

Rural-Urban Migration and the Livelihood in Urban Area: The Case Study of Savar Upazila

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Abstract: This paper attempts to find the several factors which are liable for rural-urban migration respective the country. Mostly, migrants working as garments workers and other professions living in the Savar, as it is closer to the Capital and industrial area in Bangladesh, are selected as a study area. About 60 respondents were interviewed for this study purposively to know migration's reasons from the rural area. We have interviewed the migrants' household heads to assess migration factors and chosen randomly from the population. The statistical tools are used to analyze migrants' aspects and find pull and push factors responsible for the migration towards the city. They have a better income and living standard in an urban area.

Introduction

The famous theory of Lewis and Fei-Ranis about the "surplus labor" in the rural area took the attention and influenced the policymakers in many countries. With the development in various sectors, it is necessary to attract surplus labor from rural areas to metropolitan. People started to migrate from rural to urban first to look for a job second; there is a wage gap between rural and urban areas. Due to this Migration, productivity in the metropolitan area has increased tremendously. The migrants' remittances, attained knowledge, and skill transmission will also add to the development in rural areas. Rural-urban migration thus considers a route for poverty mitigation and stable growth in a labor surplus economy.

Migration considers the movement of individuals from one area to another, which are temporary or permanent. The migration decision depends on the people's necessity, geographical location, and it varies from one individual to the other individuals. Migration may be a particular method poignant people or families for economic, social, academic, and demographic reasons. Migration happens in human life due to economic development and social, cultural, environmental, and political factors, and their effects we also observed on place of origin. Folks tend to maneuver removed from an area because of having to be compelled to escape from violence, political reasons, drought, congestion in numerous dimensions.

In less developed countries, we observe that the migration rate is higher than the jobs are available in the industries and the social services sectors. Then they are engaged in the informal sectors in the urban area as vendors, rickshaw pullers, day laborers, etc. Another pull factor for migration is urbanization, responsible for residence problems, education, health care problems, water, power supply problems, and environmental degradation. Unless good jobs create in the urban area, it should be restricted the unplanned migration, unless the unemployment in the metropolitan area will be higher than the rural area.

In this modern world, urban-rural migration is a common phenomenon for any country. Influenced by family members, neighbors, and other reasons arise from society due to the

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social structure changes. There is a focus and attention on migration, but as a researcher we are not involve intensively to know the reasons of rural-urban migration and its effects on the rural development and changes. This paper, therefore, has investigated the factors that are related to the rural-urban migration. This study examined factors related to people's movement from rural to urban areas and some of the migrants' socio-economic characteristics as a case study in the Savar area, as it grows faster as an industrial zone compared to other places.

Literature Review

Lewis's (1954) work on "Economic development and unlimited supplies of labor" was the previous work connecting rural-urban movement, which tries to enlighten the development route as a physical amendment relating alteration from a festering economy agricultural economy to a faster industrial growing sector. According to his argument, economic growth accelerates in both areas. Lewis presumed two sectors as the agricultural sector and industry sector in an economy, and there occur diminishing marginal productivity in both sectors. The Lewis model's prime assumption was "surplus labor" in the agricultural sector, and the marginal productivity of those surplus workers is closed to zero. Therefore, a substantial percentage of agricultural labor can be lifted, without undesirably disturbing the agrarian output, into the industrial sector where the wage rate is more than the agricultural sector.

This migration of labor continues until the low wage area's dense population migrates to the high wage areas in the urban areas. There have some gaps in the Lewis model, ignores the role of foreign trade and the human capital theory. Even is there any surplus labor in the traditional sector? Or what was the real difference in the wage between these two areas? As in the urban area, the costs of living is higher than in the rural area.

Ranis and Fei (1961) addressed the dualistic development model by encompassing and ratifying the Lewis model by familiarizing technical progress possibilities in the agricultural sector. Also, they anticipated that capital investments are also allowed in the agriculture sector. They have concluded that the "take-off" period may prolong for the developing countries if the rate of population growth increased and vice-versa if the investment increases in both sectors.

Studies by Okpara (1983) find once the people migrate from rural to urban areas, the quality of life decreased compare to the rural area consumption as they do not have the same bundle of consumption in the metropolitan area what they had in the rural areas. On the other hand, Ijere (1994) studies that rural-urban migration positively impacts urban growth and social development, which generates employment prospects and facilities of education, transportation, health care, and more income for the migrants.

During the last decade, Bangladesh's development is continuing faster than the previous periods. People move from one place to other places due to the job and opportunities for employment and are a dynamic process. The development of the transportation sector, communications, connectivity with rural areas, access to electricity, and gas shaped the people's livelihood. It increased the people's expectation day by day. This change turns the economic development of the society and the people in the urban area and the rural area through the remittances they send to their family members. However, the relationship between migration and development is not directly estimated and forecast. Rural-urban Migration is necessary for the development of the urban area to meet the

labor demand at the various industries and the service sectors. The rural area is benefitted through remittances, acquired knowledge, education, and awareness about health care from the urban migrated population.

Selection of the Study Area

Due to the increase of urbanization around Dhaka city, the migrated people are pushed and pulled nearby. Savar is significantly closer to Dhaka and growing faster than any other area. There is an EPZ in Savar, which is much enriched with multinational companies. More than five million people are working as garments workers; besides these occupations, there are many professional people in formal and informal sectors working and living at Savar. Moreover, heterogeneous people are living here come from various districts. Migration reasons are the main objective to know from the respondents, mostly chosen the household head. Using the data analysis, we have found the common factors for migration and assess the livelihood in Savar's urban area. They use their surplus money in the metropolitan area and the rural area through their family members.

Methodology

Many studies and research about the rural-urban migration; we have found some common factors for the migration as push or pull factors. Where life is in threatening and struggling, people leaving the place is called the push factors. Alternatively, for people where they think life is prospering, migrating is called the pull factors. We may categories these factors as:

Table 1: Reasons for Migration

Push factors	Pull Factors
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Natural disasters 2. Food insecurity 3. Disease 4. Flood 5. Diseases 6. Drought 7. Poverty 8. Unemployment 9. Landlessness 10. Losing assets 11. Modernization of agriculture 12. Political reason 13. Ethical conflicts 14. Quarrel with family members and others 15. Family expansion 16. Involve in crime 17. Religious purpose 	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Lack of space 2. Congestion 3. Job and business opportunity 4. Higher wages and salaries 5. More access to public services 6. Better lifestyle 7. Better health care services 8. Better education 9. Family together 10. Friends and relatives

Prepared by Author**Factors for Migration:**

The push-pull factors are broadly categorized are I. Geographical reason II. Economic reason III. Demographical reason IV. Social cause V. Natural disaster VI. Better life in the city and VII. Political and ethnicity. These factors can be highlighted before the data analysis shortly:

I. Geographic Reason

Migrants decide to move from rural to urban with friends and relatives who have already migrated previously and create job opportunities or refer to the job for them. People first think to move the near urban place of their rural areas, and once they are used to and when they have better opportunities and chances to the city, they migrate there. Another fact is communication, which creates the choice of migration between permanently or temporarily. River erosion is one of the geographical factors to migrate from their origin to the city with other relatives or alone to manage their shelter.

II. Economic Reason

Due to the lack of job opportunities for rural labor, people migrate from an urban area to find a job and have income for their livelihood. This is the primary reason for migration from rural to urban. As the surplus labor (disguised labor in the agriculture sector) has no job in the rural area and the nearby urban area, they start to move towards Dhaka, Chattagram, Khulna, Rajshahi, and other major cities in Bangladesh.

III. Demographical Reason

There is an intensive relationship between migration and demographic factors such as age, gender, education, income, household size, marital status. Many researchers have found that young people migrate more than old-age people and unmarried people tend to migrate from one place to another. In any country, it has been observed men migrate higher than women. Another common factor in any country, higher educational institutes, universities, colleges, is urban. After completing the HSC level or equivalent education, they have to come to the urban area for a higher education level. Once they complete the university or equal education, they search for a job in the urban area and try to live in the city and bring the other family members.

IV. Social Factors

Some social factors responsible for migrations are family ties, social disturbance, family disputes, and old age shifting due to physical or mental health. The family head is bearing all the costs of aged parents, sisters, and children from the fixed income, mostly from agriculture activities. Sometimes they fail to meet all the family expenses and search for a second source of income and, lastly, migrate towards urban areas in various cities. On the

other hand, there are many social conflicts due to land partnership or ownership with relatives and the court to solve. Still, there is a lot of money spent and losing assets as the poor people are always sufferers. Lastly, they migrate towards the urban area to get a job and earn money.

V. Natural Disaster

Natural calamity is a regular fact in Bangladesh, like floods, cyclones, drought, river erosion, deforestation, fatal diseases. Every year flood destroys the crops, spoils the assets, and due to the high flood, river erosion starts and makes them homeless with their cultivable lands surrounding their house. Cyclone destroys almost everything sometimes, especially in the south part of Bangladesh. Nothing is remaining to survive, then they start to migrate towards the nearer city, and the final destination is divisional cities.

VI. Better life in the urban area

Many studies on "fly towards the light" mean people are attracted to urban areas due to better amenities and services such as education, health care, gas, electricity, and water supply entertainment. In rural areas, someone may not like and work as an agricultural worker, but they wish to use it in urban areas. Indeed, the job market in the urban area is more extensive and ready for work. Sometimes it is necessary to get a job done by their relatives, friends, and neighbors.

VII. Political Fact

The political factor is another reason for migration, due to some peoples are threatened by the opposition party. Once the government changes, then a severe political problem arises all over the country. Ruling party supporters have more power with leaders' help, have a good connection with administration and police, and try to exercise this power on the opposition supporters and create a panic. They cannot live in their residence and leave their home towards the urban area to hide with the search for a job, either formal or informal sectors.

Data Collection and Analysis

Socio-Economic Characteristics of Migrants

This study is completed as required well-designed questionnaire and collected 60 people's information randomly who are residing around Savar and migrated from various villages, semi-urban areas of the country. The main objective is to identify the reasons and living standard and other characteristics of the migrants.

Age of the Migrants

We have found most young people migrate between 16 and 30 years, about 36.67% of the total sample size. The second highest migrants' are at the age of 31 to 45 years, and the percentage is approximately 23.33. Below and more elevated than these two groups,

people are migrated with other family members' assistance. This distribution is presented as:

Table 2: Respondents' age

Group	No. of respondents	Percent
Below 15	04	
16-30	22	
31-45	14	
46-60	15	
60+	05	
Total	60	

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The average age of migrants is about 27 years, 28 years for males, and 26 years for females. The family head usually migrates first, and then the other members are joined with him (her very few cases), mostly below 15 years and more than 60 years people. Thus, we may observe migration because the most active people are migrated from rural to urban areas. Migration is the process that will not stop due to the natural facts and phenomena and the non-saturation behavior of the people.

Table 3: Gender of the Migrants

Gender	Frequency	Percent
Male	29	48.33
Female	31	51.67
Total	60	

Source: Field Survey, 2018

We have a sample size of 60, and about half of them are male, and half of them are female and live in the urban area miserably. Though the ratio is closer, in reality, male persons migrate more than the female. Due to the unknown environment and uncertainty at the rural area male person migrate first and comparatively they can adopt and survive. Once they have a job and good income then they bring their family to them and female are also seeking job to increase the income and meet their necessity.

Origin of Migrants

Some clusters that are from similar parts of the country are identified. A large cluster of slum people have migrated in this sample are from the north and south areas of

Bangladesh, for example. People from the same places came here through a person from the source of some individuals who live here and formed different communities based on the same roots. A large proportion of migrants arrived from Rangpur, Pabna, Jamalpur, Rajbari, Faridpur and other districts, according to the field research. People also migrated from grater southern part of Bangladesh.

Migration Trends

According to the field study, there is a dramatic connection between migration patterns and recent years. The data shows that the range of migration has been growing for the last 10 years. The trend has been a little downward in the last 1-3 years. The highest trend in migration is seen from 4-6 years ago, the migration trend is just 14 percent 7-10 years ago, where the percentage increased by more than twice (14 to 29 percent) after 5 years.

Table 4: Educational Pattern of the Migrants

Education	Freq.	Percent
No education	30	50.00
Class 5	15	25.00
Class 8	6	10.00
SSC	4	6.67
HSC	2	3.33
Degree	1	1.67
Honors	2	3.33
Total	60	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The figure indicates that 50% of migrants have no education, they do not able to read or write, but some can only sign or have no knowledge of counting. About 25% of migrants have class five level of education and about 10% of migrants have up to eight class level of education. At the same time, only 6.67% of migrants have more than a high school certificates and may be some have diploma. There is a tendency that less educated people migrate more than the educated people from different parts of the country. Only who wants the higher education they migrate towards the urban areas.

Table 5: Occupations of the respondents

Respondent Occupation	Freq.	Percent
Housewife	1	1.67
Construction workers	2	3.33
Day labor	3	5.00
Helper	1	1.67
Housemaid	6	10.00
Rickshaw puller	7	11.67
Vegetables sellers	2	3.33
Fruit/Juice sellers	4	6.67
Garments workers	6	10.00
Cloth business	8	13.33
Electrician	2	3.33
Hotel workers	1	1.67
Constructions workers	2	3.33
Barber	3	5.00
NGO officer	2	3.33
Sweet seller	3	5.00
Laundry	4	6.67
Contractor	3	5.00
Total	60	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Almost every person who has migrated from different parts has been seen to be engaged in various works. As there is a wide retail sector in Savar, a high percentage of total males are involved in rickshaw pulling, clothing staff and grocery store maintenance. As the cost of living in a town is too high, women often work with men in a similar way. There are some common works (working in in garments factory or as a maid) are recognized among women through field surveys. It is found that the migrants are also involve clothes business on the footpaths in front of the various super markets and other parks and crowded areas and other are working at the garments sectors.

Remittances

While in terms of living costs in Dhaka, it is undoubtedly a lower income range, but 70 percent of people agreed that they have a higher income than before migration income. A very small percentage (15 percent) felt they had no improvement in income and 8 percent felt they had better earnings before migration.

Although the migrants earn a little money, they still have to send money for their dependents to their village. Approximately 80% of migrants said they had to send cash and they had to take responsibility for their dependents living in the villages. For their

family to their daily expenses, they are transferred money to the village and in some cases paid their due load. Often, with their savings, they buy land in the village. They wish to go back to their rural life if they have a job certainty and income to provide their livings.

Reasons Why They Migrate?

Every migrant has unique reasons for taking decisions about migration. Socio-economic factors behind rural-urban migration are alluded to in this report. Some variables serve directly as controlling factors in most types of rural-urban migration. As variables, they can be categories that greatly influence the rate of migration. These variables are also seen through the analysis. The factors mainly seen are shown in the below table and graph:

Table 7: Some reasons for Migration

Serial No.	Reasons	No. of People	Percent
1	No work in village	21	35
2	More income in the urban	18	30
3	Due to natural disaster	6	10
4	Avoid social problems and political threat	7	11.67
5	For better life	5	8.33
6	Education for Children	3	5
	Total	60	

Source: Field Survey, 2018

From the above table, it is found that for better job prospects or no scope of work in villages or food shortages and other basic needs, the highest spectrum of migration typically takes place. Around 35 percent of people want to move because they have no work at home for their livelihood. Most of them are both male and female young people and some landless poor segment of people in some cases. Most of them are farm boredom or find a better chance in the city. Yet somehow, most people cannot satisfy their demands or the truth once they reach at the urban in their favor. Approximately 11.67 percent of people come to town to escape numerous social problems such as racism, fanaticism, and political instability, thereby threatening life, dominating elderly peasants, etc. It also involves cases related to land acquisition, property succession, loan repayment failure, and so on. Again, both in fourth place i.e., natural disaster and landlessness are occupied. e.g., 10% of the overall respondents. Various natural disasters such as floods, cyclones, draughts, river erosion, etc. often make their lives bleaker and so they prefer to survive migration in the region. And last but not least, about 8.33 % of people come to town for better living, better children's education, better health facilities, and city amenities, utilities, and entertainment. Some of the respondents said that they are now at the urban area as can live better than rural areas. At the rural area they don't have job and income to maintain their life as they wished. They come here only for the attraction of city life, which is better and they don't want to go back to the village.

This study therefore shows that those who were engaged at the place of origin as an agriculture labor, business and unemployed were mostly migrated because of poverty; and those who were engaged in agriculture (land owner), employment / service, or study at the place of origin were mostly migrated for job search. If the change benefited the immediate family only or the wider family, the migration decision was an individual or a collective one. They were asked, in future will they go back to their village or not if they get better opportunity in village. More than 68 percent of people said yes because they were not happy with their current situation, more than 17 percent were confused, they said they could go back to their origin, but 15 percent responded, they wouldn't go back to the village. In their present situation, they are satisfied.

Conclusion

Migration is one of the essential factors typically correlated with higher levels of productivity and expansion that lead to rapid growth of urbanization. Migration is the source of socio-economic alteration and the consequence. It is regarded as a behavioral trait that represents the devotion to reaching the people of origin and destination. Rural-urban migration is currently becoming a widespread reality and there is little control over the situation. This research will assist planners and social scientists in the implementation and extension of rural development programs by providing an overview of the people involved in the rural-urban migration process, as well as identifying key reasons or causes of migration at the individual and household level. As this study also gives some ideas about the plans and directions for migration, more proper urban planning can be planned. People moved to urban areas because they were drawn to opportunities for livelihoods. In cities and towns, the migrant population can find diversified livelihood opportunities with different incomes. The poor rural community therefore finds migration a coping mechanism for livelihoods. Their situation in the city does not confirm to their standards. They continue to do really hard work and struggle a lot. Life is really hard here, but before a better chance and situation in the city life, they do not want to go back to their roots. There is also no option other than the need for urgent action.

This study will enable the government to understand the real situation and importance of implementation, and will help policymakers to make rural and urban development policies problem-free. In order to find out not just the causes of migration, but also the priority-based solution for rural-urban migration, more research can be carried out on this topic in a large scale.

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