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Title **Urbanization Patterns, Industrial Location, Rural-Urban Linkages**

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City-Region: Dhaka

1. Ahmed, S. U. (1986). *Dacca: a study in urban history and development*. London Riverdale, MD: Curzon Press; Riverdale Co.

Chapter 5, 6 and 7 discussed in great length the urbanization patterns, causes and effects in Dhaka during the colonial period (1840s-1890s). The map illustrated on page 134, 136, 138 and 140 showed how Dhaka had transformed from a quasi-suburban village into a modern city with the construction of important infrastructure. It is interesting to point out that employment opportunities available in Dhaka during that time were very limited, and no factory-based industrialization took place that might require a large army of workpeople. In August 1840, Dhaka Municipality Committee was formally established with the primary objective of cleaning up the unhealthy and insanitary condition accentuated by its physical layout and uncivic habits of its inhabitants. The Committee also arranged for town cleansing and sewage removal, stricter civic administration, scheme for sewage disposal, work of widening/repairing and watering of the roads in Dhaka, and the installation of modern Waterworks. The statement showing the income and expenditure of Dhaka Municipality in the 1860s, 1870s, and 1880s is on Page 213. Page 214 showed the expenditure distribution of the Dhaka Municipality from 1865-1885.

2. Mortuza, S. A. (1992). *Rural-urban migration in Bangladesh: causes and effects*. Berlin: D. Reimer.

The book specifically presents the rural-urban interactions and industrial history of Dhaka. In terms of rural-urban interactions, the book examined the model of rural-urban linkages in Bangladesh (p, 12); the variations in rural and urban population (p, 60); the flow of population to Dhaka (p, 71); the place of origin of migrants to Dhaka (p, 107); and the causes of migrations to Dhaka (p, 110). The author stressed that, within Bangladesh, because Dhaka is best known for its infrastructure and resources, continuous influx of migrants from rural areas is considered as the essential survival strategy. In regards to industrial history, there were at least two distinct industrial areas in the city. The unplanned industrial area on the south-west edge of the city located amidst the medium to high density residential area with congested streets; and the relatively new, modern, and planned industrial area located in the north.

3. Mishra, O. (2004). *Forced migration in the South Asian region: displacement, human rights and conflict resolution* (1st ed.). Kolkata, India: Centre for Refugee Studies, Jadavpur University.

This book highlighted two unique issues, such as the forced repatriation of Bangladeshis from India to Dhaka and the return of Pakistanis living in Dhaka to Pakistan. By December 1970, attack on non-Bengali shops and properties by Bengali mobs were quite common in Dhaka and Chittagong with thousands of Biharis killed. Subsequently the Bangladesh government declared them to be Pakistanis who must return to Pakistan. In June-September 1980, possibly 20,128 ethnic people of both Dhaka and of the Chakma Hill Tribe origins were forced to abandon the country and turned refugees after Bangladesh military troops, skirmish with Shanti Bahini. The number of refugees swelled from 24,000 to 50,000 in three years, 1986-89. India claimed that nearly 70,000 Chakma refugees have trekked into Tripura. Bangladesh, however, maintained that the figure would not exceed 30,000. Bangladesh-India relations in the 1980s and 1990s faced embarrassment quite a number of times, each blaming the other for not speeding up the repatriation process. UNHRC officially informed both Delhi and Dhaka governments that they were ready to share responsibilities of the hill refugees. In the end, although majority of families were repatriated back to Dhaka, most of them were neither rehabilitated nor adequately compensated.

4. Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh. (2005). *Unlocking the Potential: National Strategy for Accelerated Poverty Reduction: General Economics Division, Planning Commission: Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.*

According to this Policy Book, the primacy of Dhaka is stronger functionally than in terms of population. Administrative headquarters and civil employments, financial and banking services, international commerce and business except port functions, are all largely concentrated in Dhaka. Educational, cultural and consultancy and research activities are also concentrated in the capital area. More than 80 percent of the garment industries of Bangladesh are located here. With these industries, came over 800,000 young female workers in the city. In several other large industrial sectors too, Dhaka has more than 80 percent of the national enterprises. The dominance of Dhaka is even more overwhelming in several of the smaller manufacturing activities, such as rubber produces in which Dhaka contributes nearly 100 percent of total jobs, furniture (97 percent), publishing (96 percent), footwear (84 percent), leather goods (82 percent), and electrical machinery (72 percent). In addition, this Policy book emphasized the importance of remittance from both rural areas and overseas to Dhaka.

5. Ministry of Industries. (2005). *Industrial Policy 2005. Dhaka: Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh.*

Industrial Policy 2005 aims to set up planned industries considering the real domestic demand, prospect of exporting goods abroad, and discouraging unplanned industries in the light of past experience. The report covers some of the important issues related to industrial sector such as the definitions and classifications of industrial enterprises, privatization of state-owned enterprises, fiscal and financial incentives, and the establishment of special economic zones based on the importance of the industries, availability of inputs and regional facilities. Dhaka is the centre of the discussions. A

comprehensive overview of Bangladesh's thrust sectors, service industries, reserved industries, and the investment criterion were discussed in Chapter 20. Also, it is essential to point out that it is mandatory that all public and private agencies are to strictly adhere to this Industrial Policy.

6. Vicziany, M., Bhattacharya, M., & Smyth, R. (2004). *South Asia in the era of globalization: trade, industrialization and welfare*. New York: Nova Science Publishers, Inc.

The book is divided into three main parts starting with the overview of the industrial reform and market adjustment in South Asia (Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka), followed by the economic performance and the effects of globalization on their specific industries. It finishes with the economic development, poverty and welfare issues in these countries. For Bangladesh, some of the key and emerging sectors include electricity, tourism, banking, IT, textiles, and agriculture. Specifically to the garment industries, Dhaka has turned out to be the super-performer in apparel with the exports growing at 23 per cent. That due to the fact that Dhaka apparel industries have been enjoying the privileges of quota-free access to the EU apparel markets and tariff-free access to the US markets under the Generalized System of Preferences (GSP) available to a least developed economy. Some of the interesting figures can be found on page 132, 133, 134, and 135.

7. UNHCR. (1993). *Social Aspects of Sustainable Development in Bangladesh: Human Settlement*. Retrieved 07-08-2008, from <http://www.un.org/esa/agenda21/natlinfo/countr/banglade/social.htm>

The coordinating bodies involved in the decision-making process on human settlements in Dhaka include the Cabinet, the Ministry of Housing and Public Works and other related Ministries, Divisions and Departments. In 1990, the interim Government established 26 Task Forces to prepare reports on all sectors of development planning. The Report on Social Implications of Urbanization is a comprehensive document in this context. With the formulation of a National Housing Policy in 1993, support for its implementation was provided by the ADB and UNDP/UNICEF through projects on "Strengthening of Shelter Sector Institutions". The Bangladesh National Housing Policy (1993) recognizes human settlements in the urban and rural areas as an integral part of culture and planning and economic development. The Urban Sector Programme Document identified some priority issues after analysing urban population growth, urban economy and poverty situation, shelter, land and services, transport and urban environment.

8. Islam, N. (1999). *Urbanization, Migration and Development in Bangladesh: Recent Trends and Emerging Issues*. Dhaka: Centre for Policy Dialogue and UNFPA.

The paper presented Dhaka as the largest urban agglomeration of Bangladesh, enjoying a clear primate status in its urban structure. This status became obvious since 1961 when Dhaka's share of the urban population of Bangladesh was 20 percent. It then increased to 24 per cent in 1974, 26 in 1981, 30 in 1991, and 33 in 1999 (around 9 million in total). This trend may not be reversed before 2015 unless very radical programmes can be implemented for decentralized urbanization and reduction of Dhaka-bound migration flow. Dhaka also attracts migrants from all of the 20 former districts, almost all of the 64 new districts and most of the 460 upazilas (sub-districts) of the country. In addition to being a permanent destination of migrants, Dhaka also attracts hundreds and thousands of daily commuters and circular migrants from the neighbouring rural districts. Such a primate situation has resulted in Dhaka's rapid population growth (from 1.6 million in 1974 to over 9 million in 1999) with all accompanying urban problems. Table 7 summarizes the findings of several studies on reasons for migration (Push and Pull) to Dhaka city.

9. HUQ-HUSSAIN, S. (1996). Female Migrants in an Urban Setting: the Dimensions of Spatial/Physical Adaptation - The Case of Dhaka. *Habitat International*, 20(1), 93-107.

This paper outlines poor female migrants' adaptation process with respect to the spatial/physical dimension in Dhaka. The main feature of recent urbanization in Bangladesh has been the large scale migration of rural poor women to Dhaka due to the growth of the export oriented garment industries, which in turn is the effect of economic globalization. Women in the past would only migrate to city as spouses or female members of the family. Now they also come as unmarried singles. In the last 15 years nearly a million women have joined the government industries in Dhaka. The process also has some long-term socio-demographic impacts such as on age at marriage and fertility rate. Their involvement with services, informal and limited formal activities in the city have been found to improve their economic conditions and life chances. Also, their adaptive capacity leads them to modify as well as retain their traditional values, norms of the society and behaviour to endure city life.

10. Begum, A. (2007). Urban housing as an issue of redistribution through planning? The case of Dhaka City. *Social policy & administration*, 41(4), 410-418.

One of major issues resulted from the rapid and large influx of people to Dhaka is the encroachment onto public lands for such competing purposes as commercial, industrial, administrative, educational, recreational, military, roads and residential uses. For new migrants to Dhaka, the dearth of urban land together with delays in urban planning and its implementation have made the acquisition of land for housing prohibitively expensive for both the middle and low-income households. The article stated that there is an imperative need to develop new national mechanisms for raising funds to meet the rapidly growing demand for housing finance in Dhaka.

11. Lein, H. (2000). Hazards and 'forced' migration in Bangladesh. *Norsk geografisk tidsskrift*, 54(3), 122-127.

Two basic assumptions are made about the internal migration patterns in Bangladesh. First, it is commonly assumed that poverty and landlessness in rural Bangladesh lead to migration to and settlement in disaster-prone areas along the main rivers or in low-lying areas in the Bay of Bengal. Second, it is also commonly assumed that when people living in these areas experience loss of land, property and income opportunities due to natural disasters, they are forced to seek their livelihood and housing in urban areas, especially in Dhaka. These two assumptions are examined based on the data collected from a *char* (new land formed through accretion) located in the middle of Jamuna river, and from three small slum settlements in the northern part of Dhaka. The data from Char Nalsonda supported neither the assumption about poverty-induced immigration into high-risk areas nor the assumption about disaster-induced migration to urban areas. In contrast, the data from the Uttara slum supports the assumption about disaster-induced urban immigration. Hazards and disasters are stated by many to be an important reason for migration to Dhaka. The main reason for coming, however, is an economic one, as poor rural people come to find jobs and income opportunities in Dhaka.

12. Paul, B. K. (2006). Fear of eviction: The case of slum and squatter dwellers in Dhaka, Bangladesh. *Urban Geography*, 27(6), 567-574.

Nearly one-third of more than 12 million residents of Dhaka live in some 4,500 unauthorized slums and squatter settlements (bustees) dispersed all across the city. In addition to the crowded and non-hygienic living conditions, bustees in Dhaka have turned into a safe haven for criminals. The previous government administration initiated a bustee demolition program in 1999. Confronted by severe resistance, the government finally abandoned this program. However, threat of eviction did not completely disappear from the minds of bustee dwellers. The paper explored the perceived level of fear of eviction possessed by residents of bustees in Dhaka and identified the bases of such fear. Data collected through a questionnaire survey suggested that the overwhelming majority of respondents fear eviction and did not want to return to their villages. The survey data revealed that past eviction and previous bustee experience, length of stay in Dhaka, and having close friends/relatives who live in Dhaka are important determinants of respondent fear of eviction.

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