THE RURAL-URBAN MIGRATION AND ITS SOCIO-ECONOMIC CONSEQUENCES: A STUDY ON THE RAYERBAZAR AREA OF DHAKA CITY

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ABSTRACT

Movement from villages to cities is a crucial issue for Bangladesh. It influences both urban and rural socio-economic conditions. This paper basically focuses the influences of movement from different rural areas to Rayerbazar area in Dhaka. The questionnaire survey is used to find out the required results. Researchers divide the reasons of rural-urban (RU) migration into four categories as; economic, social, political and personal. This paper shows economic impact and social impact of rural-urban migration. Structural Equation Model (SEM) shows that RU migration due to social, and economic reasons has positive economic impact but RU migration due to political and personal reasons has negative economic impact. RU migration for social and economic reasons have negative social impact but political and personal reasons have positive social impact. Internal movement is one of the biggest problems for Dhaka city which could be reduced by ensuring sufficient income generating opportunities in villages.

Contribution/ Originality: This study has identified some important reasons of rural-urban migration and also indicates how this migration affects economic and social conditions of the host area.

1. INTRODUCTION

Migration is generally the permanent or semi-permanent transformation of residents inside or outside of a country. Migrations are forced, willful, stable and transitory. The movement of people from village areas to town areas is called rural-urban (RU) migration. Migrations from rural areas mean the departure of individuals or households, for more than a week or so, from the small, primarily agricultural community in which they live. The migration can before a harvest or life; to villages or towns and cities; for "marriage, work or for study (Lipton, 1980).

People migrate for a number of reasons. These reasons may fall under these four categories: Environmental, Economic, Cultural and Socio-political. Within that, the reasons may also be 'push' and 'pull' factors. Push factors are consisting with force the individual to move involuntarily, and in many cases, they are forced because the individual risk something if they stay. Push factors may include conflict, drought, famine, or extreme religious factors. Pull factors are consisting without force the individual or group to move willingly. Pull factors are attach with the target country that incline the individual or group to leave their home. That type of pull factors are known as place utility, which is the desirability of a place that attracts people. Better economic opportunities, more jobs, and the promise of

a better life often pull people into new locations (Migration, 2017). RU migration leads to make rural population size small which could reduce farming and may lead to fall in agricultural production. RU migration also increases the city's growth, veiling a greater area of city's land, rising unplanned urbanization and creating chaos in the city areas. Bangladesh is widely known as a land of natural adversity. Floods, famine, drought, earthquake, cyclones, and river erosions are highly vulnerable. History shows that the people from northern part of Bangladesh moved to Dhaka during the famines like 1943 and 1974. On account of natural disaster, many people moved from these unsafe areas to safe areas. About 74% of migrated people in Dhaka city was in between the period of 1961 to 1974. The net migrates in Dhaka city was 4, 93,264 people from 1974 to 1981. In 2011 migration was 5.62 million, in 1991 it was 4.79 million, and in 2004 it was 4.29 million. Dhaka is growing very fast in case of population and it is now above the tolerable level. After a cyclone named Sidor in 2007 a large number of people moved from Barisal to Dhaka. Many people also came to Dhaka after Aila hit in 2009. For the river erosion many sufferer people come from Rangpur, Gaibandha, Nilphamari in Dhaka city. A lion shares of migrated people live in the slums in Dhaka city who make congestion and also commit many social crimes. On the other hand, these people are the source of cheap labor supply in Dhaka for both formal and informal sector.

This study tries to fulfill the following objectives:

1. Uphold the causes behind internal migration in the selected area.
2. To check economic and social impacts of RU migration in Rayerbazar, Dhaka.

2. LITERATURE REVIEW

Lewis (1954) developed a model extended by Professor Ranis and Fei (1961). In this model there are two sectors in an underdeveloped economy, one is old-fashioned (agricultural)sector and another is contemporary (industrial) sector. People move from agricultural sector to industrial sector for having expected higher income in that sector.

Jahan (2012) showed the gross inequalities of opportunities among village and city areas. Each year a large number of people migrate from village to city, most of them migrate in Dhaka city. The researcher focused about physical, social and environment impacts of RU migration in Dhaka city. Unplanned urbanization collapses the city's livelihood and environment. Ishtiaque and Ullah (2013) described the factors behind the RU migration in Dhaka city. The researchers showed that the migration was extremely subjective to pull factors than to push elements.

Akter (2010) described that a large number of people coming from rural areas to urban slums and creating urban problems. People living in the slums are uneducated and having low income. The living condition of slum dwellers are very poor and they do not have proper water and sanitation facilities. So, they are facing many diseases like diarrhea and other water-borne diseases. Haque and Islam (2012) explained that rural economic conditions could be improved by creating new employment opportunities and education facilities in rural areas. Thus the RU migration could be reduced. This paper uses the primary data to identify the key motives of RU migration in Rayerbazar area and impacts of RU migration on socio-economic conditions.

3. METHODOLOGY

Methodology consists of four parts such as; Sample Selection, Research Design, Data Collection, and Structural Equation Model (SEM).

3.1. Sample Selection

This study uses primary data of Rayerbazer, Mohammadpur area of Dhaka city based on field survey. The study uses data from 100 respondents on random basis as there was no focus group or classification of group to collect data and no standard method of selecting sample size. Researchers divide the questioners into five parts as: Personal information, Status of migrants at current location, Status of current expenditure, Factor behind RU migration and impacts of RU migration in the Rayerbazar area.

3.2. Research Design

This research work uses the quantitative analysis by the means of different advanced techniques. Initial stage shows the fitness of variable by using non-parametric test. Structural Equation Model (SEM) is used to show relationship.

3.3. Data Collection

Data collection consists of: (1) Personal Information, (2) Status of migrants at current location, (3) Status of Current Expenditure, (4) Factor behind Rural-Urban Migration, (5) Impacts of Migration. All data have been converted to natural logarithm to find out uniformity of data for final use. MS Excel, Stata version12, SPSS software version 22 were used to get numerical results.

3.4. Structural Equation Model (SE Model)

A SE model was first developed by Hoyle (1995). It determines the relationship between exogenous variable to endogenous variable. The SE model uses Chi-square test for testing hypotheses. The following equation represents SEM:

$$Y = \alpha_1 + \beta_1 X + e.Y (1)$$

Here Equation 1 represents a simple linear regression. Y is the dependent variable and X is the independent variable here. e.Y represents the stochastic error term of explained variable. Another way the model can be written as:

$$X \rightarrow Y (2)$$

Equation 2 argues how X influences Y. It is a path equation. That means to add β (coefficient) to the linear equation for Y like β_i in Equation 1 where β_i is called the path coefficient. It is a measurement model, a term loaded with meaning for some researchers. Here X is an independent variable and also could be a latent variable depending on some manifest variables x_1 and x_2 as:

$$x_1 = \alpha_1 + \beta_1 X + e.x_1 (3)$$
$$x_2 = \alpha_2 + \beta_2 X + e.x_2 (4)$$

Y is a variable depending on the value of X Equation 1. In this particular study the economic reasons of migration (er), social reasons of migration (sr), political reasons of migration (pr), and personal reasons of migration (prr) are independent variables and economic impacts of migration (em), social impacts of migration (sm) are dependent variables. In this particular analysis first model shows that er→em, sr→em; pr→em, prr→em, and second model shows that er→sm, sr→sm, pr→sm, prr→sm. The following structures represent desired model for SEM:
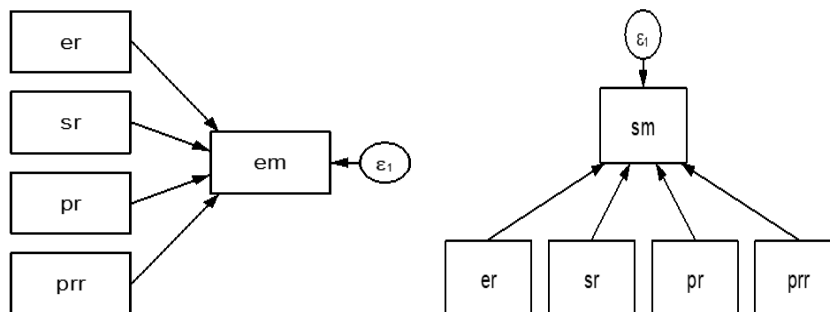

Figure 1. Structural equation model of economic and social impacts.

Figure 1 illustrates the hypothetical structural equation model where left panel shows the SEM of economic impacts of RU migration due to different reasons and the right panel reflects the social impacts of RU migration for the same reasons.

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Table1. Justification of the variables.

Variables	Mean(μ) [H₀: μ=3 H₁: μ≠3]	Df	t- value	p-value	Accept(A)/ Reject (R)
1. Economic reasons (X1)					
a. You were poor in village. (x11)	3.41	99	19.390	0.000	R
b. There were very few job opportunities in village.(x12)	3.92	99	29.623	0.000	R
c. Living standard was low.(x13)	3.42	99	21.008	0.000	R
d. You were deprived from your expected wage.(x14)	3.16	99	24.154	0.003	R
e. Because of available credit facilities in Dhaka city.(x15)	4.53	99	52.077	0.000	R
f. To get higher income.(x16)	4.47	99	37.736	0.000	R
g. For working with advanced technology.(x17)	2.78	99	23.118	0.000	R
h. To become industrial worker.(x18)	2.31	99	20.206	0.000	R
2. Social reasons (X2)					
a. To get relief from any direct crime.(x21)	1.27	99	23.183	0.000	R
b. Occurrence of famine, diseases, violence.(x22)	1.71	99	13.774	0.000	R
c. Because of joblessness in your area.(x23)	3.73	99	27.088	0.000	R
d. Because of geographical location(far away from city).(x24)	3.24	99	22.128	0.008	R
e. For protection, food and medical facilities.(x25)	3.45	99	25.255	0.000	R
f. High level of exploitations in rural area.(x26)	2.74	99	19.818	0.001	R
g. Family disagreements. (x27)	1.66	99	14.806	0.000	R
h. Conflict with neighbors. (x28)	1.59	99	16.131	0.000	R
i. Affected by the rural land tenure nature. (x29)	1.78	99	15.465	0.000	R
j. Inheritance patterns. (x210)	1.91	99	13.853	0.000	R
k. Did not respected by others. (x211)	1.58	99	15.693	0.000	R
l. Affected by the different cultural values. (x212)	2.05	99	14.468	0.000	R
m. For children's education(x213)	2.00	99	15.933	0.000	R
n. Social structure was not good. (x214)	3.51	99	26.553	0.000	R
3. Political Reasons (X3)					
a. Pressure of opposition party. (x31)	1.24	99	21.729	0.000	R
b. To get political shelter. (x32)	1.21	99	27.923	0.000	R
c. Because of political strife. (x33)	1.19	99	21.133	0.000	R
d. Conflict with your own party members.(x34)	1.20	99	19.900	0.000	R
e. To avoid family politics. (x35)	1.56	99	12.996	0.000	R
4. Personal reasons (X4)					
a. To get better opportunities for your own education.(x41)	1.87	99	12.181	0.000	R
b. You came with your family after your marriage.(x42)	2.66	99	15.021	0.000	R
c. To escape from poverty.(x43)	3.65	99	22.935	0.000	R
d. For becoming self-employed.(x44)	4.19	99	46.211	0.000	R
e. To expand your own capability level.(x45)	4.21	99	46.093	0.000	R
f. To gain fame.(x46)	3.03	99	29.434	0.000	R
g. To gain experience.(x47)	3.65	99	33.611	0.000	R
1. Economic impacts (Y1)					
a. Reducing job opportunities.(y11)	3.59	99	21.651	0.000	R
b. Increasing competition in labor market.(y12)	4.13	99	47.994	0.000	R
c. Increasing living cost.(y13)	4.72	98	79.590	0.000	R
d. Low cost labor.(y14)	2.47	99	17.003	0.000	R
e. Increasing medical cost due to lower living standard.(y15)	4.09	99	36.517	0.000	R
f. Introduction of new entrepreneur.(y16)	3.46	99	36.121	0.000	R
g. Increasing rate of investment due to higher level of deposit.(y17)	2.84	99	26.768	0.000	R
h. Industrialization.(y18)	3.88	99	29.389	0.000	R
2. Social impacts (Y2)					
a. Utilization of human resource.(y21)	3.17	99	20.884	0.000	R
b. Reducing housing facilities.(y22)	3.88	99	27.397	0.000	R
c. Overcrowding in Dhaka city.(y23)	4.77	99	71.787	0.000	R
d. Damaging environment.(y24)	4.65	99	57.498	0.000	R
e. Reducing the rate of polygamy, dowry and child marriage(y25)	3.17	99	25.407	0.000	R
f. Reducing the amount of land in Dhaka city.(y26)	4.61	99	55.710	0.000	R
g. Delay in marriage.(y27)	3.28	99	25.950	0.002	R
h. Reducing social crime.(y28)	1.92	99	13.079	0.000	R
i. Pressure of population decreasing the facilities of basic needs.(y29)	4.66	99	59.641	0.000	R
j. Create congestion.(y210)	4.55	99	74.679	0.000	R

4. FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

This is the most important part of this study. The first segment shows justification of variables and the second segment shows the results of SEM.

4.1. Justification of the Variables regarding Rural Urban Migration

Table1 Shows the test of all variables to justify whether there is any insignificant variable.

From the Table 1 it is seen that each of the variables of factor behind RU migration and its impacts on the city's life after migration, is significant as the p-value is less than .05 at 95% confidence, hence the t-value is greater than the tabulated value. Thus the null hypotheses are rejected in all cases, and it implies that all variables are significant. The Table 1 shows that the mean value of the variables included in Economic reasons (X_1), Social reasons (X_2), Personal reasons (X_4), Economic impact (Y_1), Social impacts (Y_2) are greater than 3 (i.e. $\mu > 3$), therefore it indicates that the participants mostly agreed with those reasons and impacts of RU migration. Except sub-variables x_{17}, x_{18} of X_1 variable, sub-variables x_{21}, x_{22}, x_{26}-x_{213} of X_2 variable, sub-variables x_{41}, x_{42} of X_4 variable and all sub-variables of X_3; sub-variables y_{14}, y_{17} of Y_1 variable and sub-variable y_{28} of Y_2 variable is smaller than 3 (i.e. $\mu < 3$), it exposes that participants are disagreed with those reasons and impacts. All are rejecting at 5% significant level.

4.2. The Economic Effects of RU Migration

The result of SEM between economic impacts and different reasons of migration has shown in the following table and the graph.

Table 2. RU migration and its economic penalties.

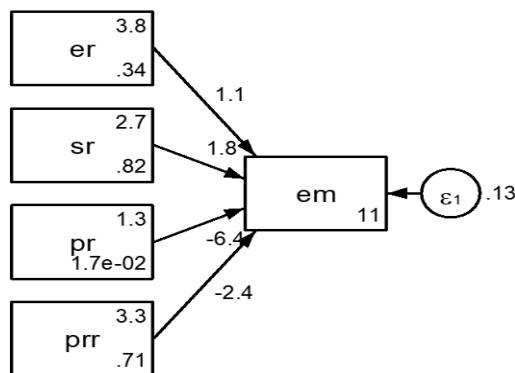| Structural em< -	Coef	OIM Std. Err.	z	p > | z |	95% Conf. Interval	
er	1.095	0.542	2.02	0.043	0.033	2.158
sr	1.826	0.499	3.66	0.000	0.847	2.804
pr	-6.412	2.092	-3.06	0.002	-10.514	-2.311
prr	-2.447	0.686	-3.56	0.000	-3.794	-1.101
_cons	10.889	2.077	5.24	0.000	6.817	14.960
Variance e. em	0.128	0.074			0.042	0.398

Figure 2. Economic parodies of RU migration.

The Table 2 and the Figure 2 have shown that the economic reasons of migration has a same directional effect on economic activities of Rayerbazar. The path analysis shows that if er (economic reason) changes by 1 percent then em(economic impact) changes 1.09 percent positively. 1 percent change in sr (social reasons) leads to a 1.82 percent positive change in em. But political and personal reason has a negative economic impact. That is, 1 percent increase in migration due to pr (political reason) leads to reduce economic welfare by 6.4 percent. Again 1 percent change in personal reason adversely affects economy by 2. 4 percent. All the results are found significant at 5% level.

4.3. The Social Impact due to Rural Urban Migration

The result of SEM between social impacts and different reasons of migration has shown in the following graph and the table.
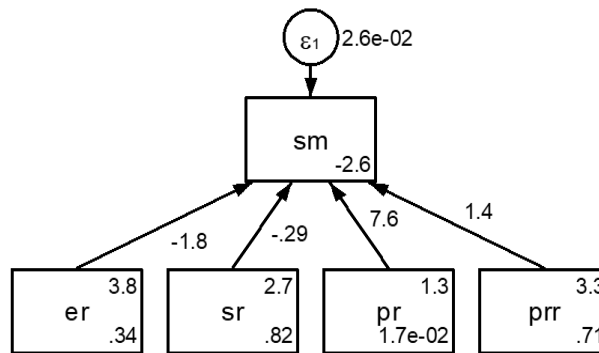

Figure 3. RU migration and its social penalties.

Table 3. RU migration and its social penalties.

Structural sm< –	Coef	OIM Std. Err.	z	p > | z |	95% Conf.	Interval
er	–1.798	0.242	–7.42	0.000	–2.273	–1.323
sr	–0.292	0.223	–1.31	0.190	–0.729	0.145
pr	7.556	0.935	8.08	0.000	5.722	9.390
prr	1.410	0.307	4.59	0.000	0.808	2.012
_cons	–2.648	0.928	–2.85	0.004	–4.469	–0.828
Variance e. sm	0.025	0.014			0.0082	0.079

Figure 3 & Table 3 show that there is negative relationship between er and sm (social impact). 1 percent change in er leads to 1.7 percent negative effect on the society. But sr is insignificant as p value exceeds 5% level of significance. So there is no relationship detected between sm and sr. Above figure and table also express a positive relationship between pr and sm. It shows that a 1 percent change in pr leads to 7.5 percent positive change in sm. And also 1 percent change in personal reason brings 1.4 percent positive change in social impacts.

Here it can be realised that whatever reasons of migration from rustic area to town area it has both positive and negative effects on social and economic conditions of an area. But this study shows that the negative effects dominate the positive effects. Even though, rural-urban migration is important to have required number of labor for industrialization but it is creating urban gigantism problem in our country. The increase of slums, social crimes and pollutions are common problems of excessive migration in Dhaka city.

5. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

Dhaka is a lucrative place for the people of all other areas to migrate due to having higher income options. Top companies and industries are located in Dhaka. Most of the universities specially the private universities are also situated in Dhaka city. The migration in Dhaka city is too high that it makes Dhaka as a highly clumsy and polluted city in the world. As this research found relatively negative significances of RU migration in Rayerbazar area of Dhaka city, so the government should take effective internal migration control policy. Rural urban migration especially migration to Dhaka city could be reduced by ensuring sufficient job opportunities in rural areas with appropriate payment. The government should come out from first city bias policies and must concentrate to take policies for improving rural areas.

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