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Rural-Urban Migration and Its Causes and Consequences on Migrant Street Hawker in Khulna City

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Abstract:

Migration is a natural process where mainly over plus manpower released from the rural sector is needed for urban industrial growth. Rural-Urban migration affects development in both urban and rural areas in developing countries like Bangladesh. This study focuses on establishing the main causes and consequences of the movement of people from rural to urban areas and, also centered on the analysis of major factor for migration to Khulna. To carry out this quantitative study method was adopted and 60 migrant street hawkers were selected using purposive sampling method in the study. Thus, the data obtained from the respondents were analysed for findings. This study revealed that as one of the essential informal sector; street hawker's activities in Khulna are increasing with increasing rate of rural to urban migration. It has been found that with the increase in the number of street hawkers 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 Khulna in search of employment and to utilise urban services and education. And finding no suitable work, they join in the informal economy of Khulna city as a street hawker. This study also showed that street hawker is becoming an excellent opportunity to rural poor for making a living in the urban areas which are better than their rural life. The livelihoods of the migrant hawker, as compared with their previous occupation, have increased after getting involved in the street hawker. Comparing access to assets before and after migration shows migrant hawker have improved their financial and human capital assets by getting better access to physical and financial capital assets than before. Besides, there are confrontations between authorities and hawkers over licensing, taxation and encroachment of public places and pavements

Keywords: Rural-urban migration, development, street hawker, causes and consequences, khulna city

1. Introduction

Bangladesh is one of the most densely populated countries in the world, and her population growth rate is 1.32 percent per year. Population density is 1015 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). 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, 2004). 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 mainly 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 centres, 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, the massive rate of rural to urban migration and excessive pressure in the urban labour force has been a significant concern to all.

2. Statement of the Problem

It is undeniable that migration is a standard feature of Bangladesh's recent history. Migration is considered as the movement of people from one geographical region to another, which may be on the 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 the urban area because the government always pays a small role in a 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 been thought of as an urbanisation phenomenon, and the urbanisation 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 percent at national level, the percentage of urban growth is increasing faster, and it is expected that more than 50 percent 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 urbanisation. Khulna city is near to coastal area, for this reason, there are many people migrated from the coastal zone. Basically, every year attacked disaster in coastal areas, so the victim people come to Khulna city for their livelihood. In that case, day by day the population density is increasing in Khulna city and, also pressure on a healthy life. 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 suitable paid, secure employment in the formal sector, and they have to settle for work in the informal sector. Somehow they utilise their labour to earn a livelihood and pay a role in the economy. And in this case, they usually take the street hawkers opportunity to earn their livelihood. Street hawker is not only the means of income generation or employment generation but also rendering beneficial service to the community of our country by playing the following vital role in providing door to door services. Not only the low-income group but also the middle-income group of urban dwellers depends on street hawker to Purchase their necessities. In this backdrop, it may be asserted that Street hawker in Bangladesh is not only generating income and employment of some poorer section of people, instead of providing useful service to the community. And that's why the unskilled migrant people have engaged themselves in this street hawker 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, insufficient 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 labour demand.

3. Methodology

3.1. Study Area

The study area is Khulna city as most of the people migrate to Khulna to earn their livelihood. To study the street hawker activities in the core city of Khulna, three main locations have been selected purposively. Sonadanga, Boyra and Khalishpur have been selected to cover different types of hawkers; cloth hawkers, vegetable hawkers and food and other mixed hawkers. As these three areas of Khulna city are crowded by people, and that's why street hawkers are available here to attract the rich people.

3.2. Data Collection and Sampling

This study based on both primary and secondary data sources. 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 study itself. An interview schedule with both open-ended and closed questions has been used to collect primary data and observation has been followed by analysing and narrating some issues. The primary data for this study collected through empirical field observation and interview. A questionnaire survey conducted based on purposive sampling and, 60 people were chosen from the study area. Secondary data have been collected by individuals or agencies for purposes other than the particular research study. It plays an essential role in research from the very beginning to final stage of analysis. The information derived from secondary data can be beneficial to conceptualise and then contextualise the study. In this study, secondary data has been accessed from various sources, which include published and unpublished documentary sources, books, newspapers, articles etc. First of all, the collected data have been tabulated by different characteristics. The quantitative data analysis has done through frequency distribution table by using statistical software SPSS. The relationship between different variables is taken to analysis by presenting data on the 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 the questionnaire, tabulating as per objective and requirement and lastly report generation.

4. Data Analysis and Presentation

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 influences the migration process. However, the sex selectivity of migration is different in different regions. For instance, migrants in Africa, the Middle East and Asia are mainly males whereas those in Latin America are females

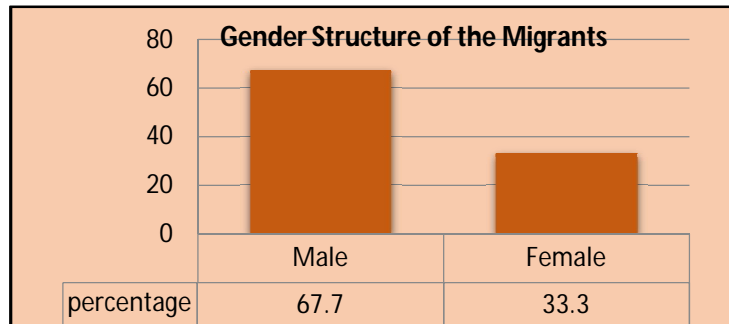


Figure 1: Gender Structure of the Migrants

The figure (1) reveals that the distribution of the respondents regarding their gender aspects. Maximum numbers of respondents 67.7 percent are male, and rest of 33.3 percent are female. So here we see that male are in dominating role in migration.

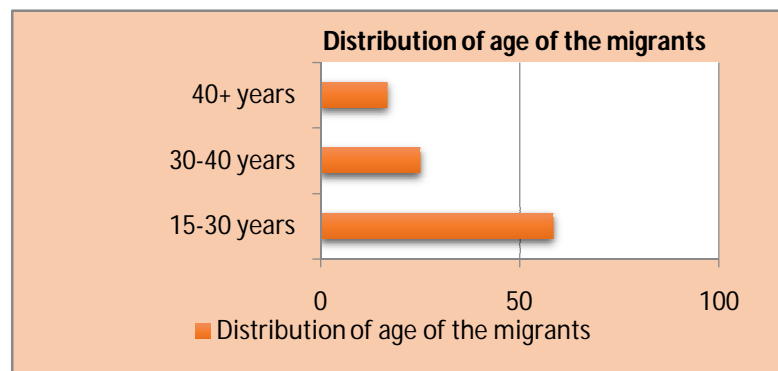


Figure 2: Age Structure of the Migrants

According to the survey, figure two showed that most of the migrants are found between ages of 15 and 30 years. Out of the total surveyed migrant population, 58.3 percent were between 15 and 30. However, 25.0 percent of the studied migrant populations were between 30 to 40 years. On the other hand, about 16.7 percent were respondents were more than 40 years. Therefore, migration to Khulna town is age selective. They are people of young age who migrated to the city. 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 the 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 an education and work harder to achieve their goals in the unique environment and enjoy life. Therefore, from the data presented in the figures 4.1 and 4.2, one can understand that migration to Khulna is age and gender-selective. That is, young people and males are the dominant migrant groups to Khulna city

4.1.2. Marital Status of the Migrants

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

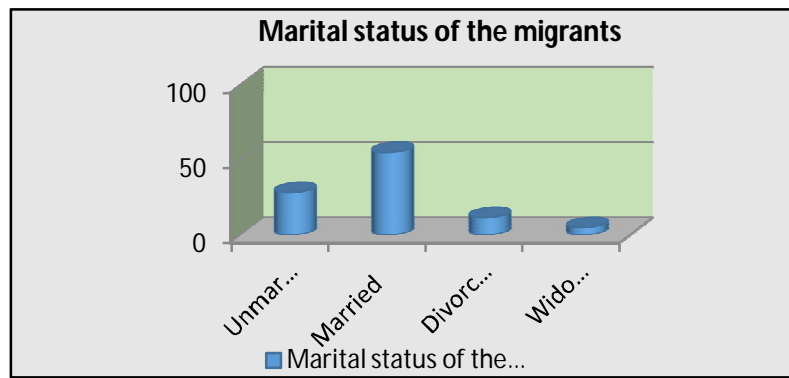


Figure 3: Distribution of Migrants According to Marital Status

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 majority of migrants which accounts for 45.0 percent of surveyed total the population were either single, divorced, or widowed when they first migrated to Khulna and about 55.0 percent of the surveyed migrants were married. Thus, from the survey, it has been found that most of the in-migrants to Khulna are females who are single, divorced and widowed of rural origin when compared to the corresponding figure of urban background. As such, they have no time for education, and even some of them are forced to drop out from schools. So, they prefer to move to other areas where better different opportunities are available.

4.1.3. Migrants' distribution according to their occupation

This study conducted on street hawkers and they are engaged in selling different types of goods. According to that term, we tried to find out the occupation types of the street hawkers. And the table below shows that most of the respondents are engaged in fruits or vegetables selling items while 35.0 percent own tea stall or food shop as street selling goods and 16.7 percent are working as cloth seller. Besides, this 15.0 percent of the respondents are earning their livelihood by selling daily utensils, and other 5.0 percent are engaged in others street vending goods.

Occupation (Types of street hawker)	Frequency (N=60)	Percent (%)
Fruit/grocery/vegetable seller	21	35.0
Cloth seller	10	16.7
Tea Stall/Food shop	17	28.3
Daily utensils	9	15.0
Others	3	5.0
Total		100

Table 1: Distribution of Migrants According to their Occupation

4.1.4 .Education of the migrants

Migration varies depend on the education of the migrants too. Several studies showed that migrants are usually more educated than non-migrants concerning the place of origin, and less educated than non-migrants concerning the location of destination (Singh and Yadava, 1981; Singh, 1985). In that case, most of the respondents of this study are mainly migrant's workers. So, most of them lack behind in getting a proper education.

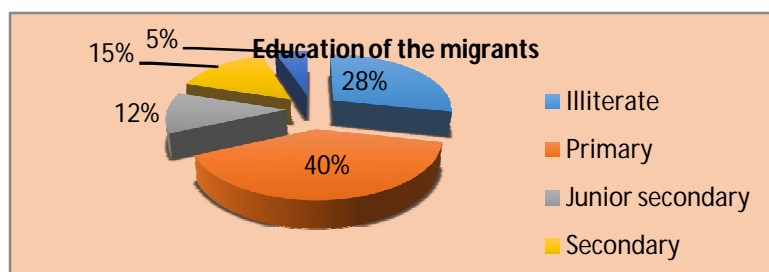


Figure 4: Percentage Distribution of Education of the Migrants

Figure 4 reveals that the distribution of migrants according to their educational qualification. 40.0 percent migrant attained primary that means they can read and write, and 28.3 percent migrants are entirely illiterate, whereas about 11.7

percent attained junior secondary education. The percentages of Secondary and Higher Secondary educated migrants were about 15.0 and 5.0 respectively.

4.1.5. Economic status of the migrants

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 neighbours at the origin.

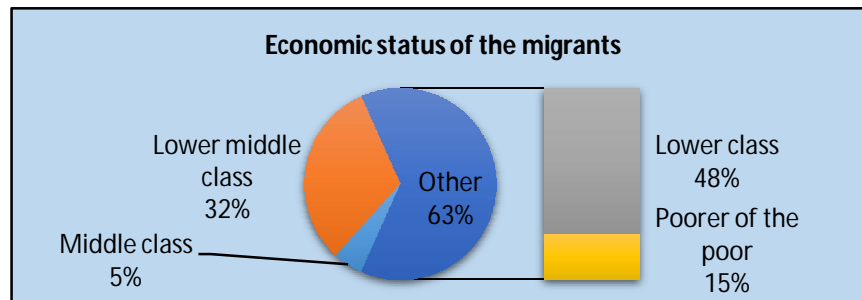


Figure 5: Percentage Distribution of Economic status of the Migrants

This study unbolting that most of the migrants (48.3%) were from lower class families and (32.7%) were from lower-middle-class families, 15.0% were from poorer of the poor and an insignificant number of migrants (5.0%) was from middle-class families.

4.1.6. Household 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. The table two discloses that most of the migrants came from the family size of 4-5 members (58.3%) followed by 6-7 members (33.3%) and a small number of migrants (8.3%) 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.

Family Size	Frequency (N=60)	Percentage (%)
4-5 members	35	58.3
6-7 members	20	33.3
Less than four members	5	8.3
Total	60	100.0

Table 2: Distribution of migrants according to their household demography

5. Patterns and Process of Migration

5.1. Source of Information and Decision to Migrate

Migrants simplify 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 essential determinants of rural-urban migration to the migrants of this study. More than Three-Quarter of migrants had obtained information about the destination (Khulna) before their migration. The sources of information were friends and relatives who live in Khulna, family members, their previous knowledge and some other informal media sources.

Based on this study, 33.3% of respondents obtained information about the destination from their family members, 3.4 % from public media and 8.3% from previous knowledge and majority 55.0% of friends and relatives who live in Khulna. Very few had heard information from mass media because as all of them are of the rural origin, they have been less sensitive to depend on mass media.

Source of information and decision making		Frequency (N=60)	Percentage (%)
Source of information	Family members	20	33.3
	Public Media	2	3.4
	Previous knowledge	5	8.3
	Friends and Relatives (Those who live in Khulna)	33	55.0
Who decides for migration	Self	35	58.3
	Parents	5	8.3

	Relatives	7	11.7
	Friends	13	21.7

Table 3: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Prior-Information About the Destination and Decision Making for Migration

According to the table, migration of the majority of the respondents (50.3%) was decided by the migrants themselves, 8.3% was reported that their migration was decided by their parents after discussion with the whole family members, the remaining 11.7% and 21.7% of the migrant's decision to move to Khulna was mainly decided by the prior migrants of their relatives and their friends respectively.

5.2. Origin of the Migrants

In this study, it was tried to find out the origin of migrants that means the birthplace of migrants. And it showed that majority of the migrants about 88.3 percent were born in the rural areas and rest of them only 11.7 percent were born in urban areas. So it is clear that the people from the rural area are more curious and needy to get the urban facilities and they started their life journey to the big city in the hope of better livelihood.

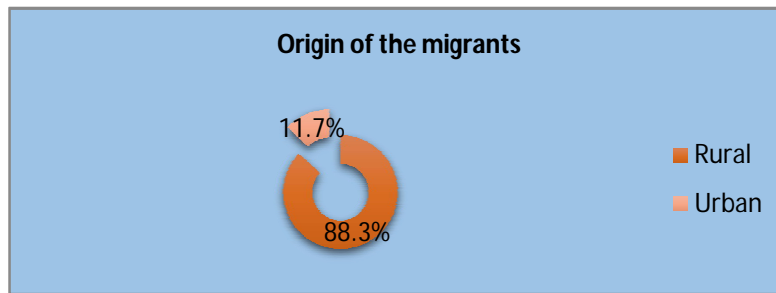


Figure 6: Percentage Distribution of origin of the Migrants

5.3. Information about khulna to the Migrants before Migration

During the survey period, an attempt was made to ask migrants about the information of Khulna they have. The majority (81.7 percent) of the respondents had positive information (migrant life is comfortable) before they migrated to Khulna and rest of 18.3 percent had negative information (migrant life is not comfortable in Khulna). Later most of the respondents apprised that they faced different problems during the initial period of migration.

Information about Khulna	Frequency (N=60)	Percentage (%)
Positive (migrant life is comfortable in Khulna)	49	81.7
Negative (migrant life is not comfortable in Khulna)	11	18.3
Total	60	100

Table 4: Percentage Distribution of Respondents about information of Khulna

5.4. Migration Pattern of the Respondents

All of the respondents who may take act sound 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 individual perception based on the information and knowledge.

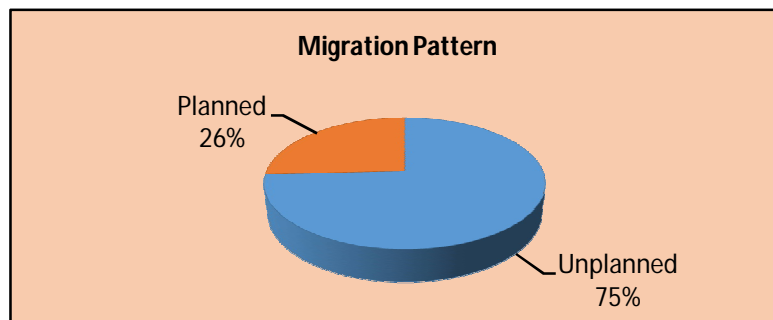


Figure 7: Migration patterns of the Migrants

During the field survey, the researcher asked the respondents about their migration like the migration of this place was planned or unplanned. And the majority of the respondents (75%) answered that their migration was unplanned and they don't have any idea about how they deal with the unknown scenario of the Khulna city and the rest of them (25%) uncovered that their migration was planned.

5.5. Getting of Assistance after Arriving Khulna

Migration from rural areas to Khulna is highly depended upon the communication between the migrants in Khulna 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 town, the migrants write to relatives and friends "back home" or communicating through phone or they may be informed during the return trip, indicating that work is found and perhaps telling about some of the attractions of Khulna city life.

Assistance provided	Frequency (N=60)	Percentage (%)
Financial	14	23.3
Food & housing	32	53.3
Arrange work	9	15.0
Others	5	8.3

Table 5: Assistance Provided to New Migrants from Earlier Migrants

According to the table, 5 uncovered that when the respondents had migrated in this city, the initial period they were helped by their friends/relatives/ and family members. Among them, 23.3% of respondents reported that they received financial assistance, 53.3% food and housing, 8.3% are helped by others assistance and 15.0% of them got assistance related to their work.

5.6. Length of Residence in Khulna

Migrants may not arrive at the same time to a specific 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 Khulna. In this way, the length of arrival may have an influence on occupational status, income level and on other related activities. The finding of the study then revealed that the trend of migration is increasing from earlier to the present. Accordingly, 23.3% of migrants arrived within the period of fewer than six months, 18.3% within one year, and 41.7% within 2- 3 years, 11.7% and 5.0% within 3-4 years and more than five years ago respectively.

Period of staying of Migrants	Frequency (N=60)	Percentage (%)
6 months ago	14	23.3
1 years ago	11	18.3
2-3 years ago	25	41.7
3-4 years ago	7	11.7
More than 5 year ago	3	5.0
Total	60	100

Table 6: Period of arrival of migrants to Khulna and their percentage distribution

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

5.7. Challenges Faced by Migrants at Destination

It has been seen that most of the migrants were directly coming to Khulna. Migrants' entry into in the urban centres 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 this city.

Problems Encountered (Multiple Responses are Possible)	Frequency	Percentage (%)
Problems Encountered Upon Arrival		
Financial	14	23.3
Lack of work	28	46.7
Lack of food and consumer items	7	11.7
Inability to obtain social services	8	13.3
Cultural differences	3	5.0
Problems Encountered During Stay		

Do not get job as expected	15	25.0
Unemployment	8	13.3
Food problem	5	8.3
Health problem	7	11.7
Housing problem	20	33.3
Lack of social services	3	5.0
Unequal opportunity in every aspect of life	2	3.3

Table 7: Problems Encountered by Migrants at the Place of Destination

The table starts with the presentation of the first set of problems related to initial adjustment outlined as financial problems. Accordingly, 23.3% were reported to have encountered severe financial problems just at the beginning of their stay at the place of destination. Becoming lack of working opportunity is the other set of the problem quite a common phenomenon for the majority of migrants. The table reveals that 46.7% of migrants reported having faced unemployment problem for sometimes 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, 13.3% and 11.7% 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 the cultural difference (cultural shocks) or not at the time of the first entry is also examined in the table. It is seen that 5.0% of the migrants reported having encountered these problems at the time of the first entry 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.

5.8. Causes and Consequences of the Migration

5.8.1. Occupation before Migration

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

Occupational Status before migration	Response	Migrants	
		No	Percentage
	Hawker	7	11.7
	wage labor	9	15.0
	Farming	13	21.7
	Unemployed	19	31.7
	House wife	9	15.0
	Other	3	5.0

Table 8: Occupation before Migration

This table revealed that about 31.7 percent were unemployed before migrating to Khulna whereas 21.7 percent of the migrants were engaged in farming. About 11.7 and 15.0 percent were working as Hawkers or daily wage earners while rest 15.0 percent was going with just as housewife. Such migration of working force means loss of agricultural labour force in the rural areas which may lead reduction of agricultural production. The other effect of migration in the regions of origin is its impact on labour; distribution is creating labour imbalances, particularly in the rural areas. As a result, agricultural production can be hampered and adversely affected because of the dominance of labour by old aged, children and female population in the rural areas.

5.8.2. Causes of the Migration

There are several reasons for population mobility from place to place. Reasons for migration to urban centres, in particular, is more complicated. Several studies are unbolting that migration varies depending on socio-economic, demographic and cultural factors. That is lack of work availabilities, unemployment, poverty, natural disaster, i.e., flood, drought, 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 specific area may be pushed off by poverty to move towards a town and industrial base for employment. While 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 noneconomic 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 mostly explained by economic factors than

non-economic factors. In Khulna 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 (58.3 percent), migrated to Khulna to obtain a job or seek employment. 28.3 percent of migrants moved to Khulna as a result of famine, poverty and crop failure. This is because Northern part of Bangladesh is highly food insecure and degraded areas. So, the only opportunity is to move to other regions for economic betterment.

Reasons for migration (Multiple Responses are Possible)	Frequency (N=60)	Percentage (%)
To obtain job (seek employment)	35	58.3
Famine, poverty, crop failure, lack of oxen, land the poor facilities	17	28.3
To free from cultural, political or family restrictions and obligations	8	13.3
To join immediate relatives and friends or following them	8	13.3
To seek modern urban services and facilities	11	18.3
To open up or extended personal business	9	15.0
To seek good climate	3	5.0
To gain education and training	2	3.3
Others	5	8.3

Table 9: Distribution of reasons for migration

On the other hand, 18.3 percent of the surveyed migrants were looking for modern urban services and facilities while 13.3 percent of migrants came to Khulna to free from cultural or family restrictions and obligations. Also, about 13.3 and 15.0 percent of migrants came to Khulna to join their relatives and to open up or extended personal business. The table further indicated that about 5.0 percent of the migrants came to Khulna to seek right climate and rest 8.3 percent migrated to Khulna for other reasons. In general, the rural-urban migrants migrated to Khulna mainly in search of economic betterment at the place of their destination.

5.8.3. Comparison of Socio-economic Condition of Migrant Street Hawkers 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 healthcare 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 a different aspect of their lives, in some perspectives it has been got worsen and some aspects their status remains the same. For instance, about 51.7 percent of the respondents reported that they had got improvements in their types work. About 78.3 percent of them had got improvement in their income while 55.0 percent of them had got significant improvements in their health care service and 66.7percent of them had got improvement in their transportation system. Beside these 21.7 percent of them had got improvement in access to education and 31.7 percent of them had got improvement in general living condition while only 6.7 percent of them had got improvement in access to housing.

Conditions	Current Status				Remained the same		Total	
	Improved		Worsened					
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Type of work	31	51.7	16	26.7	13	21.7	60	100
Income	47	78.3	3	5.0	10	16.7	60	100
Access to Education	13	21.7	9	15.0	38	63.3	60	100
Access to Housing	4	6.7	50	83.3	6	10.0	60	100
Access to urban transportation	40	66.7	17	28.3	3	5.0	60	100
Health care	33	55.0	15	25.0	12	20.0	60	100
General living conditions	19	31.7	25	41.7	16	26.7	60	100

Table 10: Socio-Economic Condition of Migrants before and after Migration

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

about 83.3 and 41.7 percent of the surveyed migrants reported that access to housing and general living condition had worsened respectively. About 25.0 percent of them told that access to health care services have worsened while 20.0 percent said that their access to health care remained the same. Here the most of the respondents (63.3 percent) have reported that their access to an educational facility remained the same after their migration to Khulna while 15.0 percent said that their access to education remains the same. And regarding their works and income, 26.7 only 5.0 percent stated that their condition is worsened and 21.7 and 16.7 percent reported that their situation remained the same respectively. In Khulna, living status, access to education, healthcare, 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 28.3 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 63.3 percent of the respondents reported that their educational facilities remain 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 41.7 percent of the surveyed migrants have got worse experiences in their living conditions. However, for most of the migrants, access to housing provision has remained worse as a result of moving to Khulna.

5.8.4. Income of Migrant Street Hawkers 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 (40.0%) of migrants earns monthly income between 10000-15000, 13.3% earn below 5000 Tk per month, and 16.7% of migrants earn monthly income of 5000-10000, 13.3% of respondents earn the income more than 15000-20000 per month and only 6.7% of respondents earn the income more than 20000 per month.

Income Level	Frequency (N=60)	Percentage
Less than 5000	8	13.3
5000-10000	16	16.7
10000-15000	24	40.0
15000-20000	8	13.3
20000+	4	6.7
Total		100

Table 11: Percentage Distribution of Income of Migrants' per Month

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 the destination. During the survey, the respondents were asked how they use the income earned through their employment.

5.8.5. Job Satisfaction of the Migrants

The researchers were also asked respondents, are you happy with your current work. The respondents answered, very satisfied (8.3%), somewhat satisfied (18.3%), others report somewhat dissatisfied and very dissatisfied about 41.7% and 31.7% respectively.

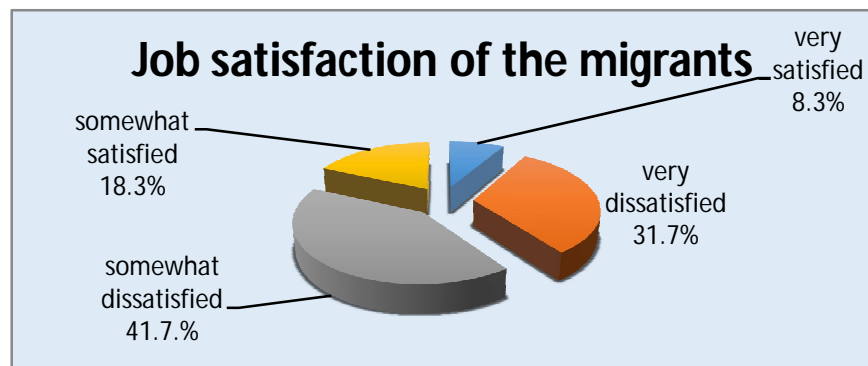


Figure 8: Job satisfaction of the migrant's street hawkers

Reason for dissatisfaction (Multiple Responses are Possible)	Frequency (N=60)	Percentage (%)
I am not using my skills and work experiences	3	5.0
Income is too low	12	20.0
My current employment is less secure	25	41.7
It is not my preferred occupation	4	6.7
Too much hard working	16	26.7
Total		100

Table 12: The Reason for dissatisfaction of migrants on their current occupation

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 (5.0%), it is not their preferred occupation (6.7%), the return is too low (20.0%), the majority replied that their employment is less secure (41.7%). Some others (26.7%) reported, they are dissatisfied due to other reasons like their work is very hardworking. They also ashamed of dropout of their schooling, and due to their illiteracy, they don't get any sound 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 Khulna city.

5.8.6. Access to Housing and Livelihood Facilities

In this study, an attempt was made to identify their housing condition of the street hawkers. They reported that most of the migrants (40.0%) stay in brick built/tin shed houses, (33.3%) live in slum areas, 11.7% stay in their temporary shops and an insignificant number of migrants (98.3%) live in the footpath, and 6.7% reported as others accommodation.

Housing Condition	Frequency (N=60)	Percentage (%)
Brick built/Tin shed house	24	40.0
Slum areas	20	33.3
Temporary Shops	7	11.7
Footpath	5	8.3
Others	4	6.7
Total		100

Table 13: Distribution of migrants housing condition

5.8.7. Authority Issues for Migrant Street Hawkers in Khulna city

In most cities, street hawkers are regarded as an illegal activity. There are municipal and police laws that impose restrictions on the street trading. Urban authorities do not take hawker as a profession. They impose restrictions on the use of urban space for street hawker. Migration brings up the conflict between authorities and the hawkers, and they try to impose each other. Metropolitan police try to detain hawkers from the public space, while the hawkers claim that it is their right to work and earn for livelihoods. In addition, local shop owners and inhabitants see hawkers as an enemy. On the other hand, local shop owners take hawkers as unfair competitors while on the other side, local inhabitants see street hawkers 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. Every issue they mentioned was noted down. Analyzing the issues faced by the respondents, it can be concluded that hawkers are facing issues from authorities and individuals.

5.8.8. Impacts of Migration on the Place of Destination

The impact of rural-urban migration on the host environment (Khulna) also has positive and negative aspects. Rural-urban migration has contributed to the development of the town and overcoming labour shortage of the urban areas. According to Devereux et al. (2003), rural-urban migrants are considerably playing an essential role in supplying cheap labour to the town, and the most significant percentage of the manual labour demand of the city has been provided by migrants. Observation techniques are also used during data collection. According to the migrants of this study, these migrants' street hawkers are playing a more significant role in the development of the city and providing easy access to 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, and health sector), increasing urban unemployment and delinquency, polluting the environment, etc.

6. Discussion on the Findings

According to the study on migrant street hawkers in Khulna city explores some major characteristics of migrants' street hawkers, factors for their rural to urban migration and the consequence of migration. As characteristics of migrants

state here as significant finding which plays a dominant 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 to the labour market. The uneducated and unskilled migrants of Khulna have no alternative opportunity to maintain their lives without street hawker due to the lack of formal job opportunities for them.

6.1. Findings as Characteristics of Migrants in Dominating Role

From the data analysis, the study has found out some common characteristics of migrant street hawkers who are now live in Khulna as their present destination. The characteristics are playing a dominating role from the perceived data and analysis. And these are summarised as following way: Most of the migrants are between 15-30 age group where male are more magnificent in number than female, within the male, the young male is playing a dominating role. Migrants usually come from various part of the country, and majority part is staying here for more than 2 to Three 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 (48.3%) were from lower class families and (31.7%) were from lower-middle-class families where most of the migrants came from the family size of 4-5 members (58.3%) and followed by 6-7 family members are (33.3%). The migrants are engaged in diversified street hawker products, but most of them are engaged in mainly as cloth seller, food seller, tea stall, a vegetable seller and retail grocery seller.

6.2. Findings as Consequences of Socio-Economic Condition of the Migrant Street Hawkers After Migration

Education, access to urban transportation, health care and general living conditions of migrants after their migration in Khulna city. About 77.3 percent of them had got improvement in their income while 55.0 percent of them had got significant improvements in their health care service and 66.7 percent of them had got improvement in their transportation system. On the contrary, about 83.3 and 41.7 percent of the surveyed migrants reported that access to housing and general living the condition had worsened respectively. About 25.0 percent of them told that access to healthcare services have worsened. Beside these the migrants are dissatisfied with their work was raised. The migrant's report somewhat dissatisfied and very dissatisfied about 41.7 and 18.3% respectively They stated that Khulna has been facing chronic problems of housing and a 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.

6.3. Findings as migrants' Problems after rural-Urban migration

Though the migrants' condition in city does 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 the stay. About 31.7% of migrants reported having faced unemployment problem for sometimes at the first stage of their arrival at the place of destination. And approximately 25.0% and 13.3% have faced the risk of being unemployed and getting a job as expected and 33.3% have reported facing problems in obtaining housing facility during the time of their stay. As the migrants are expected to be informal traders within the public places without any recognition or authorisation 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 realise that life is complicated in Khulna city most of them do not want to back their origin as income opportunity is excellent in the Khulna city.

7. Recommendation

In general, the high flow of migration to Khulna 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, this study aimed to propose some possible recommendation options related to rural-urban migration. After analysing the causes and consequences of rural-urban migration to Khulna town, the following suggestions that could be implemented by policy makers and implementers at a different level. In this way, 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.

- People will try to avail themselves of economic opportunities. The government should promote economic activities in rural areas and adopt a balanced development strategy to encourage settlements and other functions in small and intermediate cities. An appropriate balance between rural and urban economic opportunities through the spread of small-scale industries throughout the countryside and the reorientation of economic activities and social investments towards raising income facilities in rural Bangladesh would seem to be useful tools to discourage rural-urban migration.
- The pull factors, which attract the rural people and induce them to migration to urban locations can mainly be attributed to the direct or indirect results of government's development policy and effort, that always been biased towards the urban areas. So, functional amenities such as supply water, electricity, gas, recreational facilities should be provided in the rural areas.

- Vocational training of the rural people in 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 Khulna.
- Good roads should be constructed in the rural areas; also credit facilities should be made available with relaxed terms and conditions
- The government should introduce town-housing schemes to encourage the slum people for returning to the village, with incentives, such as loans, primary housing, a common pond for fishing etc.
- Street hawkers suffer from lack of security and lack of access to credit. The government should formulate some comprehensive plan like different training programs to improve the lifestyle of street hawkers and introduce credit facilities. Street hawkers in our country are unlicensed. The government should issue licenses to those who want to hawk goods.
- For proper management of street hawker, the cooperation between municipalities and the police is necessary. Cities should update national policies for the management of hawkers which will be helpful to tackle the social and economic problems associated with hawkers.
- Conference, seminars and workshops should be organised to enlighten the youths to help themselves acquire some necessary skills like handicrafts, poultry farming, soup manufacturing etc.
- The slums which exist in the cities can be shifted to the suburbs by providing all the civic amenities and particular transportation system for them to go to their regular works that can be freed from pressure for the overpopulation of the hub of the cities.

8. 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 healthcare 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 of the respondents indicated that they had migrated to the city with a view to earning good livelihood and better city life facilities. They feel that there is a wide gap between the urban and rural areas regarding both the quality of education, health, social services and good working opportunities which encouraged them to migrate and settle themselves in informal sectors like a street hawker. Later they face different problems to cope with the city life and make the city vulnerable to overcrowding which is creating diverse problems both in origin and destination, so it is urgent to solve the problems. 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 the independence of the country. So, on the other side, the proper management of these migrant street hawkers can be an excellent way to ensure better the livelihood of thousands of households and play a significant role in poverty alleviation.

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