

Rural to Urban Migration: A Sociological Study on Slum Dwellers of Dhaka CitySharmin Sultana Ananya¹, Mst. Jesmin Ara^{2*}, Hasan Kabir³^{1,3}Department of Sociology, Jagannath University, Dhaka-1100, Bangladesh²Department of Political Science, National University, Dhaka, Gazipur -1704, Bangladesh***Corresponding Author:**

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Abstract: This study makes an attempt to explore the impact of rural to urban migration on slum dwellers of Dhaka. To make the attempt a success, this study first of all, reveals the differential activities reasons closely linked to the migration and its various impacts. Most of the variables and indicators profoundly related to migration have been studied carefully to identify the impact slum people in this respect. This study starts through reviewing the existing relevant literature along with some theoretical ideas in relation to this topic. Then it formulates the conceptual framework and later constructs its methodology. The study followed the quantitative and qualitative approaches to bring out the actual reasons and impact of this topic. The study sets various techniques of data collection such as questionnaire and guidelines for case study in the line of sociological perspectives. It is revealed from the study that the slum people undertake multifarious strategies after migration to adapt to the prevailing devastating situation. Women, especially the poor women, are being involved in the household chores and adopt indigenous coping strategies after migration period. While rural people migrate to Dhaka, they encounter various problems instead of their present facility of job sector. The study reveals the reasons behind migration, and explores the adaptation process after migration. The study found the problem is faced by migrants, their social life, economic condition and their future plan about staying in Dhaka.

Keywords: Impact, Rural, Urban, Rural-Urban Migration, Slum Dwellers, Dhaka City.

INTRODUCTION

Migration is a result of a complex web of phenomenon. People migrate for miscellaneous reasons. These reasons can be structural, individual framework, economic, social, political, demographic and physical factors act as variable behind the process of migration. Migration is one of the important factors for urbanization and slum is the effect of that. Migration is a change in the place of residence or movement from one place to another. The stream of rural to urban migration is higher than that of any other migration in Bangladesh. For Dhaka, this stream accounts for as much as 83 percent of all in migration, which only 7.5 percent had come from small town, 3.5 percent from other district of the country [1]. Some of the migrant's from other urban areas were also born in those places and made direct move to the metropolis. The hypothesis is that direct rural to metropolis migration is dominant in Asian cities [2]. This condition is endorsed by the evidence of the Dhaka city migrants. The overwhelming role of the rural to urban migration to Dhaka is easily expounded by the fact that Bangladesh is basically a rural country. Economic conditions and distance of places of origin appear to play a strong influence on the value of migration into the capital.

The tendency of urbanization is increasing very rapidly in modern age. People are coming towards

town for different kinds of advantages. Urban area is known as service centre. Here we get developed highway, communication facility, gas, electricity and water supply very easily. People in the city are involved in official duties or mill-factories and the density of people are very high here. Beside these, natural disaster, flood, draught and erosion of river are creating more unemployment in rural areas. Naturally, there is some degree of uncertainty about the population, especially in a developing country such as Bangladesh with a high level of illiteracy and rural population.

Though still comparatively rural, Bangladesh has an urban population of about 35 million, or just over 25 percent of its total population. Moreover, the urban population has been growing very rapidly since liberation in 1971 and continues to do so at over 3.5 percent annually. The country will likely have an urban population approaching 50 million by 2015 [3]. This rapid growth has been due primarily to migration by the rural poor, particularly to large metropolitan areas. On arrival, these poor migrants routinely turn to slums and squatter settlements for passing their life.

Statement of the Problem

The population of towns and cities in Bangladesh is increasing rapidly along with the developed countries—from 5,074,000 in 1970 which is

7.6% of total population to 22 million in 1990. By 2000, this figure had grown to 34,548,000 which is 22.9% of total population [4]. So, it can be seen that urbanization in Bangladesh is increasing very rapidly.

World population has doubled since 1960 to 6.1 billion people and continues to grow by about 77 million people a year. Almost all of this growth is taking place in developing countries, much of it in the poorest regions. Six countries account for half of all growth: India, China, Pakistan, Nigeria, Bangladesh and Indonesia [5]. As a result, now Bangladesh is one of the least developed countries in the world; with an approximate per capita income of US \$690 [6] and is ranked 140 out of 177 countries in UNDP's 2007/2008 Human Development Report. Out of a population of around 144 million among 49.8% of the populations are live under the poverty line [7]. It faces tremendous challenges in coping with the infrastructure and service requirements of its growing population, with a total public expenditure of US\$ 819.1 million. About 77 per cent of its population lives in the villages, but almost 31 per cent households have only one or less than one acre of land to cultivate [1]. National rate of kilo calorie intake is approximately 2,120 but 27 per cent of the households are getting below 1800 k calorie [1].

Afsar [8] has said that in Dhaka town living people was 22 million which more than national population of 90 countries. Tendency of urbanization was very low at the first decade of this century which became 4.33% in 1951. As a result of India- Pakistan separation, tendency of urbanization increased at high speed in Bangladesh. Increasing rate of urban population was 18.38% from 1941-51 which reached 45.11% from 1951-61. Urban population became 2.6 million from 1.8 million in this period. Increasing rate of urban population was 6.7% from 1961-74 which was 3.7% in previous decade. Urban population became 8.9% in 1974. This proportion became 15.5% in 1981. In 2000 it is increased to 22.9% of total population. There were only 59 urban areas in Bangladesh in 1941. It became 63 in 1961 and 522 in 1991 [2].

In the field of population, Dhaka is one of the greatest mega cities in the world. Now 10 million people live in Dhaka. In 2025 this figure will be 25 million. Rural to urban migration has played a great role among the many causes. We know from BIDS [6] that 93% of the city slum dwellers are immigrants. Nazrul Islam observed that proportion of migration population is 69% in Dhaka metro area. From 1974-81, 74% increasing population have been done through migration. This rate is maximum in Asia. Number of immigrant is high in four cities in Bangladesh. These are Dhaka, Khulna, Chittagong and Comilla. Rural to urban migration tendency is more than any other internal migration. Regarding the immigrants of Dhaka

city, 83% come from villages, 7.5% from small towns, 3.5% from other small districts and 6% from neighboring countries.

The propensity of migration is usually influenced by a combination of push- pull factors. People migrated to cities and towns because they are attracted by livelyhood opportunities. Studies on migration have established a positive association between levels of infrastructural development of a region and the magnitude of out migration [9]. Regardless of skill, the migrated population can find diversified livelihood opportunities with various incomes in the town and cities. Thus, the poor rural population considers migration a livelihood coping strategy. On the other hand, a considerable number of the population migrates to urban areas from villages for higher or better education, employment, and investment opportunities. These privileged immigrants occasionally create employment opportunities in urban areas for the poor migrants mostly in the form of wage laborer.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

Broader Objective:

The principal objective of the study is to examine the impact of rural to urban migration on the slum populations.

Specific Objectives:

The entire research process is accordingly guided by these following objectives to identify the changes occurring due to migration. The general objectives are as follows:

- I. To identify the reasons behind migration.
- II. To explore the adaptation process after migration.
- III. To explore the problems faced by the migrants living in slum urban areas.
- IV. To assess socio-economic impact of slum populations after migration.

Basic Definitions:

Before giving a description of the proposed topic, it is necessary to clarify the meaning of certain key terms used in the title such as impact, rural-urban, rural-urban migration, slum dwellers and Dhaka city.

Rural

Rural areas (also referred to as "the countryside) are sparsely settled places away from the influence of large cities. Such areas are distinct from more intensively settled urban and suburban areas. Rural areas can have an agricultural character where the poor people especially the unemployed, illiterate and all disadvantaged people live rural areas.

Urban areas

An urban area is an area with an increased density of human-created structure in comparison to the areas surrounding it. This term is at one end of the spectrum of suburban and rural areas. An urban area is more frequently called a city or town; urban areas are created and further developed by the process of urbanization. Measuring the extent of an urbanized area helps in analyzing population density rapidly increasing, and in determining urban and rural populations [10].

Rural to Urban migration

Rural-urban migration is the moving of people from rural areas into cities. When cities grow rapidly, the movement of people from rural communities into cities is considered to be the main cause. This kind of growth is especially commonplace in developing countries. Rural migrants are attracted by the possibilities that cities can offer, but often settle in slums/shanty towns and experience extreme poverty. In the 1980s, this was attempted to be tackled with the urban bias theory which was promoted by Michael Litpon who wrote: "the most important class conflict in the poor countries of the world today is not between labour and capital. Nor is it between foreign and national interests. It is between rural classes and urban classes. The rural sector contains most of the poverty

and most of the low-cost sources of potential advance, but the urban sector contains most of the articulateness, organization and power.

Slum Dwellers

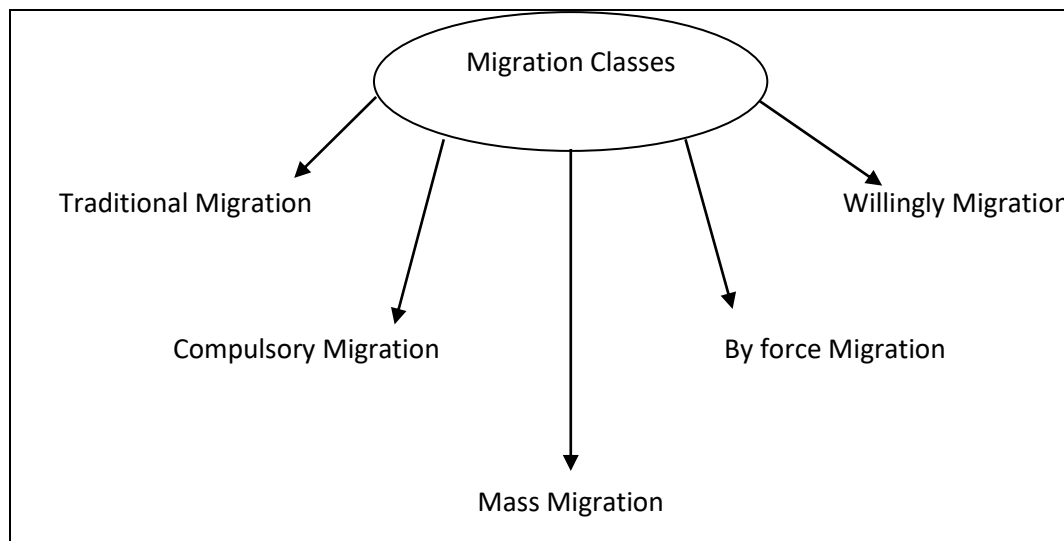
Slums are known by different names in different cities, for example, in Delhi these exist in the form of Katras; in Madras these are known as cherries. Sociologists define slums as an area characterized by overcrowding, deterioration (of standard) of living, unsanitary conditions or absences of facilities or amenities which endangers the health, safety or morals of its inhabitants or the community—these inhabitants are considered as slum dwellers in this present study [8].

Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

A theoretical and conceptual framework is used in research to outline possible course of action or to present a preferred approach to an idea or thought is given below:

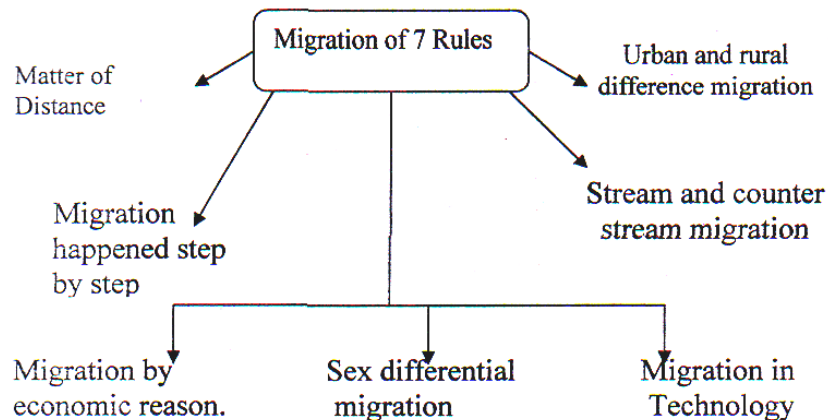
Theoretical Orientation of the study

Peterson. 1959. "A general typology of migration in America" He has discussed his migration theory and divided in five classes of which is given below:



As like as George Raven stain has given theory about migration. He said that migration abided by 7

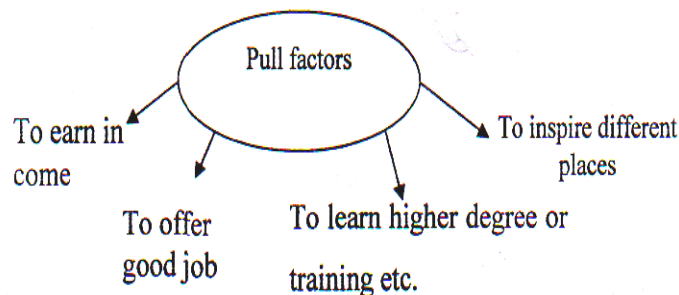
rules always time. He called them seven laws of migration are:



Everrate S. Lee has also given theory about migration. Lee Everrate. S. 1968. "The Theory of migration". He has discussed his theory in two ways

such-us. (i) Push factor (ii) fill factors. Push factors are: Poverty, natural calamities, political conflict etc.

Pull factors are:



However, Everrate. S. Lee's Theory is more similar that others with this research topic about migration. But; which is similar theory that researcher will be discussed briefly in introduction.

A theory of push-pull factors migration of Everrate. S. Lee:

S. Lee has narrated his theory in 1966. He says that there are two conditions (Yes and no) for migration. That is why; push factors and pull factors are the main causes in migration. Migration develops their socio-economic condition. These push and pull factors theories create in differential classes for accomplishing of the fixed power. All factors can influence differently in migration. Not only push factors but also pull factors contribute hi migration. So, they both contribute equally in migration funeral migration factors are known to people's information. When we see people migrate one place to another places, those we can guess those some main factors contribute hi migration according to Everrate. S. Lee. Those factors are-(i) Push factors (ii) Pull factors.

(i) Push factors:

Thus factors' referred to dynamics within a country of origin which forced people to emigrate is called push factors. Everrate. S. Lee has given a theory push-pull factors. I will try to narrate his theory broadly, such as: He has said about push factors, push factors are-Firstly, reducing national wealth or reducing value and demand. Secondly, retire from service or suspend from ago. Thirdly, it is created by political and religious obstacles. Fourthly, natural calamity and so forth.

(ii) Pull factors:

'Pull factors' by contrast are those features of destination countries which attract immigrants is called pull factors. But Everrate. S.Lee has given his theory about migration by pull factors. A theory of so, I will try to narrate his pull factors migration significantly in research monograph. Everrate. S.Lee pulls factors are-Firstly, training or learning in different sectors. Secondly, to get job and others opportunities. Thirdly, to earn more income, Fourthly, to influence new environment.

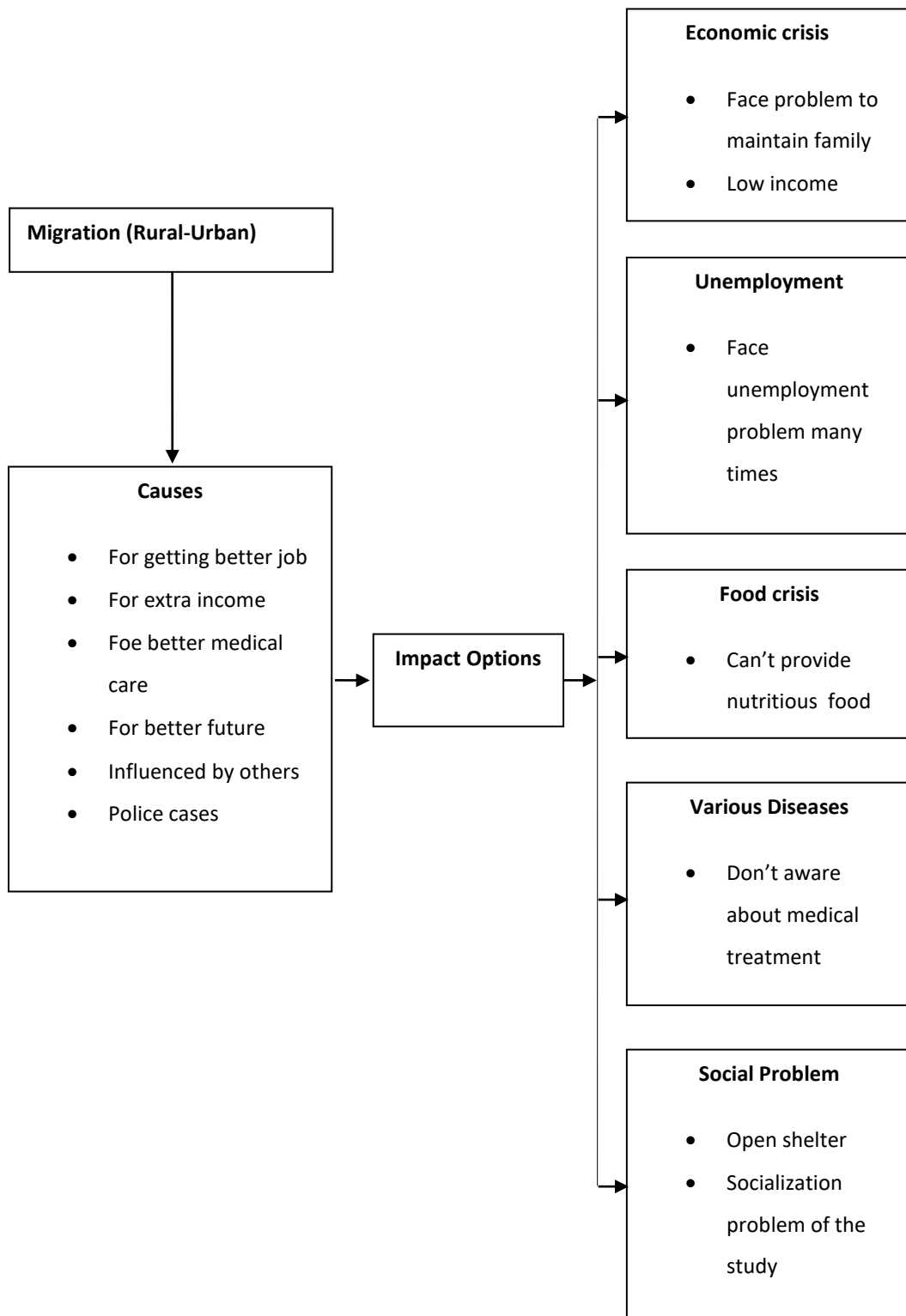


Fig 1: Conceptual Framework of the Study

Conceptual Framework of the Study

We have discussed the theoretical construction of the concept of migration (Figure-1). The reasons behind migration and adaptation strategies and impact of migration of slum dwellers have been analyzed. Finally the conceptual framework of the study has been analyzed with significant variables and indicators.

List of Variables:

Research Variables: Migration (Rural-Urban)

Causes Variables: For getting better job, for extra income, for better medical care, for better future, influenced by others, Police cases

Impact: Economic crisis, Unemployment, Food crisis, Various Diseases, Social Problems, Increasing slums

MATERIAL AND METHODS

Theoretical construction of the Methodology

Methodology is the vital part of the research design. It is the heart of any research. It has included sampling, data collection methods, methods of data analysis etc. The article has presented the methodology that has been followed to conduct this study. In this article the researcher has presented the methods of data collection and analysis from scientific view.

According to the objectives of this study, the sociological approach of rural to urban migration has been taken in to consideration to conduct this research. Urbanization has been one of the dramatic global social transformations of the 20th century. The accelerating rate of urbanization is high among the least developed countries of Asia. For the period of 1970 to 1990, the average annual growth rate of urban population was 6.5 percent for Bangladesh, 3.4 percent for India and 4.2 percent for both Pakistan and Srilanka [11]. However the urban growth rate is dominated mainly by rural to urban migration and it contributes between three-fifths to two-thirds of this growth [12]. Though the incidence of rural to urban migration in any developing country is higher, a distinct selectivity with respect to age, sex, religion, marital status, education, occupation etc., occurs and the propensity of migration differs significantly among these socio-economic groups ([13], [14], [15]). Long rural development efforts neither could reverse the trend in rural to urban migration nor could it minimize uneven economic opportunities such as off-farm employment and earning [16].

Migration differentials have significant role in identifying the nature strength of the socio-economic and demographic impacts of the population concerned. Many researchers have tried to establish some uniformly applicable migration patterns for all countries at all times. However, only migration by age has been found to be more or less similar for developed as well as developing countries. It is establish that adult males are more inclined to migrate than other people of the

community (Joshi, 1973). Generally, the differential in migration (selectively of certain person or group to be more mobile and others) has been studied mainly by age, sex, marital status, education and occupation. Several studies reported that determinants of migration vary from country to country and even with in a country, it varies depending on the socio-economic, demographic and cultural factors. High unemployment rate, low income, high population growth, unequal distribution of land, demand for higher schooling, prior migration patterns and dissatisfaction with housing have been identified as some of the prominent determinants of rural to urban migration ([17], [18]).

Research method is the functional action strategy to carry out the research in the light of theoretical framework and guiding research questionnaire and or the proposed hypotheses [19]. So in order to get an insight about nature of exclusion patterns of indigenous women and their disaster experiences, the study would like to follow both quantitative and qualitative methods. In this regard, methodological justification for bringing quantitative and qualitative methods together is provided by Babbie [20]. At a general level, the reasons for combining are to capitalize on the strengths of the two approaches, and to compensate for the weaknesses of each approach. At the same time, the specific reasons for combining the approaches should be considered in particular situation in the light of the practical circumstances and context of the research [21].

Quantitative Method:

Quantitative method favors general features across many cases, it is especially well suited for several of the basic goals of social research. These include the goals of identifying general patterns and relationships, testing theories, and making predictions. These three goals all dictate examination of many cases- the more, the better-and favor a dialogue of ideas and evidence that centers on how attributes of cases are linked to each other [17]. To conduct this research work, the researcher have employed the semi-structured interview questionnaire as the quantitative tool to measure some variable relating to socio-economic condition and asses the reasons behind migration and explore the adaptation process and the problems are faced by the slum peoples in urban area. Because the semi-structured interview is a powerful research tool, widely used in social research and other fields and capable of producing rich and valuable data due to nature of this research objectives. Such conditions have pushed great numbers of migrants people into marginal conditions were critically poor levels of accommodation, in sufficient food, cloth, medical facilities, and poor economic condition have exaggerated their vulnerable situations.

Qualitative Method:

Qualitative research often involves a process of reciprocal clarification of the researcher's image of the research subject, on the one hand, and the concepts that frame the investigation, on the other. Images are built up from cases, sometimes by looking for similarities among several examples of the phenomenon that seem to be in the same general category. These images, in turn, can be related to several concepts. A concept is a general idea that may apply to many specific instances. Concepts offer abstract summaries of the properties shared by the members of a category of social phenomena. They are the key components of analytic frames, which in turn are derived from ideas – current theoretical thinking about social life [17]. As in the present research, there have some causes and consequences of migration condition of slum peoples which can't be quantified; the researcher have selected some case studies by applying qualitative tools. By applying the qualitative approach, an attempt is made to understand the experiences of slum peoples faced with harsh conditions especially after migration. Their complexities, richness in knowledge and challenges of their livelihoods could only be captured by analyzing what really goes on in their everyday lives. To adopt in a slum area and their adaptation strategies which can't be measured by only quantitative approach? In this conductor study, the qualitative approach is quite appropriate to understand the actual scenario of slum peoples. Sometimes their situation in the locality generally remains unexplored to the mass people. In this case, the qualitative approach is suitable to explore factors leading migration, adaptation process and problems faced by the migrants peoples especially slum dwellers.

STUDY AREA

The present study has been conducted in a slum located in Dhaka Metropolitan area named Zhillpar Bastee, 6 no. wards. It is 2 acre in area. More than 300 households are situated here. Dhaka city is one of the important city as well as capital of Bangladesh. Due to its important to all the growth of rural-urban migration is very high. The city can be treated as an ideal representative of whole Bangladesh as all of the criteria of the rural-urban migration are available here. That's why Dhaka city is purposively selected as study area of this research.

SAMPLING PROCEDURE AND SAMPLE SIZE

Sampling procedure is an important step in conducting any research. The method of selecting a portion of the universe for study, with a view to draw conclusion about the universe is known as sampling. In statistical point of view when only a part of the population or a group of unites is taken into consideration it is called sample method of inquiry [20]. Sampling is therefore the technique of selecting a

representative portion of a population. Fair selected samples may portray the succinct characteristics of the population. Sampling trims down the redundant time and excess cost of research studies. According to Babbie many research situations often make it inappropriate for a researcher to use probability sampling, which is considered as the most scientific and most reliable form of sampling. In these instances non-probability sampling becomes the most appropriate form of sampling [20].

After the identifying the research problem and determining the most appropriate type of objective, every researcher must decide just which cases (people) are to be included as subjects in the study. The method of sampling for the foregoing research was not random rather selective based on purposes of the research. The target group for this study comprised women and men residing in a slum area of Dhaka Metropolitan. The researcher targeted women and men because the objective of this study is to explore both the role of women and men in migrate to Dhaka. With the help of local people, the study areas were selected for the study.

The selective slum people of a slum have been considered as study population. The households were considered as unit of analysis. In the present study a total sample of 64 households were selected as study population. The respondents were selected purposively. The data were collected following both quantitative and qualitative method. The Purposive sampling method was highly representative since purposive sampling involves the use of judgment on the part of researcher. The researcher conducted 4 case studies among 4 respondents. The researcher has also taken religion into account. The researcher took the interviews of the respondents of Muslim and Hindu and collected the data from different socio-economic groups.

Pre-Testing of Questionnaire

Before finalizing the questionnaire, a pilot survey was conducted to a selected number of respondents considering the background of the respondents. The pilot test was done to check whether the questions were appropriate and the intended meanings were properly understood by the respondents. Moreover, the following issues were closely examined:

- In addressing the sensitive issues
- The sequencing of questions
- The techniques for documenting respondent's information in assessing the impact of migration.
- Upon completing the pilot test, the necessary revisions, corrections and modifications were made in the questionnaire to make it final for the actual data collection.

Criteria of Samples

The sample considered the following criteria-

- Slum people
- Age of the respondents (not less than 12 years)
- Respondents physical and psychological capacity to response properly
- Voluntarily motivated to talk.

Techniques of Data Collection

Data collection is the process by which information is gathered from respondents [22]. So methods of data collection are the very crucial part of any research. The data need to have the accountability and validity to sketch the representativeness of population. Both strength and objectivity of the research to great extent depend on as to how the data have been collected. Both quantitative and qualitative methods have followed in this research to achieve the objectives of the study. Because quantitative data are information about the world in the numerical form, whereas qualitative data are (essentially) information about the world in the forms of word. Quantitative data are necessarily structured in terms of the number system, and reflect researcher-imposed constructs. Qualitative data on the other hand ranged from structured to unstructured, and may or may not involve researcher-imposed constructs [21]. So the researcher has collected quantitative data by administering semi-structured survey questionnaire. To conduct the survey, a semi structured interview schedule was used containing pertinent questions in relation to the objectives of the study. Beside semi-structured interview, the qualitative data have been collected by case study, researcher's observation in protecting environmental degradation in the selected Zhillpar Bastee. In addition to sample survey method, case studies were used to analyze the data in an in-depth way to supplement the sample survey. The procedure of data collection and the nature of data collected by each method have discussed in the followings sections.

Sample Survey

The survey is used either for descriptive, explanatory, or exploratory purposes [20]. Since the study is an exploratory research, the researcher has collected data by applying sample survey method. The survey is a data-collection tool in which an instrument has used to solicit responses from a sample of respondents. Because surveys usually use a representative sample of a population, is a preferred method of data collection when inference must be made from the sample of the population. Inference usually dictates a large size of the sample. Thus, surveys usually involve many respondents, as compared with other methods of data collection. There are two types of surveys: the interview survey, in which the replies from the respondents are recorded by the researcher's

collaborators, the interviewers; and the questionnaire survey, in which the respondents themselves are asked to record their responses on the instrument or form provided [22]. For conducting this survey, a semi structured interview questionnaires was used containing pertinent questions in relation to the objectives of the study. For the constraints of time and resources, it was convenient to conduct social survey method to-conduct data from primary sources. The semi-structured questionnaires have been determined by quantitative questions. On the other hand, in-depth and sensitive information were collected through case study. Interviews were normally conducted in face-to-face situations in which the interviewers visited the respondents, read off questions, solicit responses, and recorded the responses.

CASE STUDY

Case study is one of the most significant tools of qualitative method [23]. The study includes a case study off field research within Ulipur. Merriam [24] defines the case study as an intensive, holistic description and analysis of a bounded system. The case studies as a strategy of inquiry is an appropriate tool as it helps the researcher developing a deeper understanding of the place and actual events of the respondents [24] and because it is well-suited to studies where the variables cannot be separated from their context. The purposes of case studies have been identified as the development of a comprehensive understanding of that which is under study, and to enable development of general theoretical statements about patterns in process and social structure [24]. These purposes are congruent with my stated objectives. Case study is also a good tool because unlike other forms of research, there are no specific methods of data collection and analysis associated with case study. Any established methods, including participant observation and interviewing can be used in conjunction with this strategy of inquiry [24]. As a part of the comprehensive study, some cases have been studied as part of the research. These case studies provided in-depth information about the reasons; adaptation process and problems are faced by the slum people after migration.

SOURCES OF DATA

The study is mainly depended on the data collected from primary sources. Data were collected directly from the respective field through survey, case study and also researcher's keen observation. Some secondary data have also been used to strengthen the rationality of the study and for better and comprehensive analysis. Secondary data were collected from different journals, books, research publications and other documents. Data from both secondary and primary sources helped a lot to give the study powerful logical framework.

THE PROCEDURE OF DATA COLLECTION

Since this research is an exploratory, the researcher has employed semi-structured questionnaire and case study technique for data collection. After establishing rapport and becoming part of the scenery, the data collections for this study have begun. Before going to interview, the researcher made an effort to create such an atmosphere in which the respondents would be comfortable to talk in an independent manner. Each interview session was with an individual respondent. The researcher tried to spend almost one or two hours with each of the respondents to discover their condition, perceptions and ideas about the reasons and consequences of migration and their present condition after migration. Both the quantitative and qualitative data have been collected in two phases. The quantitative data has collected from August 2 to August 16 while the case studies were conducted from September 1 to September 12, 2013.

METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS

Methods for the analysis of data need to be systematic, disciplined and able to be seen (and to be seen through, as in 'transparent') and described [21]. The use of multiple methods was extremely useful in gathering required data for the study, but presenting method in a consolidated manner was a difficult task because of different measurement levels. The measurement problem becomes complicated when the data were collected through different methods and were used for explaining one particular problem.

In this research, data collected through sample survey has been analyzed in terms of frequency distribution. In addition to that, necessary graphical representations have been used to represent data. These activities have been conducted by using SPSS. The other qualitative data gathered from case studies is analyzed manually and represent in descriptive mode. For qualitative data, both implicit as well as explicit meanings of the observed phenomena were emphasized.

Reliability and Validity

Reliability and validity are central issues in all scientific measurements. Both concern how concrete measures or indicators are developed for constructs. Reliability tells us about an indicator's dependability and consistency. Validity on the other hand, tells us

whether an indicator actually captures the meaning of the construct in which we are interested. Perfect reliability and validity however, are virtually impossible to achieve [25]. In order to improve the reliability and validity of measures for the present study, the following steps were undertaken:

- The constructs were clearly conceptualized so that each measure could indicate one and only one concept. Otherwise, it would be impossible to determine which concept was being indicated.
- Attempts were made to measure constructs at the most precise level possible.

Finally, a pilot test was conducted through which the draft questionnaire was tested by asking respondents the questions and checking to see whether these were clear.

Limitations of the Study

"Every study is more or less, best with the limitations in regard to timing, cost and staffing" and various other short comings accompany those with regard to the natures, scope, objectives etc. of the research. The limitations of the study are mentioned in the following:

- Conducting a research requires a substantial amount of resources. As a student, the researcher has very limited access to resources that compelled him to curtail many of the programs that could have enhanced the value of this research endeavor.
- A research is time consuming. A good survey requires a fairly long time schedule. But as the researcher has only about four months to complete the study it has suffered many setbacks.
- Some potential respondents flatly refused to cooperate.
- Being an inexperienced researcher, the researcher faced lot of problems to elicit real information.
- The study is very much context specific. The study was only limited to slum people. So generalization about their situations cannot be made based on the findings for this study alone.

Operational definition of the variables

| Variables | Indicator | Operational definition |
|-------------------------|--------------------|---|
| Demographic variables | Sex | The ratio of male and female |
| Demographic variables | Age structure | The actual age of respondents and the population |
| Socio-economic variable | Education | The rate of literacy |
| Socio-economic variable | Occupation | The professions in which a person is engaged for his/her livelihood. |
| Socio-economic variable | Income | Total amount of money earned by a household from different sources per month and the income of indigenous women is the amount they earn by wage labor, selling fuel wood and forest food a month. |
| Socio-economic variable | Medical facilities | Medical services including presence of hospitals, health centers, doctors, health workers and medicine facilities. |
| Socio-economic variable | Education | To learn both academic and practical life. |
| Research variables | Migration | A form of geographical mobility, generally involving a change in residence from place to arrival. |
| Research variables | Rural | Rural is the remote area far from the town or cities. Corpse crops land, trees, domestic animals, and there are not enough medical and education facilities. |
| Research variables | Urban | Urban is called town or city. It consists of or an organized group which normally the main occupation are concerned with commerce and industries as opposed to agriculture pursuits. |
| Research variables | Slum | As an area characterized by over- crowding, deterioration, absence of sanitary and other health facilities. |
| Research variables | Slum dwellers | Slum dwellers are those inhabitants who live in a slum and belong with this condition. |

Data Analysis and Presentation

Socio-economic characteristics of the respondents

In this study, each household is considered as a unit of analysis. Thus, the head of the household has been preferred to interview while judged as respondents. At the beginning of each interview the researcher had collected demographic and socio-economic data from each respondent including their age, sex, gender, education level, occupation, family

size and so on. This information would provide some interesting information that came up in the interviews helped to link the environment and the experiences of the respondents in local area as well as to the contextualization of data. In case of interviewing, the information of respondents was collected extensively to analyze in-depth situation of the socio-economic status of the respondents.

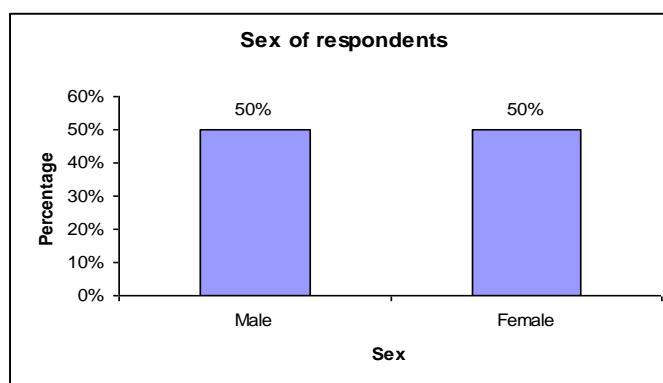


Fig 2: Percentage distribution of the respondents by sex (Source: Field work, 2013)

Given the nature of research work, the present study has considered gender balance to select the respondents. The sample of the study consists of 64 respondents in Zhillpar Bastee. Among the respondents

the percentage of male and female is equal. Figure-2 shows that there are 32 men (50.0%) and 32 women (50.0%) in the study area.

Table-1: Percentage distribution of the respondents by Age

| Age Group | Sex | | | | Total | |
|--------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | Male | | Female | | | |
| | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent |
| 8-17 | 4 | 12.50 | 3 | 9.37 | 7 | 10.93 |
| 18-27 | 6 | 18.75 | 11 | 34.37 | 17 | 26.56 |
| 28-37 | 10 | 31.25 | 7 | 21.88 | 17 | 26.56 |
| 38-47 | 9 | 28.12 | 5 | 15.63 | 14 | 21.88 |
| 48-57 | 1 | 3.13 | 4 | 12.5 | 5 | 7.82 |
| 57+ | 2 | 6.25 | 2 | 6.25 | 4 | 6.25 |
| Total | 32 | 100.0 | 32 | 100.0 | 64 | 100.0 |

This study consists of 32 men (50%) and 32 women (50%). The age distribution according to ten-year age interval of respondents shows that respondents in the child and teenager group 8-17 comprised about 11 percent. The respondents in the 18-27 year group comprised more than 26 percent and those in the 28-37 year group comprised about 27 percent. On the other

hand about 22 percent of the respondents fall to the age group of 38-47 years and more than 7 percent fall in the age bracket of 48-57 years. Only about 6 percent of respondents belong to 57+ years. It is observed that there are more young people in the sample in comparison to the elderly people. Table- 1 depicts the percentage of respondents of different age group.

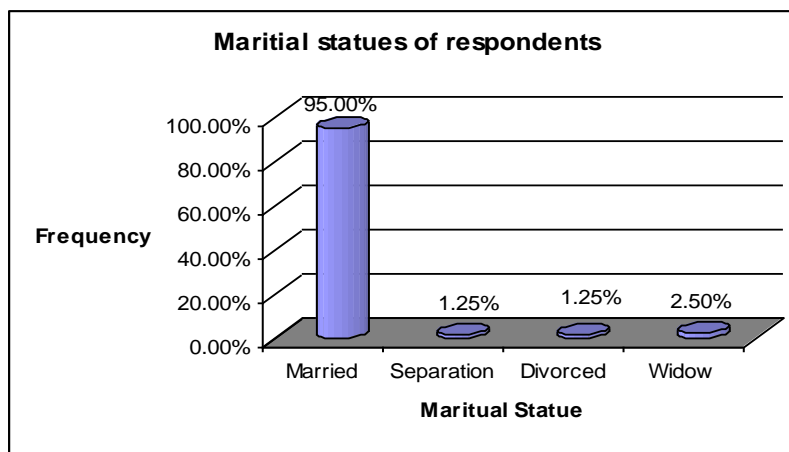


Fig 3: Percentage distribution of the respondents by Marital Status.

Marital status is very important to understand respondent’s demographic characteristics. It is clearly observed from the figure -3 that out of the total 64

respondents 95 percent are married, 1.25 percent separated, 1.25 percent divorced and 2.5 percent widowed.

Table-2: Percentage distribution of the respondents by educational attainment

| Educational level | Sex | | | | Total | |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | Male | | Female | | | |
| | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent |
| Illiterate | 8 | 25.0 | 21 | 65.62 | 29 | 45.31 |
| Literate | 15 | 46.88 | 6 | 18.75 | 21 | 32.82 |
| Primary | 5 | 15.62 | 4 | 12.50 | 9 | 14.06 |
| Secondary | 2 | 6.25 | 1 | 3.13 | 3 | 4.69 |
| Higher Secondary | 1 | 3.13 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.56 |
| Honors/Degree | 1 | 3.13 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.56 |
| Masters | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Total | 32 | 100.0 | 32 | 100.0 | 64 | 100.0 |

There is a substantial variation in educational level among the sample respondents. Table-2 reveals

that in education, gender disparity is very obvious. According to the Table-2 about 45.31 percent of

respondents are illiterate whereas male and female illiteracy rate is 25.0 and 65.62 respectively. It is observed that about 14.6 percent respondents have completed primary education, 4.69 percent up to secondary education, and 1.56 percent up to HSC level. And only 1.56 percent of respondents are graduates.

From the table it is also evident that the percentage of higher educated women is less than that of men. The widespread educational level gap between men and women could be accounted for the women respondents' socio-economic and cultural condition.

Table-3: Percentage distribution of the respondents by occupation (Source: Field work, 2013)

| Occupation | Sex | | | | Total | |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | Male | | Female | | | |
| | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent |
| Household activities | 0 | 0.0 | 11 | 17.18 | 11 | 17.18 |
| Agriculture | 0 | 0.0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rickshaw Puller | 12 | 18.75 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 18.75 |
| Day labor | 7 | 21.87 | 6 | 18.75 | 13 | 20.31 |
| Guard | 2 | 6.25 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3.12 |
| Sweeper | 2 | 6.25 | 1 | 3.12 | 3 | 4.69 |
| House maid | 0 | 0 | 9 | 28.13 | 9 | 14.06 |
| Shopkeeper | 2 | 6.25 | 1 | 3.12 | 3 | 4.69 |
| Govt. service | 1 | 3.12 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.56 |
| Non-govt. Service | 2 | 6.25 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3.13 |
| Garments worker | 0 | 0.0 | 7 | 10.93 | 7 | 10.93 |
| others | 1 | 3.13 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1.56 |
| Total | 32 | 100.0 | 32 | 100.0 | 64 | 100.0 |

To know the occupation pattern of the respondents we have made an attempt to focus the frequency distribution and percentage of the respondents. Table-3 exhibits the frequency distribution and percentage distribution of respondents by occupational status and sex. The table shows that about 17.18 percent respondents are involved in household activities, 18.75 percent females are engaged as day

labor. 3.13 percent as shopkeeper and a remarkable 28.13 of the women are housemaids and perform as income source. Male occupation is dominated by rickshaw puller (18.75 of the male) and day labor (20.31%). A very small percentage of respondents are involved in services and others.

Factors Leading To Migration

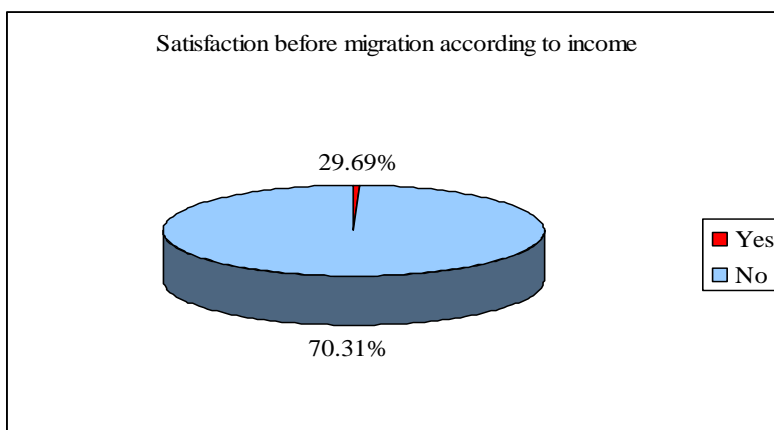


Fig 4: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Satisfaction before migration according to income (Source: Field work, 2013).

It is evident from the fig-4 that, most of the respondents (above 70%) were not satisfied about their

monthly income. Only 29.69% of the respondents were satisfied with their income.

Table-4: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by the Expectations (Source: Field work, 2013)

| Expectations | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------------|-----------|---------|
| For better job | 28 | 43.75 |
| For extra income source | 24 | 37.50 |
| For better medical care | 0 | 0 |
| For better future | 9 | 14.06 |
| Others | 3 | 4.69 |
| Total | 64 | 100.0 |

The dominant of the respondents migrated to Dhaka with the hope to get a better job (43.75%). 37.50% came for extra income and 14.06% for a better

future. But it is an interesting fact that everyone was not aware of the advantages of medical treatment in the slum life.

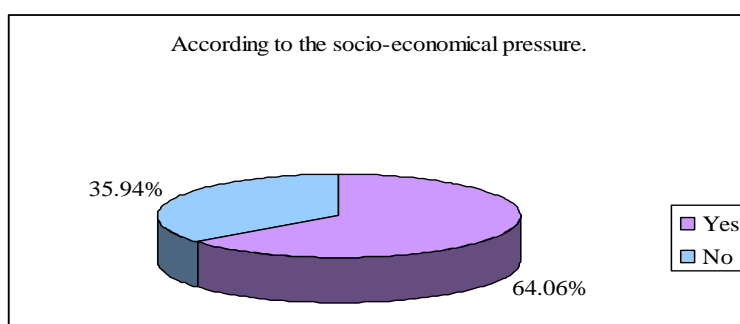


Fig 5: Percentage Distribution of Respondents according to the socio-economical pressure (Source: Field work, 2013).

Figure above shows that socio-economic pressure was a major influence on the respondents towards migration.

Most of the respondent migrated due to lack of work about 41%. Others migrated due to natural disaster, police cases or others family problems.

Table-5: Percentage Distribution of Respondents migration by socio- economic problem (Source: Field work, 2013)

| Causes | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------------|-----------|---------|
| Disaster | 3 | 4.69 |
| Lack of work | 26 | 40.63 |
| Political problem | 5 | 7.81 |
| Police cases | 11 | 17.19 |
| Social pressure | 9 | 14.06 |
| Family problem | 6 | 9.37 |
| Others | 4 | 6.25 |
| Total | 64 | 100.0 |

Impact of Migration

Table-6: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Occupation before Migration (Source: Field work, 2013).

| Occupation before migration | Sex | | | | Total | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|-----------|---------|
| | Male | | Female | | | |
| | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent | Frequency | Percent |
| Agriculture | 23 | 71.88 | 4 | 12.50 | 27 | 42.19 |
| Day labor | 3 | 9.37 | 1 | 3.13 | 4 | 6.25 |
| Fisher | 3 | 9.37 | 1 | 3.13 | 4 | 6.25 |
| Small business | 2 | 6.25 | 2 | 6.25 | 4 | 6.25 |
| Household chores | 0 | 0 | 21 | 65.62 | 21 | 32.81 |
| Others | 1 | 3.13 | 3 | 9.37 | 4 | 6.25 |
| Total | 32 | 100 | 32 | 100 | 64 | 100 |

From the table, it is clear that respondents mostly used to depend upon agriculture to earn livelihood (42.19%). 6.25% each worked as labor or fisher and in small business. House hold chores were

only done by female (32.81%). There is a significant difference from table-6 here which shows the participation of women as income source seemingly increased after migration.

Table-7: Percentage Distribution of Respondents Monthly Family Income (Source: Field work, 2013).

| Income (Tk) | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------|-----------|---------|
| Bellow 2000 | 6 | 9.37 |
| 2001-2500 | 13 | 20.32 |
| 2501-3000 | 17 | 26.57 |
| 3001-3500 | 10 | 15.62 |
| 3501-4000 | 6 | 9.37 |
| 4001-4500 | 4 | 6.25 |
| 4501-5000 | 7 | 10.94 |
| 5000+ | 1 | 1.56 |
| Total | 64 | 100.0 |

According to Table-7, the monthly income of about 10 percent respondents is less than about Tk 2000 on the other hand about 15 percent households earn between Tk-3001-3500 where as another 10 percent

households earn about Tk 3500 and about 6.25 percent earn Tk 4500. Another 10.94 percent earn between Tk-4501-5000 and more than 1.50 percent earns Tk above 5000.

Table-8: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by current income (Source: Field work, 2013).

| Income (Tk) | Frequency | Percent |
|-------------|-----------|---------|
| Below 4000 | 4 | 6.25 |
| 4001-5000 | 12 | 18.75 |
| 5001-6000 | 25 | 39.06 |
| 6001-7000 | 19 | 29.69 |
| 7001+ | 4 | 6.25 |
| Total | 64 | 100.0 |

This table digs out that, the income of the respondents has remarkably increased after migration. Only 6.25% lies below the 4000 tk have. Max 39.06%

respondents have in come between 5001-6000.29.69% respondents have income between 6001-7000 and 6.25% respondents have income over 7000.

Table-9: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by the type of current resident (Source: Field work, 2013).

| Category | Frequency | Percent |
|----------------------|-----------|---------|
| Bamboo thatched | 0 | 0 |
| Tin shed | 14 | 21.88 |
| Brick wall & tin | 11 | 17.18 |
| Poly thyme and mambo | 38 | 59.38 |
| Others | 1 | 1.56 |
| Total | 64 | 100.0 |

Table above shows that, the condition of the residents of most of the respondents have been downgraded after migration. Amazingly 59.38 live in

bamboo thatched polythene shredded houses. This referees to poor residual sign. 21.88% people live in tin sheds.

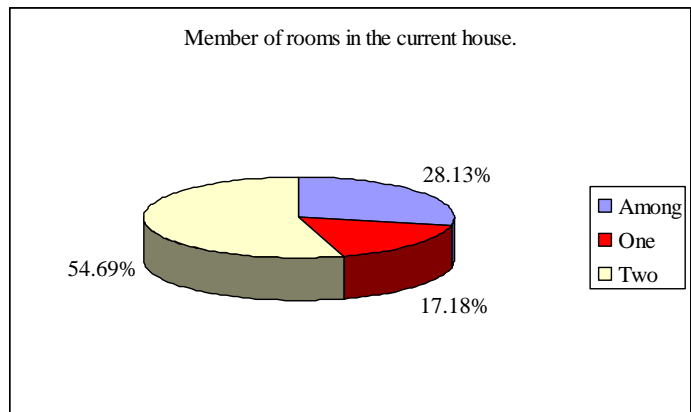


Fig 6: Percentage Distribution of Respondents by Member of rooms in the current house (Source: Field work, 2013).

Among these respondents, 17.18% live in a 1 room, 28.13% live in a house with more than two room,

Most of the respondents (54.69%) live in two room louses.

Table-10: Percentage distribution of the respondents by the environment of the residence before migration (Source: Field work, 2013).

| Environment | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|---------------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Well lighted | 49 | 76.56 |
| Dizzy | 08 | 12.50 |
| Submerge after heavy rain | 07 | 10.94 |
| Do not reach sunlight | 0 | 0.00 |
| Total | 64 | 100 |

This finding reveals that, 76.56% of the migrated people used to live in well lighted and ventilated housed before migration. 12.50%

respondent’s house was dizzy and 10.94% respondents houses used to go submerged after heavy rain.

Table-11: Percentage distribution of the respondents BY the environment of the residence after migration (Source: Field work, 2013).

| Environment | Frequency | Percentage (%) |
|-----------------------|-----------|----------------|
| Well ventilated | 06 | 9.37 |
| Dizzy | 07 | 14.06 |
| Dirty | 10 | 15.63 |
| Do not reach sunlight | 23 | 35.97 |
| Stinky | 16 | 25.00 |
| Total | 64 | 100 |

Table-11 shows that, 35.94% respondent’s house are not well lighted 15.63% of the respondents live in dirty place and 25.0% live amongst stink 14.06% of the house are dizzy and only 9.37% houses are well

ventilated. The reform this table shows the problem faced after migration which was not so much familiar before migration.

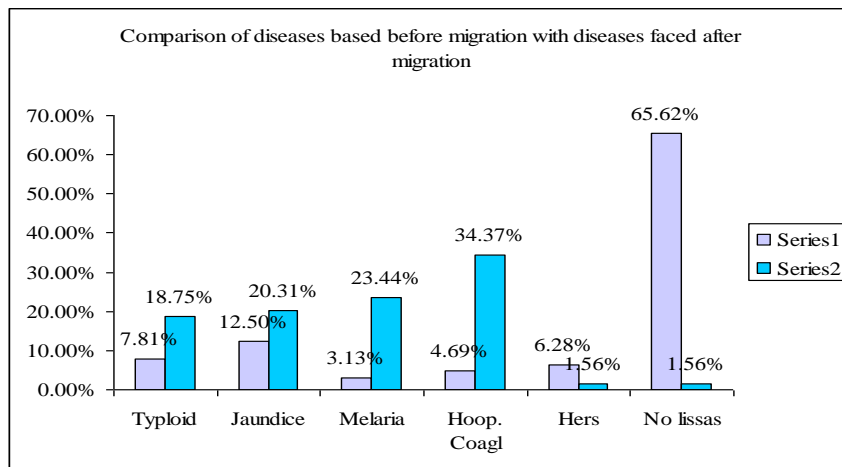


Fig 7: Percentage distribution of the respondents by comparison of diseases based before migration with diseases faced after migration (Source: Field work, 2013).

Figur-7 shows that, the percentage of diseases after migration has patiently increased. Percentage of typhoid increased to 18.75% from 7.81%, jaundice increased to 20.31% from 12.50%, malaria increased

from 3.33% to 23.44%, cough increased the most in the environment after migration. It has because 34.37% from only 4.69%. The rate of no disease like referees to the poor environment condition of slum area.

Table-12: Percentage distribution of the respondents regarding the sources to take medical treatment from (Source: Field work, 2013).

| Take treatment from | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| Kobiraj | 10 | 15.62 |
| Govt. Hospital | 12 | 18.75 |
| Village Doctor | 15 | 23.44 |
| Doctor with no degree | 13 | 20.31 |
| NGO clinic | 09 | 14.06 |
| Specialists | 02 | 3.13 |
| Others | 03 | 4.69 |
| Total | 64 | 100 |

From table-12, it is clear that, slum dwellers take medical care almost equally from the common sources 18.75% go to govt. hospital for treatment, 23.44% go to village doctor and 14.06% go NGO clinics for treatment. The searing matter is that about

36% of the respondents go to Kobiraj and doctors with no degree in total. It can do haven to health instead of recovering. On the other hand of by 3.13% of the respondents how up to the specialist doctors for better treatment.

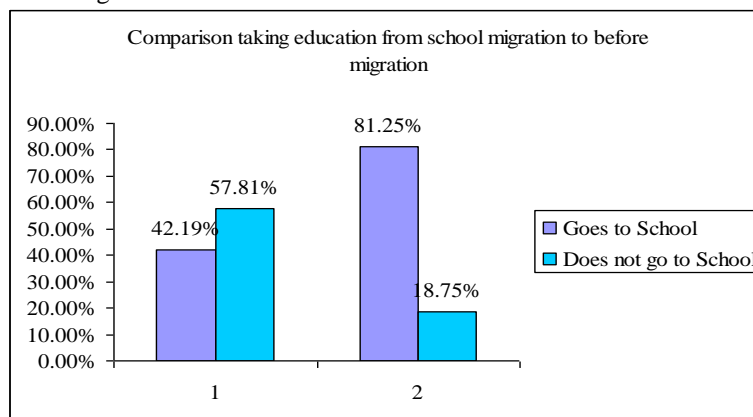


Fig 8: Percentage distribution of the respondents By the Comparison taking education from school migration to before migration (Source: Field work, 2013).

Fig-8 is shown that 81.25% of the respondents themselves or their children used to attend school

before migration after migration which decreased to 42.19%.

Table-13: Percentage distribution of the respondents by the influences behind sending children to schools (Source: Field work, 2013).

| Influence | Frequency | Percentage |
|-----------------------|-----------|------------|
| Govt. Facilities | 07 | 10.94 |
| Advertisement | 04 | 6.25 |
| NOG member | 05 | 7.81 |
| Ambition | 10 | 15.63 |
| Others | 01 | 1.56 |
| Do not send to school | 37 | 57.81 |
| Total | 64 | 100 |

This table is also related to 18 57.81% of the respondents themselves or their children do not attend for education. Among rest, 10.94% were influenced by govt. faculties. Various advertisement and NGO members influence 6.25% and 7.81% people

respectively a large number (about 16%) were influenced by high ambition to do something better in future life through education.

Others Miscellaneous Impact

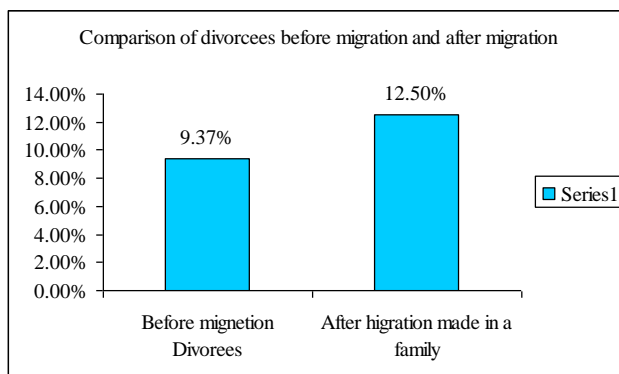


Fig 9: Percentage distribution of the respondents by Comparison of divorcees before migration and after migration (Source: Field work, 2013).

Fig. 9 shows that the percentage of divorcees in the family of the respondents increased slightly from before migration to after migration (9.37% to 12.5%). It

also ensures that the family bond in our country is quite stable therefore there is not much affluence of divorce case.

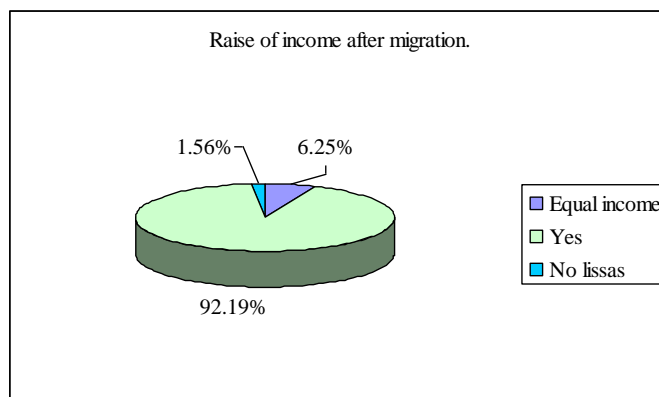


Fig 10: Percentage distribution of the respondents By the Raise of income after migration (Source: Field work, 2013).

From this figure we get, 92.19% of the respondents income has increased only 1.56% are not satisfied with their income 6.25% respondents think that

taking in account the expenditure, they are still at the same stage as before migration.

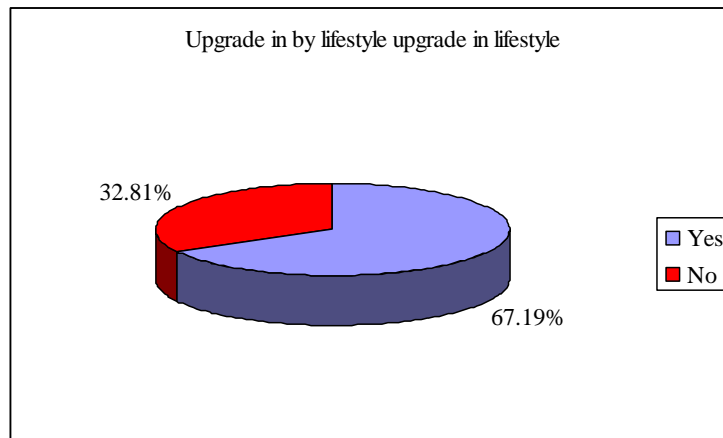


Fig 11: Percentage distribution of the respondents By the Upgrade in by lifestyle upgrade in lifestyle (Source: Field work, 2013).

This figure shows that 32.81% of the respondents are not satisfied with there are lifestyle. In negation to fig 11 it means current lifestyle although their income has increased thatch before.

RECOMMENDATIONS

It is clear from this research that the slum dwellers are deprived of important fundamental rights like accommodation, pure water supply, education etc. On the other hand their lifestyle is a barrier for modern urban development and a sound environment. Through this research we have tried to identify some problems of the slum dwellers and on the basis of the findings a few recommendations can be made. It is hoped that this research will interest the lawmakers, urban planners and other public concerns to some extent

- The Government can introduce housing facilities to the landless on a long-term installment basis.
- In addition to the landless or hardcore poor people there is a cluster of people who have only homesteads in their village. This person migrates towards the cities for employment. It is recommended that this type of people could be settled through creating various employment opportunities in rural areas.
- It is suggested that definite action-plan for proper selling and marketing of agricultural products in the rural and peripheral areas so that the marginalized farmers get right and proper prices for their commodities. This may discourage those who are marginalized cultivators waiting to migrate towards the cities.
- There is a significant gender bias in the salary structure among daily labourers or low-income groups. These differences create an additional difficulty for the females in their livelihoods,

especially for female-headed families. Government as well as NGOs and private entrepreneurs should come forward and rise above this discrimination.

- It has been observed during the fieldwork that there is no liaison among the organizations working in the slums. For an effective and successful programme there should be intra and inter relationship of the government, NGOs and private organizations that are working for the slum dwellers.

CONCLUSION

A study of migration differentials at individual level indicated that persons involved in the process of rural out-migration were adult and more educated. Most of them were engaged in studies or unemployed before migration. About half of the migrants have migrated for temporary survive and about one quarter has migrated for permanent job. Further, educational attainment of the migrants was found related with the permanent type of migration, whereas temporary type of migration mainly associated with illiterate migrants. The migration rate was found significantly higher for educated as well as unemployed people, and also for the people belonging to the ages 20-29.

Poverty, job searching and family influence were the main push factors for out migration, while better opportunity, prior migrants and availability of job were the main pull factors behind migration. Education of the migrant and their occupation at the place of origin was significantly related with the push factors of the migrant. Poverty was found to be the main push factor for illiterates and moderately educated migrants and job searching was the main push factor among the migrants having graduate level education or more. Also

poverty has been the main push factor for the migrants who were engaged in agricultural labourer, business and unemployed while job searching factor was main for the migrants engaged in agriculture (land owner), job/service and students at the place of origin. It is found that more than one third migrants were migrated to foreign countries like as UAE and Malaysia, and about one third to Dhaka division mainly Dhaka city.

This study may help the planners and social scientists for implementing and extending the rural development programs, as it gives an overview of the people involved in rural out-migration process and also identifies the root causes of migration at individual and household level. Further proper urban planning can be designed since this study also provides some idea about the migration intentions and directions.

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