Study

(a) The authority of the hostels did not allow the interviewee/researcher to enter the hostel. Moreover, they did not agree to make a questionnaire survey with the boarders of the hostel. This became a major problem. So the researcher had failed to collect data in a formal way.

The data was collected in an indirect way. To collect data, the researcher waited near the hostel for the in-coming or out-going boarders of the hostels and requested for cooperation to manage an entry into the hostel as their guest.

Since there is only one weekly holiday, interviews were conducted only on holidays, allowing convenience to the respondents. A long period was spent to do that.

(b) Personal Hesitation

Many of the boarders did not easily agree to co-operate with the questionnaire survey. There were some personal questions about their age, marital status, future plan for old

age, most of them tried to avoid answering these questions. It was also a limitation for the study. It required a lot of effort to make them agree to be interviewed.

(c) Hostel authorities often failed to provide official information regarding demand and supply aspect of hostel accommodation in previous years, total area of the facility etc.

CHAPTER-3

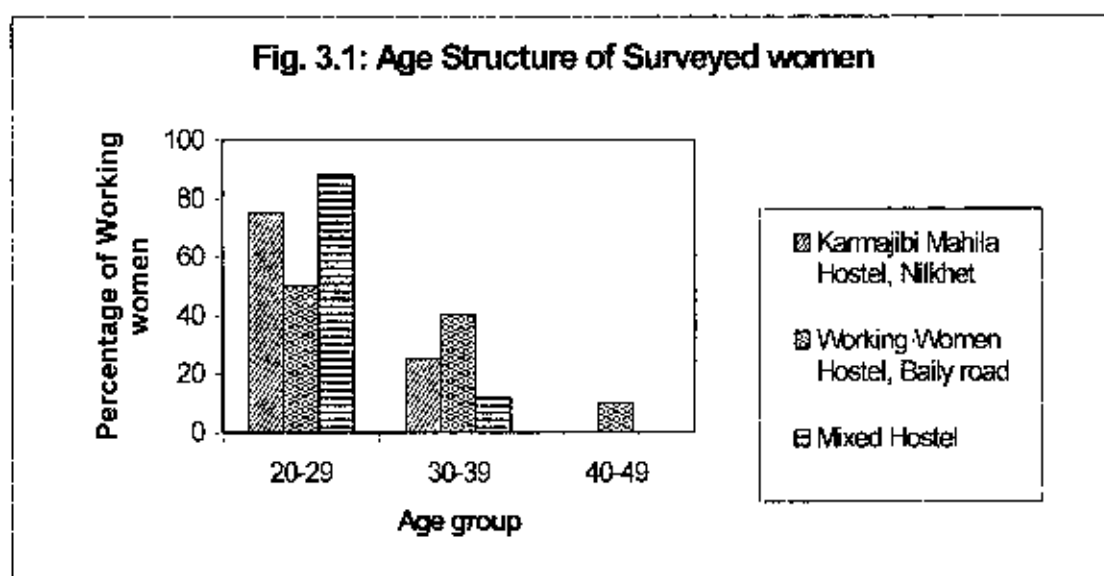
DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF THE WORKING WOMEN

Age Structure: According to the hostel rules, the women above the age of 18 years are allowed in Baily road hostel and the age group of 18-57 years is required to get allotment in Nilkhet hostel. There is no specific age requirement in Mixed hostels. In terms of age structure, the majority of single working women of every type of these hostels are young and belong to the age group of 20-29 years. However, 75% of Nilkhet, 50 % of Baily Road and 88.1 % of Mixed hostel belong to this age group; whereas 25 %, 40 % and 11.9% of working women belong to the age group of 30-39 years in Nilkhet, Baily Road and Mixed hostel respectively. Only 10 % of working women in Baily Road belong to the age group 40-49 years which age group is absent in Nilkhet and Mixed hostel.

Table-3.1 Age Structure

Age group	Govt. Working Women Hostel, Nilkhet		Non-govt. Working Women Hostel, Baily road		Mixed hostel (Baticrom, Methelda & Nibadika hostel)		Row total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
20-29	36	75	5	50	37	88.1	78
30-39	12	25	4	40	5	11.9	21
40-49	Nil		1	10	Nil		01
Column Total	48	100	10	100	42	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2003.



Source: Field Survey, 2003.

Marital Status: Most of the single working women are unmarried; 91.67% in Nilkhet and 92.86% in Mixed hostel are unmarried. Whereas 8.33% and 7.14% are married in Nilkhet and Mixed hostel respectively but they are living alone due to their husbands posting elsewhere or recently they got married and will leave this hostel very soon.

On the other hand, 100% are unmarried in Baily road hostel, because married women are not allowed in this hostel. None of the women of surveyed hostels are divorcee and widow.

Table-3.2 Marital Status

Marital Status	Govt. Working Women Hostel, Nilkhet		Non-govt. Working Women Hostel, Baily road		Mixed hostel (Baticrom, Methelda & Nibadika hostel)		Row total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Unmarried	44	91.7	10	100	39	92.9	93
Married	4	8.3	Nil		3	7.1	07
Divorcee	Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil
Widow	Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil
Column Total	48	100	10	100	42	100	100

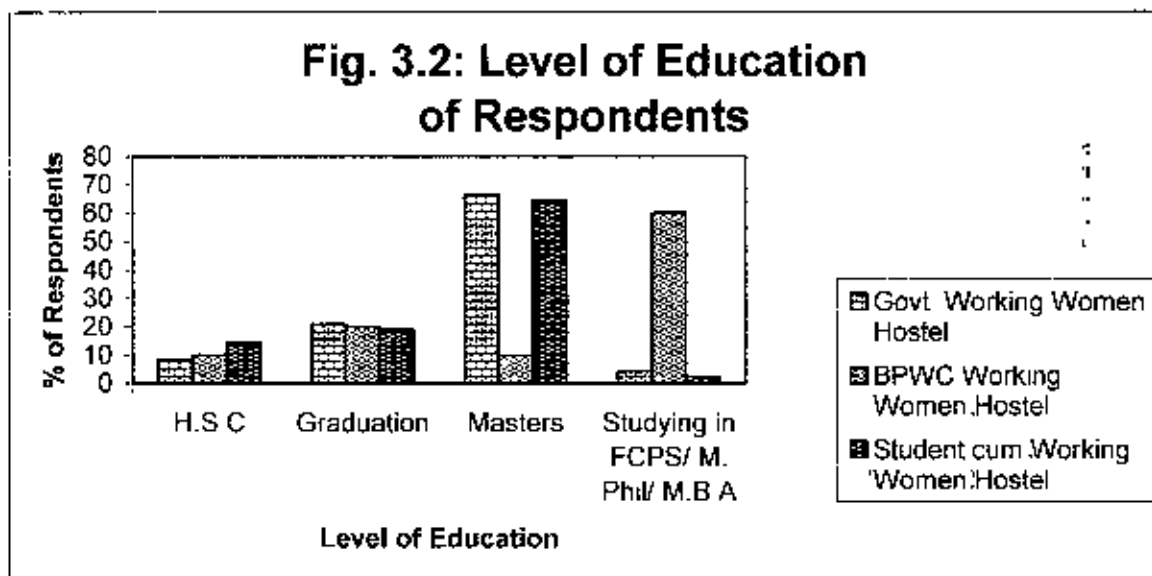
Source: Field Survey, 2003.

Level of Education: None of the surveyed women have education below H.S.C level. Most of them are highly qualified; 66.7% in Nilkhet, 10% in Baily road and 64.3% in Mixed hostels are educated up to master's level. This figure is less in Baily road hostel than the other hostels because 60% of working women in that hostel are still studying in higher level of education i.e. FCPS, M. Phil, M.B.A etc. while 4.2% in Nilkhet and 2.4% in Mixed hostel are studying in this level. A number of women who have education of graduate level are almost same in the surveyed hostels i.e. 20.8%, 20% and 19% in Nilkhet, Baily road and Mixed hostel respectively. Only 8.3% in Nilkhet, 10% in Baily road and 14.3% in Mixed hostel have educated up to H.S.C. level.

Table-3.3 Level of Education

Level of Education	Govt. Working Women Hostel, Nilkhet		Non-govt. Working Women Hostel, Baily road		Mixed hostel (Baticrom, Methelda & Nibadika hostel)		Row total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
S.S.C	Nil		Nil		Nil		Nil
H.S.C	4	8.3	1	10	6	14.3	11
Graduation	10	20.8	2	20	8	19.0	20
Masters	32	66.7	1	10	27	64.3	60
Studying in FCPS/ M. Phil/ M.B.A	2	4.2	6	60	1	2.4	9
Column Total	48	100	10	100	42	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2003.



Source: Field Survey, 2003.

The Occupational Pattern: The single women comprising the sample are teachers, doctors, nurses and medical promotion officers, bankers and other financial officers, lawyers, non-officers particularly computer operator, receptionist, sales girl etc.

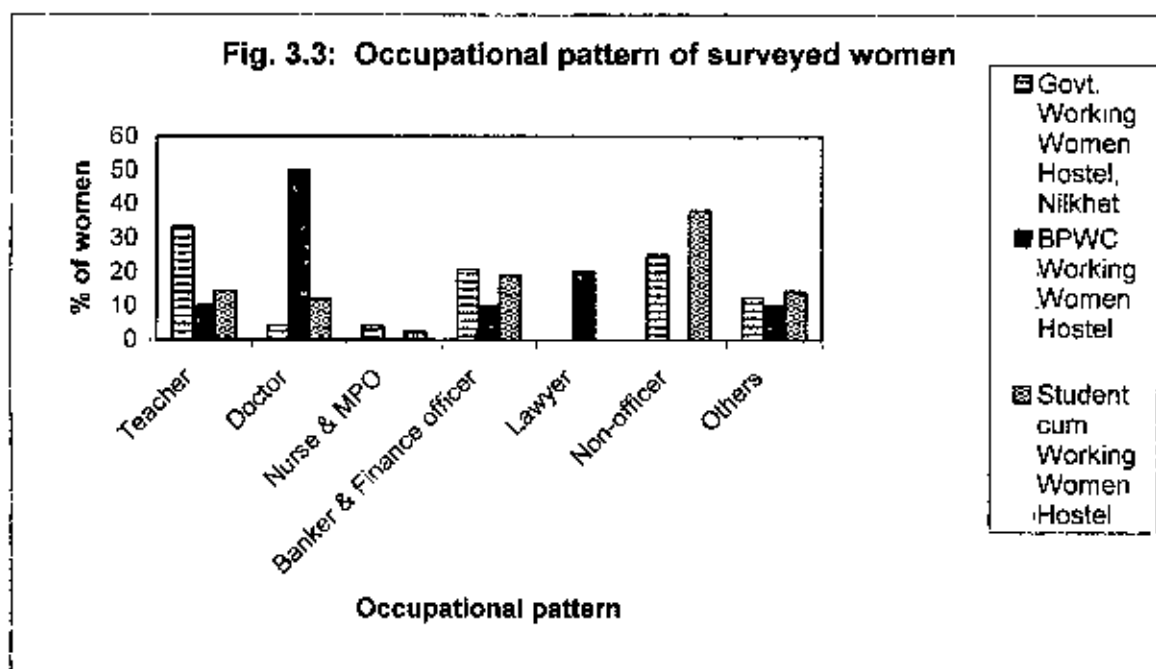
Occupation wise the single women vary greatly but the majority in Nilkhet hostel lies among teachers (33.3%), bankers and other financial officers (20.8%) and non-officers in private farms (25%) while most of the women (50%) in Baily road hostel are doctors (Table-3.4). The majority women (38.1%) in mixed hostels belong to the group of non-officers and the next highest number of them (19%) is bankers or financial officers. Whereas 14.3% are teachers and 11.9% are doctors in these mixed hostels.

There is a provision of special room arrangement for doctors in Baily road hostel so that they can stay with the roommate of same profession. For that reason, women of this occupation prefer to reside in this hostel for their higher study.

Table-3.4 Occupational Pattern

Occupational Pattern	Govt. Working Women Hostel, Nilkhet		Non-govt. Working Women Hostel, Baily road		Mixed hostel (Baticrom, Methelda & Nibadika hostel)		Row total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Teacher (school & college)	16	33.3	1	10	6	14.3	23
Doctor	2	4.2	5	50	5	11.9	12
Nurses & Medical promotion officer	2	4.2	Nil		1	2.4	3
Bankers & Other Financial Officers (Admin. officer, Audit officer, Accountant, Manager, etc)	10	20.8	1	10	8	19	19
Lawyer	Nil		2	20	Nil		2
Non-officer (Computer Operator, Receptionist, Sales Girl, Office secretary)	12	25	Nil		16	38.1	28
Others (Counselor, Dip. Engineer, Research Officer)	6	12.5	1	10	6	14.3	13
Column Total	48	100	10	100	42	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2003.



Family Liabilities: Majority of working women in all surveyed hostels (77.1% in Nilkhet, 80% in Baily road & 69% in Mixed hostels) are not having any liabilities (Table-3.5). Few portions of them (22.9% in Nilkhet, 20% in Baily road & 31% in Mixed hostels) have to support financially their parents or other relatives.

Table-3.5 Family Liabilities

Comment on family liabilities	Govt. Women Nilkhet		Working Hostel, Baily road		Non-govt. Working Women Hostel, Baily road		Mixed hostel (Baticrom, Methelda & Nibadika hostel)		Row total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Yes	37	77.1	8	80	29	69	74		
No	11	22.9	2	20	13	31	26		
Column Total	48	100	10	100	42	100	100		

Source: Field Survey, 2003.

From the table it is revealed that most of the women enter the workforce to satisfy their needs for personal and educational fulfillment and to utilize their skills, educational achievement which took numerous years to acquire.

Reasons Behind Living in a Hostel: Almost all of the working women (95.8% of Nilkhet hostel, 60% of Baily road hostel & 97.6% of Mixed hostel) have said that they are living in hostel to participate in workforce in Dhaka city where they want to live by their own. While a large portion of women (40%) of Baily road hostel say their main reason behind living in a hostel is to continue higher study in a silent and suitable environment (Table-3.6).

Among the residents, who have come outside their home for participating job, about 21% of Nilkhet hostel, 10% of Baily road hostel & 23.8% of Mixed hostel have said they have to reside in a hostel because of having no immediate family in Dhaka and few portion (4.2%, 10% & 16.7% in Nilkhet, Baily road & Mixed hostel respectively) say their relative's house is far from workplace for so they are residing here. While Majority of them (62.5%, 40%, 50% in Nilkhet, Baily road & Mixed hostel respectively) want to stay in hostel in spite of having immediate family in Dhaka

because they can lead life more independently in hostel rather than in their relative's house.

Table-3.6: Reasons Behind Living in a Hostel:

Reasons (Multiple responses possible)	Govt. Working Women Hostel, Nilkhet		Non-govt. Working Women Hostel, Baily road		Mixed hostel (Baticrom, Methelda & Nibadika hostel)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
To participate job outside home	46	95.8	6	60	41	97.6
To continue higher study in silent and suitable environment with participating job	2	4.2	4	40	1	2.4
No immediate family in Dhaka	10	20.8	1	10	10	23.8
Relative's house is far from workplace or inconvenient communication	2	4.2	1	10	7	16.7
Due to husband's posting elsewhere	4	8.3	Nil		3	7.1
To lead independent life	30	62.5	4	40	21	50

Source: Field Survey, 2003.

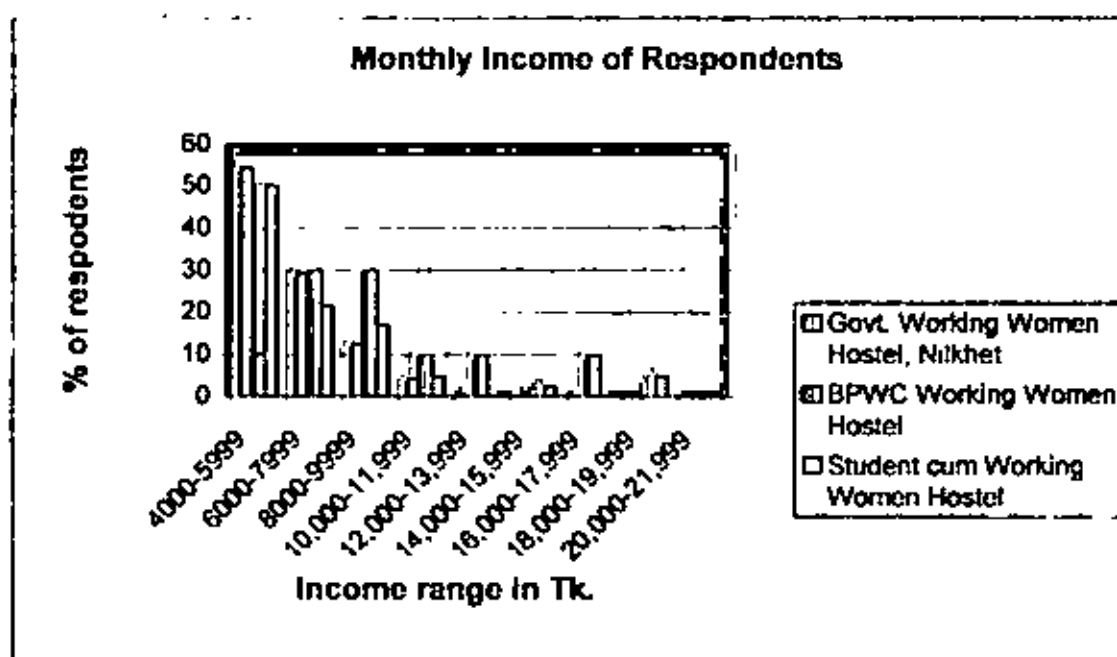
Monthly Income: A large group of the single working women (48% of total surveyed women) belong to the income group between Tk. 4000-5999/-; out of this 54.2% in Nilkhet, 10% in Baily road and 50% in Mixed hostel belong to this group.

The next highest number of them have income between Tk 6000-7999 per month and they are 29.1% in Nilkhet, 30% in Baily road and 21.4% in Mixed hostel. Whereas 12.5%, 30% and 16.7% are earning between Tk. 8000-9999 and 4.2%, 10% and 4.8% are earning between Tk.10, 000-11,999 in Nilkhet, Baily road and Mixed hostel respectively. In Nilkhet, None earns more than Tk. 12,000 while in Baily road, 10% earn between Tk. 12,000-13,999 and 10% earn between Tk. 16,000-17,999. Among the remaining surveyed women of Mixed hostel, 2.3% are earning between Tk. 14,000-15,999 and 4.8% are earning between Tk. 18,000-19,999 (Table-3.7).

Table-3.7 Monthly Income

Income Range (in Tk.)	Govt. Working Women Hostel, Nilkhet		Non-govt. Working Women Hostel, Baily road		Mixed hostel (Baticrom, Methelda & Nibadika hostel)		Row total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
4000-5999	26	54.2	1	10	21	50	48
6000-7999	14	29.1	3	30	9	21.4	26
8000-9999	6	12.5	3	30	7	16.7	16
10,000-11,999	2	4.2	1	10	2	4.8	5
12,000-13,999	Nil		1	10	Nil		1
14,000-15,999	Nil		Nil		1	2.3	1
16,000-17,999	Nil		1	10	Nil		1
18,000-19,999	Nil		Nil		2	4.8	2
20,000-21,999	Nil		Nil		Nil		
Column Total	48	100	10	100	42	100	100

Source: Field Survey



CHAPTER-4:

THE QUALITY OF RESIDENTIAL ENVIRONMENT OF SINGLE WORKING WOMEN'S HOSTELS

4.1 Physical Aspect

4.1.1 Locational Aspect of Surveyed hostels

Karnajibi Mohila Hostel is situated at Nilkhet, which is close to Dhaka University, BUET and other commercial areas.

Working women Hostel (Run by BPWC) is located at No. 1 New Baily Road, which is in close proximity to education centers, hospitals and other business districts of Dhaka city.

Nibadika chatri hostel, Methelda Chatri hostel & Baticrom Mohila hostel is located at Monipuri para, Farm Gate; Tejgaon, Farm Gate and Shahjahan road, Mohammadpur respectively. All of these hostels are situated within the residential area.

4.1.2 Room Occupancy

The occupancy of resident in a room of surveyed hostels is different from one another. In Nilkhet Govt. Hostel, 12.5% women are living in single seated room, 20.8% are living in two-seated room and 25% and 41.7% are living in three-seated and four-seated room respectively.

Among the residents of Baily road hostel, 20% are living in two-seated general room and 50% living in three-seated general room while 10% and 20% are living in single and double-seated apartment. It can be mentioned here that there are two type of room arrangement in Baily road hostel; one general room and another apartment type. Apartment type has the facility of separated kitchen to cook personally, attached bath cum toilet and personal TV with cable connection. fridge and computer are also allowed. This apartment type room is of two kinds, one single and other double seated.

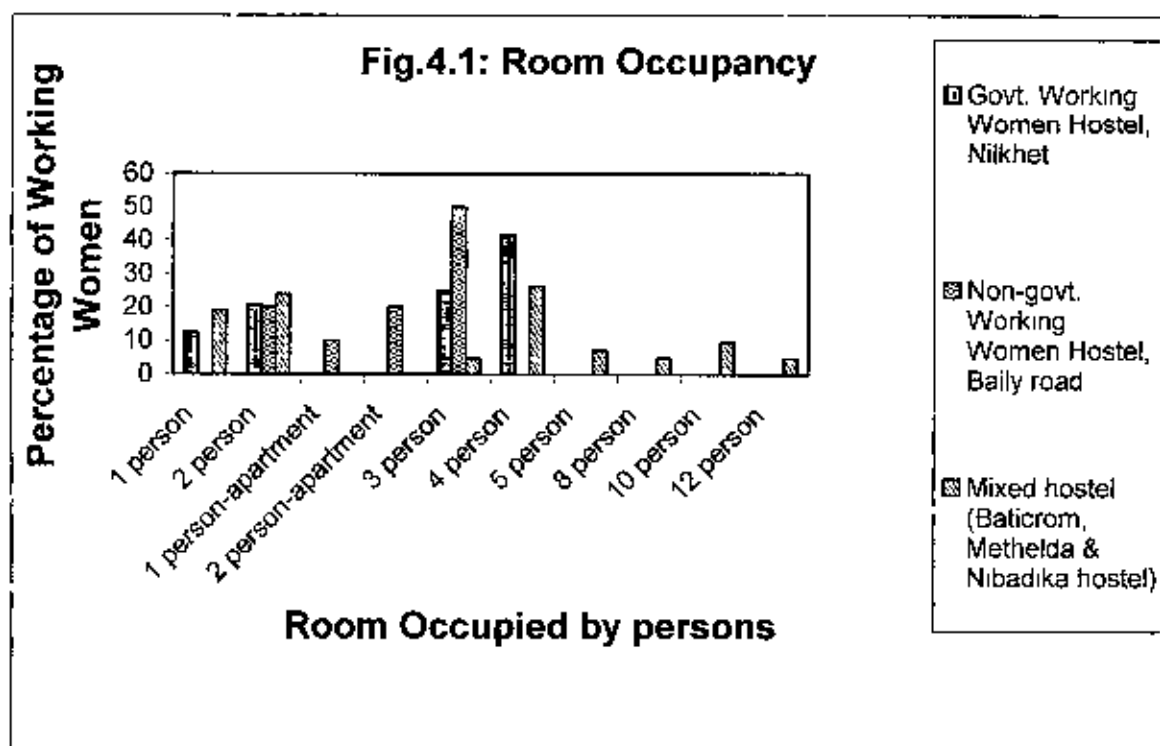
Occupancy per room is higher in mixed hostels where both students and working women reside. In these hostels up to 12 persons reside in a room.

The Table-4.1 shows that the highest occupancy of residents is 'four' in a room in Nilkhet hostel and 'three' in a room in Baily road hostel while the residents of mixed hostels are sharing with more occupants.

Table-4.1 Room Occupancy in a Room of the Surveyed Hostels

Room Occupancy	Govt. Working Women Hostel, Nikhet		Non-govt. Working Women Hostel, Baily road		Mixed hostel (Baticrom, Methelda & Nibadika hostel)		Row total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
1 person	6	12.5	N/A	N/A	8	19%	
2 person	10	20.8	2	20	10	23.8	
1 person-apartment	N/A	N/A	1	10	N/A	N/A	
2 person-apartment	N/A	N/A	2	20	N/A	N/A	
3 person	12	25	5	50	2	4.8	
4 person	20	41.7	N/A	N/A	11	26.2	
5 person	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	3	7.1	
8 person	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	4.8	
10 person	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	4	9.5	
12 person	N/A	N/A	N/A	N/A	2	4.8	
Column Total	48	100	10	100	42	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2003.



4.1.3 Per Capita Floor Space

One of the important indicators to measure residential quality of any accommodations is the per capita floor space. Sufficient per capita floor space in a room implies the convenience and free movement of residents. Table-4.2 shows the per capita floor space of hostels of single working women.

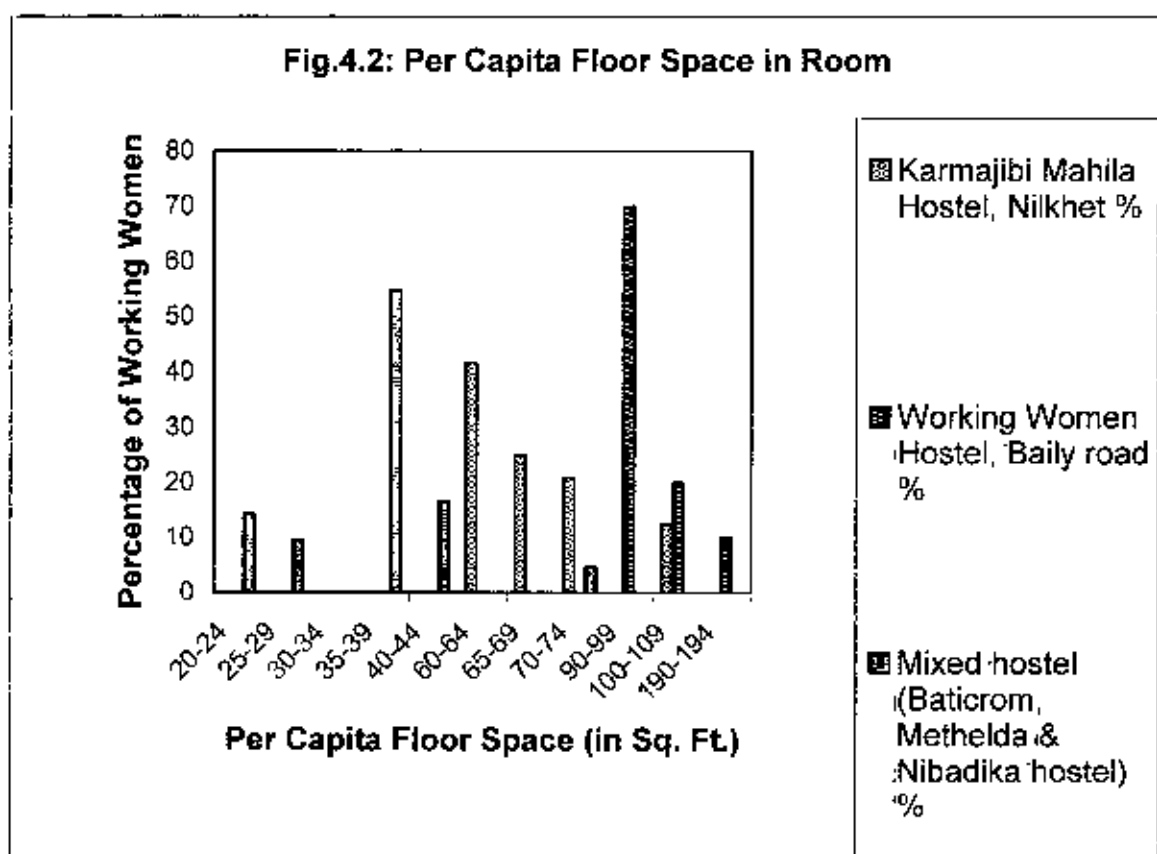
Table-4.2 Per Capita Floor Space

Per Capita Floor Space (in Sq. ft.)	Govt. Working Women Hostel, Nilkhet		Non-govt. Working Women Hostel, Baily road		Mixed hostel (Baticrom, Methelda & Nibadika hostel)		Row total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
20-24	N/A		N/A		6	14.3	6
25-29	N/A		N/A		4	9.5	4
30-34	N/A		N/A		N/A		0
35-39	N/A		N/A		23	54.8	23
40-44	N/A		N/A		7	16.7	7
60-64	20	41.7	N/A		N/A		20
65-69	12	25	N/A		N/A		12
70-74	10	20.8	N/A		2	4.7	12
90-99	N/A	N/A	7	70	N/A	N/A	7
100-109	6	12.5	2	20	N/A	N/A	8
190-194	N/A	N/A	1	10	N/A	N/A	1
Column Total	48	100	10	100	42	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2003.

Most of the residents (66.7%) in Nilkhet are occupying 60-69 sq. ft. per capita floor space and 20.8% occupying 70-74 sq. ft. per capita floor space while 12.5% single working women are living in one room of 108.3 sq. ft. In Baily road hostel, majority of women (70%) are enjoying 90-99 sq. ft. per capita floor space and 20% enjoying 100-109 sq. ft. per capita floor space while 10% of women, who are living in single room of apartment, have per capita floor space of 191.7 sq. ft.

The per capita floor space occupied by single working women in Mixed hostels is extremely low, with 78.6% having per capita floor space of up to 39 square feet. Among the remaining women in these hostels, 16.7% have per capita floor space of 40-44 sq. ft. and only 4.7% of women, who are living in single room, have per capita floor space of 70-74 sq. ft. Almost none has any comfortable living space in Mixed hostels.



Source: Field Survey, 2003.

4.1.4 Schedule of Toilet Facilities

Since the two working women's hostels (Nilkhet & Baily road) were designed as hostel accommodation, so the toilet facilities in two hostels are provided in planned way. Provided area for toilet facilities in these hostels is more spacious with separate cabins for showers and commodes; basin area is also separated. Table 4.3 shows the number of residents share toilet facilities in the surveyed hostels.

Table-4.3 Schedule of Toilet Facilities

Toilet & Bathroom Sharing	Govt. Working Women Hostel, Nilkhet		Non-govt. Working Women Hostel, Baily road		Mixed hostel (Baticrom, Methelda & Nibadika hostel)		Row total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
1 commode+1 sink+ 1 shower used by 1 per.			1	10			1
1 commode+1 sink+ 1 shower used by 2 per.			2	20			2
1 commode+1 sink+ 1 shower used by 6-8 per.					19	45.2	19
1 commode+1 sink+ 1 shower used by 9-11 per					17	40.5	17
1 comm.+1 sink+1 shower used by 12-14 per.					1	2.4	1
1 comm.+1 sink+1 shower used by 15 & above					5	11.9	5
2 commode+2 sink+ 2 shower used by 14 per.	16	33.3					16
2 commode+3 sink+ 2 shower used by 15 per.			4	40			4
2 commode+3 sink+ 3 shower used by 25 per.			3	30			3
3 commode+3 sink+ 3 shower used by 22 per.	32	66.7					32
Column Total	48	100	10	100	42	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2003.

In Nilkhet hostel, 66.7% of working women are using 3 commodes, 3 basins, and 3 showers which are shared by 22 persons and 33.3% are using 2 commodes, 2 basins and 2 showers which are shared by 14 persons.

In Baily road hostel, 40% of residents are using 2 commodes, 3 basins and 2 showers which are shared by 15 persons and 30% using 2 commodes, 3 basins and 3 showers shared by 25 persons. While in apartment, one attached bath cum toilet is provided for single seated room and also for two-seated room. So, 10% are using 1 commode, 1 basin and 1 shower which is shared by singly and 20% using 1 commode, 1 basin and 1

shower which is shared by two persons in single and double seated apartment respectively.

All buildings of Mixed hostels was converted from residence into hostel where bath cum toilet (combined provision of commode, shower & basin) is used as toilet purpose.

In these hostels, 45.2% of women sharing 1 commode, 1 basin and 1 shower with 6-8 users while 40.5% share these toilet facilities with 9-11 users. The situation is worse for the remaining residents of that hostel (14.3%) who are sharing 1 commode, 1 basin and 1 shower with more than 11 users.

4.2 Economic Aspect

4.2.1 Rental Structure of Surveyed Hostels

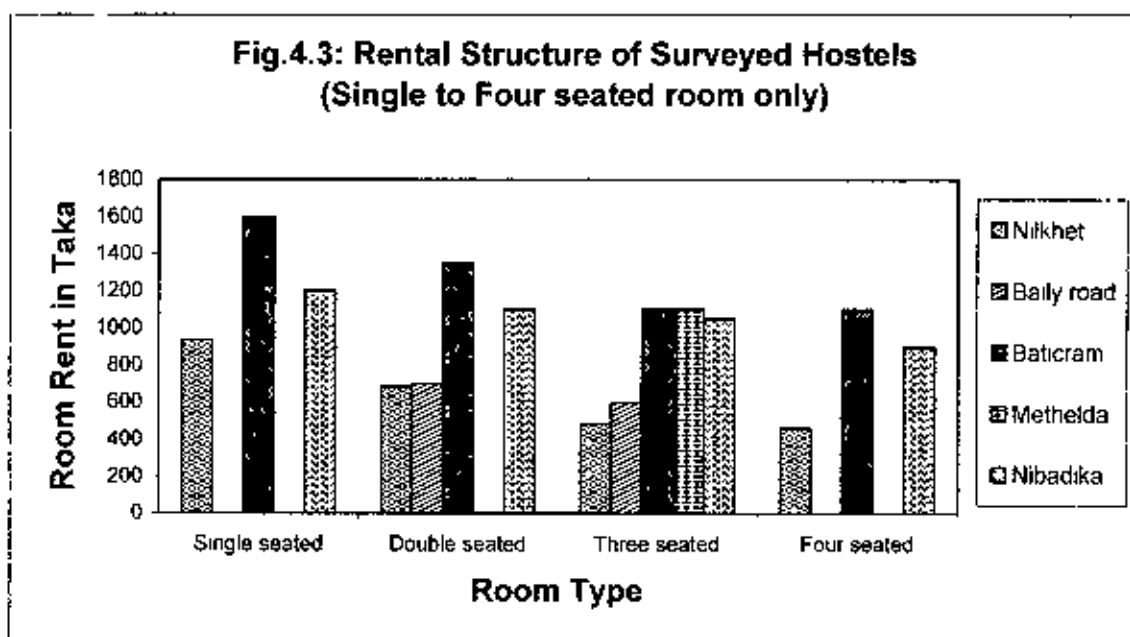
The Table-4.4 shows the relation between accommodation type and expenditure for room rent and rent of same seated rooms is different from one hostel to another hostel. Room rent is the lowest in Nilkhet hostel and next lowest in Baily road hostel. This rent is comparatively much higher in the mixed hostels. Room rent in any hostel also differs due to room density. Rent of single room is the highest in any hostel.

Table-4.4 Rental Structure of Surveyed Hostels

Type of Room	Rent structure of Surveyed Hostels (in Taka)				
	Nilkhet	Baily road	Baticram	Methelda *	Nibadika
1 person	935	N/A	1600		1200
2 person	685	700	1350		1100
3 person	485	600	1100	1100	1050
4 person	460		1100		900
5 person					
8 person				1100, 900	
10 person				1100, 900, 700, 600	
12 person				1100, 900, 700, 600	
Apartment, 1 person		2200-3000			
Apartment, 2 person		1100-1500			

Source: Field Survey, 2003.

* In Methelda hostel, rent depends on the size of bed. There are three kinds of beds i.e. Single (rent=1100/-), Double (900/-), Bunk Bed (upper seat=600/-; lower seat=700/-)



Source: Field Survey, 2003.

4. 2.2 Expenditure for room rent of Respondents:

The majority of the residents (79.2%) of Nilkhet pay rent up to Tk. 600 while most of residents of Baily road (70%) and Mixed hostels (57.1%) expense between Tk. 601-800 and between Tk.1001-1200 per month respectively. The remaining portion of the residents (20.8%) in Nilkhet are expending between Tk.601-1000. On the other hand 20% residents in Baily road and 23.8% residents in Mixed hostels are paying monthly rent between Tk. 801-1000. About 14% in Mixed hostels pay monthly room rent between Tk. 1201-1600. In Baily road hostel, 10% women are paying between Tk. 2401-2600 for living in apartment. But this rent is not that high compare to the facilities they get. The room rent of Baily road hostel is much cheaper though it is a non-govt. hostel and provides better facilities.

Table-4.5 Expenditure for room rent of Respondents:

Room rent in Taka	Govt. Working Women Hostel, Nilkhet		Non-govt. Working Women Hostel, Baily road		Mixed hostel (Baticrom, Methelda & Nibadika hostel)		Row total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
401-600	38	79.2					38
601-800	6	12.5	7	70	2	4.8	15
801-1000	4	8.3	2	20	10	23.8	16
1001-1200					24	57.1	24
1201-1400					4	9.5	4
1401-1600					2	4.8	2
2401-2600			1	10			1
Column Total	48	100	10	100	42	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2003.

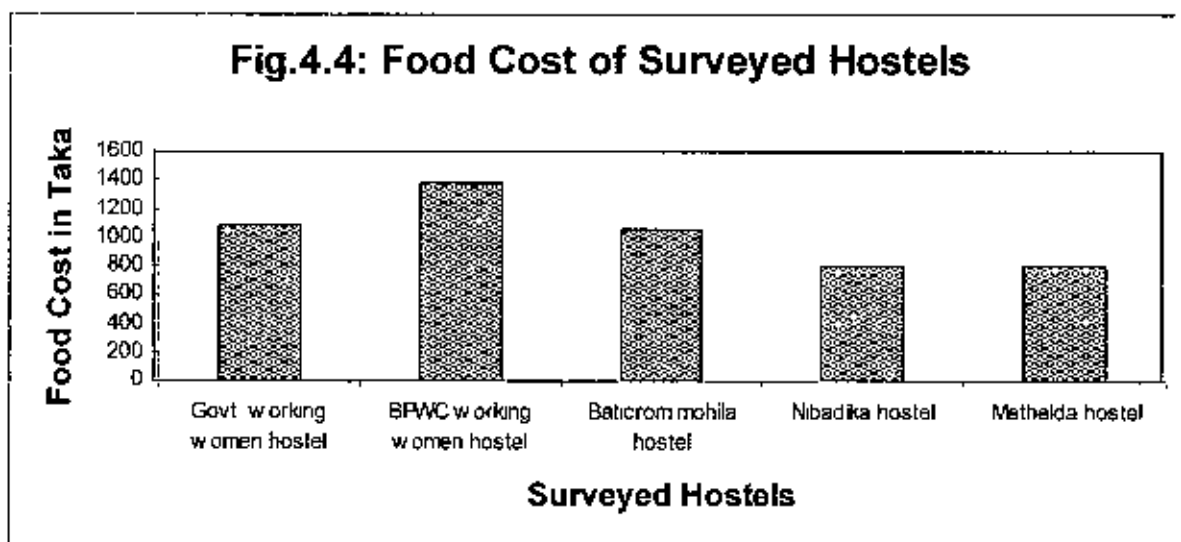
4.2.3 Food Cost of Surveyed hostels

Since the residents of two working women hostel can take different item of food from the given menu in their canteen, so food charges vary from resident to resident. However the fixed charges of these two hostels shown in Table-4.6 are calculated by the average expenditure of the residents for food purpose. Food charge is fixed in all the mixed hostels. The fixed charge for food is Tk. 1050/- in Baticrom hostel and Tk. 800/- is fixed in Methelda and Nibadika hostel for all the residents. Since the charges are fixed in mixed hostels, so they pay same amount of money in same hostel.

Table-4.6 Food Cost of Surveyed hostels

Name of hostel	Food cost in Taka
Govt. working women hostel	1083
BPWC working women hostel	1380
Baticrom mohila hostel	1050
Nibadika hostel	800
Methelda hostel	800

Source: Field Survey, 2003.



Source: Field Survey, 2003.

4.2.4 Expenditure for food purpose of Respondents:

The Table-4.7 shows that only 16.7% expend for food between Tk. 600-899 while a large number of residents (41.6%) are expending between Tk. 900-1199 and 25% & 16.7% expend for their food Between Tk. 1200-1499 & 1500-1799 per month respectively in Nilkhet hostel.

In the Baily road hostel, 20% of residents expend for food purpose between Tk.900-1199 and 30% expend between Tk. 1200-1499 per month while a significant portion of them (40%) are expending between Tk. 1500-1799. Besides 10% expend much money for their food purpose i.e. between Tk. 1800-2099 per month.

In the Mixed hostels, residents take similar food and pay same amount of money.

From the Table-4.7 it is seen that the residents of Baily road hostel expend much more money for food purpose than other hostels.

Table-4.7 Expenditure for food purpose of Respondents

Expenditure for food (in Tk.)	Govt. Working Women Hostel, Nilkhet		Non-govt. Working Women Hostel, Baily road		Mixed hostel (Baticrom, Methelda & Nibadika hostel)		Row total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
600-899	8	16.7			31	73.8	39
900-1199	20	41.6	2	20	11	26.2	33
1200-1499	12	25.0	3	30			15
1500-1799	8	16.7	4	40			12
1800-2099			1	10			1
Column Total	48	100	10	100	42	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2003.

4.3 Environmental Aspect

4.3.1 Ventilation and Lighting

From the site observation it has been seen that the two working women hostels are designed with the provision of proper ventilation, adequate natural light due to adequate provision of windows, balconies, corridors and spacious green open space.

Three mixed hostels are not designed as hostel accommodation. All these are converted from residential buildings. As a result number of rooms do not get any window opening. Often the dining space of the previous residential buildings is divided by hard board to use as boarder's room.

4.3.2 Open Space

Spacious corridors of two working women hostels are also used as common relaxing space for residents.

In Nilkhet hostel both side of corridor is surrounded by living rooms. One verandah is provided for three bedrooms in old building and in new building one verandah is for two rooms. Moreover, separate space is provided for cloth drying in each floor.

In Baily road hostel one side of corridor is surrounded by rooms and another side is open. So the boarders get adequate sunlight and natural air. Besides rooms to the south get the privilege of a front balcony.

In most cases no verandah or balcony is provided to the adjacent room of the boarders in mixed hostels. Moreover, they are not allowed to go to verandah or balcony, though few rooms have such provisions. So, they are confined to their living room.

Open space on the ground is provided in all the surveyed hostels except in Methelda hostel.

4.4 Service Related Issues

4.4.1 Food Delivery System & Condition

4.4.1.1 Food Delivery System: The food delivery system of govt. and non-govt. working women hostel is canteen system. Boarders of the hostels have to collect a monthly coupon of Tk.300/-. Cost of each meal is recorded in the coupon. Boarder can select her meal items from the given menu. So, the meal cost varies from person to person. If the monthly total charge exceeds Tk. 300/-, the boarder has to pay the additional charge.

In Mixed hostels, food delivery system is different from working women hostels. In these hostels, management is responsible to shop and cook for food delivery system. A number of women named 'khala' are involved in cooking and after cooking the food, it is served from the kitchen to the boarders. Here, food menu is fixed for per day and no option for choice and monthly food charge is fixed for all the boarders.

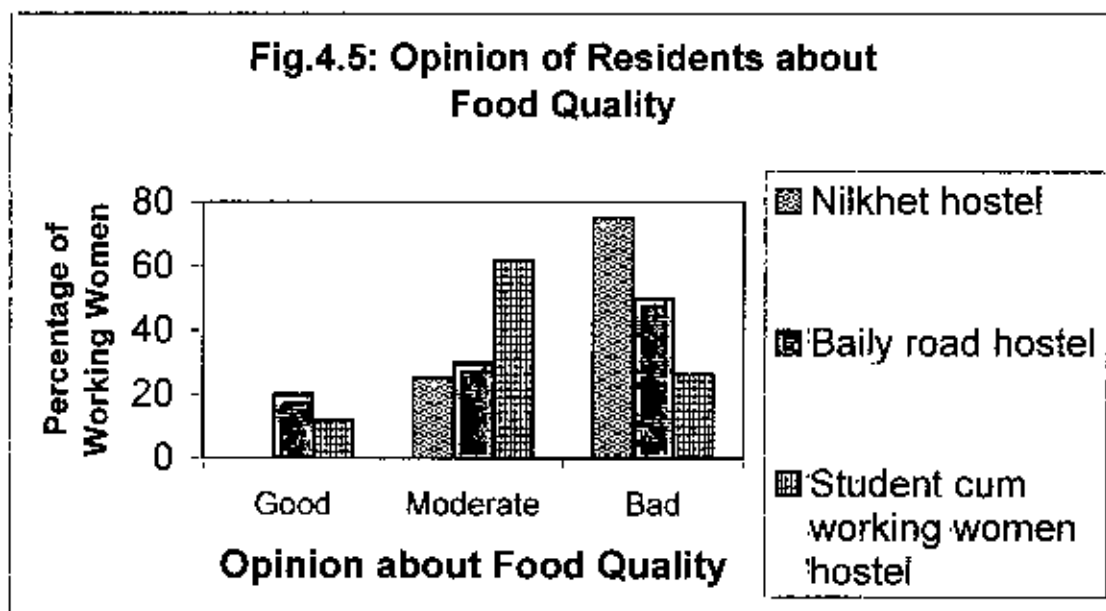
4.4.1.2 Opinions of Residents about Food Quality

The Table-4.8 shows the opinion of respondents regarding quality of food what they are having. Among the residents of the two govt. and non-govt. working women hostels, majority of the residents (75% of govt. hostel & 50% of non-govt. hostel) are not satisfied about the food quality. Whereas 73.8% residents of Mixed hostels are satisfied about the quality of food.

Table-4.8 Opinions of Residents about Food Quality

Opinions	Govt. Working Women Hostel, Nilkhet		Non-govt. Working Women Hostel, Baily road		Mixed hostel (Baticrom, Methelda & Nibadika hostel)		Row total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Good	Nil		2	20	5	11.9	7
Moderate	12	25	3	30	26	61.9	41
Bad	36	75	5	50	11	26.2	52
Column Total	48	100	10	100	42	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2003.



Source: Field Survey, 2003.

4.4.2 Furniture and Other Ancillary Services and Facilities Provided

In the surveyed hostels, authority supplies necessary furniture like bed, table, chair etc.; various types of ancillary services and facilities like Guestroom. Common room. Visitor room, Dining room etc. and other services like newspaper, fire-escape, ironing, drinking water, cooking system, calling system etc. But the quality of the services is not same in all accommodation. It varies from accommodation to accommodation.

Furniture and other ancillary services and facilities, which are provided in the surveyed hostels, are discussed briefly in Table-4.9.

Table-4.9 Furniture and Other Ancillary Services and Facilities Provided

Provided Facilities	Govt. Working Women Hostel, Nilkhet	Non-govt. Working Women Hostel, Baily road	Baticrom,	Methel-da	Niba-dika
Furniture	Bed, table, chair, shelf	Bed, locker	Bed, table, chair, cloth- rack	Bed, table	Bed, table, chair, rack
Ancillary services & facilities	Visitor room-1, Common room-2, Dining room-1, Guest room-1	Visitor room-1, Common room-1, Dining room-1.	Visitor room-1, Common room cum Dining room-1,	Visitor room-1,	Visitor room-1, Common room-1
Cooking system	1.Canteen system 2.Can cook personally depend on kerosene within room but have to buy 300% coupon	<u>General room</u> 1 Canteen system 2.Not allowed to cook personally <u>Apartment</u> 1.Have separate kitchen for every room to cook and other work personally 2.Also can take meal in canteen	1.Managed by the authority 2.One separate kitchen is provided for boarders where they can cook personally but have to pay full meal charge	1.Managed by the authority 2.Common gas cooker is provided where they can cook personally but have to pay full meal charge	1.Managed by the authority 2 Common gas cooker is provided where they can cook personally but have to pay full meal charge
Drinking water	Have to boil water for drinking personally by gas cooker located ground floor but have to maintain serial as the cooker is insufficient and difficult to bear for upper floor	Hostel management provide safe drinking water. Moreover residents of apartment can easily boil water in their kitchen	Can boil water in the provided kitchen for them	Can boil water by sufficient gas cooker	Can boil water by sufficient gas cooker
Calling system	Have no convenient media to call the boarder	Ayah is involved to call the boarder during visiting hour	One little girl is engaged for this purpose. Firstly she is informed by phone and then she informs residents.	No specific media	Boarders are informed by Micro- phone
Type of visitor room	Good visitor room with furnished sitting	Good visitor room with furnished sitting	Located in suitable place, but disorganized	Located in objection- able place, also dis-organized	Located in inconveni- ent place, also dis-organized
News-paper	1 copy of 1 type paper	Not supplied, keep personally	1 copy of 1 type paper is supplied	1 copy of 1 type paper is supplied	1 copy of 1 type paper is supplied
Fire-escape	Present	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Ironing	Allowed	Allowed	Not allowed	Not allow	Allowed

Source: Field Survey, 2003.

4.5 Comparison of Existing Physical Aspects with International Standards

4.5.1 Schedule of Toilet Facilities

It is revealed from the Table-4.10 that on an average maximum 8 persons can share one w.c, one sink and one shower according to international standard while the schedule of the two working women hostels are able to maintain this standard.

There are four types of schedule of sharing toilet facilities in Students-Working Women Hostels. Only 45.2% residents of these hostels (Table-4.3) are using one w.c, one sink and one shower with 6-8 persons while the remaining residents are sharing these facilities far below the standard level. Since w.c, sink & shower are also combined in these hostels, so the residents have to maintain big serial to use toilet facilities.

Table-4.10 Schedule of Toilet Facilities

Minimum toilet requirements according to Time-Saver Standards			
No. of persons	W.C	Sinks	Showers
4	1	1	1
8	1	1	1
10	2	2	2
12	2	2	2
16	2	2	2
20	3	3	3
24	3	3	3
28	3	3	3
30	4	4	4
Existing Facilities in Nilkhet Hostel			
14	2	2	2
22	3	3	2
Existing Facilities in Baily road Hostel			
15	2	3	2
25	2	3	3
Existing Facilities in Students-Working Women Hostels			
6-8	1	1	1
9-11	1	1	1
12-14	1	1	1
15 & above	1	1	1

Source: Chiara (1955) & Field Survey, 2003.

4.5.2 Common Room Area Chart

According to Time-Saver Standard, a minimum of 15 sq ft per person for common room is required. For combination dining and common room, 22 sq ft per person should

be allowed. But all of the hostels fail to provide standard space per person. The situation is better in Nilkhet hostel.

Table-4.11 Common Room Area Chart

Minimum room area chart according to Time-Saver Standards				
No. of persons person	Common room, min. Sq. ft	Sq ft per person	Dining & common room min. sq ft	Sq ft per person
10	150	15	220	22
20	300	15	440	22
30	450	15	660	22
40	600	15	880	22
Existing room area in Nilkhet Hostel				
308	1680	5.5	N/A	
172	1260	7.3	N/A	
Existing room area in Baily road Hostel				
96	159.6	1.7	N/A	
Existing room area in Baticrom & Nibadika Hostel				
105	N/A		212.5	02
210	315	1.5		

Source: Chiara (1955) & Field Survey, 2003.

4.5.3 Dining Room Area Chart

A minimum of 12 sq ft per person for dining room is required according to Time-Saver Standard. But all of the hostels also fail to provide standard space per person. Only Nilkhet hostel provide more space among the surveyed hostels.

Table-4.12 Dining Room Area Chart

Minimum room area chart according to Time-Saver Standards		
No. of persons	Dining room, Sq. ft.	Sq ft per person
8	100	12.5
10	120	12.0
20	240	12.0
30	360	12.0
Existing room area in Nilkhet Hostel		
480	3055	6.4
Existing room area in Baily road Hostel		
96	195.5	2.0

* Dining room is absent in Nibadika & Methelda hostel and in Baticrom hostel common room & dining room are combined

Source: Chiara (1955) & Field Survey, 2003.

4.6 Factors Influenced the Residents to Select and Reside the Hostel

There are some factors, which play important role behind selecting the present accommodation. More than one factor is to be considered in the selection of the hostel. Answers of the residents are arranged to priority.

Nilkhet Hostel: From the Table-4.13 it is seen that Majority of the respondents of Nilkhet hostel (72.9%) have given more importance on the hostel security to reside in their present hostel. Out of them 29.2% of residents have given first priority to the security, 33.3% give second priority and the remaining 10.4% have said that security is the third important factor to them for selection and residing in this hostel.

The second largest portion of surveyed women (58.4%) thinks that 'convenient location' is an important factor to reside in Nilkhet hostel. Among the women, 29.2% give a top priority to the convenient location of the hostel and 20.9% & 8.3% give second & third priority respectively to this factor to select the hostel.

A large number of respondents (8.3%, 8.3% & 35.4% give first, second & third priority respectively out of 52%) have said that good reputation of their hostel has encouraged them and their guardians to select this hostel for residing.

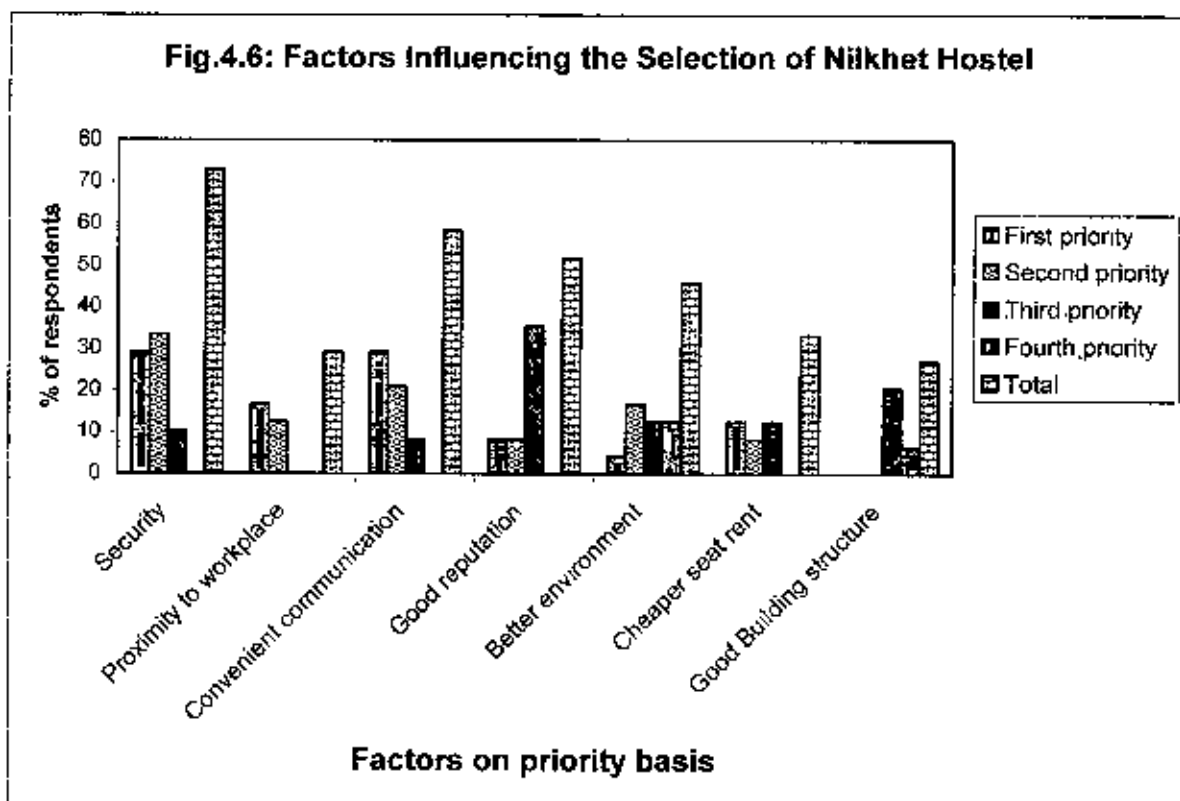
A significant portion of the respondents (33.3%) in Nilkhet hostel have identified 'cheaper house rent' as economic reason for living at present hostel. Among them 12.5% have given first priority to this factor and 8.3% & 12.5% give second and third importance respectively.

There are also some other factors in Nilkhet hostel viz. proximity to workplace, good building structure, better environmental condition etc. by which the residents prefer to select and reside in this hostel according to importance.

Table-4.13 Factors Influenced the Residents to select and reside the Nilkhet hostel
(Responses are arranged according to priority)

Factors	Priority								Total in %
	First		Second		Third		Fourth		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Secure enough	14	29.2	16	33.3	5	10.4			72.9
Proximity to workplace	8	16.6	6	12.5					29.2
Convenient communication network within the city	14	29.2	10	20.9	4	8.3			58.4
Due to good reputation	4	8.3	4	8.3	17	35.4			52.0
Better environmental condition	2	4.2	8	16.7	6	12.5	6	12.5	45.9
Cheaper seat rent	6	12.5	4	8.3	6	12.5			33.3
Good Building structure					10	20.8	3	6.3	27.1
Total	48	100	48	100	48	100	9	18.8	318.8

Source: Field Survey, 2003.



Baily Road Hostel: From the Table-4.14 it is revealed that large number of the respondents of this hostel (70%) have given more importance on the hostel security to reside in their present hostel. Out of them 30% of residents have given first priority to the security, 20% give second priority and the remaining 20% have said that security is the third important factor to them for selection and residing in this hostel.

The largest portion of surveyed women (70%) thinks that 'proximity to workplace' is an important factor to reside in Baily road hostel. Among the women, 50% give a top priority to the convenient location of the hostel and 20% give second priority to this factor to select the hostel.

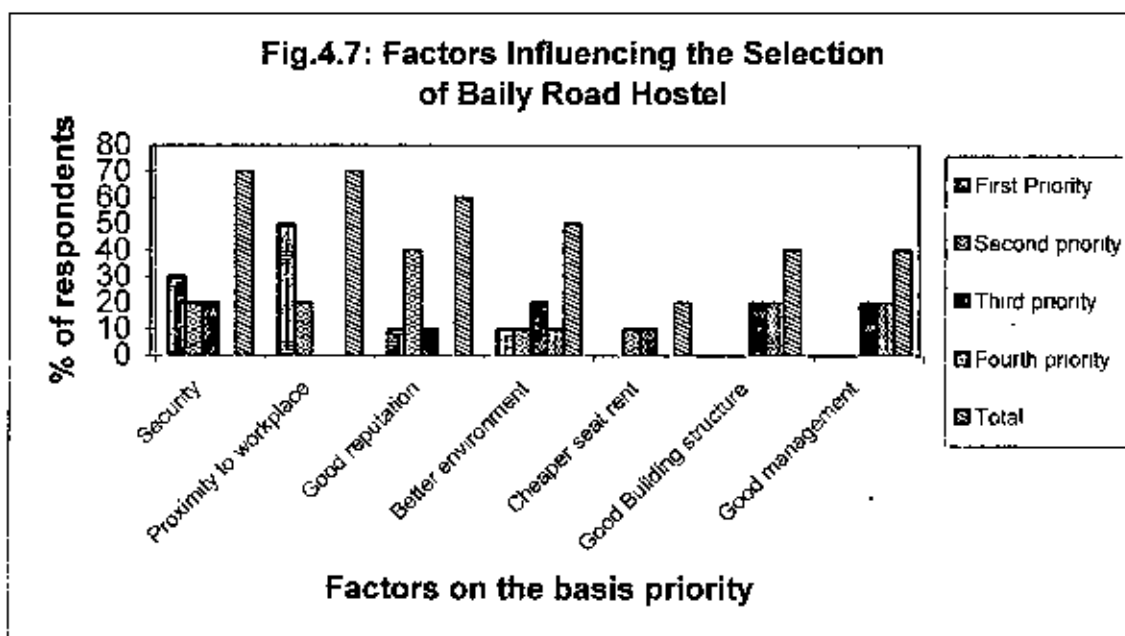
Significant portions of respondents (10%, 40% % 10% give first, second & third priority respectively out of 60%) have said that good reputation of their hostel has encouraged them and their guardians to select this hostel for residing.

In this hostel, better environmental condition, good building structure and good management are also important factors.

Table-4.14 Factors Influenced the Residents to select and reside the Baily road hostel (Responses are arranged according to priority)

Factors	Priority								Total in %
	First		Second		Third		Fourth		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Secure enough	3	30	2	20	2	20			70
Proximity to workplace	5	50	2	20					70
Due to good reputation	1	10	4	40	1	10			60
Better environmental condition	1	10	1	10	2	20	1	10	50
Cheaper seat rent			1	10	1	10			20
Good Building structure					2	20	2	20	40
Good management					2	20	2	20	40
Total	10	100	10	100	10	100	5	50	350

Source: Field Survey, 2003.



Source: Field Survey, 2003.

Mixed Hostels: From the Table-4.15 it is seen that the largest portion of surveyed women (61.9%) thinks that ‘convenient location’ is an important factor to reside in mixed hostels. Among the women, 40.5% give a top priority to the convenient location of the hostel and 21.4% second priority respectively to this factor to select the hostel.

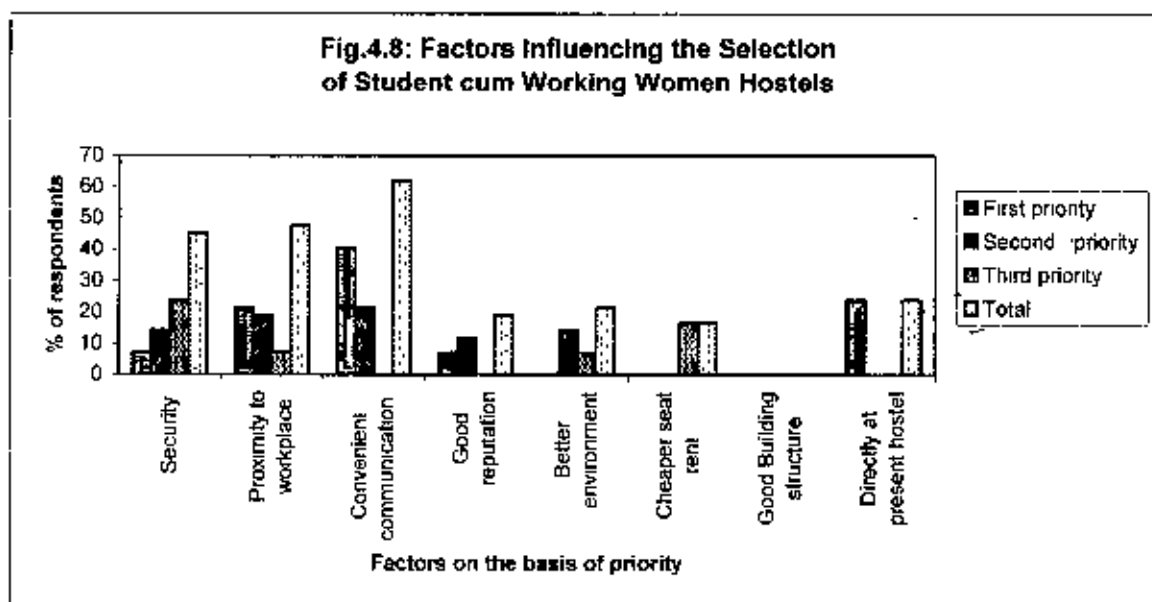
The second important factor is ‘proximity to work place’ considered by the residents of these hostels (21.4% have given first priority, 19% give second priority and 7.1% give third priority out of 47.5% respondents).

Significant portion of the respondents of mixed hostels (45.2%) have given more importance on the hostel security to reside in their present hostel. Out of them majority residents (23.8%) have said that security is the third important factor to them for selection and residing in this hostel.

Table-4.15 Factors Influenced the Residents to select and reside in the Student cum Working Women hostel (Responses are arranged according to priority)

Factors	Priority						Total in %
	First		Second		Third		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Secure enough	3	7.1	6	14.3	10	23.8	45.2
Proximity to workplace	9	21.4	8	19.0	3	7.1	47.5
Convenient communication network within the city	17	40.5	9	21.4			61.9
Due to good reputation	3	7.1	5	11.9			19.0
Better environmental condition			6	14.3	3	7.1	21.4
Cheaper seat rent					7	16.7	16.7
Good Building structure							
Directly at present hostel	10	23.9					23.9
Total	42	100	34	80.9	23	54.7	235.6

Source: Field Survey, 2003.



Source: Field Survey, 2003.

4. 7 Period of Living

It has been observed from the survey that the surveyed women who want to pursue their career more seriously intend to marry at a latter age. From the Table-3.1 (Age structure) it has been seen that women of two working women hostels are older than the Mixed hostels. Increase in age at first marriage and the postponement or decline in marriage may influence the women to participate in workforce and live in a hostel with stability. For that they select well-reputed and secured hostel for their living.

Table-4. 16 Period of Living in Present Hostel

Time	Govt. Women Nilkhet	Working Hostel.	Non-govt. Women Baily road	Working Hostel.	Mixed hostel (Baticrom, Methelda & Nibadika hostel)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Up to ½ year	8	16.7	Nil	Nil	7	16.7
>1/2 year- 1 year	8	16.7	3	30	13	31
> 1 year- 2 year	12	24.9	3	30	10	23.8
> 2 year- 3 year	14	29.2	3	30	8	19
Above 3 year	6	12.5	1	10	4	9.5

Source: Field Survey, 2003.

The Table- 4.16 shows that 24.9% women in Nilkhet and 30% women in Baily road hostel are living in their accommodation from more than 1 year to 2 years and 29.2% and 30% are living from above 2 years to 3 years in the two hostels respectively.

Whereas majority women (88.1%) are young and belong to the age group 20-29 years in Mixed hostels (Table-3.1) where most of the women (47.7%) are living up to 1 year.

4. 8 Future Plan of Staying at present Hostel Accommodation

From the Table-4.17 it has been seen that majority of the respondents (62.5% of Nilkhet & 40% of Baily road) of two working women hostels have said that they intend to stay in their present accommodation as long as authority approve. So it is clear that they have no tendency and reason to leave their hostel immediately. Since the period of residency is fixed for both of the hostels. so they have to leave the hostels when their living period will be expired. The Table-4.14 also shows that majority of the respondents (33.3%) in Mixed hostels will stay in their present hostel until they get married. Whereas a significant portion of the women in all hostels (8.3% in Nilkhet,

20% in Baily road & 38.1 % in Mixed hostels) are not certain about their future staying in present accommodation.

Table-4.17 Future Plan of Staying at present Hostel

Time	Govt. Women Nilkhet	Working Hostel,	Non-govt. Women Baily road	Working Hostel,	Mixed hostel (Baticrom, Methelda & Nibadika hostel)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
< 1½ year	4	8.3	2	20	2	4.8
½ year- <1 year	2	4.3	2	20	1	2.4
1 year- <1 ½ year	4	8.3	Nil	Nil	6	14.3
1 ½ year- <2 year	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
2 year - <2 ½	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	3	7.1
As long as authority approve	30	62.5	4	40	Nil	Nil
Uncertain	4	8.3	2	20	16	38.1
Until marriage	4	8.3	Nil	Nil	14	33.3

Source: Field Survey, 2003.

4.9 Target Destination

The Table-4.18 shows that majority of respondents (45.8%) in Nilkhet hostel want to rent a house with their relatives after leaving present hostel. About 21% plan to go to another hostel. 21% want to lead family life while 4.2% have no certain destination.

In Baily road, majority of respondents (40%) plan to go to another hostel and another large portion of them (40%) will go to their next posting place after completion their higher education.

It has been stated earlier that majority women are younger in Mixed hostels than the two working women hostels and they have intention to get marry. So majority of women (47.6%) intend to lead family life while 23.8% have no certain destination and 16.7% want to rent a house in future.

4. 18 Target Destination after Leaving Present Hostel

Time	Govt. Working Women Hostel, Nilkhet		Non-govt. Working Women Hostel, Baily road		Mixed hostel (Baticrom. Methelda & Nibadika hostel)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Rent a house	22	45.8	1	10	7	16.7
Another hostel	10	20.8	4	40	2	4.8
To lead family life	10	20.8	1	10	20	47.6
Have no certain destination	2	4.2	Nil	Nil	10	23.8
Next Posting Place	Nil	Nil	4	40	Nil	Nil
Others	4	8.4	Nil	Nil	3	7.1

Source: Field Survey, 2003.

It can be mentioned here that those women, who are not certain about their future staying in their present accommodation, may have certain destination.

4.10 Time Distance to Work Place from Residence

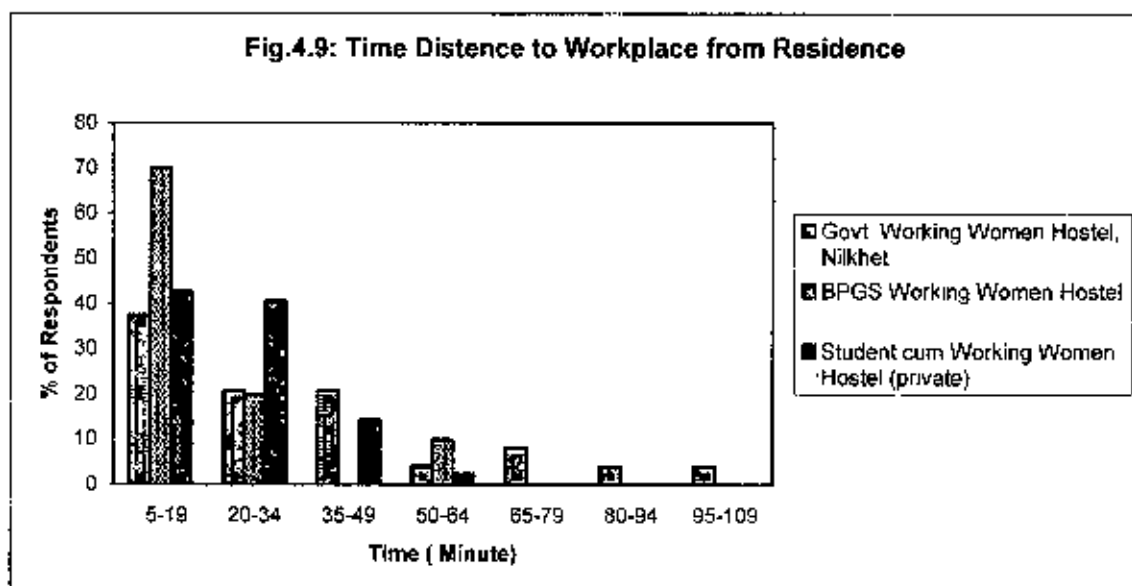
A large number of working women in surveyed hostels (37.5% in Nilkhet hostel, 70% in Baily road hostel & 42.8% Mixed hostel) require five to nineteen minute to reach their working place from their hostel accommodation.

Table-4.19 Time Distance to Work Place from Residence

Time (Minute)	Govt. Working Women Hostel, Nilkhet		Non-govt. Working Women Hostel, Baily road		Mixed hostel (Baticrom. Methelda & Nibadika hostel)		Row total
	Number	%	Number	%	No.	%	
5-19	18	37.5	7	70	18	42.8	43
20-34	10	20.8	2	20	17	40.5	29
35-49	10	20.8	Nil		6	14.3	16
50-64	2	4.2	1	10	1	2.4	4
65-79	4	8.3					4
80-94	2	4.2					2
95-109	2	4.2					2
Column total	48	100	10	100	42		100

Source: Field Survey, 2003.

The next significant portion of them (20.8% in Nilkhet hostel, 20% in Baily road hostel & 40.5% Mixed hostel), need 20-34 minute to reach their office. About 16.7 % residents of Nilkhet hostel require more than 64 minute while the residents of Baily road and Mixed hostel never need this long travel time.



4.11 Mode of Transport used by the Residents

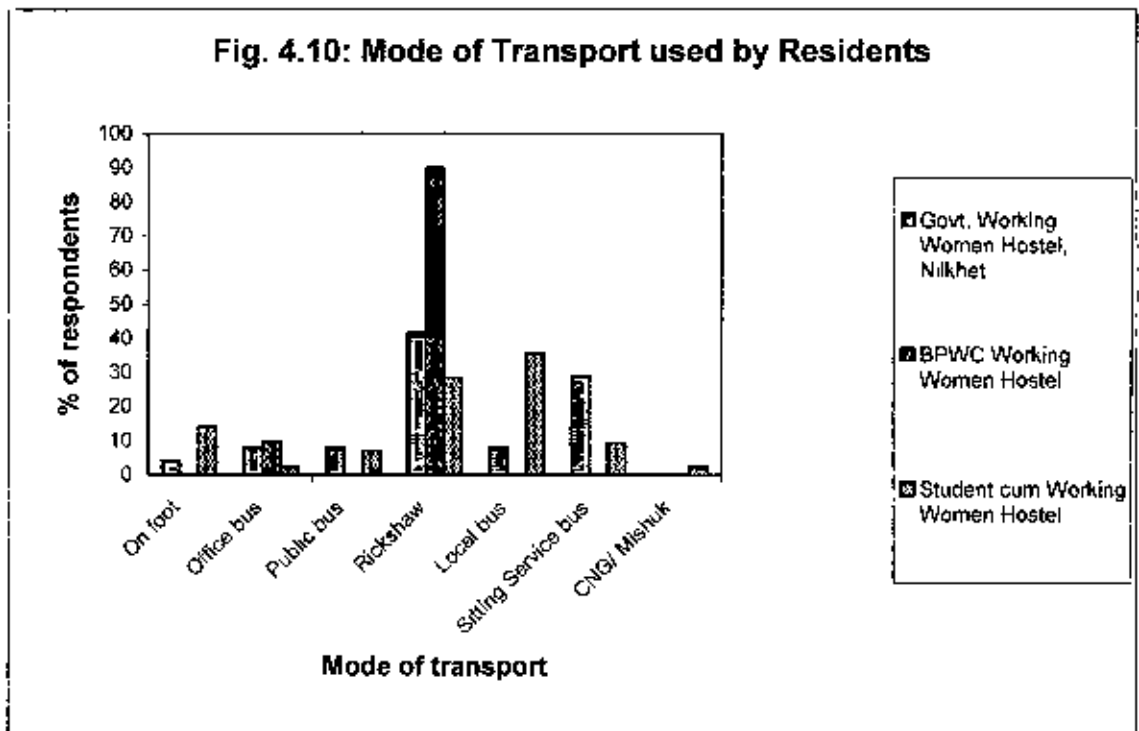
A large group of the working women of Nilkhet and Mixed hostel (41.7% & 28.6% respectively) use rickshaw as a mode of transport to travel to work place while almost all residents of Baily road hostel (90%) use this mode of transport. It may be reason for the Baily road residents that most of them are residing near their workplace.

The next significant portion of residents (29.2%) of Nilkhet hostel use sitting service bus while greatest portion of women of Mixed hostel (35.7) use local bus for traveling their work place. Very few among the surveyed women (8.3%, 10%, & 2.4% of Nilkhet, Baily road & Mixed hostel respectively) have access to office transport.

Table-4.20 Mode of Transport used by the Residents

Mode of Transport	Govt. Working Women Hostel, Nilkhet		Non-govt. Working Women Hostel, Baily road		Mixed hostel (Baticrom, Methelda & Nibadika hostel)		Row total
	Number	%	Number	%	No.	%	
On foot	2	4.2	Nil		6	14.3	8
Office bus	4	8.3	1	10	1	2.4	6
Public bus	4	8.3	Nil		3	7.1	7
Rickshaw	20	41.7	9	90	12	28.6	41
Local bus	4	8.3	Nil		15	35.7	19
Sitting Service bus	14	29.2	Nil		4	9.5	18
CNG/ Mishuk	Nil		Nil		1	2.4	1
Total	48	100	10	100	42	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2003.



Source: Field Survey, 2003.

4. 12 Problems faced by the residents and demand of the boarders at Present Hostels

Problems faced by the residents vary from hostel to hostel. So, hostel wise problems and demand of the boarders against the existing problems are discussed below.

A. Problems at Karmajibi Mahila Hostel, Nilkhet

I. Physical, Economical & Environmental problem:

Problem: The major problem identified by the respondents (91.7%) is ‘insufficient gas cooker facilities’. Only two gas cookers (double burner) are provided on ground floor for 480 persons. No one can boil water for drinking or heat water for bathing conveniently. Always there is a big serial to boil or heat water. Another difficult problem is to bear boiling or hot water from ground floor to upper floor if the lift is being closed and it also risky for the residents.

Demand: To provide one gas cooker for every two floor to boil water.

Problem: Majority of the boarders (54.2%) complain about 'inadequacy of the supply of water' in all seasons. They have to reserve supplied water in container in the verandah near their room for their personal use.

Demand: To ensure adequate supplied water.

Problem: 'Lack of generator facilities for operation of lift in case of electricity failure' is a big problem in this hostel said 41.7% of the boarders. Residents have to walk up to 10th floor which very tiring and unhealthy.

Demand: To provide generator for adequate electricity supply.

Problem: Among the surveyed women 16.7% think that their hostel is cleaned irregularly.

II. Service Related Problems:

Problem: There is no convenient calling system for communication of visitor with boarder. During the office hour/visiting hour, 'ayah' helps the visitor for calling their related resident. For another time, visitor request the nearer boarder to call his related resident by giving a slip on which name & room no. of the resident is noted. So, 64.6 % respondents feel this is mostly inconvenient calling system for a visitor.

Demand: To provide intercom or convenient calling system to call the residents after coming their guest.

Problem: Visitor room of Nikhet hostel is furnished as a sitting room for the reception of the resident's guest mainly of the male guest. But this room is only kept open during the office time (i.e. 9.00 A.M. to 4.00 P.M. on Sunday to Wednesday and 9.00 A.M. to 2.00 P.M on Thursday) while almost all of the residents remain at their office. As this is an working women's hostel, so a large number of respondents (62.5 %) have said that the visiting hour is incompatible with the schedule of a working woman.

Demand: To keep open the visitor room after office time when residents are available.

Problem: A significant portion of working women (20.8%) have identified the lift service is not sufficient in their hostel. There are two lifts in the 10-storied old building. But one lift is always out of order. Another is open from 7.00 A.M. to 10.00 P.M. About 308 residents are living in this building. It is quite impossible for single lift to serve the large number of residents specially at peak hour in the morning.

Demand: To make active the inactive lift.

Problem: About 6 % women has identified that a number of students are living illegally in their hostels. They think problem is created due to living together of student and working women in a same room. Although students are not allowed in this hostel, but they get allotment illegally showing false appointment letter.

Demand: To make inquiry about staying the students for their leaving from the hostel.

Problem: Majority of the respondents is not satisfied with their food quality. Even 75% boarders have said their food quality is too poor and it is not enough for a healthy diet.

Demand: They want to have better food for healthy life.

Problem: Each resident can stay for 4 years only. So, in this hostel the period of residency is limited- said 14.6% boarders. This become of problem for some women who cannot find accommodation elsewhere at the end of this limited period.

Demand: They want to extend the period of residency until they can find a secured accommodation.

Problem: Water heater is not allowed in this hostel and 27% women think that this is a source of problem for their comfortable living as they have hardly access to gas cooker facility.

Demand: To allow water heater for personal use.

B. Problems at Baily Road Hostel

I. Physical, Economical & Environmental problem:

There is no major problem in this hostel. Only 40% residents have identified that they spend much more money for food purpose. Food charge is not as cheaper as seat rent.

II. Service Related Problem:

Problem: Significant portion of boarders (40%) complain about the rules regarding staying of their female guest at night. Hostel authority allow female guest to stay at night by taking 30/- per day as seat rent. But they do not provide extra facilities for them. So guest has to share boarder's space, bed and other facilities. They can take food on payment similar to boarder.

Demand: To provide separate and well-organized room for them.

Problem: The long working hours make the women want to relax. Thus relaxing activities seems to be their favorite occupation rather than vigorous activity. They expect some specific work i.e. cloth washing, room cleaning etc. can be done by temporary maid servant on their personal payment but temporary maid servant are not allowed in their hostel. So, this is a problem identified 30% boarders.

Demand: To allow temporary maidservant for boarder's personal work.

Problem: Majority of the respondents (50%) are dissatisfied with their food quality.

Demand: To enhance the food quality for healthy life.

Problem: Almost all of the residents (80%) complain about lacking of indoor recreational facilities particularly cable connection with provided television. Boarders say that they are kept away from this recent and modern facility of recreation.

Demand: To provide cable connection for the boarders.

Problem: Water heater is not allowed in this hostel. This is a source of problem for comfortable living of those women who are living in general room. Because they have no access to gas or other cooker facilities.

Demand: To allow water heater for general type room of this hostel according to need of 50% residents.

Problem: Each resident can stay for 3 years in general room and 5 years in apartment. So, in this hostel the period of residency is limited- said 50% boarders. This is a source of problem for some women who cannot find accommodation elsewhere at the end of this period.

Demand: They want to extend the period of residency until they can find secured accommodation.

C. Problems at Mixed Hostels

I. Physical, Economical & Environmental problem:

Problem: The major problem in Mixed hostels is high room density. About 48% say that they are facing a great problem of living in a highly dense room. Density is extremely high in Methelda hostel where 80% residents are living within eight to twelve seated room. Almost none has any comfortable living space.

Demand: Per capita floor space should be higher.

Problem: In Mixed hostels toilet user ratio is much higher than working women hostels (both govt. & non-govt.). Most of the respondents (64.3%) have identified that toilet sharing by more persons in their hostel is another great problem for comfortable living.

Demand: Toilet user ratio should be lower.

Problem: A significant portion of respondents (57.1%) of three hostels are not satisfied with their disorganized visitor room. Visitor room in Baticrom hostel is located in convenient place but disorganized and not properly furnished. This room in Methelda is located in most inconvenient and objectionable place which is surrounded by boarders' room and not well furnished. This room is also situated in an inconvenient place i.e. in the corridor adjacent to the stair and office room in Nibadika hostel and also disorganized and not well furnished.

Demand: To provide perfect and conveniently located visitor room maintaining privacy and furnished sitting.

Problem: About 45% residents of Mixed hostels have identified their seat rent is higher than working women hostels. Highest seat rent is observed in Baticram hostel (Field survey).

Demand: Seat rent should be reasonable.

Problem: All buildings used for hostels (mixed) have been transferred from residential use. In many cases dining room is divided by hardboard for few boarders' rooms, thus these rooms are deprived of adequate ventilation and lighting and boarders are disturbed by noise environment. So, few portion of residents of all mixed hostels complain about a poor living environment.

Demand: To provide comfortable room which is well ventilated and free from noise pollution.

Problem: Residents are not allowed to go to verandah, balcony, roof even other's room. This strict rule is obeyed in two Mixed hostels i.e. Nibadika and Methelda. But they should not be treated as school and college hostellers in any way. About 40% respondents think the existing rules and regulations for their activity is not correct.

Demand: As mature citizens they should be given the liberty to lead their own lives.

Problem: Dining room is absent in Methelda and Nibadika hostel. So, it is a one kind of problem for comfortable living say 28.6% boarders.

Table-4.21 Physical, Economical & Environmental Problem at Surveyed Hostels

Problems (Multiple responses)	Govt. Working Women Hostel, Nilkhet		Non-govt. Working Women Hostel. Baily road		Mixed hostel (Baticrom, Methelda & Nibadika hostel)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
High room density					20	47.62
Toilet user ratio high					27	64.29
Inadequate supplied water	26	54.17			13	30.95
Insufficient gas cooker facilities for boiling water	44	91.67				
Lack of generator facilities for existing lift	20	41.7				
Visitor room located in inconvenient place without privacy & Disorganized					24	57.14
Higher seat rent					19	45.24
Food charge higher			4	40		
Not well-ventilated					8	19.05
Not sound environment within the room					7	16.67
Irregular cleaning system	8	16.67			10	23.81
Prohibited to go to balcony. roof & other room					17	40.48

Source: Field Survey, 2003.

II. Service Related Problem:

Problem: Mixed living of working women with students is a great problem in all the mixed hostels. Majority of women (69%) have said they are facing this problem. When the working women and students live together in a same room, both of them feel discomfort and inconvenience. The student needs to read till late night while the working woman needs to take rest early in the night. On the other hand, the student wants to sleep till late morning while the working woman has to get up early morning.

Demand: Room for working women and student should be separated.

Problem: Significant portion of boarders (33.3%) complain about the rules regarding staying of their female guest at night. Because female guests are allowed to stay at night on higher payment without extra facilities.

Demand: To provide separate and well-organized room for them.

Problem: About 29% residents need to keep temporary maidservant which are not allowed in their hostel. After long working hours, they become too tired to do some works i.e. cloth washing, room cleaning etc., which can be done by temporary maidservant.

Demand: To allow temporary maidservant for boarder's personal work.

Problem: About 17% boarders (belong to Methelda) say they have no access to any telephone facilities. Those boarders who have no mobile phone face great problem to contact with their relatives.

Demand: To provide telephone facilities.

Problem: About 26% respondents are not satisfied with their food quality.

Demand: To enhance the food quality.

Problem: Twelve percent residents (belong to Methelda) have no access to cable connection

Demand: To provide cable connection.

Problem: Cloth ironing facility is not provided in Baticrom and Methelda hostels. So, the residents (35.7%) of the two hostels complained about this issue.

Demand: To provide iron facility.

Problem: 35.7% residents of all the Mixed hostels raised the problem of cloth drying. There is no proper cloth drying space in these three hostels. Clothes are hung in verandahs. In most cases, no verandah or space is provided to the adjacent room and so the residents are forced to hang their clothes in their rooms. It is an unpleasant sight and unhealthy also.

Table-4.22 Service Related Problems at Surveyed Hostels

Problems (Multiple responses)	Govt. Women Hostel, Nilkhet		Non-govt. Working Women Hostel, Baily road		Mixed hostel (Baticrom, Methelda & Nibadika hostel)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Poor system to call the residents after coming their visitor	31	64.6			5	11.9
Inadequate lift service	10	20.8				
Visitor room is kept open only during office time	30	62.5				
Mixed living of working women with students	3	6.2			29	69.0
Female guests are allowed to stay at night on higher payment without extra facilities			4	40	14	33.3
Temporary maid servant are not allowed for personal work			3	30	12	28.6
Absence of telephone facilities					7	16.7
Food quality isn't good	36	75	5	50	11	26.2
Absence of cable connection			8	80	5	12.0
Not provided iron facilities					15	35.7
Not allowed water heater	13	27	5	50	3	7.1
Authority are not sincere to solve boarders problem	7	14.6			9	21.4
Lack of cloth drying space					15	35.7

Source: Field Survey, 2003.

4.13 Resident's willingness to pay for the required facilities

Table-4.23 Opinion about their willingness to pay

Opinion	Govt. Women Hostel, Nilkhet		Non-govt. Working Women Hostel, Baily road		Mixed hostel (Baticrom, Methelda & Nibadika hostel)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Yes	36	75	7	70	23	54.8
No	12	25	3	30	19	45.2
Total	48	100	10	100	42	100

Source: Field Survey, 2003.

Major problems prevail in Nilkhet hostel. These problems need much more money to be solved. Moreover, the rent of the hostel is cheaper than other hostel. So, the residents agree to pay much money than other hostel if their required facilities will be provided. In Baily road, 70% residents are ready to pay if their required facilities will be provided and all of them agree to pay up to 125/- according to their need. Most of the residents of Mixed hostels (82.6%) also agree to pay up to 125/- due to their requirement (Table-4.24).

Table-4.24 How much money they agree to pay

Amount of money (in Tk.)	Govt. Working Women Hostel, Nilkhet		Non-govt. Working Women Hostel, Baily road		Mixed hostel (Baticrom, Methelda & Nibadika hostel)	
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%
Up to 25			1	14.3	4	17.4
26-50	8	22.2	1	14.3	7	30.4
51-75	12	33.4			4	17.4
76-100						
101-125			5	71.4	4	17.4
151-300	4	11.1			3	13.1
301-600	4	11.1			1	4.3
601-900						
901-1000	8	22.2				
Total	36	100	7		23	

Source: Field Survey, 2003.

CHAPTER-5

EXISTING DEMAND AND SUPPLY ASPECT OF HOSTEL ACCOMMODATION

5.1 Introduction:

Progress and advancement in the field of education has increased the number of educated women in the country. With the development that is taking place in various fields, particularly in the field of commerce, trades and industries, and with the opening of various welfare services and projects both in public and private sectors, employment opportunities are being increasingly offered to educated women.

It is in the rightness of things that women are now-a-days getting the opportunities of playing their important roles in the development of the country. They are now found serving as teacher, doctor, nurse, lawyer, social worker and computer operator, receptionist, sales girl and in various other capacities. From experience it is found that a good number of educated women who come from outside Dhaka and have no accommodation facilities of their own in the city cannot take up employment though they are economically hard-pressed due to the simple reason that they do not have a safe, suitable and respectable place to live in.

Hostel Construction Project under the supervision of the Directorate of Women's Affair, Business and Professional Women's Club (BPWC) are concerned with this problem. They establish two hostels for working women as a solution to this problem. They are:

1. Karmajibi Mahila Hostel, Nilkhet (Under the supervision of the Department of Women's Affair)
2. Working Women's Hostel, Baily road (Run by BPW Club)

But these two hostels have only very limited accommodation to face acute shelter problem of increasing number of educated single working women in Dhaka city.

At present various women's hostels, which are mainly for students have been developed privately in the city and have made provision to accommodate working women also. But these accommodations are not suitable and comfortable for working women.

The increasing demand and limited supply of hostel accommodation is discussed below.

5.2 Existing Demand And Supply Aspect of Hostel Accommodation

1. Karmajibi Mahila Hostel, Nilkhet

Extension of Hostel Building and Seat Capacity

Hostel was started providing accommodation to the single working women in 1980. Only six floors of the ten-storied building were constructed in 1982. At that time 205 boarders were residing there. To the growing demand, four floors of the five-storied new building with seat capacity of 81 were constructed in front of old building in 1992. Finally between 1999-2000 remaining four floors of ten storied old building with seat capacity of 177 persons and one floor of five storied new building with an accommodation of 27 boarders have been expanded (Table-5.1).

Table-5.1 Extension of Hostel Building and Seat Capacity

Year of Extension	No. of extended floors	No. of extended seats	No. of total seats
1982	Six floors of old building	205	205
1992	New building consisting of Four floors was constructed	81	205+81=286
1999-2000	Remaining four floors of ten storied building & remaining one floor of five storied new building	177+27	286+177+27=490

Source: Field Survey, 2003.

At present there are two buildings in this hostel. Ten-storied old building consists of 382 seats and five-storied new building consists of 108 seats. So, the hostel now has made provision to accommodate 490 boarders.

Demand for seats: There is a huge demand for seats in this hostel. From the following data it will be clear. To get admission, 438 application forms have been submitted from March 2002 to December 2003. Among them, 276 applicants have got allotment of seat by the hostel authority. But 162 applicants are still in waiting list. On an average monthly twelve seats (average) are allotted to the applicants.

Due to long list of waiting applicants, the authority has stopped to supply new admission form from December 2003. The supply of form had never been stopped

before and this supply will be discontinued until the waiting applicants get seat. Such a situation that was not occurred before proves demand for seats is increasing day by day.

2. Working Women's Hostel, Baily road: The Business and Professional Women's Club (BPWC) runs the working women's Hostel. BPWC of Dhaka was formed in January 1960. A group of enthusiastic working women took the lead of forming an association which was the platform of the professional women where from they could speak of their rights and work as a body to disseminate newer ideas of life and living to those unfortunate women who were not aware of such rights. The club members intended to provide accommodation to the working women who were suffering a lot and even they had to give up their jobs due to lack of accommodation.

At present Dhaka BPWC runs:

- i) The working women's hostel
- ii) A training course in shorthand and typing
- iii) Spoken English courses and
- iv) A legal aid center

History and Extension of Hostel Building and Seat Capacity: The BPWC members started raising fund for buying the land of the hostel. A piece of land was purchased in 1963 at New Baily road, Dhaka with the fund raised from different fund raising programs and the grant given by the Department of Social Welfare.

The club members constructed only two floors of the four-storied building in 1970. During the war of liberation in 1971, they started the hostel to accommodate the war victims & otherwise adversely war affected women.

From 1972, the hostel started to be used an accommodation for single working women consisting of 25 boarders. During 1984 the building was expanded up to half portion of third floor with total seat capacity of 75 boarders. After 1990, third floor was completed. So the hostel is till now four-storied building and 96 boarders are residing here. The plan of the club members is to make the building as five-storied building in near future. But the fourth floor is totally undone due to lack of funds.

Table-5.2 Extension of Hostel Building and Seat Capacity

Year of Extension	No. of extended floors	No. of extended seats	No. of total seats
1972	Up to first floor	25	25
1984	Second floor & half of the third floor	50	75
1990	Complete third floor	21	96

Source: Field Survey, 2003.

Demand for seats: When the authority is asked about their demand for seats, they answer that there is a great demand for seats from the beginning period of their hostel and this demand is increasing day after day. For that reason, they have expanded their hostel building and seat capacity (Table-5.2).

But they cannot prove their seat demand by submitted application form. Because the system for admission in hostel is different. They supply application form subject to hostel's requirement i.e. when their specific number of seats become vacant, then they supply specific number of forms to get admission of boarders. Applicants are finally selected by interview.

3. Mixed Hostels (Baticrom, Methelda & Nibadika hostel): These three hostels are run by private owner and mainly for students. The demand for seats is not same throughout the year. This type of hostels is to be filled with boarders in the specific period. For every year, demand for seats has been increased from after appearing H.S.C examination to admission test for graduation degree. Without this period, the available seats become vacant. So, demand for seats of working women can be revealed by data on the increasing tendency of working women's residency in these hostels

The Table-5.3, & 5.4 show that the number working women as boarder in these hostels is increasing from the starting period. It reveals that the demand of seats for working women is increasing gradually. Although the mixed living of working women with students is not comfortable for both of them, yet they have to live combined due to lack of sufficient separated hostel for them. At present, the number of student and working

women boarders in Methelda hostel are 79 and 17 respectively (Table-5.5). But the previous data is not available in this hostel.

Table-5.3 The increasing number of seats for working women in Baticrom Mahila Hostel

Year	Total no. of seat	Total no. of students	Total no. of working women	Student-working women ratio
2000	105	98	7	14:1
2002	105	90	15	6:1
2003	105	80	25	16:5

Source: Field Survey, 2003.

Table-5.4 The increasing number of seats for working women in Nibadika Chatri Hostel

Year	Total no. of seat	Total no. of students	Total no. of working women	Student-working women ratio
1992	50	47	3	47:3
2000	180	168	12	42:3
2003	210	180	30	6:1

Source: Field Survey, 2003.

Table-5.5 The total number of seats for students and working women in Methelda Chatri Hostel

Year	Total no. of seat	Total no. of students	Total no. of working women	Student-working women ratio
2003	96	79	17	79:17

Source: Field Survey, 2003.

Waiting Period to get admission in all the surveyed hostels: Demand of seats can also be explained by waiting period of the applicants.

Table-5.6 shows that the majority of respondents of Nilkhet hostel (41.7%) and Baily road (60%) hostel had to wait to get seat from 16 days to 1 month while the majority of respondents of Mixed hostels (83.3%) got seat when they applied. From the table it has seen that the waiting period of applicants for Nilkhet hostel is highest where 20.8 % boarders had to wait from 1 month to 3 month and 29.2% had to wait from 3 to 7 months. It has been stated earlier that the authority of Baily road hostel supply

application form when their seats become vacant, for that reason none of the respondents need more than two months to get seat.

Table-5.6: Waiting Period to get admission in all the surveyed hostels

Waiting period	Govt. Working Women Hostel, Nilkhet		Non-govt. Working Women Hostel, Baily road		Mixed hostel (Baticrom, Methelda & Nibadika hostel)		Row total
	Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
Have got when apply	Nil		Nil		35	83.3	35
1-15 days	4	8.3	1	10	6	14.3	11
16days-1 month	20	41.7	6	60	1	2.4	27
>1 month-2 month	6	12.5	3	30	Nil		9
>2 month-3 month	4	8.3	Nil		Nil		4
>3 month-4 month	6	12.5	Nil		Nil		6
>4 month-5 month	4	8.3	Nil		Nil		4
>5 month-6 month	2	4.2	Nil		Nil		2
>6 month-7 month	2	4.2	Nil		Nil		2
	48	100	10	100	42	100	100

Source: Field Survey, 2003.

The length of waiting period for Nilkhet hostel proves there is a great demand of seats for Nilkhet hostels. This great demand is the main cause of insufficiency of working women hostel according to their needs.

5.3 Income and Expenditure Pattern of Hostel Accommodation

Though monthly income of hostel accommodation generated mainly from one source i.e. seat rent, but monthly expense is divided in many heads. The Table 5.8 shows that main expenses are involved in salary of staff, electric and water bill. In case of private two student-working women hostels, house rent is major head of expenses of these accommodations. It is revealed from Table-5.9 that non-govt. hostel (Baily road) and other private hostels are earning more profit by providing single women accommodation. Any building that can be developed for rental purpose, it will be more profitable to use as hostel accommodation rather than family use.

Table-5.7 Monthly Income of Hostel Accommodation

Hostel	Seat rent	Admin. Fee (monthly on an average)	Others	Total Income
Nilkhet	2,50,750	6000	8940	2,65,690
Baily road	79,400	9200 (maintenance charge)		88,600
Nibadika	1,89,000	5000		1,94,000
Baticrom	1,31,500	2800		1,34,300

Source: Field Survey, 2003.

Table-5.8 Monthly Expenditure of Hostel Accommodation

Hostel	House rent	Salary (staff)	Water	Electricity	Gas	Telephone	Repairing cost	Office Expen.	Other	Tax
Nilkhet	NA	1,13,656	16,700	32,236	1396	1000	5000	7100	2000	80,000
Baily road	NA	25,000	4,000	6,000	4630	1000	4000	2000	5500	2,000
Niba-dika	110000	20,000	4,000	8,000	660	800	1500	3000	1000	500
Bati-crom	60000	18,000	3,000	6,000	660	700	1500	1500	600	600

Source: Field Survey, 2003.

Table-5.9 Monthly Profit from Hostel Accommodation

Hostel	Monthly income	Monthly Expenditure	Profit	Percentage
Nilkhet	2,65,690	2,59,088	6602	2.5
Baily road	88,600	54,130	34,470	38.9
Nibadika	1,94,000	1,49,460	44,540	22.9
Baticrom	1,34,300	92,560	41,740	31.1

Source: Field Survey, 2003.

CHAPTER-SIX:

SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

6.1 Summary

6.1.1 Demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the working women

Age Structure: From the study it is seen that the majority of single working women of every type of these hostels (75% of Nilkhet, 50% of Baily Road and 88.1 % of Mixed hostel) are young and belong to the age group of 20-29 years.

Marital Status: Most of the single working women (91.7% in Nilkhet and 92.9% in Mixed hostels) are unmarried. On the other hand, 100% are unmarried in Baily road hostel, because married women are not allowed in this hostel. None of the women of surveyed hostels are divorcee and widow.

Level of Education: Most of the surveyed women are highly qualified; 66.7% in Nilkhet, 10% in Baily road and 64.3% in Mixed hostels have educated up to master's level. This figure is less in Baily road hostel than the other hostels because 60% of working women in that hostel are still studying in higher level of education i.e. FCPS, M. Phil, M.B.A etc.

The Occupational Pattern: Occupation wise the single women vary greatly but the majority in Nilkhet hostel lies among teachers (33.3%), bankers and other financial officers (20.8%) and non-officers in private firms (25%) while most of the women (50%) in Baily road hostel are doctors. The majority women (38.1%) in Mixed hostels belong to the group of non-officers and the next highest number of them (19%) is bankers or financial officers.

Family Liabilities: Majority of working women in all surveyed hostels (77.1% in Nilkhet, 80% in Baily road & 69% in Mixed hostels) are not having any liabilities. So, it is revealed that most of the women are working for their psychological gratification rather than economic necessity.

Reasons Behind Living in a Hostel: Almost all of the working women (95.8% of Nilkhet hostel, 60% of Baily road hostel & 97.6% of Mixed hostel) have said that they are living in hostel due to participation in workforce outside their home. Besides majority of the working women (62.5%, 40%, 50% in Nilkhet, Baily road & Mixed

hostel respectively) want to stay in hostel in spite of having their relatives in Dhaka. Because they can lead life more independently in hostel rather than in their relative's house.

Monthly Income: A large group of the single working women (48% of total surveyed women) belong to the lower income group among the existing group having monthly income between Tk. 4000-5999/-; out of this 54.2% in Nilkhet, 10% in Baily road and 50% in Mixed hostel belong to this group. The next highest number of them has income between Tk 6000-7999 per month and they are 29.1% in Nilkhet, 30% in Baily road and 21.4% in Mixed hostel. While a significant portion of residents (30%) of Baily road hostel are earning between Tk. 8000-9999 per month.

6.1.2 Quality of Residential Environment

Room occupancy: Different types of occupancy are observed in different rooms of different hostels. The occupancy is observed in Nilkhet hostel from one person to four persons in a room and the majority of residents (41.7%) are living in four-seated room. The occupancy in Baily road hostel is from one person to three persons in a room and most of the respondents (50%) are residing in three-seated room. While residents in Mixed hostels are living from one person to twelve persons in a room. About 19% are living in those rooms whose occupancy is from eight persons to twelve persons in a room. So the study shows that the highest occupancy of residents is 'four' in a room in Nilkhet hostel and 'three' in a room in Baily road hostel while the residents of Mixed hostel are living in high dense room with discomfort.

Per capita floor space: Most of the residents (66.7%) in Nilkhet hostel are occupying 60-69 sq. ft. per capita floor space while 12.5% single working women are living in one room of 108.3 sq. ft. In Baily road hostel, majority of women (70%) are enjoying 90-99 sq. ft. per capita floor space while 10% of women, who are living in single room of apartment, have per capita floor space of 191.7 sq. ft.

The per capita floor space occupied by single working women in Mixed hostel is extremely low, with 78.6% having per capita floor space of up to 39 square feet.

Schedule of toilet facilities: Provided area for toilet facilities in Nilkhet and Baily road hostels is more spacious with separate cabins for showers and commodes; basin area is

also separated. In Nilkhet hostel, 66.7% of working women are using 3 commodes, 3 basins, and 3 showers which are shared by 22 persons and 33.3% are using 2 commodes, 2 basins and 2 showers which are shared by 14 persons.

In Baily road hostel, 40% of residents are using 2 commodes, 3 basins and 2 showers which are shared by 15 persons and 30% using 2 commodes, 3 basins and 3 showers shared by 25 persons. While in apartment, one attached bath cum toilet is provided for single seated room and also for two-seated room.

In Mixed hostels bath cum toilet (combined provision of commode, shower & basin) is used as toilet purpose. In these hostels, about 55% residents are sharing 1 bath cum toilet with more than 8 persons. So worse conditions prevail in mixed hostels in case of using toilet facilities.

Food delivery system and quality of food: The food delivery system of two working women's hostels (Nilkhet & Baily road) is canteen system and this delivery system is managed by the authority in Mixed hostels. In working women's hostels, boarder can select her meal according to her choice from the given menu and for so meal charges vary from person to person. In Mixed hostels, food menu is fixed for per day and food charge is fixed for all boarders.

Among the residents of the two govt. and non-govt. working women hostels, majority of the residents (75% of Nilkhet hostel & 50% of Baily road hostel) are not satisfied about their food quality. Whereas 73.8% residents of Mixed hostels are satisfied about the quality of food.

Expenditure for room rent of Respondents: The study shows the relation between accommodation type and expenditure for room rent. The majority of the residents (79.2%) of Nilkhet pay rent up to Tk. 600 while most of residents of Baily road (70%) and Mixed hostels (57.1%) expense between Tk. 601-800 and between Tk.1001-1200 per month respectively. The expenditure of room rent is the lowest in Nilkhet hostel and next lowest in Baily road hostel. This rent is comparatively much higher in the Mixed hostels.

Expenditure for food purpose: Since the residents of two working women hostel can take different item of food from the available menu in their canteen, so food charges

vary from resident to resident. The study shows that a large number of residents (41.6%) are expending between Tk. 900-1199 per month in Nilkhet hostel while in Baily road hostel a significant portion of them (40%) are expending between Tk. 1500-1799 and 10% expend much money for their food purpose i.e. between Tk. 1800-2099 per month. Food charge is fixed in all the mixed hostels. The fixed charge for food is Tk. 1050/- in Baticrom hostel and Tk. 800/- is fixed in Methelda and Nibadika hostel for all the residents.

Factors influencing the selection of present hostel: In Nilkhet hostel, majority of the respondents (29.2%) have given top priority to security and other same major portion (29.2%) have given top priority to 'convenient communication network within the city' to select and reside in this hostel.

In Baily road hostel, majority of respondents (50%) have given first priority to proximity to workplace while the major portion of residents of mixed hostels (40.5%) give first priority to 'convenient communication network within the city'.

Problems faced by the residents at present hostels: Problems faced by the residents vary from hostel to hostel.

There are some major problems in Karmajibi Mahila Hostel, Nilkhet. The major problem identified by the respondents (91.7%) is 'insufficient gas cooker facilities' to boil water for drinking. 'Lack of generator facilities for existing lift' is also a great problem in absence of electricity have said 41.7% boarders. Majority of the boarders (54.2%) complain about 'inadequacy of the supply of water' in all seasons. There is no convenient calling system for communication of visitors with their relative boarders in this hostel. So, 64.6% respondents feel inconvenient calling system is one of the major problems. Visitor room of Nilkhet hostel is only kept open during the office hour while almost all of the residents remain at their office. So a large number of respondents (62.5%) have said that the visiting hour is mostly incompatible with the necessity to visit with an working woman. Majority of the respondents is not satisfied with their food quality. Even 75% boarders have said their food quality is too poor to eat properly and it is not enough for a healthy diet.

There is no major problem in Baily road hostel. Almost all of the residents (80%) complain about lacking of indoor recreational facilities particularly cable connection with provided television. Water heater is not allowed in this hostel and 50% residents have said this is a source of problem for comfortable living of those women who are living in general room. Because they have no access to gas or other cooker facilities. Majority of the respondents (50%) are dissatisfied with their food quality and said that the poor quality of food is not enough for a healthy diet.

The major problem in Mixed hostels is high room density. About 48% say that they are facing a great problem of living in high dense room. In Mixed hostels toilet user ratio is much higher than working women hostels (both govt. & non-govt.). Most of the respondents (64.3%) have identified that toilet sharing by more persons in their hostel is another great problem for comfortable living. Mixed living of working women with students is a great problem in all the mixed hostels. Majority of women (69%) have said when the working women and students live together in a same room, both of them feel discomfort and inconvenience.

Opinion of residents about their willing to pay if the exiting problem will be solved: The residents of Nilkhet hostel agree to pay much money than other hostels if their required facilities will be provided. About 22% are willing to pay between Tk. 151-600 and about 22% agree to pay between Tk. 901-1000. In Baily road, 70% residents are ready to pay if their required facilities will be provided and all of them agree to pay up to 125/- according to their need. Most of the residents of Mixed hostels (82.6%) also agree to pay up to 125/- due to their requirement.

6.1.3 Demand and supply aspect of hostel accommodation: Among the surveyed hostels, great demand of seats for working women is observed in **Nilkhet hostel**. On the basis of demand the number of seats has been increased from 205 in 1982 to 286 in 1992 and 490 in 1999-2000 by the extension of a number of floors and construction of one new building. Recently the authority cannot provide seats for the applicants according to their demand due to lack of vacant seat. From the official data it has been seen that 162 applicants have been waiting to get seat from March 2002 to till now. For that reason, the authority has stopped to supply new admission form from December

2003. The supply of form had never been stopped before and this supply will be discontinued until the waiting applicants get seat. So, this situation that was not occurred before proves demand for seats is increasing day after day.

Although there is a great demand for seats in **Baily road hostel** but the authority cannot prove their seat demand by submitted application form. Because the system for admission in this hostel is different. They supply application form subject to hostel's requirement i.e. when their specific number of seats become vacant, then they supply specific number of forms to get admission of boarders. However, the number of seats has been increased from 25 in 1972 to 75 in 1984 and 96 in 1991 due to increasing demand of seats for working women. The plan of the building of Baily road hostel is to make it five-storied building. But it is still not completed due to lack of funds.

The increasing demand of seats in **Mixed hostels** for working women can be explained by the increasing number of seats for them. The number of working women who are residing in Batieram hostel has increased from 7 persons in 2000 to 15 persons in 2002 and 25 persons in 2003. In Nibadika Chatri hostel, the number working women boarders has been increased from 3 persons in 1992 to 12 persons in 2000 and 30 persons in 2003.

At present, the number of student and working women boarders in Methelda hostel are 79 and 17 respectively. But the previous data is not available in this hostel.

From the Table-5.9 regarding monthly profit of hostel accommodation it is revealed that the non-govt. hostel run by BPWC and private student-working women hostels are earning more profit by providing this special type of accommodation.

6.2 Recommendation:

The following recommendations are put forward for planning and design of women hostel.

1. Hostel should be constructed to follow adequate building design standard. The following guidelines should also be considered in this regard.

- Per capita floor space should be higher from existing average.
- Toilet user ratio should be lower from existing ratio.
- Hostel should be situated in a convenient location.

- Interaction between the hostel management and residents should be held at regular interval for being informed about boarders' opinion and problem.
 - Management should be cooperative, responsible and sincere to solve the existing problems of boarders.
 - Common room with some facilities such as newspaper, storybook, some indoor games etc. can be provided.
 - Primary health care facilities should be provided.
 - Management authority should take proper care regarding food quality, cleanliness and security.
 - Open space and recreational facilities should be incorporated in the plan and design of hostels.
 - Convenient calling system for visitors should be provided to call their relative boarders
 - The residents should be given the liberty to lead their own lives
2. Government should take measures to regulate the performances and standards of private hostels.
 3. Government should encourage public-private partnership in investment for construction of women hostel.
 4. Registration of hostel should be done in a proper way. As it has been found from the study that some of the private hostels are not registered.
 5. Quality, standard and service of hostels should be evaluated during registration.

6.3 Conclusion:

With the development in the field of commerce, trades and industries, and with the opening of various welfare services and projects both in public and private sectors, employment opportunities are being increasingly offered to educated women. Besides, with increasing career awareness amongst educated women, a number of women particularly single women in employment have enhanced significantly in Dhaka. But suitable shelters or hostels have not been constructed in that proportion. There are only two government (Nilkhet) and non-government (Baily road) working women's hostels in Dhaka. These two hostels have only very limited accommodation and from the study

it is found that they cannot supply sufficient seats according to the demand of working women. So, a good number of educated women who come from outside Dhaka and have no accommodation facilities of their own in the city are facing acute shelter problem in Dhaka

Various women hostels have been developed privately in the city, but most of them are meant for girl students and only a few cater for the needs of the single working women. All the buildings of these hostels are converted from residence to hostel. So, the physical structure and environment of these hostels are not suitable for comfortable living of the boarders. Moreover working women have to live with students in the same room in these hostels. So, these private hostels fail to provide individual privacy and comfortable living to the working women.

Therefore, in the light of the findings of this survey, there is a direct and urgent need to construct more hostels for these single working women in good environmental conditions to address comfort and individual privacy issue of them. Both the government and the private sector have responsibility in this regard. A positive approach to solving the acute residential problems of the working women will be a significant step in the socio-economic development of the nation.

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Appendix- 1

Department of Urban and Regional Planning
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Dhaka –1000, Bangladesh

“Public and Private Residential Accommodation for Middle & Upper Income Single Working Women: A Study of Dhaka”

1. Identification

Name:

Building/Hostel/Accommodation Name:

Address:

2. Personal Information of respondent

2.1 Age

2.2 Occupation

2.3 Level of education

1.SSC 2.HSC 3.Graduation 4.Masters 5.P.hd

2.4 Marital Status

1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Divorcee 4. Widow

2.5 Permanent Address

3. The approximate monthly income of respondent

Income Range (Taka)	Number	Percent
3001-6000		
6001-9000		
9001-12,000		
12,001-15,000		
15,001-18,000		
18,001-21,000		
21,000-24,000		
24,001 ⁺		

4. Pattern of monthly expenditure

Item	Taka	Percent
Rent for accommodation		
Food		
Clothing		
Transportation		
Medical		
Family Liabilities		
Miscellaneous		
Other (specific)		
Total		

4. Information about Accommodation

4.1 Room density

- 1- One-person
- 2- Two person
- 3- Three person
- 4- Four person
- 5- Other (specify)

4.2 Room size _____ sq. ft.

4.3 Bathroom condition (shared by)

- 1- One-person
- 2- Two person
- 3- Three person
- 4- Four person
- 5- Other (specify)

4.4 Bathroom size _____ sq. ft.

4.5 Furniture supplied (by the authority)

- 1- Bed
- 2- Table
- 3- Chair
- 4- Rack
- 5- Wardrobe
- 6- Other (specify)

5. Facilities so far provided by the authority

- 1- Common room
- 2- Guest room
- 3- Intercom
- 4- TV room
- 5- Reading room/paper room
- 6- Open space
- 7- Other (specify)

6. Food Delivery Condition

6.1 Delivery system

- 1- Personally cooked
- 2- Messing system
- 3- Canteen system
- 4- Managed by the authority
- 5- Dependent on restaurant
- 6- Other (specify)

6.2 Food quality

- 1- Good
- 2- Moderate
- 3- Poor

6.3 List of meal charge

Category	Taka
Breakfast	
Lunch	
Evening snacks	
Dinner	

7. The Shelter Process

7.1 From whom did you come to know about this place?

- 1- Advertisement in newspaper
- 2- From friends
- 3- From authority of the institution

- 4- By relatives
- 5- Informed from boarder of present accommodation
- 6- Personal inquiry
- 7- People of this locality

7.2 Was guarantee needed for this accommodation?

- 1- Yes
- 2- No

If yes, then whom? _____.

7.3 What was the length of waiting period to get this accommodation?

7.4 Did you have to pay any security, caution or advance money to get this accommodation?

- 1- Yes
- 2- No

If yes, then how much? _____ Tk.

8. Priority wise selection of reason of living in this hostel

Reason	Priority
1. Don't get other accommodation	
2. Secured enough	
3. Free from any bad work	
4. Good building structure	
5. Low room density	
6. Proximity to workplace	
7. Convenient communication network within the city	
8. Seat/ house rent is cheaper	
9. Utility services are better	
10. Better environmental condition	
11. Other (specify)	

9. For how many years are you living here?

- 1- One year
- 2- Two years
- 3- Three years
- 4- Four years
- 5- Five years
- 6- Other (specify)

10(a) Where did you live in before coming to hostel accommodation?

- 1. Own house with parents
- 2. Own house with husband
- 3. Rented house
- 4. Relative's house
- 5. Sublet in a private house
- 6. Other (specify)

10(b) Why did you decide to live in a hostel?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.
- 5.
- 6.

10(c) How long you are planning to live here?

10(d) How long the authority allow to give them accommodation?

10(e) What will you do next?

10(f) What is your plan for old age?

11. What kind of problems/disadvantages you are facing in this place?

Social problem	Physical problem	Financial problem	Environmental Problem
1.	1.	1.	1.
2.	2.	2.	2.
3.	3.	3.	3.
4.	4.	4.	4.
5.	5.	5.	5.

13. Transports and Distance

13.1 Distance between present accommodation and workplace _____ (Mile)

13.2 Mode of transport

- 1- On foot
- 2- By office bus
- 3- By public bus
- 4- By rickshaw
- 5- Other (specify)

13.3 Time and expense required for reaching workplace

1. _____ (Minute) 2. _____ Tk.

14. What are the conditions of the services and facilities provided at your hostel?

15(a) Have you any plan to leave this place immediately?

- 1- Yes
- 2- No

(b) If yes, then where and why?

17 (a) What are the facilities (not provided) do you want?

(b) Are you ready to pay for these?

1. Yes
2. No

If yes, then how much _____ Tk.

18. Write in five sentences your idea about an ideal hostel where you would love to live.

Name of the interviewer _____ Date _____

Appendix- II

**Department of Urban and Regional Planning
Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology
Dhaka –1000, Bangladesh**

“Public and Private Residential Accommodation for Single Working Women: A Study of Dhaka”

(This research work is fully academic and confidentiality will be maintained)

Questionnaire for owners/ personnel of the authority of accommodation for working women

1. Identification

Building/Hostel/Accommodation Name _____

Name of the landlord _____

Ward No. _____

Address _____

2. Personal Information of the owner

2.1 Sex

a. Male b. Female

2.2 Age

2.3 Educational qualification

1. SSC 2. HSC 3. Graduation 4. Masters

5. PhD 6. Other (specify)

2.4 Secondary Occupation

1. 2. 3. 4. 5

2.5 Previous Occupation

3. Basic information of the accommodation

3.1 Type of accommodation

1. Public 2. Private

3.2 Year of establishment

3.3 Development of accommodation

1. Designed as a hostel 2. Transformed from a residence

3. Other (specify)

3.4 Total number of rooms _____

3.5 Total number of seats _____

3.6 Total number of residents (at present)

a. Workers b. Students

3.7 Seat rent list

Type of room	Rent/seat
Single seated	
Double seated	
Three seated	
Four seated	
Other (specify)	

3.8 How you invite your tenure? _____

3.9 Who are eligible for residing here?

1. Occupation _____

2. Income _____

3. Age _____

3.10 Total number of staff engaged in this hostel? _____

4. Information about land

4.1 Ownership of land

1. Own 2. Rented

If rented, how much the rent/sq. ft. _____

4.2 Total area _____ (sq. ft. / katha)

5. Information about Structure

5.1 Structure type

1. Pucca 2. Semi-pucca 3. Kutcha

5.2 Covered area _____ (sq.ft/katha)

5.3 No. of storey _____

5.4 Did this structure expand after establishment (as hotel accommodation)?

1. Yes 2. No

If yes, then when _____, how

much _____ (sq.ft.)

5.5 If it designed as a hostel, who made the plan/ design of the structure?

1- Owner 4- Professional designer or
Architect

2- Family member 5- Other (specify)

3- Relative or friend

6. Income and expenditure pattern

6.1 Total average monthly income from this accommodation _____

6.2 If you have rented this building to family what could have been it's rent?

6.3 Was this building previously used as family accommodation or office use?

1. Yes 2. No

If yes,

then what was the monthly income from this building? _____

6.4 Total overhead expenditure

6.5 Monthly Expenditure

Item	Taka
Office expense	
Maintenance cost	
Conservancy fee	
Salary of staff	
Miscellaneous	
Other Specify	

6.6 Monthly amenity expenditure

Item	Taka
Water	
Telephone	
Electricity	
Gas	
House repair	
Land revenue tax	
Municipal tax	
Income tax	
Wealth tax	
Other (specify)	

7. Information about Entrepreneurship

7.1 Reasons behind the venture of hostel for single workingwomen?

- 1.
- 2.
- 3.
- 4.

7.2 How many workingwomen applied for getting seat at your hostel in each year? _____

7.3 What percentage of the applicants can you provide? _____

7.4 What are the conditions of services and facilities provided at your hostel?

Category of services & facilities	Conditions		
	Good	Moderate	Poor
Water			
Gas			
Electricity			
Sanitation & drainage			
Food delivery			

7.5 What are the current problems facing at the hostel?

Category of Problem			
Administrative	Social	Financial	Locational & service related

7.6 What are the existing rules and regulations for the residents of your hostel?

7.7 What are the future plan or thinking to increase seat capacity of hostel and to what percent?

7.8 What type of solutions or plan thought by the authority to improve the existing situation?

7.9 (a) In case of decision-making do you involve residents?

(b) Is there any provision to communicate with residents?

7.10 Do you have any plan to change this business or occupation?

1. Yes

2. No

If yes, then why

1- It is now loosing concern

4. Demand is very low

2- Disturbance of mastans

5. Objection from local people

3- Difficult to manage

6. Other (specify)

4- Demand is very low

Name of the Interviewer _____

Date: _____

Appendix-III
Photographs on Residential Accommodation of Dhaka



Plate 01: View of corridor and open space in baily road working women hostel.



Plate 02: Inner side of Baily road hostel



Plate 03: Interior view of three seated room of bily road hostel



Plate 04: Baily road (BPWC) hostel



Plate 05: Bathroom facility of baily foad hostel.



Plate 06: Interior view of two seated
room of byaticrom mohila hostel.

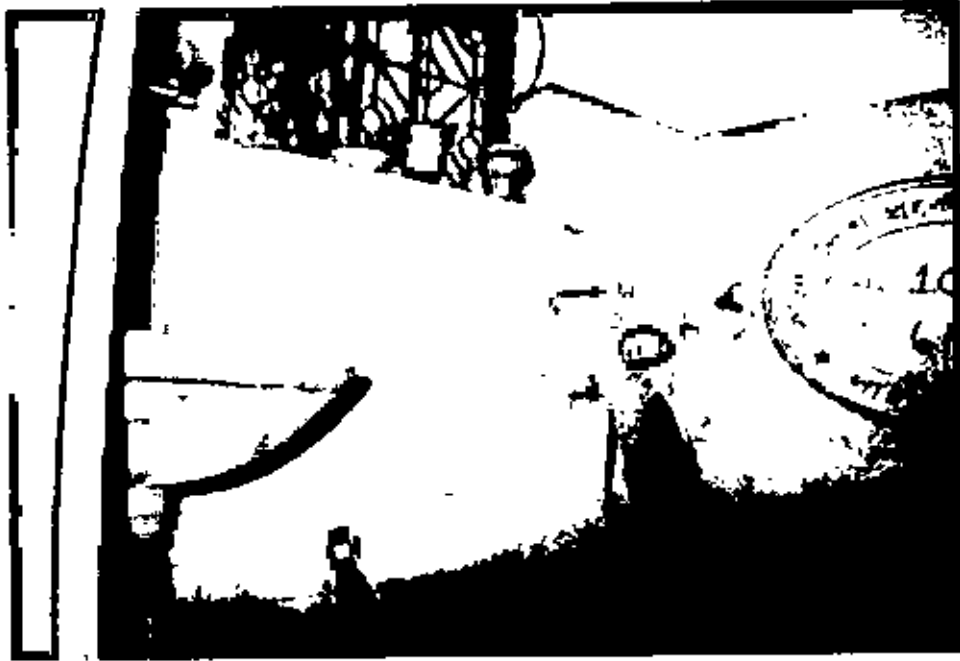


Plate 07: Bathroom facility of baticrom mohila hostel.



Plate 08: Kitchen room of baticrom mohila hostel.