

Causes and Consequences of Rural-Urban Migration: A Study of Migrant Street Vendors in Dhaka City

Presented By

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Abstract

Keywords: Rural migration, Urban migration, Migrant households, Bangladesh rural-urban migration, Dhaka city street vendors, Economically active migrants, Employment, and Informal economic sector.

In developing countries like Bangladesh rural-urban migration affects development in both urban and rural areas. As such, this study focuses on establishing the major causes and consequences of the movement of people from rural to urban areas. The study further focused on the analysis of major factors for migration to Dhaka; the characteristics of migrants; challenges they face at the destination and positive and negative aspects of their migration. In order to carry out this study quantitative method was adopted and 99 migrant street vendors were selected using purposive sampling method in the study. An interview schedule including both open and close ended questions and observation were widely employed for collecting data. Thus, the data obtained from the participants were analyzed for findings.

This study revealed that as one of the important informal sector, street vending activities in Dhaka are increasing with increasing rate of rural to urban migration. It has been found that with the increase in the number of street vendors in the urban areas in recent years, the situation is linked to the massive rural to urban migration. The study revealed that migrants came to Dhaka in search of employment and to utilize urban services and education. And finding no good employment, they join in informal economy of Dhaka city as street vendor. This study also showed that street vending is becoming a good opportunity to rural poor for making a living in the urban areas which is better than their rural life. The livelihoods of migrant vendors, as compared with their previous occupation, have increased after getting involved in the street vending. Comparing access to assets before and after migration shows migrant vendors have improved their financial

and human capital assets by getting better access to physical and financial capital assets than before.

However, there are confrontations between authorities and vendors over licensing, taxation and encroachment of public places and pavements. In spite of its crucial role for providing employment and livelihoods to both urban and rural poor, its economic importance is rarely recognized either in national poverty reduction strategies or in city governance initiatives. Urban authorities take it as an illegal and unproductive sector, and their response to street trading is, too often, harassment of traders and eviction, which causes conflict between authorities and vendors. Hence, the out flow of economically active people from the rural agricultural sector has a negative effect on production in the areas of origin and the receiving area now experiences problems such as a shortage of housing, unemployment, increasing cost of living, lack of access to social services and environmental pressure. Therefore, adequate employment opportunities, providing better medical facilities, education, infrastructure, water and electricity to the rural areas, providing trading place to the vendors and vocational training, recognition and proper assistance of this sector will improve the migrant street vendors' economic and social status significantly and also mitigate the flow of rural to urban migration.

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Chapter One

Introduction

1.1 Introduction

1.2 Statement of the Problem

1.3 Rationale of the Study

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.5 Definition of the Key Terms

1.6 Construction of the Thesis

1.7 Limitation of the Study

1.1 Introduction

Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated countries in the world. The population growth rate is 1.32 percent per year. Population density is 964 per sq km (Bangladesh Population Census, 2011). People live below the poverty line is 40% at the national level, 39.5% and 43.2% at rural and urban level respectively according to direct calorie intake (DCI) method of poverty measurement (Bangladesh Economic Review, 2010). Agriculture sector contributes 20.24 percent of GDP at constant price in the fiscal year 2009-10. The total number of international migrants in the world was estimated at 214 million which is 3% of total world population (World Migration Report 2011) – up from 191 million in 2005. Given that the estimated number of internal migrants is 740 million, around a billion people and roughly one in seventh of the world's population is migrant (World Migration Report 2011). Remittances from internal migrants, although smaller in magnitude; also comprise a vital component of rural livelihoods in many developing countries (Garip, 2012). In Bangladesh, excessive migration flows to major cities have alarmed observers (Ullah, 2012). The vast majority of the world's migrations originate in rural areas, where most of the world's poverty is also concentrated (Taylor 2001). Internal migration particularly rural to urban migration is predominant in Bangladesh, although seasonal migration in lean period is also prevalent from more disadvantaged rural areas to more developed rural areas in the country.

In Bangladesh 66 percent rural migration is directed towards urban centers, whereas 10 percent account for rural-rural migration and 24 percent for overseas migration (Afsar, 2003). Many people who migrate to urban areas in search of a more productive and lucrative job in the non-agricultural sector are likely to be disappointed, as the influx of people far exceeds the rate of job creation (Michael, 2009). It is expected that more than 50 percent of the population in Bangladesh will live in urban areas by the year 2025 (UN World Urbanization Prospects 2011). So at present, massive rate of rural to urban migration and excessive pressure in urban labor force has been a major concern to all.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

It is undeniable that migration is a common feature of Bangladesh's recent history. Migration is considered as the movement of people from one geographical region to another, which may be on temporary or permanent basis. The rapid growth of rural-urban migration has been a common feature of the developing countries. Like other developing countries, the number of migrant dwellers is increasing very rapidly in urban society of Bangladesh. Rural people are mostly dependent on urban area because the government always pays a narrow role for rural area. So there is no improvement of the poor people. Lack of opportunity, unemployment coupled with poverty in rural areas has pushed people out of their villages in search of a better existence in the cities of developing countries.

Urban population has been increasing mainly due to rural migration. Rural to urban migration has generally been thought of as an urbanization phenomenon, and the urbanization rate has been quoted at 3.03% over the period from 1975 to 2009, and this is one of the highest in the world (UNDESA-2009).

While the annual population growth rate is 1.7 per cent at national level, the percentage of urban growth is increasing faster and it is expected that more than 50 per cent of the population in Bangladesh will live in urban areas by the year 2025 (ESCAP, 2007).

In recent years, most of the cities in Bangladesh are experiencing rapid urbanization specially Dhaka city as Dhaka is the largest city in Bangladesh, its capital and also the financial, cultural, and business center of the country. The total urban area of Dhaka spans about 1530 square kilometers (Islam 2005). About 80% of the garments industry in Bangladesh, accounting for the overwhelming majority of the country's exports, is in Dhaka city (World Bank 2005). Dhaka city contribute to about 13% of the country's GDP Per capita income and literacy rate are higher in Dhaka than in the rest of the country, and the poverty incidence is also lower (Asian Development Bank 2000).

Most of the urban migrants in Bangladesh are young aged. Some research results explores that rural – urban migration in Bangladesh is influenced by environmental pressures, weak agricultural development and food insecurity, poverty, landlessness, unemployment in rural areas, easy access to the informal sectors, higher income, better livelihood, job opportunity in the city, better social amenities, migration network (Rahman, 2013). Most of the migrants were sometimes the rural poor who took shelter in slums, squatters, footpaths, rail station and many other scattered places. The number of people living in urban slums is expected to be double within 2025(UNESCO 2009). These migrants do not have the skills or the education to enable them to find good paid, secure employment in the formal sector, and they have to settle for work in the informal sector. Somehow they utilize their labor to earn livelihood and pay a role in economy. And in this case they usually take the street vending opportunity to earn their livelihood. Street vending is not only the means of income generation or employment generation, but also rendering a very useful service to the community of our country by playing the following important role like providing door to door services. Not only the low income group but also the middle income group of urban dwellers depends on street vending to purchase their necessities. In this backdrop it may be asserted that Street vending in Bangladesh is not only generating income and employment of some poorer section of people, rather providing useful service to the community. And that's why the migrant unskilled people are engaged themselves in this street vending profession.

But at present this increasing rate of migration is now causing various problems such as overcrowding, difficulties of waste disposal, shortage of housing, rising of slums, inadequate educational facilities, poor water and power supply, traffic congestion, and environmental degradation. For these reasons, this unplanned migration is no longer viewed as an essential means to solve problems of growing urban labor demand.

1.3 Rationale of the Study

Bangladesh at present is 7th most populous country in the world. Based on the current rate of growth of population, the country's population currently at 158 million is expected to reach 206 million in 2025 (ESCAP, 2007) which lead the vast population to poverty.

That's why Rural to urban Migration has long been an important way for the people of Bangladesh to develop their livelihood procedure. Every year, thousands of destitute victims of natural disasters pour into the cities from rural areas. Others come in the hope of a better life. Today, both poor and better off people pursue migration for a better life. In recent years, most of the cities in Bangladesh are experiencing rapid but unplanned urbanization. About 12.28% of the 2010 HIES households reported any kind of migration either within the country (8.60%) or abroad (3.97%) (HIES 2010).

Today there are 14 million people in Dhaka, 34 times more inhabitants than in the 1950s (UN, 2008). Thirty to forty percent of the megacity's population now lives in marginal, partly illegal settlements and under conditions of extreme poverty (World Bank, 2007).

These migrants vulnerable populations in Dhaka manage to sustain their livelihoods in innovative and flexible, however, precarious ways, for instance, by involving themselves as informal way to earn their livelihood. And a large portion of these migrants started their living as street vendors and rickshaw puller.

Street vending is a major livelihood for the urban poor in developing countries. Although street vending has been seen as an option for the poor; their legal and social status and business prospects differ domestically as well as regionally (Bhowmik, 2005). In search of a better existence, people are gathering from rural areas in the cities for lack of gainful employment coupled with poverty. But they are not in position to get a better paid, secured employment in the formal sector and they have to stay for work in the informal sector. In our country there is another segment of the population who were earlier employed in the formal sector is forced to join the informal sector Street vending is a vital piece of economic framework of the poor who mostly belong to the deprived class

of the society. Street vendors provide consumers with convenient and available retail options and form a vital part of the social and economic life of a city by distributing affordable goods and service. Street vendors can be found on the streets of the capital Dhaka with everything from fresh sugar cane to dried fish. And most of the poor migrants live their livelihoods on street vending both male and female.

This people who migrate by some push and pull factors hope of advancing lives opportunities end up having difficulty finding somewhere to live in the Dhaka city and engage in the informal economy. Often, rural-urban have to settle down in slum areas. This results in many people living without acceptable levels of shelter, sanitation, food, security, access to fresh water, effective waste systems or acceptable health services. So this study is designed to explore the subject “Causes and Consequences of Rural Urban Migration: A Study of Migrant Street Vendors in Dhaka City. Over and above the findings and preserved information of this study can contribute to help government and non government organization to promote save internal migration and help future researcher for further study.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The study has intended to specify both general and specific objectives:

1.4.1 General Objective: The general objective of the study is to assess the causes and consequences of rural-urban migration of the migrant street vendors in Dhaka city.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives: In the light of this general objective the following specific objectives are drawn to lead the study problem:

- a) To explore the socio-demographic characteristics of the migrant street vendors;
- b) To study the push and pull factors those generate their migration to Dhaka city;
- c) To determine the process of migration;

- d) To identify the reasons for the involvement of migrants in the urban informal economy (street vending) in Dhaka city and their experiences in the urban setting; and
- e) To assess the consequences of their urban migration particularly on improving their livelihood condition and other facilities and amenities in the study area and incorporate different recommendations for the betterment of migrant street vendors.

1.5 Definition of the Key Terms

1.5.1 Rural-Urban Migration

Migration is broadly defined as a relocation of residence for a specified duration and various reasons (Hossain, 2001). Migration incorporates all kinds of movement of people from one place to another. It may take place within a particular geographical boundary of a country and then beyond its boundaries. Johnston and et al (2000:504) define migration as permanent or semi-permanent change of residence by an individual or group of people. Migration means physical movement of people from one place to another for the betterment of life.

Saint and William (1980) mentioned in his study that migration is a social process conditioned by changes in the structure of the economy and that of the society. His arguments direct us to conclude that:

- i Migration is a kind of movement that can make a change in technology and the organization of production may reduce rural labour requirements;
- ii It may bring changes in the structure and organization of marketing systems may diminish small farm income ; and

iii It may also provide change in the land tenure system and may limit small farmer's access to land. Ultimately, the individual make rationale of it for enjoying better lives and reflections of the society.

Rural-urban migration is the migration of people from rural areas into cities. Migration may be permanent in nature or it may be temporary. People may choose to migrate voluntarily or they may be forced into it. Both at the urban destination and at the rural origin there are demographic, economic, socio-cultural and environmental impacts of migration which is diverse and deep. This study focuses on the rural to urban migration which is influenced by the state's regulations, geographic features, socio economic conditions and others external factors those play role in shaping patterns of internal migration. In this study, the term rural urban migration is used as both temporarily and permanent movement of people (individual and whole family) from rural areas to urban areas and have involved in some informal sector like street vending in the city.

1.5.2 Street Vendors

Dhaka City has a large number of street vendors as an informal trade. A street vendor is a person who offers goods or services for sale to the public without having a permanent built up structure, but has a temporary static structure or mobile stall (or head load). Street vendors may be stationary by occupying space on the pavements or other public/private areas, or may be mobile in the sense that they move from place to place carrying their wares on push carts or in cycles or baskets on their heads, or may sell their wares in moving bus etc.

In this study only migrant street vendors has been selected as sample whose lives are being maintained by street vending such as vegetables or fruit seller, tea seller, grocery seller, food seller, cloth seller and other street vending activities in Dhaka city.

1.6 Construction of the Thesis

The report is constructed into six chapters. The first chapter includes statement of the problem and rationality, objectives of the study, definition of key terms, construction of the report and limitations of the study.

The second chapter deals with the methodology of the study which includes research method, research area, population and unit of study, sampling and data collection technique, analysis and interpretation of data, ethically consideration and validity, reliability and generalize ability of the study.

The chapter three presents the literature review of the study which includes both conceptual and theoretical framework of the study.

The chapter four deals with the presentation and analysis of data based on interview schedule. This chapter presents the causes and consequences of the migrants street vendors in Dhaka city.

The chapter five includes the discussion of the major findings. This chapter presents the summary of analysis of data.

Lastly the chapter six draws conclusion and recommendations on the basis of research findings. And it will help the future researcher for the further study to carry research with fewer problems.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

All the research work has been done to identify some new world of findings and some new problems, that is definitely to begin some new thinking, new out looking as well as new understanding. It is recognized that conducting research work is completely

scrutinized activity based on scientific knowledge, attitude, skills and competence of the researcher. Every research has some concerned field and limitations as a result of its multifariousness. As an apprentice researcher, I am not experienced, skilled, and professional enough to conduct an errorless research. During the study numbers of difficulties and limitations have arisen. Among these the major limitations are:

- This is a vast task. Time was very limited for field survey and spot interview. With very short time, it was difficult to conduct survey and interviewing the related respondents street vendors;
- To collect the truly information, available time is required but respondents did not give enough time to collect information and information bias may have occurred regarding sensitive issues;
- As street vendors are always busy with their work, necessary environment for interview schedule was not ensured at the research area. As a result respondent did not show proper interest in giving information;
- During questionnaire interview a general tendency was found among the respondents to distort information; and
- No financial support available for this study and thus funds constraint was one of the major problems that hampered the thesis to a great extent.

Chapter Two

Methodology of the Study

2.1 Introduction

2.2 Research Method

2.3 Area of the Study

2.4 Population and Unit of Analysis

2.5 Sample and Sampling of the Interviewees

2.6 Techniques of Data Collection

2.7 Processing, Analysis, and Interpretation of Data

2.8 Validity, Reliability, and Generalizability

2.9 Ethical Consideration of the Study

2.10 Conclusion

2.1 Introduction

The Methodology is the general research strategy that outlines the way in which a research project is to be undertaken and, among other things, identifies the methods to be used in it. It is the underlying principles and rules of organization of a philosophical system or inquiry procedure. A method involves a process or techniques in which various stages or steps of collecting data or information are explained and the analytical techniques are defined (Abedin Z. May, 1996). Every study is a series of activities, which are logically and operationally link together. Logical and operational link make a study viable in the context of result and economical use of time and money. So a proper methodology is very much essential for successful completion of the research within due time and money. It is the guideline of researcher which describes the procedures that have been followed to operationalize the research design for the collection and analysis of the information and data in confirmation with the research. This chapter is designed to introduce methodological approaches to the study and provides descriptions of quantitative techniques in social research. In addition, the chapter deals the techniques of data collection and analysis. Issues of validity and reliability of this study have also discussed at the end of the chapter.

2.2 Research Method

Research methodology is a systematic way to solve a problem. It is a science of studying how research is to be carried out. Essentially, the procedures by which researchers go about their work of describing, explaining and predicting phenomena are called research methodology. It is also defined as the study of methods by which knowledge is gained. Its aim is to give the work plan of research. Social research is conducted in two styles. One is Quantitative, the other is Qualitative. Quantitative research is research that uses numerical analysis. **It** is conclusive in its purpose as it tries to quantify the problem and understand how prevalent it is by looking for projectable results to a larger population. In this study explorative quantitative method is applied and sample survey is used as basic

method for data collection. Quantitative researchers try to recognize and isolate specific variables contained within the study framework, seek correlation, relationships and causality, and attempt to control the environment in which the data is collected to avoid the risk of variables, other than the one being studied, accounting for the relationships identified.

K.D. Bailey told about quantitative research- “Quantitative analysis is an analysis of numerically coded data specially ordinal interval and ratio data often involving computation of statistically measures and test of significance” (Bailey, 1982).

Among the specific strengths of using quantitative methods to study social science research are stated below:

- Allows for a broader study, involving a greater number of subjects, and enhancing the generalization of the results;
- Allows for greater objectivity and accuracy of results. Generally, quantitative methods are designed to provide summaries of data that support generalizations about the phenomenon under study. In order to accomplish this, quantitative research usually involves few variables and many cases, and employs prescribed procedures to ensure validity and reliability;
- Applying well-established standards means that the research can be replicated, and then analyzed and compared with similar studies;
- You can summarize vast sources of information and make comparisons across categories and over time; and,
- Personal bias can be avoided by keeping a 'distance' from participating subjects and using accepted computational techniques (Babbie, 2010).

The objective of quantitative research is to develop and employ mathematical models, theories and/or hypotheses pertaining to phenomena. The greatest strength of quantitative research is that it produces quantifiable, reliable data that are usually generalizable to some larger population. Quantitative analysis also allows researchers to test specific

hypotheses, in contrast to qualitative research, which is more exploratory. Quantitative research method relies less on interviews, observations, and small numbers of questionnaires, focus groups, subjective reports and case studies but is much more focused on the collection and analysis of numerical data and statistics. The study is a quantitative research because numerical data have been collected using the techniques of questionnaires, interview based on sample survey method. Both primary and secondary data have been used. There are numerical analysis in the study.

2.3 Area of the Study

The study area is Dhaka city as most of the people migrate to Dhaka to earn their livelihood. To study the street vending activities in the core city of Dhaka, three main locations have been selected purposively. Mohammadpur, Dhanmondi and Gulshan-1 have been selected to cover different types of vendors; cloth vendors, vegetable vendors and food and other mixed vendors. As these three areas of Dhaka city are crowded by people and that's why street vendors are available here to attract the rich people.

2.4 Population and Unit of Analysis

All the people who come from rural areas to Dhaka city and earn their livelihood by street vending are considered as my population. Furthermore, I have been more concerned with times, settings and the individuals, who have rich information.

2.5 Sample and Sampling of the Interviewees

Researchers need the 'right' informants in an appropriate number so that they could finish their study within time frame and also get reliable information. Even if he/she has a choice about where and when to observe, who to talk to, or what information sources to focus on, he/she has to make a sampling decision. Maxwell (1996:69) in this regards says

‘even a single case study involves a choice of this case rather than others, as well as requiring sampling decisions within the case itself’. It is because one cannot study everyone and everywhere doing everything. Thus, researchers need sampling, which is the most essential for them to complete the study within time frame and within the available resources. Since the target population was migrant street vendors, a sample population was selected from the migrant vendors. The sample was purposively selected from the entire population. Purposive sampling, also called a criterion-based selection in which particular settings, persons, or events and area are selected deliberately in order to provide important information. According to Patton (2002:46), the logic and power of purposeful sampling lie in selecting information-rich cases for study in depth. Rich information and cases are those from which one can learn a great deal about issues of central importance for the purpose of the research. Maxwell (1996:70) adds that selecting those times, settings, and individuals that can provide the information that is needed in order to answer research questions, which is the most important consideration in quantitative sampling decisions. Purposive sampling targets a particular group of people. When the desired population for the study is rare or very difficult to locate and recruit for a study, purposive sampling may be the only option.

Neuman and Krueger (2003, p.211) mention that purposive sampling is appropriate in three situations. First, a researcher uses it to select unique cases that are especially informative. Second, a researcher may use purposive sampling to select members of a difficult-to-reach, specialized population. Third another situation for purposive sampling occurs when a researcher wants to identify particular types of cases for in – depth investigation. The sample size is more relevant in quantitative research where representativeness is important. So in this study 99 migrants street vendors have been taken under purposive sampling who have been migrated to Dhaka from rural area and continued their livelihood as street vending for more than six months.

2.6 Techniques of Data Collection

In social science research, Social Survey is the central and important method for collecting the primary information. Secondary information also plays an important role while analyzing and giving inference of some empirical knowledge. So, this study is based on both primary and secondary data. Data collection methods are primarily determined by the kinds of questions to be answered, as well as the type of research to be conducted, and also the nature of the research itself. The interview is the key techniques and probably the most commonly used in quantitative research. According to Kitchin & Tate (2000:213), it allows the researcher to produce a rich, depth and varied data set in an informal setting. It provides a thorough examination of experiences, feelings or opinions that closed questions could never hope to capture.

An interview schedule with both open ended and closed questions has been used to collect primary data and observation have been followed for analyzing and narrating some issues. Primary data were collected by a month long survey in the study area. Secondary data is data which have been collected by individuals or agencies for purposes other than the particular research study. It plays an important role in research from the very beginning to final stage of analysis. The information derived from secondary data can be very helpful to conceptualize and then contextualize the study. In this study, secondary information has been accessed from various sources, which include published and unpublished documentary sources, books, newspapers, articles etc.

2.7 Processing, Analysis and Interpretation of Data

To quote Prof. Wilkinson and Bhandarkar, 'analysis of data involves a number of closely related operations that are performed with the purpose of summarizing the collected data and organizing these in such a manner that they will yield answer to the research questions or suggest hypothesis or questions if no such questions or hypothesis had initiated the study' (Gupta, 2003). Since the collected data in itself does not contain

meaning the act of data processing and analysis has the objective of bringing meaning to the data and display it to the audience.

First of all, the collected data have been tabulated on the basis of different characteristics. Then quantitative data analysis has done through frequency distribution table. The relationship of different variables is taken to analysis by presenting data on bi-variant table and multi-variant table. And this quantitative data processing also involves questionnaire making, classifying according to close-ended responses, data entry and entry verification, verifying the logic and accuracy of the data as per filled up questionnaire, tabulating as per objective and requirement and lastly report generation.

2.8 Validity, Reliability, and Generalizability

Validity and reliability are two important aspects in order to approve and validate the quantitative research. Moskal & Leydens (2002) defined the validity as “the degree to which the evidence supports that the interpretations of the data are correct and the manner in which interpretations used are appropriate”. In other words, Joppe (2000) stated that validity is the one if the obtained results are truthful and believable. He also adds that to determine the validity, the researchers generally poses a series of questions, and will often look for the answers in the research of others to know whether the measurements are accurate or not (p. 1). According to Creswell (2003) there are several threats of validity that proves or raises issues about the accuracy of the data or results or application of statistical tests to conclude the effects of an outcome. They are internal threats, external threats, statistical conclusion threats, and construct validity threats. Campbell and Stanley (1963) states that the basic requirement to interpret an experiment is to clearly define internal validity. Internal validity threats are experimental procedures, treatments, or experiences of the participants that threaten the researcher's ability to draw correct inferences from the data in an experiment. These are raised due to usage of inadequate procedures like changing the instrument or a tool during an experiment, changing the control group participants under study etc. Because of these inadequate

procedures, the experimenter should find whether the experiment make a difference in this instance or not. Validity is the truthfulness or correctness of the measurement as planned or intended. Seale (2004:74) gives seven threats to (internal) validity thus: history, maturation, instability and regression, testing, instrumentation, selection and experimental mortality. The study was designed and conducted within a short time but adequate for respondents to answer the questions in which the threat of history as well as maturation would not have influence. The questionnaire was pre-tested to the respondents. This was to guards against the threat of instrumentation as well as testing.

Joppe (2000) defined reliability as how consistent the results are when the experiment is repeated a number of times under same methodological conditions, then the instrument is said to be reliable. Kirk and Miller (1986) identified three types of reliability referred to in quantitative research, which relate to: (1) producing the same results under same measurement conditions (2) the stability of a measurement with respect to time; and (3) the similarity of measurements in a given time period (p. 41-42). Charles (1995) argued that reliability is the consistency with which an individual's scores remain relatively the same and can be determined through the test-retest method at two different times. He refers to this type of instrument as stable instrument. He also stated that a high degree of stability indicates a high degree of reliability, which means the results are repeatable. Reliability concerns the consistency with which research procedures deliver their results (Seale 2004:72). It also relates to the repeatability of the findings under similar conditions. Apart from statistical variations (number of respondents increasing or decreasing), it is doubtful whether a similar study would yield very different findings.

Generalize ability is applied by researchers in an academic setting. It can be defined as the extension of research findings and conclusions from a study conducted on a sample population to the population at large. While the dependability of this extension is not absolute, it is statistically probable. Because sound generalizability requires data on large populations, quantitative research; experimental for instance provides the best foundation

for producing broad generalizability. The larger the sample population, the more one can generalize the results.

In this study, all the internal validity threats are taken care that can arise from the data collected and the tools used for collecting the data. Nonetheless, to the extent that limitation in one method was compensated for (at least assumed to do so), the results can be generalized. Additionally, to the extent that the samples were representative, the study would claim not only the validity and therefore generalize ability but also the possible reliability thereof. This study tried to ensure diversity of data but sample size was small which does not represent whole population of the country. But in this research, to ensure maintain the accuracy of data proper Sampling method, data collection technique and analysis are applied. So the validity, reliability, and generalize ability of this research paper is ensured. If any further research will be conducted following same techniques and methods, the result will be unchanged.

2.9 Ethical Consideration of the Study

According to Finnis (1983), ethics is a branch of philosophy, said to have been initiated by Aristotle, which takes human action as its subject matter (Seale et al, 2004:116). A central issue in ethics, Ali and Kelly argue, is the relationship between the individual and the social world (Ibid: 117). They further argue that, in research, we need to consider how the imposition of the research on individuals (with their consent or otherwise) can be balanced with the benefit of making the world a better place to live in. Ethical Consideration is essential to conduct a research properly. An ethical consideration refers to the ethical principles that are used when tackling a particular issue. The most common way of defining "ethics": **norms for conduct** that distinguish between acceptable and unacceptable behavior. Ethics are codes or rules which govern those practices of a profession. It dictates how information and client's relationships should be managed. Ethical considerations occur when you are required to use these rules to better serve the clients. There are several reasons why it is important to adhere to ethical norms in

research. First, norms promote the aims of research, such as knowledge, truth, and avoidance of error. For example, prohibitions against fabricating, falsifying, or misrepresenting research data promote the truth and avoid error. Second, since research often involves a great deal of co-operation and co-ordination among many different people in different disciplines and institutions, ethical standards promote the values that are essential to collaborative work. Third, many of the ethical norms help to ensure that researchers can be held accountable to the public. Finally, many of the norms of research promote a variety of other important moral and social values (B. David; 2011).

So ethical issues are an integral part of social research process. Indeed a number of ethical considerations were taken into account throughout this study. All ethical issues are tried to follow in this social research. Respondents have a right to privacy. It is up to them to decide when and to whom to disclose their personal information. A social researcher must uphold and defend this right. While collecting information, the respondents of this study were informed clearly that the information they are providing during the survey would be kept in strict confidence. Only the researcher would have access to the questionnaires. Besides, participation of the respondents was voluntary. Respondents could agree to answer questions or refuse to participate any time. And to conduct this study all ethical issues like honesty, carefulness, respect for intellectual property, confidentiality, integrity, non discrimination and objectivity of research are strictly maintained.

2.10 Conclusion

In summary, this chapter examined the methodology of the study. It began by introducing quantitative research methodology and described why it was chosen in this study. The research design of this study was also presented to interconnect research questions, purposes of the study, methods and research validity. Various sources of data including, primary sources and secondary sources have been used in this study, were described as

methods for data generation. Furthermore, the evaluation of the data processing and method of data analysis were explained. Thus, it is concluded that the methods which are applied in this study minimized the errors and improved the trustworthiness.

Chapter Three

Literature review

Conceptual and Theoretical framework

3.1 Introduction

3.2 The Country Context

3.3 Factors of Rural Urban Migration in Bangladesh

3.4 The Urban Informal Sector as a Cause of Rural-Urban Migration

3.5 Consequences of Rural Urban Migration

3.6 Trends in Bangladesh's Population Movement

3.7 Migration to Dhaka and Involvement in Informal Economic Sectors

3.8 Street Vending in Dhaka city

3.9 Review of Selected Important Migration Theories

3.10 Review of Relevant Literature

3.11 Conclusion

This chapter is designed to review relevant literature. Both theoretical and other relevant literature have been reviewed which are pertinent to the study to achieve designed goal. This chapter consists of four sections. In the first section, key concepts have been defined. In the second section, migration theories are introduced to conceptualize and to narrate increasing migration and increasing informal sector activities (street vending) in Kathmandu. In the third section, the livelihood approach and its different elements e.g. assets, asset pentagon, outcomes, vulnerability contexts, structures and processes have been introduced to look at the livelihood changes of the street vendors before and after migration. The final section presents an analytical approach, which relates to different theories (migration theories and livelihood approach) and facilitates to the analysis.

3.1 Introduction

The rapid growth of rural-urban migration has been a common feature of the developing countries. There are various reasons for its occurrence and these reasons may vary from country to country. However, the consequences of this type of migration have similar effects for different countries. Rural-urban migration is the most crucial component of internal migration of any country. It poses some problems in the rural as well as in the urban areas, even though there are benefits derived from it (Ullah, 2003). In recent years, most of the cities in Bangladesh are experiencing rapid urbanization and rural-urban migration is the most important factor behind it. Bangladesh is one of the highest rates of growth of urban population. According to UN projection, the size of the urban population will be about 100 million by the year 2025 (UNESCO, 2009). Millions of rural people are migrating to divisional cities of Bangladesh. Among them Dhaka is the main destination place of the migrants for informal economic sector. In this paper an attempt has been made to explore why a large number of people from rural Bangladesh are migrating to this city to engage in informal economic sector like street vending and what are the challenges and consequences of their migration to their life. Although the consequences of rural-urban migration are diverse and deep, both at the urban destination and at the rural origin, this study focuses only on the urban destination.

3.2 The Country Context

Bangladesh is a small deltaic country of South Asia with a total land area of 145,035 sq. km. It contains the eighth largest population in the world. In 2001, its total population stood at 130 million (GoB, 2001). Its population density is one of the highest, surpassed only by the city states of Singapore and Hong Kong. Natural disasters such as floods, droughts and cyclones are regular features in the life of Bangladeshis, as is political turmoil. Within a few years of independence, the country experienced authoritarian rule, first civilian in nature and later followed by military control. It is the hard working and politically conscious general masses of the country, which through mass protest reestablished democratic order in 1991. Over the last two decades, Bangladesh has experienced positive economic and social changes. Its average annual GDP growth rate has increased from 2.4% in the 1980s to 4.9% during the 1990s (MHHDC, 2001). In the late 1970s, 68% of the Bangladeshi population lived below the poverty line; the figure dropped to 44.7% in the second half of 1990s (MHHDC, 2001). Literacy has also increased. In 1981, the national literacy rate was 23.8%. In 2001, it rose to 40.8%. The population growth rate has declined from 2.1% in the 1980s to 1.6% in the period 1995–2000 (MHHDC, 2001). Nonetheless, Bangladesh remains one of the least developed countries of the world. 25 million people (19.23% of the total population) live in extreme poverty, and the incidence of poverty is greatest among women. In every respect, ranging from health and education to nutrition and income, women are the poorest of the poor. Given the size of its population, the ratio of population to arable land, the overall level of economic development and the increased number of people looking for avenues to earn a livelihood, there are ample reasons why the various forms of migration both forced and voluntary, internal and international, might occur in Bangladesh.

3.3 Factors of Rural Urban Migration in Bangladesh

The factors of migration are characterized by two major categories - one is Pull and the other is Push. According to Braun (2004), people tend to be pulled to the areas of

prosperity and pushed from the areas of decline. Push factors attribute to the negative characteristics operating at the centre of origin whereas pull factors identify the positive characteristics at the centre of destination (Dalta, 2002).

Actually, migration is the combined effect of both push and pull factors (Everett, 1996). Within Push-Pull Model push factors are operative at the rural end while pull factors are operative at the urban destination. Push factors push people toward the cities and pull factors attract them. Urban bias is held responsible for rural-urban migration (Han, 1999).

Rural-urban migration is a multi-causal phenomenon. It is usually compound by environmental, social, economic, political and other factors. Much of the literature on migration focuses on rural-urban migration as a result of environmental or economic crises. The following table summarizes the findings of several studies (Islam, 1999; Ullah, 2003; Haider, 2010) on factors of rural migration to urban Bangladesh.

Table 3.1: Factors of migration

Push Factors	Pull Factors
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Landlessness • Adverse person to land ratio • Frequent and severe natural disasters (drought, flood, monga, river bank erosion) • Homelessness • Loss of income sources • Unemployment and poverty • Absence of industries 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Job/Earning opportunities • Easy access to informal sector • Higher incomes/Rural-urban wage differentials • Rural urban disparities in social amenities and services (education, health care, recreation) • Positive information about the city (garments factory jobs) • Better livelihood

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Law and order situation • Village politics • Lack of social and cultural opportunities (education, health care, recreational facilities) • Do not like village (particularly rural rich) 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fast and colorful life in city • Joining families/relatives • Willingness to change and see new places
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Problems faced in the urban areas

- Limited employment opportunities
- Poverty /Rising cost of living
- Lack of shelter
- Inadequate supply of consumer goods
- Inadequate social services
- Etc.

According to the available empirical studies and evidences, the migration is always a selective process in which, the community, family or individuals fall into a certain category or characteristics and it varies extensively from culture to culture. Several studies reported that migration varies depending on socio-economic, demographic and cultural factors. That is lack of work availabilities, unemployment, poverty, natural disaster i.e., flood, draught, river erosion etc.; and others socio-cultural factors like, marriage, family conflict, better living, better education facilities, social discrimination, social prejudice, fanaticism, political chaos etc. also act as motivational factors of migration.

There are various factors of migration in urban areas. These are:

1. Natural factors: Natural disasters are a common feature in Bangladesh. *Manga* is one of them and affects millions of people especially in Northern part of Bangladesh. *Manga* is a *cyclical food insecurity* which occurs during the lean season and it directly affects those who are involved in agricultural activities. After *Manga* the second cause which is responsible for migration to the city is the flood and river bank erosion. In Bangladesh every year many families lose all their belonging owing to flood and riverbank erosion. So, the people living especially beside the river banks migrate to the city. Floods and riverbank erosion made them lose everything and they had to starve for days together and at one point they migrated to the city in search of living.

2. Economic factors: In explaining the economic condition of a poor family, the monthly income, owned cultivable land and profession are the important factors for migration. Economic activities and income in a rural society mainly depends on cultivable lands. Poverty and unemployment are the factors to push them to the city. Poverty works as the main factor of every step of it. When there is no work and the stomach is empty, man tries his best to survive. Similarly when the poor people fail to feed their family in their native villages, they have to see the hungry faces of their beloved children and then try to get opportunities, even after trying heart and soul, to get rid of poverty, they are compelled to migrate to another place.

3. Social factors: It is also interesting to note that the number of female children is higher than the male child in the poor families. Socially, it is an additional burden for them. So the poor families remain very anxious for the marriage of their daughters and want to reduce the number of family members through marriage. And poor women have migrated for reasons of marriage. A few migrants also leave their villages for religious violence e.g. religious conflict, *fatwa* (religious edict) etc. Many times women and husbands migrated alone in the city areas in search of employment opportunities. After migration they

brought their wife/husband and children to join the informal jobs in the form of restaurant workers, street vending, maid servants, daily laborers, etc., to increase family income. Besides this, husbands brought their wives and children to join them.

4. Political factors: some have migrated because their supported political party has been defeated in the election and they feared torture from the rival party, some feared that legal cases might be filed against them and some faced the treat of life.

5. Other factors: Some migrant families leave their villages because they mortgaged their land and took money from moneylenders or from the influential people of the rural areas but could not pay it back and thus lost the mortgaged land or property. Some other people have migrated due to the torture unleashed on them by the influential quarters of the villages. Some migrant families said that they got credit from NGOs and they could not use this money for appropriate purpose. They spent all credit loans for their own family consumption or repairing houses. This default of credit pushed them to migrate to city. In city they are engaged in informal working professions and earn money. For returning instilment they go to villages and after payment they came back to city. For this system a lot of poor migrants stay in city areas for permanently.

3.4 The Urban Informal Sector as a Cause of Rural-Urban Migration

The urban informal sector, unlike its formal counterpart, includes all activities that are unregulated and small scale in nature. A majority of migrant workers find work in the urban informal sector which then leads to low productivity and limited prospects for exiting poverty. However, there is also compelling evidence that migrants can escape poverty even when they have remained in the informal sector.

The majority of the new workers in the urban labor force seemed to create their own employment and start their own businesses. Self-employment comprises a greater share

of informal employment than wage employment. The self-employed were engaged in a variety of activities such as street vending, prostitution, selling different items. Other migrants find jobs as daily laborers, barbers, carpenters, mechanics, maids, personal servants and artisans.

The majority of the workers entering the urban informal sector are recent rural migrants who are unable to find jobs in the formal sector and the main reason for taking part in the informal sector is to use what little skills they have to earn enough income to sustain their daily lives. The informal sector is connected to the formal sector, since it provides opportunities for people who are unable to find employment in the formal sector. Thus, the informal sector is therefore seen as a cause of rural-urban migration, because it lowers the risk of the individual being unemployed once they move to the cities (McCatty, 2004).

3.5 Consequences of Rural Urban Migration

Studies of consequences of migration are of equal importance as those of the causes of migration. The effects of migration are viewed from two directions. On one hand migration causes excessive urbanization, unemployment, income inequalities, ecological stress and population mal-distribution where as on the other hand migration is a necessary part of economic growth, equilibrating tendencies, facilitating industrialization, improving income distribution and introducing technological change in agriculture, and generalize that migration is the human right ensuring choosing one's destination to improve welfare and economic benefit (Lewis, 1982:1; Standing, 1984:1). In general, Rural-urban migration has a number of economic, social, cultural, mental and demographic impacts to both receiving and sending areas.

3.5.1 Economic impact: In many cases of migration economic gain has been the prime objective. The economic gain acquired by rural migrants from the cities could be an

important asset to be transferred to the rural areas (home area or village) in the form of capital, technology, learning awareness, knowledge, trade, goods or services, etc.

There are also usually positive effects in areas of origin. One such aspect is remittances which migrants send home (Dasgupta, 1981:47; Adepoju, 1981:324; Ocho, 1998:109). Hence, migration of a family member is used as a means of income diversification against risks (Lall et.al, 2006). According to Brière et al (2002) female migrants make remittances to their parents' households if the latter experience income shocks; men insure parents only if there is no other migrant in the household. In general, migrants are everywhere doing all kinds of jobs mostly in the service and informal sectors. They are mainly engaged in the 3-D jobs – difficult, dirty, and dangerous (Ma & Xiang 1998:547) – jobs that the urban population does not want because they are too hard or disgracing.

3.5.2 Demographic impact: Migration has significant influence on the population size of both receiving and sending regions. As Standing (1984:25) pointed out, an increase in migration is expected to reduce rural population growth while urban population can increase because of the majority of migrants are males and females of reproductive age group. As the result, there can be predominance of older age groups with lower fertility rate in the sending rural areas. The UN (1991:15) reported that the migration which is caused by population pressure becomes age and sex selective. The result will be a rejuvenation of the population structure of the urban area at destination because the migrants are younger than the resident population. Moreover, some studies demonstrated that the age selectivity nature of rural-urban migration supplies cities with more young adults which in turn increase crude birth rates in cities and urban areas (Montgomery et al, 2004:118, UNFPA, 1996). In South Asia the age selectivity in city ward migration is predominantly non-contraceptive societies; hence it makes the urban population age structure more conducive to high fertility (UNESCO, 1991).

3.5.3 Impacts on urban basic facilities: Migration has not only impact on demographic and economic aspects, but it has also different impacts on urban basic facilities. The consequences of migration are numerous in the urban areas among which overcrowding and congestion, strain on urban social services, rising food costs, worsening air and water quality and increasing violence, prostitution and diseases are important (Adepoju 1991:29). The most visible impact of growing urban population is probably the rise in squatter settlements in the main urban centers. The artificial barriers include high housing costs and regulations making it harder for migrants to rent houses in the cities, pushing them to rural areas where lack of social services and police protection is pervasive.

3.5.4 Change of Culture: When people migrate to one of the main urban centers they tend to adjust their habits and belief system, if no immediately, but at least, over a generation or two. These changes include changes in religion, clothing, ceremonies, sexual habits, etc (Anderson, 2002).

3.6 Trends in Bangladesh's Population Movement

Occupying only about 0.03 percent of the World's land surface, Bangladesh at the present is 9th most populous country in the globe. Based on the current rate of growth of population, the country's population (currently at 126 million) is expected to reach 190 million in 2025. Data presented in Table indicates that during the period between 1941 and 2001 the rural population in Bangladesh doubled, and urban population increased fifteen fold. The rate of growth of urban population accelerated since 1974. The disparate rates of growth of the country's urban and rural population are also evidenced in a United Nations study (UN 1991), which provides data on the annual growth rates of urban, rural and the overall population for the period 1970-1990, and the projected rates of growth for the period 1990-2005 to 2020-2025.

Table 3.2: Urban-rural population and their annual growth rate in Bangladesh (1941-2001)

Year	Rural		Urban	
	Population (Million)	Annual growth %	Population (Million)	Annual growth %
1941	40.45	1.6	1.54	3.6
1951	42.34	0.5	1.83	1.7
1961	52.58	2.2	2.64	3.7
1974	70.39	2.3	6.00	6.3
1981	76.35	1.2	13.56	11.6
1991	89.80	1.5	22.5	4.7
2001	75.32	1.3	15.64	5.8

Source: BIDS & Report on Urbanization and the Urban Poor in Bangladesh - 2002

As can be seen in Table, urban population grew at around 6 per cent annually over the last three decades, compared to the rural population growth rate of just about 2 per cent. The UN projection indicates that the relatively higher rate of growth of urban population will continue well up to the end of the first quarter of the next century.

Table 3.3 : Population growth rate, urban and rural: 1970-2025

Time Period	Annual average growth rate		
	Urban	Rural	Total
1970-1975	6.74	2.41	2.77
1975-1980	6.76	-	2.83
1980-1985	6.57	2.19	2.73
1985-1990	6.83	-	2.79
1990-1995	6.14	1.93	2.69
2000-2005	5.37	1.48	2.44
2010-2015	4.09	0.53	1.67
2020-2025	3.31	0.03	1.13

Source: United Nations, WUP, New York: Department of International Economic and Social Affairs (E.91.XIII.II), 1991

Two major factors, viz., natural increase, and internal migration together with reclassification of urban areas, have contributed to the growth of urban population in this country. According to an ESCAP study, the contribution of internal migration to the growth of urban population has slowed down a bit in the recent years, but yet this factor is expected to contribute about 58 percent of the urban population growth, at least up to 2005 (UNESCAP 1993). In so far as internal migration is a key factor in influencing the regional distribution of the country's population and, in particular, a contributor to the process of urbanization with all its economic and social consequences, gathering data on internal migration becomes important for enabling formulation of appropriate policies for the redistribution of population away from urban to rural locations. In Bangladesh the main internal migration flows are from rural to urban areas although other forms of migration such as urban to rural, rural to rural or urban to urban, are not uncommon. However, the 1991 census data on internal migration by direction shows that the highest rate of internal migration is of the rural to urban type (51.8 per thousand), as against the urban to rural migration rate of 1.1, rural to rural 3.4, and the urban to urban migration rate of 4.4 per thousand (GOB 1994). As a consequence of the phenomenal increase in the number and rate of growth of urban population, caused largely by unchecked migration, the number of slums and slum dwellers is rapidly increasing in the country. In the city area, the poor migrants prefer slums for their initial settlement, obviously because of their poverty and low income. In 1991, there were about 2000 slums in Dhaka city alone (CUS 1992). At the present rate of urbanization, the slum population will in all probability increase further, with all its undesirable economic, social, demographic and public health implications that are putting the overall development efforts of the country in jeopardy. Formulation of an explicit policy on urbanization along with appropriate interventions for initiating a process of reverse migration whereby the migrant slum

dwellers can be induced to return to their original rural locations therefore warrant immediate concerted action.

3.7 Migration to Dhaka and Involvement in Informal Economic Sectors

For the millions of rural poor in Bangladesh, Dhaka is an attractive destination. Migrants in Dhaka predominantly come from the Northern and Southern parts of the country. Comilla, Sherpur and Barisal are the top three districts from where rural urban migrants predominantly come (Ishtiaque and Mahmud, 2011).

Compared to any other place in the country, Dhaka offers the best chance for economic opportunity. Administrative headquarters and civil employments, financial and banking services, international commerce and business are all largely concentrated in Dhaka (Islam, 1999). More than 80 percent of the garment industries of Bangladesh are located here. With these industries a large number of young female came to Dhaka.

Despite the growth of formal sector industrial and other employment, Dhaka is dominated by the presence of a huge informal sector of economic activities. It has been estimated that about 65% of all employment in the city is in the informal sector (World Bank, 1999). Work in the informal sector has a potential role in influencing rural urban migration.

Many migrants seek opportunities in the informal sector and make their living. Here a large number of people are involved with the informal economy of rickshaw pulling, street vending, roadside business, junk collecting etc. Others find jobs as drivers, mechanics, carpenters, barbers, daily laborers and personal servants. Anyone can make some kind of living in Dhaka. Various economic activities and variety of services tend to support a continuous influx of migration in the city. A large segment of the migrant population tends to be uneducated, unskilled and ill equipped for the city. Yet they migrate with expectations of a better life in the metropolis.

The migrants carry with them the hope and dream of better living and livelihood. They come to the city to fulfill their needs and desire which cannot be fulfilled in the rural areas as rural Bangladesh lack opportunities. Migrants are usually concerned with the benefits they hope to gain by moving and usually give less thought to the problems that they will incur as a result of the process. And that's why majority of these unskilled and uneducated people migrate to Dhaka and carry their life as street vendors.

3.8 Street Vending in Dhaka city

Street vendors are a fundamental constituent of urban economies around the world. Street vendors provide consumers with convenient and available retail options and form a vital part of the social and economic life of a city by distributing affordable goods and services. Sharit and Bhowmik (2005) assessed the magnitude of street vending in different countries and the composition of the vendors. Further, it collates information on the extent of unionization of the vendors and other organizations, such as nongovernment organizations (NGOs), self-help organizations (SHOs), advocacy groups, etc, that work for their welfare. Most of South Asian developing cities have a large number of street vendors as an informal trade in the main urban transaction points as well as Dhaka city.

Dhaka city has a large number of poor urban dwellers with no formal skill to get job in formal sectors. They often become street vendors in urban areas. Most of them are rural-urban migrants due to the lack of work facilities and public services in rural areas. Being a street vendor is one of the best job opportunities for them as informal activities (Public Mgt). In Bangladesh, the number of street vendors is large though it is difficult to estimate the exact number of street vendors. It can be said that those who have no other ways of meeting the subsistence needs of their families enter into the informal sector like street vending. It is the only easy option in the informal sector. According to Dhaka City Corporation there are around 90,000 street vendors in Dhaka city (New age Metro, 2003).

Muzaffar and Huq (February, 2009) cited in their study titled “Entrepreneurs of the Streets: an Analytical Work on the Street Food Vendors of Dhaka City” that street food vending is a prevailing and distinctive part of a large informal sector in Dhaka city, the capital of Bangladesh. They attempt to gain insight into the business of street food vendors: highlight the problem areas and identify some key factors that positively affect their sales revenue. The problem areas are related to business operation, business knowledge, extortion, and product and production. According to the study by Andringa and Kies (1989), in Southeast Asia, the average earnings of a vendor may be three to ten times more than the minimum wage and they are often comparable to the wages of skilled laborers’ employed in the formal sector. The employment context of street vendors varies. Many work long hours from the same site on daily basis. These vendors and their families typically rely on profits from vending as their primary source of household income. Other vendors rotate among two or more sites, taking advantage of different types of clientele and different patterns of urban movement over the course of the day. While some rely on street vending as a regular primary or secondary occupation, others vend only when an opportunity presents itself to earn extra income. A variety of employment statuses can be found among street vendors as well. Most vendors work as independent self-employed entrepreneurs, either with or without employees. There are also many vendors who work as contributing family members, and some work as employees of informal or even formal enterprises.

Khanam (2006) mentioned in her study, that the number of women street vendors is increasing in Dhaka city. This is because women who do not have any other way to meet the subsistence needs of their families enter into the informal sector like street vending. But street vending is a non-traditional and male-dominated job and there is an earning gap between men and women vendors. Chopra (12th August, 2004) suggested in his study titled “National Policy for Urban Street Vendors” for a supportive environment for earning livelihoods to the Street vendors, as well as want to make sure the absence of congestion and maintenance of hygiene in public spaces and streets. Faruque & Haque

(February ,2010) evaluated the existing socio-economic, demographic and food safety profile of street food vending in the selected wards of Dhaka City Corporation in their study “Institutionalization of Healthy Street Food System in Bangladesh: A Pilot Study with Three Wards of Dhaka City Corporation as a Model”. But none of the above mentioned papers tried to examines the causes and consequences of migration of these migrants street vendors in Bangladesh. In this perspective, the present study focuses on the causes and consequences of migration of these migrants street vendors.

3.9 Review of Selected Important Migration Theories

For some decades, various disciplinary and multi-disciplinary approaches have been trying to analyze and provide fundamental understanding for the phenomenon of migration. There are multitudes of theoretical as well as empirical studies, which are concerned with characteristics, determinants and impact of migration in internal levels. In the next section present a review and critical evaluation of the main existing theories of migration, with special reference to rural–urban movement in those developing countries with some similarities to the Bangladesh context.

3.9.1 Lee’s Theory of Migration (The Push and Pull Factors Approach of Rural-Urban Migration)

In 1966, Lee revised the basic push-pull concept. He developed a “general schema into which a variety of spatial movements can be placed” (Lee, 1966:49). He also tried to figure out a number of conclusions with regard to the factors in the act of migration, the volume of migration, the development of streams and counter streams, and the characteristics of migrants.

With regard to the factors in the act of migration he divided into “push” factors (factors associated with the area of origin), “pull” factors (factors associated with the area of destination), intervening obstacles and personal factors (Lee, 1966:50). Lee also

hypothesized that both area of origin and destination have positive forces which hold people within the area or pull others to it, negative forces which repel or push people from the area, and zero forces which has no effect. Lee hypothesized that factors associated with origin area conditions would be more important than those associated with destination areas. These factors associated with the areas of origin and destination are governed by personal factors “which affect individual thresholds and facilitate or retard migration” (Lee, 1966: 51). The final element in Lee’s model is the notion of “intervening obstacles” interposed between origin and destination. These constitute “friction” in the migration process (transport costs, migration controls etc.) and may reduce or retard migration, or even (in the case of a law) prevent it altogether. Lee’s conclusion with regard to volume of migration, the development of streams and counter streams, and the characteristics of migrants could be summarized as follow:

- The volume of migration within a given territory varies directly with the degree of diversity of areas included in that territory.
- The volume of migration is inversely related to the difficulty of overcoming intervening obstacles.
- Both the volume and rate of migration increases over time.
- Migration tends to take place largely with in well defined streams (that is from rural regions to towns and then towards major cities, in other words step-migration).
- For every major stream, a counter stream develops.
- The magnitude of net migration (stream minus counter stream) will be directly related to the weight of “push” factors at origin.
- Migration is selective. This simply states that migrants are not a random sample of the population at origin.

□ Migrants responding primarily to the “pull” factors at destination tend to be positively selected (highly educated persons and the like), where as migrants responding primarily to the “push” factors at origin tend to be negatively selected; or, where the “push” factors are overwhelming to entire population groups, they may not be selected at all.

In general, the push - pull theory may be considered as an off-spring of the neo-classical economic theory and basically associated with the 19th century European Economic Development (Monstead and Walji, 1978:131-132). Most of the theoretical formulations of it have been applied to urban-urban migrations in the developed countries of the world. But it has little or no application to the rural-urban migrations in the underdeveloped countries (Mabogunje, 1975:210). Although the push-pull concept is appealingly simple, it is a useful framework for categorizing a range of factors encouraging migration (Gmelch and Zenner 1996:190).

3.9.2 Network Theory of Rural-Urban Migration

By network theory migrants’ set up interpersonal ties that connect migrants, former migrants, and non-migrants in the place of origin through bonds of kinship, friendship, and shared community origin (Massay et al, 1993 cited in De Haas, 2008). An important concept around the importance of migration network, locally as well as internationally put simply, migrants move to place where friends, family members, neighbors or others from their village have moved before because it decreases their psychological and financial costs as well as increase social security. As a result, migrants in a particular destination tend to come from specific areas of origin; particularly when the migratory jobs are relatively attractive and have higher returns (De Haan and Yakub, 2009).

3.9.3 Dual Economy Models of Rural-urban Migration

The first theoretical explanation on rural-urban migration is the Lewis (1954) model of development, which tries to explain the transition from a stagnating economy based on a traditional rural sector to a growing economy driven by the development of a modern urban sector (Lall, Selod and et. al, 2006:8). They further add that according to Lewis theory, subsistence areas referring to rural - the agricultural sector where the labor force is suffering from unemployment and underemployment, and modernized areas - the industrial sector where many employment opportunities are being generated and are also suffering from a labour shortage. Along the development course, the industrial sector is expanding and it requires more and more labour while the agricultural sector is stagnant with a labour surplus. Under these circumstances, the labour surplus in rural areas will supplement the labour shortage in urban areas, and in this way the rural-urban migration begins.

In this model, Lewis assumes that rural economies initially present a specific context in which there is surplus labour in the agricultural sector. On this consideration, the agricultural sector is able to supply labour force to the modern industrial sector which can grow by accumulating capital and steaming labour from the traditional agricultural sector. The transfer of the labour between two economic sectors involves the reallocation of the labour force across space through migration from low population density rural to high density of urban areas. Lewis adds that migration occurs until surplus labour is absorbed by the modern sector (Lall, Selod and et. al, 2006:9).

However, this model is criticized by some scholars and they emphasize that the assumption of zero marginal productivity and remuneration at the average product in the agricultural sector is more debatable. It appeared to inadequately describe the urbanization process of many developing countries. In the late 1960s, urban areas experienced high levels of unemployment, hence this model might not tell the right story about rural-urban migration.

3.9.4 Todaro and Harris-Todaro Expected Model of Rural-Urban Migration

The economic motive of migration is best articulated in the Todaro and Harries-Todaro model. Todaro and Smith (2003) postulate that, migration responds to urban-rural difference in expected income rather than actual earnings. Normally, people move from their place of origin for higher income and better job. The assumption in the Todaro and Harris-Todaro model is that, migration is primarily an economic phenomenon. Migrants are assumed to consider the various opportunities available in the urban sector (Todaro and Smith 2003). However, the theory also explains that, rural-urban migration can exist despite low opportunity in the major towns. Todaro (1997) and Todaro and Smith (2003) state most of the poor, uneducated and unskilled migrants will either seek casual and part-time employment as vendors, repair persons in the urban traditional or informal sector or become totally unemployed and languish in slums and shanty towns.

Although Todaro and Harris-Todaro model describe rural-urban migration and explain urban unemployment and underemployment it has been criticized in academic circles because of absence of key aspects of rural-urban migration. First, many rural-urban migrants are normally engaged in the urban informal economy instead of waiting for a permanent job. This fact has been ignored in this model (Timalsina, 2007). Second, migration is not a static or a one way process i.e. migrants facing higher risks in urban areas or improving livelihood in rural areas can return to rural areas. Thus, the model does not explain dynamic nature of migration (Timalsina,2007).

3.10 Review of Relevant Literature

Some relevant literatures are also reviewed to understand the rural to urban migration in Bangladesh.

Farhana and Rahman;2012; Factors of Migration in Urban Bangladesh: An Empirical Study of Poor Migrants in Rajshahi City

This paper examines the factors of rural-urban migration in Bangladesh. The study results highlight the need to target migrant groups and urban poor within urban areas in the provision of availability of work and social care services.

The objectives of this study were to explore the causes of migration of the poor migrants, and try to identify the impact of urban migration on poverty reduction. Two selected areas namely Ramchandrowpur and Bhadra, which are situated in Rajshahi city in northern Bangladesh, were selected as study areas, this is a socio-anthropological study, so survey, observation and case study methods were used to conduct the research. In-depth interviews through structured questionnaire of 250 families were used to collect data. For many elements of the study, qualitative and semi-quantitative analyses, guided by the research objectives, were carried out.

In order to examine the reasons, which facilitate or constrain migration by the poor, this study used “factors of migration” as the main indicator and it found various factors of migration in urban areas. These are natural factors, economic and social factors, political factors and others factors. Natural disasters are a common feature in Bangladesh. Manga is one of them and affects millionsof people especially in Northern part of Bangladesh. In this study 24 percent of people migrated because of Manga. After Manga the second cause which is responsible for migration to the city is the flood and river bank erosion. In Bangladesh every year many families lose all their belonging owing to flood and riverbank erosion. So, the people living especially beside the river banks migrate to the city.

Economic activities and income in a rural society mainly depends on cultivable lands. In this study they found that poverty and unemployment are the factors to push them to the city. In case of poverty poor migrant come to city. It is also interesting to note that the

number of female children is higher than the male child in the poor families. Socially, it is an additional burden for them.

In this regard it came to know that political clash and political dispute also compel people to migrate to the city. Among them some have migrated to the town because they were minority groups, some have migrated because their supported political party has been defeated in the election and they feared torture from the rival party, some feared that legal cases might be filed against them and some faced the treat of life.

So finally this study reveals that rural-urban migration and hence urbanization in Bangladesh is poverty driven, caused by extreme entitlement contraction among a sizeable segment of the rural Population, who happen to be among the marginalized peasantry and the landless poor. The migration of the rural poor to the urban centers has caused a direct transmission of rural poverty and backwardness to the towns.

In my study I also tried to find the causes of migration like the pull factors and push factors, which attract and force the rural people and induce them to migration to urban locations.

Randall S. Kuhn; 2004; The Determinants of Family and Individual Migration: A Case-Study of Rural Bangladesh

This paper investigates the determinants of rural-urban migration by adult males. Family migration, which entails formation of an independent urban household, is more likely among older men and men from landless households, particularly during the year immediately following a devastating flood. The findings demonstrate the potential role of migration in furthering rural socioeconomic stratification: only households with

significant resources are better positioned to use individual migration as a powerful outlet for mutual economic development and security.

This paper addresses the diversity of motivations for rural-urban migration by men in a rural area of Bangladesh in two ways. It looks separately at migration before and after marriage, a life event that both reduces the likelihood of migration and changes the nature of the migration decision. The analysis also studies migration patterns in the year immediately following a major flood. The likelihood of family and individual migration should increase following such a major ecological and economic catastrophe, yet the characteristics of those practicing family and individual migration following the flood should diverge considerably.

The age pattern of migration for married and unmarried men, depicts the strong effect of marriage on out-migration at any particular age Household land holdings have been found to be a key determinant of rural-urban migration in most settings, and typically individuals are more likely to move if their households own less land.

Individual migration is more likely among those with small land holdings, while family migration is more likely among those with no land holdings. Following marriage, the likelihood of individual migration declines rapidly, while the likelihood of family migration rises for several years following the mean age of marriage. Most importantly, in the aftermath of the major 1988 flood, increasing family migration accounted for most the substantial increase in the likelihood of migration in 1989. Furthermore, a two-outcome model would suggest that the 1989 migration increase occurred across the land distribution, when in fact the increase in family migration occurred disproportionately among men from landless households.

So in this paper we found out that there are differences between family migration and individual migration. And there are many reasons behind those and in my study I tried to find out some major determinants of the rural people to migrate in the city.

Jahan, M. (2012), “Impact of rural urban migration on physical and social environment: The case of Dhaka city”, *International Journal of Development and Sustainability*, Vol. 1

Rural urban migration is the principle component of rapid and unplanned growth of towns and cities in the developing countries. Gross disparities in socio-economic opportunity between urban and rural areas and frequent natural disasters in some regions encourage large flow of migrants from rural Bangladesh to the large cities. For various reasons Dhaka is an attractive destination for the rural migrants. Migration to Dhaka, the capital city of Bangladesh, is the focus of this article which identifies the factors contributing to the migration process. The impact of migration is diverse both at the urban destination and at the rural origin. At both ends there are economic, demographic, environmental and socio-cultural impacts. This paper focuses on the urban end. It examines the overall conditions of the underprivileged, poor migrants and the consequences of migration on the physical and social environment on their choice of destination.

Rapid urbanization of Dhaka city due to RUM has created severe pressure on existing infrastructures and its absorbing capacities. Improved urban environmental management is therefore, clearly of critical importance. Despite the unfavorable living conditions of most of the migrants in Dhaka city, the migration happens. Strong urban pull factors kept the migrants from leaving the city while weak pull factors of the country’s rural area failed to bring the migrants back to village.

The overall physical environment in an urban area is determined by some specific facilities such as housing, sanitation, sewerage, drainage, drinking water supply, gas

supply, electricity, garbage disposal and waste management. In Dhaka city these services are extremely unsatisfactory and of poor quality, which is due to rapid increase of urban population (in-migration of the rural poor to Dhaka city) and limitation of resources. There is a chronic shortage of housing, congestion in public transport, acute crisis in supply of water, gas and electricity. Increasing pressure of population upon the civic amenities has resulted in air, water, noise pollution and an increase in urban crimes. The city is characterized by high level of poverty and social vulnerability, shortage of housing, infrastructure and social services, poor quality of physical and social environment and inefficient urban management.

Akhter, Shamima (2014), “Household Level Determinants of Rural-Urban Migration in Bangladesh” International Journal of Social, Education, Economics and Management Engineering Vol:8 No:1, 2014

The aim of this study is to analyze the migration process of the rural population of Bangladesh. Heckman Probit model with sample selection was applied in this paper to explore the determinants of migration and intensity of migration at farm household level. The farm survey was conducted in the central part of Bangladesh on 160 farm households with migrant and on 154 farm households without migrant including a total of 316 farm households. The results from the applied model revealed that main determinants of migration at farm household level are household age, economically active males and females, number of young and old dependent members in the household and agricultural land holding. On the other hand the main determinants of intensity of migration are availability of economically adult male in the household, number of young dependents and agricultural land holding.

The study was conducted in two districts of Bangladesh namely Kishoreganj, Mymensingh covering three upazilas from each district. During July to September 2013

data were collected from 316 farm households through structured questionnaire with both open ended and close ended questions including both household with migrant member and households without migrant. The questionnaire contained questions about farmers socioeconomic and demographic (age education family members information of household member including migrant members, remittance,) characteristics, farmers (both categories) perception about impacts of migration on agriculture, farm production and food security situation of the households.

In Rural areas of Bangladesh, most of the farm household consisted many family members than urban area. Young male members are more likely to work in nonfarm sector in the city and they are neglecting to work in agriculture sector that's why migration from rural area to urban centers increasing. However some people from farm households are migrating due to holding less agricultural land and to take responsibility of the rest of the family members. More members from the same households are migrating to the city when the households having more number active males and experienced household head. The study shows that number of economically active members (male and female) and number of educated members are higher in the households with migrant which means that household with many family members are involved in migration. Farm size is less than one hectare in case of both categories of households which implies that farmers are small. More households (69.4%) with migrant have debt than households without migrant (62.8).

Golam, Mazbahul; 2011; "Seasonal Unemployment and Voluntary Out-Migration from Northern Bangladesh" *Modern Economy*, 2011, 2, 174-179

This paper explores the major push-pull and self-selective factors of seasonal rural-urban migration during the lean period using survey data from northern Bangladesh. Among all other factors, probit estimates reveal that the choice of destination, per capita monthly

food expenditure, availability of social safety net benefits are affecting individuals' decision of being seasonal migrant to a significant extent.

The objective of the study is to identify the major determinants of rural-urban migration of the seasonally annoyed during lean periods. The major limitation of the study is mainly related to sample size. But according to the rule of thumb about sample size, it is likely to be acceptable.

The empirical basis of this paper is a household survey conducted in 2009 in northern areas. A three-stage stratified random sampling, followed by a structured questionnaire was employed to collect micro-level data from nine different primary sampling units of study areas (Kurigram District) to obtain the required information regarding out-migration. This paper estimated a probit model using continuous, single dummy and composite dummy for household, household head, area and migration characteristics to understand the selectivity of migration decision. Individual rural-urban migration decision is modeled here using micro-level data, focusing on “push-pull” factors and self-selectivity of migrants due to seasonal unemployment from northern Bangladesh. Seasonal rural-urban migration occurs frequently at early stage of life of an individual and then decreases with age. Choice of favorable destinations consisting availability of higher income opportunity, lower cost of migration, and the favorable shelter at destination areas are significantly related to individual decision of being a migrant. Lower per capita food expenditure is another determining factor of voluntary migration. The probability of temporary migration decreases, if migrant's income increases after the migration is taken place. These are the main findings of this study.

3.11 Conclusion

This chapter reviewed some relevant literatures and theories that were pertinent to this study. Key concepts were defined. In the above review of the relevant literature, concepts in relation to migration with particular emphasis of rural-urban migration are highlighted. Attempts have been also made to assess the different lines of thoughts of the relevant

theories of migration, main factors of rural-urban migration in the developing countries and its implication on the place of origin and destination as well as empirical studies of migration in Dhaka. The study also shows the relevancy of increasing population pressure in the informal sectors in the urban areas. Rural-urban migration was focused and looked at as a factor for increasing population pressure in the informal sectors in Dhaka. Thus, the discussed literature is relevant in the context of this study to get a better understanding about the causes and consequences of rural urban migration.

Chapter Four

Presentation and Analysis of Data

4.1 Demographic Characteristics of the Migrants

4.2 Patterns and Process of Migration

4.3 Causes and Consequences of the Migration

4.4 Future Plan of the Migrant Street Vendors

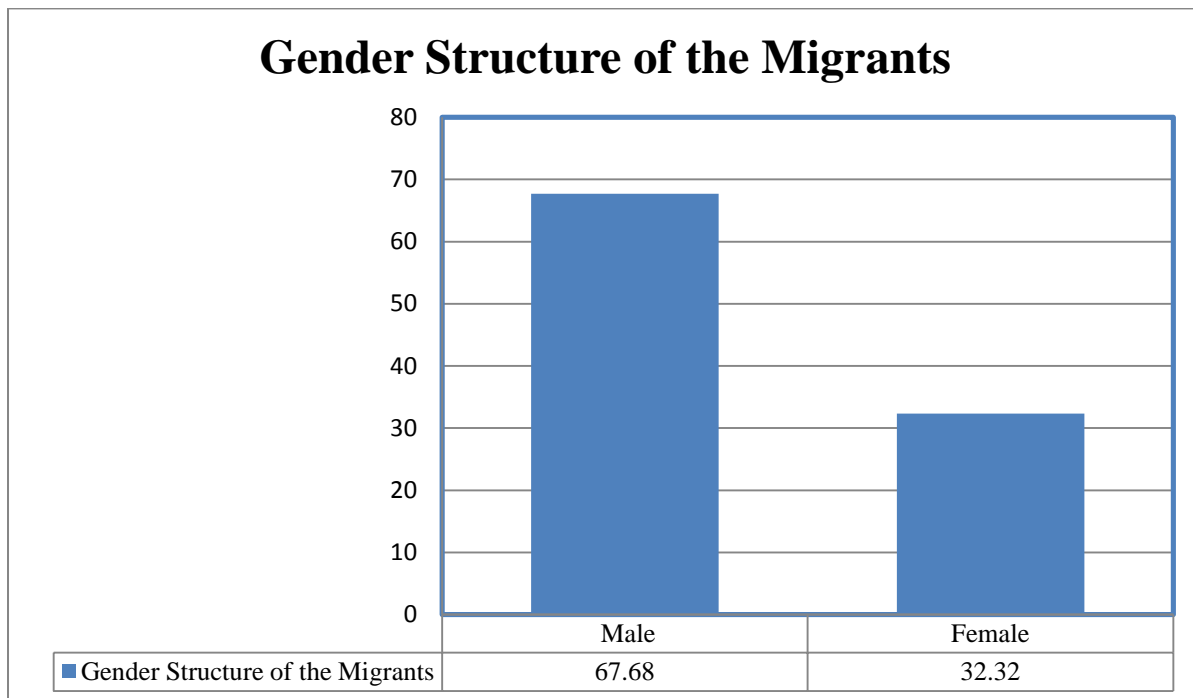
4.5 Perception about Migration to Dhaka and Recommendation of the Migrants

4.1 Demographic Characteristics of the Migrants

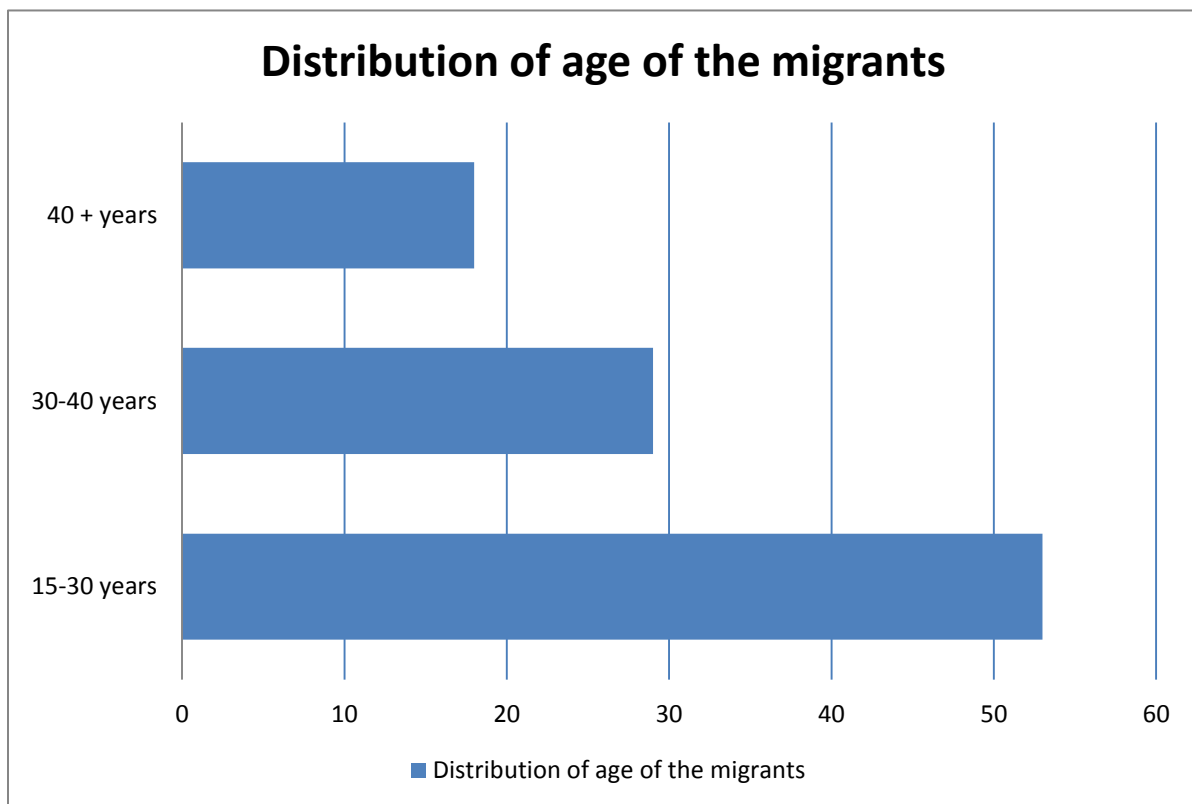
4.1.1 Age and Gender Structure of the Migrants

Among the demographic characteristics, age and sex compositions are the one which have influence on migration process. However, the sex selectivity of migration is different in different regions. For instance, migrants in Africa, the Middle East and Asia are predominantly males whereas those in Latin America are females.

Figure 4.1: Gender Structure of the Migrants



The figure (4.1) shows that the distribution of the respondents regarding their gender aspects. Maximum numbers of respondents 67.68 percent are male and rest 32.32 percent are female. So here we see that male are in dominating role in migration.

Figure 4.2: Age Structure of the Migrants

As shown in the figure (4.2) that most surveyed migrants are found between ages of 15 and 30 years. Out of the total surveyed migrant population, 53.54 percent were between 15 and 30. However, 29.30 percent of the surveyed migrant populations were between 30 to 40 years. On the other hand, about 17.17 percent were respondents were more than 40 years.

Hence, migration to Dhaka town is age selective. They are people of young age who migrated to the town. This may be explained by the fact that young people decide to move as they characteristically get easily bitten by the rising ambition; they who get more restless about the deteriorating socio economic situation in their rural settings or about searching out newer environment and better chance of life; by their age specific long

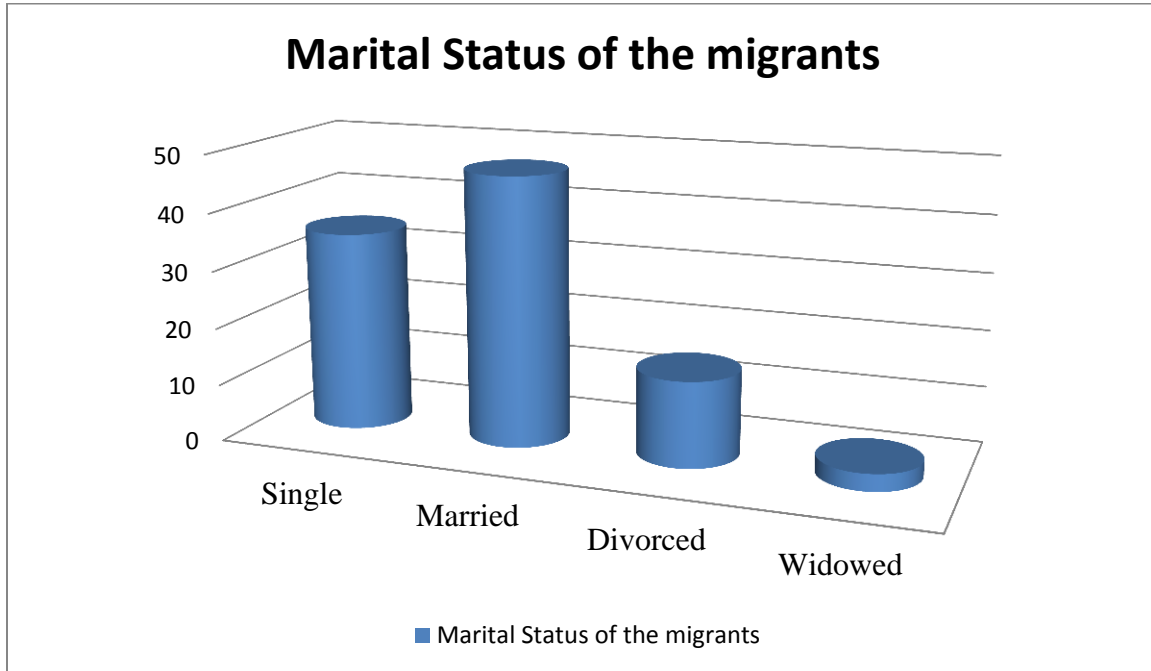
future; they also enjoy the capacity to learn new trends, acquire new skills, change jobs, get education and work harder to achieve their goals in the newer environment and enjoy life.

Moreover, the young age group migrated because of information access than other group of population. The rural originated migrants seem to be relatively younger than those who migrated from urban areas. This is because the young age groups seem are less satisfied with the rural agricultural system and is more ambitious to test urban life. While the converse does not seem to be relevant for the urban population Furthermore, figure 3.2 shows that the proportion of male in-migrants to Dhaka town is greater than that of female in-migrants.

Therefore, from the data presented in the figures 4.1 and 4.2, one can understand that migration to Dhaka is age and gender selective. That is, young people and males are the dominant migrant groups to Dhaka city.

4.1.2 Marital Status of the Migrants

Marital status is another important characteristic influencing the propensity to migrate. Migration propensities change with marital status. That is, the matter of being married, unmarried (single), divorced and widowed has an effect on the decision to migrate. Single persons have less responsibility than married ones.

Figure 4.3: Distribution of Migrants According to Marital Status

As such, the propensity to migrate is highest among the single than married ones. Similarly, the response given by the respondents strengthen this idea. As shown in the figure, the majority of migrants which accounts for 53.54 percent of surveyed total population were either single, divorced, or widowed when they first migrated to Dhaka and about 46.46 percent of the surveyed migrants were married.

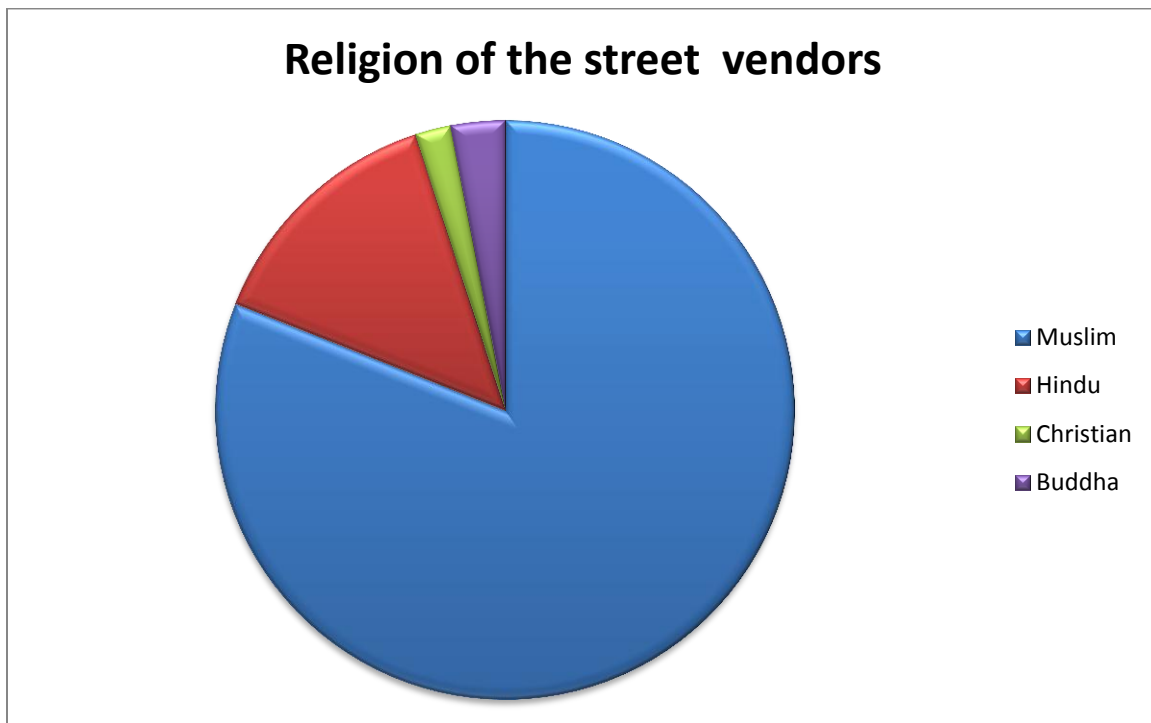
Thus, from the survey, it has been found that most of in-migrants to Dhaka are females who are single, divorced and widowed of rural origin when compared to the corresponding figure of urban origin. As such, they have no time for education and even some of them are forced to dropout from schools. So, they prefer to move to other areas where better different opportunities are available.

4.1.3 Religion of the Migrants

Most of the Bangladeshis are from Muslim families and that's why majority of Bangladeshis are from Islamic religion and the people of Hindu religion are in second position. But the people of Christian and Buddha religion are the minority in Bangladesh.

As shown in Table, the majority of migrants which accounts for 80.81 percent of surveyed total population are from Muslim family and 14.14 percent are from Hindu religion. Very few only 2.02 and 3.03 percent of the surveyed migrants are from Christian and Buddha religion when they migrated to Dhaka.

Figure 4.4: Distribution of Migrants According to religion



4.1.4 Migrants' Distribution According to their Occupation

Our all respondents are street vendors and they are engaged in selling different types of goods. According that term we tried to find out the occupation types of the street vendors. And the table below show that most of the respondents are engaged in fruits or vegetables

selling items while 29.29 percent own tea stall or food shop as street selling goods and 9.09 percent are working as cloth seller. Beside this 15.15 percent of the respondents are earning their livelihood by selling daily utensils and other 11.11 percent are engaged in others street vending goods.

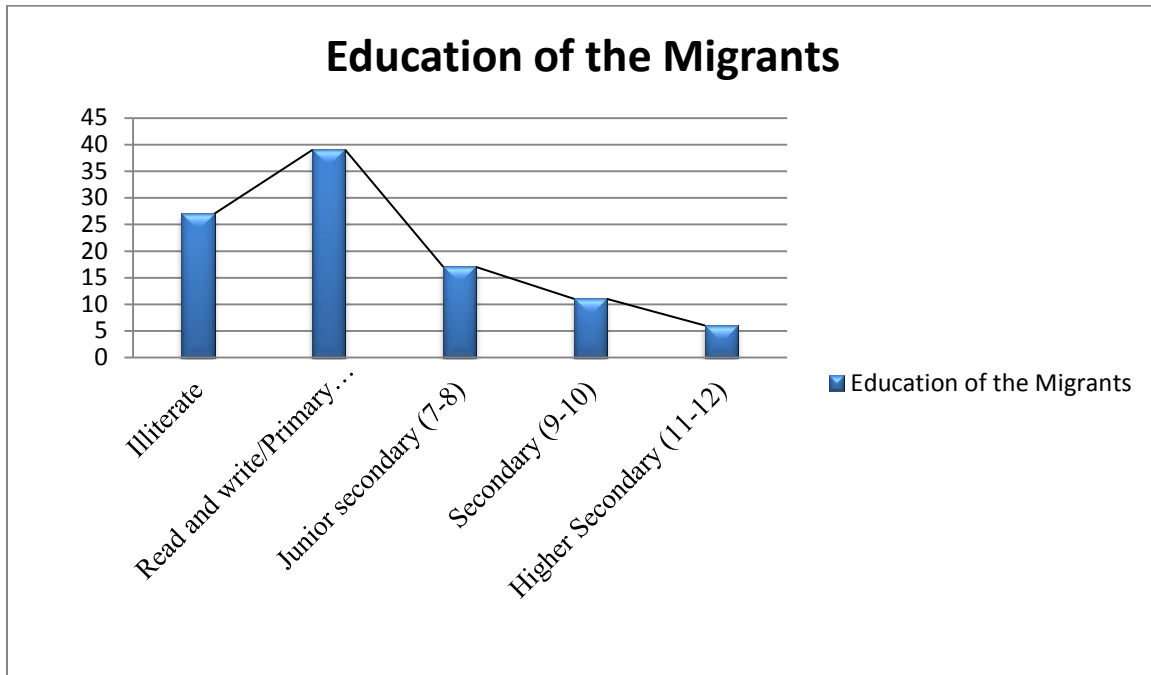
Table 4.1: Distribution of Migrants According to their occupation

Occupation (Types of street vendor)	Frequency (N=99)	Percent(%)
Fruit/grocery/vegetable seller	35	35.36
Cloth seller	9	9.09
Tea Stall/Food shop	29	29.29
Daily utensils	15	15.15
Others	11	11.11
Total	99	100

4.1.5 Distribution of Migrants According to their Education

Migration varies according to education of the migrants too. Several studies showed that migrants are usually more educated than non migrants with respect to the place of origin, and less educated than non-migrants with respect to the place of destination (Singh and Yadava, 1981b; Singh, 1985). But here as our respondents are mainly migrants worker so most of them lack behind in getting proper education.

Figure 4.5 shows the distribution of migrants according to their educational attainment. The biggest percentage here is 39.39 percent migrant attained primary that means they can read and write and 26.26 per cent migrants are completely illiterate, whereas about 17.17 per cent attained junior secondary education. The percentages of Secondary and Higher Secondary educated migrants were about 11.11 and 6.06 respectively.

Figure 4.5: Percentage Distribution of Education of the Migrants

Though the proportion of higher secondary was lowest among the migrants and primary educated migrants are highest in number. Thus, an increased rate of migration was found with very poor level of education. A high rate of migration for non educated people may be due to the fact that there is a little scope for them for getting a suitable job in the rural areas. Further, educated people are less interested in taking up vending as their occupation.

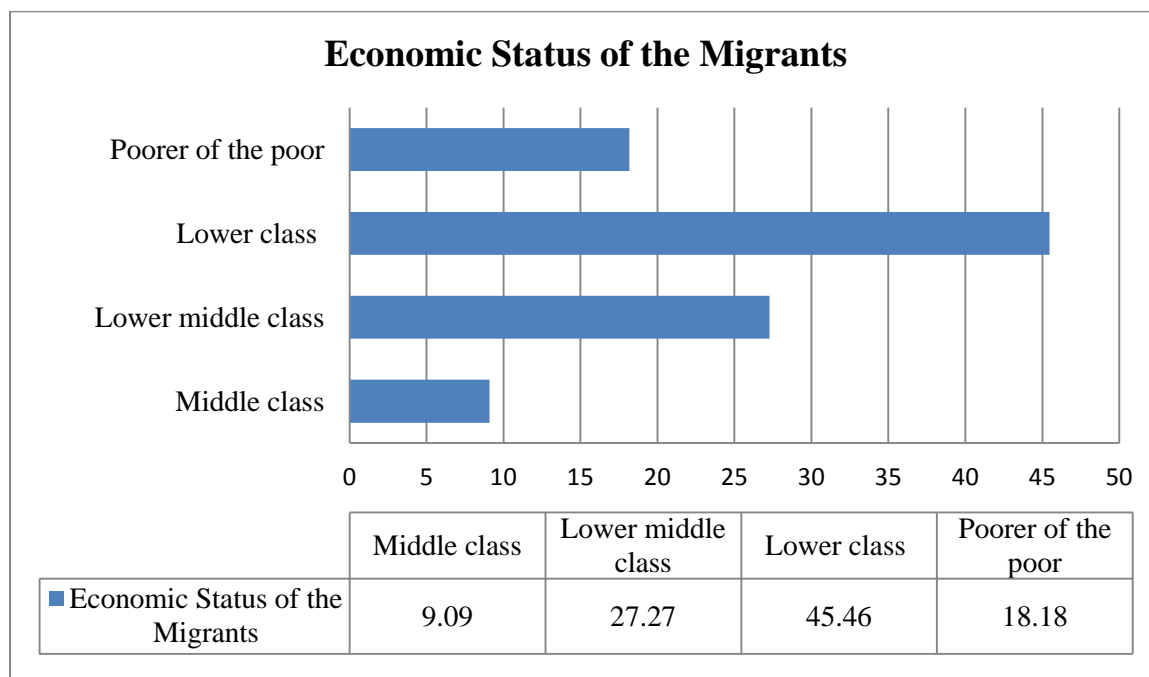
4.1.6 Economic Status of the Migrants

Studies on migration suggest that families of lower economic condition areas tend to be migrated to urbanized location or richer villages (Deshingkar and Grimm, 2005). Those who are mostly with limited access to land and other assets are more likely to migrate from rural to urban areas.

In line with this, in this study, the migrants were asked whether they come from middle class, lower middle class, lower class or poorer of the poor families according to their perception in comparison with neighbors at origin.

They reported that most of the migrants (45.46%) were from lower class families and (27.27%) were from lower middle class families, 18.18% were from poorer of the poor and insignificant number of migrants (9.09%) were from middle class families.

Figure 4.6: Percentage Distribution of Economic status of the Migrants



4.1.7 Household Demographic Characteristics of the Migrants

When the family size of household in which the migrants arise was seen, the majority of migrants came from the large family size. Table shows that most of the migrants came from the family size of 4-5 members (55.56%) followed by 6-7 members (27.27%) and a small number of migrants (17.17%) came from a family size of 3 and below members. Thus, migrants’ family seems still lack awareness about the benefit of small size family and they face poverty.

Table 4.2: Distribution of migrants according to their household demography

Family Size	Frequency (N=99)	Percentage (%)
4-5 members	55	55.56
6-7 members	27	27.27
Less than 4 members	17	17.17
Total	99	100

4.2 Patterns and Process of Migration

4.2.1 Source of Information and Decision to Migrate

Migrants facilitate the flow of information back from the place of destination to the origin, which in turn facilitates the passage of other migrants. Supporting this idea, information flow and personal networks such as friendship and kinship were among the important determinants of rural-urban migration to the migrants of this study. More than three quarter of migrants had obtained information about destination (Dhaka) prior to their migration. The sources of information were friends and relatives who live in Dhaka, family members, their previous knowledge and some other informal media sources.

Based on this, 35.35% of respondents obtained information about the destination from their family members, 2.02 % from public media and 9.09% from previous knowledge and majority 53.54% from friends and relatives who live in Dhaka. Very few had heard information from mass media because as all of them are from the rural origin they have been less sensitive to depend on mass media.

Table 4.3: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Prior-Information about the Destination and Decision Making for Migration

Source of information and Decision making		Frequency (N=99)	Percentage (%)
<i>Source of information</i>	Family members	35	35.35
	Public Media	2	2.02
	Previous knowledge	9	9.09
	Friends and Relatives (Those who live in Dhaka)	53	53.54
<i>Who decide for migration</i>	Self	50	50.51
	Parents	23	23.23
	Relatives	9	9.09
	Friends	17	17.17

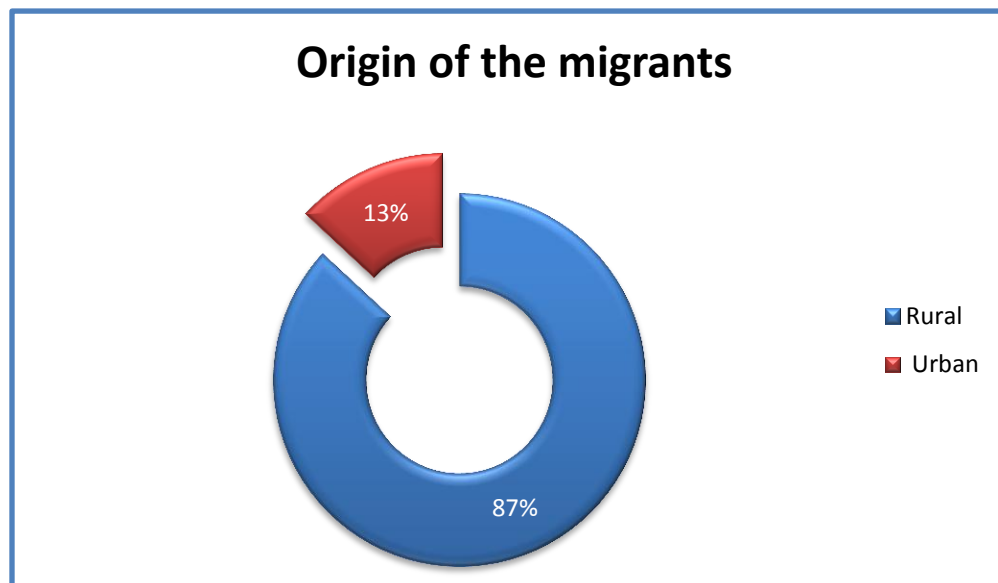
There are various factors involved prior to make the decision for rural-urban migration. Other than the problems of the rural areas and expectations of urban life, information flows that individuals receive are important inputs to migration decision.

As seen in table migration of the majority of the respondents (50.51%) was decided by the migrants themselves, 23.23% were reported that their migration was decided by their parents after discussion with the whole family members, the remaining 9.09% and 17.17% of the migrants decision to move to Dhaka was mainly decided by the prior migrants of their relatives and their friends respectively.

4.2.2 Origin of the Migrants

In this study It was tried to find out the origin of migrants that means the birth place of migrants. And it showed that majority of the migrants about 86.87 percent were born in the rural areas and rest of them only 13.13 percent was born in urban areas. So it is clear that the people from rural area are more curious and needy to get the urban facilities and they started their life journey to big city in hope of better livelihood.

Figure 4.7: Percentage Distribution of origin of the Migrants



4.2.3 Information about Dhaka to the Migrants before Migration

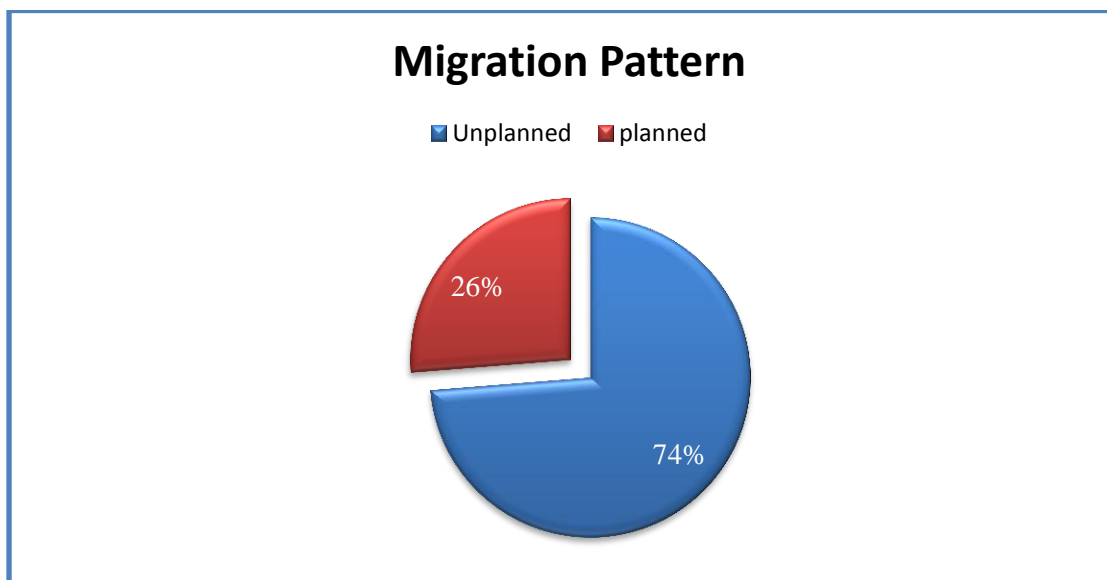
During the survey period an attempt was made to ask migrants about the information of Dhaka they have. The majority (80.81 percent) of the surveyed migrants had positive information (migrant life is easy) before they in-migrated to Dhaka and rest 19.19 percent had negative information (migrant life is not easy in Dhaka). Later most of the surveyed migrants indicated that they faced different problems during the initial period of in-migration.

Table 4.4: Percentage Distribution of Respondents about information of Dhaka

Information about Dhaka	Frequency (N=99)	Percentage (%)
Positive (migrant life is easy in Dhaka)	80	80.81
Negative (migrant life is not easy in Dhaka)	19	19.19
Total	100	100

4.2.4 Migration Pattern of the Migrants

Individuals may take rational decision to leave their places with the hope of better life chances of their destinations. This is always a decision under risk and uncertainty taken under certain perception based on the information and knowledge.

Figure 4.8: Migration patterns of the Migrants

The respondents were asked if their migration were planned or unplanned. And majority of the respondents (73.74%) reported that their migration was unplanned and they don't have any idea about how they deal with the unknown scenario of the Dhaka city and the rest of them (26.26%) stated that their migration was planned.

4.2.5 Getting of Assistance after Arriving Dhaka

Migration from rural areas to Dhaka are highly depends upon the communication between the migrants in Dhaka and the people in village areas. Typically, one person, a family member, or friends migrate from rural area to a distant city. Upon finding work in that city the migrants write to relatives and friends "back home" or communicating through phone or they may be informed during return trip, indicating that work is found and perhaps telling about some of attractions of Dhaka city life. Due this case, the migrants are attached with the fact that they already have friends and relatives at their destination who might provide comfort, help in a job search, or perhaps offer them a place to stay initially.

Hence, the presence of such relatives and friends at the destination, as well as the flow of information between origin and destination has been identified as among the most important key influences on the pattern of migration (Beyene, 1985).

Similarly the migrants were asked if their friends/relatives/family members who migrated before to the destination provide some kind of assistance upon arrival to Dhaka and about 76.77% respondents said that they got assistance from their migrants friends/relatives/family members. Among them 29.87% of respondents reported that they received financial assistance, 66.23% food and housing, 6.49% are helped by others assistance and 32.47% of them got assistance related to their work.

Table 4.5 : Assistance Provided to New Migrants from Earlier Migrants

<i>Assistance provided</i> (Multiple Responses are Possible)	Frequency (N=76)	Percentage (%)
Financial	23	29.87
Food & housing	51	66.23
Arrange work	25	32.47
Others	5	6.49

An attempt was made to assess the situations followed by the migrant during in-migration and after. The interviewed migrants said that they followed their close friends/relatives/ and family members during their in-migration to Dhaka.

The migrants after arriving at Dhaka, similarly they adjusting themselves to the new environment and they provide different types of information and assistance to the potential migrants in the area of origin.

In general, the result of the study shows that most of the migrants left their place of origin to Dhaka with their friends, relatives and their family members or by themselves. Similarly later most of them did bring any other family members, friends, relatives and spouses to Dhaka after their coming. Thus, chain migration is common among the migrants to Dhaka.

4.2.6 Length of Residence in Dhaka

Migrants may not arrive at the same time to a certain place. Some of them may arrive earlier than others and some of them may have arrived recently. An attempt was made to examine when the migrants arrived at Dhaka. Thus, the length of arrival may have an influence on occupational status, income level and on other related activities. The finding

of the study then reveals that the trend of migration is increasing from earlier to the present. Accordingly 23.24% of migrants arrived within the period of less than 6 months, 18.18% within 1 year, 41.41% within 2- 3 years, 12.12% and 5.05% within 3-4 years and more than 5 years ago respectively.

Table 4.6: Period of Arrival of Migrants to Dhaka and their Percentage Distribution

Period of staying of Migrants	Frequency (N=99)	Percentage (%)
6 months ago	23	23.24
1 years ago	18	18.18
2-3 years ago	41	41.41
3-4 years ago	12	12.12
More than 5 year ago	5	5.05
Total	99	100

From the above table we can see that the trend of migration is increasing from earlier to the present. The occupational status of migrants is also affected by their length of residence in the capital city.

4.2.7 Challenges Faced by Migrants at Destination

It has been seen that most of the migrants were directly coming to Dhaka. Migrants' entry into in the urban centers is part and parcel of their first exposure to the urban life and independence from parental control. It is expected that they were facing new situations at the initial stage of adjustment and adaptation to the urban way of life in the capital city. Hence, it is also equally important as other impacts of migration to analyze what problems migrants face just at arrival and during the course of their life at place of destination.

Table starts with the presentation of the first set of problems related to initial adjustment outlined as financial problems. Accordingly, 33.34% were reported to have encountered serious financial problems just at the beginning of their stay at the place of destination. Becoming lack of working opportunity is the other set of problem quite a common phenomenon for the majority of migrants. Table reveals that 49.49% of migrants reported to have faced unemployment problem for some times at the first stage of their arrival at the place of destination. Inability to get social services (housing/accommodation, toilet, water, medication) and lack of consumable items is also expressed by migrants.

Accordingly, 21.21% and 17.17% of them were faced with lack of social services and inability to obtain consumed items at the time of their arrival. Whether a migrant faced cultural difference (cultural shocks) or not at the time of first arrival is also examined in the table. It is seen that 7.07% of the migrants reported to have encountered these problems at the time of first arrival at the current destination. Besides this many of the migrants expressed problems of uncertainty regarding how to behave, speak and dress like the urbanites and other problems encountered by the people of destination.

Table 4.7: Problems Encountered by Migrants at the Place of Destination

Problems Encountered (Multiple Responses are Possible)	Frequency (N=99)	Percentage (%)
<i>Problems Encountered Upon Arrival</i>		
Financial	33	33.34
Lack of work	48	48.48
Lack of food and consumer items	17	17.17
Inability to obtain social services	21	21.21
Cultural differences	7	7.07

<i>Problems Encountered During the Course of Stay</i>		
Do not get job as expected	41	41.41
Unemployment	27	27.27
Food problem	13	13.13
Health problem	19	19.19
Housing problem	42	42.42
Lack of social services	7	7.07
Unequal opportunity in every aspect of life	2	2.02

Studies indicate that migrants usually face problems during the course of their life in addition to the problems encountered at the time of arrival. In this study, information was collected from all the migrants about the nature of problems they faced during their stay at the place of destination (Dhaka). Table listed some major problems that are encountered by migrants in the urban areas during their course of stay.

It is seen that they are feeling vulnerable as most of them occupy the their shop space illegally and that's why while those street vendors are selling on the street usually all of them working as a group. This could be the coping strategy in protecting themselves from robbery and helping each other during the time of any accident.

Of the overall respondents about half (41.41%) and (27.27%) have faced the risk of being unemployed and they do not get job as expected. It is observed that 42.42% have reported to face problems in obtaining housing facility. Further, 13.13% of migrants encountered with the problem of food problem and 2.02% of migrants are reported to feel that they have experienced unequal opportunities in every aspect of life and 7.07% face lack of social services. The others (19.19%) of migrants reported that they encountered with health crisis.

This shows that the migrants are misinformed about the place of destination (Dhaka) before they decided and came to the destination.

In addition to the problems mentioned, the interviewed migrants explained that they encountered many other problems. Police harassment is common among the migrant street vendors. As the migrants are expected to be informal traders within the public places without any recognition from the government, the police arrest them and their goods and sometimes destroy their business claiming that they are illegal. So that they claim bribe in return for releasing their goods. The loss of their goods and earning time is catastrophic for migrants, so they are likely to pay a bribe. Police and rapid action were searching street vendors and accusing them being informal.

With regard to this, one of the interviewed migrant from street vendors stated that a “friend of him died of a car while he was running to escape the police”. He stated how much the problem is serious up to the loss of life and it is the last option of their livelihood.

They said that to do this we have to eat a lot but the income we obtain is not as such enough to eat different food items and they also encountered with long working hours to survive urban life on which everything is absent without money.

They were also asked if they knew these problems before migrating to Dhaka they would migrate to Dhaka or not. Then majority of them stated that though in Dhaka there are many problems and they have to face those in everyday of their life still their income is better than the village areas and that’s why they do not actually know what to do if they know the actual scenario of the city life.

4.3 Causes and Consequences of the Migration

4.3.1 Occupation before Migration and Reasons behind Unemployment

One among the interests of migrants of urban center is to participate in the urban labor force. However, participation into urban labor force again depends on different factors like level of education, presence of relatives, skills and so forth. Thus, examining the previous occupational status of migrants is important to assess the impact of migration on individual migrants as well at destination area.

The data presented in Table reveal that greater about 31.32 percent were unemployed before migrating to Dhaka whereas 22.22 percent of the migrants were engaged in farming. About 12.12 and 15.15 percent were working as vendors or daily wage earners while rest 14.14 percent was going with just as house wife. Such migration of working force means loss of agricultural labor force in the rural areas which may lead reduction of agricultural production. The other effect of migration in the areas of origin is its impact on labor distribution creating labor imbalances particularly in the rural areas. As a result, agricultural production can be hampered and adversely affected because of dominance of labor by old aged, children and female population in the rural areas.

Table 4.8: Occupation before migration and reasons behind unemployment

	Response	Migrants	
		No	Percentage
Occupational Status before migration	vendor	12	12.12
	wage labor	15	15.15
	Farming	22	22.22
	Unemployed	31	31.32
	House wife	14	14.14
	Other	5	5.05

	Total	99	100
Reasons behind unemployment (multiple responses were possible)	Had no formal education and therefore could not get modern sector employment	23	23.23
	Natural catastrophes, such as drought and crop failures	17	17.17
	Landlessness	20	20.20
	Work terminated	2	2.02
	No good working opportunity	16	16.16
	Others	3.00	3.03

In this study It was also tried to find out the reasons behind unemployment of the migrants in their origin. About 23.23 percent were found unemployed as they had no formal education and therefore could not get modern sector employment while 20.20 percent were unemployed due to landlessness and 17.17 percent stated that natural catastrophes, such as drought and crop failures made them unemployed in their place of origin. Rest 16.16 and 2.02 percent were unemployed as they though there is no good working opportunity in rural areas and some were work terminated.

4.3.2 Causes of the Migration

There are several reasons for population mobility from place to place. Reasons for migration to urban centers in particular are more complex. Several studies reported that migration varies depending on socio-economic, demographic and cultural factors. That is lack of work availabilities, unemployment, poverty, natural disaster i.e., flood, draught, river erosion etc.; and others socio-cultural factors like, marriage, family conflict, better living, better education facilities, social discrimination, social prejudice, fanaticism, political chaos etc. also act as motivational factors of migration.

The causes of migration are usually explained by using two broad categories, namely, push and pull factors. For example, people of a certain area may be pushed off by poverty to move towards a town and/or industrial base for employment. While a better employment or higher education facility may pull people to avail these opportunities. People's decision to migrate from one place to another may be influenced by many non-economic factors such as, personal maladjustment in the family or community, the need to join relatives, the need to be free from cultural and family restriction and obligation and so on.

However, nowadays scholars agreed that rural-urban migration is largely explained by economic factors than non-economic factors. In Dhaka rural-urban migration also takes place largely as a response to economic factors rather than non-economic factors.

The survey result of this study also confirms the above statement. As indicated in the Table the majority of the migrants (73 percent) migrated to Dhaka to obtain job or seek employment. About 65 percent of migrants moved to Dhaka as a result of famine, poverty and crop failure. This is due to the fact that Northern part of Bangladesh is highly food insecure and degraded areas. So, the only opportunity is to move to other areas for economic betterment.

Table 4.9: Distribution of reasons of migration

Reasons of migration (Multiple Responses are Possible)	Frequency (N=99)	Percentage (%)
To obtain job (seek employment)	73	73.73
Famine, poverty, crop failure, lack of oxen, land shortage, poor facilities	65	65.65
To free from cultural, political or family	19	19.19

restrictions and obligations		
To join immediate relatives and friends or following them	15	15.15
To seek modern urban services and facilities	22	22.22
To open up or extended personal business	17	17.17
To seek good climate	5	5.05
To gain education and training	2	2.02
Others	9	9.09

On the other hand, 22.22 percent of the surveyed migrants were looking for modern urban services and facilities while 19.19 percent of migrants came to Dhaka to to free from cultural or family restrictions and obligations. In addition, about 15.15 and 17.17 percent of migrants came to Dhaka to join their relatives and to open up or extended personal business.

Table further indicated that about 5.05 percent of the migrants came to Dhaka to seek good climate and rest 9.09 percent migrated to Dhaka for other reasons. In general, the rural-urban migrants migrated to Dhaka basically in search of economic betterment at place of their destination.

4.3.3 Comparison of Socio-economic Condition of Migrant Street Vendors before and after Migration

An attempt was made to gather information about the socio-economic condition of migrants before and after migration. As such, socio-economic conditions such as working conditions, income, education, access to education, access to urban transportation and health care, and general living conditions of migrants were used as instruments for assessing the impacts of migration on individual migrants.

As indicated in the Table, the surveyed migrants reported their mixing condition of status between before and after migration. It has been seen that they had got improvements in different aspect of their lives, in some aspects it has been got worsen and some aspects their status is remained the same.

For instance, about 52.53 percent of the respondents reported that they had got improvements in their types work. About 77.78 percent of them had got improvement in their income while 54.55 percent of them had got significant improvements in their health care service and 65.66 percent of them had got improvement in their transportation system. Beside these 21.21 percent of them had got improvement in access to education and 31.31 percent of them had got improvement in general living condition while only 7.07 percent of them had got improvement in access to housing.

Table 4.10 : Socio-economic condition of migrants before and after migration

Conditions	Current Status						Total	
	Improved		Worsened		Remained the same			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Type of work	52	52.53	26	26.26	21	21.21	99	100
Income	77	77.78	5	5.05	17	17.17	99	100
Access to education	21	21.21	15	15.15	63	63.64	99	100
Access to housing	7	7.07	83	83.84	9	9.09	99	100

Access to urban transportation	65	65.66	29	29.29	5	5.05	99	100
Health care	54	54.55	25	25.25	20	20.20	99	100
General living conditions	31	31.31	42	42.43	26	26.26	99	100

So this is clear here that most of migrants are getting good income generating source in Dhaka which was totally absent in their place of origin and their access to health care and transportation are also improved due to availability of transport and communication and many big government hospitals though those are overcrowded and not so hygienic.

On the contrary, about 83.84 and 42.43 percent of the surveyed migrants reported that access to housing and general living condition had worsened respectively. About 25.25 percent of them told that access to health care services have worsened while 20.20 percent reported that their access to health care remained the same. Here the most of the respondents (63.64 percents) have reported that their access to educational facility remained the same after their migration to Dhaka while 15.5 percent said that their access to education is remained the same. And in terms of their works and income, 26.26 and only 5.05 percents stated that their condition is worsened and 21.21 and 17.17 percents stated that their condition remained the same respectively. In Dhaka, living condition, access to education, health care, and housing in rural areas did not improve much in their quality. Therefore, since most of the migrants are of rural origin, it is expected to benefit from the available social services like housing, education, health service and transportation in better quality and quantity than in rural areas. However, about 29.29 percent of the surveyed migrants reported that their transportation facilities are worsened than their rural life. And it seemed that too much traffic jam and crowded transportation led them to mention this type of comments.

Beside this 63.64 percent of the respondents reported that their educational facilities are remained the same and this can be so because most of the migrants were engaged in self employed activities which are hand to mouth, as a result they could not have enough time to attain formal education. In general, the survey data showed that 42.43 percent of the surveyed migrants have got worse experiences in their living conditions. However, for most of migrants, access to housing provision has remained worse as a result of moving to Dhaka.

4.3.4 Income of Migrant Street Vendors and Expenditure

The impact of migration on migrants as well as household economy depends on the amount of income that the migrants earned at the destination and any change in the quality of life.

Table shows that the majority (39.40%) of migrants earn monthly income between 10000-15000, 13.13% earn below 5000 Tk per month and 26.26% of migrants earn monthly income of 5000-10000, 14.14% of respondents earn the income more than 15000-20000 per month and only 7.07% of respondents earn the income more than 20000 per month.

Table 4.11: Percentage Distribution of Income of Migrants' per Month

Income Level	Frequency (N=99)	Percentage
Less than 5000	13	13.13
5000-10000	26	26.26
10000-15000	39	39.40
15000-20000	14	14.14
20000+	7	7.07
Total	100	100

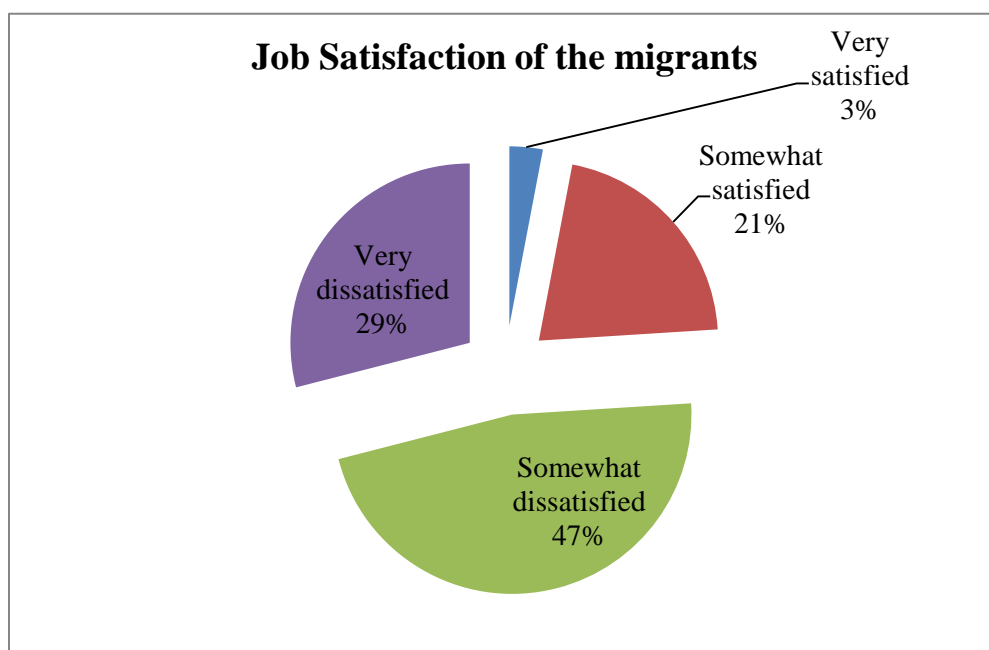
In order to understand the role of rural-urban migration, it is better to know the amount of money and the function of money obtained through migration and work at destination. During the survey, the respondents were asked how they use the income earned through their employment.

About 62.63% agreed that they remit some amount of money to their family which is left from their daily consumption, 22.22% of migrants informed that they spend all by themselves and only 15.15% replied they save some amount left from their expenditure. It has been also seen that as most of our respondents were street vendors their occupation is mainly seasonal or temporary and they faced economical problems as they do not have any permanent work.

4.3.5 Job Satisfaction of the Migrants

The respondents were also asked how much they are satisfied with their current work. They responded as very satisfied (3.03%), somewhat satisfied (21.21%), others report somewhat dissatisfied and very dissatisfied about 46.47% and 29.29% Respectively.

Figure 4.9: Job satisfaction of the migrants street vendors



The question why the migrants are dissatisfied with their work was raised. Accordingly, they reported that they are not using their skills and work experiences (5.05%), it is not their preferred occupation (7.07%), return is too low (19.19%), the majority replied that their employment is less secure (42.43%). Some others (26.26%) reported, they are dissatisfied due to other reasons like their work is very hardworking. They also ashamed of dropout of their schooling and due their illiteracy they don't get any good opportunity and unable to attend their education in the current place of their destination because of situations do not invite them to lead their life and to attend school in the capital city.

Table 4.12 :The Reason for Dissatisfaction of Migrants on their Current Occupation

Reason for dissatisfaction (Multiple Responses are Possible)	Frequency (N=99)	Percentage (%)
I am not using my skills and work experiences	5	5.05
Income is too low	19	19.19
My current employment is less secure	42	42.43
It is not my preferred occupation	7	7.07
Too much hard working	26	26.26
Total	99	100

4.3.6 Access to Housing and Livelihood Facilities

As it is commonly known, migration has depopulating effects in home areas and overcrowding at destination areas thereby adversely affecting, at least temporarily, the existing socio-economic systems in both areas.

In particular the problem of pressure on limited urban housing and urban services and resources is intense and more severe in many poorly endowed and fledgling towns like Dhaka. One among many problems that are associated with urbanization is the inadequacy of urban housing. That means, the rate of supply of housing did not go with pace of the growing minimum potential demand for housing in different urban areas.

In this regard, an attempt was made to identify their housing condition of the street vendors. They reported that most of the migrants (40.41%) stay in brick built/tin shed houses, (33.33%) live in slum areas, 11.11% stay in their temporary shops and insignificant number of migrants (9.09%) live in footpath and 6.06% reported as others accommodation.

Table 4.13: Distribution of migrants housing condition

Housing Condition	Frequency (N=99)	Percentage (%)
Brick built/Tin shed house	40	40.41
Slum areas	33	33.33
Temporary Shops	11	11.11
Footpath	9	9.09
Others	6	6.06
Total	99	100

They were also asked if their livelihood condition is improved or not. They reported that the income of most of the migrants have been increased and also their livelihoods. They stated that Dhaka has been facing chronic problems of housing and shortage of other urban facilities. The migrants reported that the houses they living and pay a good amount of money also have no good toilet and bathing facilities. They are living in crowded condition. In relative term, the supply and distribution of electricity and water is also very poor.

4.3.7 Authority Issues for Migrant Street Vendors in Dhaka city

In most cities, street vending is regarded as an illegal activity. There are municipal and police laws that impose restrictions on the street trading. Urban authorities do not take vending as a profession. They impose restrictions on the use of urban space for street vending. This brings up the conflict between authorities and the vendors and they try to impose each other. Metropolitan police tries to detain vendors from the public space, while the vendors claim that it is their right to work and earn for livelihoods. In addition, local shop owners and inhabitants see vendors as an enemy. On the one hand, local shop owners take vendors as unfair competitors while on the other hand, local inhabitants see street vendors as an agent of urban environmental deterioration.

So While asking questions, all the respondents were free to tell as much as the problems they were facing. Each and every problem they mentioned was noted down. Analyzing the problems faced by the respondents, it can be concluded that vendors are facing problems from authorities and individuals. According to the respondents, police and Dhaka city corporation authority's eviction is the core problem. Threats by local inhabitants and shop owners are also associated with earning livelihoods for the urban poor. There are many other problems relating to those two. Problems pointed out such as, difficult to get space, place is not fixed, theft during and after eviction are associated to those two problems. For example, local shop owners do not allow the vendors to put up their mats in front of their shop and municipality police also do not allow them to put up the mats on the public places. Since vendors belong to poor households, it is a common problem that they are not financially stable. Thus, problems relating to eviction and threats by local shop owners and inhabitants have been analyzed as main constraints.

4.3.8 Rights and people Attitude towards the Migrants

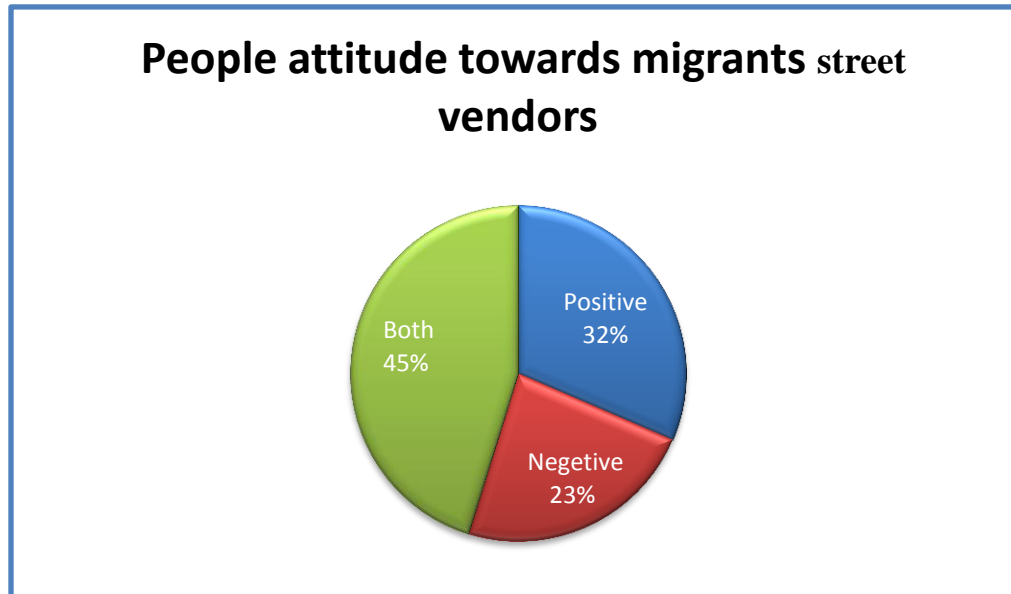
Still today people of Bangladesh are deprived of their basic human right. They cannot fulfill the needs of their family. In my study the respondents were asked if they aware of

their basic human rights and in my study most of the respondents stated (64.65 percent) that they do not aware about their basic rights and from where they can achieve those. Though after migration to Dhaka their access to information is developed and they know how to get free treatment from government medical hospitals. And some of them also aware about the facilities provided by the government.

As the migrants street vendors are working in the street movingly or sometimes in a temporary place, there usually grow a linked up and communication with the local people and their customer. In Dhaka, many poor people prefer to buy goods from the street markets. It is because of people's low level of affordability. Many poor people cannot afford goods from the formal markets and supermarkets. Poor people believe that the goods vendors are selling on the street are cheaper than those goods selling in the formal markets (shops and supermarkets). It is said that those goods, for example, readymade garments are so cheap selling on the street. In addition to this, high competition between vendors reduces the price, which brings in the limit of poor people's affordability. Likewise, customers feel comfortable for bargaining with the vendors.

One key informant (public customer who was buying cloths on the street) is telling about the importance of street vending activities in Dhaka:

'It is important because it provides us goods in cheap price. If the same clothes I wanted to buy in the shop, I would have to pay twice or more which I could never afford. So, street market is very important for poor people like me. Those shops are only for rich people, I have never entered into those shops.'

Figure 4.10: People attitude towards migrants street vendors

In my study I tried to find out the local people attitudes toward them and they stated that most of the people (45.46 percent) have both positive and negative attitude towards them while other 31.31 and 23.23 percent reveal that people have positive and negative attitude towards the street vendors. Sometimes people become angry as they blocked their way of going and sometimes due to their peculiar voices of attracting customers. But sometimes when they find their needed goods at their doors by the street vendors they become happy.

4.3.9 Impacts of Migration on the Place of Destination

The impact of rural-urban migration on the host environment (Dhaka) has also positive and negative aspects. Rural-urban migration have contributed to the development of the town and overcoming labor shortage of the urban areas.

According to Devereux et al (2003), rural-urban migrants are considerably playing an important role in supplying cheap labor to the town, and the largest percentage of the manual labor demand of the town has been supplied by migrants. Observation techniques

are also used during data collection. According to the migrants of this study, these migrants street vendors are playing greater role in the development of the city and providing easy access of consumer goods.

On the other hand, the negative aspect of rural-urban migration on the host environment includes exerting pressure on urban resources. Like overcrowding on social services (housing, transportation, health sector), increasing urban unemployment and delinquency, polluting the environment and etc.

It is the rural-urban migrants who are polluting the city, as they do not sometimes make use of toilet because of the reason that they have rent the floor or rooms with out any services except for sleeping. The migrants added that since they lie in a floor rented room which is not ready made with toilet, they use unoccupied places of the city as a toilet. Then this solid wastes of excrete leads to the pollution of the city.

Negative impact of rural-urban migration on the host environment is also explained in increasing the number of unemployment in the city. For this case, what migrants informed that urban dwellers, especially the young have a negative attitude towards them because they consider them as the burden to the city by creating unemployment. On the other hand, migrants themselves acknowledged that there are crimes committed by other members of them which again erode the social security of the capital city.

4.4 Future Plan of Migrant Street Vendors

As we have seen earlier some of the migrants reported that in some aspects, their socio-economic conditions were worsened after they moved to Dhaka. Thus, an examination was made as to whether those conditions were forcing them to leave Dhaka or not. The migrants were also interviewed about future aspirations, plans and place of preference.

Most of the interviewed migrants do not prefer to return to the rural areas of origin. According to the survey data presented in the Table, only about 21.21 percent of surveyed migrants reported that they are planning to leave Dhaka and move to their birth places and other rural and urban areas. On the other hand, majority about 78.79 percent of the surveyed migrant reported that they had no plans to leave Dhaka.

Table 4.14: Future Plan of Dhaka Migrants

	Response	No	Percentage
Planned to leave Dhaka	Yes	21	21.21
	No	78	78.79
	Total	99	100
Reasons to Leave Dhaka (Multiple Responses are Possible)	Housing problem	19	19.19
	Lack of employment opportunity and income	14	14.14
	Rising cost of living	12	12.12
	Inadequate social services (schools, health care, recreation etc)	9	9.09
	others	2	2.02
	Other towns have no	27	27.27

Reasons to stay Dhaka (Multiple Responses are Possible)	better opportunities		
	Life in rural area is much worsens than in towns and therefore no point to return to rural areas	47	47.48
	Hope things will improve	13	13.13
	Other	6	6.06

Out of the total surveyed migrants that had plans to leave Dhaka, about 12.12 percent reported that rising cost of living was their compelling reason for leaving Dhaka. On the other hand, about 19.19 percent of migrants who planned to leave Dhaka reported that they would leave Dhaka because of housing problem. About 14.14 and 9.09 percent of the migrants who have planned to leave Dhaka, respectively reported that lack of employment opportunity and inadequate social services such as schooling, health service, and recreational centers were the main factors for leaving Dhaka.

The data in the Table further shows the reasons of migrants who planned to stay Dhaka. Accordingly, about 47.48 percent of the surveyed migrants who have planned to stay Dhaka reported that life in rural area is much worsens than in towns and therefore no point to return to rural areas, while about 27.27 percent reported that other towns have no better opportunities. Hence, about 13.13 and 6.06 percent of them thought that everything of the current situation will improve soon and other reasons respectively.

Rather it has been found that as they said that after some years of working in Dhaka, they prefer to return and work in other nearby towns of their families if conditions will be available. This is mainly because of the rise of cost of living, absence of regular jobs and the bad living conditions in the capital city. Many interviewed migrants said that urban life is not convenient for them, because they cannot find job regularly and they informed

that the living cost in the capital city is becoming high and as a result they could not save enough money. The living conditions in the capital is difficult, especially their sleeping room which will expose them to disease. According to them, their daily expenditure is getting higher for house, food, water, clothing and others. Their saving rate is minimal because the cost of living in the capital city has increased whereas their daily income remains low. Despite the severity of urban congestion, difficult life and less satisfaction with their current living conditions in the capital, many of the interviewed migrants said that it is better than the living conditions of the rural area and conditions and prospects are generally better for migrants in the city than in rural areas.

Hence, from the results of the survey we can understand that even if most of surveyed migrant populations are from rural origin, most of them showed no interest to return to their rural birth places. This may be explained as once they adapt the urban life and benefited from different social services it may be difficult for them to return to the rural areas. In general, many migrants who came from rural areas are not in a position to leave Dhaka rather they want to stay at Dhaka hoping things will improve in the future.

4.5 Perception about Migration to Dhaka and Recommendation of the Migrants

Most of the migrants come to Dhaka thinking that they can improve their condition by getting more good working opportunity here. But many of them cannot be succeed due to job unavailability and difficult living conditions. So in this study I tried to find out about their perception of migrating to Dhaka city and they were asked what they would advise others about migrating to Dhaka city.

Most of the migrants about 44.45 percent reported that they will advise their friends, relatives or family members in their place of residence or place of birth to migrate Dhaka who want to increase their income while about 33.33 percent thought that they will discourage others to migrate Dhaka as there are many problems here and 16.16 percent reported still they can't say anything about their past and present condition. And rest other 6.06 percent have others different perception about migration to Dhaka.

And they were also asked the reasons about their types of perception and they have different opinion. Most of them think life is easier in Dhaka city rather than village area and other part thought that life is quite difficult here. Rest of the migrants still can't differentiate their life between before and now.

Table 4.15: Migrants advise towards others regarding migrating to Dhaka

Advise others regarding migrating to Dhaka	Frequency (N=99)	Percentage (%)
Encourage others to come here	44	44.45
Discourage others to come here	33	33.33
I can't differentiate life before and now	16	16.16
Others	6	6.06
Total	99	100

The unplanned rapid rural to urban migration increases the urban challenges in Bangladesh focusing on rapid urban growth and poverty in the megacity of Dhaka. So in my study I tried to find out some recommendation to improve the present conditions of the migrants and decrease the rural to urban migration.

And they stated different types of suggestion to improve their present condition. In my study I found that majority of the migrants faced housing problems in Dhaka city and about 33.34 percent of the migrants expect to build additional houses and increase housing facility for the migrants while majority of the street vendors about 46.46 percent expect good job opportunity in the metropolitan city Dhaka while 19.19 percent of the respondents expected to decrease the high rate of consumer products and others. Most of the street vendors faced problems by local power or law enforcement authority as they do not have any legal permission or place for street vending. And about 33.33 percent expected that Government should provide legal authority and place for their street vending. As most of the street vendors are business oriented so they expected (23.23 percent) micro loans in less interest from the government. Beside these about 13.13 and 18.18 percent of the migrants expect improvement of health care services and more social service centers to improve their present condition.

Table 4.16: Expectation from government to improve present condition and recommendation to decrease the migration rate to Dhaka city

Recommendation (Multiple Responses are Possible)	Frequency (N=99)	Percentage (%)
Expectation from government to improve present condition		
Constructing additional house for migrants	33	33.34
Create opportunity of work	46	46.47
Provide legal authority and place for street vending	31	31.31
Decrease high price of products	19	19.19

Provide health care	13	13.13
Provide micro loans in less interest	23	23.23
Increase social services centers	18	18.18
Steps to decrease the migration rate to Dhaka city		
Create employment opportunity in village	53	53.53
Expand school and health care	26	26.27
Increase agricultural production and marketing	29	29.29
Availability of social services	15	15.15
Alleviate the problem of landlessness	31	31.31
Provide vocational training	18	18.18
Raising awareness and provide complete information	9	9.09
Provide microfinance by government	7	7.07
Ensure good transportation and communication	12	12.12

The rapid increase of rural to urban migration made the city more vulnerable and unemployment is also increased day by day. So it is high time to take effective steps to decrease the migration rate. The respondents were asked about the steps that can be taken to decrease the migration rate to Dhaka city.

And they stated that unemployment is the main issue in rural areas to push them to migrate and they thought (53.53 percent) by creating good income generating opportunity or create employment facilities the migration from rural areas can be decreased. And the problem of landlessness is another major problem of migration so 31.31 percent stated that by alleviating the problems of landlessness migration can be decreased while 26.26 percent recommended expanding school and health care facility. As agriculture is the base of rural economy so 29.29 percent recommended that increase of agriculture production through technological machineries usage and hybrid crops and proper

marketing of those products can decrease the migration rate. About 18.18 percent recommended to Provide vocational training and 7.07 percent recommended to Proving microfinance in government initiatives to the villagers for income generating activities migration can be checked. About 15.15 and 12.12 percent of the migrants thought availability of social services and good transportation and communication can decrease the rural to urban migration. It has been seen that the migrants do not have proper information about the destination of Dhaka city and so 9.09 percent thought that by raising awareness and providing the complete information of the migrants' condition of Dhaka migration rate can be decreased.

Chapter Five

Discussion on the Findings

5.1 Findings as Characteristics of Migrants in Dominating Role

5.2 Findings of Factors behind Rural-Urban Migration

5.3 Findings as Migrants' Problems after Rural-Urban Migration

5.4 Findings as Consequences of Socio-economic Condition of the Migrant Street Vendors after Migration

5.5 Findings as Future Plan and Recommendation of the Migrant Street Vendors

According to the study on migrant street vendors in Dhaka city explores some major characteristics of migrants' street vendors, factors for their rural to urban migration and consequence of migration. As characteristics of migrants state here as major finding which play a domination role in the destination of migrants. The broad factors of migration also explore some specific factors of rural urban migration. The push-pull model for migration has drawn which is closely related with the labor market. The uneducated and unskilled migrants of Dhaka have no alternative opportunity to maintain their lives without street vending due to the lack of formal job opportunities for them. On the other hand, urban authorities of this city have no proper guideline for their large number of street vendors. Both urban authority and the urban street vendors harass each other in Dhaka City. It might comfort both, if local authorities in Dhaka City Corporation take effective steps for street vendors' management system in Dhaka city. It could be considered that, after implementation of proper management systems street vending will be a beneficial urban trade sector in Dhaka City. Now in this chapter there will be some brief discussion on the findings.

5.1 Findings as Characteristics of Migrants in Dominating Role

From the data analysis, the study has find out some common characteristics of migrant street vendors who are now live in Dhaka as their present destination. The characteristics are playing a dominating role from the perceived data and analysis. And these are summarized as following way:

Most of the migrants are between 15-30 age group where male are greater in number than female, within male, young male are playing a dominating role. Migrants are usually come from various part of the country and majority part is staying here for more than 2 to 3 years. They are usually married in large number having primary or less than primary level education that means most of them do not have any better educational qualification. And most of them come from the Muslim family. Most of the migrants (45.46%) were from lower class families and (27.27%) were from lower middle class families where

most of the migrants came from the family size of 4-5 members (55.56%) and followed by 6-7 family members are (27.27%).

The migrants are engaged in diversified street vending products but most of them are engaged in mainly as cloth seller, food seller, tea stall, vegetables seller and retail grocery seller. The average income of the migrants is from 8000 to 12000 tk. per month. Majority has opined that they have improved their present situation comparing their past, besides most of the migrants about 63.64 percent remit money in their village by contributing their family expenses or buy assets in their origin.

5.2 Findings of Factors behind Rural-Urban Migration

In this study it has been shown several factors behind rural to urban migration. At first information is playing an important role to migrate to Dhaka. The sources of information to migrate to Dhaka were friends and relatives who live in Dhaka, family members, their previous knowledge and some other informal media sources. Majority 53.54% respondents obtained information about the destination from friends and relatives who live in Dhaka and 35.35% of respondents obtained information about the destination from their family member.

Majority of the migrants about 86.87 percent were born in the rural areas and 80.81 percent of the surveyed migrants had positive information (migrant life is easy in Dhaka) before they in-migrated to Dhaka but 73.74 percent reported that their migration was unplanned and they don't have any idea about how they deal with the unknown scenario of the Dhaka city. Before migration about 31.32 percent were unemployed whereas 22.22 percent of the migrants were engaged in farming in their place of origin. And most of them were found unemployed as they had no formal education and skill and therefore could not get modern sector employment.

From the detail study it could be summarized that as causes of migration economic factors are responsible where social factors are also responsible for rural-urban migration. Those broad factors of migration also explore some specific factors of rural urban migration as push and pull factors. The determinants usually can be seen after analysis of migration behavior of people. The findings of factors are as follows:

It is known to all that push factors are the conditions or factors that drive people to leave their homes. The push factors are mainly: Search of work, failure to repay NGO loan, urge of livelihood (extreme poverty), homelessness and landlessness , threatened by opposition, natural disaster, marital factor (divorce, newly married etc) and loss of income sources.

Search of Work (To obtain job): In is the most common scenario of rural urban migration of Bangladesh. Rural areas of Bangladesh are less developed and people do not know the scientific methods instead of traditional methods of farming. Besides that the economy of Bangladesh usually fails to provide the proper value of the crop to the cultivators. As a result they usually do not get sufficient profit and tend to change their occupation to informal sectors. In this case migration from rural to urban is the most common scenario of our country and condition seems homogenous in case of migration in Dhaka that why 73.74 percent of the respondents stated that this is their main reason to migrate to Dhaka city.

Urge Livelihood: In the rural part of Bangladesh, maximum people are living below the poverty line. They usually don't have home or land and can hardly earn a minimum livelihood. These people come to urban areas to earn and to lead a better life.

Homelessness and Landlessness: People who don't have home and land cannot manage their daily food as they have no way to cultivate or creating the poultry farm. They also do not have the condition to take loans and repay it timely. So, they usually migrate to urban area to meet up the basic requirements.

Threatened by Opposition: Sometimes political factors are being responsible for migration. Politically harassment, threatened, police cases or cases for property etc are another type of cause of migration. Though a less number of people migrate for the reason, yet village politics is growing rapidly and migration for political reasons also increasing.

Natural Disaster: In Bangladesh migration for natural disaster is quite enough familiar. Every year people migrate temporarily or permanently when they face a severe damage of crops and land because of natural disaster. Again it is seen in north Bengal people usually migrate seasonally in the season of draught and go back to the village at the time of sowing the crops.

And in this study it has been found that due to these push factors like famine, poverty, crop failure, lack of oxen, land shortage, poor facilities, to free from cultural, political or family restrictions and obligations more than half of the migrants move to Dhaka and involved in informal sector.

Pull factors are the conditions that attract people to a new area. Rural to urban migration also happens for pull factors. The main pull factors are higher standards of living, higher wage, labor demand, political and religious Freedom, better facilities and amenities.

Higher standards of living/Higher wages: Economics provide the both biggest push and pull factor for potential migrants. People moving to more developed areas will often find that the same work they were doing at home is rewarded abroad with higher wages. They will also find a greater safety net of welfare benefits should they be unable to work. Aware of this situation, migrants are drawn to those countries where they can maximize benefits.

Labor Demand: Almost all developed areas have found that they have a well enough labor demand. Rich economies create millions of jobs that domestic workers refuse to fill

but migrant workers will cross borders to take. Again there are variations of works in urban area where it cannot be seen in rural.

Political and Religious Freedom: Usually urban area is an over populated area. Here, people remain so busy most of the time and also have a grater context. So, people get maximum political and religious freedom here.

Better Facilities and Amenities: Urban areas usually have the well utility services like electricity, supplied water and gas etc and as well as also have higher amenities like parks, cinema halls etc which attract people. Rural based people when migrate to urban area, these facilities attract them and they want to live permanently in the urban area.

And in the study it revealed that about 40.41 percent of the migrants move to Dhaka by these pull factors and after migration they are engaging them in informal economy like street vending.

5.3 Findings as Migrants' Problems after Rural-Urban Migration

Though the migrants' condition in city do not match with their expectation and have to suffer a lot, yet they do not want to go back until they have a better opportunity and condition than city life. Many problems are encountered by the migrants at the Place of Destination after arrival and during stay. About 48.48% of migrants reported to have faced unemployment problem for some times at the first stage of their arrival at the place of destination. And about 41.41% and 27.27% have faced the risk of being unemployed and getting job as expected and 42.42% have reported to face problems in obtaining housing facility during the time of their staying. As the migrants are expected to be informal traders within the public places without any recognition or authorization from the government, the police arrest them and their goods and sometimes destroy their business claiming that they are illegal. So they are facing difficulties in street vending.

Though they realize that life is really difficult in Dhaka city most of them do not want to back their origin as income opportunity is good in the Dhaka city.

5.4 Findings as Consequences of Socio-economic Condition of the Migrant Street Vendors after Migration

There has been a great impact on socio-economic conditions such as working conditions, income, education, access to education, access to urban transportation, health care and general living conditions of migrants after their migration in Dhaka city. About 77.78 percent of them had got improvement in their income while 54.54 percent of them had got significant improvements in their health care service and 65.66 percent of them had got improvement in their transportation system. On the contrary, about 83.84 and 42.43 percent of the surveyed migrants reported that access to housing and general living condition had worsened respectively. About 25.25 percent of them told that access to health care services have worsened.

Beside these the migrants are dissatisfied with their work was raised. The migrants report somewhat dissatisfied and very dissatisfied about 46.47% and 29.29% respectively. As a finding to this, majority replied that their employment is less secure (42.43%). Some others (26.26%) reported, they are dissatisfied due to other reasons like their work is very hardworking. And people have positive and negative attitude towards the street vendors as due to their service people many times get their valuable items at their doors.

They stated that Dhaka has been facing chronic problems of housing and shortage of other urban facilities. Though they reported that the income of most of the migrants have been increased and also their livelihoods after migration. But they do not aware of their basic human rights and in this study most of the respondents stated (64.65 percent) that they do not aware about their basic rights and from where they can achieve those.

5.5 Findings as Future Plan and Recommendation of the Migrant Street Vendors

Most of the interviewed migrants do not prefer to return to the rural areas of origin. According to the survey data only about 21.21 percent of surveyed migrants reported that they are planning to leave Dhaka and move to their birth places and other rural and urban areas. On the other hand, majority about 78.79 percent of the surveyed migrant reported that they had no plans to leave Dhaka. Though they are going through many difficulties many of the interviewed migrants said that it is better than the living conditions of the rural area and conditions and prospects are generally better for migrants in the city than in rural areas.

According to their perception most of the migrants about 44.45 percent reported that they will advise their friends, relatives or family members in their place of residence or place of birth to migrate Dhaka who want to increase their income while about 33.33 percent thought that they will discourage others to migrate Dhaka as there are many problems in Dhaka. Most of them think life is easier in Dhaka city rather than village area.

In the study it has been found that majority of the migrants faced housing problems in Dhaka city and about 33.34 percent of the migrants expect to build additional houses and increase housing facility for the migrants while majority of the street vendors about 46.47 percent expect good job opportunity in the metropolitan city Dhaka. It also showed that unemployment is the main issue in rural areas to push them to migrate and they thought (53.53 percent) by creating good income generating opportunity or create employment facilities the migration from rural areas can be decreased. And 31.31 percent stated that by alleviating the problems of landlessness migration can be decreased while 26.27 percent recommended expanding school and health care facility in rural areas can decrease migration to Dhaka.

Chapter Six

Recommendations and Conclusion

6.1 Recommendations

6.2 Conclusion

6.1 Recommendations

In general, the high flow of migration to Dhaka from rural areas has accentuated the problem of unemployment. Depending on the findings, to solve the negative implications of rural-urban migration and to benefit from the advantage, the thesis aimed to propose some possible recommendation options related to rural-urban migration.

The migrant street vendors are operating their informal business as a temporary process without a sustainable management system for the lack of authority involvement in Dhaka City. Due to that lack of responsibility, street vendors are creating problems, street garbage and crowded the footpaths in urban areas. But a large number of urban dwellers depend on the street vendors to maintain their life expenses as a job or for shopping. Due to the eviction of street vendors part of urban dweller would be in a critical situation in Dhaka City. Based on these issues, street vending is an essential urban trade sector for a large number of urban dwellers in Dhaka City as a part of their urban lives. However, due to the informal situation at present, local government cannot do anything other than eviction them and street vendors cannot operate their business without being harassed. Local authority has to create a management system for street vendors so that street vendors could operate their business with self responsibility and the authority could collect legal taxes from the street vendors. This public management system should be organized by local government with participation from urban street vendors and local people as a community work. Then the public management of street vendors will be more responsible in their urban area. Doing so, street vendors will become beneficial for both urban dwellers and street vendors and it will become an urban identity for Dhaka City as well as South Asian developing cities.

After analyzing the causes and consequences of rural-urban migration to Dhaka town, the following suggestions that could be implemented by policy makers and implementers at different level. Thus, the overall effects of rural-urban migration in the town are

discouraging and hence the following recommendations are suggested to solve some of the socio-economic problems of both the places of origin and destination.

1. Problems with rural unemployment and underemployment greatly impact the rural economy. Because of the above, rural people are compelled to migrate. Therefore, there is the need for integrated rural development strategy to increase agricultural production by increasing rural labor productivity by improving farm technology, increasing farm inputs such as fertilizers, high yielding variety of seeds, insecticides, adequate agricultural extension services, price incentives and improve access to financial credit and market facilities.

2. There is a conflict between the authorities and street vendors at the destination. Despite the frequent harassment street vending in the capital is increasing. It is important to think that after all who are responsible for making decent living, instead of stealing and becoming idle. If government could provide adequate employment opportunities to them at the place of origin, they would not migrate first to the capital city and would not be forced to live on the street for their meager income. Hence, street vending should be viewed as a resource rather than a problem since it has been providing employment for the poor migrants. Only the need is to think about management and planning of urban environment how to preserve the beauty of the city and provide trading place to the vendors in a sustainable way. The government should formulate policies and implement according to practical needs.

3. Like other towns of Bangladesh migration to Dhaka is dominated by young male and female migrants. Early marriage, abduction, low school enrollment and the like are some of the causes for female rural out-migration. Thus, raising awareness of rural communities about the disadvantages of early marriage, abduction and low school enrollment of females through educational programs plays a vital role in reducing young

female migration. Hence efforts should be made to expand school, healthcare and adult education coverage's.

4. Concentration of various elements of modernization in the urban areas and their conspicuous absence in rural localities pull many rural people to towns. Therefore, provision of different social services such as better medical facilities, education, infrastructure, water and electricity to the rural areas may reduce the amount of flow of population to urban centers.

5. Taking into account the population growth of the town, constructing additional house and social service centers, such as schools, health institutions, recreational centers and so forth are important in providing needed services and better quality of life.

6. The vast actual or perceived difference between rural-urban incomes causes population migration. Since poverty is a pronounced rural phenomenon, migration from rural areas is tied to the income gap between rural and urban areas. When growth is balanced between them through viable regional planning strategies for the mutual development of the towns and their hinterlands at different hierarchical scales it is recommended that it will check or slow down the rural outflow.

7. Vocational training of the rural people on small scale industries (non-farm) activities that could generate an income for the rural household should be introduced in rural areas as it is supposed to alleviate the problem of landlessness and land shortage and their total dependency on only one source of livelihood i.e. Agriculture and migration to Dhaka.

8. Migrants rely in positive information about the destination. If migration is inevitable, providing complete information can make the migrants more aware about their destination before making the decision and sustainable effort should be made at

grassroots level to raise awareness and bring attitudinal change for the non-economic factors of migration.

9. Resettlement of poor people from highly degraded areas to where there are vacant and potentially productive irrigable lands can reduce the flow of people towards urban areas.

10. Fertility is the most important factor that affects population structure in a society. The finding confirms that members of large household size are more prone to migration. To avert the problem, the Health sector should design and expand productive health service to each rural household of the origin and create awareness about the benefit of small family size.

11. Recognition and proper assistance of this sector will improve their economic and social status significantly.

12. For proper management of street vending the cooperation between municipalities and the police is necessary. Municipalities should update national policies for the management of vendors which will be helpful to tackle the social and economic problems associated with vendors.

13. Street vendors suffer from lack of security and lack of access to credit. Government should formulate some comprehensive plan like different training programs to improve the life style of street vendors and introduce credit facilities. Street vendors in our country are unlicensed. Government should issue licenses to those who want to hawk goods.

6.2 Conclusion

The present study reveals that rural-urban migration in Bangladesh is mainly poverty driven. It may be mentioned here that enhanced job prospects, better educational and health care facilities and other social amenities that are necessary for better living conditions are added attractions of the migrants towards the city life. In this study, most number of respondents indicated that they had migrated to the city with a view to earn good livelihood and better city life facilities. They feel that there is a wide gap between the urban and rural areas in terms of both the quality of education, health, social services and good working opportunities which encouraged them to migrate and settle themselves in informal sectors like street vending. Later they face different problems to cope with the city life and make the city vulnerable by overcrowding which is creating diverse problems both in origin and destination so it is urgent to solve the problems. In order to stop poor people from migration, therefore, the essential pre-conditions seem to be the expansion of employment opportunities, as mentioned above, and also the creation of better living conditions through improved availability of essential health care and occupational services. Unless the like of the amenities enjoyed by migrants in the cities can be made available in the rural areas, at least partly, if not to the fullest extent, the idea of alleviation of poverty through inducing and sustaining the process of reverse migration will hardly be translated into reality. It is admitted on all hands, however, that alleviation of poverty in Bangladesh has been at the heart of the Government's development strategy, particularly since independence of the country. So in the other side the proper management of these migrant street vendors can be a good way to ensure better livelihood of thousands of households and play a significant role in poverty alleviation.

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Appendix

1. Interview Schedule

Interview Schedule

Institute of Social Welfare and Research

University of Dhaka

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION: A STUDY OF MIGRANT STREET VENDORS IN DHAKA CITY

This is an academic requirement. You are requested to answer all the questions. It is promised that your answer will only be used for academic purposes and the information provided by you will be kept secret and confidential.

Serial no: _____

A. Demographic characteristics of the migrants

1. Name:.....

2. How old are you:.....

3. Present Address:.....

4. Sex: Male Female

5. Marital Status : Single Married Divorced
 Widowed

6. Religion: Christian Hindu Muslim Buddha

7. Occupation(Which types of street vendor): Fruit/vegetable seller
 Cloth seller Tea Stall/Food shop Daily utensils Others....

8. Educational attainment (highest level of schooling completed) :
 Illiterate Read and write/ Primary school (1-5) Junior (7-8)
 Secondary (9-10) Higher Secondary (11-12)

9. Financial Condition:

Higher Middle class Middle class Lower middle class Lower class poorer of the poor

10. Family Structure:

Serial no	Name	Relation with the respondents	Age	Education	Occupation	Monthly income

B. Patterns and Process of Migration

11. Where were you born?

Village: Upozila District.....

12. Your birth place is: Rural Urban

13. Did anyone from your place of birth come with you to Dhaka?

Yes No

If your answer is “yes”, who moved with you from the place of previous residence? (You can choose more than one answer)

None Spouse Parents Family Other (Specify).....

14. What was your main source of information to move to Dhaka?

Friends and Relatives (Those who live in Dhaka)		Previous knowledge (personal visit)
Mass media		Family Member

15. Who made the decision to migrate to Dhaka?

- Self Relatives Family/parents Friends

16. Before you moved to Dhaka, did you have any information about living conditions and facilities such as housing, health care, employment and so forth?

- Yes No

If your answer is “yes”, what was the information?

- positive (migrant life is easy in Dhaka)
 negative (migrant life is not easy in Dhaka)

17. What was your move from the place of your birth or previous place of residence?

- Planned Unplanned

18. Have you received any type of assistance from relative or friend or parents living in Dhaka?

- Yes No

If your answer is “yes”, what type of assistance you have received from them?

- Food and housing Financial support Assisted find jobs Information about how to adjust Other (Specify).....

19. When did you come to Dhaka to live?

- 6 months ago 1 years ago 2-3 years ago 3-4 years ago more than 5 year ago

C.Problems faced by migrants after arrival in Dhaka and during stay

20. What was /were the main difficulty/difficulties you have faced after you immediately arrived in Dhaka? (You can select more than one)

- Financial problems Food and related consumer items Inability to obtain social services Inability to obtain job Cultural difference

21. What is/are the main problem(s) you are facing now? (You can select more than one)

Housing Employment Health Food Unequal opportunity in every aspect of life Inadequate social services Do not get job as expected

22. If you had known these difficulties before you moved to Dhaka, could you still have decided to move from your birth place or last place of residence?

Yes No

D. Causes and Consequences related questions

23. Before you moved to Dhaka you were:

vendor wage labor Farming House wife
 Unemployed Other (Specify)

24. If you were unemployed what was/were the main reason(s) for being unemployed?

Had no formal education and therefore could not get modern sector employment landlessness Work terminated Natural catastrophes, such as drought and crop failures No working opportunity Other (Specify).....

25. What was/were the main reason(s) for you to come to Dhaka? (Multiple responses possible)

To obtain job (seek employment)	
Famine, poverty, crop failure, lack of oxen, land shortage, poor facilities	
To free from cultural or family restrictions and obligations	
To join immediate relatives and friends or following them	
To gain education and training	
To seek modern urban services and facilities	
Job transfer	
To open up or extended personal business	
To seek good climate	
Other (Specify)	

26. Nature of your present work?

permanent temporary seasonal casual

27. Your present monthly income (in Taka).

0-5000 5000-10000 10000-15000 15000-20000 20000-25000 25000-more

28. Do you remit money in your village/place of origin?

Yes No

29. Do you think that moving to Dhaka from your place of last place of residence improved?

Your condition with regard to :	Improved	Worsened	Remained The same
Type of work			
Your income			
Access to education for your dependents			
Access to housing			
Access to health cares			
general living conditions			
Access to urban transport			

30. How much are you satisfied with your current employment?

Very satisfied Some what satisfied Neither satisfied nor dissatisfied

Some what dissatisfied Very dissatisfied

31. If some what you are dissatisfied or very dissatisfied with your current employment what is the reason for your dissatisfaction? (Multiple responses are possible)

- I am not using my skills and work experiences
- My current employment is not my preferred occupation
- Return is too low I am deprived of social security
- Too much hard working Others (specify) -----

32. Do you aware about your human and basic right?

- Yes No

33. Do you face any constraints to continue your livelihood as street vendors?

- Yes No

If yes then describe briefly.....

34. What is people attitude towards you?

- Positive negative Both

Answer briefly on your opinion:

35. Are your access to basic human needs improved?

- Yes No

Answer briefly on your opinion:.....

36. what is your Living Accommodation in Dhaka at present?

- Tin shed/brick house slum Temporary shops Footpath Other

37. Is your livelihood condition improved after migration?

- Yes No

Answer briefly on your opinion:.....

E. Future plan of the migrants:

38. Do you have plan to move to another place?

- Yes No

If your answer is “yes”, what is your reason(s) to move to other place?

Housing problem	
Lack of employment opportunity	
Inadequate supply of consumer goods	
Rising cost of living	
Inadequate social services (schools, health care, recreation etc)	
Other (specify)	

If your answer is “no” what is /are the main reason(s) you do not want to move out from this town? (You can choose more than once)

Other towns have no better opportunities	
Life in rural area is much worsens than in towns and therefore no point to return to rural areas	
Hope things will improve	
Other (specify)	

F. Recommendation related questions:

39. What advice would you give to your friends/ Relatives/family members in your place of residence/place of birth regarding migrating to Dhaka?

- Encourage them to come here Discourage them to come here I can't say anything Others (Specify)-----

40. What is the reason that you would give this advice? Because-

- Life is difficult here Life is better here I can't differentiate life before and now
 Others (specify) -----

41.what do you think about the steps that can be taken to improve your present condition?

.....

42.what is your expectation from government to ensure your right and increase your access to government facilities?

.....

43.what steps can be taken to decrease the migration rate to Dhaka city?

.....

Thank you very much for your valuable answer.....