

SQUATTER REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES IN DACCA CITY :
An Evaluation and Recommendation

By

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THESIS

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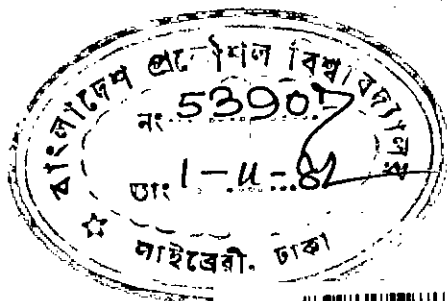
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I

(59)

ABSTRACT

The growth of squatter settlement is one of the most important feature of urbanization in Bangladesh. The principal cities in Bangladesh have experienced squatter problems during the last few years particularly the aftermath of liberation in 1971. Dacca being the capital city of the country, the mushroom growth of settlements were more rapid than the cities of Khulna and Chittagong. The squatter situation very soon became a challenging problem that threaten the economic and social stability of the nation. In this situation decision was taken in January 1975 by the Government of Bangladesh to evict the squatters from the city centre. Slum clearing operation was launched in Dacca and the squatters were forced either to return to their villages or to settle in one of the three rehabilitation camps, set up at Mirpur, Demra and Tongi.

Due to this resettlement, the journey from the camps to their usual work place in the city became very expensive and impractical. As a result many lost their jobs and their means of livelihood. Bangladesh Government however, with the assistance of national and international agencies have tried to solve the problem through different programmes and provided relief and assistance to the camp dwellers during the relocation period. But the lack of employment and gradual withdrawal of relief and assistance in the said camps, the squatter people started to come back to the city and resumed squatting. It was not a humanistic approach towards the problem nor a comprehensive measure for a lasting solution.

It is essential to make an evaluation of the extent of success made by these rehabilitation programmes. The present study is an effort towards this end.

The case studies present the progress and problem of the squatters and the camp dwellers in the selected study areas in terms of the extent to which the rehabilitation programmes and the governmental policies and programmes attempted to resolve them.

The important factors are the instability of income and employment. Generally low income and large scale un(der) employment and land tenure are outstanding characteristics of the camp dwellers. The study shows that the removal of the squatters from the city centre and subsequent resettlement in the camps is not a very effective solution to the problem.

Camp dwellers are however, better off in terms of housing, junior education and physical facilities. But the city squatters are better off economically and they are self-reliant. Saving is very insignificant among the camp dwellers compared to Dacca squatters. Withdrawal of relief assistance from the camps may prompt the squatters to rush to Dacca for better job opportunities and to avoid transport cost. Job oriented training programmes in the camps is however a better effective attempts of the rehabilitation programmes.

Proposals have been suggested to tackle the overall problems of the squatters for establishment of organizations to provide educational guidance, technical assistance, credit facilities and vocational training to the migrants as well as to the camp dwellers. Facilities in the above areas are to be extended in large scale to the squatter communities and the camp dwellers so as to improve the socio-economic conditions and thereby make them self-sufficient and self-reliant.

TITLE OF THESIS : SQUATTERS REHABILITATION PROGRAMMES IN DACCA CITY:
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CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
CHAPTER-1. INTRODUCTION	1
CHAPTER-2. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY	4
2.1. Scope of the Study	4
2.2. Objectives of the Study	4
2.3. Methodology of the Study	5
2.4. Limitation of the Study	6
CHAPTER-3. URBANIZATION IN BANGLADESH: TREND AND CONSEQUENCES	7
3.1. Introduction	7
3.1.1. Urbanization and its trends	7
3.1.1.1. Regulating Factors for Urban Growth	8
3.1.2. The Trend of Urban Population Growth	9
3.2. Consequences of Urbanization	12
3.3. Defining the Term Squatting	14
3.3.1. Squatting Population in Different Countries of the World.....	15
3.3.2. Types of Squatters.....	17
3.4. General Situation of Squatters in Bangladesh.....	18
CHAPTER-4. ANALYSIS OF SURVEY FINDINGS OF THE STUDY AREAS	23
4.1. General Description of the Study Areas.....	23
4.2. Analysis of Survey Results : A Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Urban Squatters	27
4.2.1.a. Age and Sex structure of the Families....	27
4.2.1.b. Age and Sex S, ructure of the Heads of the Families.....	27
4.2.2. Family Size	28
4.2.3. Religion and Material Status of the Heads of the Households.....	28

IV

	<u>Page</u>
4.2.4. Population of the Camps by Natural Growth and by Migration	29
4.2.5. Places of Origin Migration and Length of Residence in Dacca by the Heads of the Households.....	29
4.2.6. Reasons for Out Migration	32
4.3. Socio-Economic Characteristics and Achievement....	32
4.3.1. Employment Characteristics	32
4.3.1.1. Number of Earning Members.....	33
4.3.1.2. Employment and Unemployment condition of the Squatter Dwellers	34
4.3.1.3. Location of Work, Transportation and Transport Cost.....	37
4.3.2. Occupational Structure of the Working Members.....	38
4.3.2.1. Occupational Pattern of the Heads in their Previous and Present Location.....	42
4.3.2.2. Satisfaction and Dissatisfaction of the Head with their present job.....	43
4.3.2.3. Occupational Preferences of Heads in Future	45
4.3.3. Income Pattern of the Families.....	45
4.3.3.1. Income Pattern of Working Women and Children	47
4.3.3.1.a. Income Level of the Heads in their previous and present location	49
4.3.4. Expenditure Pattern	53
4.3.4.1. Loans and Debts of the Families	55
4.3.4.2. Send/Receive Help by the Heads of the Families.....	56
4.3.5. Educational Level of the Heads of the Families and Children	57
4.3.6. Skills of the Working Members	59

V

	<u>Page</u>
4.3.6.1. Types of Training Preferred by the Working Members.....	59
4.3.7. Rationing Facilities.....	61
4.3.8. Relief Information	61
4.3.9. Residential Preference of the Camp Dwellers when Relief Programmes Ends.....	64
4.4. Programmes and Projects for Rehabilitation by Different International Agencies and by the Government of Bangladesh.....	64
4.4.1. Performance of Different Voluntary Organisations	64
4.4.1.1. Dattapara Camp (Tongi).....	65
4.4.1.2. Demra Camp (Chanpara)	67
4.4.1.3. Basan Tek Camp (Mirpur)	69
4.4.1.4. Proposed Mirpur resettlement Plan	70
4.4.2. Problems of the Camp Dwellers.....	71
4.4.3. Attitude Towards Rehabilitation.....	79
4.4.4. Evaluation of the Organisational Performance and Success of the Rehabilitation Programmes.....	80
 CHAPTER-5. POLICIES AND APPROACHES TO THE SQUATTER PROBLEMS BY DIFFERENT COUNTRIES	 84
5.0. Introduction	84
5.1. Squatter Resettlement Programme in Delhi.....	85
5.2. Sri-Lanka: Policies of Dealing with Slums and Squatters	86
5.3. Different Approaches to a Squatter Problems : Hongkong	87
5.4. Different Approaches to a Squatter Problems. The PHILIPPINES	87
5.5. Different Approaches to a Squatter Problems : LUSAKA	88
5.6. Different Approaches to Squatter Problems : ANKARA	89
5.7. Different Approaches to a Squatter Problems: BRAZIL	90
5.8. Steps Taken by the Government to Solve the Squatter Problems.....	91

	<u>Page</u>
5.9. Lessons for Dacca that Gained from Different Countries.....	93
CHAPTER-6. CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS	94
6.1. Conclusions	94
6.2. Policy Recommendations	97
APPENDIX : A - TABLES	1-32
APPENDIX : B - QUESTIONNAIRE	I-X.
APPENDIX : C - BIBLIOGRAPHY	XI-XV.

LIST OF TABLES

	<u>Page</u>
3.1. Annual Rate of growth (Exponential) Urban Rural And Total Population of Bangladesh by census year (1901-74)	9
3.2. Urban Population of Bangladesh and Annual Growth Rate by Census year (1901-74).	10
3.3. Population of Major Cities by Census years (1941-74)	11
3.4. Growth of Slums and Squatters Settlement in selected cities.	17
3.5. Estimated Immigrants and squatter as Related to Total population of the Municipalities of Dacca, Chittagong and Khulna, 1974.	20
4.1. Family Size of the squatter Dwellers in and Around Dacca City.	28
4.2. Date of Arrival of the Heads of the Families in the Camps.	31
4.3. Household Distribution by Earning Members	34
4.4. Employment characteristics of Individual Member of the Squatters Dwellers in and Around Dacca City Above 14 years (Excluding House wives)	35
4.5. Present occupational structure of individual members.	39
4.6. Satisfaction and Dissatisfaction of the Heads with their present job.	44
4.7. Reasons of Dissatisfaction.	44
4.8. Monthly Income of the Family	46
4.9. &	
4.10. Monthly Income of Women and Children	48
4.11. Percent of total Employed Heads in various Income group by work place	51
4.11.a. Employed Heads in each Income group by work place.	52
4.12. Average Monthly Income and Expenditure pattern of Families in Different Areas.	55

	<u>Page</u>
4.13. Distribution of loans and Debts of the families	56
4.14. School Participation of the children	58
4.15. Training Desired by the working Members for Acquiring skill.	60
4.16. Response of the Heads of the families if Relief is stopped.	63
4.17. Relative preference of the Heads of the families to go to Dacca.	63
4.18. Information about the Social and Physical facilities provided to the camp dwellers.	75
4.19. Participation of the total adult in the training programme.	75

LIST OF FIGURES

1. Bangladesh : Urban Centres in 1974.
2. Population Growth in Bangladesh 1901-1981
3. Urban Population Growth, 1901-1974.
4. Distribution Urban and Rural Population : Bangladesh 1901-1974.
5. Population of Dacca City and its Growth, 1901-1981.
6. Growth of Slums and Squatters Settlements in Settled Countries.
7. Dacca City Squatter Location in 1974.
8. Dacca City Squatter Areas : Surveyed 1977.
9. Dacca City Location of Urban Poor. 1979.
10. Land Use Map of Dacca City.
11. Age of Sex Structure of Sampled Population in the Studied areas.
12. Present Distribution of Heads in the Previous Particular income group Tk. 500-600.
13. Present Occupational Distribution of the Person as was in Business Category.
14. Distribution of Squatter Households According to their Income.
15. Map of Squatter Resettlement Areas.
16. Key Map.

CHAPTER-1
INTRODUCTION



INTRODUCTION :

Squatting is the most common phenomenon of the rapidly growing large urban centres of the third world countries. It has become a major concern for development in general and human settlement in particular in recent time. The squatters usually settle on unauthorised land and build innumerable small dwellings which often constitute more than the public and private sectors contribution to housing stock combinedly.¹

Squatting means the illegal occupation of land in urban areas by the poor immigrants. Due to gradual deterioration of the economy and consequent poverty in rural areas, people move desperately towards the cities with a hope to be employed. But the cities can hardly provide for the excessive incoming population with formal employment and civic facilities. As a result, overcrowding and homelessness remain a perennial problem in the city. Squatting is one manifestation of that series of problems. Squatter settlements in many developing countries are growing at an alarming rate. In many cities the squatter population is more than one fourth of total population of the cities.

Squatting is very much related with social and economic development of a country. The squatters mostly constitute the poorest class of people coming from less developed rural areas. They belong to the community of misery affording only very lowest level of urban dwellings and services.

1. John, F.C. Turner. Squatter Settlement in Developing Countries URBAN AMERICA: The Experts Look at the City, ed. Daniel.P. Moynihan, P.57.

These problems are more acute in metropolitan areas or large urban centres, simply because of higher agglomeration therein. The resultant effect of the problem make spontaneous settlement, housing shortage, congestion, overcrowding and many other social problems in large metropolitan areas, and they gradually become the headache of the government and that of the elite.

In fact the squatters are officially denied of any privilege. The elite of the city also do not care for improvement of the squatters. Needless to say, no policy exists for their integration into national development process. Quite a good number of third world countries have adopted policy to improve the low income housing condition through upgrading method and in some cases rehabilitating them into proper place within or close to municipal zone. In most of these improvement schemes easy communication for the low income group is ensured. In Bangladesh urban squatting has been taken place since or even before 1947. But the rate of growth of squatter population in our cities has been less significant until 1971.² Dacca being the capital city of the country, the problem of squatting has been felt more acutely. The number of squatters in Dacca is approximately 173339 which is over 10 per cent of the city's total population.

Although the squatter problem in Bangladesh has been felt for the last two decades, no rehabilitation programme has been carried out either by the government or by other agencies until 1975. From the past history we come to know that for want of fund and financial assistance from international agencies, the situation of the squatters in Bangladesh could not have significantly improved. After the liberation of Bangladesh the situation has worsened.

2. N. Islam, A.A. Khan, (1976) : "Squatters in Bangladesh Cetic" CUS Bulletin, Annual Number, P. 15.

In January 1975, the squatters of Dacca and that of Khulna were removed from the city centre. The squatters were removed and forced either to return to their native village or to settle in one of the three rehabilitation camps at Mirpur (Basantek), Demra (Chanpara) and Tongi (Dattapara) which are located at 5, 10 and 15 miles respectively from the centre of Dacca City.

Without any plan or programme people were shifted to the said camps in hurry. As the employment opportunity in the camps were very limited most had to rely on relief provided by the authority. After a few months as the quantity of relief started getting reduced day by day, many began leaving the camps. Most of them came back to the city resulting in resquatting in the urban space. Bangladesh Government with the assistance of national and international agencies have tried to solve the problem and providing assistance and relief to the camp dwellers. But it seems that no real term solution has been achieved. Though the migrants living in the camps are in a better living environment compared to their previous squatters in the city, experts are often in doubt about the success of these rehabilitation programmes. They are of opinion that no real solution has been achieved and more resquatting will take place the moment relief programme in these camps will be totally withdrawn. This will essentially put the migrants back to the original situation. Experts are also of the view that the easy life provided in the camps through relief and rehabilitation assistance encourages unnecessary out migration from the villages. If this be the case, then we need to re-think our present rehabilitation programmes. In view of the above, the present study aims to evaluate the different rehabilitation programmes in and around Dacca city by local and international agencies. The main attention is to improve the present situation and to suggest the measures for achieving the self reliance.

CHAPTER -2

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY AND THE SCOPE OF THE STUDY

2.1. SCOPE OF THE STUDY

The scope of the present study is limited to the case of Dacca city and three rehabilitation camps around it. The camps are Dattapara, Demra and Mirpur (Basan Tek).

As the urban squatting is on increase, and as the existing problem is seriously felt by the squatters and the authority, a set of feasible solution of the problem must have to be found out. And that requires a good deal of studies. This study includes:

- (a) a survey of existing condition of the squatters,
- (b) analysis of the survey data;
- (c) analysis of the programmes and projects that have been adopted for rehabilitation;
- (d) a brief survey of the literature on the experience of other third world countries in this respect in order to get some clue for solving our present problem;
- (e) a glimpse of the national policy on this problem, if there is any.

2.2. OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

The present study aims at analysing the problems and actual situation of the squatter population and in judging if the present rehabilitation programmes are actually improving the existing situation or not. Broadly the main objectives of the study are identified as follows :

1. To test the status of rehabilitation in terms of self relyancy achieved by the migrants now living in the rehabilitation camps managed by various national and international organizations.

2. To test whether the present rehabilitation programmes are in any way encouraging unnecessary out-migration from the villages.
3. Finally to recommend policies that may help in achieving better rehabilitation of the squatters.

2.3. METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

A reconnaissance survey was carried out to identify the location of the squatter population in and around Dacca city. A detail questionnaire survey was conducted covering different aspects of squatter settlements. It includes demographic, social and economic characteristics, migration status, physical and social facilities provided, information on grants of relief and charities etc. Information was collected on the household basis and accordingly the head of the family was interviewed and sometime the other elderly member of the family was also interviewed in absence of the head of the family.

In all 495 families were selected at random among the squatter population. Out of which 295 households were interviewed from the camps and 200 households were interviewed from different squatting areas of Dacca city. Out of 295 samples drawn from 3 rehabilitation camps 120, 100, 75 were taken from Dattapara, Demra and Basan Tek respectively.

Many additional information such as information about the present plans, programmes and the future projects of different organizations working in the camps were collected. The problems of the people, attitude and achievements of people towards the rehabilitation programmes etc. were gathered through discussion with personnel and experts working in the different organizations and with the people of different camps.

The total duration of the survey was two months starting from the middle of August 1977. Preliminary discussion and reconnaissance was made for first 20 days and the survey was conducted during the rest of the period. Data were also collected from secondary sources wherever necessary to supplement the findings of the study. All data so collected and tabulated were analysed so as to achieve the objective of the present study.

2.4. LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

In relation to multifarious problems of squatter life in our urban centres the objectives and scope of this study is limited. It is expected that the study will generate enough interest among the future researchers to improve upon the prevailing situation of the squatters. However, the scope and objectives of the study are limited due to the following facts.

1. No up to date governmental statistics is available relating to the problem.
2. Previous records whether published or unpublished are not sufficient and it is very difficult to get reliable information about the problem.
3. The squatter people were suspicious and unwilling to answer the questions related to their problems.
4. Many relief organizations which came here just after liberation war, had already left before the commencement of this study creating problems in data collection.
5. Due to time and manpower constraints the scope of the study had to be limited further.

CHAPTER-3

URBANIZATION IN BANGLADESH : TREND AND CONSEQUENCES.

3.1. INTRODUCTION

Bangladesh is a country with an area of 55,598 sq.miles and inhabited by a population of about 90 million which is increasing at a rate of 2.36% per year.¹ More than 90% of people live in the rural areas and live mainly on traditional agriculture. The per capita income is around Taka 1650 per annum. Urban population has more than doubled in a single decade largely as a consequence of mass migration to cities. Early 60's the country has been experiencing a fast rate of urbanization, starting from 3.72% per year during 1959-61 to 6.70% per year during 1961-74. Projection shows that Bangladesh will have an urban population of 57.6 million with per capita GDP 213.3 dollars in 2003 A.D. as against 5.3 million population with GDP per capita 64.3 dollars or Tk. 965 approximately in 1973.² The census of Bangladesh in 1974 has revealed that 8.78 percent of the total country population lived in 119 urban centres which amount to 62,73,603 urban population.

The preliminary report of the last census 1981 reveals that about 10% of the total population live in urban areas.

3.1.1. URBANIZATION AND ITS TRENDS :

The urbanization pattern in Bangladesh was very much insignificant from the early history. Important stage of urbanization began in Bangladesh from the period of the Mughal and the British. During the Mughal period, cottage and crafts industries flourished in this region and several urban

1. A preliminary report of population Census 1981, Bangladesh.

2. Professor, J.R. James : Some Aspects of Town and Country Planning, in Bangladesh; Ford Foundation, Dacca 1973; P. 12.

BANGLADESH URBAN CENTRES IN 1974

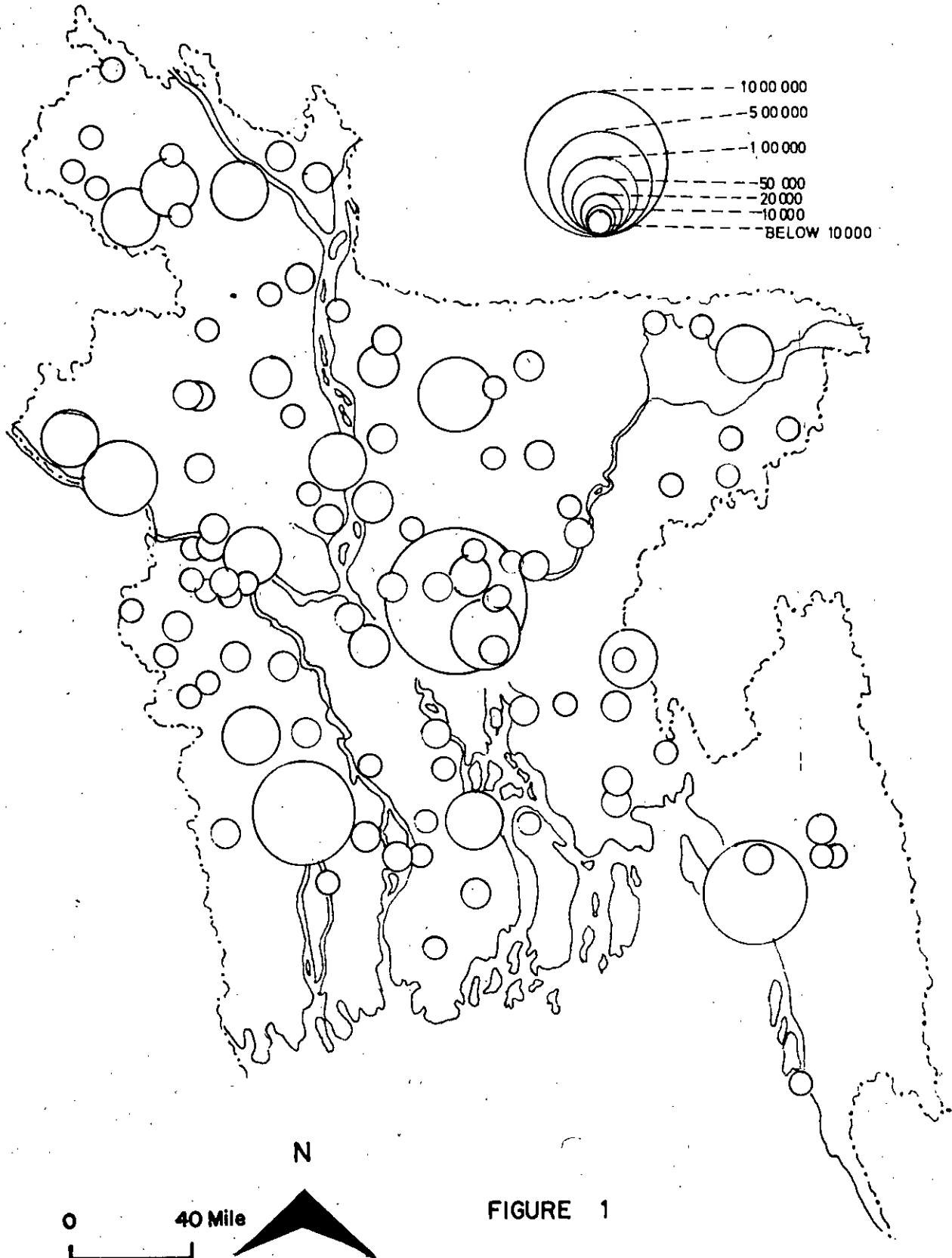


FIGURE 1

SCALE

Source: Centre For Urban Studies

centres developed around such industrial concentration. The growth of urban population in Bangladesh prior to the twentieth century, however, can not be termed as urbanization in the true sense, because the change in rural life concomitant with urbanization was not visible. With the beginning of English rule, new urban centres began to spring up as collecting and exporting centres. Old towns became more important as administrative centres of different hierarchies. However large scale urbanization could not take place until very recent time. The level of urbanization in Bangladesh in the years 1901 and 1941 were 2.43 per cent and 3.36 per cent respectively. However a significant change in urbanization was shown since 1947 when the independence of Indian sub continent occurred. This remarkable changes in urban growth came into being as a consequence of large scale migration of the Muslims from India.

After 1947 and onward, the socio-economic, political and administrative changes took place which gave the acceleration in urbanization process in Bangladesh. But the most remarkable phase in urbanization in Bangladesh started after liberation which made abrupt and dynamic changes in urbanization process and socio-economic and political changes over the country.

3.1.1.1 REGULATING FACTORS OF URBAN GROWTH

Turning to the characteristics of major urban centres, it appears that there are some factors which played important role in the growth of urbanization in Bangladesh.

1. Rural Urban migration - both rural 'push' and urban 'pull' played an active role. But the 'Push' factors was important, consequent upon the deteriorating condition in the rural areas.

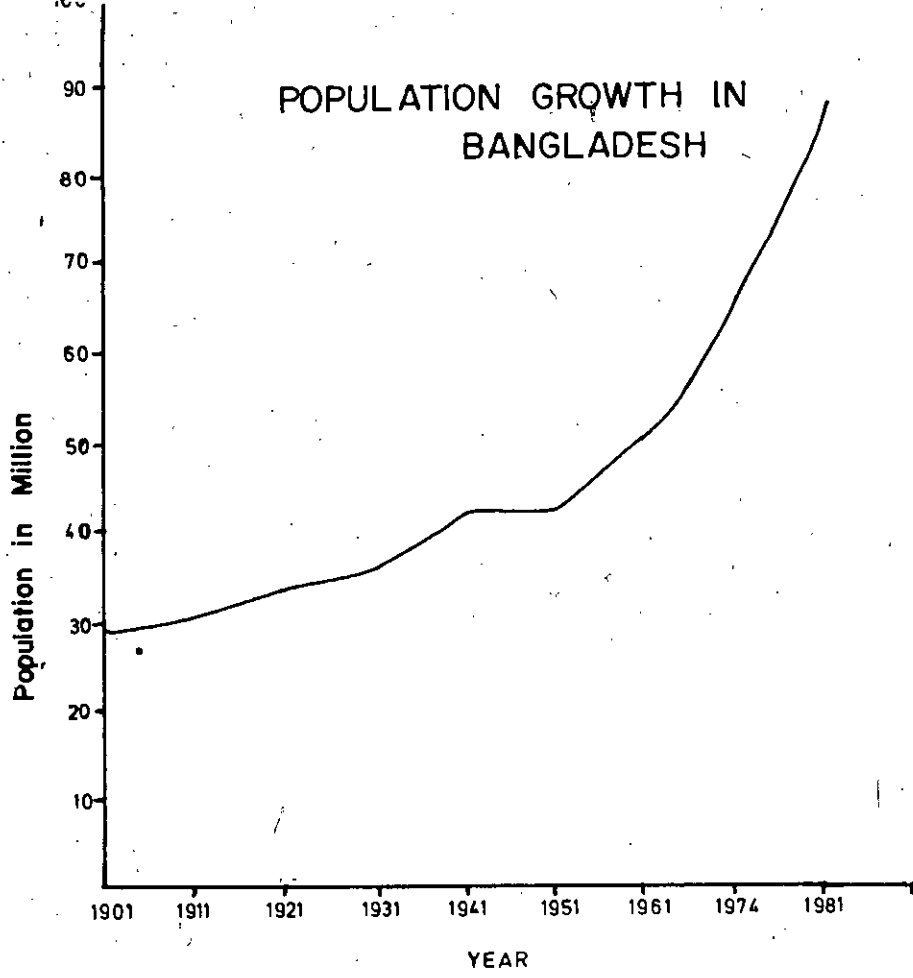


FIG. 2

Source Table 3.2 and Population Census Bulletin No.2

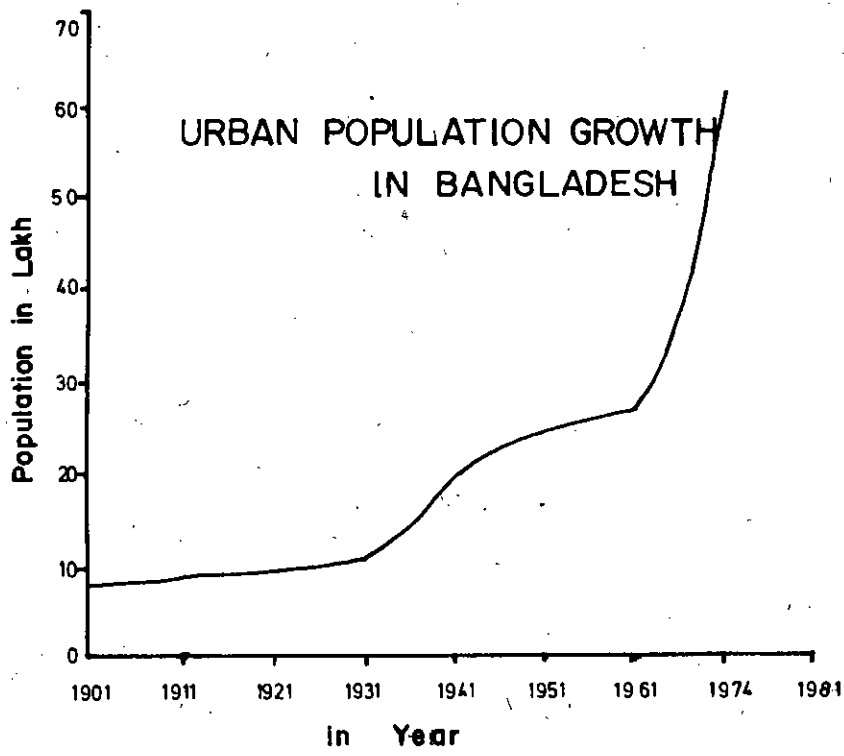


FIGURE 3. Source. Same as Fig. 2.

- ii. Large scale migration from India in 1947 and onward.
- iii. Development of new centres of trade, commerce and administrative activities. These primarily include river port, district and subdivisional headquarters.
- iv. Natural rate of growth of urban population

3.1.2. The Trend of Urban Population Growth :

Urban population in Bangladesh has grown up slowly and gradually from the very beginning of the century. The growth of urban population in Bangladesh since 1901 is stated in Table 3.2. In 1901 only 2.43 percent of country's population lived in urban centres. In 1951 census total urban population in Bangladesh was 1844,345 which was 4.4% of the total population. The figure obtained from 1961 census were 2,640,726 representing 5.2%. These figures showed considerable upward trend during the next decade. Thus according to 1974 census of Bangladesh 8.78 percent of the total country population lived in 119 urban centres, totalling about 6273703 urban population.

TABLE - 3.1
ANNUAL RATE OF GROWTH : (EXPONENTIAL) URBAN RURAL AND
TOTAL POPULATION OF BANGLADESH BY CENSUS YEAR (1901-1974)

Census Years	Annual growth rate (Percent)		
	Urban	Rural	Total
1901-1911	1.39	0.85	0.87
1911-1921	0.84	0.51	0.53
1921-1931	2.00	0.64	0.68
1931-1941	3.59	1.58	1.65
1941-1951	1.68	0.00	0.00
1951-1961	3.72	1.82	1.92
1961-1974	6.70	2.33	2.62

Source : National Report on Human Settlements, Bangladesh Habitat,
International Conference on Human Settlements in Vancouver June '76.
P.105.

During the last seventy years, urban population of Bangladesh has grown up gradually. The last census shows that the urban population in 1974 increased about 8.93 times since 1901, whereas the increase of total population in the country during the same period was less than three folds. This shows that the rate of urbanization in Bangladesh during the last seventy years was faster than the rate of total population growth.

The annual growth rate of urban population during 1961-74 was 6.70 per cent. The level of urbanization in Bangladesh is one of the lowest in the world. The urbanization level of South East Asia Region was 21% in 1970,³ while in Bangladesh it was only 8.78% in 1974. But the experience of last 7 decade shows that the change in percent of urban population is on the continuously increasing curve as shown in Fig. 3.

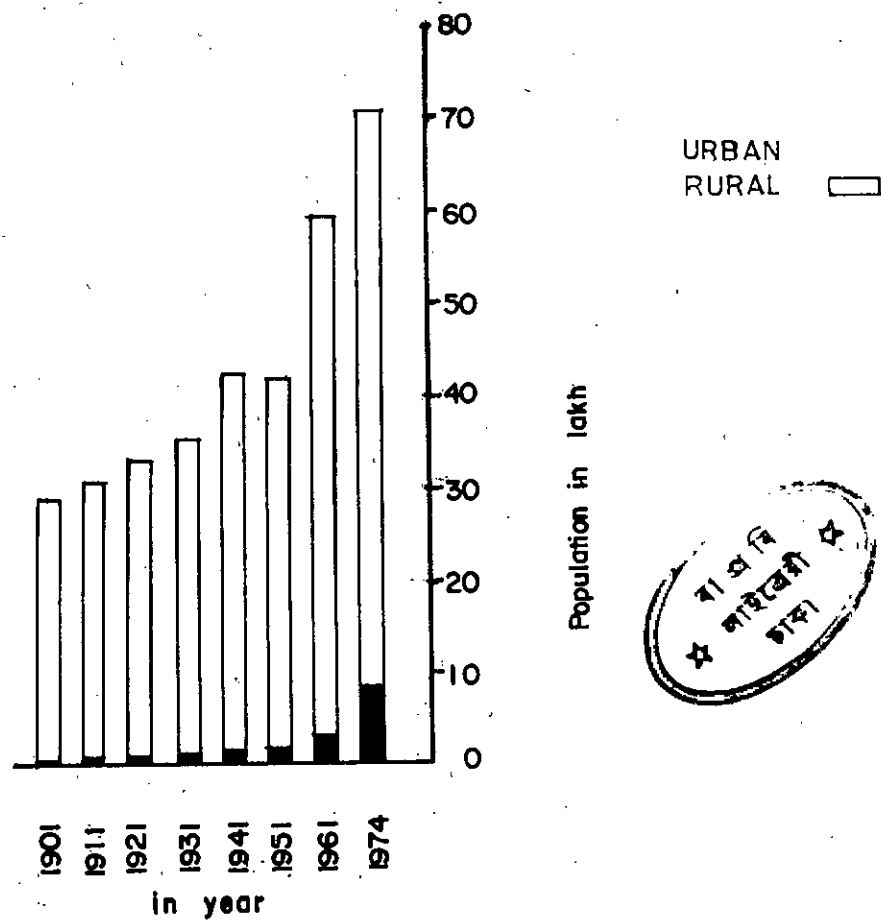
TABLE - 3.2
URBAN POPULATION OF BANGLADESH AND ANNUAL
GROWTH RATE BY CENSUS YEAR
(1901-1974)

Cen- sus Year	Urban popu- la- tion (000's)	Total popun. (000's)	% of urban pop. of total popula- tion	% increase of urban popn. over the pre- vious census	% increase of rural pop. over the previ- ous census	% increase of total pop. over the previous census
1901	7,02	28,928	2.43	-	-	-
1911	8,07	31,555	2.53	14.96	8.94	9.08
1921	8,78	33,254	2.64	8.80	5.29	5.38
1931	10,76	35,604	3.02	22.55	6.65	7.07
1941	15,37	41,997	3.36	42.84	17.18	17.96
1951	18,20	41,932	4.34	18.41	-0.86	0.15
1961	26,41	50,840	5.19	45.11	20.16	21.24
1974	62,73	71,479	8.78	137.6	35.3	40.60

Source : Census of Pakistan 1951, 1961, Bulletin 2, Bangladesh Popn. Census 1974.

3. UN Publication World Housing Survey 1974 (1976) P. 144.

DISTRIBUTION OF URBAN AND RURAL POPULATION, BANGLADESH



Source: Table 3.2 and Population Census Bulletin No. 2, Bangladesh

FIGURE . 4 .

One characteristic of urbanization in Bangladesh is that the few major urban centres particularly larger ones i.e. cities receiving a large population from rural and smaller towns. This becomes more pronounced since independence. According to 1974 census result, only six cities (centres having population more than 100,000) Dacca, Chittagong, Khulna, Narayanganj, Mymensingh and Rajshahi together constitute about 54 per cent of total population of the country. Of these, again only the four large cities, Dacca, Chittagong, Khulna and Narayanganj account for as much as 52.2 per cent. The growing pressure of population of above major urban centres is shown from the Table 3.3.

TABLE 3.3
POPULATION OF MAJOR CITIES BY CENSUS YEAR
(1941-74)

City	1941	1951	1961	1974	PERCENTAGE INCREASE OVER		
					1941-51	1951-61	1961-74
Dacca	295735	335928	556712	1679572	13.6	65.7	201.7
Chittagong	224732	289981	364205	889760	29.0	25.6	144.3
Khulna	31749	41409	127970	437304	30.4	209.0	241.7
Narayanganj	56007	68373	162054	270680	22.1	137.0	67.0

Source : Same as table 3.2.

Dacca is the largest metropolitan city in Bangladesh. During the period 1961-74 its percentage increase in population was 201.7. However, Khulna is the fastest growing city in Bangladesh. Except Narayanganj all other 3 cities have growth rate higher than the national average.

POPULATION OF DACCA CITY.
AND ITS GROWTH
1901 - 1981

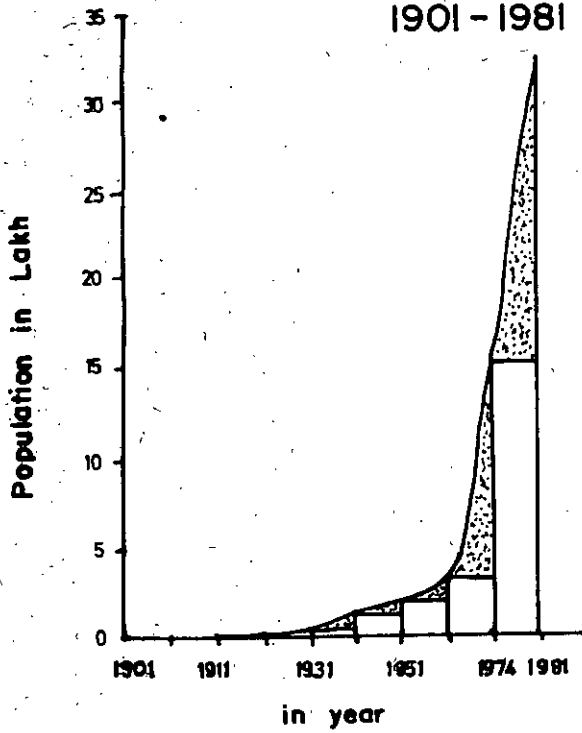


FIGURE 5. Source Table No 3.3 and Preliminary Census Report 1981

BANGLADESH

By analysing the nature and growth of urban centres and also the pattern of urban population since 1901 and onward, it is clearly assumed that the general pattern of urbanization in the country is expected to follow the trend of past decade. In 1980 it was expected that urban population of the country would be over 7.55 million. The preliminary census Report Bangladesh 1981, however, stated that urban population is 10% of the total population.

This means an increase of about 25.85 percent of population in 1980, and the total population will be 81 million of which 9.5 percent will be urban.⁴ It is evident that the rate of growth of urban population continued to increase during recent time and if these rate sustains, than by the year 2000 A.D. urban population will increase by two to three fold over the present urban population. By the year 2000, the urban population will be 30-50 million.⁵

The major impulse of urban expansion in Bangladesh like most of the countries of Asia is mostly the out come of population pressure and stagnant rural economy. Increasing deteriorating condition in rural economy, pushed the migrants out of the rural areas. Most of them moved to the cities in the hope of job opportunities. This tendency became more pronounced after the liberation of Bangladesh. As a result, the urban areas are now overburdened with unskilled immigrants.

3.2. CONSEQUENCES OF URBANIZATION

Accelerated population growth and rapid urbanization are likely to pose many problems i.e. Demographic, unemployment, social friction, delinquency, poor housing, sanitation and increased political troubles etc in many developing countries of the world.

4. Centre for Urban Studies, (1976) : op.cit. P. 34.

5. Report Urban Development Directorate.

The recent phase of urbanization in Bangladesh not only created new problems but also deteriorated the already acute urban problems like housing, transport, employment, sanitation etc. The provision of these facilities and services has failed to keep pace with urban expansion. The major cities in the country, where population pressure is already intense were unable to cope with the rising tide of incoming population. These unskilled rural migrants failed to absorb themselves in the urban employment. Although jobs are scarce in the cities in relation to job seekers, yet there existed a variety of urban employments and there is the hope that eventually some income can be carried. In order to survive they usually seek for self supporting jobs or small business within the cities. To minimize time and cost they prefer central location for living and build shacks or some form of shelter or houses called 'bustee' or squatter huts on vacant government or private land causing the squatter problem in the country.

One of the urban problems in recent time is urban squatting. In Bangladesh this problem began to assume a significant role after the liberation of the country since 1972, when thousands of displaced families returned to Bangladesh as homeless destitute and marched towards the cities, namely, Dacca, Chittagong and Khulna. In addition to this the gradual impoverishment of the rural areas, added to the flow of homeless people to the cities.

Due to special concentration of industrial, commercial, administrative activities, better employment opportunities, training and educational opportunities and amenities of social life, made Dacca the highest order city in the functional hierarchy. In 1951 the population of Dacca Crossed over 3000,00 and in 1961 the figure went over half a million. Between 1961 and 1974 Dacca grew from one million population to 2.25 million. During this period the city became the national capital of Bangladesh. In 1974

this population represented 3% of the national total of 71.5 million and 36% of the national urban population of 6.3 million.⁶ Due to the above factors Dacca attracts more migrants than other major cities like Chittagong, Khulna etc. As a result squatting problem has developed more in the capital city of Bangladesh.

3.3. DEFINING THE TERM SQUATTING :

The term urban squatting generally means illegal occupation of urban land. Such occupation may be structural or non-structural. Squatter is one who settles on land of such types. The settlements are also known as squatter settlements or colonies on simply squatters.

Sometimes squatting can be defined as the legally recognized settlements with slum characteristics. In Bangladesh squatters are known as 'Bastees' and more specially as 'Bastuhara' colony or settlements of the homeless. The census of Bangladesh usually identify such structure as 'Jhupries'.⁷

DEFINITION ACCEPTED FOR THE PRESENT STUDY

Squatters means those who illegally settles on the Government or private land and those who are resting in Government or private land or takes lease from persons who have originally occupied such land illegally.⁸

6. Govtl of Bangladesh, Asian Development Bank, UNDP, (1980) : Dacca Metropolitan Area Integrated Urban Development Project, P. 11.

7. The Provisional Result of Housing Census, 1973, (Mimeo 1976).

8. In the interest of the study the definition of the term squatter has been slightly modified. When I have surveyed in the city of Dacca, found many of the squatter settlements were being displaced from the city centre. In the interest of comparative analysis of my study areas, I had to select some squatting settlements within Dacca City, which were more or less slum in character.

In many of the rapidly urbanizing countries of the world, urban squatters became a major concern and squatting became a common phenomena of the city life. Indigenous terms have grown up in the developing countries to describe the squatters as their settlements or colonies. "In Calcutta, Bombay and Delhi in India, and Karachi in Pakistan, the squatters' settlement are known as Bastees, Jharris, Jhuggies; in Turkey as Gecekondus; in Mexican city as Jacales; in Panama City as Ranchos; in Brazilian cities, like Recife, they are called Mooambas; in São Paulo and Rio-de-Janeiro, Favelas; in Porto Alegre Corticó, and in Peru, Barriadas. In Tunisian cities they are called, Goubivilles; in Algerian cities the 'Casabali'; in Casablanca and other Moroccan cities, Bindoville, and so on in other countries".⁹

3.3.1. Squatting Population in Different Countries of the World

In developing countries, as in some developed countries, rapid urban growth has been accompanied by slums and squatter settlements and now this has become a common phenomenon of developing countries of the world.

Urban population is increasing at a faster rate than the natural increase of population in the developing world. According to the UN World Housing Survey of 1973 (Report of the Secretary General - January 1974) in most of the developing countries the rate of increase in urban population was 6 percent or double that of the general population growth rate. A visible growth within these cities of urban squatters, in some cases at the rate of 12 percent per annum. According to projection by the United Nations, urban population in developing countries will increase by some 1.3

billion over the next 25 years. If present trend is permitted to continue, 75 percent will be slum squatter dweller.¹⁰ In many cities over the last

9. CUS? (1974): The Squatters in Bangladesh Cities, op.cit. P. 1.

10. Callisto E. Madavo; "UNCONTROLLED SETTLEMENTS", in Finance and Development; A Quarterly publication of the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, Vol. 13, No. 1, March 1976, P. 16.

few decades, in the Far-East, South Asia and Latin America, this has created uncontrollable situation in the form of a squatter (slum) settlements.

Urban squatter population in various countries has constituted a significant portion of the city population. In many cities only the squatter population was more than one fourth of the total population of the cities. The urban squatter population in 1970 in different countries were 20% in Rio-de-Janeiro (Brazil), 46% for Mexico City (Mexico), 40% for Lima (Peru) 40% for Caracas (Venezuela), 33% for Karachi (Pakistan) and 60% for Ankara (Turkey).¹¹ In Lusaka, Zambia 50% of the people are squatters. Squatter population in South East Asian Countries accounts for 26% (1963) in Singapore and Calcutta 33%. About 80 per cent of Jakarta's population lives in unplanned Kampung. "Out of the Metro-Manila's total population of 4.9 million, almost 2 million (40 per cent) are estimated to be squatters and those families living in legal but otherwise poor housing conditions".¹²

About 25 per cent of the population of Bangkok Metropolitan Area lives in makeshift settlement with no tenure or tenure of less than three years duration. An estimate shows about 42 per cent of Bombay's population was living in slums or squatter areas in 1976.¹³ "Between 50 and 60 per cent of Colombo urban Area population lives in slums and shanties".¹⁴

In 1972, it was estimated that 25 per cent of the population of Dacca, the capital of Bangladesh, had been living in Bastees; that is nearly 400,000 people lived in unauthorised settlements.¹⁵ In Table 34 the growth of slums and squatter settlements in different cities have been stated.

11. UN Publication, WORLD HOUSING SURVEY 1973 (1974).

12. Modhu, Sarin; "Policies towards Urban Slums" Slums and squatter settlements in the ESCAP Region, Page 9. United Nations 1980.

13. Ibid.

14. Ibid.

15. Centre for Urban Studies, (1972) : "Dacca: The City of Squatters". (in Bengali) : Bichitra, Dacca, June 8, 1972.

GROWTH OF SLUMS AND SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS
IN SELECTED COUNTRIES

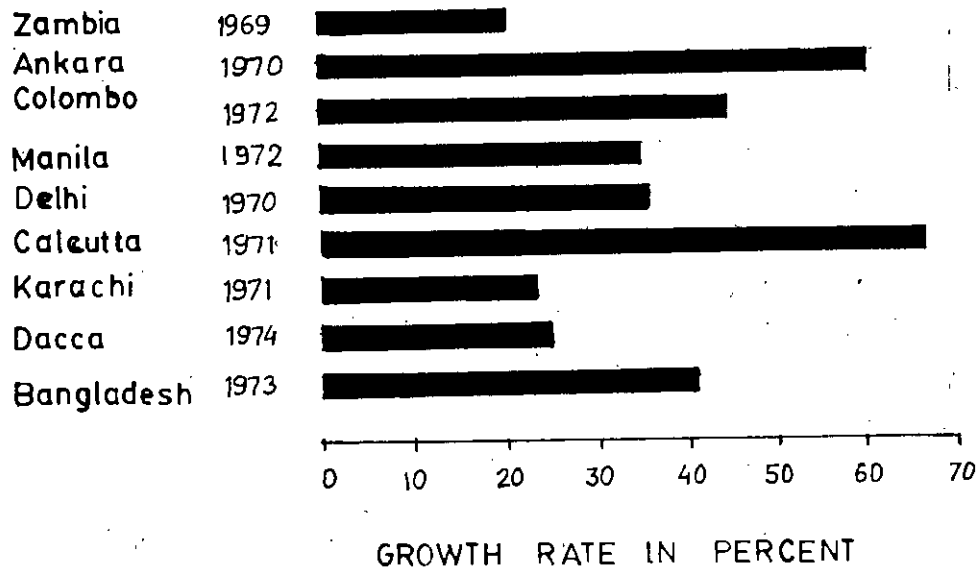


FIG. 6.

Source Table no 3.4

3.3.2. Types of Squatters :

There are different types of squatters in the world. According to Charles Abrams, the types of squatter tenure are not uniform and may generally be classified as owner squatter, squatter tenant, squatter holdover, squatter land lord, speculator squatter, store squatter or occupational squatter, semi-squatter, floating squatter and squatter co-operator.¹⁶

TABLE- 3.4
GROWTH OF SLUMS AND SQUATTER SETTLEMENTS IN SELECTED CITIES

Countries or cities	Year	City Population		Population in slums and squatter settle- ments		Population in slums & squatter settlement as % of city population
		Inhabitants (000's)	Growth rate in percent	Inhabitants (000's)	Growth rate in percent	
Bangladesh	1973	4816	4.9	2000	-	42
Dacca	1973	1700	8.2	300	-	18
Karachi	1971	3428	5.6	800	10.0	23
Calcutta	1971	8000	2.5	5328	9.1	67
Delhi	1970	3877	5.7	1400	-	36
Manila	1972	4400	4.0	1540	5.5	35
Singapore	1966	1518	4.10	228	-	15
Bangkok	1974	4000	7.5	300-600	8.15	61
Colombo	1972	562	-	245	7.9	44
Djakarta	1972	4576	4.2	1190	4.6	26
Ankara	1970	1250	5.0	750	9.5	60
Lima	1970	2877	5.9	1148	13.7	40
Morocco	1971	5460	5.3	3140	7.9	58
Zambia	1969	1217	8.6	243	-	20
Maxico City	1966	3287	2.3	1500	12.0	46
Rio-de- Janario	1970	4855	4.4	1456	5.5	30

Source : UN Publication 1974, op.cit. P. 159-164.

16. Charles Abrams ; Man's Struggle for Shelter in an Urbanizing World, Cambridge, MIT Press, 1964.

Squatters may be classified :

- i) On Tenancy basis : a) Owner b) Tenant
- ii) Use basis; a) Residential b) Commercial
- iii) Site basis : (a) Ground, b) Roof Top c) Boat (floating)
- iv) Structural basis : a) Katcha b) Pucca.

Squatters can be classified on the basis of usage, i.e. Residential or Commercial, and on the basis of structural types. In Dacca, there are owner squatter, 'squatter tenant' 'squatter holder', squatter landlord, that is residential type is present. Squatters can also be classified according to siting, such as ground, boat (floating) and Roof top squatters.

3.4. GENERAL SITUATION OF SQUATTERS IN BANGLADESH

The countries of the Third World are already under pressure from the urban squatter problem. The problem is aggravating in the large cities that receive most of the stream of the migration from poverty stricken countryside.

In Bangladesh, like other developing countries, squatter problem is being felt for several years. After liberation in 1971, the situation is fast deteriorating due to the rapid influx of rural migrants to the Metropolitan areas and large cities. Dacca being the capital city, experienced a critical condition in respect of squatters. According to an estimate, 25 per cent of the population of Dacca City were found to be squatter. Now squatter problem has become continuous phenomena because of continuous decay of rural economy.

Due to large migration to the cities on the one hand the number of squatter settlements have increased and on the other hand the occupancy rate per room has increased considerably, causing further deterioration of blighted areas and bastees. Assuming the total squatter population as two lakhs the already high average occupancy rate of 3.1 persons per habitable room in 1961 has

further increased to 4.2 during the launching of the First Five year plan in 1973. However, this average occupancy estimate does not reflect the actual overcrowding situation in low-income housing areas and slums where the occupancy rate is much higher¹⁷. The accelerated rate of rural immigration would further increase the occupancy rate. Thus the shortage of houses in lower income group will further go up resulting serious unsafe and unhealthy overcrowding and acute congestion in the bastee areas. This will cause a tremendous pressure on the utility services and urban transport system and also on the social and economic structure of the city.

Squatter settlements are mostly found in Pockets of land in the inner urban areas adjacent to employment sources. Sometimes squatter settlements can develop in the middle zone or outskirts of the city. The squatter occupy all available vacant public lands and abandoned unused private land usually on marginal terrains besides railway tracts, slopes or depressed land, sewerage lines and on river banks. Fig-7 shows the squatter location in Dacca City in 1974.

Usually the squatter settlements are clusters of very small temporary structure made up of easily available cheap local materials such as mud bamboo, grass, waste paper, rags and scrap etc. The average size of the family is 5.5 or 6 persons, a little below than national average.

In Bangladesh, like other developing countries the squatters mostly constitute of migrants from rural areas. The percentage of migrants to total population in the urban centres of the country are not known. However, this has been estimated for three municipalities of Dacca, Chittagong and Khulna and shown in Table 3.5. Migrants form 61.26, 41.30

17. Planning Commission, Govt. of Bangladesh, First Five year plan 1973-78. Dacca, November, 1973, P. 388.

and 73.96 percent of the municipal population in Dacca, Chittagong and Khulna respectively.

The squatters constitute a significant fraction of total and estimated migrants of cities of Dacca, Chittagong and Khulna. According to an recent survey, the squatter constitute 13.22, 6.24 and 12.24 per cent of the total population and 21.58, 15.12 and 16.59 per cent of estimated migrants in Dacca, Chittagong and Khulna respectively.

TABLE- 3.5
ESTIMATED MIGRANTS AND SQUATTERS AS RELATED TO TOTAL
POPULATION OF THE MUNICIPALITIES OF DACCA, CHITTAGONG
AND KHULNA, 1974

Municipality	Population 1974	Estimated migrants	Migrants as % of total popn.	Squatter popn. 1974	Squatters of estimated migrants	Squatters as % of total popn.
Dacca	13,10,976	8,03,172	61.26	1,73,339	21.58	13.22
Chittagong	4,16,733	1,72,116	41.30	26,036	15.12	6.24
Khulna	4,36,000	3,22,494	73.96	53,385	16.59	12.24

Source of Data: Centre for Urban Studies, (1976), op.cit. P. 32.

The squatters of Dacca city live in almost subhuman condition where housing is extremely poor and health and hygiene hazardous. However, the income of the squatter families in Dacca city is not very bad because of a fair earnings by females, children and sometimes by elder members of the family.

All the squatter dwellers, however, are not destitutes, although the majority are the initial squatters were essentially destitutes who came to town usually leaving their families in the villages.¹⁸ After they had settled

18. W. Hossain, "Squatting and Squatters in Dacca City, 1972, Master's Thesis, Department of Geography, University of Dacca, 1973.

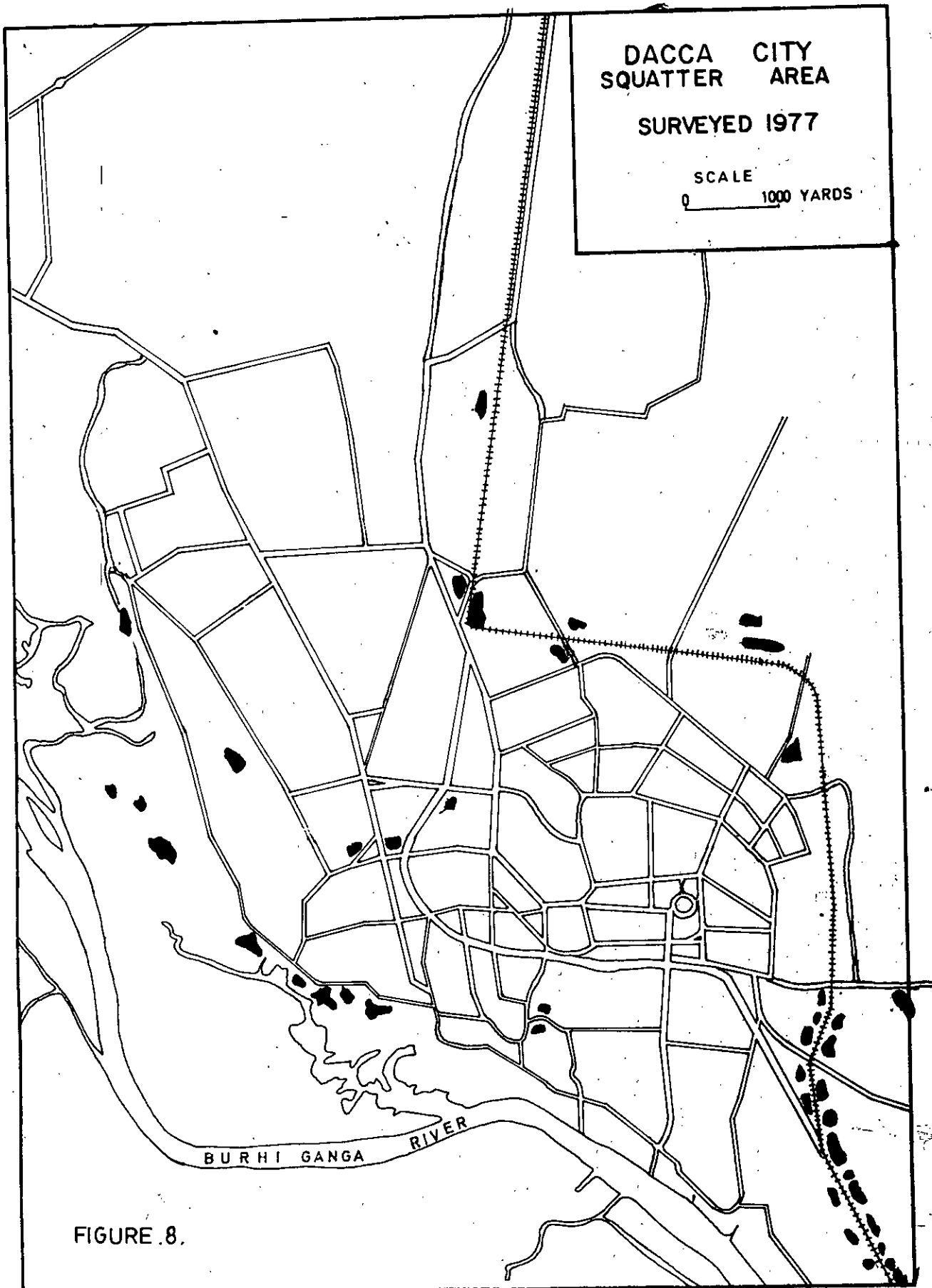


FIGURE 8.

SOURCE: Sample Survey, 1977

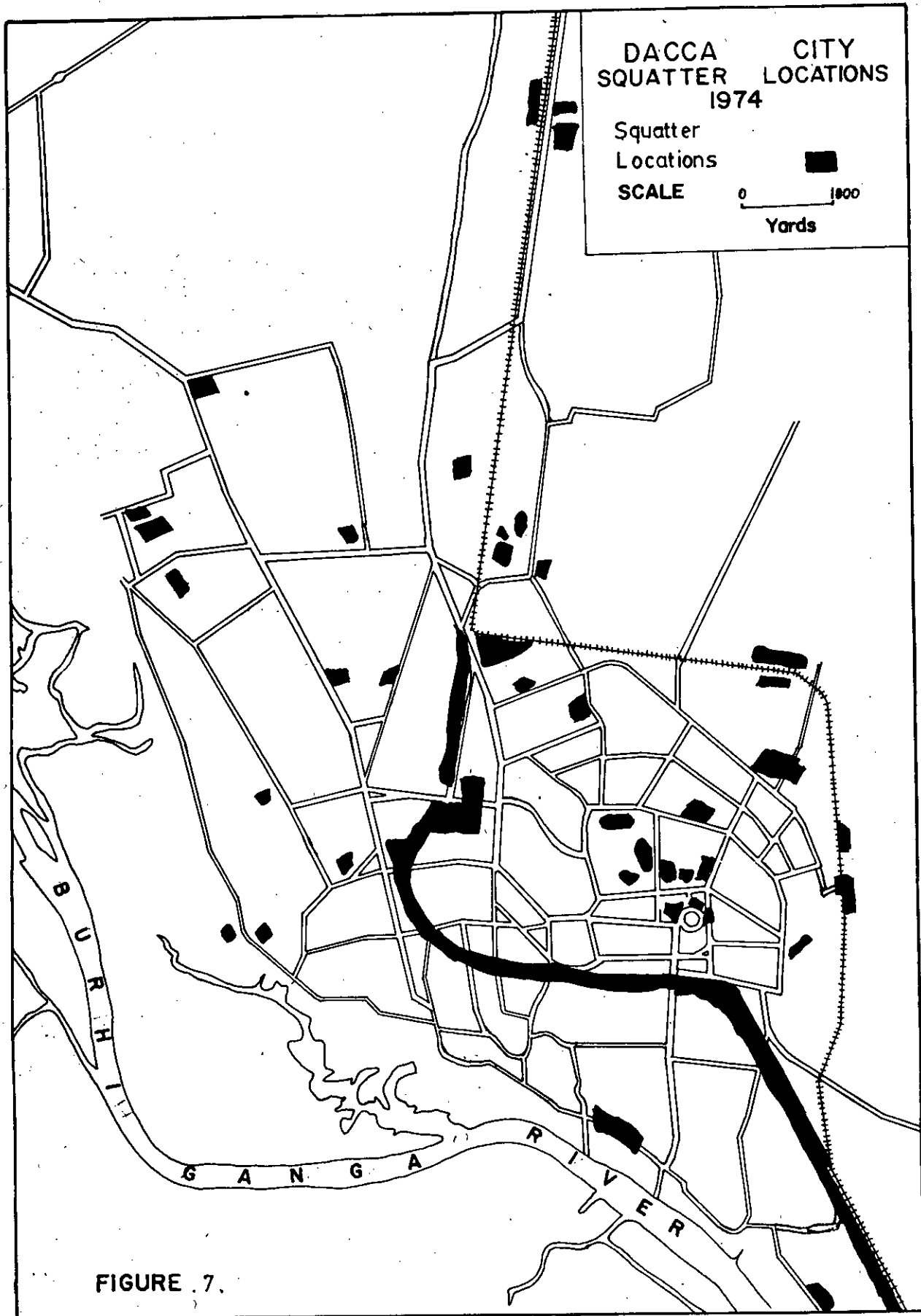


FIGURE .7.

Source : Centre For Urban Studies

DACCA CITY
LOCATION OF URBAN
POOR 1979

SCALE
0 1 MILE

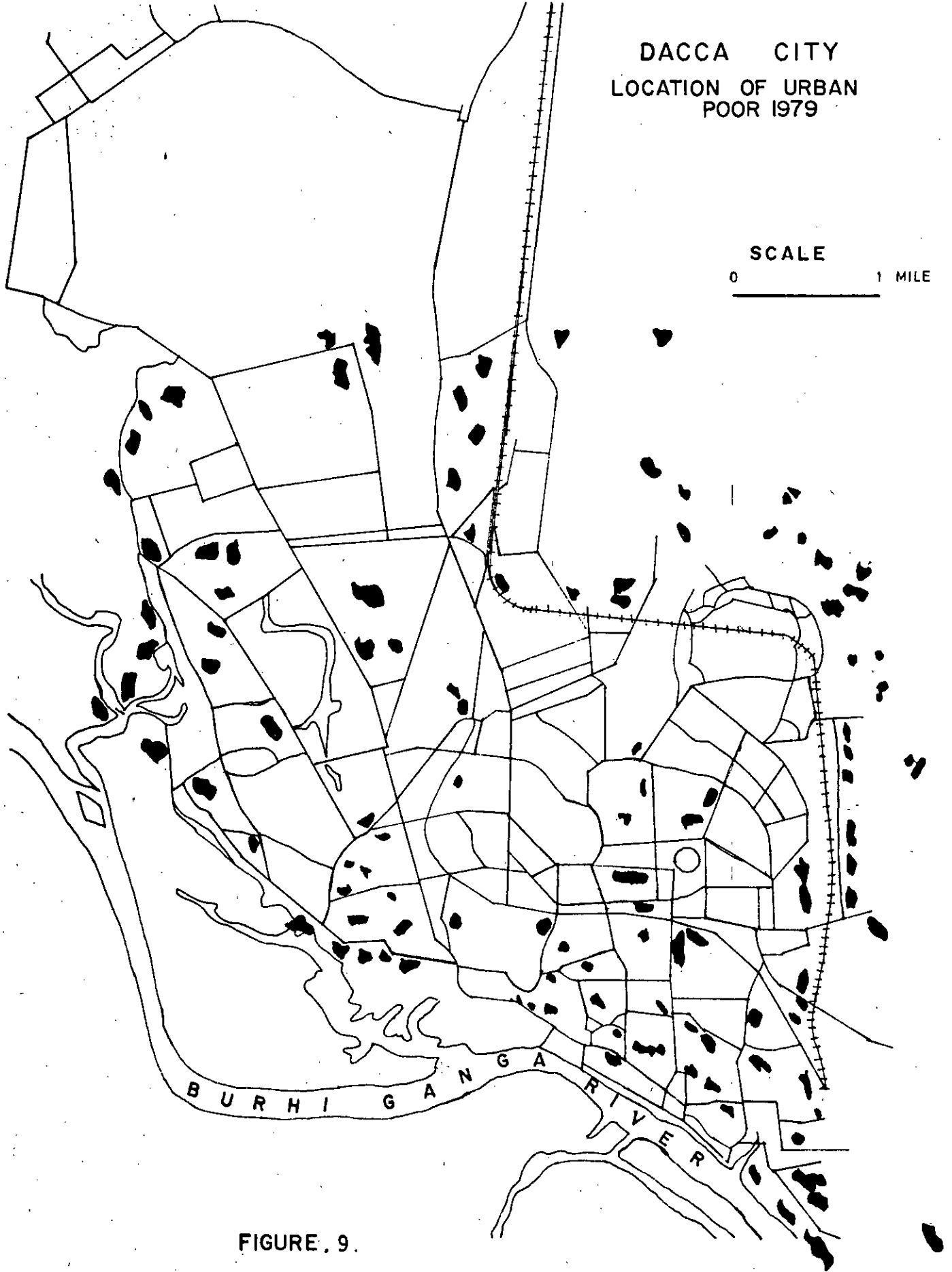
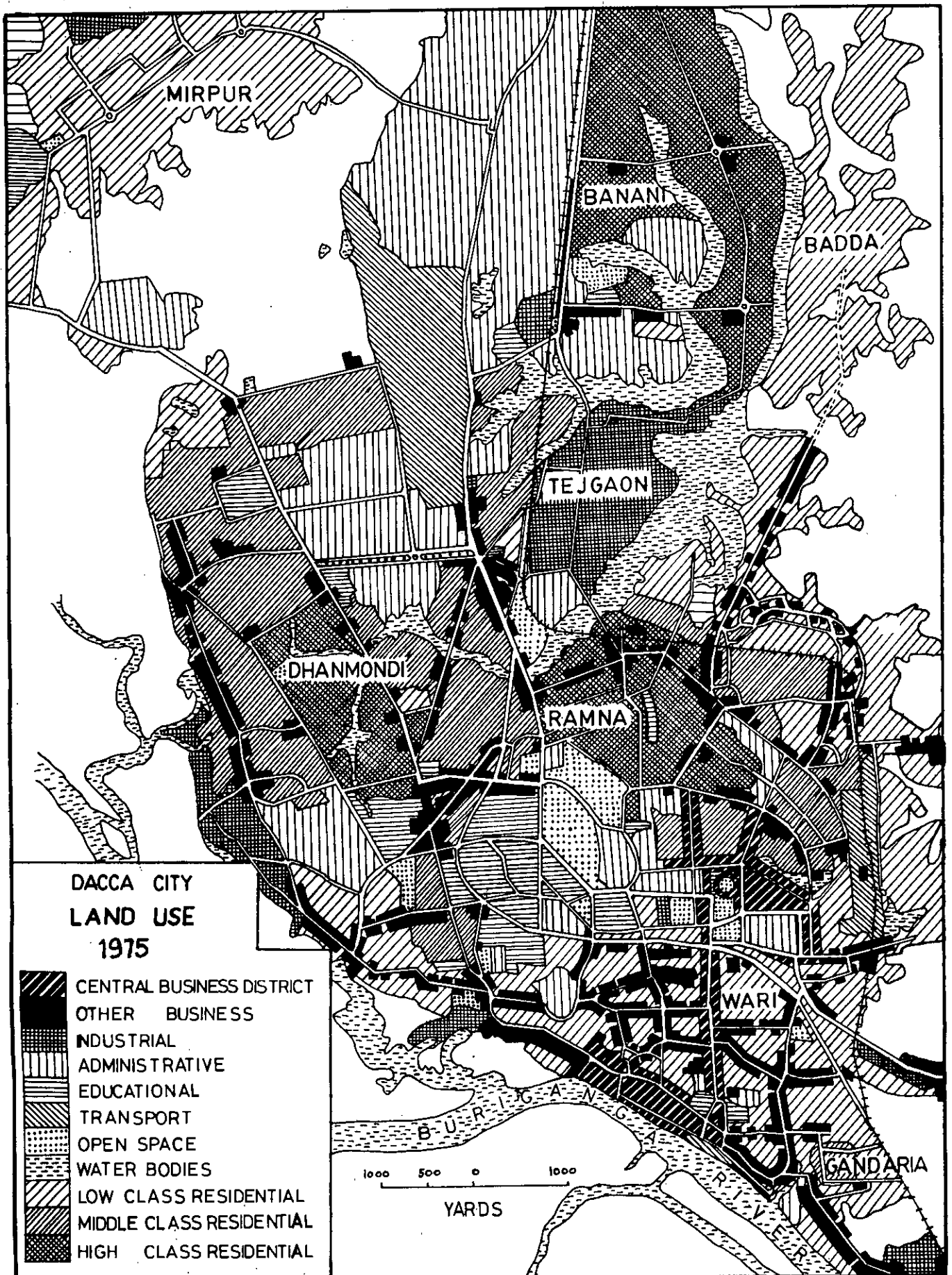


FIGURE . 9 .

Source: Centre For Urban Studies.



Source: Centre For Urban Studies, Department Of Geography, Dacca University.

FIGURE .10.

down and being financially better off, they brought their families and at the same time inspired others to migrate to the cities. Although, squatter's condition in average in Bangladesh cities are bad because the unskilled labour force failed to absorb themselves in urban employment. It is assumed that the squatters will remain in the city despite all the difficulties they may face. On humanitarian ground the squatters may deserve special attention from the govt. because they are mostly destitute or landless migrants..

Past experience of housing and rehousing of displaced persons or refugees has come into notice after partition of India in 1947. In 1958 a special Housing and Settlement wing was created under the communication and Building Department (C & B) initially to cater for planned resettlement of the refugees.¹⁹ The immigrants were resettled in the outskirts of Dacca, Khulna, Jessore, Chittagong and Saidpur. The poorer section were allotted nuclear houses. Gradually the allottees have developed their housing lots and some how improved their economic condition.

But the situation in the post liberation period was different and it became a serious problem to the policy maker and social scientist. They are aware of the increasing squatting problem in the country's capital city where people were, living in a sub-human condition without sanitation, water supply and other facilities, causing multifarious problems for the Government and city dwellers. The urban administrative authorities are alive to the situation and are making efforts to solve the problem.

In doing so, in January 1975, Government of Bangladesh undertook a slum clearing operation in the capital city of Dacca where by about 200,000 squatter dwellers of the city were forced either to return to their native

19. Planning Commission Government of Bangladesh, op.cit. P. 387.

village or temporarily housed in one of the three camps, viz. Mirpur, Demra and Dattapara as shown in Fig. 15. Although Government has made same efforts to resettle the squatters, so far, no tangible result has been achieved.

The aim of the present study is to work-out the problems of the squatters in Dacca city and to identify possible measures to solve the problems.

CHAPTER-4

ANALYSIS OF SURVEY FINDINGS OF THE STUDY AREAS

4.1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA

Three rehabilitation camps namely Dattapara, Demra, Basan Tek and some squatting clusters in and around Dacca city have been selected to be the study areas of this study. There were about 4000 families at Dattapara, 4500 families at Demra, 2500 families at Basan Tek and approximately 5000 families were from different squatting clusters in and around Dacca city. The survey has taken place in August 1977 to October 1977. A survey was carried in March 1981, to note the changes took place after the survey.

About 40,000 families were evicted from Dacca city and yet provisions were made for and plots distributed to only 12,063 families.¹ Each of these resettlement sites in Dattapara, Demra and Basan Tek had provision for 4000 or so families and therefore, the total rehabilitation capacity is nearly 70,000 persons.² So, the rest approximately 100,000 people stayed back in Dacca city and took accommodation in slum areas³ (as shown in Fig. 9. where urban poor communities have settled). The average family size in the camps is about 6 persons per household.

Dattapara resettlement camp lies in the northern part of Tongi Municipal area (about 1½ miles north of Tongi Municipality). It is located on one side of Dacca-Tongi road occupying an area of about 100 acres of land. Tongi Industrial Area is not far away from this camp. At the outset about 40,000 people were brought to Dattapara camp. According to PWD (Public Works Dept.)

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1. Syed Abu Hasnath, Ziauddin Ahmed, "Squatter Resettlement Programme in the city of Dacca - A critical analysis", ENVIRONMENT, Journal of the Faculty of Architecture and Planning, Vol. 1, Nov. 1, 1977
 2. CUS; (1977); Demra Bastuhara Camp : Socio-economic Survey of a squatter resettlement area, report prepared for Oxfam Bangladesh, P.1.
 3. Ibid.



Over all view of the squatter settlements



Living condition : An arrangement of dwelling units in camps

report, by the end of January 1975, about 5,380 families were shifted, of whom plots were given to 4057 families with an area of 325 sft. each for housing living population are distributed over 8 blocks.

The Demra Bastuhara camp is located on the bank of river Sitalakhya and is a part of an old village known Chanpara occupying an area of 103 acres. Originally the land was acquired by the government and subsequently handed over to WASA to ins all a 'Water Treatment Plant". WASA then transferred to the Building Department to accommodate the camp.⁴ Demra, presently contains 3700 families with a population of 25000 - 30000. In the very begining about 35,000 people were brought here. These people were not provided with housing units. The squatter families erected their own make-shift structure and lived in these location till the voluntary organisation came and provided help to recognize the settlement structures.

The third one, Basan Tek (Mirpur) another resettlement camp situated on the out skirts of Mirpur near section 17, Dacca, which comprise an area of 68 acres. Population of Basan Tek comprises of some 2200 households or 10,000-12,000 persons living in the 5 sections of the camp.⁵

4. Ibid.

5. UNCDF; (United Nations Community Development Fund) (1978) : Etherton Report, Mirpur Squatters Resettlement Project, P. 25.

GENERAL INFORMATION OF THE CAMPS

Name	Area in acres	No. of families shifted (1975)	No. of families at the time of survey (1977)	No. of families now reside	No. of popn. in the camps (present)	Present density of pop. per acre	Plot size per family (in sft.)	Owner of the land
Dattapara (Near Tongi)	100	5380	4000	3000	25000	250	325	DIT
Chanpara (Near Demra)	103	5480	4500	3700	25000-30000	291	350	Water development authority
Basan Tek (Mirpur sec-17.)	68	4000	2500	2200	10000-12000	175	325	Housing Directorate

- Source :
1. PWD Report
 2. Planning Commission Report
 3. Information collected from spot inquiry and by interviewing the personnel of different voluntary organizations.

The squatters were provided with temporary shelter made of thatches and split of bamboos having one entrance without any ventilation or window which are certainly not suitable for human habitation. Besides, during rainy season heavy rains and cyclone make the situation worse. The area as well as the habitation become impossible for want of any drainage facility during rainy season, specially at Basan Tek, most of the household goes under water about a month or so. There is no provision of electricity within the locality. Although there are some tube wells set up by the government and other organizations, presently many of them have gone out of order. Community Latrines were provided but did not serve the purpose well and many of the camp dwellers made their own convenient arrangements frequently out in the open.⁶

6. Syed, Abu Hasnath, Squatter Resettlement Programme in the city of Dacca" op.cit. P. 24.

A few squatting clusters within Dacca city have also been studied. The squatting areas which are more or less slum in character are located the city centre or the employment centre. There are about 5000 families in the selected clusters. The average family size is 5.12 which is slightly below than the national average. Usually one family live in a rooming house. Sometimes one room is shared by two families by partitioning the room. Unhealthy environment, congestion are common in the squatter areas in Dacca city like other squatter settlements or bastee acres in others underdeveloped countries.

About the social and physical services prevailing in the squatter areas in Dacca city it is observed that main sources of drinking water is Municipal tap situated within their locality or sometimes they collect their drinking water from outside the squatter areas. Tube wells are the sources of water in some locations i.e. in Maniknagar, Hazaribag and Balurghat. No sewerage and electricity facility is available in the squatter areas. There were only 18 tubewells in 7 localities. The necessary utilities are too inadequate. People usually use roadside for their garbage disposal.

The situation of social services is some how better than the utility services. There are primary schools nearby the bastee areas within Dacca city. Now free schooling is provided upto primary level. There are some high schools nearby the bastee locality and those who can show high potentiality in education and can afford their schooling fees can avail of the opportunity of higher education beyond primary and secondary level. Medical facilities can be availed by the squatters from different hospitals and from nearby health centres or Matrimongol centres where out door facilities are given to the patient.

POPULATION STRUCTURE : AGE/SEX DISTRIBUTION , 1977,

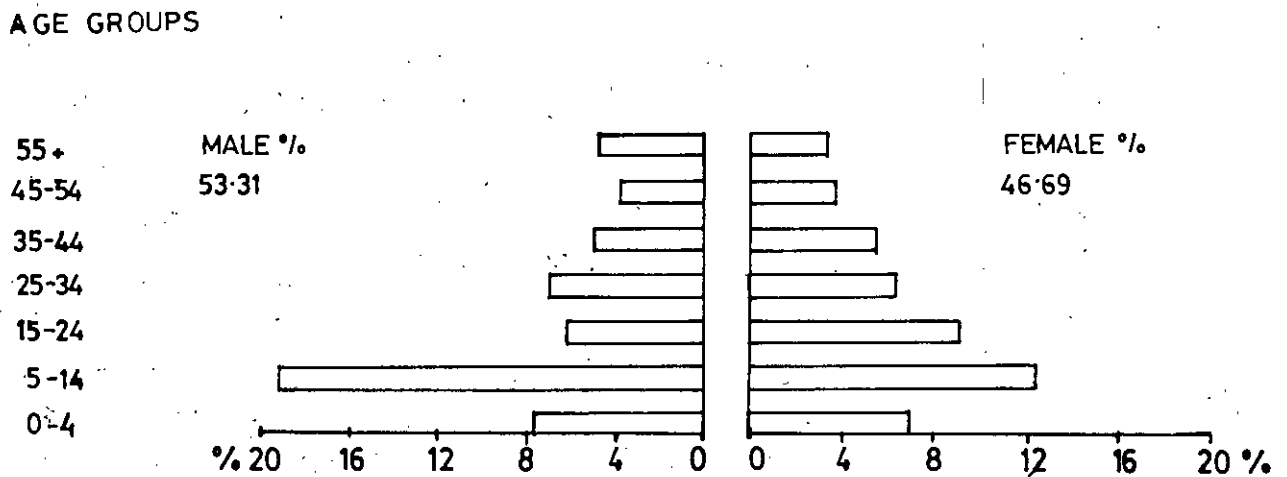
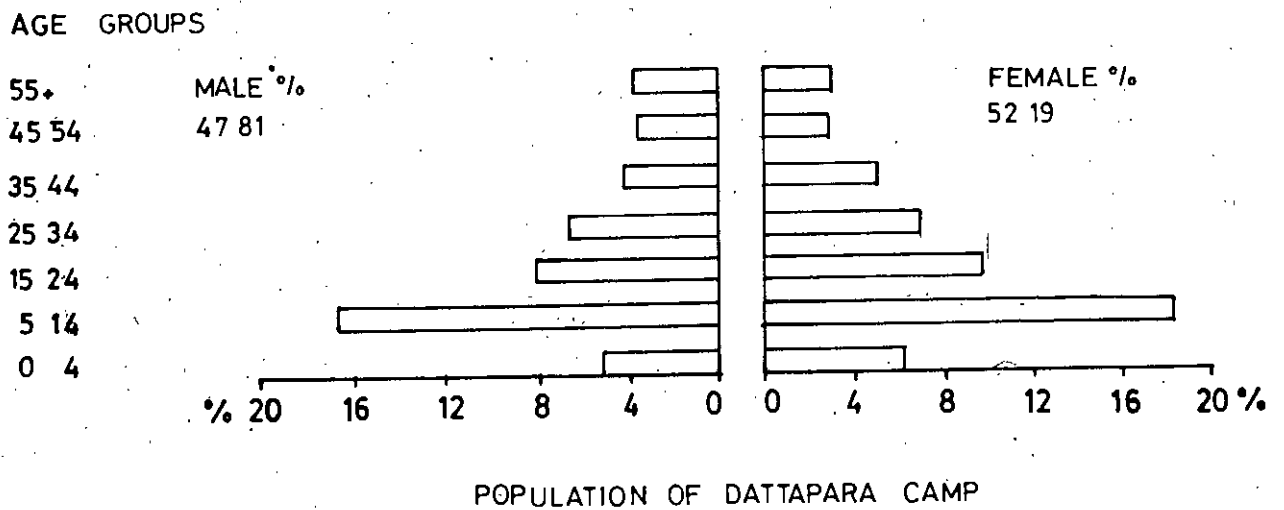


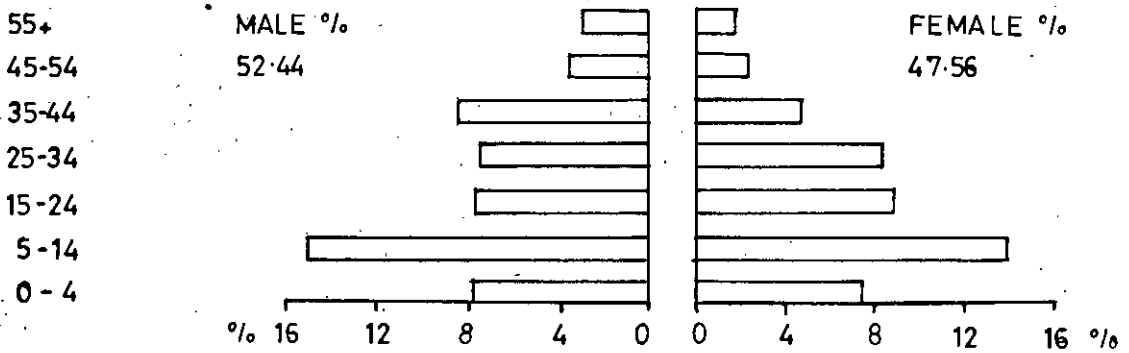
FIG. 11

POPULATION OF DEMRA CAMP

SOURCES Table 1 in App. A

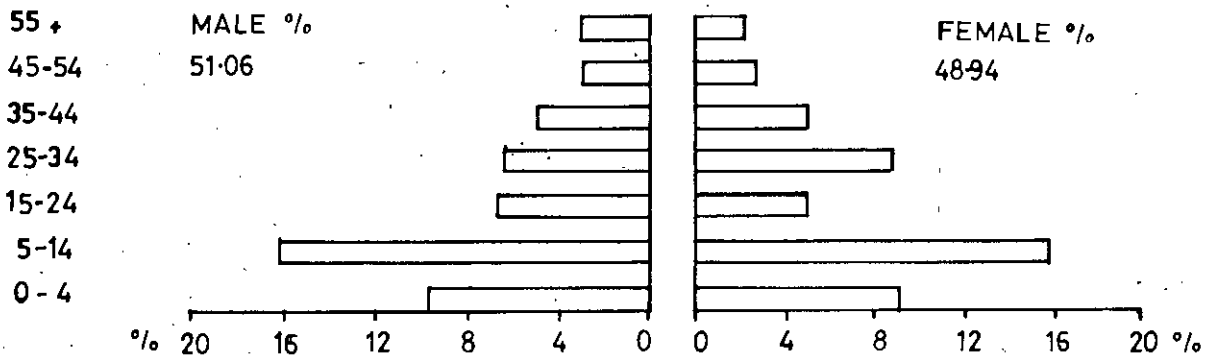
POPULATION STRUCTURE: AGE / SEX DISTRIBUTION, 1977

AGE GROUPS



POPULATION OF DACCA SQUATTERS

AGE GROUPS



POPULATION OF BASAN TEK CAMP

FIG. 11

SOURCES Table 1. In App. A

4.2. ANALYSIS OF SURVEY RESULTS : A SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF URBAN SQUATTERS.

4.2.1.a. Age and Sex Structure of the Families.

A high proportion of study population consists of children aged under 15 years in all the areas i.e. 45% at Demra, 46% at Dattapara and 44% in Dacca which is shown in Appendix A, Table 1. Children are comparatively greater in number at Basan Tek camp (51%). The relative higher ratio of children in all areas is the consequence of high fertility rate and low life expectancy. In all the areas 15-24 and 25-34 age groups recorded the next higher percentage of population with respect to population of all other age groups in each area. In both the age groups the female ratio is comparatively higher except in Basan Tek. This dominance of female in this two age groups 15-34 (may be called as more active population) is due to many separated and divorced women living in the camps and squatting areas in Dacca.

In the age group 35-44, Dacca squatters constitute higher percentage (13%) than other three camps which accounts about 10% at Demra, 9% at Dattapara and 10% at Basan Tek. In Dacca the male ratio is comparatively higher than female, which constitute about 64%. The proportion of aged population are lowest in all areas. In general the ratio of males to 100 females is 114 at Demra, 108 at Basan Tek, 94 at Dattapara and 110 in Dacca. These ratio is higher than the ratio of Bangladesh population as a whole where 108 males per 100 females except Dattapara camp where females out numbered the males. Age and sex structure of the sampled population is shown in Fig. 11.

4.2.1.b. Age and Sex structure of the heads of the families :

The families are overwhelmingly headed by males. Only a few number of female heads are observed in the camps and Dattapara ranks higher among the camps. In Dacca the families are absolutely headed by males (see Appendix A, Table 2). In all areas heads are mainly concentrated in age group 15-54 i.e. 83% at Dattapara, 80% at Demra and Dacca and 76% at Basan Tek. It is also evident that majority of the heads of the household belong to the age group 25-54 or the more productive age group in all the four areas.

4.2.2. Family Size :

The squatter communities represent the average family size of 5.1 in Dacca 5.7 at Dattapara, 5.6 at Demra and Basan Tek which is slightly below the average size of families in Bangladesh i.e. 5.9 person in 1973.⁷ But a higher portion of households comprise 6 person or more i.e. 47% at Demra 50% at Datta, 47% at Basan Tek and 39% in Dacca. The case of Dacca is different, where tendency of smaller family size is more high than that of other three camps.

TABLE- 4.1
FAMILY SIZE OF THE SQUATTER DWELLERS IN AND AROUND
DACCA CITY

Area	Sample taken	FAMILY SIZE								Average family size
		As % of total number of households in each area								
		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9+	
Demra	100	5.0	10.0	16.0	22.0	19.0	9.0	6.0	13.0	5.6
Dattapara	120	2.5	8.33	22.5	16.67	20.0	8.33	15.0	6.67	5.71
Basan Tek	75	4.0	5.33	26.67	17.34	13.33	6.0	8.0	9.33	5.64
Dacca	200	6.5	11.5	20.0	23.0	17.5	11.0	5.0	5.50	5.12

4.2.3. Religion and Marital Status of the Heads of the Households :

Muslim are in majority. Except a very few Hindus and Christians almost all camps dwellers are Muslims and this being the case in all the four areas.

Most of the heads of the households are married in all areas. In Demra 93% of male heads are married. There is very insignificant number of unmarried heads only 3% and rest is female heads of which three-fourth of the female heads are either widow or deserted, whereas at Basan Tek male married heads constitute 96% and at Dattapara it accounts 93.8% and female constitute 7.5% and rest are unmarried males. At Basan Tek and Dattapara camps, where hundred

7. Statistical Year Book of Bangladesh, 1979, P. 108.

per cent of the female are either widow or deserted by their husband. In Dacca where hundred per cent of heads of the households are male and married.

4.2.4. Population of the Camps by Natural growth and by Migration :

It is to ascertain whether the population of the respective camps have increased or decreased subsequent to their first settlement in the camps. In doing so information was categorized on the basis of natural increase and decrease and increase by migration and decreased by outmigration subsequent to their settlement in the respective camps.

Since coming to the camps till the survey has taken place, the natural increase in three years is 2.09% at Dattapara 2.17% at Demra and 3.51% at Basan Tek, whereas natural decrease is 1.12%, 1.81% and 1.43% respectively in the above mentioned areas. It is also apparent that the rate of immigration (4.5% at Dattapara, 10.9% at Demra and 9.5% at Basan Tek) subsequent to their settlement in the camp is higher than the natural increase still than the population of the camps do not increase and remains almost the same except at Dattapara where it decreases. It is noticed that decrease by outmigration from the different camps (9.64% at Dattapara, 9.62% at Demra and 11.16% at Basan Tek) also plays significant role. The high rate of outmigration indicates that though the relief and rehabilitation programmes attracts or encourages the incoming population, it does not absorb the entire incoming population. The reason behind the out migration subsequent to their settlement is stated in Appendix A, Table 4. These factors seem to indicate that the rehabilitation programmes are not successful.

4.2.5. Places of origin, migration and length of Residence in Dacca by the Heads of the household.

The present study shows that the squatters in and around Dacca city have mostly originated from Dacca and its neighbouring districts. In Dattapara

PLACES OF ORIGIN OF HEADS OF FAMILIES BY DISTRICT

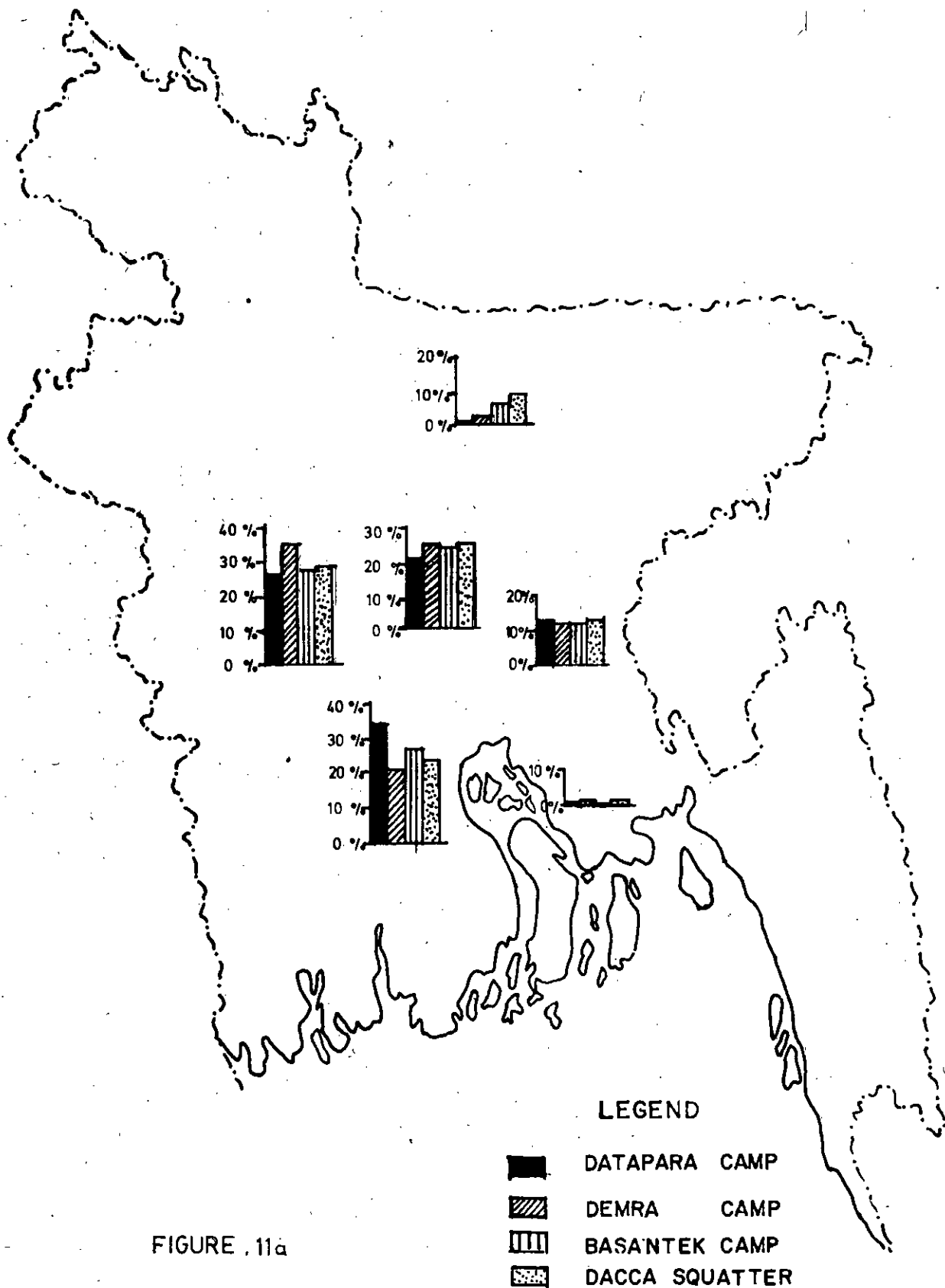


FIGURE . 11a

Source: Sample Survey , 1977

and Basan Tek camp the larger number came from Barisal followed by Faridpur, Dacca and Comilla District. In case of Dacca and Demra camp Faridpur ranks highest followed by Dacca, Barisal and Comilla district. A small number also came from outside Bangladesh. Places of origin of the heads of the sampled families is shown in Fig. 11 a. About 82% to 87% of the families are migrants in the study areas and the rest were born in the city.

When asked why they migrated to the city, 60% of the respondent cited job opportunity as the reason; 22% cited finding no other alternatives for survival in rural areas and 18% cited the loss due to natural disaster.

The causes of migration in the camps are different from what they are in Dacca city. Whereas the migration at Dattapara and Basan Tek was 69% and at Demra it was 60%. This movement was mainly influenced by the government action. Secondly, attraction of better facilities in the camps such as, free housing, rationing, medical facilities is the cause of above migration. Thirdly migration in search of job is another cause. The last cause of migration is due to natural disaster. Places of origin and migration information is given in Appendix A Table 5 and Appendix A, Table 7 respectively.

It is seen from the Table 6 in Appendix-A, that nearly 20% of the squatter families at Dattapara camp lived in the city for more than 10 years, 20% lived for 6-10 years, 26% lived for 3-6 years and 36% for 3 years. The proportion shows an increasing tendency till recent times. The pattern is almost same in case of Basan Tek camp.

While in Dacca, 22% and in Demra 21% of the families lived in the city for more than 10 years. This proportion slightly decreased during last 6-10 years but increasing tendency is observed during last 3-6 years and till recent times.

TABLE - 4.2.
DATE OF ARRIVAL OF THE HEADS OF THE FAMILIES IN THE CAMP

Area	No. of families (sample population)	Date of arrival in the camp (As % of total sampel families in each area)		
		Between January to March 1975	After March 1975	Total
Dattapara Camp	120	68.33(82)	31.67(38)	100
Demra Camp	100	60.00(60)	40.00(40)	100
Basan Tek Camp	75	69.33(52)	30.67(23)	100

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

On query about their arrival in the camps about 68% of the respondents from Dattapara and Basan Tek and 60% from Demra pointed out that they came in the camps between January to March 1975. While about 32% people from Dattapara and Basan Tek and 40% from Demra came to the camps after March 1975.

The highest percentage of the arrival to the camps is due to forced eviction which does not imply any significant issue other than that they came here either being forced or for the facilities provided in the camps. At the same time gradual eviction from the city location also played behind this reason. This higher percentage of settlement occurs at Demra on account of rationing facilities which was absent in other two camps. From this table it can be said that one of the reasons for out migration from the two camps is due to the inadequate facilities provided in the camps.

4.2.6. Reasons for Out Migration :

On another interrogation relating to outmigration from the camps they cited that 10% of the total population from Dattapara, 9% from Demra and 11% from Basan Tek left the camp. Out of the total left, 41% at Dattapara and Demra and 32% at Basan Tek pointed out that more earning in Dacca city in the cause. About 33% at Dattapara 32% at Demra and 30% at Basan Tek cited that there was scarcity of employment available in the camp followed by higher transport cost was the cause. Except Dattapara (4%) about 9% cited the reasons for looking after the village property and about 6% left the camps for getting married. It is interesting to note that about 13% from Basan Tek and 6% from Dattapara left the camps for attraction of better facilities mainly rationing in Demra camp (See Appendix A table 8 and 9).

In stating the present settlement location of the people who left the camps majority of them settled in Dacca (about 85% and above from Dattapara and Demra and 79% from Basan Tek), less than 10% returned to village, about 6% from Dattapara and 13% from Basan Tek settled at Demra. About 3%, 6% respectively from Dattapara and Demra settled in other districts.

The predominance of the settlement location in Dacca seems to indicate that they are more solvent and their maintenance of livelihood is more effective.

4.3. SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS AND ACHIEVEMENT

4.3.1. Employment characteristics :

In displaying the employment situation of the squatter dwellers in and around Dacca City it is observed that most of the squatter dwellers are trying to obtain some sort of employment wherever available. This is more true in the case of the squatters in the three camps. Since their displacement the majority of heads of households were affected in respect of free access to employment. In some cases income has decreased, because of distance

from main source of employment and poor accessibility of the camps some have lost their job.

The employment situation within Dacca city on the other hand however shows relatively favourable. The employment categories of the camp dwellers are almost similar to that of Dacca city.

4.3.1.1. Number of Earning Members :

It appears from the table No. 4.3 that most of the households have one earning member in all the study areas, which constitute 45% in Dacca, 57% at Basan Tek, 67% at Demra and 69% at Dattapara followed by two earning members which accounts 38% in Dacca, 33% at Basan Tek, 24% at Demra and above 27% at Dattapara camp. While the three earning member families are smaller in respect of the previous two categories. The number of 3 earning member households are highest in Dacca about 17%, and lowest at Dattapara camp 3%. It is also observed that with the increase of the number of earning members, the percentage decreases and this decreasing rate mainly in Dacca and Basan Tek camp is smaller than other two camps i.e. Demra and Dattapara. The higher percentage of 2 or 3 earning members in Dacca and Basan Tek due to more availability of job and nearness to employment centres.

The table also depicts that in the four studied areas, most of the earning members are male. The highest member of female working members are in Dacca city i.e. 22% in Basan Tek camp/is 23% and lowest in Demra camp about (8%).

TABLE 4.3
HOUSEHOLD DISTRIBUTION BY EARNING MEMBERS

Area	No. of total sampled households	EARNING MEMBERS HOUSEHOLDS (As % of total households in each area)			TOTAL NO. OF EARNING MEMBERS (As % of total employed persons in each area)		
		1 earning member	2 earning members	3 earning members	Total	Male	Female
Dattapara	120	69.17 (83)	27.5 (33)	3.33 (4)	100.0 (162)	87.65 (142)	12.35 (20)
Demra	100	67.0 (67)	28.0 (28)	5.0 (5)	100.0 (148)	89.87 (133)	10.13 (15)
Basan Tek	75	57.34 (43)	33.33 (25)	9.33 (7)	100.0 (128)	77.34 (99)	22.66 (29)
Dacca	200	45.0 (90)	38.5 (77)	16.5 (33)	100.0 (356)	78.93 (281)	22.07 (75)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies

4.3.1.2. Employment and Unemployment Condition of the Squatter Dwellers :

In this study persons above 14 years of age have been taken into consideration for analysing the employment situation in the studied areas. The employment situation of Dacca is different from that of the camps. In the camps all the squatter dwellers are not fully employed rather they are employed partially and remain idle without finding any work for one week, two weeks or sometimes three weeks in a month. In the camps full time unemployment ratio is not high but in the above sense people remain jobless for the rest of the period.

In the table 4.4 the employment characteristics are clearly explained. It is noted from the table that the number of employed persons are higher i.e. 84% in Dacca. Next comes Basan Tek 77% followed by Demra 69% and lowest at Dattapara camp 61%. The pattern is reverse in unemployment category where Dattapara ranks highest i.e. 39% and Dacca is lowest i.e. 16%. Among the employed persons male ratio is much higher and in case of unemployed females constitute higher percentage in all the areas.

TABLE - 4.4

EMPLOYMENT CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS OF THE SQUATTER
DWELLER IN DIFFERENT AREAS IN AND AROUND DACCA CITY ABOVE 14 YEARS
(EXCLUDING HOUSEWIFE)

Area	No. of total adult in each area	Sex	As % of total Adult excluding housewife		EMPLOYMENT STATUS			
			Employed	Unemployed	As % of total employed persons in each area			
					7 Days	15 Days	21 Days	30 Days
Dattapara	265	Total	61.13 (162)	38.87 (103)	20.37 (33)	33.95 (55)	20.99 (34)	24.69 (40)
		Male	87.65 (142)	39.81 (41)	90.91 (30)	92.73 (51)	82.35 (28)	82.50 (33)
		Female	12.35 (20)	60.19 (62)	9.09 (3)	7.27 (4)	17.65 (6)	17.5 (7)
Iemra	216	Total	68.52 (148)	31.48 (68)	17.58 (26)	27.02 (40)	21.62 (32)	33.78 (50)
		Male	89.87 (133)	25.0 (17)	88.46 (23)	100.0 (40)	100.0 (32)	76.0 (38)
		Female	10.13 (15)	75.0 (51)	11.54 (3)	-	-	24.0 (12)
Iasan Tek	167	Total	76.65 (128)	23.35 (39)	17.19 (22)	27.34 (35)	17.97 (23)	37.5 (48)
		Male	77.34 (99)	30.77 (12)	100.0 (22)	100.0 (35)	82.61 (19)	47.92 (23)
		Female	22.66 (29)	69.23 (27)	-	-	17.39 (4)	52.08 (25)
Dacca	423	Total	84.16 (356)	15.84 (67)	-	-	14.04 (50)	85.96 (306)
		Male	78.93 (281)	35.82 (24)	-	-	98.0 (49)	75.81 (232)
		Female	21.07 (75)	64.18 (43)	-	-	2.0 (1)	24.19 (74)

Note : 1. Figures in brackets indicates frequencies Males & Females in percent computed out of corresponding each category

In Dacca about 86% of the currently employed persons are employed throughout the month and the rest work for 21 days in a month, whereas in the other three camps the fully employed persons are much smaller i.e. 38% at Basan Tek, 34% at Demra and 25% at Dattapara camp.

The male ratio is also high in all areas except Basan Tek, where females constitute about 53% and this is due to the fact that higher number of women are engaged in domestic activities in this area.

Of the total employed persons in Dattapara camp about 34% work for 15 days, 21% work for 21 days and 20% work for 7 days. The pattern is also similar with a little variation in other three camps. Nearness to employment centre and job opportunities have increased the number of working days in a month.

In discussing the unemployment pattern among the squatter dwellers and the cause thereof, the respondents have pointed out some reasons for their unemployment. The highest number of respondent have pointed out that lack of job opportunity nearby is their main reason for unemployment in the camps while in Dacca unemployment rate is high due to physical inability or illness. This is more applicable in the case of women living in the four studied areas. Out of total unemployment in Dacca 36% is due to physical inability, 30% due to lack of skill, 29% due to long working hour, hard labour and rest for lack of job opportunity nearby as shown in table no 10 in Appendix A.

Of the total unemployment in Dattapara camp 52% is due to lack of job opportunity, 26% is due to physical inability, 12% is due to lack of skill and rest for higher transport cost. Same is the pattern in other two camps. In every case female ratio is higher than that of male because usually most of the active labour force are male. Due to inefficiency and lack of skill, women class usually found unutilized. Unemployment rate is higher old age group.

4.3.1.3. Location of work, Transportation and Transport cost :

It is observed from the survey data that in Dacca, more than 61% of the working people find their employment within one mile from their place of residence. Another significant portion 22% have their place of work within 3 miles and rest have their work within 15 miles from their residence. In case of businessmen, transport worker, day labourer no fixed location could be identified. They have to travel 5 to 10 miles, while at Dattapara camp the highest number of working members about 40% find their employment within 15 miles from their residence i.e. they work in Dacca city, next highest number 23% have their work either in the camp or nearby. Another significant portion about 18% work within 3 miles and rest work elsewhere with 5 to 10 miles from their residence.

In case of Demra highest number of the camp dwellers have their employment in and around Dacca city-50% within 5 to 10 miles from their residence. The next highest number work within 1 miles of their camp and the rest have their work within 3 miles from their residence. The pattern is more or less similar in case of Basan Tek camp.

It is found that people of Dattapara and Demra camps who work at Dacca and around Dacca city have to spend more than 1.50 takas - 4.00 takas daily for this transport cost. In Basan Tek Camp people have to spend more than taka one as transport cost while working at Dacca and around Dacca city.

In Dattapara camp higher number of working members 31% have to spend 2.00 to 4.00 takas daily on transport and 31% do not pay any thing on transport and rest pay 0.50 taka to 2.00 daily on transport. On the other hand 36%, 53% and 71% of the working member at Demra, Basan Tek and Dacca respectively do not pay any thing on transport. And higher number of working members 18% 30% and 13% at Demra, Basan Tek and Dacca respectively pay 1.50-2.00 taka on transport and rest pay 1-1.00 taka daily on transport.

In the camps more than 50% of the working member use Bus as their means of transport i.e. 57%, 57% and 42% at Dattapara, Demra and Basan Tek camps respectively and another 31%, 36% and 53% at Dattapara, Demra and Basan Tek camp respectively travel to their work place on foot. In spite of these they use other means of transport i.e. rickshaw, rail and others (by boat and cycle etc.). While in Dacca about 71% move on foot, 18% availed of bus service, 8% by rickshaw and rest by others means.

It appears from the tables in Appendix A- 11, 12, 13 and 14 that the squatter people in Dacca city have to spend much less of their income on transport than that of the camp dwellers. Higher transport cost and hour spent on travelling cause a heavy burden for a person earning on average 200 to 300 taka per month.

4.3.2. Occupational structure of the working members :

The squatter dwellers in the four studied areas are engaged in diverse occupations. All the varied occupations that are noticed in these areas have been grouped into eleven categories. Except unemployment category, the largest number of working members are recorded as day labourer, such as 20% at Dattapara, 21% at Demra and 26% at Basan Tek camp followed by transport workers, about 8% at Dattapara and 14% at Demra camp except Basan Tek, where skilled worker (15%) recorded as second position. At Dattapara business and skilled workers are recorded as same i.e. 8%, whereas at Demra in descending order the categories are business 7%, skilled worker 6%, professional service and other 5% (boat and fishermen, begger etc.), servant 4%, factory worker 3% and office service recorded as lowest i.e. 2.8%. At Dattapara the pattern is almost similar with a little variation but the persons engaged in office service are higher than it is in all other areas (See the table 4.5).

TABLE - 4.5

PRESENT OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE OF THE INDIVIDUAL MEMBERS

Areas	No. of adults above 14 years age except house wife	Sex	OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS (As % of total adult in each area)										Total	
			Transport worker	Day labour	Business	Service	Professional service	Skilled labour/worker	Factory worker	Cultivator (Agr. worker)	Servant	Others		Unemployed
Dattajara	265	Total	7.55 (20)	20.0 (53)	7.55 (20)	6.79 (18)	3.40 (9)	7.55 (20)	1.88 (5)	0.38 (1)	1.88 (5)	4.15 (11)	38.87 (103)	100
		Male	100.0 (20)	100.0 (53)	100.0 (20)	83.33 (15)	100.0 (9)	55.0 (11)	100.0 (5)	100.0 (1)	60.0 (3)	45.45 (5)	39.81 (41)	
		Female	-	-	-	16.67 (3)	-	45.0 (9)	-	-	40.0 (2)	54.55 (6)	60.19 (62)	
Demra	216	Total	13.89 (30)	20.83 (45)	7.41 (16)	2.78 (6)	5.09 (11)	6.49 (14)	3.24 (7)	-	3.70 (8)	5.09 (11)	31.48 (68)	100
		Male	100.0 (30)	93.33 (42)	100.0 (16)	100.0 (6)	100.0 (11)	57.14 (8)	100.0 (7)	-	50.0 (4)	81.82 (9)	25.0 (17)	
		Female	-	6.67 (3)	-	-	-	42.86 (6)	-	-	50.0 (4)	18.18 (2)	75.0 (51)	
Basan Tek	167	Total	7.18 (12)	26.38 (44)	2.99 (5)	1.80 (3)	4.18 (7)	14.96 (25)	0.60 (1)	-	13.77 (23)	4.79 (8)	23.35 (39)	100
		Male	100.0 (12)	86.37 (38)	100.0 (5)	100.0 (3)	100.0 (7)	60.0 (15)	100.0 (1)	-	43.48 (10)	100.0 (8)	30.77 (12)	
		Female	-	13.63 (6)	-	-	-	40.0 (10)	-	-	56.52 (13)	-	69.23 (27)	
Dacca	423	Total	17.26 (73)	13.71 (58)	11.34 (48)	4.96 (21)	5.44 (23)	10.16 (43)	5.67 (24)	-	15.37 (65)	0.24 (1)	15.84 (67)	100
		Male	100.0 (73)	82.76 (48)	100.0 (48)	85.71 (18)	100.0 (23)	86.05 (37)	100.0 (24)	-	15.38 (10)	100.0 (1)	35.82 (24)	
		Female	-	17.24 (10)	-	14.29 (3)	-	13.95 (6)	-	-	84.62 (56)	-	64.18 (43)	

* Males & Females in percent computed out of the corresponding groups.



Type of activity : Small Grocery shop in the camps.



A typical Bazar in the camps.



OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS

1. Day labour - Porter, break breaker/crusher, labourer in eath work.
2. Transport worker - Rickshawpuller, Bus, Taxi and Auth-rickshaw driver, thellapuller etc.
3. Business - Small business, shopkeeping, old cloth selling, fish or vegetable selling, sub-contractor, paddler etc.
4. Office service - Service in government, private and other organisations- clerical, peon, guard, sweeper, aya, family planning assistant etc.
5. Professional service Teacher, village doctor/kabiraj, tailor, cobbler, barbar, washerman etc.
6. Skilled and semi skilled labour/worker- Technician/mechanics, carpenter, mason, mason-helper, handicrafts, handloom weaving, weaving, sewing, bamboo and plastic works jute works, net making, potter etc.
7. Mill or factory worker -
8. Cultivator/Agricultural labour/worker -
9. Servant - Maid servant, hotel/restaurant boy, cook etc.
10. Others - Boatman, fisherman, Begger etc.
11. Unemployed - Person above 15 years of age are seeking job.

This is due to greater Involvement of different international agencies which provided employment to the camp dwellers as peon, guards and office assistants etc. Compared to other camps people engaged as servant in Basan Tek and in Dacca showed a significant percentage, 14 and above 15 respectively.

As stated previously, the percentage of population recorded as unemployed are very high about 39% at Dattapara, 31% at Demra and 23% at Basan Tek and least in Dacca about 16%. The female ratio is significantly higher in all the cases.

In case of Dacca except unemployment and servant categories the higher number of persons are currently engaged as transport worker 17% (most of them are rickshawpuller, some are Thellapuller and a few are mechanical vehicle driver). Day labourers 14% and businessman 11% also displays a significant number. Skilled worker accounts 10% of currently employed members. Professional service account for 5% while factory worker accounts 6% and than office service 5% and other 0.24% which is quite insignificant. It is also observed that persons engaged in business, factory worker, professional service, skilled worker (except Basan Tek) and office service (except Dattapara camp) are much higher as compared to other camps. It is assumed that Dacca is capable of providing enough opportunities of such employment than the others camps. Table 4.5 shows the occupational pattern of the squatters in different areas.

Female working women are recorded 15,20,29 and 75 respectively at Demra, Dattapara, Basan Tek and Dacca. The overall scope of female employment is somehow better in Dacca and Basan Tek camp where provision of household works are better. The most significant occupation of the female worker is as maid servant, day labour skilled worker, office service and begging. A significant finding is noticed that female skilled worker among the employed persons are much higher in the camps. Dattapara recorded highest 45%, while Demra 43%, Basan Tek 40% and least 14% was recorded in Dacca. This is due to scope available for skill acquisition in the camps. Women engaged as day labourer are also significant, 17% in Dacca, 14% at Basan Tek, 7% at Demra and none at Dattapara. In office service female accounts 17%, 14% respectively at Dattapara and Dacca. Under household or domestic works female represents 86% in Dacca,

57% at Basan Tek, 50% at Demra and 40% at Dattapara.

Child activities (under 15 years) like hotel or restaurant boy, domestic servant, day labourer or shop assistants are noticed in Dacca. The scope of child activities are very insignificant in the camps. The income of the children varies from Tk. 15 to Tk.150 per month.

4.3.2.1: Occupational Pattern of the Heads in their Previous and Present Location:

A comparative study in relation to occupational pattern of the heads of the households at present and their previous location have been stated in Appendix A, Table 15, 15a and 15b.

The transport workers remain more or less similar i.e. 15% as in previous location (Dacca) while at Dattapara the percentage is 16. But at Demra it accounts a bit higher, only 2% increase as compared to previous location. In case of Basan Tek the figure is almost double 28% as compared to 15%. The percentage of day labourers have significantly increased i.e. 20% to 32% at Dattapara and 24% to 34% at Demra compared to their previous location. But the figure has slightly decreased at Basan Tek, 24% to 23%. At Dattapara Demra and Basan Tek, the people engaged in business is much less than what it was at their previous location (Dacca and village). Except dattapara (8% to 11%) the percentage of the people under service category is less than the other two camps i.e. 7% to 5% and 8% to 3% at Demra and Basan Tek, respectively as compared to former location. The condition of professional service is slightly better in all the three camps as compared to their former location.

Among the heads the percentage of skilled worker from Dacca and village to the camps has decreased by about 25% at 27% and 29% at Dattapara, Demra and Basan Tek respectively. People engaged in factory or mill are also less in

PRESENT DISTRIBUTION OF HEADS IN THE PREVIOUS PARTICULAR INCOME Tk.501-600

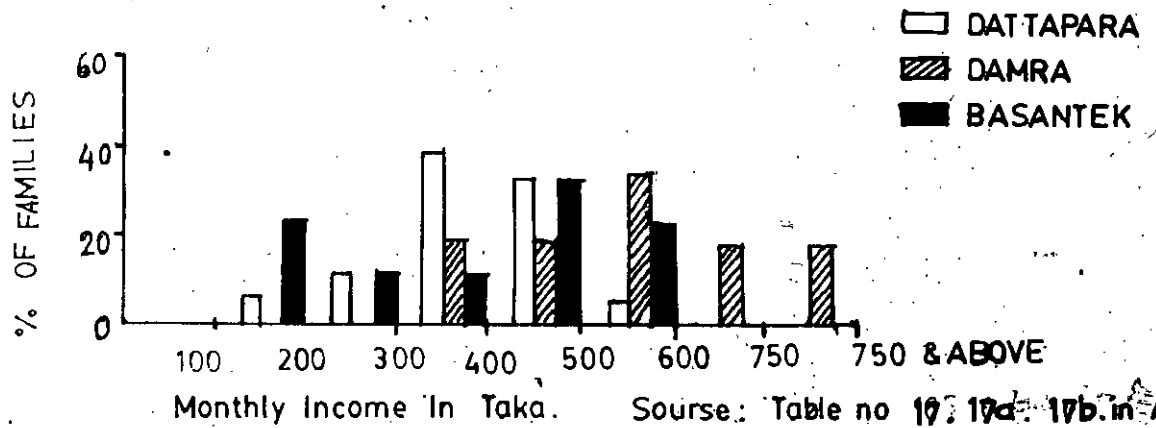


FIG. 12. Monthly Income In Taka. Source: Table no 10, 10a, 10b. in App. A

PRESENT OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTIONS OF THE PERSONS AS WAS IN BUSINESS CATEGORY

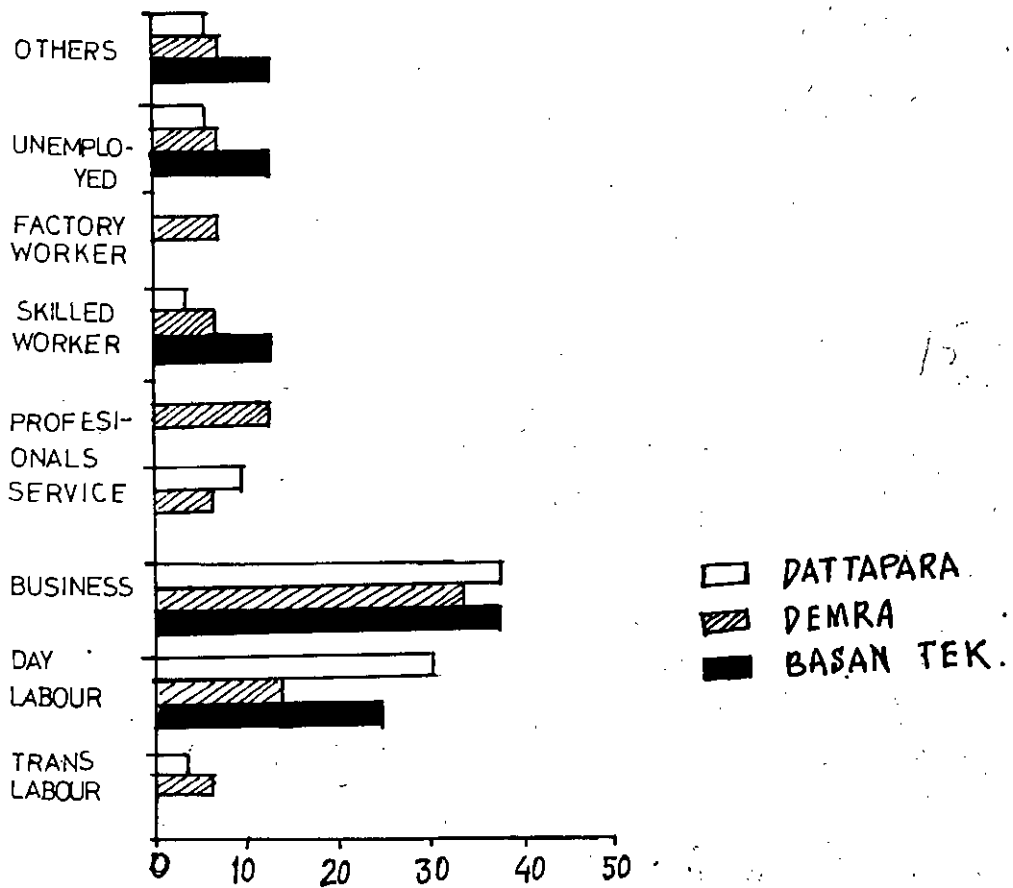


FIG. 13. % Of Families Source: Table no 15, 15a, 15b. in App. A.

the camp than it was at Dacca. Though Dattapara and Demra located near the industrial area, local labour politics resist them from being a Mill worker as has been reported by the camp dwellers. In Basan Tek camp none is engaged in the said occupation at present.

Agricultural labours/cultivators are absent in the camps whereas in the village it accounts about 4% in all the areas. There has been a significant increase in unemployment in all the camps. None was unemployed previously but now 8% is unemployed at Basan Tek. In case of Dattapara it increased from 0.83% to 5% and 1% to 2% at Demra. Persons engaged in other activities in the camps (Boatman, fisherman and begging) have increased from what it was in the former location. This is due to increase of person in begging in the camps.

The table also shows that in some category the occupational level is increasing and sometimes it is decreasing, say for example, at Demra persons who were day labourer now represent 79% as in their former occupation, 4% transport worker, 4% factory worker and nearly 13% represents as others. While in Basan Tek those who were skilled workers now 50% remain in the same work, 36% as day labour, 7% as transport worker and 7% represents as others. These are the examples of aforesaid two categories. Present occupational distribution of the persons as was in Business category in the camps are shown in Figure 13.

4.3.2.2. Satisfaction and Disatisfaction of the Heads with their present job :

On being questioned if they were satisfied with the present job, most of the respondents in each area replied in the negative and this accounts 85% and over in the camps. On the otherhand, in Dacca, persons under satisfied group are about 32% a little better than the camps. This is due to the fact that they can meet their requirements with the income derived out of their existing job.

TABLE - 4.6
SATISFACTION OF THE HEADS OF THE FAMILIES
WITH THEIR PRESENT LIVELIHOOD

Areas	No. of sampled Heads	JOB SATISFACTION (As % of total sample heads in each area)		
		Yes	No	Total
Dattapara	120	15.0 (18)	85.00 (102)	100.
Demra	100	14.00 (14)	86.00 (86)	100
Basan Tek	75	13.33 (10)	86.67 (65)	100
Dacca	200	32.00 (64)	78.00 (136)	100

Note: Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

TABLE - 4.7
REASONS FOR DISATISFACTION OF THE HEADS OF
THE FAMILIES IN DIFFERENT CAMPS AND
DIFFERENT SQUATTING AREAS IN DACCA CITY

Area	No. of disatis- fied heads	PERSONS DISATISFIED BY REASONS (as % of total dissatisfied heads in each area)					Total
		Less Income	Insecu- rity of job	Much travel time	Longer working hour	Others	
Dattapara	102	40.20 (41)	25.49 (26)	11.76 (12)	12.75 (13)	9.80 (10)	100
Demra	86	40.17 (35)	20.93 (18)	9.30 (8)	19.77 (17)	9.30 (8)	100
Basan Tek	65	46.15 (30)	23.08 (15)	7.69 (5)	15.39 (10)	7.69 (5)	100
Dacca	136	55.88 (76)	11.03 (15)		22.06 (30)	11.03 (15)	100

Note: Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

On query about the reason for their dissatisfaction the respondents have given some reasons. They cited that less income is their main reason, about 40-56 percent fall in the category in all the areas. In Dattapara camp 40% are dissatisfied for less income and 25% for insecurity of job. In descending order other reasons were longer working hours 13%, much travel time 12% and other 10%. The pattern is more or less similar to other areas except Dacca where insecurity of job and others rank lowest position. No one showed the causes due to much travel time. Satisfaction and dissatisfaction pattern and cause thereof are shown in table no. 4.6 and 4.7.

4.3.2.3. Occupational Preferences of Heads in Future :

A large number of heads of the squatter families in all the four areas have preferred the occupation business such as 32% at Dattapara, 29% at Demra, 31% at Basan Tek and 27% in Dacca. The next preferred job is skilled work/labour. Other preferred job is office service i.e. 19% at Dattapara but factory work in other areas i.e. 17% at Demra, 16% at Basan Tek and 19% in Dacca. Next preferred job expressed by the respondents is transport work and least is professional services in all the areas. It seems fairly clear from the Appendix A, Table 16, that a significant portion of people i.e. 37%, 36%, 36% and about 40% at Dattapara, Demra, Basan Tek and Dacca respectively reported to have preferred the job under two categories - factory works and skilled works. This indicates that they felt the need for training in industrial units comprised of skilled and semi-skilled sectors.

4.3.3. Income pattern of the Families :

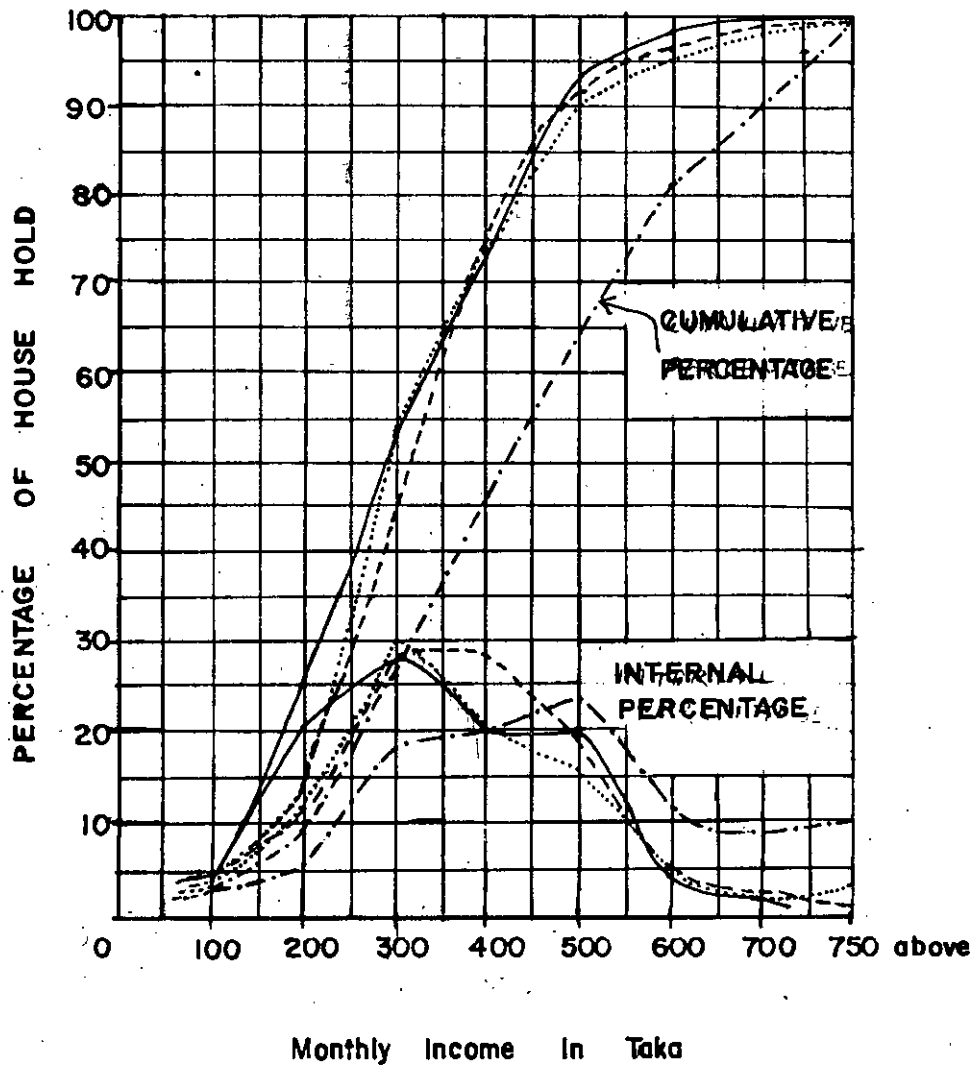
According to the table no. 4.8 where monthly income of the families has been depicted that about 72% to 75% of the families in the camps and 46.5% of the families in Dacca earn less than Tk. 401 per month of which lower income groups account 16% at Dattapara, 8.5% in Dacca and nearly 21-25% at Demra and Basan Tek earning less than Tk. 201 per month. Whereas Tk. 401-600

TABLE - 4.8
MONTHLY INCOME OF THE FAMILIES

Income level in taka	Dattapara		Demra		Basan Tek		Dacca	
	As % of sampled families = 120		As % of sampled families = 100		As % of sampled families = 75		As % sampled families = 200	
	Percentage	Cumulative perc.	Percentage	Cumulative percentage	Percentage	Cumulative percentage	Percentage	Cumulative percentage
0-100	4.17 (5)	4.17 (5)	4.0 (4)	4.0 (4)	4.0 (3)	4.0 (3)	3.5 (7)	3.5 (7)
101-200	11.67 (14)	15.83 (19)	20.0 (20)	24.0 (24)	21.33 (16)	25.33 (19)	5.0 (10)	8.5 (17)
201-300	28.33 (34)	44.16 (53)	30.0 (30)	54.0 (54)	28.0 (21)	53.33 (40)	18.0 (36)	26.5 (53)
301-400	28.33 (34)	72.5 (87)	20.0 (20)	74.0 (74)	20.0 (15)	73.33 (55)	20.0 (40)	46.5 (93)
401-500	19.16 (23)	91.66 (110)	16.0 (16)	90.0 (90)	20.0 (15)	93.33 (70)	23.00 (47)	69.5 (139)
501-600	4.17 (5)	95.83 (115)	5.0 (5)	95.0 (95)	4.0 (3)	97.33 (73)	12.0 (24)	81.5 (163)
601-750	2.50 (3)	98.33 (118)	2.0 (2)	97.0 (97)	2.67 (2)	100.0 (75)	8.5 (17)	90.0 (180)
751 +	1.67 (2)	100.0 (120)	3.0 (3)	100.0 (100)	-	100.0 (75)	10.0 (20)	100.0 (200)
Total	100.0 (120)	100.0	100.0 (100)	100.0	100.0 (75)	100.0	100.0 (200)	100.0

Note : Figures in bracket indicates frequencies.

DISTRIBUTION OF SQUATTER HOUSE HOLDS ACCORDING TO THEIR INCOME



Source: Table No 4'8.

DATTA PARA
DEMRA

----- BASAN TEK
..... DACCA SQUATTER

FIGURE - 14

is earned by 21-24% of the families of the camps and 45.5% of the families in Dacca. More than Tk. 600 per month is shared by only a small number of families in each area i.e. 5% at Dattapara and Demra, 3% at Basan Tek and 18.5% in Dacca. It also transpire from the table no. 4.12 that the average monthly income of the families is little over Tk. 305 at Dattapara, Tk. 315 at Demra, Tk. 285 at Basan Tek and Tk. 393 in Dacca. As stated in table 4.12 in the proceeding sub chapter under expenditure heading, the average income of the house holds in the study areas are very low as compared to the average monthly income (Tk. 677) of families in on urban community consisting of a slum.⁸ Income pattern of the sampled families is shown in Fig. 14.

On the other hand in the studied area about 44% of household in Dacca and Dattapara and nearly 54% of households at Basan Tek and Demra have income of less than Tk. 301 per month. It recent World Bank figure of \$200 per capita annual income (or Tk. 250 per capita per month) for poverty line for developing countries is considered, the squatter people are found to belong below the poverty line.⁹ This low level of income with respect to their number of dependents is a great challenge to their survival and prohibits the assurance of minimum subsistence level.

4.3.3.1. Income pattern of working women and children :

The level of income of working women is not very high though their share in earnings in the family income are not negligible. Most of them about 85% or more earn Tk. 100 per month and a small portion earn Tk. 101-200 per month. The pattern is almost same in all the studied areas.

8. Z.A. Farook and M.Ali. The Hard working Poor, 1977 in Demra Bastuhara Camp, CUS, 1977.

9. CUS, (1979): The Urban poor in Bangladesh, A Study on the Situation of the Urban Poor in Bangladesh with special reference to Mothers and Children, P.25.

Although the children's participation in work are very insignificant but their earnings to some extent increase the level of income of the families. Among the four study areas more children work in Dacca and Basan Tek and their income is also higher than those of the other two camps. The income varies from Tk. 15-150.

Table - 4.9
Monthly Income of Women in Taka

Area	No. of working women	INCOME VARIATION (As % of total working women in each area)		
		0-100	101-200	Total
Dattapara	20	90.0(18)	10.0(2)	100
Demra	15	84.62(13)	15.38(2)	100
Basan Tek	29	93.10(27)	6.90(2)	100
Dacca	75	89.33(67)	10.67(8)	100

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

TABLE 4.10
Monthly Income of Children
(6-14 Years of Age) in Taka

Areas	No. of working children	INCOME VARIATION (As % of total working children in each area)			Proportion of working children among 6-14 yrs. of age
		15-30	31-50	51-150	
Dattapara	4	50.0(2)	50.0(2)	-	2.77
Demra	5	40.0(2)	60.0(3)	-	2.66
Basan Tek	10	30.0(3)	30.0(3)	40.0(4)	8.70
Dacca	23	17.39(4)	30.43(7)	52.18(12)	9.70

Note : Figure in brackets indicate frequencies.

4.3.3.2. Income of the Heads in their Previous and Present Location :

In assessing the economic condition of the camp dwellers with their previous condition income has been taken into consideration. It is to be seen whether they are better off or worse with respect to their former income level.

From the tables in Appendix A-17, 17a and 17b it is evident that monthly income of the heads of the families of the camp dwellers is comparatively lower than they were at their previous residence at Dacca. 32% of the people at Dattapara, 38% at Demra and 35% at Basan Tek used to earn previously Tk. 300 per month. But there has been a considerable increase in the percentage such as 41% at Dattapara, 54% at Demra and 53% at Basan Tek who earn the same amount of Tk. 300 per month. This indicates that the number of people in higher income group appreciably decreased whereas there has been increase in the lower income group in the camps compared to their previous locations. People earn in the range between Tk. 301-500 also decreased at present with respect to their previous location except at Dattapara where 48% falls presently within this income level, while it was 41% previously.

Percentage of people earning above Tk. 500 has significantly decreased in the camps. The figure was about 27% at Dattapara, 18% at Demra and 21% at Basan Tek. But this has decreased by 8% in Dattapara and Basan Tek and by 15% at Demra.

In making a comparative study of the income of the heads of the family of a particular income group as existed before with that of the heads of the family in the same group as exists now, it is to be ascertained how the income varies. It is also to note that distribution of people within a particular income group falls below and under this group. In Demra camp people who used to earn in the range Tk. 201-300 previously now earn as follows - 47% earn Tk. 201-300, 37% earn less than Tk. 201, and the rest earn above Tk. 300

per month. This trend more or less is true for all the income groups in all the camps. In Figure 12 present distribution of the heads in previous particular income group i.e. Tk. 501-600 is shown.

4.3.3.3. Monthly Income of the Employed Heads at Different Work Place :

In order to obtain a comprehensive picture of the income pattern of the squatter dwellers total employed heads of the households are categorized on the basis of different work place in each area. Thus in the study area relative income patterns associated with their different work places are observed.

From the tables 4.11 and 4.11a it is found that large number of squatter dwellers have their places of work at 'Dacca' about 42% from Demra, 51% from Dattapara 55% from Basan Tek followed by 'at nearby'. 35% from Demra, 23% from Dattapara, 25% from Basan Tek and 24% from Dacca. Another significant portion have their place of work 'in the camps' and small portion have their place of work 'elsewhere' in case of all the study areas.

It was also noticed in the survey result that percentage of lower income groups are higher in the three locations in the camp 'nearby' and elsewhere while in the earn of Dacca major concentration are in between Tk. 201-500 groups.

Out of the employed heads working in the camp 73% from Demra, 95% from Dattapara and 89% from Basan Tek earn less than Tk. 301 at present. While 20% from Demra, 5% from Dattapara and 11% from Basan Tek earn Tk. 301-500. At Demra about 7% earn above Tk. 600 per month

Note : 'Nearby' indicate an area of approximately 3 mile radius. 'Dacca' means places beyond nearby but within Municipal areas. 'Elsewhere' means places other than those mentioned above but within commuting distance.

TABLE-4.11
PERCENT. OF TOTAL EMPLOYED HEADS IN VARIOUS INCOME
GROUPS BY WORK PLACE

Areas	Sample family taken	No. of employ- ed heads	Work place	MONTHLY INCOME IN TAKA (As % of total employed heads in respective work place)							
				0-100	101-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	501-600	601+	Total
Demra	100	98	In the Camp	13.33(2)	26.67(4)	33.33(5)	13.33(2)	6.67(1)	-	6.67(1)	100(15)
			Nearby	11.76(4)	44.13(15)	35.29(12)	5.88(2)	2.94(1)	-	-	100(34)
			Dacca	2.44(1)	9.76(4)	36.58(15)	24.39(10)	21.95(9)	2.44(1)	2.44(1)	100(41)
			Elsewhere	-	62.50(5)	25.0(2)	12.5(1)	-	-	-	100(8)
Dattapara	120	114	In the Camp	19.05(4)	33.33(7)	42.86(9)	-	4.76(1)	-	-	100(21)
			Nearby	15.39(4)	23.08(6)	46.15(12)	7.69(2)	7.69(2)	-	-	100(26)
			Dacca	-	13.79(8)	34.48(20)	25.86(15)	18.97(11)	1.78(1)	5.17(3)	100(58)
			Elsewhere	-	33.33(3)	55.56(5)	-	11.11(1)	-	-	100(9)
Basan Tek	75	69	In the Camp	33.33(3)	33.33(3)	22.22(2)	11.12(1)	-	-	-	100(9)
			Nearby	-	5.88(1)	23.53(4)	58.83(10)	11.76(2)	-	-	100(17)
			Dacca	-	21.06(8)	39.47(15)	31.58(12)	7.89(3)	-	-	100(38)
			Elsewhere	-	80.0(4)	20.0(1)	-	-	-	-	100(5)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

TABLE - 4.11.A
EMPLOYED HEADS IN EACH INCOME GROUP AND IN EACH WORK
PLACE SHOWN AS PERCENT OF TOTAL EMPLOYED HEADS

Area	Sample family taken	No. of employed heads	Work place	MONTHLY INCOME IN TAKA (As % of total heads of the families, employed in each Area)							
				0-100	101-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	501-600	601+	Total
Demra	100	98	In the Camp	2.04(2)	4.08(4)	5.1(5)	2.04(2)	1.02(1)	-	1.02(1)	15.30(15)
			Nearby	4.08(4)	15.31(15)	12.24(12)	2.04(2)	1.02(1)	-	-	34.69(34)
			Dacca	1.02(1)	4.08(4)	15.31(15)	10.20(10)	9.18(9)	1.02(1)	1.02(1)	41.83(41)
			Elsewhere	-	5.1(5)	2.04(2)	1.02(1)	-	-	-	8.16(8)
Dattapara	120	114	In the camp	3.51(4)	6.14(7)	7.89(9)	-	0.88(1)	-	-	18.42(21)
			Nearby	3.51(4)	5.26(6)	10.53(12)	1.75(2)	1.75(2)	-	-	22.81(26)
			Dacca	-	7.02(8)	17.54(20)	13.16(15)	9.65(11)	0.88(1)	2.63(3)	50.88(58)
			Elsewhere	-	2.63(3)	4.38(5)	-	0.88(1)	-	-	7.89(9)
Basan Tek	75	69	In the Camp	4.35(3)	4.35(3)	2.90(2)	-	1.45(1)	-	-	13.04(9)
			Nearby	1.45(1)	5.80(4)	14.49(10)	2.90(2)	-	-	-	24.64(17)
			Dacca	-	11.59(8)	21.74(5)	17.39(12)	4.35(3)	-	-	55.07(38)
			Elsewhere	-	5.80(4)	1.45(1)	-	-	-	-	7.25(5)

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

MAP OF DACCA DISTRICT (PART)

MYMENSINGH

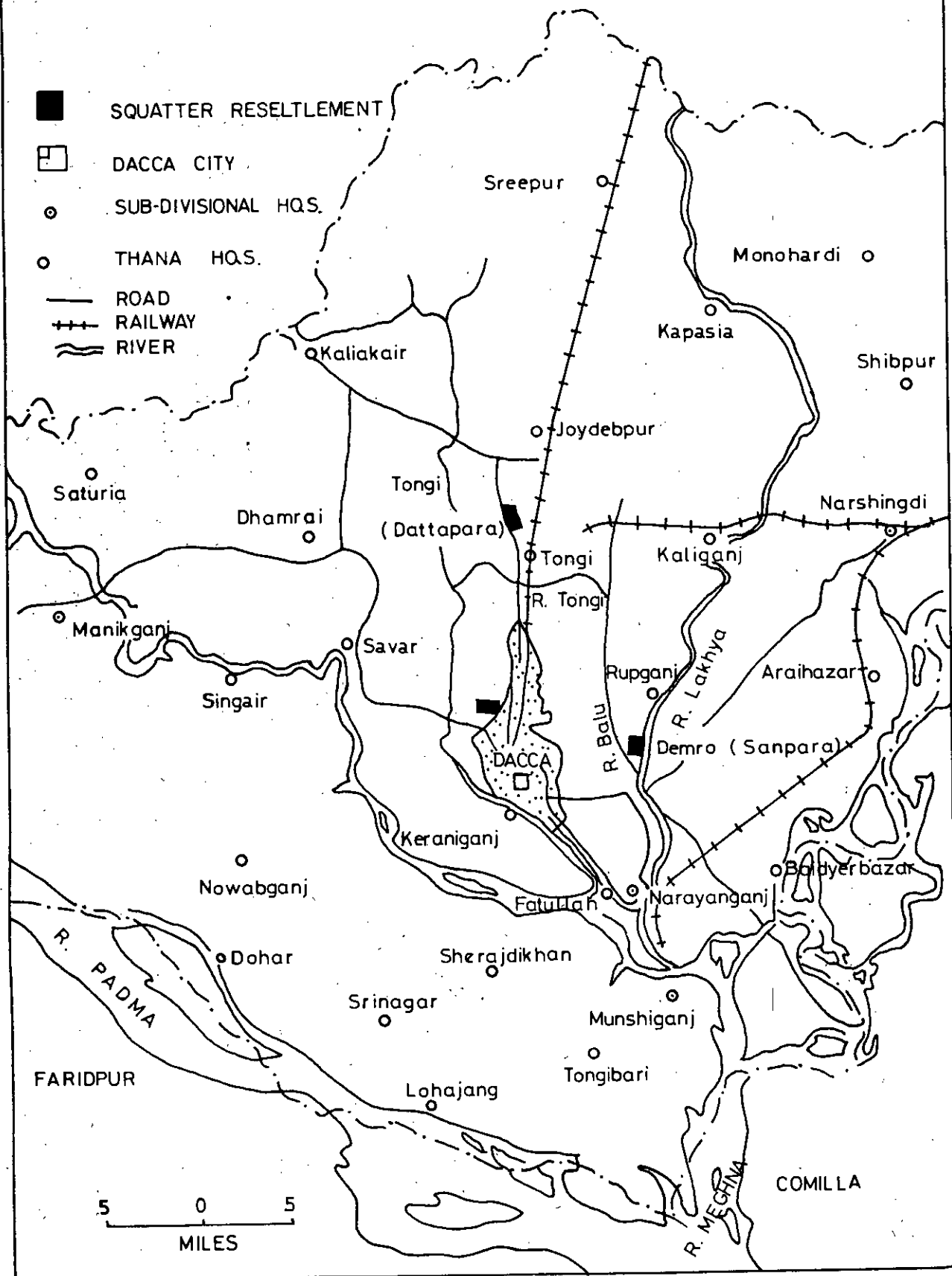


FIGURE 15

Source : Centre For Urban Studies

Monthly income pattern of the employed heads working 'at nearby' in case of Demra and Dattapara are almost likewise the pattern as it is in the camp. Variation, however, is observed in case of Basan Tek. About 71% earn between Tk. 301-500 and rest earn below Tk. 301 per month at Basan Tek.

Among the employed heads in the locus 'Dacca' about 48% from Dattapara Camp, 49% from Demra camp and 61% from Basan Tek camp earn Tk. 300 per month, while 45% of the heads from Dattapara and Demra and 41% from Basan Tek earn Tk. 301 -500 per month. People having monthly income above Tk. 500 constitutes 7% at Dattapara 5% at Demra. None falls under the said income group in Basan Tek.

Out of the total employed heads who work 'elsewhere' about 88% from Demra Camp, 89% from Dattapara camp and hundred percent from Basan Tek camp earn Tk. 300 per month and the rest earn above Tk. 300 per month.

4.3.4. Expenditure Pattern :

It can safely be said that, squatters are undergoing extremely financial stringencies. The expenditure pattern in tables 18 to 26 in App. reported almost similar pattern of expenditures. Still then some deviation is noticed among the studied areas in some items. Expenditure pattern is computed in percent of the total household expenses and distribution is judged by different items i.e. food, shelter, transport etc. Average monthly expenditure of the households is about Tk. 375 at Dattapara, Tk. 359 at Demra, Tk. 331 at Basan Tek and Tk. 469 in Dacca. But this is much less than the average expenditure of Dacca Narayanganj city in 1973-74 as shown in table no. 4.12.

It is seen that 50% at Dattapara, 52% at Demra, 37% at Basan Tek and about 39% in Dacca spend more than 80% of their monthly income on food, while less than 50% of the squatter families at Dattapara and Demra, 61% at Basan Tek and 58% in Dacca spend less than 80% of their monthly income on food. But

only a small percent i.e. less than 5% of families spend less than 60% of their monthly income on food. Expenditure however is more or less similar with exception in some items in the four study areas. Significant exceptions are noticed in some items. For example 90% of the people at Dattapara, 92% at Demra and 80% at Basan Tek do not pay anything on shelter, while in Dacca this figure is about 24%. About 47% of the squatter families in Dacca spend upto 10% of their income and more than 25% of the families spend above 10% of their monthly cash on shelter. About 80% at Dattapara and Demra and above 30% at Basan Tek and Dacca do not spend anything on health. Less than 5% spend 6 to 10 percent of their monthly income on the same score in all the areas. Although medical facilities are provided in the camps but in Basan Tek due to insufficient and infrequent supply of medicine, the camp dwellers are to bear higher expense on health.

Other major exceptions are also noticed in transport, recreation, and savings. In the camps 25% to 36% do not pay any amount on transport, while in Dacca it accounts about more than 60%. On the other hand 57% at Dattapara, 51% at Demra, 47% at Basan Tek and 26% in Dacca spend more than 6% of their monthly income on transport. Dacca shows a different pattern in expenditure on recreation. The percentage of people having no expense on recreation, accounts about 51% in the camps and 22% in Dacca. Savings is very insignificant in the camps. As many as 93% do not have any savings at all, whereas in Dacca it accounts 62%. It also shows that about 22% of squatter people of Dacca can save more than 10% of their monthly cash.

On a careful study and examination of the resources of squatters, we find that hardly they can maintain themselves with the poor and inadequate earnings in as much as most of their earnings are spent to meet their fooding charge and very little is left out to meet other expenses of livelihood.

TABLE -4.12
AVERAGE MONTHLY INCOME AND EXPENDITURE PATTERN

Areas	Household members	Earners per household	Average monthly income per household (Tk)	Per capita income (Tk.)	Average monthly expenditure per household (Tk.)
Dattapara	5.7	1.35	305.34	53	375.04
Demra	5.6	1.48	315.24	56	358.54
Basan Tek	5.6	1.71	285.40	51	330.93
Dacca	5.1	1.78	393.13	73	468.55
Dacca Narayanganj city*	6.5	1.33	693.13	106.31	722.51

* The figure of Dacca Narayanganj city cited for the period of 1973-74

Source : Calculation from survey results and Statistical Year Book of Bangladesh, 1979, B.B.S. Ministry of Planning P.509.

Note : In the above table the earner per household in the squatter areas are higher than it was in Dacca Narayanganj city in 1973-74. This evidence seems to indicate that ill paid earning member are larger in number (which can not be termed as earning persons in true sense).

4.3.4.1. Loans and Debts of the Families :

In the study area most of the families have some loans. Highest number of debtor families at Basan Tek represent 93% and lowest in Dacca i.e. 60%. Usually loans are taken from friends and relatives which amounts upto Tk. 750 and sometimes more. It is evident from the table that indebted families of the Camps have loans of higher amount than the debtor families of Dacca.

TABLE - 4.13
DISTRIBUTION OF LOANS AND DEBT OF THE FAMILIES

Areas	No. of samp- led heads	Debtor famili- es (As % of total heads	LOANS TAKEN (IN TAKA)					Total
			(As % of total debtor families)					
			0-100	101-200	201-300	301-500	501-750	
Dattapara	120	85.0 (102)	14.7 (15)	16.67 (17)	49.02 (50)	11.77 (12)	7.84 (8)	100
Demra	100	80.0 (80)	10.0 (8)	22.5 (18)	55.0 (44)	7.5 (6)	5.0 (4)	100
Basan Tek	75	93.33 (70)	8.58 (6)	17.14 (12)	55.71 (37)	10.0 (7)	8.56 (6)	100
Dacca	200	60.0 (120)	22.5 (27)	35.83 (43)	32.5 (39)	4.17 (5)	5.0 (6)	100

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

About 31% families at Dattapara, 33% at Demra, 26% at Basan Tek and 58% in Dacca have outstanding loans of Tk. 200 and the outstanding loan of rest of the families in the observed areas varies from Tk. 201 to Tk. 750. It is therefore apparent from the table that compare to Dacca the amount of loans incurred by the families in the camps is higher.

This analysis points out that most of the families in the camps find it difficult to cope with the financial liabilities with the meager income at their disposal but in Dacca their condition is comparatively better.

4.3.4.2. Send/Receive Help by the Heads of the Families :

In order to find out the economic condition of the squatter people information is collected as "send help" and "receive help" to and from village or elsewhere. The tables in Appendix-A, 27 and 28 indicate that in all the areas 10% of the families and above received some kind of help except in Dacca which accounts 5%. About 25% of the families in Dacca recorded to have

sent help either in cash or kind. While very negligible percentage i.e. less than 5% at Dattapara and Demra send help to village or elsewhere. But Basan Tek recorded in the negative.

A significant percentage of respondents in the camps receive help from village or elsewhere indicating that they are actually needy, while the highest percent of sending helps from Dacca to village and elsewhere indicates that the squatters of Dacca are more solvent than the squatters of the camps.

4.3.5. Educational level of the Heads of the Families and Children :

Majority of the heads of squatter dwellers are illiterate or have no education. About 25% and above at Dattapara and Demra and nearly 20% at Basan Tek and Dacca can read and sign only. 16% of the heads at Demra and Dacca and about 12% in other two camps have read upto Class V. and less than 10% have education upto secondary level and a few have higher secondary education which shown in Appendix A table 29. From the tables in Appendix A 29, 30 and table 4.14 appears that about 69% children at Dattapara, 43% at Demra, 42% at Basan Tek and 31% in Dacca between age 6-14 attend the school and 48%, 28%, 32% and 18% of the families respectively at Dattapara, Demra, Basan Tek and Dacca send their children to school. The rest do not send their children to school as because they could not bear the educational expenses and unable to attain the facilities provided by the different voluntary organization in the camps. Moreover, in order to subsidize the income of the family, the tendency to engage the children in some sort of work is observed. This reduces the number of school going children. The small percentage of families is sending their children to school in Dacca is mainly due to this reason.

TABLE 4.14
SCHOOL PARTICIPATION IN DIFFERENT CAMPS AND
IN DIFFERENT AREAS IN DACCA CITY

Areas	No. of sampled families in each area	No. of families <u>participated</u> As % of total families in each area	No. of children eligible for schoo- ling in each area 6-14 (years)	No. of children <u>participated</u> (As % of total school going children in each area)
Datta- para	120	48.33(58)	208	68.75(143)
Demra	100	28.0(28)	150	42.67(64)
Basan Tek	75	32.0(24)	110	41.82(46)
Dacca Squatters	200	18.0(36)	285	30.53(87)

Note : Figure in brackets indicate frequencies.

Among the school going children in the four studied areas Dattapara is leading while it is lowest in Dacca. Most of the students read upto Class-III. i.e. about 90% at Dattapara, 88% at Demra 80% at Basan Tek and 57% in Dacca. The percentage of primary education and above primary education is higher at Basan Tek and in Dacca then Dattapara and Demra. Almost all cases the male ratio is higher except at Dattapara camp, where female ratio in class V. is higher.

In the camps different voluntary agencies are running primary schools where there is provisions for studies for fair number of students. There the students are provided with free books, schooling fees, meals and sometimes with free uniforms. This substantial assistance offered by the voluntary agencies is the cause of higher percentage of school going children in the camps than it is in Dacca. The guardians desire to have extensive vocational training for their children in all the studied areas.

3.3.6. Skills of the Working Members :

Table Appendix A-31 shows that most of the families, above 80% in the camps do not have any skilled working member. On the other hand in Dacca skilled working members are higher in relation to other areas. The figure is recorded as 24% in Dacca, 19% at Basan Tek, 14% at Demra and at Dattapara. Number of technical persons, mechanical vehicle driver (transport worker), mason, factory worker etc. being greater in Dacca than the camps, Dacca records highest percent of skilled worker, though the provision of training facilities are better in the camps. The male ratio is higher in all the cases irrespective of skilled and unskilled cases.

4.3.6.1. Types of Training Preferred by the working Members :

The survey noted that majority of working members above 80% are willing to acquire some sort of skills and they like to undertake some training. About 16% of the respondents do not answer and this is probably due to either

they are not interested in acquiring further training or have a little technical skill. It is observed from the table 4.15, that respondents have focused their interest on different training programmes. Opinions are highest in favour of vocational workshop training, on sewing tailoring, carpentry, cycle-rickshaw repairing, handicraft, book binding etc. In all the study areas it accounts about 27%, Textile training on Jute or Cotton textile ranks second position that is 21% followed by factory works training which accounts 19% and more. Weaving, factory training on Jamdani saree on other specialized weaving accounts about 16%.

TABLE 4.15
TRAINING DESIRED BY THE WORKING
MEMBERS FOR ACQUIRING SKILLS

Area	No. of working members	Training preferred (As % of total heads of the families in each area)					Total
		Vocational workshop training	Textile training	Weaving factory train- ing	Other factory works training	Not answ- ered	
Dattapara	265	27.18 (72)	21.13 (56)	16.60 (44)	19.24 (51)	15.85 (42)	100
Demra	216	25.93 (56)	20.83 (45)	18.52 (40)	18.98 (41)	15.74 (34)	100
Basan Tek	167	26.95 (45)	20.96 (35)	16.76 (28)	19.16 (32)	16.17 (27)	100
Dacca	423	27.19 (115)	21.28 (90)	16.55 (70)	18.91 (80)	16.07 (68)	100

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

It appears from the opinion obtained from the squatters that they preferred training in technical fields. It is advisable to make work shop on related training programmes which will be an asset for the area as they directly relate to the way of life of the squatters. It will also fetch an income to some members of the families as well as to the children.

4.3.7. Rationing Facilities :

Generally the squatters expect a great deal of help from the government but in reality they receive only a few amenities. Though statutory rationing facilities are also provided to the poor in Dacca city, all the squatter people cannot avail of the opportunity for various reasons.

In the study areas most of the families have ration cards except Basan Tek (where only 7% of the families can avail of the opportunity of rationing facilities). One ration shop run by the government is found in Demra camp where rationing services are very irregular. Commodities (rice/wheat) are given to the card holders at the interval of 2 to 3 months. Besides this, another ration shop is run by World Vission (a voluntary organisation) where rice, pulses are given after fortnightly to the camp dwellers. This is the only source of living for many a family having no earning member. The availability of rationing facilities at Demra camp attracts the people from different areas as well as from other camps. No rationing facilities is available in Basan Tek camp. In Dacca and Dattapara ration supply services are more regular. But the people fail to avail of this facilities for want of money. This is more acute in the camps.

4.3.8. Relief Information :

On being questioned about the relief received so far by the squatters in different places, almost all or most of the squatter families have received some kind of relief i.e. more than 85% at Basan Tek and Dattapara and 94% at Demra. While this figure is below 50% in Dacca. This is due to the relief received by the squatters of Dacca city after liberation. There after no significant relief is given to them though the inflow of squatter movement in the city is appreciably increased.

As per the relief information collected, the distribution of relief in the camps immediately after their relocation to the camps was fair and camp dwellers were given the maximum amount of relief where a gruel kitchen was started and free ready made food was distributed among the 'bastuharas'. Free medicine to the patient and mass vaccination was given. Besides this, they were supplied with wearing clothing and shelter. Subsequently the above facilities were with drawn and they were only supplied with medicine. But a fractional protion of bastuharas are provided with some indirect form of relief, such as, 1) supply of food or cash money in lieu of work 2) vocational training with allowance, 3) free primary education to a good number of students upto III. with fooding and occationally with clothings, detail of which will be discussed in the chapter no. 4.4. later on, questioned about the present distribution of relief i.e. only medicine, most of the camp dwellers at Dattapara and Demra gave out that it was regular but it was irrigrular at Basan Tek camp.

On query about the sources of relief, they stated that different international voluntary organisation had given relief to them. At Dattapara mostly about 74% received relief from the Terry Des Homes while about 19% received the same from Church of Bangladesh, about 3% get it from Seventh Day Adventist and 2% received from Social Welfare Department. At Demra about 7% received it from World Vission, 21% from Concern and 8% from Bangladesh Voluntary Service. Compared to other two camps the Bastuharas of Basan Tek received only 15% out of which half was received from Concern and rest was received from BVS. This insignificant percentage indicates that there was insufficient and irrigrular supply of medicine in the said camp. Tables relating to relief are stated in Appendix-A, Tables 32 and 33.

TABLE - 4.16
RESPONSE OF HEADS OF THE
FAMILIES IF RELIEF IS STOPPED

Areas	No. of samp- led head in each area	Residential choice (As % of total sampled families in each area)			
		Remain in the loca- lity	Go back to Dacca	Go back to village	Total
Dattapara	120	38.33(46)	55.00(66)	6.67(8)	100
Demra	100	37.00(37)	56.00(56)	7.00(7)	100
Basan Tek	75	36.00(27)	54.67(41)	9.33(7)	100

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

TABLE- 4.17
RELATIVE PREFERENCE OF THE HEADS OF THE
FAMILIES TO GO TO DACCA

Areas	No. of heads wish to go to Dacca (Except Dacca squat- ter)	Reasons for preference to stay in Dacca (As % of heads who wish to go to Dacca)					Total
		Avai- labi- lity of job	Nearness to work place	Urban and social facili- ties	Less trans- port cost	Near- ness to market and business centre	
Datta- para	66	57.57 (38)	15.15 (10)	6.06 (4)	13.64 (9)	7.57 (5)	100
Demra	56	51.14 (32)	17.85 (10)	7.14 (4)	12.49 (7)	5.38 (3)	100
Vasan Tek	41	56.10 (23)	17.07 (7)	7.32 (3)	12.10 (5)	7.32 (3)	100
*Dacca	200	57.00 (114)	16.50 (33)	6.50 (13)	13.00 (26)	7.00 (14)	100

* In case of Dacca percentage computed out of total samples are the resident of Dacca and accordingly the reasons for staying in Dacca is also applicable in case of Dacca.

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4.3.9. Residential Preference of the Camp Dwellers when Relief Programmes Ends :
 Most of the camp dwellers expressed that they would prefer to leave this place when all sorts of relief will be withdrawn and expressed their willingness to reside elsewhere in future. In all the camps more than 55% will go back to Dacca while less than 40% will remain in the camps and the rest will return to their own village which is shown in Table 4.16. The reason behind the staying in the camps after withdrawal of relief is the security in having free accommodation from where they can communicate with their place of work at Dacca and elsewhere.

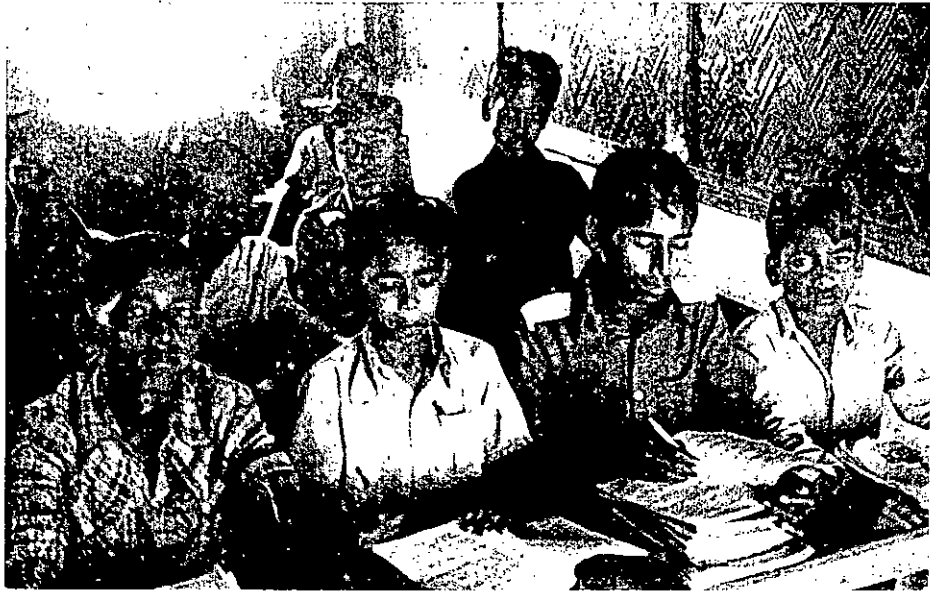
Asking about the reasons for preferring to go to Dacca, nearly 57% (except Demra camp 51%) of the heads of the households preferred Dacca for availability of job, 17% on account of nearness to work place, 13% for less transport cost 7% on account of nearness to market and business centre. Urban and Social facilities get the least preference. It is significant to note that a good percentage i.e. 35% of squatters people told that if the government gave permission to stay in Dacca or no further eviction made, they would be able to maintain themselves better than they had in the camps. In spite of that it is apparent that the choice of living in Dacca is attributed on account of the availability of job and other facilities which is stated in table 4.17.

4.4. PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS FOR REHABILITATION BY DIFFERENT INTERNATIONAL AGENCIES AND BY THE GOVERNMENT OF BANGLADESH

4.4.1. Performance of Different Voluntary Organisations:

Initially a number of International voluntary organisations like, Concern, World Vision, OXFAM, REDCROSS, TDH International etc. directly as well as indirectly participated in the resettlement programme.

With funds provide by OXFAM, CONCERN launched a shelter project at Demra in 1975. WORLD VISSION also provided shelter to half of the destitutes



Voluntary agency run a Primary School in the camps



Voluntary agency run a feeding centre in the camps

residing in the camp. Terre-Des-Homes International Federation, Caritas Bangladesh and Salvation Army jointly did the earthwork and shelter construction.

CONCERN an Irish voluntary organisation provide housing for about 10,000 people at Basan Tek.

Under these shelter projects construction work, earthwork generated employment for the destitutes for the period until the total construction is completed. They were without any employment for the rest of the period.

Construction of 45 units of community latrines in the three resettlement camps (24, 18 and 3 units at Demra, Dattapara and Basan Tek respectively) and sinking of Tubewells about 87,77 and 50 respectively in the aforesaid camps also generated temporary employment.

Primarily the voluntary agencies got involved themselves to take certain measures to obviate the sufferings of the displaced persons through different programmes, such as, construction of houses, development of community facilities, supply of low priced ration and doles, feeding children and free medical services etc. It is indicated that the continuation of food and relief facilities leads to a dependency upon the voluntary agencies. Camp wise involvement are discussed in the following pages.

4.4.1.1. Dattapara Camp (Tongi)

In 1975 T.D.H. International Federation launched children education and feeding programme. Previously under this programme about 3000 children had been given primary education upto class III. Presently this figure is reduced to 1000 where free education and feeding are being given.

Church of Bangladesh also provides primary education to about 250 children.

The Seventh Day Adventist Jana Kalayan Sangstha has started feeding and education programme for 319 children where only orphans below 12 years of age may have the opportunity. They distributed $\frac{1}{2}$ a seer of rice or wheat and $\frac{1}{2}$ a seer of dul to a child in a week free of cost.

Since March 1976 no relief has been given to the camp dwellers. In lieu of some sort of training, education or work they are paid either in cash or in kind on daily remuneration basis.

In the camps job oriented vocational training have been undertaken by some voluntary agencies. T.D.H. and Christian Health services have initiated vocational training centres with this end in view. T.D.H. have provided a vocational training centre attached to the primary school where training is given to about 125 people (including men, women and children) in tailoring, cycle rickshaw repairing, jute work, bamboo and cane work and carpentry etc. All the trainees above 15 years are given monthly remuneration of taka 100 each and the trainees below 15 years of age at Taka 60 each per month. Training period extended from 6 to 9 months according to the efficiency of the trainees. So far about 400 trainees have come out from this centre. Presently due to their financial inability T.D.H. has curtailed their programmes. From March 1981 T.D.H. has withdrawn tailoring cycle-rickshaw repairing and jute work programmes. T.D.H. also runs a medical centre where free medical treatment is given and also run a day care centre. Some sort of family planning is provided but in the year 1980 this programme was withdrawn.

The Christian Health Service has also a vocational unit attached to the Medical centre where about 50 widows are engaged in cane and jute works. Free medical treatment and some sort of family planning is operating. Recently a mini-hospital is functioning where family planning, out door and X-ray facilities and laboratory facilities are provided on payment of taka 3 for each visit.

A formal education and religious education are provided by Islamic Mission since October 1978. Another programme of Hand loom Training was launched in 1978 by Social Welfare Department where training was imparted to 100 persons.

4.4.1.2. Demra Camp (Chanpara)

At the very inception several international organisations such as OXFAM, CONCERN, WORLD VISSION, RED CROSS, B.V.S. (Bangladesh Voluntary Services) etc. undertook various relief operation and programmes. But at present four of them namely WORLD VISSION, OXFAM, CONCERN and B.V.S. are now in operation. Still then the camp receives most of the assistance from WORLD VISSION.

WORLD VISSION has provided ration to the camp dwellers every fortnightly and continued to do so till June 1979. Under modified rationing facilities the Government has supplied ration to more than 2000 families at subsidised rate. It mainly depends on the availability of the commodities.

B.V.S. also started a vocational training centre where about 250 camp dwellers are enrolled. Another agency namely Islamic Mission has installed a formal education centre in 1978 where religious education is also given to about 300 pupil.

From the very beginning WORLD VISSION, CONCERN, B.V.S. separately have started primary schools to remove illiteracy. For this purpose 3000, 2500 and 3000 students have been given primary education respectively by the above mentioned agencies. Presently this figure has reduced to 1800, 1000/1000 respectively in the said areas. Recently WORLD VISSION has taken the initiative of the education programme into a permanent project. Under this project it is aimed;

- to provide a minimum education upto a level of Class III;
- to provide education upto the standard of Class-V. for those children showing necessary potentiality;

- to provide a scholarship fund for additional schooling for those children who show outstanding potentiality.

World Vission has felt the necessity for organising or making provision for gainful employment opportunities for the camp dwellers with the objective of making the camp a healthy community and make themselves self reliant so that they can live with respect without having the relief assistance and doles. In order to facilitate these, a good many programmes have been initiated. These includes vocational training in sewing, spinning, Jute, crafts, hand looms, sericulture etc. The World Vission has also supplied small boats, fishing nets, sewing machines, push carts, rice husking machine, carpenter's tools and barber's tools to 150 persons of each category. The available information (collected from camp dwellers and from the recent survey) indicates the need for creating employment opportunities. The survey report of OXFAM, CONCERN can be aimed at for creating job markets with available skill and potential skill resources.

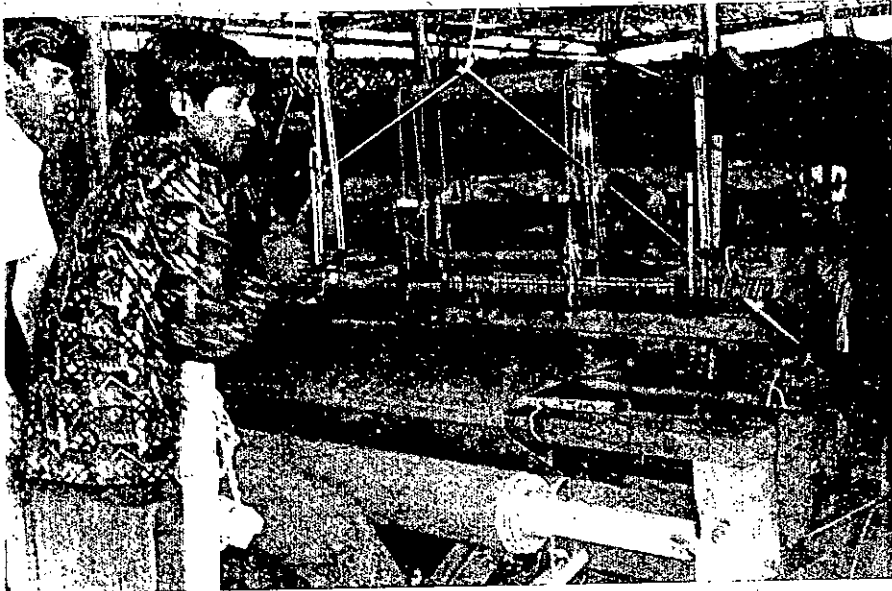
Certain projects which have promise towards permanence have been taken up by World Vission to assist the people of Chandpara to become viable community.

Project goals are :

- A. Community Relation Office : To develop community cooperation.
- B. Educational project : To provide a minimum of a grade III. level of education to all those who desire it.
- C. Health care Project : To assist families in maintaining physical, mental and social health through preventive and curative health care.
- D. Family Food Production Project : To assist families in producing appropriate food suppliment with great nutritional value.
- E. Community Services : Repair of roads embankments and to provide potable water supply to the village.
- F. Economic Development Project : To provide appropriate vocational training to assist the families in generating sufficient income.



Vocational Training for women and men in the camps



The above programme if translated into action, are sure to ameliorate the lot of squatters to a considerable extent. But as a matter of fact, the activities of the above functionaries since 1978 appear to be disappointing. Very little substantial progress has been made. As a result desired object could not be attained. The successful completion of the plans and programmes undoubtedly will stimulate the self reliance, community development and employment generation within the camp.

4.4.1.3. Basan Tek Camp (Mirpur)

Like other two camps voluntary agencies have participated by providing various amenities to the squatter people of Basan Tek.

A feeding programme of the children was undertaken by CONCERN in order to combat malnutrition of the children specially after relocation where provision for feeding 3000 children was initially made and subsequently it was reduced to the feeding of 1500. It was however withdrawn in April 1978. CONCERN also initiated a vocational training centre at Basan Tek. In this camp one of the main employment source for women was offered by CONCERN where a good number of women were engaged in small crafts such as making fishing nets, baskets etc. They were paid one seer of wheat per day. A functional literacy course for 50 women per day (4 month's course) and para medical health services was run by CONCERN.

B.V.S. (Bangladesh voluntary service) started its function at Basan Tek in 1976. B.V.S. runs a school and related training facilities for about 450 children are given in the camps. B.V.S. initiated a long term programme for teaching basic skill and education to children of 13-15 years of age.

From this centre children were provided with satisfactory skill. These children having completed their course in different fields sought employment and are

already employed at various avenues and earn taka 115-200 per month.¹⁰

4.4.1.4. Proposed Mirpur Resettlement Plan :

It is decided by the Ministry that squatters of Basan Tek is to be shifted to an adjoining area on the ground that the land is required to be developed for a development scheme. Accordingly a survey was conducted in 1977 in order to establish a permanent community development unit. It has been agreed that OXFAM will finance an Employment generation survey to be carried out by BRAC (Bangladesh Rural Advancement Committee). Working in close cooperation with CONCERN the team will form the nucleus of a community development unit with a permanent office at the site. It has been recommended in the Report of Mission that the UNCDF (United Nations Community Development Fund) consider the consultants work as the preparation of a proposal of job creation for a second stage of UNCDF for funding for resettlement project. A sum of \$307,000 would be required to provide employment for 40% of the resettlement households.¹¹

A technical committee comprised of the Ministry of Public Works, UNDP, UNICEF, OXFAM, CONCERN and BRAC will in close cooperation work under this resettlement project at Mirpur.

The consultants recommended six months as the time period (Jan. 1978-June 1978) for implementation of the Project. It was merely an out line programme but actually it was not possible to complete a project with a short period of time. The consultants started the construction work in 1978.

Until July 1979, almost all the money that was spent was government money and it was disbursed through the H & S Directorate. Housing and Settlement Directorate was responsible for building embankment and levelling the site,

10. Tanvir, A. Khan (1979) : A Study of the Problems of Integration of Squatter Settlements in Greater Dacca.

11. Etherton Report Mission, (1978) : Mirpur Squatter Resettlement Project.

BRAC has given the sub-contract to level the site. The Government contractors were given a sub-contract by H & S to build embankment. The project is still in operation. The embankment has been constructed and considerable site development has been made, such as land development, construction of road (partially done) drainage, construction of pump house, shallow tubewells etc. Low cost housing should be provided to about 2300 families, provision for training in manpower as well as the improvement of sanitary system should be done. This project is to be implemented under the direction, plan and programme of the planning commission, Bangladesh.

Thus the whole programme was delayed on account of financial constraint especially in the construction of low cost housing, lack of coordination and lack of responsibility of the work. The proposed Mirpur project has undergone several set-back towards completion. Though the embankment completed but the purpose of the embankment has not been served as flood water could not be protected for the last two years. Families could not be shifted due to uncertainty of the embankment. Technical soundness of the project however is doubted. The project on the otherhand failed to relocate the squatters to the new site till now.

If the proposed Mirpur Resettlement project is completed and implemented, the employment generation activity towards the creation of self-sustaining community. The same undoubtedly will be beneficial to the squatters. Besides this resettlement project the only housing scheme for the squatters is going to be in operation under the resettlement project.

4.4.2. Problems of the Camp Dwellers :

From the very beginning of the resettlement period it is observed that squatters specially the camp dwellers faced various problems immediately after the shifting of their previous locus. The people relocated with a hope of

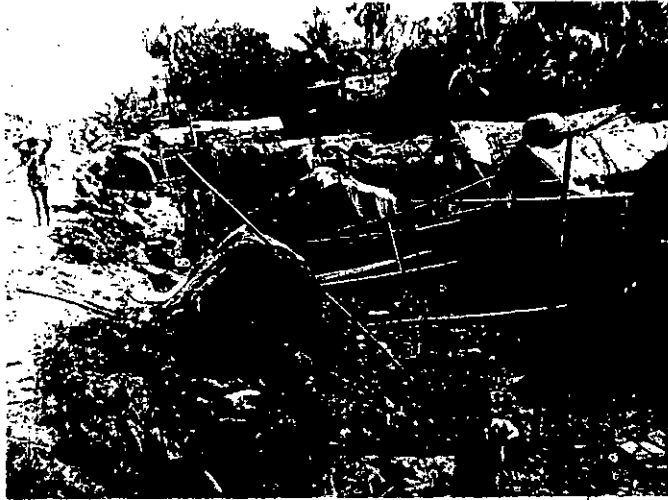
providing shelter, employment, fooding and drinking water etc. But a little has been supplied until the voluntary organisations came till June 1975 which obviously affected the socio-economic life of the squatter people. Initially camp dwellers take their shelter in open air for about six months immediately after the shifting to the camps. Cooked meal is provided once in a day to the camp people. A large number of deaths occurred due to malnutrition and unhygienic condition prevailing in the camps. Later on some voluntary aid giving agencies got involved themselves and started implementation of sites and service facilities.

Communication and Building Department (C & B)

C & B has given land, water and sanitary facilities. The Bangladesh govt. in cooperation with the voluntary agencies have provided the community facilities such as physical and social infrastructural facilities in proportion to the required numbers cannot be achieved and the facilities are quite inadequate. Information / ^{related} to the facilities are shown in table 4.18. On the contrary the physical condition of camp dwellers are much better than that of the squatter areas in Dacca.

Low price ration and doles were supplied to the camp dwellers initially but no rationing was provided in the camp with exception to Demra till June 1979. The supply of ration to a family is 5 seer rice or wheat every fortnightly and 2 seer of pluses (per month). The supply of ration is quite insufficient to a family where average family consist of 6 persons. An index is drawn for urban household requirements by CUS consultants according to which a minimum of Tk. 6 per day per person is required to pay for food essential for minimum nutrition for an average adult.¹²

12. CUS, February, 1979, The Urban Poor in Bangladesh, P. 25.



Nature of shelter : Along railway track



Living condition : Submerged shelter in rainy season
in Basan Tek camp

The site on which the squatters are now located was originally acquired by the Government for other purpose. In demra it was acquired for Water Treatment Plant, Tongi. Destitute camp was for proposed housing for Industrial worker and the area provided in Basan Tek belonged to the cantonment for development work. So these sites required to be vacated and further eviction would take place which will make the situation as was in 1975. Any move or further eviction is likely to entail heavy cost and expenditure. Had there been any planned programme, much cost could have been avoided in having the resettlement programme. The squatters would have got incentive in improving the land and shelter had the Government granted the tenure right permanently.

As regards the existing condition of the camp dwellers, evidence indicates that camp dwellers are now better off in terms of shelter but worse off in term of real income.¹³

The main problem that the camp dwellers face is lack of job opportunity nearby, commuting to and from place of work takes away lions' share of their earning and working hours.¹⁴ Unemployment and severe under employment prevail there. Beside this, children have very little scope for employment in the camps. They cannot commute either. Shelter proves to be a very limited help because of its distant location from the place of employment.¹⁵ Steps should be taken either to provide sufficient job opportunity or easy and cheap communication route for creating better situation.

It is however noticed on examination of the economic condition of the camp dwellers that minimum requirement of a poor or low cost family is taka 6 per person per day, but the amenities received by almost all of them is far below the minimum requirement. It may also be noted that in the camps monthly average income is Tk. 305, Tk. 315, Tk. 285 respectively at Dattapara Demra

13. Syed Abu Hasnath, Squatter Resettlement Programme in Dacca City. op.cit. P. 32.

14. Ibid.

15. Ibid.

and Basan Tek, as shown in Table No. 4.12. Hence most of them do not stick to the respective camps and always hanker after shifting to Dacca city where better opportunities are available to meet basic requirements by having employment for almost all the members of the family though other ancillary benefits available in the camps are not present in Dacca City.

Other problems as noted by the camp dwellers as well as informations collected from various sources are discussed herein. The squatters suffer from establishment of a good social environment because of lack of co-ordination between different organizations and lack of community development. On the other hand malpractice in the distribution of ration cards relief goods also created problems among the camp dwellers. Existence of unsocial activities and prostitution are considered as serious problems which is a source of income in the camps as well/squatter areas in Dacca City as has been complained by the camp dwellers.

CUS study on Demra bastuhara Camp reveals that the squatter can make their own living even if the government and the relief agencies withdraw by giving them the land right. This indicates their confidence in self-reliency. To make the camp dwellers as self reliant, it is assumed that the continuation of social benefits, job oriented activities will play as an important issue. It is necessary to clearly state that most of the families will have a little or no saving for construction of habitable shelter. In this consideration it is not possible for the squatters to pay for the services from the income they earn. If the Government takes the steps to make them self-relient and provide subsidy to initiate a community development on self help service, then in the coming year (after implementation of such facilities) they may pay back the cost for the related services.

TABLE- 4.18

INFORMATION ABOUT THE PRESENT SOCIAL AND PHYSICAL
FACILITIES PROVIDED TO THE CAMP DWELLERS

Service	Dattapara No. of persons served	Demra No. of persons served	Basan Tek No. of persons served
1. Tubewell for	500	535	387
1 Latrine for	* 1,388	* 1,250	* 4,000
1 Masjid for	4,167	5,000	2,400
1 School for	534	1,000	325
1 Vocational training centre for	12,500	15,000	6,000
1 Medical centre for	12,500	30,000	
1 Welfare institution for	25,000	15,000	** None *

* In Dattapara there are 18 community latrines where population is about 25000, at Demra 24 Latrines serves about 30000 population where only 3 latrine exists at Basan Tek where population is 12000.

** None but casually medical help was given by moving medical unit.

TABLE- 4.19

PARTICIPATION OF THE TOTAL ADULTS IN THE
TRAINING PROGRAMME

Area	No. of Total adults	PERSONS ENGAGED IN DIFFERENT TRAINING PROGRAMME (As % of Total Persons in Each Area)					Total
		Handi- crafts	Taile- ring	Knitting fishing net	Carpen- tary	Hand- loom weaving	
Dattapara	370	1.35 (5)	0.81 (3)	1.08 (4)	0.54 (2)	-	3.78 (14)
Demra	306	0.65 (2)	0.65 (2)	0.98 (3)	0.98 (3)	1.31 (4)	4.57 (14)
Basan Tek	208	1.92 (4)	0.96 (2)	3.37 (7)	-	-	6.25 (13)

Some Basic Information about the Performance of
Voluntary Organization in the Camps

Organization	Year started	Activities and Services	Number served	Serving camp	Whether function at present or not Yes/No.
Terre-Des Homes International Federation	1975	Children education and feeding programme	3000 previously 1000 at present	Tongi Bastuhara	Yes
-do-	March 1976	Vocational training imparted to cycle-rickshaw repairing, tailoring, jute works, carpentary etc.	125 trainees (men, women & children)	-do-	"
-do-	-do-	Health care and day-care centre (for both mother and children)	-	-do-	"
Caritus Bangladesh T.D.H. and Salvation Army	March 1976	Generating employment low cost house building project and community development.	Roughly 2500 labourers including 546 females were engaged under these projects 80 worked under joint house building project.	-do-	No
Oxfam	1975	Construction of community latrines	24 units at Demra served about 30000. 18 units at Dattapara served about 24280 and 3 in Basan Tek, served nearly 12000	T.B. Camp Demra Camp Basan Tek Camp	Yes

Organization	Year started	Activities and services	Number served	Serving Camp	Whether function at present or not Yes/No.
Oxfam (Concern)	1975	Concern launched a shelter programme funded by Oxfam	Serving almost all of the people living in the locality.	Demra Camp	Yes
Concern	1976	Construction of houses	Approximately 10,000 people	Basan Tek Camp	Yes
Concern and World Vission	1976	Construction of houses	35,000 people roughly	Demra Camp	
Concern	1975-76	Feeding programme	5000 and 1000 children previously. At present the number has decreased to 3000 & 500 children.	Demra and Basan Tek Camp	Yes
World Vission	1975	Provided ration after fortnightly	About 15000-20000 people	Demra Camp	Rationing was given till June 79
World Vission	1975	Children education and feeding programme upto primary level Running a Medical Centre.	About 1800 children all the camp dwellers.	Demra Camp	Yes Free feeding was given till April 1979.
World Vission	1975	Vocational Training imparted to handloom weaving, knitting, jute works, tailoring sericulture etc.	150 persons in each category	Demra Camp	Yes
Bangladesh volunteer service (BVS)	1975 June/July	Formal education upto Class V. and job oriented vocational training (weaving, rickshaw machine, welding jute handicrafts, bamboo sericulture.	Primary school 1000 getting education at Demra Primary school, 450 getting education at Basan Tek presently. Vocational training 100-150 at Basan Tek 250 enrolled at Demra.	Demra and Basan Tek Camp	Yes

Organization	Year started	Activities and Services	Number served	Serving Camp	Whether function at present or not Yes/No
Seventh Day Adventist Janakalyan Sangstha	1975	Orphane schooling and feeding programme.	About 250 children below 12 years age about 200 children under education programme.	T.B. Camp	Yes
Church of Bangladesh	1975	House building education and feeding programme vocational training running medical centre with free medicine and family planning facilities to a limited extent.	20-40 widow/adults age female	T.B. Camp	Yes
Islamic Mission	Oct. 1978	Formal education (Primary education upto Class V. and religious education)	About 300 students	Demra T.B. Camp	Yes
Social welfare Department	1978	Handloom Training Centre	About 100 persons	T.B. Camp	Yes

4.4.3 Attitude Towards Rehabilitation :

Many types of project and activities carried out by various International agencies for camp dwellers for their resettlement have already been discussed in this chapter.

As regards the participation of the camp dwellers to these programmes and training, it is to be noted that among the total sampled adult people in the camps only a few i.e. 3.78%, 4.57% and 6.26% (shown in table 4.19) have participated in the programmes and training imparted to. It signifies that the benefit receives so far out of ^{the} project did not cater to the needs and requirements of the camp dwellers in full.

On a critical analysis and review of the activities of the various international organisations working on different projects in the camps and regard being had to the amount allocated for the overall improvement and betterment of the squatters it seems that the condition of the squatter is anything but satisfactory. As a matter of fact the amount so allocated to different organizations for the respective organizational setup, such as establishment cost including remuneration of the officers, cost of expensive transport and maintenance of vehicles etc. Very little is left out for working out the programmes towards the improvement of the squatters. It is however regrettable to note that the attitude of the personnel and that of the organization under which they worked in the field is rather discouraging and disappointing.

The deplorable condition of the squatters and the environment under which they are made to live in a congested and unhygienic locality deserves special consideration of the organization concerned and sincere attempt should be made to do away with the above predicaments, so as to remove the disappointment and despair from the mind of the squatters dealing in the respective camps.

The existing work out of the programmes inspired little confidence in as much as there is little avenue for employment suitable to the training which was imparted to them, as a result lack of employment brings about frustration and disappointment in the mind of the squatters. It is therefore desirable that appropriate steps should be taken to provide job employment in order to get over the above obstacles. Appropriate steps in this behalf is very likely to create a sense of security and sense of community development and these at the same time will make the organization popular and attractive.

4.4.4. Evaluation of the Organizational performance and success in the rehabilitation programme.

In 1975 the squatters were shifted to these three rehabilitation camps providing with shelter and relief. Gradual relief and other assistance were given to some extent to the camp dwellers and at present most of the relief assistance have been with drawn.

No where relief assistance continues for long. At certain stage it is discontinued. In such circumstances the squatters may stick to the camp or shift to Dacca or other place when the relief assistance and other aids are fully withdrawn. More than 55% or majority favoured leaving the camp for the city in order to avoid excessive transport cost and also for having better job facilities. But 38% (see table 4.16) wants to live in this locality only because of the sense of residential security and to avoid further eviction. The rest prefer to shift to village or elsewhere.

A few percentage of the camp dwellers who prefer to live in the camps may have opportunity to come to Dacca and earn their livelihood by temporarily residing with the relatives and friends without being disturbed from their residential accommodation in the camps and there by avoid transportation cost to some extent.

On the other hand the shifting of the squatters to the said rehabilitation camps was temporary. It is however pointed out that the government has already taken up a scheme to resettle the squatters of Basan Tek to Section 11 Mirpur, at a considerable cost of Tk. 16,45,918,784. Further scheme is in view of the Government to resettle the squatters of Demra and Dattapara to Jatrabari and places available in and around Dacca city, which presumably is likely to entail heavy cost. Had there been rehabilitation of squatters from the very beginning in a planned way huge cost could have been avoided in this behalf.

Effort made by the different agencies in the camps to rehabilitate the camp dwellers is successful attempt to some extent that is different job oriented programmes and training for making the people skilled and self reliant. No doubt it is an successful attempt but these programmes only serve about 4 to 5% of the total sampled families in the camps. From this it is evident that these programmes are insufficient compared to their total needs and requirements. So attempt should be taken to introduce such programmes widely.

About the resettlement of the squatters to the camp, there is no doubt that the effort was successful because the squatter got relief and accommodation. But still the squatters found financial crisis due to loss of jobs, distance from the places of employment and cost of transportation. Once selfsupporting (in respect of income and employment) communities they become heavily dependant upon relief from the government and national and international agencies.

In ascertaining the employment character and nature of employment they had in the camps and nearby it is seen that number of the fully employed persons are insignificant, only 25% at Dattapara, 35% at Demra and 37% at Basan Tek. This is due to partial employment underemployment and unemployment in the camps.

It is also noted that among the employed persons about 40% to 50% have their employment in the camps and nearby and rest of them have to commute to Dacca or elsewhere for their job. Among the employed persons it is ascertained that about 85% to 90% earn Tk. 300 per month as their family income.

With this low income it is difficult for a family consisting 6 to 7 heads to live in the camps where at least Tk. 6 per head is required for bare subsistence and more so when about 30%, 40% and 50% of the people respectively at Basan Tek, Demra and Dattapara are to spend 20% or above of their income on ^{of} transport. This clearly indicates that the squatters/camps suffer from lack of sufficient job opportunity and their low income is hardly sufficient to meet their requirements.

On a careful study of the educational facilities imparted in the camps by various organizations is limited to primary level. The squatter themselves are enable to give education to their children beyond primary level for want of money sufficient means and also because of the want of educational facilities within easy reach of the camps. But in case of Dacca the squatters can afford to give education to their children beyond primary level as there are better schooling facilities in Dacca and comparatively higher income of the squatters in Dacca also enable them to give education to their children beyond primary level.

It is further pointed out that the flow of resquatting to Dacca, indicates that had there been no disturbance of squatters of Dacca by shifting them to the respective camps, they would have in course of last 5 or 6 years (the period of resettlement to different camps outside Dacca) established them in a better way than what it was in the respective camps in respect of income, employment, job security, residential accommodation etc. But these amenities were being delayed at least by 5/6 years. As a result camp dwellers

become frustrated and already started coming back to the city and reside in slum areas-(sharing with the people of urban poor communities as shown in Figure 9). So neither site and service nor grants nor relief can really solve the problem. Squatters by instinct are willing to have their own houses. The capacity of owning a house depends solely on employment and economic condition. This was not fully reflected in the squatter resettlement scheme of 1975.

Under the above circumstances it was not wise from the planning point of view to rehabilitate the squatters to such distant places.

In conclusion we find that although they are positive about the neighbourhood improvement programme and job oriented training programme to some extent virtually most of the respondents in the camps complained that very little benefit was derived out of this rehabilitation programme.

CHAPTER-5

POLICIES AND APPROACHES TO THE SQUATTER PROBLEMS BY DIFFERENT COUNTRIES

5.0 INTRODUCTION

Of the most urgent problems caused by rapid growth of population and its migration in increasing numbers to the cities are the shortage of shelter especially housing for the poor, employment, communal and social services. With this consideration evidence are found in different countries to alleviate the human sufferings. Different approaches and attempts have been made to alleviate acute housing and other associated problems.

Some governments have already formulated national urbanization programmes where resettlement, rehousing and relocation of urban squatters is an integral part of the overall programme, examples are seen in Asia Middle East and Brazil.

Some Government are trying to resettle the squatters on the land they are living on now. Examples can be cited from Latin America. The Malaysian Government is trying to solve the problem through regional development scheme. The squatters will be redistributed into new agrarian communities. The Brazilian Government is trying to create alternative destinations for the rural migrants in agro industrial villages through the 'pioneer fringes' of the state.

A few squatter communities did not wait for the Government to look after them. They developed the utility services through co-operative funds. They set up schools, extended literacy and become self-sufficient by itself.

5.1. Squatter Resettlement Programme in Delhi :

Slum-squatter clearance in itself without a continuing follow up support programme for training and assisting the displaced families towards an improved way of live, is regarded by the authorities of Delhi as being negative in its approach, since it only shifts the problem to another location and at different time.

Of total area of 4,4.81 acres with population of 1000,000 in the old city 3,174 acres were scheduled for redevelopment or rehabilitation, because of their deteriorated condition.

The Municipal authority has been constructing plans for multistoried apartments with easily accessible manufacturing and commercial work centres including 'flatted' industrial centre or estates. The principle is aimed at to improve the earning capacity of the people.

"Central Housing Finance Corporation which makes available seed capital to local organizations so as to initiate schemes designed to be self supporting and generate additional resources that can be siphoned to being into housing initiatives and resources of the private sectors".¹

Projects of this type of have been successfully operated in Delhi where the Development Authority acquired larger areas of land, provided layout and necessary physical and social infrastructures and sold the plots.² They were quickly purchased and developed by private investors and the resource gained by DDA were utilized for subsidised public housing.³

1. Architectural Design, August, 1968, PP. 368.

2. Ibid.

3. Ibid.

"Apart from this, the Municipal corporation of Delhi has set aside thirteen sites ranging from 20 acres to 200 acres, for establishment of reception village of temporary accommodation sites for those squatter who continue to migrate from rural areas.⁴ These villages will be provided with washroom latrines, water supply, community and training tools where the community organisor can provide the occupants with advice, training and orientation classes for urban living. In case of larger projects some training to be given in crafts or skill to upgrade the earning capacity of the inhabitants and to assist in their assimilation in to life of the city.⁵

5.2. Sri-Lanka : Policies in dealing with slums and squatters:

Re-location:

Relocation policies were adopted after carrying out a socio-economic survey of selected squatter acre to find out economic patterns and employment. The principle of re-location was that of re-location those with employment and willing to go outside the city at a distance of 10 miles. These families were given a plot of land 1088 sq.ftt and also a cash grant of Rs 1000 each to construct a house. Roads, wells, a co-operative shop and a community centre, were built by the Government using the labour from the relocated families. The relocated site had access to colombo by bus. Those who had no regular employment were re-located within the city, with same facilities.

4. M. Habibur Rahman, (1975) : Some Approaches to the Problems of Squatter in Dacca, M. Phil Dissertation Department of Architecture, Univerwity of New Castle Upon Tyne, U.K.

5. Ibid.

5.3. Different Approaches to a Squatter Problem : Hongkong.

In 1953 a squatter colony in Hongkong with a population of 50,000 were home less over night due to fire. In order to rehabilitate them the Government and Public Works Department constructed a six storey wall up apartments, where each family was allocated a room of 120 sq.ft., each floor was provided with communal wash rooms, laundry space, cooking space and toilets, where design density of 2000 persons per acre was as before.

In 1965 about 600,000 urban squatters were accommodated in housing units like apartment type by a joint venture of Resettlement and Public Works Department, where density varies 1600-2000 persons per acre. They established an effective organization to be responsible for housing management and tenant education. Each project was provided with high schools, primary schools, communal rooms and halls, shopping and commercial centres, post office and play areas.

It was found by the authority that selected tenancy with low rentals without any default and assisting the maintenance of the building could earn some savings which would establish the way of life substantially.

5.4. Different Approaches to a Squatter Problems in Philippine : Urban Squatter Location in Philippine.

The Government of Philippine viewed the problem of squatters with a positive attitude from the beginning. The approach and the programmes are most systematic and well organized in the world at the moment.

The Government has set up independent bodies to look after the problem of squatter in the cities and towns of Philippines. For last 20 year they carried out many resettlements in Manila and other cities. Their study included categories of squatters, the root cause of migration

from rural areas, and the general characteristics and behavior of the squatter families, earning capacity, skills, actual incomes, their objectives and aspiration in life.

5.5 Different Approaches to a Squatter Problem in Lusaka.

During colonial day before 1964, no attempt was made to meet the needs of local migrants. After independence though the government activities and private industries, and job opportunity increased unfortunately housing did not increase to meet the increasing demand of new arrivals to towns.

The local authority took up scheme for housing on engineering point of view to minimise the servicing cost by adopting grid-iron pattern but this did not full fill the needs of the people. Most of the ^{public} housing was supplied with job. It is not permitted to trade from or derive money from an activity undertaken in a house. Lodgers are not allowed. The layout became more mechanistic and rectilinear with the improvement in standard of housing.

In 1966 the Government introduced site and service schemes throughout the urban areas in the country in an attempt to alleviate the acute housing problems. However the schemes could not meet all the needs for housing. Hence the Nation's Second National Development Plan (1972-1976) a bold and discourgeous policy was announced, where squatter areas are recognized as unplanned, although they nevertheless represent assets both in social and financial terms.⁶

6. H.E. Jere, The Role of Community Development in the Up-grading of Lusakas Low Income Housing Areas.

A plan for the development of squatter settlement is proposed in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia where the squatters were considered as generative and progressive in character. The activities and their success seems to lie on group-work and a group of 16-20 families. A hierarchy was established of the necessary utility services where drinking water ranks first. House to house water supply within a community (16-20 families), second, sewage third, and electricity last. It is observed and suggested that development can never reach full unless security to tenure is established. So first priority is given on acquisition of land where any unauthorized settlement on it to be up-graded. Strict control of any further development must be enforced both outside and inside in the designated area. It is highly expected that the squatter will improve their living conditions themselves through co-operative efforts. The following services must be provided in any up-grading exercise, i.e. piped water supplies, sewers and sewage disposal roads and surface drainage, street lighting and other communal services.⁷

5.6. Different Approaches to Squatter Problem, Ankara.

Turkey is approaching the urban squatter problem on long-range National Housing Programme. In Ankara about 70,000 dwellings were occupied by squatters. The squatter houses are already attached to the city and they built in violation of the building laws and regulations. Gecekondus, the housing provided for lowest income group with high density was proposed to improve by the Government. This was attempted partly with grants and some on a public loan basis and ultimately to provide the

7. Ibid.

occupants with the title to the land. For those areas which are beyond rehabilitation, the government intends to reaccommodate the squatter families in social housing scheme.

5.7. Different Approaches to a Squatter Problem in Brazil.

Housing Case study in Brazil --- Vila 31 de Marco.

Favela 31 de Marco in Brazil established itself as self help community run on a genuine commune philosophy. It shows how a community can grow itself without waiting for government and municipal assistance. Favelas were established in the centre of the Metropolitan area close to service of work and employment and houses were built on self-help basis with available second hand building materials.

At the beginning the Vila 31 de Marco was similar to other favelas in Brazil, with piled up huts, subhuman conditions of habitation, great number of marginals and illiterate and high mortality index. People formed a cooperative to solve the common problems. There was no leader no executive. Initially they came in clash with owner. Many families, later on moved to near by land which belonged to the Municipality where they developed their favela over 10 years time. During a time need of people contribute extra money to the co-operative. They constructed water supply and sewage network, Artisian well and installed electricity. A school was built in co-operation of men and women. Most of the women were also employed. A landromal was established by the co-operative. The girls were seeking their skill toward domestic science and secretarial courses and there was a plan for technical school. All the people learnt to read and write through night school. Professor Gosling (who presented the case study of favelas) believes that the real future of the problem of favelas lies in the success of a national policy of government support for self-help independent communities.

5.8. Steps Taken by the Government to solve the squatter problems

Experience of the Past efforts - Rehabilitation of India Refugees :

After independence of erst while Pakistan, large number of refugees came to the then East Pakistan. The refugee influx sparked the Governments interest in home building for low income families on an emergency basis. But the problem was not only for the refuge influx but also the consequences of natural increase in population and rural urban migration which made the situation worse. In 1958 a special Housing and Settlement wing was erected under the communication and Building Department (C&B). The Housing and Settlement Wing, now the Housing and Settlement Directorate developed 17 housing estates at Dacca, Chittagong, Khulna, Jessore and Saidpur. A number of 26,000 nuclear houses (masonry rooms) on $1\frac{1}{2}$ katcha plots were built for the poor families.⁸

In Dacca the housing estates of Mirpur and Mohammadpur were built with similar nuclear plots. All these people any how managed jobs according to their skill in the city. Some of them started small buisness and gradually their economic condtion improved and eventually they were able to improve their housing. So it can be said that the effort was successful.

It however transpires that no attempt was made by the government to do some thing for the squatter till 1975.

For the first time a significant changes in housing policy was made in the First Five Year Plan (1973-78). The Problems as a whole has been viewed as long term one, requiring long term programming and long term treatment. The introduction of 'Sites and Services' schemes through the

8. Government of Bangladesh, First Five Year Plan 1973-78, PP. 387.

urban development agencies and local bodies, construction of nuclear shelter for low income families, provision of planned environments for temporary settlements with a view to develop these into proper housing estate in future are the important policies that have been taken in First Five Year Plan to cope with the problem.

In 1975 government of Bangladesh launched a slum clearing programme and the resettlements have take place in the 3 camps namely Mirpur (Basan Tek), Demra and Dattapara (Fongi) 5, 10 & 15 miles apart from the city centre, respectively.

The sites on which the squatters are now located have originally been acquired by Government for other important nations building functions and projects. But these sites need to be vacated ultimately. In order to vacate these lands Ministry of P.W.D. & UDD, the Housing Settlement Directorate intended to resettle those squatter in a planned way with all modern services like water supply, sanitation electricity etc. in a suitable location with title to land. With this consideration has been decided to launch a site and service scheme. Accordingly Housing and Settlement Directorate of Bangladesh already started a programme to resettle the squatters of Basan Tek to section 11, Mirpur, which is expected to be complete by 1982. This will be the first step for housing the bastuharas in a suitable site. Another scheme is in the mind of the Government to resettle the squatters of Dattapara and Demra. And for this purpose the resettlement to Jatrabari and other suitable place in and around Dacca city wherever available is to be selected but till no significant attempt is made and the same merely finds place in the file of the secretariate.

5.9. Lessons for Dacca gained from different countries

Before any solution is recommended, proper diagnosis of the problem of squatter is necessary. Positive action should be taken by the Government to deal with the respective problems. Independent bodies should be set up like the Phillipnes to deal with the problems. Squatters are being rehabilitated to different places. Instead of rehabilitation, improvement of existing communities has been attempted in countries like Turkey, Delhi and Brazil. This approach has been accompanied by improving legal status of squatters i.e. giving them some kind of occupancy right and security (as in Manila).

On the periphery of Dacca reception village centres can be established to train the new migrants to adjust urban living. This would require very high organizational set up adequate funds etc. The idea of reception village could be accepted with modification.

Many countries to have developed the squatter communities and to that end supplied tools and crafts, trained them in skills and lesson them to do the job as in Delhi and thereby ~~made~~ made them self reliant. The squatter of Dacca may be given job training, education, skills etc. in order to make them self reliant and enable them to settle without any assistance.

Emphasis should be given to the important issue of tenures as in Brazil. Security of tenure will improve significantly the condition of the squatters. Social education training helps the people to realize their short comings and to build their future carrer. The lessons learnt from different countries no doubt helps in tackking the squatter problems and it is to ascertain to what extent the steps should be taken for solving their problems.

CHAPTER-6

CONCLUSIONS AND POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

It is clear from earlier experiences in developing countries that squatters constitute a significant portion of the city population. In Dacca they also constitute almost about one-fourth of the city population. They render lot of services to the urban population and plays important role in the urban growth and development. But they are neglected all through. No appreciable changes have been achieved in their socio-economic condition of the camp dwellers. Something need be done for the squatters. The government should come forward to improve their socio-economic condition.

On a careful consideration of the squatters problem in the four study areas in and around Dacca city and an the analysis and review of the rehabilitation programmes carried out by the government and other international organizations, we may draw some conclusions and suggest some guidelines towards the solution of the problem.

6.1. Conclusions :

1. The squatter constitute the very poorest class of people consisting of landless rural migrants who are generally hard working. Squatter family consists of 6 persons or more in the studied areas. In the study areas the families are mostly headed by males.
2. The immigration rate in the camps is much higher than the natural increase during the last three years from 1975 to 1977. This is due to the relief facilities provided in the camps. It is also one of the causes of outmigration from rural areas.
3. High rate of outmigration from the camps implies that the relief and rehabilitation programmes donot ultimately absorbe the incoming population due to lack of sufficient employment opportunity and also on account of low income and high transport cost.

Camp to camp migration takes place due to more facilities available as compared to other camps. Outmigration from Dattapara and Basan Tek camp to Demra camp is because of the attraction of rationing facilities which is absent in the said two camps.

4. The camps are faced with worsening problems of unemployment and under employment. The employment situation is better in the city squatters than the camp dwellers. Of the city squatters only 16% are unemployed and about 86% of the total employed persons are fully employed, whereas only 25% of population at Dattapara, 35% at Demra and 37% at Basan Tek are fully employed. Large number of under employment and low paying employment are found in the camps. Planners Politicians and Government might consider this aspect and may solve the problems accordingly.
5. Number of earning members per family is higher in Dacca than in the camps. It is due to more availability of job and easy access to employment centre. About 40% to 50% of the employed persons are working in the camps or nearby areas and rest have to commute to Dacca for their job.
6. Average monthly household income is about Tk. 300 in the camps and about Tk. 400 in Dacca. The camp dwellers have to spend 20% or more of their income on transport. According to one calculation Tk. 250 per capita per month is taken as an index for the poverty line in developing countries. In the studied areas almost hundred percent of the population live below the poverty line. This low level of income with respect to their number of dependents is a great challenge to their survival and prohibits the assurance of minimum subsistence level. Due to dislocation, monthly income of the heads of the families of the camp dwellers are reduced compared to their income at their previous location within the city of Dacca.

7. About 80 to 90 percent of the families in the camps and 62 percent of the families in Dacca were in debt.
8. Saving is very insignificant among the camp dwellers whereas squatter people of Dacca can save 10 percent of their monthly cash income.
9. Most of the squatters in all studied areas preferred training in technical field. It will be advisable to provide wide ranging training programme in the camps that might make the people skilled and help in employment generation scheme.
10. Provision of educational facilities upto primary level is better in the camps. But the camp dwellers can not provide their children with education beyond primary level for want of sufficient means and educational institutions within easy reach of the camps. But the children of the city squatters can avail of this opportunity and can maintain the cost there of.
11. However, it is evident that the camps dwellers are now better off in term of shelter and worse of interms of real income.
12. Gradual withdrawal of relief assistance and other aids from the rehabilitated camps may force the squatters to leave the camps for Dacca for better employment opportunities and to avoid transport cost. So, creation of employment centres in and around the relocated sites and easy access of the squatters is needed or free transportation system is to be adopted.
13. Moreover the facilities provided by different organizations are not sufficient and do not cater the needs of the camp dwellers in full. The major draw backs of the programmes however, are that there is little component for improving the economic condition of the residents either through increasing employment opportunity or through initiating additional economic activity in the settlements that makes the people self-reliant in large scale.

KEY MAP



DACCA CITY

14. Job oriented training programme on a limited extent is provided to the camp dwellers. This is a better effective attempts through which people can make themselves skilled and self-reliant.
15. The squatters are as a matters of fact very poor, illeterate and unskilled. They are low paid. With their extremely low income and high dependency ratio it is very difficult to sustain their livelihood as they had to spend most of their incomes on food and very little is leftout to meet other expenses of livelihood.
16. Squatters are not able to pay for shelter. According to many experts, high density multi-storied low-income flats provided with all civic amenities and distribution of the same to the squatters free of charge is neither economically feasible nor soci ally justifiable.
17. Under the above consideration it is hoped and desirable that once the land tenure problem has been resolved improvement of dwellings as well as the environmental improvement will be sought through providing loans, cheap construction materials and technical advice. Thus the economic condition of the squatters will improve gradually.

It is therefore adviceable to make the squatter people skilled (whether they are fresh migrants or camp dwellers) so that they earn something and make themselves self-reliant and this attempt will be more practical one in solving the squatter problems.

6.2. Policy Recommendations :

Any measure or step taken by the Government towards the solution of the squatter problem should be well thought out in advance. It is the responsibility of the government to treat the problem of squatting in the entirety.

taking into consideration the human needs of these people for shelter, employment, security, communal and social services. It is assumed that an appropriate national policy will stem the problems and help in formulating policies to tackle squatter problems. The problems of various approaches in different countries enumerated in the earlier chapter will help in formulating and solving the squatter problem in a country and lessons from these countries will help in the policy making towards the solution of the squatter problems.

In a country like Bangladesh where there is no clearly defined housing policy it is difficult to make any easy and good solution in solving the squatter problem. Formulation of general guide lines would at least help achieve a solutions to the squatter problems. The following policy recommendations are accordingly suggested.

1. Instead of further shifting of the residents of the camps, on site retention policy is emphasized along with the importance of supporting local employment opportunities and community participation provided the following provisions are made there.

1.1. Site and service shall be provided. Sites should be compatible with future development and shall provide employment opportunities.

1.2. As regards the tenural pattern in the camps it is still undecided or uncertain. Decision can be taken for a lease hold instead of free hold. The reason being in case of lease hold, the squatters will feel themselves more secure with a shelter and naturally take more care to uphold and improve its condition. The problem with a free hold seems to be the transfer of property right. The squatters who are by all definition are extremely poor will hardly be able to retain the ownership of a piece of any peri-urban land. He will sale it to others and eventually become squatter in the city.

1.3. However, as evident from the case study the squatter people have little or no skill. Wide ranging training programme may be adopted so that large number of people can make themselves skilled. Vocational Training Workshop should be initiated on tailoring, book binding, carpentry, handicrafts, hand loom, cookery and catering service in the area. Workshop may be started to materialize the above schemes. Such work shops will be an asset to the area as they are directly related to the way of life of the people. Some kind of incentives in the form of supply of tools, financial help, technical guidance to craftsman and the trainees in the vocational training workshop will promote the skills of the people.

1.4. The government will give short term loan which may be repaid by instalments. The repayment of such loans should be made in revolving fund for use in general community improvement. Promote and strengthen selfhelp spirit for housing and community improvement programmes.

5. Setting up small scale industries by the government with small scale capital investment in the near by camps will solve the problem to some extent. The squatters so skilled, may be provided with job opportunities in order to enable them to earn their livelihood. Besides these, using their dwellings as a base for cottage industries or small business or services will be an important income earning sources. Along with it, the tenure right to the land wherein they have been accommodated with housing is likely to create a sense of security in their mind. Besides, repayment of capital loan on easy instalments will absorb them of their liabilities on account of capital loan.

The policy of further shifting of the squatters from Dacca city to different distant places does not appear to bring any satisfactory results. It has been observed that there has been no appreciable improvement of the squatters

in the resettled areas. Instead of shifting the squatters from Dacca city it will have been better if they could have been rehabilitated in some specified areas in Dacca city or within the peripheral zone as has been suggested by another author (Hasnath 1977) in Fig. 16 (key map). This would minimise much of the travel cost and also time and at the same time squatters lot would have been better in respect of their income and employment. There is however some objection to settle the squatter in Dacca city for rehabilitating the squatters on the ground of paucity of land in the city and also on the ground that the aesthetic sense of the city would have been destroyed. The above proposal if materialized with the same site and service facilities as given in the camps is considered to be a more suitable and practical one.

3. The government may set up some reception camps/villages in between the rural and urban areas of different districts to minimize the pressure of immigrants on fewer cities (as has been done by the Indian government in Delhi). These villages will be provided with sites and services facilities including self-employment schemes through vocational training. The community organizer can provide the people with advice training and orientation classes for urban living. In case of larger projects some training to be given in crafts or skill to upgrade the earning capacity of the inhabitants and to assist in their assimilation into the life of the city.
4. Resettling the squatters to other areas outside Dacca : A scheme has already been taken up by the government to rehabilitate the landless people specially of Noakhali and Comilla districts to Chittagong Hill Tracts. The squatters may find suitable avenue to settle themselves in the area earmarked in C.H. Tracts and the government may come forward to resettle these people in the above area where land is given on lease basis,

5. In order to minimize the bulk of out migration from rural areas the government may utilise more resources for the improvement of rural economy through different rural development projects and by creating job opportunities in the rural areas. This should be considered as the long term solution to the problem, even though this may require huge funds and efforts on the part of the Government of Bangladesh.

TABLE - 1

AGE SEX STRUCTURE OF INDIVIDUAL MEMBER OF THE
FAMILIES IN DIFFERENT CAMPS AND SQUATTING
AREAS IN AND AROUND DACCA CITY

Area	No. of persons in each area	Sex	Persons in different age of groups (in percent of total number of persons in each area)							Total
			0-4	5-14	15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	
Iemra	560 (100)*	Total	14.29 (80)	31.07 (174)	15.54 (87)	13.76 (77)	9.62 (54)	7.68 (43)	8.04 (45)	100
		Male	55.0	59.77	39.08	53.25	50.0	51.16	57.78	
		Female	45.0	40.23	60.92	46.75	50.0	48.84	42.22	
Iattapara	686 (120)*	Total	11.37 (78)	34.69 (238)	17.79 (122)	13.55 (93)	9.33 (64)	6.56 (45)	6.71 (46)	100
		Male	46.15	47.90	45.08	48.39	45.31	53.33	54.35	
		Female	53.85	52.10	54.92	51.61	54.69	46.67	45.65	
Easan Tek	423 (75)*	Total	18.91 (80)	31.91 (135)	11.82 (50)	15.13 (64)	10.16 (43)	5.68 (24)	6.39 (27)	100
		Male	51.25	50.37	56.0	42.19	48.84	54.17	66.67	
		Female	48.75	49.63	44.0	57.81	51.86	45.83	33.33	
Dacca	1024 (200)*	Total	15.23 (156)	29.0 (297)	16.60 (170)	15.70 (161)	12.99 (133)	5.86 (60)	4.60 (47)	100
		Male	51.28	51.85	45.89	45.96	63.91	61.67	61.7	
		Female	48.72	48.15	54.11	54.04	36.09	38.33	38.3	

* Note : * Number of sample families in each area.
Figures in brackets indicate frequencies
Male and females in percent constituting corresponding age group.

APPENDIX A
TABLE- 2

2

AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE OF THE
HEADS OF THE FAMILIES

Areas	No. of heads in each Area	Sex	Persons in Different age groups (As % of total number of heads in each area)					Total
			15-24	25-34	35-44	45-54	55+	
Dattapara Camp	120	Total	5.0 (6)	26.67 (32)	30.0 (36)	21.67 (26)	16.66 (20)	100
		¹ Male	100.0 (6)	100.0 (32)	86.11 (31)	84.61 (22)	100.0 (20)	
		¹ Female	-	-	13.89 (5)	15.39 (4)	-	
Demra Camp	100	Total	2.0 (2)	31.0 (31)	25.0 (25)	22.0 (22)	20.0 (20)	100
		Male	100.0 (2)	93.55 (29)	96.0 (24)	100.0 (22)	95.0 (19)	
		Female	-	6.45 (2)	4.0 (1)	-	5.0 (1)	
Bashan Tek Camp	75	Total	-	30.67 (23)	28.00 (21)	17.33 (13)	24.00 (18)	100
		Male	-	86.96 (20)	100.0 (21)	100.0 (13)	100.0 (18)	
		Female	-	13.04 (3)	-	-	-	
Dacca squatter	200	Total	3.0 (6)	26.0 (52)	43.5 (87)	16.5 (33)	11 (22)	100
		Male	100.0 (6)	100.0 (52)	100.0 (87)	100.0 (33)	100.0 (22)	
		Female	-	-	-	-	-	

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

1 Males and females in percent computed out of total corresponding each age group

APPENDIX-A

TABLE-3
MARITAL STATUS OF THE HEADS
OF THE HOUSEHOLD

Areas	No. of samp- led heads	Sex	Marital status of the heads (As % of total number of household in each area)		
			Married	Unmarried	Total
Demra	100	Male	93.0(93)	3.0(3)	100.0
		Female	4.0(4)		
		↓			
		1. With husband		25.0	
		2. Widow	25.0		
		3. Deserted	50.0		
	120	Male	90.83(109)	1.67(2)	
		Female	7.5(9)		100.0
		↓			
		1. With husband	-		
		2. Widow	66.67		
		3. Deserted	33.33		
Basan Tek	75	Male	96.0(72)	-	100
		Female	4.0(3)		
		↓			
		1. With husband	-		
		2. Widow	33.33		
		3. Deserted	66.67		
Dacca	200	Male	100.0(200)	-	100
		Female	-		

Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

1,2,3 percentage computed out of total female in each area.

TABLE- 4

POPULATION INCREASES OR DECREASE BY
NATURAL GROWTH AND BY MIGRATION
IN THE CAMPS

Name of samples areas	Sample families taken	As percent of total family member when first settled in the camp						
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Total family members when first settled in the camp	Natural increase in number	Natural decrease in number	Increase by in migration subsequent to first settlement	Decrease by out migration subsequent to first settlement	Present population in the camp in percent (1+2+4-3+5)	Net gain or loss (in percent)
Dattapara	120	716=100%	2.09(15)	1.12(8)	4.47(32)	9.64(69)	95.80	-4.20
Demra	100	551=100%	2.17(12)	1.81(10)	10.89(60)	9.62(53)	101.63	+1.63
Basan Tek	75	421=100%	3.56(15)	1.42(6)	9.50(40)	11.16(47)	100.48	+0.48

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

TABLE - 5

PLACES OF ORIGIN OF THE HEADS OF THE FAMILIES

Areas	No. of sampled house holds	PLACES OF ORIGIN BY DISTRICTS (As % of total sampled families in each area)									Total
		Barisal Dist.	Faridpur Dist.	Comilla Dist.	Dacca Dist.	Mymen- singh Dist.	Noakhali Dist.	Chitta- gong Dist.	Sylhet Dist.	Out- side Bangla- desh	
Dattapara	120	33.33 (40)	25.83 (31)	12.5 (15)	20.83 (25)	2.5 (3)	1.67 (2)	0.83 (1)	0.83 (1)	1.67 (2)	100
Demra	100	20.0 (20)	35.0 (35)	12.0 (12)	25.0 (25)	3.0 (3)	2.0 (2)	1.0 (1)	-	2.0 (2)	100
Basan Tek	75	26.67 (20)	26.67 (20)	12.0 (9)	24.0 (18)	5.34 (4)	1.33 (1)	1.33 (1)	1.33 (1)	1.33 (1)	100
Dacca	200	22.5 (45)	27.5 (55)	12.5 (25)	25.0 (50)	7.5 (15)	2.5 (5)	1.5 (3)	1.0 (2)	-	100

Note : Figures in brackets indicates frequencies.

APPENDIX A

TABLE - 6

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN DACCA BY THE
HEADS OF THE FAMILIES

Area	No. of heads (sample population)	Years live in Dacca	Duration of living (As % of total sample heads)	Percent increases over previous year gap
Dattapara Camp	120	Up to 3	34.17(41)	32.28
		3-6	25.83(31)	29.15
		6-10	20.00(24)	Remain constant
		10+	20.00(24)	
		Total	100.00	
Demra Camp	100	Upto 3	35.00(35)	45.83
		3-6	24.00(24)	20.01
		6-10	20.0(20)	-4.76
		10+	21.00(21)	
		Total	100.0	
Basan Tek Camp	75	Upto 3	34.67(26)	32.91
		3-6	25.33(19)	26.65
		6-10	20.00(15)	Remain constant
		10+	20.00(15)	
		Total	100.00	
Dacca squatters	200	Upto 3	33.00(66)	32.00
		3-6	25.00(50)	25.00
		6-10	20.00(40)	-9.09
		10+	22.00(44)	
		Total	100.00	

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

APPENDIX-A

7

TABLE - 7
MIGRATION INFORMATION OF THE FAMILIES

Area	No. of families (sample population)	No. of migrated families	Migration information as % of total families		Reasons for coming in the camp + Dacca (As % of migrated families)					Total
			Born in the city	*Migrated	In search of job for better life	Compelled to come due to natural calamities	Finding no other alternatives for survival	Govt. forced to come	Being attracted better facilities in the camp	
Dattapara Camp	120	102	15.00(10)	85.00(102)	11.76(12)	2.94(3)	-	68.63(70)	16.67(17)	100
Demra Camp	100	87	13.00(13)	87.00(87)	12.64(11)	4.60(4)	-	59.77(52)	22.99(20)	100
Basan Tek (camp)	75	64	14.67(11)	85.33(64)	14.06(9)	9.38(6)	-	68.75(44)	7.81(5)	100
Dacca squatters	200	164	18.00(36)	82.00(164)	59.76(98)	18.29(30)	21.95(36)	-	-	100

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

Note : * Migrated including the families who came from rural areas but originated from Dacca District and outside Dacca Districts.

TABLE - 8

REASONS FOR LEAVING OF THE FAMILY MEMBERS FROM DIFFERENT CAMPS

Area	Total left in Number	Total left as % of first settled population of sampled families in each area	Reasons for leaving (As cited by the respondent) (As % of total left in each area)						Total
			No employ-ment provided	High cost of tra-vel to work place	Compara-tively better facili-ties at Demra Camp	For more earning in the Dacca area	For locking after the village property	Getting married others	
Dattapara	69	9.54 (69)	53.33 (23)	10.14 (7)	5.80 (4)	40.58 (28)	4.35 (3)	5.80 (4)	100
Demra	53	9.38 (53)	32.08 (17)	11.32 (6)	-	41.51 (22)	9.43 (5)	5.66 (3)	100
Basan Tek	47	11.16 (47)	29.79 (14)	10.64 (5)	12.77 (6)	31.91 (15)	8.51 (4)	6.38 (3)	100

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

APPENDIX-A

TABLE- 9

PRESENT SETTLEMENT LOCATION OF THE LEAVING MEMBERS
OF THE SAMPLED FAMILIES IN THE CAMPS

Area	Total left in each area	Total leaving As % of first settled pop. of sampled families in each area	Present settlement location (As % of total left in each. area)				Total
			Dacca	Demra	Other Districts	Village	
Dattapara	69	9.54 (69)	86.96 (60)	5.29 (4)	2.90 (2)	4.35 (3)	100
Demra	53	9.38 (53)	84.91 (45)	Not applicable	5.66 (3)	9.43 (5)	100
Basan Tek	47	11.16 (47)	78.72 (37)	12.76 (6)	-	8.51 (4)	100

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

APPENDIX-A

TABLE - 10

REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT OF THE HEADS OF THE FAMILIES IN
DIFFERENT CAMPS AND DIFFERENT SQUATTER AREAS IN DACCA CITY

Areas	No. of unemployed persons in each area	Sex	REASONS FOR UNEMPLOYMENT (As % of total unemployed persons in each area)					Total
			Physical inability	Lack of skill	Lack of job opportunity nearby	Transport cost	Others	
Datta-para	103	Total	26.21 (27)	11.65 (12)	52.43 (54)	9.71 (10)	-	100
		Male	18.52 (5)	58.33 (7)	42.59 (23)	60.00 (6)	-	
		Female	81.48 (22)	41.67 (5)	57.41 (31)	40.00 (4)	-	
Demra Camp	68	Total	30.88 (21)	5.88 (4)	54.42 (37)	7.35 (5)	1.47 (1)	100
		Male	14.29 (3)	25.00 (1)	18.92 (7)	100.00 (5)	100.00 (1)	
		Female	85.71 (18)	75.00 (3)	81.08 (30)	-	-	
Basan. Tek Camp	39	Total	33.33 (13)	5.13 (2)	51.28 (20)	10.26 (4)	-	100
		Male	15.38 (2)	100.00 (2)	35.00 (7)	25.00 (1)		
		Female	84.62 (11)	-	65.00 (13)	75.0 (3)		
Dacca squatter	67	Total	35.82 (24)	29.85 (20)	10.45 (7)	23.88 (16)		100
		Male	20.83 (5)	55.0 (11)	14.29 (1)	56.25 (9)		
		Female	79.17 (9)	45.0 (9)	85.71 (6)	43.75 (7)		

Note : 1. Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

2. Males and females in percent computed out of total corresponding category for each area.

APPENDIX- A

TABLE- 11

RESIDENCE WORK PLACE TRAVEL COST BY THE
EMPLOYED MEMBERS OF THE FAMILIES
(Two way)

Areas	No. of employed persons	TRAVELLING COST							Total
		No. of cost	As % of total employed members in each area						
			00.-.50 Taka	51-1.00 Taka	1.01-1.50 Taka	1-51- 2.00 Taka	2.01- 4.00 Taka	4.00+ Taka	
Dattapara Camp	162	30.86 (50)	6.18 (10)	8.64 (14)	9.26 (15)	11.11 (18)	31.48 (51)	2.47 (4)	100
Demra Camp	148	36.49 (54)	9.46 (14)	14.19 (21)	14.19 (21)	18.24 (27)	7.43 (11)	-	100
Basan Tek Camp	128	53.13 (68)	7.81 (10)	29.68 (38)	5.47 (7)	3.13 (4)	0.78 (1)	-	100
Dacca squatter	356	70.51 (251)	9.27 (33)	12.92 (46)	7.81 (10)	3.65 (13)	0.84 (3)	-	100

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

APPENDIX-A

TABLE-12

LOCATION OF WORK PLACES OF THE
EMPLOYED MEMBERS OF THE FAMILIES

Areas	No. of employed persons	DISTANCE IN MILES					Total
		(As % of total employed persons in each area)					
		1	2	3	10	15	
Dattapara Camp	162	22.84 (37)	17.90 (29)	10.49 (17)	9.26 (15)	39.51 (64)	100
Demra Camp	148	27.02 (40)	22.30 (33)	33.11 (49)	17.57 (26)	-	100
Basan Tek Camp	128	17.97 (23)	27.34 (35)	26.56 (34)	28.13 (36)	-	100
Dacca squatters	356	61.24 (218)	22.47 (80)	10.39 (37)	5.90 (21)	-	100

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

TABLE-13

MODES OF TRANSPORT USED BY EMPLOYED MEMBERS TO REACH THE PLACE OF WORK

Areas	No. of employed persons	Different modes (As % of total employed persons in each area)					Total
		On foot	Rickshaws	Bus	Rail	Other	
Dattapara	162	30.86 (50)	3.70 (6)	56.79 (92)	8.65 (14)	-	100
Demra Camp	148	36.49 (54)	6.76 (10)	56.75	-	-	100
Basan Tek Camp	128	53.13 (68)	3.13 (4)	42.18 (54)	-	1.56 (2)	100
Dacca squatter	356	70.50 (251)	8.43 (30)	18.26 (65)	-	2.81 (10)	100

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

TABLE- 14

RESIDENCE WORK PLACE TRAVELLING TIME BY THE EMPLOYED MEMBERS OF THE FAMILIES
(IN MINUTE TWO WAY)

Area	No. of employed persons	Travelling time (As % of total employed persons in each area)				Total	
		Upto 30 Min.	30 min. - 1 hour	1-2 Hour	2-3 hour		3-4 hour
Dattapara Camp	162	21.60 (35)	51.23 (83)	24.69 (40)	2.48 (4)	-	100
Demra	148	12.16 (18)	49.33 (73)	33.78 (50)	4.73 (7)	-	100
Basan Tek Camp	128	19.53 (25)	42.19 (54)	27.34 (35)	10.94 (14)	-	100
Dacca Squatter	356	25.0 (89)	45.51 (162)	22.19 (79)	7.30 (26)	-	100

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

APPENDIX-A

TABLE-15

16

COMPARISON BETWEEN PRESENT AND PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONAL
STRUCTURE OF THE HEADS OF THE FAMILIES NOW RESIDING
AT DATTAPARA CAMP

Occupational structure of the heads in different occupational group at their previous residence	As % of same place Heads	Previous location	PRESENT OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION IN DIFFERENT OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS (Percentage computed out of total corresponding occupational group)												
			Transport worker	Day labour	Business	Service	Professional service	Skilled labour /worker	Factory worker	Cultivator /Agr. worker	Servant	Others	Unemployed	Total	
Factory worker	4.16 (5)	100.0 (5)	Dacca Vill.	20.0 (1)	-	20.0 (1)	-	-	-	40.0 (2)	-	-	-	20.0 (1)	100.0
Cultivator/Agricultural worker	3.33 (4)	- 100.0 (4)	Dacca Vill.	-	75.0 (3)	-	25.0 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Servant	4.16 (5)	100.0 (5)	Dacca Vill	-	20.0 (1)	-	-	20.0 (1)	-	-	-	-	40.0 (2)	20.0 (1)	100.0
Others	3.34	100.0 (4)	Dacca Vill.	50.0 (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	50.0 (2)	-	100.0
Unemployed	0.8 (1)	- 100.0 (1)	Dacca Vill.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0 (1)	100.0
Previous Total	100	-	Present total	15.83 (19)	31.67 (38)	15.0 (18)	10.83 (13)	5.83 (7)	7.50 (9)	1.67 (2)	-	1.67 (2)	5.83 (7)	5.0 (6)	100.0

APPENDIX-D

TABLE-15 A

COMPARISON BETWEEN PRESENT AND PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE
OF THE HEADS OF THE FAMILIES NOW RESIDING AT DEMRA CAMP

Occupat. struc. of the heads in diff. occup. group at their prev. resid.	As % of sampled heads	Previous location	Transport worker	Day labour	Business	Service	Prof-essional service	Skill- ed/ labour worker	Fact-ory wor-ker	Cul- tiv- vat. Agrl. wor-ker	S e r v a n t	Others	Unemp- loed	Total
Present Occupational distribution in different occupational group (Percentage computed out of total corresponding occupational group)														
Transport worker	16.0 (16)	87.5 (14) 12.5 (2)	Dacca Vill.	75.0 (12)	12.5 (2)	-	-	6.25 (1)	-	-	-	-6.25 (1)	-	100
Day labour	24.0 (24)	70.83 (17) 29.17 (7)	Dacca Vill.	4.17 (1)	79.16 (19)	-	-	-	4.17 (1)	-	-	12.5 (3)	-	100
Business	15.0 (15)	86.67 (13) 13.33 (2)	Dacca Vill.	6.67 (1)	13.33 (2)	33.33 (5)	6.67 (1)	13.33 (2)	6.67 (1)	6.67 (1)	-	6.67 (1)	6.66 (1)	100
Service	7.0 (7)	100.0 (7)	Dacca Vill.	14.29 (1)	14.29 (1)	14.29 (1)	42-84 (3)	-	14.29 (1)	-	-	-	-	100
Professional service	8.0 (8)	100.0 (8)	Dacca Vill.	12.5 (1)	-	12.5 (1)	-	62.5 (5)	12.5 (1)	-	-	-	-	100
Skilled labour/worker	11.0 (11)	72.73 (8) 27.27 (3)	Dacca Vill.	-	18.18 (2)	9.09 (1)	9.09 (1)	9.09 (1)	45.46 (5)	-	-	9.09 (1)	-	100

APPENDIX-
TABLE-15-A
COMPARISON BETWEEN PRESENT AND PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE
OF THE HEADS OF THE FAMILIES NOW RESIDING AT DEMRA CAMP

Occupat. struc. of the heads in diff. groups at their prev. resid.	As % of sam-pled heads	Previous location	Trans- port wor-ker	Day lab-our	Busi-ness	Ser-vice	Prof-essio-nal serv.	Skilled labour/worker	Factory worker	Cul-ti-vat. Agrl. wor-ker	Servant	Others	Unemp-loyed	Total	
Present Occupational distribution in different occupational group (Percentage computed out of total corresponding occupational group)															
Fac-tory worker.	6.0 (6)	83.33 (5) 16.67 (1)	Dacca Vill.	16.67 (1)	-	16.67 (1)	-	-	50.0 (3)	-	-	16.67 (1)	-	100	
Cultiva-tor/Agr-iculture worker	4.0 (4)	- (4)	Dacca Vill.	-	100.0 (4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100	
Servant	3.0 (3)	66.67 (2) 33.33 (1)	Dacca Vill.	-	33.33 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	33.33 (1)	-	33.34 (1)	100	
Others	5.0 (5)	40.0 (2) 60.0 (3)	Dacca Vill.	20.0 (1)	60.0 (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	20.0 (1)	-	100	
Unemp-loyed	1.0 (1)	- (1)	Dacca Vill	-	-	100.0 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0	
Previous total	100		<u>Present</u> <u>Total</u>	18.0 (18)	34.0 (34)	10.0 (10)	5.0 (5)	9.0 (9)	8.0 (8)	5.0 (5)	-	1.0 (1)	8.0 (8)	2.0 (2)	100

APPENDIX-
TABLE- 15B

COMPARISON BETWEEN PRESENT AND PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE
OF THE HEADS OF THE FAMILIES NOW RESIDING AT BASANTEK CAMP

Occupat. struc. of the heads in dif. occup. group at their prev.res.	As % of samp- led heads	Previous location	Trans- port worker	Day la- bour	Busi- ness	Ser- vice	Profe- ssio- nal ser- vice	Skilled labour/ lworker	Fac- tory wor- ker	Cul- tiv. Agri. cul- ture worker	S e r v a n t	Oth- ers	Unemp- loed	Total
Present Occupational distribution in different occupational group (Percentage computed out of total corresponding occupational group)														
Trans- port worker	14.67 (11)	90.91 (10)	Dacca Vill.	63.64 (7)	18.18 (2)	-	9.09 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	9.09 (1)	100
Day labour	24.0 (18)	77.78 (14)	Dacca Vill	66.67 (12)	-	11.11 (2)	5.56 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	16.67 (3)	100
Busi- ness	10.67 (8)	62.5 (5)	Dacca Vill.	-	25.0 (2)	37.5 (3)	-	12.5 (1)	-	-	-	12.5 (1)	12.5 (1)	100
Service	8.0 (6)	100.0 (6)	Dacca Vill.	-	16.67 (1)	33.33 (2)	33.33 (2)	16.67 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	100
Profes- sional service	8.0 (6)	100.0 (6)	Dacca Vill.	-	50.0 (3)	-	50.0 (3)	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
Skilled labour/ work&r	18.67 (14)	85.71 (12)	Dacca Vill.	7.14 (1)	35.72 (5)	-	-	50.0 (7)	-	-	-	7.14 (1)	-	100

APPENDIX-
TABLE- 15B

COMPARISON BETWEEN PRESENT AND PREVIOUS OCCUPATIONAL
STRUCTURE OF THE FAMILIES NOW RESIDING AT BASANTEK CAMP

Occup. struc. of the leads in dif. occup. group at their prev. resid.	As % of Samp- led heads	Previous location	Present Occupational distribution in different occupational group (Percentage computed out of total corresponding occupational group)										Total		
			Trans- port wor- ker	Day lab- our	Busi- ness	Ser- vice	Prof- ession al serv.	Skilled labour/ worker	Fac- to- ry	Cul- tiv ator /Agrl. work er	Ser va nt	Others		Unemp- loyed	
Factory worker	5.33 (4)	100.00 (4) - Vill.	Dacca	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25.0 (1)	-	100.00
Culti- vator/ Agrl. worker	4.0 (3)	- 100.0 (3)	Dacca Vill.	-	66.67 (2)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33.33 (1)	100.0
Servant	1.33 (1)	100.0 (1) - Vill.	Dacca	-	-	-	-	-	100.0 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	100.0
Others	5.33 (4)	25.0 (1) 75 (3)	Dacca Vill.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0 (4)	-	100.0
Previous Total	100		Present Total	28.0 (21)	22.67 (17)	6.67 (5)	2.68 (2)	9.33 (7)	13.33 (10)	-	-	-	9.33 (7)	8.0 (6)	100.0

TABLE - 16
 FUTURE JOB PREFERENCE OF THE
 HEADS OF THE FAMILIES

Areas	No. of sampled heads in each area	OCCUPATIONAL GROUPS (As % of total sampled heads in each area)						Total
		Trans- port worker	Busi- ness	Factory worker	Skilled worker/ labour	Office service	Profe- ssional service	
Datta- para Camp	120	10.83 (13)	31.66 (38)	14.17 (17)	22.50 (27)	19.17 (20)	4.17 (5)	100
Demra Camp	100	12.0 (12)	29.0 (29)	17.0 (17)	19.0 (19)	15.0 (15)	8.0 (8)	100
Basan Tek Camp	75	12.0 (9)	30.67 (23)	16.0 (12)	22.67 (17)	13.33 (10)	5.33 (4)	100
Dacca squatters	200	12.0 (24)	27.5 (55)	19.0 (38)	22.0 (44)	17.5 (35)	2.0 (4)	100

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

TABLE-17
COMPARISON BETWEEN PRESENT AND PREVIOUS INCOME LEVEL
OF THE FAMILIES NOW RESIDING IN DATTAPARA (IN TAKA)

Income structure of families indifferent income group at their previous residence	As % of respective income group		PRESENT INCOME DISTRIBUTION IN DIFFERENT INCOME GROUP									
			PERSONS IN DIFFERENT INCOME GROUPS (As % of respective income groups in each locality)									
			0-100	101-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	501-600	601-750	751+	Total	
0-100	2.5	33.33	Dacca	33.33	33.33	-	-	-	-	33.34	-	100
	(3)	(1)										
101-200	8.33	20.0	Dacca	20.0	50.0	20.0	10.0	-	-	-	-	100
	(10)	(2)										
201-300	21.67	73.08	Dacca	7.69	15.38	50.0	23.08	3.85	-	-	-	100
	(26)	(19)										
301-400	15.93	82.21	Dacca	-	5.26	36.84	36.84	21.06	-	-	-	100
	(19)	(16)										
401-500	25.0	93.33	Dacca	-	-	23.33	36.67	33.33	6.67	-	-	100
	(30)	(28)										
501-600	15.0	100.0	Dacca	-	5.56	11.11	38.89	33.33	5.56	-	5.55	100
	(18)	(18)										
601-750	3.33	100.0	Dacca	-	25.0	25.0	-	25.0	25.0	-	-	100
	(4)	(4)										
751+	8.34	100.0	Dacca	-	10.0	20.0	20.0	10.0	10.0	20.0	10.0	100
	(10)	(10)										
Total	100.0			4.17	11.67	28.33	28.33	19.16	4.17	2.50	1.67	100
				(5)	(14)	(34)	(34)	(23)	(5)	(3)	(2)	

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

APPENDIX-A
TABLE - 17 A.

COMPARISON BETWEEN PRESENT AND PREVIOUS INCOME LEVEL OF
THE FAMILIES NOW RESIDING IN DEMRA (IN TAKA)

Income structure of families indifferent income group at their previous residence	As % of respective income group	PRESENT INCOME DISTRIBUTION INDIFFERENT INCOME GROUP									
		PERSONS IN DIFFERENT INCOME GROUP									
		(As % of respective income group in each locality)									
			0-100	101-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	501-600	601-750	751+	Total
0-100		Dacca	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Vill.									
101-200	8.0 (8)	Dacca	25.0 (2)	50.0 (4)	25.0 (2)	-	-	-	-	-	100
		Vill.									
	75.0 (6)										
201-300	30.0 (30)	Dacca	3.33 (1)	33.34 (10)	46.67 (4)	13.33 (4)	-	3.33 (1)	-	-	100
		Vill.									
	26.67 (18)										
301-400	20.0 (20)	Dacca		25.0 (5)	25.0 (5)	20.0 (4)	20.0 (4)	10.0 (2)	-	-	100
		Vill.									
	30.0 (6)										
401-500		Dacca		4.17 (1)	29.16 (7)	41.66 (10)	16.67 (4)	-	4.17 (1)	4.17 (1)	100
		Vill.									
	24.0 (24)										
501-600		Dacca	-	-	-	16.67 (1)	16.67 (1)	33.33 (2)	16.67 (1)	16.67 (1)	100
		Vill.									
	6.0 (6)										
601-750		Dacca	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	100.0 (1)	100
		Vill.									
	1.0 (1)										
751 +	11.0 (11)	Dacca	9.09 (1)	-	18.18 (2)	9.09 (1)	18.18 (2)	-	-	45.45 (5)	100
		Vill.									
Total	100.00		4.0 (4)	20.0 (20)	30.0 (30)	20.0 (20)	11.0 (11)	5.0 (5)	2.0 (2)	8.0 (8)	100

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

APPENDIX-A
TABLE-17 B
COMPARISON BETWEEN PRESENT AND PREVIOUS INCOME LEVEL
OF THE FAMILIES NOW RESIDING IN BASAN TEK (IN TAKA)

Income structure of families indifferent income group at their previous residence	As % of respective income group	As % of respective income group	PRESENT INCOME DISTRIBUTION IN DIFFERENT INCOME GROUP PERSONS IN DIFFERENT INCOME GROUP (As % of respective income group in each locality)									
			0-100	101-200	201-300	301-400	401-500	501-600	601-750	751 + Total		
0-100	2.67 (2)	50.0 (1) 50.00 (1)	Dacca	50.0 (1)	50.0 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	100
			Vill.									
101-200	6.67 (5)	40.0 (2) 60.00 (3)	Dacca	-	60.0 (3)	40.0 (2)	-	-	-	-	-	100
			Vill.									
201-300	25.33 (19)	68.42 (13) 31.58 (6)	Dacca	5.26 (1)	36.64 (7)	26.32 (5)	15.79 (3)	15.79 (3)	-	-	-	100
			Vill.									
301-400	24.0 (18)	77.78 (14) 22.22 (4)	Dacca	-	16.67 (3)	44.44 (8)	27.78 (5)	11.11 (2)	-	-	-	100
			Vill.									
401-500	20.0 (15)	93.33 (14) 6.67 (1)	Dacca	-	-	33.33 (5)	33.33 (5)	33.34 (5)	-	-	-	100
			Vill.									
501-600	12.0 (9)	100 (9)	Dacca	-	22.22 (2)	11.11 (1)	11.11 (1)	33.34 (3)	22.22 (2)	-	-	100
			Vill.									
601-750	5.33 (4)	100.0 (4)	Dacca	-	-	-	-	25.0 (1)	50.0 (2)	25.0 (1)	-	100
			Vill.									
751 +	4.0 (3)	100.0 (3)	Dacca	33.33 (1)	-	-	33.33 (1)	-	-	33.34 (1)	-	100
			Vill.									
Total	100.0			4.0 (3)	21.33 (16)	28.0 (21)	20.0 (15)	18.67 (14)	5.33 (4)	2.68 (2)	-	100

Note: Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

TABLE - 18

MONTHLY EXPENDITURE OF FAMILY : IN FOOD
(PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES)

Areas	No. of sampled of families	PERCENT OF INCOME			Total
		Below 60	61-80	81 & Above	
Dattapara Camp	120	2.50(3)	47.50(57)	50.00(60)	100
Demra Camp	100	-	48.00(48)	52.00(52)	100
Basan Tek Camp	75	1.33(1)	61.33(46)	37.33(28)	100
Dacca squatters	200	3.5(7)	58.0(116)	38.5(77)	100

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

TABLE-19

MONTHLY EXPENDITURE OF FAMILY IN CLOTH
(PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES)

Areas	No. of sampled of families	PERCENT OF INCOME			Total
		0-5	6-10	11 & above	
Dattapara Camp	120	31.66(38)	61.67(74)	6.67(8)	100
Demra Camp	100	45.00(45)	50.0(50)	5.00(5)	100
Basan Tek Camp	75	30.67(23)	61.33(46)	8.00(6)	100
Dacca squatters	200	43.0(86)	51.50(103)	5.5(11)	100

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

APPENDIX-A
TABLE - 20
MONTHLY EXPENDITURE OF FAMILY IN SHELTER
(PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES)

Areas	No. of sampled families	No. of exp.	PERCENT OF INCOME				Total
			0-5	6-10	11-20	21 & Above	
Dattapara Camp	120	90.83(109)	9.17(11)	-	-	-	100
Demra Camp	100	92.00(92)	8.00(8)	-	-	-	100
Basan Tek Camp	75	80.00(60)	14.67(11)	5.33(4)	-	-	100
Dacca squatters	200	23.5(47)	16.0(32)	35.0(70)	23.0(46)	2.5(5)	100

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

APPENDIX-A
TABLE-21
MONTHLY EXPENDITURE OF FAMILY IN EDUCATION
(PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES)

Area	No. of sampled families	No. of exp.	PERCENT OF INCOME			Total
			0-5	6-10	11 and above	
Dattapara Camp	120	71.67(86)	27.50(33)	0.83(1)	-	100
Demra Camp	100	80.00(80)	15.00(15)	5.00(5)	-	100
Basan Tek Camp	75	74.67(56)	20.00(15)	4.00(3)	1.33(1)	100
Dacca squatters	200	82.0(164)	16.0(32)	1.5(3)	0.5(1)	100

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

APPENDIX-A
TABLE - 22
MONTHLY EXPENDITURE OF FAMILY IN HEALTH

Areas	No. of sampled families	PERCENT OF INCOME			
		No. of exp.	0-5	6-10	Total
Dattapara Camp	120	80.00(96)	18.33(22)	1.67(2)	100
Demra Camp	100	77.0(77)	22.0(22)	1.0(1)	100
Basan Tek Camp	75	32.0(24)	64.00(48)	4.00(3)	100
Dacca squatters	200	30.5(61)	65.0(130)	4.5(9)	100

Note: Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

APPENDIX-A -
TABLE-23-2
MONTHLY EXPENDITURE OF FAMILY IN TRANSPORT
(PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES)

Areas	No. of sampled families	No. of exp.	PERCENT OF INCOME				Total
			0-5	6-10	11-20	21 & above	
Dattapara Camp	120	25.00(30)	18.33(22)	7.50(9)	28.33(34)	20.83(25)	100
Demra Camp	100	31.00(31)	18.00(18)	10.00(10)	25.00(25)	16.00(16)	100
Basan Tek Camp	75	36.00(27)	17.33(13)	16.00(12)	22.67(17)	8.00(6)	100
Dacca squatters	200	60.5(121)	18.5(37)	15.0(30)	6.0(12)	-	100

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

APPENDIX-A
TABLE- 24
MONTHLY EXPENDITURE OF FAMILY IN RECREATION
(PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES)

Area	No. of sampled families	No. of exp.	PERCENT OF INCOME			Total
			0-5	6-10	11 and above	
Dattapara Camp	120	50.0 (60)	48.33 (58)	1.67 (2)	-	100
Demra Camp	100	51.00 (61)	47.00 (47)	2.00 (2)	-	100
Basan Tek Camp	75	52.00 (39)	45.33 (34)	2.67 (2)	-	100
Dacca squatters	200	21.5 (43)	66.5 (133)	12.0 (24)	-	100

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

APPENDIX-A
TABLE- 25
MONTHLY EXPENDITURE OF FAMILY IN SAVING
(PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES)

Area	No. of sampled families	No. of saving	PERCENT OF INCOME			Total
			0-5	6-10	11 and above	
Dattapara Camp	120	95.00 (114)	5.00 (6)	-	-	100
Demra Camp	100	93.00 (93)	4.00 (4)	3.00 (3)	-	100
Basan Tek Camp	75	93.33 (70)	6.67 (5)	-	-	100
Dacca squatters	200	62.00 (124)	10.50 (21)	6.00 (12)	21.5 (43)	100

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

APPENDIX-A
TABLE- 26
MONTHLY EXPENDITURE OF FAMILY : IN SANITATION
(PERCENTAGE OF FAMILIES)

Areas	No. of sampled families	PERCENT OF INCOME			Total
		No. expenditure	0-5	6-10	
Dattapara	120	94.17 (113)	5.83 (7)	-	100
Demra	100	92.0 (92)	8.0 (8)	-	100
Basan Tek	75	90.67 (68)	9.33 (7)	-	100
Dacca squatters	200	89.5 (179)	10.5 (20)	-	100

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

APPENDIX-A
TABLE-27
RESPONSE OF RECEIVING ANY HELP FROM
VILLAGE OR ELSEWHERE

Area	No. of sampled families	PERSONS RECEIVING HELP (As % of total sampled families in each area)		
		Yes	No	Total
Dattapara Camp	120	13.33 (16)	86.67 (104)	100
Demra Camp	100	10.0 (10)	90.0 (90)	100
Basan Tek	75	10.67 (8)	89.33 (67)	100
Dacca squatters	200	5.0 (10)	95.0 (190)	100

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

APPENDIX-A
TABLE-28
RESPONSE OF SENDING ANY HELP TO VILLAGE
OR ELSEWHERE

Area	No. of sampled families	PERSONS SENDING HELP (As % of total sampled families in each area)		
		Yes	No	Total
Dattapara Camp	120	1.67 (2)	98.33 (118)	100
Demra Camp	100	4.0 (4)	96.0 (96)	100
Basan Tek Camp	75	-	100.00 (75)	100
Dacca squatters	200	25.0 (50)	75.0 (150)	100

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

APPENDIX-A
TABLE 29

EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF THE HEADS OF THE FAMILIES

Area	No. of sampled Heads	Sex	Persons in different education level (As % of total sample heads in each area)					Total
			No. educa- tion	Can read & sign only	Upto Pri- mary	Upto. sec- ondary	Above S.S.C.	
Dattapara Camp	120	Total	51.67 (62)	28.33 (34)	12.5 (15)	5.83 (7)	1.67 (2)	100
		Male	91.94 (57)	94.12 (32)	86.67 (13)	100.0 (7)	100.0 (2)	
		Female	8.06 (5)	5.88 (2)	13.33 (2)	-	-	
		Total	50.0 (50)	25.0 (25)	16.0 (16)	6.0 (6)	3.0 (3)	100
Demra Camp	100	Male	100.0 (50)	92.0 (23)	87.50 (14)	100.0 (6)	100.0 (3)	
		Female	-	8.0 (2)	12.50 (2)	-	-	
		Total	62.67 (47)	20.0 (15)	12.0 (9)	4.0 (3)	1.33 (1)	100
Basan Tek Camp	75	Male	95.74 (45)	93.33 (14)	100.0 (9)	100.0 (3)	100.0 (1)	
		Female	4.26 (2)	6.67 (1)	-	-	-	
		Total	58.0 (116)	18.0 (36)	16.0 (32)	6.0 (12)	2.0 (4)	100
Dacca Squatters	200	Male	100.0 (116)	100.0 (36)	100.0 (32)	100.0 (12)	100.0 (4)	
		Female	-	-	-	-	-	

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

Males and females computed out of total in each educational level.

APPENDIX A
TABLE- 30
EDUCATIONAL LEVEL OF CHILDREN

Areas	No. of school going children in each area (6-16 yrs)	Sex	EDUCATIONAL LEVELS (As % of total school going children in each area)		
			Upto class III.	Upto class V.	Above primary
Dattapara Camp	143	Total	89.50(128)	9.10(13)	1.40(2)
		Male	53.91(69)	46.15(6)	100.00(2)
		Female	46.09(59)	53.85(7)	-
Demra Camp	64	Total	87.50(56)	9.38(6)	3.12(2)
		Male	64.28(36)	66.67(4)	50.00(1)
		Female	35.72(20)	33.33(2)	50.00(1)
Basan Tek Camp	46	Total	80.43(37)	15.22(7)	4.35(2)
		Male	64.86(24)	71.43(5)	50.00(1)
		Female	35.14(13)	28.57(2)	50.00(1)
Dacca Squatters	87	Total	57.47(50)	33.33(29)	9.20(8)
		Male	54.00(27)	75.86(22)	100.00(8)
		Female	46.00(23)	24.14(7)	-

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.
Males and females in percent computed out of total corresponding level of education in each area.

APPENDIX-A
TABLE 31

DISTRIBUTION OF ADULTS BY SKILL CATEGORY
(Except house wife) (Persons above 14 yrs.Old)

Area	No. of total adult in each area	Sex	PERSONS SKILLED & UNSKILLED CATEGORY (As % of total adult person in each area)		
			Skilled	Unskilled	Total
Dattapara	265	Total	14.33(38)	85.67(227)	100
		Male	76.31(29)	68.28(155)	
		Female	23.69(9)	31.72(72)	
Demra	216	Total	14.35(31)	85.65(185)	100
		Male	77.42(24)	68.11(126)	
		Female	22.58(7)	31.89(59)	
Basan Tek	167	Total	18.56(31)	81.44(136)	100
		Male	67.74(21)	66.18(90)	
		Female	32.26(10)	33.82(46)	
Dacca	423	Total	23.88(101)	76.12(222)	100
		Male	89.11(90)	66.70(215)	
		Female	10.89(11)	33.30(107)	

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies.

Males and females computed out of total skilled and unskilled category.

APPENDIX-A
TABLE-32
RELIEF INFORMATION

32

Area	No. of families	Received any relief so far (As % of total families)		
		Yes	No	Total
Dattapara	120	87.50(105)	12.50(15)	100
Demra	100	94.00(94)	6.00(6)	100
Vasan Tek	75	85.33(64)	14.67(11)	100
Dacca	200	47.00(94)	53.00(106)	100

Note : Figures in brackets indicate frequencies

APPENDIX-A
TABLE-33
SOURCES OF RELIEF AT PRESENT

Area	No. of families received relief	Distributors of relief (As % of total families received relief)							
		World vision	Con-cern	T.D.H.	B.V.S.	Chris-tian health service	Seve-nth day adva-ntist J.K. san-gst	Isla-mic mis-sion	So-cial welfare Dept.
Dattapara	405	-	-	74.29 (78)	-	19.05 (20)	2.86 (3)	1.90 (2)	1.90 (2)
Demra	94	71.27 (67)	21.28 (20)	-	7.44 (7)	-	-	-	-
Vasan Tek	20	-	50.0 (10)	-	50.0 (10)	-	-	-	-
Dacca	No relief is paid at present								

Note : * Out of the 75 families presently about 20 families get relief.

23

APPENDIX-B
QUESTIONNAIRE

Socio-economic Survey of Squatters : Rehabilitation Camps and other Squatting Areas in Dacca City.

Department of Urban and Regional Planning, Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology, Dacca.

Information on the Communities / Camps

1. Name of the Rehabilitation Camp :
2. Distance from Dacca in miles :
3. Total Area in acre :
4. Total number of family :
5. Total number of population :
6. Total number of huts :
7. Size category of the huts (in sft.)
 - i.
 - ii.
 - iii.

(Respondent should be Head of the Family)

8. Family size :
 - a) Present family in number :
 - b) Family size when you have first settled here.....

9. Information about family members :

Age	Sex	Marital status	Relationship with head	Education	Present occupation	Present monthly income (in Tk.)		No. of days worked in a month
						Earned yourself	Aid (monetary only)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Head of the Family								
2								
3								
4								
5								
6								
7								
8								
9								

10. Where do you go for work :

In the Camp

Nearby

Dacca

Elsewhere

11. Distance if your working place

$\frac{1}{2}$ mile

1 mile

3 miles

5 miles

10 miles

15 miles

12.

Mode of travel to work place	Travel time	Cost in Taka
Walk		
Rickshaw		
Bus		
Rail		
Others		

13. Are you satisfied with your present job.

Yes

No

If no why

Less income

Insecurity of job

Much Travel time

Longer working

Others

14. What type of work you would like to take in future

15. Is there any training facilities for acquiring skills :

Yes No.

If yes, what sort of training given/what sort of training do you want ?

- a)
- b)
- c)
- d)
- e)

16. Did you avail any such facilities : Yes No

If yes mention type :

17. Expenditure Pattern (Monthly)

Items	Previous		Present	
	In Taka	In %	In Taka	In %
Food				
Shelter/house				
Cloths				
Health				
Education				
Transport				
Sanitation				
Recreation				

a) Do you get any help from your village/elsewhere.
Yes No If yes, how much _____

b) Do you send any help to your village/elsewhere
Yes No If so How much _____

18. Migration Information :

For camp dweller	Place of origin		Years lived in the place of origin		Date of arrival (in the camp)		Reasons for Coming
	Urban area	Village (Dist.)	Urban area	Village	Months	Year	
							a) In search of job for better life.
							b) Compelled to come due to natural calamities
							c) Govt. forced to come
							d) Being attracted better facilities

Head
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9

For urban squatter	Place of origin		Years lived in the place of origin		Date of arrival in Dacca		Reasons for coming
	Other urban areas except Dacca	Village (Dist)	Other urban areas except Dacca	Village	Months	Years	
							a) In search of job for better life
							b) Being lost every thing & finding no alternatives for survival

Head
 2
 3
 4
 5
 6
 7
 8
 9

19. How many of your members left this camps No.....

- a) Why, give reason
 - 1.
 - 2.
 - 3.
- b) Where he/they are living now

20. How many of your relatives were denied accommodation in this camp by the authority. No.....

a) If they came at different time indicate dates.

Month Year

Ist group

2nd group

3rd group

b) Where are they living now

Details Address

Ist group

2nd group

3rd group

21. Previous Economic condition (when village) of those who were denied accommodation in the camp.

Family members	Occupation	Monthly income (in Taka)	Land in Biga	Dependent (in Number)
Head of the family				
2				
3				
4				
5				
6				
7				
8				

22. Physical facilities :

1. Drinking water

	Yes	No	Unit existing
--	-----	----	---------------

a) Tap

b) Tubewell

c) Pond

2. Sewrage

	Yes	No	No. existing
--	-----	----	--------------

a) Community bath/urinals/
latrine

b) Pacca katcha drain

3. Street pavement

4. Street light

23. Social facilities :

Items	Yes	No	No existing	Number of member availing these facilities
-------	-----	----	-------------	--

1. School

a. Primary

b. High

c. Vocational
training centre

2. Medical centre/clinic

3. Welfare insitutte

4. Others

24. Do you get relief so far	Yes	No
------------------------------	-----	----

25. Do you have ration card	Yes	No
-----------------------------	-----	----

Information about Relief :

Items	Unit per person (in seer, Chattack)	Frequency		Value in taka	Source (who gives the relief)
		Monthly	Quarterly		
1. Food					
a) Rice					
b) Wheat					
c) Oil					
d) Milk					
e) Pulses					
<hr/>					
2. Cloth					
	Unit per person				
a) Lungi					
b) Shirt					
c) Sharee					
d) Baby cloths					
e) Others					
f) Shops					
<hr/>					
3. <u>Medicine</u>					
4. Education :					
a) Books					
b) Khatas					
c) Pencil					
d) Tution fee					
e) Others					
<hr/>					
5. Money cash					
<hr/>					

X,

27. What you will do if no further relief is given.

Go back to village

Go back to Dacca

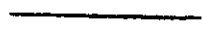
Remain in the locality

28. Why you want to go to Dacca instead of going elsewhere.

a.

b.

c.



APPENDIX - C
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