

Migration and The Socio-Economic Condition Of Informal Labor Market: A Sociological Study On Polashi And New Market Area

Advanced Research Monograph

Submitted by:

Exam Roll: 3928
Session: 2012-13
Reg. No: Ha- 6156
Department of Sociology
University of Dhaka



DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

UNIVERSITY OF DHAKA

The Advanced Research Monograph is submitted to the Department of Sociology, University of Dhaka for the partial fulfillment of the Masters degree of Social Sciences final examination.

Acknowledgement

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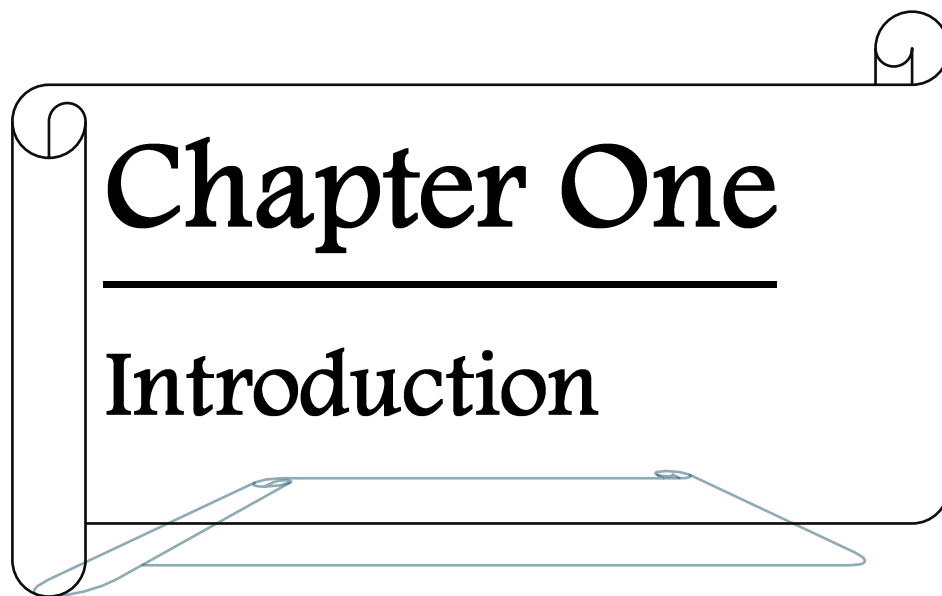
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Abbreviation

ADB	: Asian development Bank
BBS	: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BIDS	: Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies
BMET	: Bangladesh Bureau of manpower, Employment and Training
FGD	: Focus Group Discussion
ICDDR	: International Center for Diarrhea Diseases Research of Bangladesh
ICFTE	: International Confederation of Free Trade Union
ILO	: International Labour Organization
IMF	: International Monetary Fund
OECD	: Organization for economic Co- operation and Development
QUAN	: Quantitative
QUALL	: Qualitative
UAS	: United Arabs Emirates
UN	: United nation
USA	: United States of America

ABSTRACT: Informal sector is a very important area of the economy for any developing country; it is a growing occupational sector for the less skilled people, living both in urban and rural areas. Considerable amount of employment are ensured by this sector. What is specific to the informal economy is the absence of rights and social protection of the workers involved in it. Living in extensive poverty; exploited, with no place to go for protection; lacking access to basic social services; no basic safety conditions at work; holding little or no hope that life can be better; struggling on a daily basis just to survive, they are street vendors, wage laborers working in small enterprises on a regular, casual or contract basis; unpaid workers including family workers and apprentices, home-workers, paid domestic workers and more; and a smaller number are the owners of tiny enterprises. Many people are migrated from different part of our country and they choose to work as an informal labor. This study concentrates on the workers and their work life and living standards.

INTRODUCTION

Informal sector is an important characteristic of third world urbanization. Bangladesh is a third world country under the process of Urbanization in Dhaka, informal sector grows in. As global restructuring expand in Third world cities, bringing with it highly paid professional services, poor people find informal sector or casual employment as shoe shiners, messengers, delivery persons and domestic helpers, in addition to the burgeoning demand for restaurant and other commercial laborers, many laborers, especially domestic servants and baby sitters and hired off the world. Urbanization creates an-imbalance in the demand and supply situation of the labour market. Due to the excessive supply of unskilled or semi skilled migrants of prime working age (20-34 years) which affects productivity negatively (Todaro, 1969) The growth of informal sector is closely related with migration, is closely related with migration, one of the main causes of migration is search for work.

The majority of urban workers in less developed countries are employed in the informal sector of the economy-that is, small enterprises, without access to credit, banks or formally trained personal, often these are family run businesses. They may involve everything from small manufacturers to street vendors, (Palen, John, 2002:289).

In the developing countries, population migration is not a recent phenomenon. In the early 21st century, it became top policy agenda in many developed and developing countries. Considering role of migration in development, the critical objective is to maximize the benefits and minimize the risks of migration for migrants and their families

International migration in the Asian region has changed substantially in terms of its magnitude, directions and character over the last two decades. Migration into and within the region takes a variety of forms – tourists, students, refugees, family reunion, labour, business – but migration for economic reasons, particularly temporary labour migration, has experienced the most rapid growth. “Asia is the developing region experiencing the most varied and dynamic types of inter- national migration flows” (Zlotnik, 1998: 7).

Labour migration is expected to become increasingly important to the countries of the region for the foreseeable future.

In a recent study in Bangladesh, Pakistan, India, Vietnam and China, data shows that in Bangladesh, some of 40% of rural households send adult members to seek work in towns. In some areas, more than 80% of households' income was derived from outside village. (ibid: 21). Buchenau (2008) in a recent study on 'Migration, Remittances and

Poverty Alleviation in Bangladesh' reports that in Bangladesh after 1970s, labour migration has become a strategy for household survival for many families. For migrants as well as for their families, migration carries high costs and risks, particularly because a migrant's family loses an important member of the household for an extended period of time. As data suggests each year thousands of Bangladeshis migrate to the Middle East and South Asia to work. According to the Bangladesh's Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training (BMET), 377,591 people left the country in 2006, an increase of 50% over the previous year, and this number has increased most years after 2007. By 2012 the number of overseas workers reached 607798 (where UAE is the highest as an individual country of destination and May as the month the highest number of people migrated). Similarly January to June 2013, total no of overseas workers is 208340 with 79858 people (34%) migrating to Oman.

Recent literature on international migration suggests that emigration can influence economic development of sending country in four interrelated ways. Firstly, international migration allows for more efficient matching of international supplies and demand for labour. ³²It helps to improve efficiency internally. Secondly, emigrants tighten the conditions that characterize sending country labour markets (even often at the regional level, not the national level) which ultimately help to strengthen bargaining position of the labour that remain. Thirdly, migrant labour provides a large and dependable source of development capital in the form of remittances. Finally, returning

migrants bring capital, skills and access to markets that benefit the sending economy. However, the literatures also stress on lack of systematic analysis of the effect of migration on sovereignty may be one of the reasons that open borders are associated with chaos, political labeling and the demise of the developed world's welfare states. It is also mentioned that the little work which has been done in recent years is not directly related to evaluating the political consequences of international migration. Rather the work tends to focus on how host countries control migration flows and evaluate their effectiveness. In general, there are studies that consider migrants as surplus pool of labour which is politically exploitative in nature (Moses, 2006:78-80).

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

In the developing countries, population migration is not a recent phenomenon. In the early 21st century, it became top policy agenda in many developed and developing countries. Considering role of migration in development, the critical objective is to maximize the benefits and minimize the risks of migration for migrants and their families. Informal sector is a vital surmise in the development area, especially in developing countries like Bangladesh. When growing population is not provided with enough job opportunities by the formal sector, they engage themselves in small scale, micro level production and distribution of goods and services in the informal sector. Tran's formation of the economic policy in the surroundings flourishes this informalisation in the labour market

RATIONAL OF THE STUDY:

In Bangladesh, the informal sector is a large and frequently growing, part of economic activity. Informal sector constitutes a large segment of the economy representing the poor and socially disadvantaged people involved in heterogeneous peripheral activities primarily as the means of survival and existence. It is now well recognized that the urban informal sector which comprises a number of small and micro enterprises and

embodies a wide range of activities like hawking, street vending, rickshaw pulling, petty-trading, Construction working, is no less important than the informal sector.

OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY:

The main objective of this study is to see the life-style of the informal workers. I want to see how they lead their life, what kinds of difficulties they face, in particular, the study aim to understand their living condition and everyday's life. I also want to know, are they satisfied on their job and whether they liked to change their Job.

GENERALLY:

The main objective of this study is to see the life-style of the informal workers. I want to see how they lead their life, what kinds of difficulties they face, in particular, the study aim to understand their living condition and everyday's life.

SPECIALLY:

More specifically the objectives of this study are as follows:

1. To know socio-economic condition of migrant people.
2. To study the about their involvement in the informal sector.
3. To identify the socio-economic status of informal labour after migration.

MAJOR HYPOTHESIS:

- 1) There economic condition does not effect on the national income.
- 2) There involvement in informal sector does not lead to higher social position.

RESEARCH QUESTION:

- 1) Who are informal labours?
- 2) Why they are involved in informal sector.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY:

Dhaka City is over-populated lack of sufficient formal Job a large number of labor force in urban areas is being absorbed on the informal sector, but a very few attempts have been made to study them. Informal sector occupies a very important position in the economy of Bangladesh, most of the workers are composed of migrants from rural areas, they are employed in the IPS as they lack of education, skill and training which are essential to get a job in the formal sector. So the need to study the overall situation of the workers is necessary. Already some researches have done about this subject. I have tried to do new thing about this subject.

LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

In the beginning, this study was meant to only include autistic children. However, after several visits to autistic people's care centers, the researcher found that books, journals and previous research work related to this area may make it unsuccessful-

1. The first constraint for my study is time. Within this short sphere of time this research could not analyze elaborately some of its important factors.
2. The study was limited to geographic location and the specific sample in urban areas of Bangladesh. But it would not represent properly different urban areas of Bangladesh without Dhaka city.
3. Identifying the residence of labor is quite impossible. For this reason I would go different market, place to collect data. Besides, some cases, most of the labour does not stay with there family. So data collection was very tough.
4. Few .respondents were hesitant to answer certain questions like income, daily food items, some respondents could not give exact answer to my questions.
5. The low response rate of respondent viewed the motive of interview with suspicion which creates new problems to collect data.

6. Related literature is so much important for any research. But there have not available research on Migration and Informal labour in Bangladesh. So, there is a lack of background information.
7. It was not possible to select to a large number of respondents for data collection. Because most of the time I had to engage in academic activities like regular classes and exams had to face some problems.
8. Many of the respondents haven't enough time to give information because of their prestigious fact. As a result the interview had to shorten the interview session.
9. As the terms founded in the outcome of the research related with medical science, sometimes it was hard to understand.
10. After all, the lack of financial support has created vital problem for me. Because I had to bear all the expenses of the study. Which sometimes hampered the continuous flow of the work?

OPERATIONAL DEFINITION OF THE CONCEPT:

INFORMAL SECTOR:

The concept of the informal sector was introduced into international usage in 1972 by the International Labor Organization (ILO) in its Kenya mission Report, which defined informality as a-way of doing things characterized by (a) ease of entry (b) reliance on indigenous resources (c) family ownership (d) small scale operations (e) labor intensive and adaptive technology (f) Skills acquired outside of the informal sector (g) unregulated and competitive markets. The ILO/ICFTU international sector in 1999 proposed that the Informal sector work force can be categorized into three broad groups: (a) Owner employers of micro-enterprise, which employ a few paid workers, with or without apprentices (b) Own-account workers who own and operate one person business, who work alone or with the help of unpaid workers generally family members and apprentices and (c) dependent workers, paid or unpaid, including wage workers in micro enterprises, unpaid family workers, apprentices, Contract labor, home workers and paid domestic workers,”

Source: World Bank EGA, "Informal Sector in Transistor Economics"

The urban labor market is characterized by multi-dimensional heterogeneity. The expanding urban population that is engaged in diverse self-created economic activities constitutes the informal sector. That is the informal sector is 'casual work' consisting of four types:

- (i) short-term wage work
- (ii) disguised wage work
- (iii) dependent work and
- (iv) true self-employed work. (Bromley and Gerry: 1979:5-6)

DEFINITION OF MIGRATION

Migration is generally defined as a permanent change in place of residence by the crossing of specified administrative or political boundaries. The persons who fulfill these two criteria are regarded as migrants. **The United Nations'** Multilingual Demographic Dictionary (1958, p. 46) defines migration as a form of spatial mobility between one geographical unit and another-involving a permanent change of residence. Is this definition comprehensive enough to include all kinds of moves made by people? The answer is a straight 'No'. This definition excludes nomadic or wandering people, seasonal migrants, and the movements back and forth of persons with more than one residence. Moreover, questions remain: How long should one stay in the new address to be regarded as migrant? What if one returns to the original home after 20 years of time? What about the commuting people? Should refugee movements, population transfers, mass movements between countries be categorized along with the frontier movements within countries? These questions must be dealt with before undertaking any systematic analysis.

According to **Goldschider** (1971, p. 59), the definitional issues should be viewed as a part of two basic and interrelated aspects: an identifiable minimum end of the migration continuum, and the types of migration. But reaching a consensus concerning these two aspects is very difficult, because depending on the purpose and the nature of the study, the cut-off point delimiting certain moves as migration is an arbitrary choice. For example, **Lee** (1966, p. 49) has considered all moves, permanent or semi-permanent change of residence, regardless of the distance moved, whether forced or voluntary, as migration. **Bogue** (1959, p. 489) states, 'theoretically, the term "migration" is reserved for those changes of residence that involve a complete change and readjustment of the community affiliations of the individual'. A question that arises is to what factor—economic, social, cultural, or political—change and readjustment have to be noted? Economic change may not adjust or readjust to cultural or social change. Social adjustment may occur among the migrants, but political and economic changes may not. Although most definitions incorporate change of residence across internal and

international boundaries, a comprehensive and universal definition is not forthcoming. **Shaw** (1975) lamented these in his review of current literature on Migration theory and facts. He states that the definitions and theories of migration are discipline bound. For example, demographers are mostly interested in the theory of selective migration, economists in cost-benefit framework and sociologists in career and life cycle approach' A close look at the phenomenon indicates 'that migration is not only demographic in nature, but also related to economic, political, sociological, anthropological and psychological issues (Jansen 1970.p.60). It is quite normal that a researcher from a particular discipline has specific interests in migration and accordingly, the sample design, the analytical methods, the approach to the study, etc., would be different from those of others. That is precisely why the definition and other issues vary from one discipline to another. For instance, according to **Lee** (1966) migration is a residential change of persons irrespective of its relative permanence or distance. **Mangalam** (1968) has defined migration emphasizing a change in the interactional system of migrants. **Petersen** (1969) has stressed the change of community. Population geographer, Zelinsky (1971) has viewed migration as a process of simultaneous shifts in both spatial and social loci. The meaning and significance of migration also vary from one society to another. As a result, the types, causes and consequences of migration vary from one society to another.

Goldscheider (1971, pp. 4&-51) has pointed out. first, migration is not a biological process; second, moving always involves an exit from one population and an entry into another, but fertility and mortality relate to only one of these processes, either entry or exit; third, fertility and mortality are societal universals, i.e., if human societies are to survive, they require reproduction and some control over the inevitability of 'death, while migration, is an optional aspect of human actions; finally, the definition of migration involves not only an exit of persons from one place, or entry into another, it also involves an aspect of non-movement. He has emphasized that we must account not only for decisions to move, but also for decisions not to move; not only for population movement, but also for population stability.

MEASURES OF MIGRATION

Based on the source and types of data, there are two ways of measuring migration: direct and indirect (Das Gupta. 1959: Haenzel1967). We know that if direct questions are included in a census or sample survey, volumes and rates of migration can be calculated directly from the information obtained from the data source. When the place of birth data from two subsequent censuses are compared, intercensal net migration can be estimated (United Nations. 1970, p. 5). The general formula for the estimation of net migration is as follows:

$$\text{Net M} = [I(t+n) - I(t)] - [O(t) + O(t+n)] \quad (1)$$

Where $O(t)$ is the total number of lifetime out-migrants at time t ; $O(t+N)$ is the total number of lifetime out-migrants at time $t+n$; $I(t)$ is the total number of lifetime in-migrants at time t ; and $I(t+n)$ is the total number of lifetime in-migrants at time $t+n$. When the mortality factor is taken into consideration, the formula takes the form of:

$$\text{Net M} = [I(t+n) - O(t+n)] - [S(i).I(t) - S(o).O(t)], \quad (2)$$

Where $S(i)$ and $S(o)$ are the intercensal survival ratios giving the proportions of $I(t)$ and $O(t)$ that will survive the intercensal period. The major difficulty in the application of this method is the estimation of $S(i)$ and $S(o)$, which requires a considerable amount of data and computations. Besides, such data are not generally available (United Nations. 1970, p. 8).

Key terms in the study to population movement (Migration)

Term	Definition
Circular mobility (circulation)	Temporary population movement where, from the outset, the movers intend to return to their original place of residence.
Closed population	A population experiencing no inward or outward migration.
Fixed period migration	Migration occurring in a specific interval, such as

	between two censuses.
G'ro55 migration	I In- sum of arrivals and departures in an area.
Internal migration	Migration between communities in the same country.
International (external) migration	Migration between countries.
Lifetime migration	Migration occurring between birth and the time of a census or survey (Shryock and Siegel 1973: 618).
Local migration	Migration within communities. Often referred to as residential 'mobility'.
Migration	Population movement entailing a change in the usual place of residence.
Migration interval (or period)	The interval during which migration is observed, such as between two censuses.
Migration rate	Either: The ratio of the number of migrants to the number of people at risk of moving; Or: The ratio of the number of movers to the size of the population at risk of sending or receiving the migrants (Shryock and Siegel 1973: 606).
Migration stream	A group of migrants with a common origin and destination.
Mobility	All forms of population movement, whether temporary or permanent (Kosinski and Prothero 1975:3).
Net migration	The difference between the number arrivals and departures in an area.
Often population	A population experiencing inward and outward migration.
Return migration	Migration back to the original place of residence,

MIGRATION IN BANGLADESH

Migration is not a new phenomenon in Bangladesh. The process of rural to urban migration in Bangladesh started a long time ago. It existed in the historic and Mughal periods. During the British period, migration was very low in this subcontinent because of economic, social and cultural reasons. After partition of India in 1947, migration in Bangladesh (then East Pakistan) was mainly international being pursued by the influx of refugees from India. Rural-urban migration, however, even before the liberation of Bangladesh in 1971, did not receive momentum. After liberation several socio-economic and political factors have contributed to increase the rate of internal migration in Bangladesh.

Bangladesh has a lower level of urbanization as only 15 per cent of her total population (Census, 1981) live in the urban areas. But in recent years, she has been experiencing a higher rate of growth in urban population. Prior to 1961, urban population of Bangladesh was growing only by about 3.7 percent per year. This rate accelerated to 6.7 Percent after 1961 and in 1981 it is estimated to be more than 7 percent per year. Rural to urban migration has been regarded as the main contributor to the urban growth of Bangladesh. One study (NPP, p11, 1984) has observed that "the share of influx of net immigrants is about 84 per cent of total urban population growth" (p. 6). At one policy level, few steps have been taken to deal with the migration situation in Bangladesh. The traditional approach to rural development through developing agriculture only without providing any support services, i.e., market and necessary infrastructures and the recently introduced administrative decentralization at the Upazila level through the creation of small townships and diffused urbanization have contributed little to control in-migration, particularly, this movement of migrants to the large cities or metropolis. Although a mix of pull and push factors have been identified to account for the internal migration (Chaudhury, 1976), it has remained unexplained the extent of influence that urban centers exert upon determining migration stream in Bangladesh. There, analysis migration patterns by urbanization or urban growth appears important in order to formulate policies to deal with the problem. Internal migration has no direct effect on a

country's total population size and growth but is intimately related to population distribution within a country, and particularly to the process of urbanization (UN, 1973,p. 173)

REVIEW OF RELEVANT LITERATURE

Review of relevant literature review is an essential task during the planning and preparation stage of any research investigation-For this reason, I have reviewed relevant information and previous work done by others. It have helped me to focus my research idea clearly. It has also helped me to develop my methodology and to understand the re-search topic.

NO: 1

Mark, Gottdiener, 994, The new urban sociology. In this book he wrote about Informal sector.

The issue of the informal economy is an important focus of Third world urbanization research and is increasingly an equally relevant topic for the first world. In this sector, whose activities are considered "off the books" or illegal, people sell everything from drugs, cigarettes and convenience store items (such as sodas) to produce (such as fruits and vegetables) and even their own bodies for sex. As global restructuring expands in third world cities, bringing with it highly paid professional services; poor people find informal or casual employment as shoes hirers, messengers, delivery persons and domestic helpers. The informal sector is dominated by a market economy. Researchers note that the numbers of people and activities in the informal sector are growing in all countries a fact we have noted in connection with the illegal drug industry's role in poor ghetto areas of the U.S.

NO: 2

Mahbub Uddin Ahmed work an article Weber's perspective on the city and culture, contemporary urbanization and Bangladesh", in Bangladesh e-journal of sociology. Vol.1. No.1. January 2004. In this article, in part-11 he about the characteristics of Third world Urbanization. The urbanization process in the Third World is multi-faceted and is characterized by various features (a) primacy and over urbanization (b) protracted poverty (c) rural-urban migration (d) in formal labour market featured by wide spread unemployment and underemployment (e) misallocation of labour (f) inadequate urban housing and services (g) low life chances like high infant mortality rates, low life expectancy, limited access to health care, low levels of literacy and limited years of schooling and insufficient diet.

The International Labour Organization (ILO) identified the following characteristics of informal sectors. Ease of entry, lack of formal educational qualification: low wages forced overtime, denial of basic rights, little job security, shorter work contract, very little capital, family ownership of enterprises, No fixed hours of operation.

According to the ILO definition "The informal sector consists of small-scale, self-employed activities typically at a low level of organization and technology, with the primary objective of generating employment and income. The activities are usually conducted without proper recognition from the authorities and escape the attention of the administrative machinery responsible for enforcing laws and regulations."

NO: 3

J. John, palen, 2002, The urban world, in this book, he said-

The majority of urban workers in less developed countries are employed in the informal sector of an economy-that is, small enterprises without access to credit, banks or formally trained personnel. Often these are family-run businesses. They may involve everything from Small manufactures to street stall vendors. The informal sector commonly provides most of the consumable food products and much of the services, trade, transportation, and construction. Informal sector businesses are usually small and operate on minimal capital, most often they operate, outside the law in that they are not registered don't pay minimum wages and rarely pay taxes.

NO: 4

Amin, A.T.M.N: Dhaka's Informal sector and its role in the transformation of Bangladesh Economy.

This paper advocates the need of Urban-industrial transformation of Bangladesh economy which has remained predominantly rural agricultural for ages. The study seeks to establish the pivotal role that Dhaka should play in this transformation. The paper identifies the informal sector as the vast sector of Dhaka's economy, its potential role in facilitating the urban-industrial transition in .0Bangladesh is the major them of the paper.

The paper is divided into four sectors, the first part provides a in the national economy and employment structure. The author provides a comparison between Dhaka and Bangladesh in terms of geographical location, urbanization trends, and shows how the advantages of Bangkok's primacy have charged the national economy. Section two depicts Dhaka's informal sector by; enterprises, labor categories, migratory Characteristics and (d) the basic urban needs served by it. Section three makes the case for urban-industrial transformation & the Bangladesh economy.

NO: 5

Afsar, Rita, 2002, Rural-urban migration and challenges,

In this book she discusses about the size, trends and patterns of urbanization in Bangladesh, she also discusses about the components of urban growth, Urbanization and Employment. She argued that urbanization creates an imbalance in the demand and supply situation of the labour market due to the excessive supply of unskilled or semi-skilled migrants of prime working age which affects productivity negatively. She survey work in slum area, poorer migrants are engaged in those occupations that are critical for the existence of an average urban resident in a technologically stagnant country, quarter of heads of slum house-holds are engaged in the transport sector, mostly as rickshaw pullers. Rickshaw pulling is a low-cost and efficient mode of transportation in the narrow lanes of Dhaka City and compensate for the inadequacy of formal mass transportation. Half of the active age women of slum and squatter settlements are housewives involved in expenditure savings and home based income earning activities.

NO: 6

Gottdiener, M:2002 the new urban sociology.

In chapter-13, he discussed about "Third world Urbanization" He described-changing perspectives on Third world Urbanization, Demography and Third world urbanization, Primate city Development patterns, shantytown Development, The Informal Economy and coping strategies, when studying the Third world the nature of class structure and especially the control by select elites through the government and military are important factors.

NO: 7

Anderson, Neels; The industrial urban community.

In this book, he discussed about the work in the industrial urban life. He wrote about marginal groups in the labor force.

The teenage son of a blue-collar (working class) father, entering employment at the common labor level may have less trouble adapting because of his lower aspirations and expectations, than would the ten age son of a white-collar father, women in the labor force is used as cheap and unskilled labour. They get a low wage than men. The two most often voiced complaints women have regarding the modern world system are (i) while they have access to many types of employment they do not share with men the same prospect for up world mobility and rarely, do women performing similar work receive the same retune ration as demand, an inequality that prevails even in unionized workshops.

NO: 8

Amin, A.T.M.N, Urban Informal sector: Employment potentials and problems. Amins study is undoubtedly an important empirical study this area. The primary objective of this study appears to explore and evaluate employment and related economic potentials of the informal sector in Bangladesh. The researcher presents to the readers the migratory characteristics and social, economic back ground of the people engaged in the informal sector activities. The researcher provides a comparative, study of formal and informal sector. The author observes that economic activities in the informal sector do not enjoy any institutional support in the form of credit and input supply on easy terms. Amin also observes that informal sector activities do not get any support in the form of perfection against the competition within and outside the country, as do many formal enterprises.

NO: 9

Dr. Housne Ara Begum: Exploring Health care seeking, behavior of people engaged in the informal sector in urban areas, Bangladesh: Evidence from Dhaka City. The objective of the study was exploring the health care seeing behavior of households that maintained their living by working in the informal sector of Dhaka City. The implicit amplification of this objective was to identify the impact of heterogeneous socio-economic characteristics on health care seeking behavior for a group of people who are increasingly left out of the proper health care system. In this study the effort is to explore the health care seeking behavior of a particular, group of people whose main characteristics are that they live in Dhaka City and earn their living by working in the informal sector of the city, the main objective of this research is to identify the disease pattern and the corresponding response of these people when they were confronted by disease.

NO: 10

Khanam, Murshida, Gender inequality: The earning gap between men and women street vendors in Dhaka City.

The summary of this research paper is-The informal economy provides a means of livelihood for women and men. The number of women street vendors is increasing in Dhaka City. There is an earning gap between men and women vendors due to several factors. For, ex: less accessibility of women vendors to credit, restricted mobility, less bargaining power, etc. This research has considered food and non-food items separately and used 120 women vendors and 120 men vendors as respondents. There are tremendous needs of employment for the rural poor, who migrate to urban areas for live livelihood. They are engaged in the informal sector without formal appointment, workers in the agriculture sector are paid a very low wages, usually Tk 200 per day. Women get half of what male's get, which is not enough to meet their needs, women

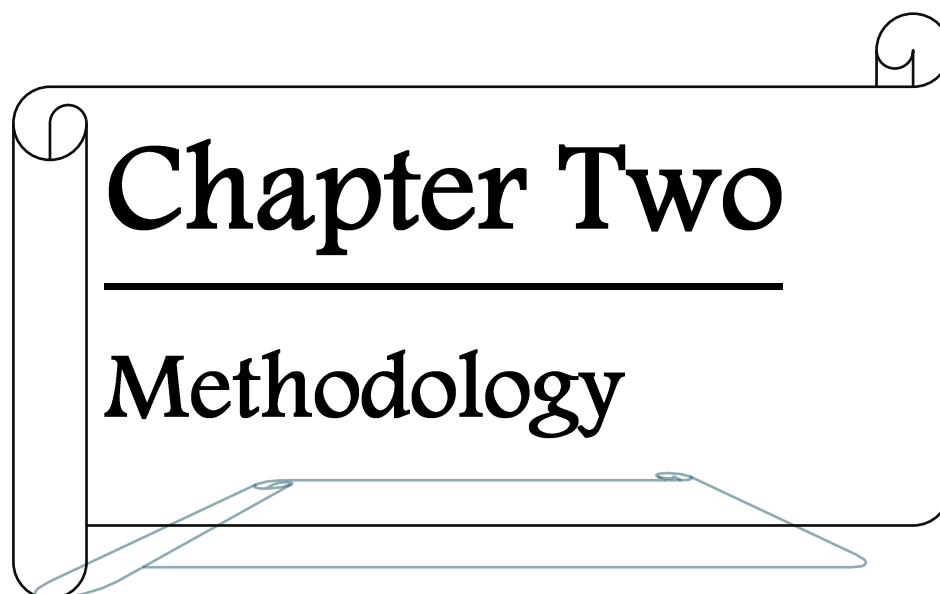
vendors receive less daily cash than their male counterparts. The women vendors' facelift of challenges their cash earning is much lower than that is the men vendors.

NO: 11

Bayat, A: 2004, Globalization and Politics of the informals in the Global South.

Notwithstanding some of the more overestimated claims of globalization theorists (such as the waning role of nation-states, the breakdown of borders, and the increased homogeneity of lifestyles. Cultures, political systems, and so on, it is generally agreed that the economics of globalization, comprised of a global market 'discipline' flexible accumulation and financial deepening have had a profound impact on postcolonial societies. One major consequence of the new global restructuring in developing countries has been a double process of, on the one hand, integration, and on the other, social exclusion and in formalization.

I have reviewed a few books, Journals and research paper about the informal sector. These literature reviews are not sufficient to conduct my research. But shortage of time, I Could not reviews huge literature. If my literature review were enriched then my research work would better. Women vendors to credit, restricted mobility, less bargaining power, etc. This research has considered food and non-food items separately and used 120 women vendors and 120 men vendors as respondents. There are tremendous needs of employment for the rural poor, who migrate to urban areas for live livelihood. They are engaged in the informal sector without formal appointment, workers in the agriculture sector are paid a very low wages, usually Tk 200 per day. Women get half of what male's get, which is not enough to meet their needs, women vendors receive less daily cash than their male counterparts. The women vendors' facelift of challenges their cash earning is much lower than that is the men vendors.



Chapter Two

Methodology

METHODOLOGY OF THE STUDY

The present study is compiled with various methods considering its objectives. The following methods were conducted to achieve the exact and keen measures for this study. Methodology is considered to be the “heart of the research”. The present chapter describes the entire methodology and data collection procedure underlying this research. It also explains the rationale behind each of the research strategy chosen for the study. Furthermore a detailed exposition of research design, research instrument, participants, methods of data collection, the procedure of data gathering and analyzing enriches the chapter to justify the study.

TYPES OF THE STUDY

This study is a data exploratory research. So this study is sample survey based research. Basically, by using sample survey technique, this study has been conducted. This particular study was conducted to address the concern that problems of the informal worker and migrant people. This is true for this study as I have little knowledge on parenting problem the informal worker and migrant people. In this study, I explored the problems of the informal worker and migrant people.

LOCATION OF THE STUDY

All area of Dhaka New Market and polashi has been considered as the area of the study. But, because of popularity and familiarity of Nilkhet, Gausul Azom Super Market and Polashi as the areas of migrant people and informal laborer, the study has been conducted on the basis of only those areas for exploring the real data of the research.

RESEARCH DESIGN

The research design is the way in which the researcher will go about collecting the data. Neuman (2003: 121) refers to research designs both within qualitative and quantitative research. For this research study the researcher will use terminology of research design.

The present study follows a mixed method research design. According to Creswell and Plano Clark (2007) a mixed method research design is a procedure for collecting, analyzing and “mixing” both research approaches, namely, quantitative and qualitative. These two approaches can also be conducted as combined research and methods in a single study to understand to research problem. ‘Mixed method research is not simply collecting two distinct “strands” of research- qualitative and quantitative, it consists of merging, integrating, linking or embedding the two ‘strands’ in short, the data is “mixed” in a mixed methods study’ (Creswell, 2008, P. 552). The qualitative approach is interpretive and holistic; it aims to understand meaning, perception, seek illumination and extrapolation to similar situations, uses an inductive approach, which has an emphasis on developing insights and generalizations from the collected data, while quantitative research uses a deductive approach, which emphasizes detailed planning, scientific explanation and aims to measure, test, generalization of findings and predict phenomena. The researches incorporated a number of qualitative and quantitative instruments such as document analysis, structured questionnaire, in depth-interview and focus group discussion (FGD) on parents and teachers. Both quantitative & qualitative information were analyzed separately by using descriptive statistical analysis. The following table summarizes the different process involved in conducting the study.

MIXED METHODS RESEARCH

There are important strengths and advantages to the qualitative approach. Qualitative methods are flexible, more so than quantitative methods. Therefore they can be used in a wider range of situations and for a wider range of purposes. The important thing is the matching of question with method-using quantitative methods for quantitative questions and qualitative methods for qualitative questions. (Punch Keith F.,1998:244). Creswell and Clark (2007) define mixed methods research as ‘the combination of quantitative and qualitative approaches that provides a better understanding of research problems than either approach alone’ (pp. 8-9). Mixed methods research can therefore embrace both qualitative and quantitative approaches. Philosophically, the mixed methods research

paradigm is associated with pragmatism, as its primary concern is whatever method gives a workable solution to a given research question. Practically, mixed methods research is characterized by the use of triangulation and multiplism. Triangulation strengthens the validity of research results by using multiple methods to investigate the same phenomenon, thus offsetting biases, and multiplism supports triangulation by recruiting as many data sources as possible.

MIXED METHODS DESIGN

Greene et al. speak of five mixed methods research designs – triangulation, development, expansion, complementarily and initiation – of which the first three are relevant to this study because they strengthen the validity of the results gained. Triangulation seeks a convergence from different methods, while development refers to the use of the results gained from one method to guide the use of another method. Lastly, expansion refers to the use of appropriate methods in order to increase the range and depth of the inquiry. Embedded design incorporates different forms of data into a study to increase the number of workable solutions that are available for different questions. Explanatory and exploratory designs use both quantitative and qualitative data, supplementing one with the other to develop or build upon the initial results. This study draws upon the triangulation and exploratory designs in particular. Triangulation is used to strengthen the validity of research findings, and exploratory design, which is particularly oriented to a qualitative study.

RATIONAL FOR MIXED METHODS

To find out the relationship between migration and its impact on socio-economic position of informal labour market. For this purpose mixed method study design was used in this study for the following reasons: (i) By using quantitative method, it is not possible to measure the problem only through a questionnaire, (ii) Structured qualitative

method may not be adequate to collect all the related information, (iii) in a qualitative study assessment and measurement of treatment outcome take a long time.

STRATEGY OF INQUIRY: SEQUENTIAL EXPLANATORY MIXED METHODS

This study followed a mixed methods research design specifically an explanatory sequential mixed method research strategy was used to collect and analyze both quantitative as well as qualitative data. The sequential explanatory strategy consists of two phases, first collecting quantitative data and then collecting qualitative data to help explain or elaborate the quantitative results (Creswell, 2008). The visual model of the mixed method strategy of inquiry is shown below.

Table-01: The visual model of Mixed Methods Strategy of Inquiry.

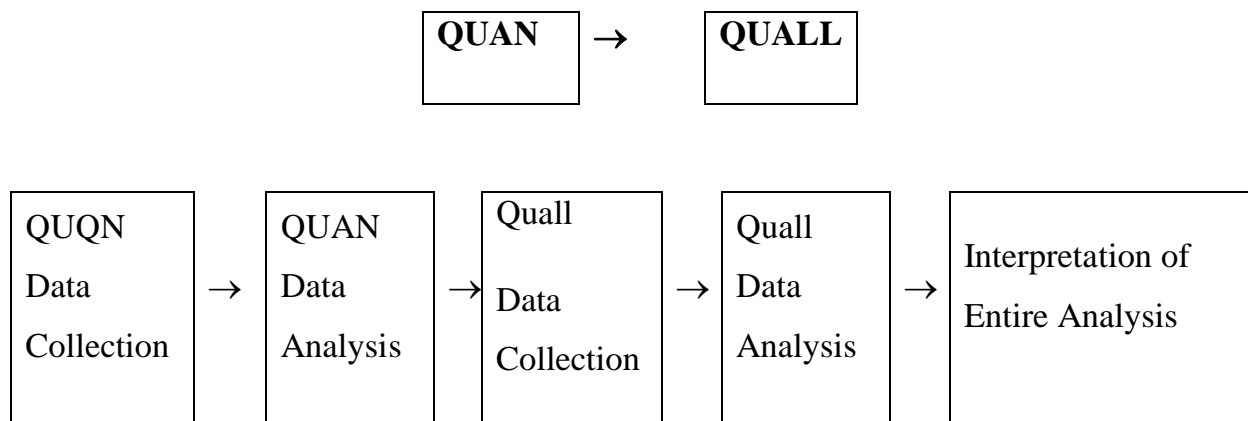
Implementation	Priority	Integration	Theoretical perspective
Sequential Quantitative first	Quantitative	At data interpretation	Implicit

(Source: Creswell, 2009: P. 209)

Implementation means either the researchers collection both the qualitative data in phases (Sequentially) or they gather it at the same time. Here the implementation indicates that the study has collected both the quantitative & qualitative data in phases but the quantitative data has been collect first. In first phase the statistical problems of Autistic children and thus families have been determined then in the second phase qualitative data through FGDs and interviews were collected to describe the quantitative findings of the first phase. Priority refers whether greater priority or weight is given to the quantitative data or qualitative data. For the present study priority has been given to the quantitative data. This is done by introducing it first in the study and having it

represent a major aspect of data collection and a small qualitative component follows in the second phase. (Creswell, 2008; P. 556). Integration states show two types of data have been mixed up. For the present study at the interpretation level data has been integrated to understand the findings of the study. And the theoretical perspective is limited to implicit only in data interpretation level. As pre this model the present study was conducted by an initial phase of quantitative data collection and analysis followed by a phase of qualitative data collection and analysis. The findings of there two phases were then integrated during the interpretation level.

Table-02: Study Design: Sequential Explanatory Strategy.



(Source: Creswell 2009, P. 209).

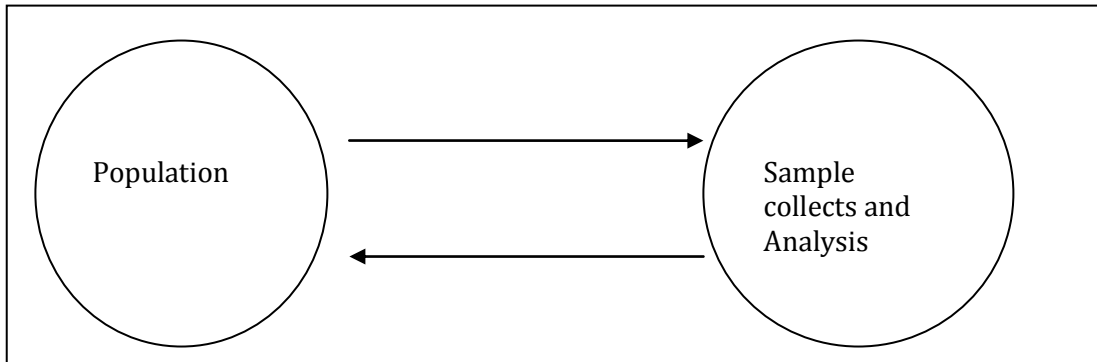
The 'QUAN' refers to more weight placed on the quantitative data and 'QUALL' refers to minor emphasis given to qualitative data. This also implies that an initial phase of quantitative data (questionnaire) was collected and analysis then a qualitative data (FGD and interviews) collection has taken place. Then at the interpretation level quantitative results were explained in details with the assistance of the qualitative findings.

SAMPLE AND SAMPLING

Sampling has been, historically, an important topic in the research methodology, with well developed and mathematically sophisticated sampling plans. All research, including qualitative research, involves sampling. This is because no study, whether

quantitative, qualitative or both, can include everything. Sampling in quantitative research usually means “people sampling”. The logic of quantitative sampling is that the researcher analyses data collected from the sample that logic is shown in the following figure.

Draw sample from population



Infer findings back to population

POPULATIONS AND SAMPLES

Sampling strategies are equally important in qualitative research. Whatever sampling strategy is used, the research proposal needs to address three questions:

- How big will the sample be, and why?
- How will it be chosen, and why?
- What claims will be made for its representativeness? (Punch Keith F.,1998:106).

A sample is the part of the population that is considered for the study. The sample came from parents who had children of school-going age with autism. Parents may or may not have more than one child with autism and may have a typical child not diagnosed with autism. The parents must have at least one school (includes play/nursery school) age child with autism. The sample was originally going to come from parents of children who attend the different autistic institutions of Dhaka city. I have been collected data from parents until saturation of data took place.

SAMPLE UNIT

I have selected some occupation's worker for the study. Respondents have been categorized on the basis of their occupations in the informal sector. I have selected petty-trading, rickshaw pulling, hotel helping, workshop helping, domestic servant, construction labour and so on.

SAMPLE SIZE

Purposive and snowball sampling technique have been used for the present study. On the basis of purposive and snowball sampling techniques, I have conducted five case studies. I have also collected data by survey method, I have taken a small sample size for my survey because of my shortage of time, and my sample size was 85. A total of 85 subjects have represented the pilot study

DATA COLLECTION

“Interviewing is the predominant mode of data or information collection in qualitative research”. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with parents of children with autism. These interviews were tape recorded and the researcher wrote notes on areas of particular importance or interest whilst conducting the interview. These notes and tape recordings were used in the data analysis process. As the researcher generates data from a range of sources different steps were taken to collect data from different sources.

CONTEXT AND PURPOSE OF THE DATA COLLECTION

The purpose of the data collection was to explore and describe the needs to see the life-style of the informal worker in Dhaka New Market and Polashi, in order to provide information to professionals such as Different types of informal worker are seen in this area daily, working people-under-employed worker, street vendors and self-employed informal workers are available seen in this area. This information might enable these

professionals to how these people lead their life, what kind of difficulties they face and whether they like to change their job.

TECHNIQUES OF DATA COLLECTION

As a research technique data and substantiation have been generated from various sources by using different instruments such as- questionnaires, in-depth interviews and focus group discussion. At the beginning of the study a structured questionnaire schedule was prepared in English for the purpose of collecting required data through direct interview. Both open and close ended questions were included in the schedule. However, I have been maintained the responsibilities of data collection.

QUESTIONNAIRE

One sets of questionnaire were prepared to conduct a detail perception study of the people who migrant and labour. The questionnaires pretested before the survey. Finally the questionnaires were printed for actual survey. Once the subject relevance was determined, I had been determined the focus of the study on the structured questions. The questionnaires are attached in the appendix.

INTERVIEW

The interview is one of the main data collection tools in qualitative research. Interviewing has a wide variety of forms and a multiplicity of uses. The most common type of interviewing is individual, face-to-face verbal interchange, but it can also take the form of face-to-face group interviewing, mailed or self-administered questionnaires, and telephone surveys. Interviewing can be structured, semi structured, or unstructured. (Punch Keith F.,1998:175).

Table-03: The continuum model for interviews

Structured interviews	Focused or semi-structured interviews	Unstructured interviews
Standardized interviews	In-depth interviews	In-depth interviews
Survey interviews	Survey interviews	Clinical interviews
Clinical history taking	Group interviews	Group interviews
		Oral or life history interviews

(Source: Minichiello et al., 1990:89, Quated from Punch)

In structured interviews the respondent is asked a series of pre-established questions, with pre-set response categories. The data from group interviews are the transcripts (or other records) of the group's interaction. They might be used as the only data gathering technique in a study, or frequently, in conjunction with other quantitative or qualitative techniques. There is a wide range indeed when it comes to unstructured interviewing. The traditional type of unstructured interview is the non-standardized, open-ended, in-depth interview, sometimes called the ethnographic interviews (Punch Keith F., 1998:178). In this study, in-depth interview used for data collection methods.

FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

The present research used focus group Discussion (FGD) to collect qualitative data from the people who are migrant and chose labour profession. A focus group typically consists of six to twelve individuals who are asked to discuss topics suggested by a facilitator. As FGD aims to draw upon respondent's attitudes, opinions, feeling, experiences and reactions in a way in which it would not be feasible using other methods, for example observations, one to one interviewing or questionnaires survey.

SOURCE OF DATA COLLECTION

PRIMARY SOURCES

Actually the data of the study has been collected from primary sources. In this regard, the primary data has been collected from the informal worker and migrant people social survey. To collect primary data, I have gone to different autistic institutions many times.

SECONDARY SOURCES

Secondary sources were also used here. Literature, text book, document journal, brochure, previously published papers on the informal worker and migrant people have been used as secondary sources. I have got valuable information from the archive of daily newspaper. I have gone through numerous articles and journals from online resource centre and taken expert opinions to make my understanding clear.

DATA ANALYSIS AND PUBLISHING

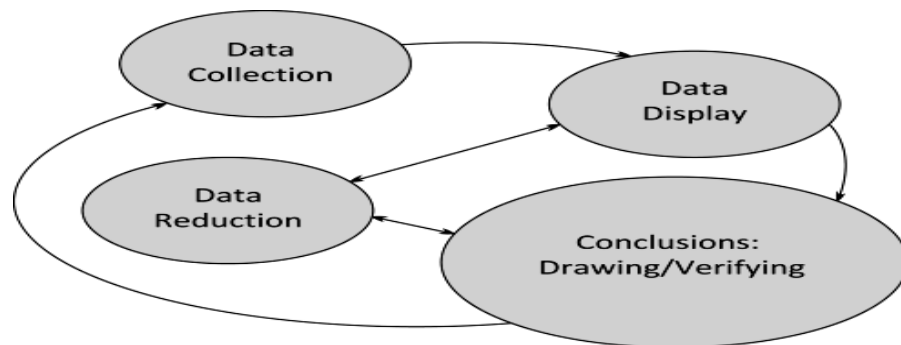
Data analysis involves collecting and recording data, managing data, and reading, generating categories, themes and patterns and finally coding the data. The collected data were written down (see Appendix). The obtained data were analyzed in terms of word classes as used by the informal worker of the subjects of the study. After adequate collection of information data have been finally checked and edited, and responses of the structured and unstructured questions have been carefully coded. Data has been processed mainly in the computer and necessary statistics have been showed in graphical presentation. After processing the data has been analyzed and interpreted according to the objective. Finally completing the all task carefully it has been published as research report. Mixed method research has a number of different ways to analysis data depending on its research design. As a sequential research design has been adopted for the present study, first the quantitative analysis has been produces following by a qualitative analysis. At the discussion chapter the analysis is integrated on the basis of the main research questions both the quantitative and qualitative data analysis procedure has been discussed below. Data analysis itself has different meanings among

qualitative researcher and these interpretations lead to different methods of analysis. Qualitative research concentrates on the study of social life in natural settings. (Punch Keith F.,1998:199). Miles and Huberman, in a comprehensive sourcebook, describing analysis which is directed at tracing out lawful and stable relationships among social phenomena, based on the regularities and sequences that link these phenomena. They label their approach ‘transcendental realism’ and their analysis has three main complements:

- data reduction
- data display
- Drawing and verifying conclusions.

They see these as three concurrent streams or activities, interacting throughout the analysis of a figure.

Components of data analysis: interactive model



(Source: Miles and Huberman, 1994:12, Quated from Punch)

QUANTITATIVE DATA

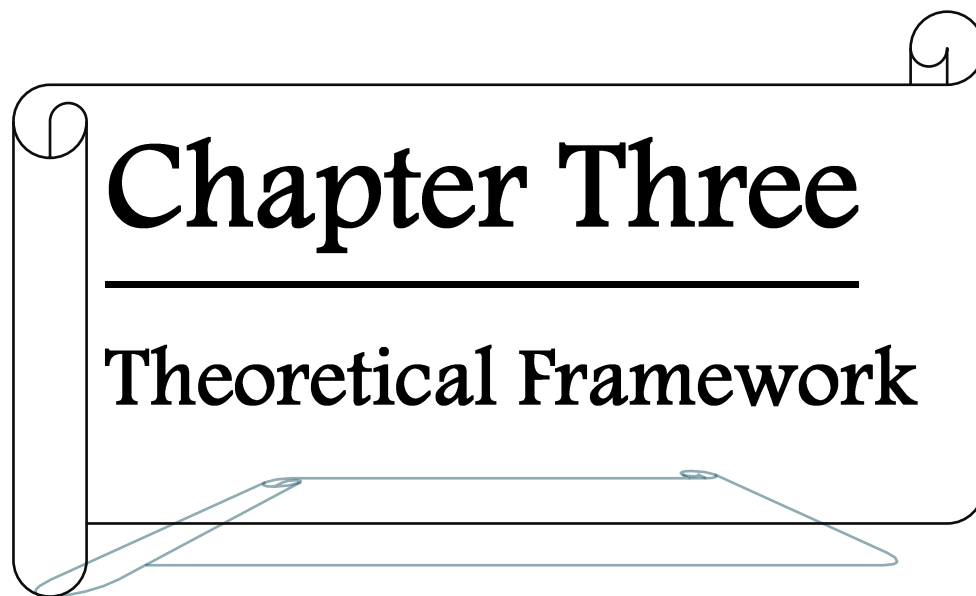
The analysis of quantitative data is usually called statistics. Quantitative data obtained from the questionnaire was analyzed through descriptive statistics. Data gathered through closed ended questions for two types of semi-structured questions were analyzed statistically using descriptive analysis approach; collected quantitative data were given codes and entered in computer software named Microsoft Excel.

QUALITATIVE DATA

For the analysis of qualitative data obtained from FGD and in-depth interview with the informal worker and migrant people to follow up the quantitative findings of the study. A qualitative strategy was used and analyzed it in narrative form. Recorded narrative data was transcribed and analyzed using the mode of content analysis.

ETHICAL CONSIDERATION

This study did not use any unethical means to collect information. Participant information sheets and consent forms were prepared in English. The participant information sheets cover the nature of the research, including its purpose, benefits and methods. The interview consent form explains that consent is made on the basis of the information provided in the participant information sheet. It adds that participation is voluntary and withdrawal from the study is available at any time. It also clarifies the obligations of the researcher to maintain the confidentiality of participants, and to monitor any potential risks associated with participation in the study. The data collection process commenced at the completion of the ethics approval process.



Chapter Three

Theoretical Framework

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

Theoretical analysis is very important in sociological research. In fact, sociological research is considered as incomplete without theoretical explanation. In my advanced research thesis, I have adopted four theories, that are- Marxist class theory, Weber class theory, social exclusion theory and Piore dual labor market theory. I have taken the Marxist class theory as dominant theory in my advanced research thesis, now; I will justify my research work by these theories. I will see the relationship between my research work and these theories.

MARX ON CLASS THEORY

Class is a group of people who stand in a common relationship to the means of production-the means by which they gain a livelihood. Marx focused on the two classes that began to emerge as the feudal estate system declined, the bourgeoisie and the proletariat, the bourgeoisie or capitalist class owns the means of production and the proletariat is the working class. According to Marx, the relationship between classes is an exploitative one. Exploitation of the proletariat will inevitably lead to the destruction of the capitalist system, because the workers will revolt. Proletariat; the class of modern wage-laborers who, having no means of production of their own, are reduced to selling their labour-power in order to live. The bourgeoisie are the owners of capital purchasing and exploiting labour power, using the surplus value from employment of this labour power to accumulate or expand their capital. On the other hand, the proletariats are owners' of labour power and not owners of labour power, with no other resources than the ability to work with their hands, bodies and minds (Giddens: 2002, Schaefer: 2006, Bottomore: 1975)

For my advanced research thesis I have taken the Marxist class theory as dominant theory. I can apply this theory on my research thesis. Informal workers or proletariat class is sub-ordinate of the bourgeoisie or ruling class. Informal workers work for wage, they use their physical labour for earning money, and labour is their only power. They

work at the morning to evening, they have no leisure time, they always busy for working but they do not get sufficient money from their employer. Employer always exploits them and increase surplus value. They have not enough property to lead a well life. These workers are maximum hands to mouth. Garments workers, hotel boy, day labour, Rickshaw puller, all of them work day to night's.

The working people are property less and live under the poverty line. In Dhaka City, informal sector or workers are increased day by day. These huge number of people work for a low wage because they are unskilled. The Bourgeoisie class or employer is benefited by using the labour of them. They use worker as their will. The proletariat or working peoples are the victim of exploitation and oppression of the bourgeoisie or ruling class, In future, these people will conscious about their interest and they will revolt against ruling class.

Most of the informal worker is under employment. They work in owners shop, factory, home and help their business. Rickshaw pulling by hired, sells man, domestic servant, factory or garment's worker are that example. This workers are alienated from the society, these people are not conscious about their interest and rights, so they are exploiting day by day by the owner or employer. working class is the slave of the capitalist or industrialist, In Dhaka City, different types of factories and industries are running by the working class, capitalists increase their profit by exploitation workers get a minimum wage for their hard full and inhuman labour, for example, in garments factory, worker are working about 10-12 hours, sometimes they have to work extra time. But they do not get extra money. Informal Job is in certain, anytime this people loss their job by the owner.

WEBER ON CLASS THEORY

Weber used the term class to refer to a group of people who have a similar level of wealth and income. For example, certain workers in the U.S.A try to support their families through minimum-wage job. These wage earners constitute a class because they share the same economic position and fate. "Classes" are stratified according to their relation to the production and acquisition of goods whereas "status group" are stratified according to the principles of their consumption of goods as represented by special "styles of life" (Bottomore: 1975, Schaefer: 2006) We may speak of a class when a number of people causal component of their life chances, in so far as this component is represented exclusively by economic interests in the possession of goods and opportunities for income and is represented under the conditions of the commodity or labor markets. These points refer to 'class situation' which we may express more briefly as the typical chance for a supply of goods, external living conditions and personal life experiences. (Weber, 1977, class, status, party) Weber believed that an individual's market position, strongly influences his or her overall "life chances"

For my research thesis work, I can apply the class theory of Weber. In Weberian view, class is a group of people who have a similar level of wealth, income, life-style, same living condition and market-position; I am working with the worker of informal sector. These working people live in the lower class of the society. In Dhaka city most of the informal workers are living under the poverty line. They lead a hard full life. Their life-style is totally different from the higher class or rich people. Their life is full of difficulties and sorrows, most of the people live in a low-rent house, congested room and slum area. Their food habit is very poor and they have not enough money to buy rich food. Their consumption pattern is also poor. These people live in a same economic and market position. Their income is low and they are the victim of all discrimination. In Dhaka City, they always face the problem of Gas, Water, electricity. These people are migrant and all of them are illiterate and low-educated. For this reason, these people are exploited and oppressed by the ruling class (masters or police) these people are also

property less and work under the employer. Their life-style, consumption pattern, market position indicate that they live in a same class position.

THEORY OF SOCIAL EXCLUSION

Social exclusion refers to ways in which individuals may become cut off from full involvement in the wider society. It is a border concept than that of the underclass. Individuals and communities can experience exclusion from the economy in terms of both production and consumption. In communities with high concern tractions of material deprivation fewer people work in full-time employment and the informal networks of information which can help unemployed individuals enter the labour market are weak. Exclusion from the economy can also occur in terms of consumption patterns that are in regard to what people purchase, consume and use in their daily lives, Social exclusion can also mean a limited or weak social network leading to isolation and minimal contact with others. (Ruth. Lister, 2004, Poverty). In my research thesis, I can also apply the social exclusion theory. Informal job is most uncertain job. Because this employment has not any written document. Anytime, this worker may loss their job. After the losing job, this people are excluded from his society. Once excluded from the labour market people may find it extremely difficult to re-enter. On the other hand, all the modern facilities and commodities in Dhaka city are under the control of rich people. Here working people always think that they are socially excluded class in this city. Working people earn a minimum wage and their consumption pattern and life style is very poor. They cannot participate any function or programmed of the higher class. Most of the people of this sector are illiterate and their children usually drop out of education. For these reason they cannot get a good job. They become unemployed and under-employed in informal sector. They live in slum area, unhealthy, and congested area, so they are totally separate from the people of the luxurious compartment. Finally, it can be said that the life style of this working class and their poor living condition are the causes of their social exclusion.

PIORE ON DUAL LABOR MARKET THEORY

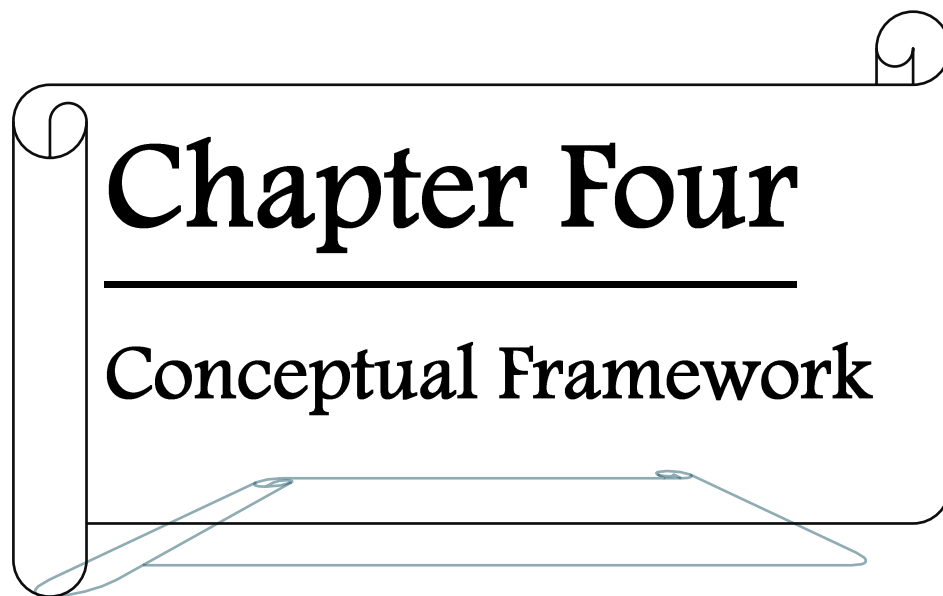
Although neoclassical human capital theory and the new economics of migration conclusions about the origins and nature of international action. Both are essentially micro-level decision models. What differ are the assumed to make the decision (the individual or the household), the entity being maximized or minimized (income or risk), assumptions about the economic context of decision-making (complete and well-functioning markets, versus missing or unperfected markets), and the extent to which the migration decision is socially contextualized (whether income is evaluated in absolute terms or relative to some reference group). Standing distinctly apart from these models of rational choice, however, is dual labor market theory which sets its sights away from decisions made by individuals and argues that international migration stems from the-intrinsic labor demands of modern industrial societies.

Piore (1979) has been the most forceful elegant proponent of this theoretical viewpoint, arguing that international migration is caused by a permanent demand for immigrant labor that is inherent to the economic structure of developed nations. According to Piore, immigration is not caused by push factors in sending countries (low wages or high unemployment), but by pull factors in receiving countries (a chronic and unavoidable need for foreign workers). This built-in demand for immigrant labor stems from four fundamental characteristics of advanced industrial societies and their economies.

Structural inflation Wages not only reflect conditions of supply and demand: they also confer status and prestige, social qualities inherent to the jobs to which the wages are attached. In general, people believe that wages should reflect social status, and they have rather rigid notions about the correlation between occupational status and pay. As a result, wages offered by employers are not entirely free to respond to changes in the supply of workers. A variety of informal social expectations and formal institutional mechanisms (such as union contract, civil service rules, bureaucratic regulations,

company job classifications) ensures that wages correspond to the hierarchies of prestige and status that people perceive and expect.

I use this theory because many people have migrated one place to another place for working as a labour. Many areas are affected by flood, drought, river erosion etc. People lost their house and they migrate become as a labor.



Chapter Four

Conceptual Framework

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON INFORMAL SECTOR

CONCEPT AND CHARACTERISTICS OF INFORMAL SECTOR

The informal sector covers a wide range of labor market activities that combine two groups of nature. On the one hand, the informal sector is formed by the coping behavior of individuals and families in economic environment where earning opportunities are scarce. The two types of informal sector activities can be described as follows:

- 1) **Coping strategies (survival activities):** Casual Jobs, temporary jobs, unpaid Jobs, Subsistence agriculture, multiple job holding.
- 2) **Unofficial earning strategies (illegality in business):** Unofficial business activities tax evasion avoidance of labour regulation and other government or institutional regulations. No registration of the company and underground activities crime, corruption.

The concept of the Informal sector was introduced into international usage in 1972 by the International labour Organization (ILO) in its Kenya Mission Report, which defined informality as a way of doing things characterized by- ease of entry, reliance on indigenous resources, family ownership, small scale operations, labor intensive and adaptive technology, skills acquired outside of the formal sector, Unregulated and competitive markets.

ILO/ICFTU international symposium on the informal sector in 1999 proposed that the informal sector workforce can be categorized into three broad groups-(a)Owner-employers of micro enterprises, which employ a few paid workers, with or without apprentices, (b) Own account workers, who own and operate one -person business, who work alone with the help of unpaid workers, generally family members (c) Dependent workers, paid or unpaid including wage workers in micro enterprises, unpaid family workers, apprentices, contract labor and paid domestic workers. Source: World Bank FCA, "Informal Sector Transition Economics"

TREND OF EMPLOYED POPULATION IN INFORMAL SECTOR OF BANGLADESH

Participation of employee in informal sector in Bangladesh is increasing over the last two decades. The number of employed labor (15+ years) in informal sector has increased from 29.3 million in 1999, 2000 to 47.3 million in 2010 with an annual rate of 6.14 percent. This rate of increase in the recent years has occurred at an accelerated pace than that of the before. Additionally, the rate of increase in female employee per annum is three times higher than their male counterparts. The annual rate of increase in informal sector, for male, was 4.27 percent from 22.7 million in 1999. 2000 to 32.4 million in 2010, whereas female employee has grown from 6.6 million in 1999. 2000 to 14.9 million in 2010 with a rate of 12.58 percent per annum. The higher rate of increase in the participation of women than their male counterparts might be the result of some indicators like female are naturally thought as calm, less educated, less powerful and skilled than their male counterparts, having low voices in the society. Moreover, lack of access to information, markets, finance, training and technology boosting the informal labour up in the country.

Result of globalization and privatization of some state owned enterprises, by the pressure and prescription of the World Bank (WB), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and International Monetary Fund (IMF), are increasing the informal sector and consequently, reducing the rights of the labour in the workplace. Moreover, lack of skill, inadequacy of proper or higher education, shortage of employment in formal sectors, political instability, requisite for involvement in governmental politics and alienation of labour are escalating and boosting the labour up in the informal sectors of Bangladesh. In this context, importantly, simply having access to employment is not enough, rather both quantity and quality of the employment should be emphasized for the path of economic growth (ILO, 2012a).

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH THE INVOLVEMENT IN INFORMAL SECTOR DUE TO JOB CRISIS

Informal labour force is increasing over the years in Bangladesh (BBS, 2011).

Majority of the respondents (62.7 percent) engaged themselves informal sector due to job crisis. Therefore, an attempt has been made to show the relationship between the cause of involvement in informal sector due to job crisis and other socio-economic variables. Sex status, household size and residential migration of the respondent due to job is statistically significant with the involvement in informal sector due to job crisis.

Respondents who engaged at informal sector at age of 20-25 years experienced less job crisis (56.3 percent) than the respondents at age group of 20-25 years; and 26 years and over. In case of age group of 26 years and above, the highest crisis of employment (87.5 percent) is found in the job market. This is because, the respondents who engaged themselves in the informal sector at an earlier age that is before 20 years, are less skilled and taken away from study to involve in such unregistered sector with lower wage.

Moreover, age group of 20-

25 years is the standard time to achieve graduate and post -graduate degree from the institutions, for which they contain less experience of employment sector in this time. On the other hand, in most of the cases, students find the job, basically in formal sector after the age of 25 years, realizing the shortage of job in the country.

Sex status is an important factor associated with the involvement in informal sector as well due to job crisis. In this study, the female labour is less experienced for the job crisis than their male counterparts. Since, female labour in the informal sector is less skilled and schooling therefore; they have less tendency as well as opportunity to gather experience of job crisis in well known services.

Educational status is another important matter for experiencing in job crisis that influence to involve in the informal sector. Analysis showed that with the increase of their education level, the respondents are facing more job crisis. It is happened as

naturally, highly literate persons are able to apply in all the familiar jobs and therefore, justify the job crisis.

In case of monthly expenditure, the cause of involvement in informal sector due to job crisis is more among the respondents whose monthly expenditure is high. Generally, the increased expenditure demands no alternative rather than the employment. In that case, most of the unskilled and less educated persons are involved with the informal sector.

Household size is closely related to the involvement in informal sectors. However, in that case, the respondents face the challenge of livelihood. Most of the cases, the family consisted of more than six members need more food, housing, sanitation, cloths etc. which are not always available to them. Therefore, they are termed as a poor family. Poor family members deserve less literacy and poor capacity to engage in a formal job. As a result, they do not have the opportunity to face the challenge of formal job market. On the other hand, household size of 3-5 members in a family faces more job challenge in the formal sector. Consequently, the study showed that 70.04 percent of the respondents consisting of 3-5 family members involved in the informal sector due to job crisis and 56.2 percent of them are for families of 6 members or above.

Residential migration due to job pushes the respondents to involve in informal sector significantly. In this study, 73.0 percent of the respondents who are residentially migrated have been involved in informal sector due to job crisis whereas 45.5 percent of them have not been migrated.

KEY INFORMAL SECTOR DRIVERS

Although Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has taken several initiatives for employment, there are growing numbers of informal labour in the country. Informal sectors are affected by various driving keys, those are discussed below, have to be practical about these.

UNITY OF LABOUR

Labour in both formal and informal sector is not organized in Bangladesh. Consequently their voices are abolished in the workplace, basic needs and demands are over heard by the capitalist and ultimately rights are violated. It is noticeable that most of the manufacturers in the country do not act as industrialist rather they perform as commercial businessmen. Accordingly this way of thinking creates limited and somewhere no trade unions in Bangladesh that finally emerging labour in informal sector.

JOB CREATION IN FORMAL SECTORS

The neo-liberal paradigm decreases the facility of nation to generate employment in formal economic activity through privatization and deregulation. Scarcity of employment in formal sectors pushes the labour in informal sectors that ultimately drive them into poor condition.

Therefore, to generate employment in the formal sector the state should intervene with proper strategies and policies.

BUILDING SKILLS AND CAPACITY

Building skills and capacity among labour is one of the drivers' key in labour market. Skilled and productive labour have always demand in employment however lack of skill and lower capacity throws the labour out of formal employment. To survive in life the incompetence, incapable and less educated labour move to the informal service. Therefore, skill development training and general as well as vocational education is

more important to create productive manpower for elimination of labour from informal sector.

WAGE AND WORKING CONDITIONS

The working condition of labour in informal sector is severe and the wage rate is very low then their desired level. Even formal sectors do not adhere to minimum wages, toil them into hazardous working conditions, and react for raising voice or trying to organize associations. There are laws however fails to protect workers.

POLITICAL INFLUENCE

Power and political ideology is sometimes distributing employment in the formal sector in Bangladesh (Case Study 2). Labour has no choice but to be in informal sector because of their no relationships with politicians from both spectrum party in power and opposition, makes anxiety in the administration. Moreover, the result of country's political instability makes the vagueness among informal labour and continuous volatility directly affect their living condition and increasing unemployment.

WORLD SCENARIO OF INFORMAL SECTOR

Over the past two decades, employment in the informal sector has risen rapidly in all regions. It was only the once rapidly-growing economies of East and South-east, Asia that experienced substantial growth of modern sector employment. Even in these countries, a significant percentage of women workers were in rural and informal employment before the Asian financial crisis: for example, 43 percent of women workers in South Korea and 79 percent of women workers in Indonesia.

TABLE 04: SIZE OF THE FORMAL ECONOMY

Share of formal wage Employment in total Employment	Low-income countries	Middle-income countries	High-income countries
	17%	58%	84%

Source: World Development Report 1995, Washington, And D.C: World Bank.

TABLE 05: SIZE OF THE INFORMAL ECONOMY

Informal Sector share of	Latin America/ Caribbean	Africa	Asia
Non-Agricultural Employment	57%	78%	45%-85%
Urban Employment	40%	61%	40%-60%
New Jobs	83%	93%	N/A

Source: Charmes, Jacques, 2000; In formal sector, poverty and gender: A review of Empirical Evidence, Paper commissioned for world Development Report 2000/2001. Washington, D.C. World Bank.

Even before the Asian crisis official statistics indicated that the share of the informal sector in the non-agricultural work force ranged from over 55 percent in Latin America to 45-85 percent in different parts of Asia to nearly 80 percent in Africa. In several African countries, informal sector income accounts for nearly 30 percent of total income and over 40 percent of total urban income.

URBANIZATION AND INFORMAL SECTOR:

People migrate from rural to urban areas in search of job and better living conditions. That is people are attracted to urban areas in search of livelihood. But in urban areas, the immigrants-unskilled and low educated very often find very little full time job market. In the formal job market, in response to such scant opportunity, an alternative job sector emerges. This is informal sector which is defined as the downgraded sector comprising micro-enterprises. It represents the poor and socially disadvantaged people involved in the heterogeneous peripheral activities primarily as the means of survival and existence

(BIDS 1974) the urban labor market is characterized by multi-dimensional heterogeneity since the expanding urban population engaged in diverse self-created economic activities with no access to the formal sector. A major focus of development theory has been on the dualistic nature of developing countries, national economics-the existence of a modern, urban capitalist sector geared toward capital-intensive, large scale production and a traditional rural subsistence sector geared toward labor-intensive, small-scale production.

DEVELOPMENT OF INFORMAL SECTOR IN THE THIRD WORLD CITIES

The informal sector in the third world appears to offer a panacea a for the urban employment problem, while at the same time providing scope for the exclusion of local entrepreneurial talent. The size of the informal sector is impressive enough. There can be no doubt that in most third world countries large proportion of the urban work force is found in this sector. In the third world, most workers entering in the informal sector are recent migrants from rural areas unable to find employment in the formal sector. Their motivation is usually to obtain sufficient income to survive, relying on their own indigenous resources to create work, many millions are homeless, living on the pavements of Calcutta, manila, Nairobi, Rio de janerio and many third world countries.

URBAN INFORMAL SECTOR IN BANGLADESH

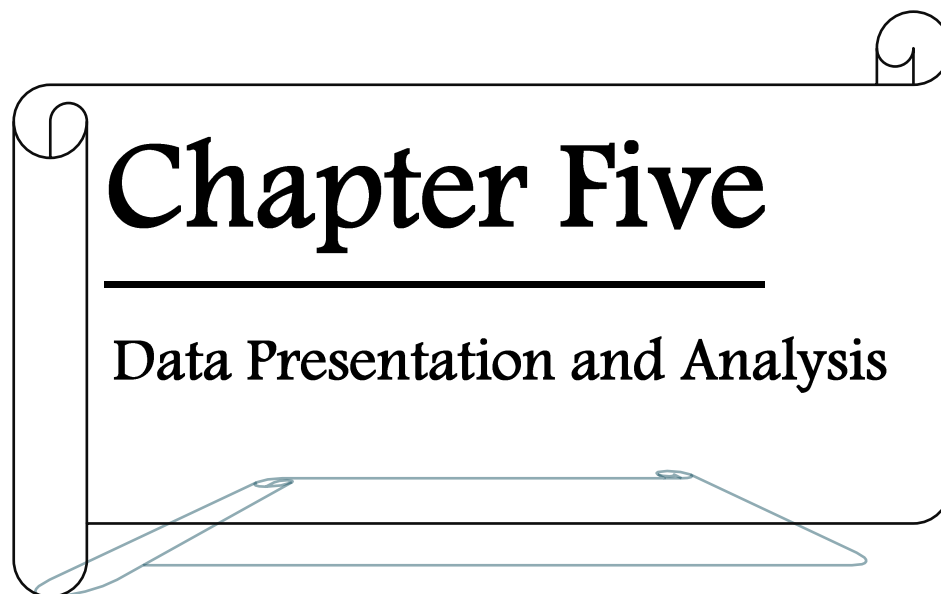
In most Asian cities, the informal sector is a large and frequently growing, part of economic activity. Its growth reflects both the inability of the formal business sector to absorb all of the urban labour supply and special dynamism of small business, the informal sector poses a great development challenge in Bangladesh. With deep-rooted socio-economic ramifications. It is now well recognized that the urban informal sector which comprises a number of small and micro enterprises and embodies a wide range of activities like hawking, street vending, letter writing, rickshaw pulling, garbage and waste collecting is no less important than the formal sector.

WOMEN IN THE URBAN INFORMAL SECTOR IN BANGLADESH

In Bangladesh the urban informal section is growing in importance for women as it mainly absorbs most of the push migrant, women who are forced out of the rural areas in absence of any rural options to earn a living. These women migrate to urban centers and reside in slums mainly due to lack of proper shelter and for the purpose of earning a living. Unfortunately, as they lack the minimum level of education, in most cases, they prove to be disqualified to get employment in informal sector.

The World Bank report of 1981 shows that 65 percent of the total employment in Dhaka is in informal section and there are more women than men, involved in this sphere (Salahudding and shamim: 1992)

Informal sector employment for women tends to be associated with economic activities which are insecure, provide full-time employment, generate low incomes and are characterized relatively by low productivity. In addition, their average earning are even lower than those of men are women generally take up occupations that require traditional cooking and sewing skills, such as food vending and garment manufacture. Their income generating activities are considered secondary to their childcare and family responsibilities, women work long hours to cope with multiple responsibilities at home and work, get their income levels are much lower than those of men are.



Chapter Five

Data Presentation and Analysis

ANALYSIS OF THE FIELD DATA (QUANTITATIVE DATA)

This chapter I will represent my field data. I will describe and interpret my field data. This Chapter deals with different levels of living standard of the informal workers of Dhaka city. The living standard includes the respondents' foods intake, level of education, health care, recreation etc. I will focus the lifestyle as the informal workers by my field data.

TABLE 06: LEVEL OF EDUCATION:

	no. of respondents	Percent
Illiterate	66	46%
Primary	13	30%
Secondary	7	23%
Total	85	100%

Source: Filed work 2014

In the table, it is shown that 66 respondents are illiterate, 13 respondents is primary level and 7 respondents are secondary level. Among 66 respondents 6 respondents are women and all of them are illiterate. Maximum illiterate respondents blames to poverty for their illiteracy. Fruit seller Arshad blames his father for his illiteracy.

TABLE 07: AGE GROUP OF THE RESPONDENTS

Age	Number	Percent
10-20	15	17.65%
21-30	26	30.58%
31-40	22	25.88%
41-50	17	20%
51-60	5	5.88%
Total	85	100%

Source: Filed work 2014

In table shows that all ages group involves in informal sector. The lowest and highest age range of the respondent is 21 to 40. Poverty has forced these people to work in informal job.

TABLE 08: STATUS OF ACCOMMODATION:

Status	Number	Present
Rented home	70	80%
Sublet	8	10%
Owned	2	3.33%
Other's	5	6.6%
Total	85	100%

Source: Field work, 2014

In table: Shows that among 30 respondents, 24 people live in rented house, 3 people live in sublet. Among this people 10 men respondent's stay in 'mess' and other 14 people live with family and relatives, one respondent's stays at night in a shop. 13 years old canteen boy Razib stays in a hall of Dhaka College. One respondent whose have own house in Nayabgonj. Among the respondents 7 person live in slum.

TABLE 09: MONTHLY INCOME

Income	Number	Percent
2000-5000	16	13%
5100-7000	24	23%
7100-9000	17	20%
9100-11000	12	16%
11100-13000	6	6%
13 100- Up	10	20%
Total	85	100%

Source: Filed work 2014

Lowest and highest monthly income range of the respondents is 2000 Tk to 16000 tk. Their daily income starts at to 150 tk. to 500 tk. The income is not sufficient to maximum workers; life is so expensive in Dhaka city. High rate of necessary commodity is creating many difficulties of their life. They have to expend much money for their families and for him selves.

TABLE 10: WORKING DAYS AND TIME OF THE WORKERS

Working time(Hours)	Workers	Percent
4-8	26	30.59%
9-12	47	55.29%
13+	12	14.18%
Total	85	100%

Source: Filed work 2014

Most as the worker work day to night. They work minimum 11 hours. Someone has to work 13-14 hours. Rickshaw puller, vegetable seller, day labour, and other self-employed petty-trader, under employed workers work dawn to dusk. Most of the worker has to work every day in a week. They get 1-2 holidays in a month. Self employed workers get some extra holidays but under-employed do not get extra holidays. This people come out from home at morning and come back to home at night.

TABLE 11: FOOD CONSUMPTION

Weekly			Monthly		
Income	Fish	Meat	Fish	Meat	Number
2000-5000	X	X	1	X	16
5100-7000	X	X	1/2	X	24
7100-9000	X	X	2/3	1	17
9100-11000	2	X	3	2	12
11100-13000	2	X	3	2/3	6
13100- Up	5	X	6/7	1/2	10
				Total	85

Source: Field work, 2014

In table it is shown that working class people take a low level of food consumption. They usually eat vegetable and rice. Fish and meat is rare in their daily food item. Because of High rate of commodity, these people cannot buy sufficient food. They cannot eat nutrient food. 'Vazi-varta', vegetable are their daily menu. They cannot buy either pulse.

TABLE 12: SHOPPING AND BUYING GROCERIES

Bangla Bazar and Gulisthan,	36	42.35%
New Market	34	40%
local market and slum area	15	17.65%
total	85	100%

Source: Filed work 2014

These people usually buy their necessary thing in their local market. They buy groceries in their local shop and shop in slum. They also buy from rode-side and footpath. Here all things are sold cheaply. Most of the informal worker is low income person. Their income is limited but their expenditure is high. Most of the respondents do their shopping from Bangla Bazar, Gulisthan local market. Among 85 respondent 36 people go Bangla Bazaar and Gulisthan, 34 people go New Market and 15 people buy from local market and slum area.

TABLE 13: HEALTH TREATMENT

Govt. hospital	60	70.59%
Quack Doctor	14	16.47%
Go home	07	8.23%
Others	04	4.71%
Total	85	100%

Among 85 respondents, 60 people go to Government hospital-Dhaka medical, Mohalhaki (ICDDR), Sohrawordy hospital for treatment. Some time they get free treatment and free medicine from these government hospitals. But some respondent said that they are harassed by nurse and medical assistants. 14 respondents say they go to Pharmacy and get treatment by quack doctor. 7 respondents say they go to village home when they are sick. All of the respondent take Allopathic medicine when they are sick.

TABLE 14: RECREATION AND LEISURE TIME;

These working people always busy in their work. They have to work day to night. They have to work every day in a week. Hardly have they got a leisure time. They get 2/3 holidays in a month.

Mobile	24	28.23%
Television	35	41.18%
Cinema Hall	5	5.88%
Computer	2	2.35%
Laptop	1	1.18%
Others	18	21.18%
Total	85	100%

Source: Filed work 2014

When they get holidays, maximum workers stay in their home. They spend their time by sleeping and gossiping. Some respondents wander in park and visited area. Occasionally they wander with their family members. Some respondents say, they go to the luxuries shopping mall-Eastern Plaza, Bashundhara shopping Complex for spending time. They cannot buy anything for high rate of commodity. Some respondents go to their village home to see their relatives. One respondent says he plays cricket in holidays. There is no media of recreation-TV, radio in most of the respondent's house. Few respondents have mobile phone and they get entertainment by it.

TABLE 15: LIFE DIFFICULTIES –

Police	26	30.59%
Lineman	25	29.41%
Mastan	10	11.76%
Toll	24	28.23%
Total	85	100%

Source: Filed work 2014

Most of the respondents live under the poverty line. They are low level income group. They always face different kind of difficulties. High rate of necessary commodities increases their life difficulties. When they are sick and stay at home then their family goes with very sufferings. Gas, water electricity problems are also increased their life sufferings. They cannot buy sufficient food for their poverty. Their food consumption is very low level. They have to spend all of times for working. Hardly have they got a leisure time. Informal job is always uncertain. They loss their job by the owner that time life is very difficult. They are exploited by their employer. They sit in a place temporary, sometimes local mastan and police evict them. They have to get money from them. Among 30 respondents, 17 respondents say that they give money to police . Every night lineman collects money from them. In new market area, informal worker who sit inside of road and footpath they give 15tk to the lineman every day. These people willingly give money because police gives security to them.

TABLE 16: CAUSE OF MIGRATION

Push Factor	60	70.59%
Pull Factor	25	29.41%
Total	85	100%

Source: Filed work 2014

Most of the workers are migrated from village to Dhaka city. Poverty and unemployment are the major cause of migration. People migrates village to town because lack of working opportunity in village. Some respondents said-they have migrated because working opportunity is available in Dhaka city. Some respondent said job or work is very Profitable in Dhaka. One respondent, rickshaw puller, Rafik, he said he earns much money in Dhaka city than his village. Two respondents said they came Dhaka because of cyclone and 'monga'. Two respondents said-'they cannot do hardy work for this reason he came Dhaka'. Some respondents say that they birth in Dhaka city. One respondent said he came Dhaka to do new thing and be developed in life. Push factors and pull factors are the main cause of migration of the people.

TABLE 17: HOW MANY TIMES DID THEY CHANGE THEIR OCCUPATION?

No. of times	Number of Respond	Percent
2-3	54	43.33%
4-5	10	13.33%
6-7	3	3.33%
8-Up	7	6.66%
Never	11	33.33%
Total	85	100

Source: Field work, 2014

In table, shows that one third of the respondents change their job many times. 11 respondents have not changed their occupation and 3 respondents have changed their occupation 6-7 times. 54 respondents have changed their occupation 2-3 times, 10 respondent's 4-5 times and 7 respondents change their job higher than 9 times.

TABLE 18: SATISFACTION ABOUT THEIR OCCUPATION

Satisfied	Number of respondents	Percent
Yes	54	56.6%
No	10	16.6%
Uncertain	21	20.6
Total	85	100

Source: Filed work 2014

In table demonstrate the satisfaction of worker about their occupation. 56.6% people are satisfied about their job, 16.6% people are uncertain about their job. This people can change their job in future if they get better job. 21 people will not change their job and 5 people must change their job.

TABLE 19: NATURE OF EMPLOYMENT'

Nature	Number	Percent
Self-employed	55	66.66%
Employed by others	30	33.33%
Total	85	100

Source: Filed work 2014

Among 85 respondents, 55 (66.66%) respondents are self-employed. They work in tea stall, petty-trading, seasonal fruit selling, vegetable selling, cycle mechanic, juice selling, Jalmuri selling etc. Other 30 respondents are Under employment, such as-hotel boy, hotel baburchi, construction worker, ricks puller etc.

In this chapter, I have discussed and interpreted my field data. I have represented my field data numerically. I have represented data by Univariate, Bi-variate table, pie chart. By this data, I have wanted to represent the life style of the informal worker. Their living condition, housing condition, their food consumption, their life difficulties, Job satisfaction and future plan have shown by this tables. I have focused mainly the life style of the worker.

PRESENTATION OF QUALITATIVE DATA

In this section presents the qualitative data. The data for qualitative part are collected through FGDs with Migrant people, who are labor, interviews with Informal labor. In this section 20 respondents as Male labour and 10 respondents as Female labour for interview and 4 FGDs with both male and female labor. Here I study some problems, challenges of Income and some parental problem for their family faced in society.

PROBLEMS OF LABOUR (MALE AND FEMALE)

Informal employment refers primarily to employment in enterprises that lack registration and social security coverage for their employees (OECD, 2009). It also refers to self-employment and precarious employment in formal enterprises. A distinctive feature of this type of employment is lack of social coverage and other related benefits applicable to formal employment. Hence it is highly precarious and vulnerable.

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEM

Educational status is another important matter for experiencing in job crisis that influence to involve in the informal sector. Analysis showed that with the increase of their education level, the respondents are facing more job crisis. It is happened as naturally, highly literate persons are able to apply in all the familiar jobs and therefore, justify the job crisis.

EXPERIENCED

Respondents who engaged at informal sector at age of 20-25 years experienced less job crisis than the respondents at age group of 20-25 years; and 26 years and over. In case of age group of 26 years and above, the highest crisis of employment is found in the job market. This is because, the respondents who engaged themselves in the informal sector at an earlier age that is before 20 years, are less skilled and taken away from study to involve in such unregistered sector with lower wage. Moreover, age group of 20- 25 years is the standard time to achieve graduate and post -graduate degree from the institutions, for which they contain less experience of employment sector in this time.

On the other hand, in most of the cases, students find the job, basically in formal sector after the age of 25 years, realizing the shortage of job in the country.

GENDER BASED PROBLEM

Sex status is an important factor associated with the involvement in informal sector as well due to job crisis. In this study, the female labour is less experienced for the job crisis than their male counterparts. Since, female labour in the informal sector is less skilled and schooling therefore; they have less tendency as well as opportunity to gather experience of job crisis in well known services.

MONTHLY EXPENDITURE

In case of monthly expenditure, the cause of involvement in informal sector due to job crisis is more among the respondents whose monthly expenditure is high. Generally, the increased expenditure demands no alternative rather than the employment. In that case, most of the unskilled and less educated persons are involved with the informal sector.

HOUSEHOLD

Household size is closely related to the involvement in informal sectors. However, in that case, the respondents face the challenge of livelihood. Most of the cases, the family consisted of more than six members need more food, housing, sanitation, cloths etc. which are not always available to them. Therefore, they are termed as a poor family. Poor family members deserve less literacy and poor capacity to engage in a formal job. As a result, they do not have the opportunity to face the challenge of formal job market. On the other hand, household size of 3-5 members in a family faces more job challenge in the formal sector. Consequently, the study showed that 70.04 percent of the respondents consisting of 3-5 family members involved in the informal sector due to job crisis and 56.2 percent of them are for families of 6 members or above.

RESIDENTIAL MIGRATION

Residential migration due to job pushes the respondents to involve in informal sector significantly. In this study, 73.0 percent of the respondents who are residentially migrated have been involved in informal sector due to job crisis whereas 45.5 percent of them have not been migrated.

WORKING TIME

Working time is playing vital role every labour life. Much male labor work about 12 hours in a day. Female worker also work about 8-10 hours in a day. They don't give proper time there family.

EATING PROBLEM

All labor is not habituated same food habit. Many of them are incompetent chewing. Some suffering from dental complicacy which is a potable impediment of eating. Some vomit when the meat piece is bigger than normal size in which they are used to. Unusual eating behavior occurs. Selectivity is the most common problem, although eating rituals and food refusal also occur.

MARRIAGE PROBLEM

Many labors don't get marriage in a proper time. Sometimes they are engage many people. Many labour get married 1/3. Many female labor also divorced by their husband.

TOILETING PROBLEM

The serious challenge is to go to toilet. Naturally every people want to go to toilet 2/3 in a day. Male labor goes anywhere. But female labor can't go toilet so they suffer many diseases.

DRESS PATTERN

Male labor usually wears lungi, pant, and shirt. Female labor wear Shari or Three pices. but the quality of their dress is not standard.

RECREATIONAL PROBLEM

Both male and female labour don't get enough time for recreation. Because they are busy with their services.

FESTIVALS

Labor don't proper time in time of festivals.because they don't get leave.

LACK OF EMOTIONAL EXPRESSION

Lack of social or emotional reciprocity. No emotion when it is warranted.

EFFECTS OF SLEEPING PROBLEMS

Not getting a good night's sleep can have a serious impact on life and overall health. Research has shown that, there is a connection between lack of sleep and the following characteristics:

- Aggression
- Hyperactivity
- Increased behavioral problems
- Irritability
- Poor learning and cognitive performance
- Depression

FGD- 1

UNITY OF LABOUR

Labour in both formal and informal sector is not organized in Bangladesh. Consequently their voices are abolished in the workplace, basic needs and demands are over heard by the capitalist and ultimately rights are violated. It is noticeable that most of the manufacturers in the country do not act as industrialist rather they perform as commercial businessmen. Accordingly this way of thinking creates limited and somewhere no trade unions in Bangladesh that finally emerging labour in informal sector.

FGD- 2

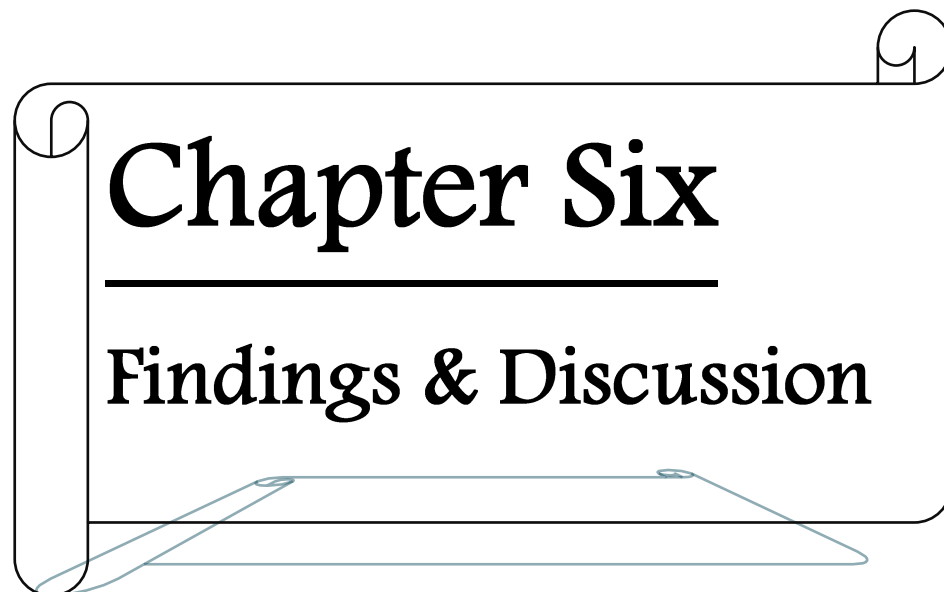
BUILDING SKILLS AND CAPACITY

Building skills and capacity among labour is one of the drivers' key in labour market. Skilled and productive labour have always demand in employment however lack of skill and lower capacity throws the labour out of formal employment. To survive in life the incompetence, incapable and less educated labour move to the informal service. Therefore, skill development training and general as well as vocational education is more important to create productive manpower for elimination of labour from informal sector.

FGD 3

WAGE AND WORKING CONDITIONS

The working condition of labour in informal sector is severe and the wage rate is very low then their desired level. Even formal sectors do not adhere to minimum wages, toil them into hazardous working conditions, and react for raising voice or trying to organize associations. There are laws however fails to protect workers.



Chapter Six

Findings & Discussion

FINDINGS OF THE STUDY:

After completing the research, It is found that There economic condition does not effect on the National Income after migration. Informal workers are the non-owning class... They are migrated from many local areas from Bangladesh. They try to improve their life style. Sometimes they are gained to improve and sometimes they are failed. They are exploited by the owning class, they are the petty- proletariat by the Marxian terminology. They have nothing without their labor force. They do not get sufficient money to lead their life. Underemployed workers do not get proper salary. Employers try to cheat them. These workers feel alienation; they are alienated from the society. By this research thesis, I have gotten the Answers to my research question. I have gotten a true picture that I have imagined. I was interested to know the life-style of the informal worker. By conducting this research work, I have known about the life-style of the informal worker. I have also known that actually these people are satisfied on their job or not. Different kind of difficulties of their life have expressed by this research. The research has helped to understand the class position and consumption pattern of the workers. My research objective was to see the life-style of the informal workers. After collecting and analyzing the data, I have found the living condition and life difficulties of the informal workers. I got the true picture of these people. There life truly full's of sufferings. They live under the hardcore poverty level and their hardship knows no bounds. I knew the painful life experience of the workers of this research work.

Most of the respondents are migrated. They have migrated Village to Dhaka because of unemployment, poverty, natural disaster, there are the push factor. On the other hand, working opportunity in Dhaka City is the pull factor. These workers work day to night and work every day in a week. These workers are maximum illiterate and less educated. All ages people are involved is this sector. Maximum workers live low rented house and there housing condition is not good, most of the house is congested and dirty. They face gas, electricity, pure drinking water and sanitation problems. There food consumption is not good, they cannot buy sufficient nutrient foods, there child whom live in Dhaka,

they are the drop out child. They finish their education at primary level and join in informal job. Their life style is not well they are excluded class in Dhaka city. They have no leisure time and resource of recreation. When they get free time then maximum worker spends their time by sleeping. These people live under the threat to loss their job, any time they can loss their job by the employer. Above all these difficulties, these people want to stay at Dhaka. Some respondents say they will go to home and start small business in village.

MORE FINDINGS

- The informal labour is not satisfied with their occupation.
- Female labor faces various problems in the working place.
- Their income is not enough for their family.
- The labour is exploited by their owner.
- Migration can be defined as the movement of individuals/households from one community to another that involve crossing of administrative boundaries. Internal migration may be permanent or seasonal. Our analysis mainly deals with permanent migration.
- Following this argument individual migrant's perspective can be analyzed in a human capital framework-as an investment which produces a stream of returns-the location change permits the migrants to maximize his utility that emanates from the differential between the present value of gains from migration and the costs of moving (Chatterjee, 1981, p.14).
- Squire (1983) has also argued that the import-substitution and capital intensive nature Third World industrialization has generated minimal employment effects.
- The only indirect measure to discourage migration to large urban areas in Bangladesh was the prohibition to issue ration cards to non-governmental employees. However, this step had very little perceptible impact on in-migration.



Chapter Seven

Concluding Chapter

Summary of the study

- ❖ 30.58% Informal labor age is 21-30 years
- ❖ Most of the migrant labor (about 80%) lived in rented house
- ❖ The higher rate of income 5100-7000tk about 23 % of total respondents
- ❖ About 55.29% labour works 9-12 working hours
- ❖ 17.65% labour buy there need things from local or slum market
- ❖ 70.59% labor people go to Government hospital for their treatment
- ❖ Most of labor people (about 41.18%) get recreation from Television
- ❖ 70.59% people migrated because of push factor
- ❖ 29.41% people migrated because of pull factor
- ❖ 43.33% labor people want to change their occupation

RECOMMENDATIONS:

I have wanted to know the life-style of the informal worker. I have gotten the result. There are some limitations in my research. If anybody want to further work about this topic, I hope he/she would be overcome the limitations. I wish to recommend my research could be extended or modified to develop or extend knowledge and understanding of the area on which I have focused.

- Owner should pay the salary of informal labour who are migrated from different areas of our country
- To develop the in fracture of river erosion, flood affected areas ,Drought areas
- Government should creates proper job for the people who are migrated
- To creates many recreational center for wage labor people
- The Salary should be increased
- To manage proper residence of these people who are migrated
- To ensure the health right of informal labor

CONCLUSION

Informalisation in Bangladesh is growing over the years. This chapter explores the degree of labour in informal sectors as well as its patterns. It is evident that job crisis, poverty and lack of skills are the more influential factors responsible for the increased labour in informal sectors. Creating employment to improve the infrastructure and strengthens governance in both urban and rural area promoting good management practices through the choice of technology should be adopted.

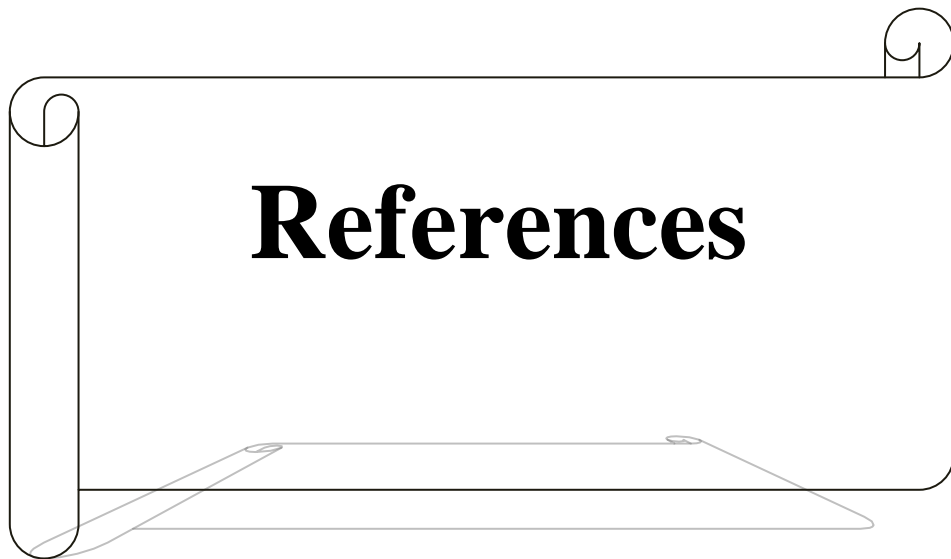
In addition, increasing employment and improving its quality to widen the opportunities to share the benefits of growth as well as adopt policies to develop the labour force and improve the functioning of the labor market is required as well.

Results from the livelihood study point out that the labour of informal sector have low awareness about their rights. Moreover, ideology of some of our policy makers is exploited and government has privatized some state owned enterprises limiting the equality, liability and fraternity of the labors. This reduction in the rights of the labour persuades them to work in informal sector.

Therefore, workers should be valued not to sell their labour to the capitalists for a wage but for direct and purposeful contribution. In addition, worth of the employee should come from their own work, from their colleagues as well as from their superiors.

Since, informal labour have to work long hours along with low or irregular wages in unsafe and unhealthy working conditions; recognized and protected job creation in the formal economy is essential for the developing country. Moreover, the informal economy should be contracted or discouraged as a convenient low-cost way of creating employment. In order to meet the job crisis challenge in the labor market, Bangladesh needs to create jobs for the educated youth at a rapid rate, which will come mostly through rapid expansion of productive and skill intensive formal and informal sector activities. The goal of respectable work can be met only by ensuring productive jobs along with fundamental principles and rights at work. People have to invest and

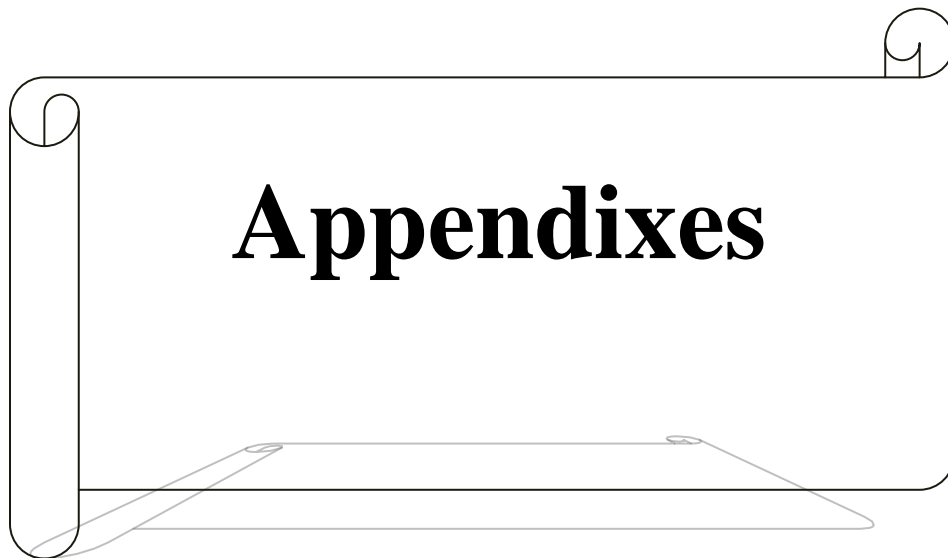
encourage their entrepreneurial initiative to employment formation. To be effective and to create job opportunities for decent and formal economy, rather than informal, a legal framework, appropriate and supportive institutional structures and good governance are essential. Moreover, access to information, markets and technology among the people is needed, especially to youth and female, to develop human resources. This would also require in labour market reforms and employment, centered strategy for development of the country. Labour oriented production sectors should be identified and proactively encouraged by building and operating a large number of training institutes. Enabling the labour force to take up employment in the country, sending the skilled groups for abroad or to engage in rewarding self-employment schemes would be very effective strategy as well in this regard.



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24. Website: univdhaka.academia.edu/.../

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Appendixes

APPENDIX**APPENDIX 01: QUESTIONNAIRE****A Self Administered Questionnaire****On*****“Migration and Informal labour market: A sociological study on Polashi and New market area”*****Consent letter****(For fulfillment of thesis work in****The department of sociology at university of Dhaka)****Informed consent**

Hello!

I am Washim Akram, a student of sociology department at the University of Dhaka. I am currently carrying out a study on *Migration and Informal labour market: A sociological study on Polashi and New market area*. The study is being conducted as a partial fulfillment of my Masters degree. The aim of this study is to know Socio-economic condition of Migrant labour people in this area. Data collected from you would entirely be used only for the above mentioned academic purpose. Your personality or identity will not be revealed in any way during the research process and no individual information will be reported. Only your opinion is important. I would really appreciate if i could take 15-20 minutes of your time. Thanks in advance!

SECTION A: SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

NO	QUESTION	CODING CATOGRIES	SKIP
	NAME(Optional)		
	Address		
101	Sex	Male -----1 Female- -----2 Other- -----3	
102	Age	15-29-----1 30-44-----2 45-59-----3 60+-----4	

103	Religion	Islam.....1 Hinduism.....2 Buddism.....3 Christainity.....4 Other.....5	
104	Relationship Status	Married.....1 Unmarried.....2 Divorced.....3 Separated.....4 Other.....5	
105	Type of family	Nuclear.....1 Sub-nuclear.....2 Extended.....3 Joint.....4	
106	Education	Illiterate.....1 Literate.....2 Primary.....3 Secondary.....4 Higher Secondary.....5 Graduate.....6	

SECTION B: MIGRATION (CAUSES AND CONSIQUENCE)

	QUESTION	CODING CATOGRIES	SKIP
107	Causes of Migration in Dhaka	Push factor (River erosion, landless, Political, etc).....1 Pull factor(Develop life style, high-income, other facilities, etc).....2	
108	Duration of staying in Dhaka	0>3.....1 4-7.....2 8-10.....3 10+.....4	

SECTION C: ACCOMODATION SYSTEM

	QUESTION	CODING CATOGRIES	SKIP
109	Present living place	Flat in a Multi-storied apartment.....1 One-storied and pucca... ..2 Semi-pucca.....3 Very old building.....4 Slum5 Other.....6	

110	Is it rented or owned	Rented.....1 Owned.....2	
111	How many years have you been living here?	>3.....1 4-7.....2 8-11.....3 12+.....4	
112	Monthly house rent	>3000.....1 4000-7000.....2 8000-11000.....3 1200+.....4	

SECTION D: OCCUPATION, INCOME AND EXPENDITURE

	QUESTION	CODING CATEGORIES	SKIP
113	Occupation	Business.....1 Small business.....2 Private service.....3 Daily wages.....4 Rickshaw polar... ..5 Other.....6	
114	If wage labor, then which type of?	Paid daily.....1 Paid weekly.....2 Paid monthly... ..3 Other.....4	
115	Working time	>3.....1 4-8.....2 9-12.....3 13+.....4	
116	Daily or monthly income of the respondent		
117	Daily or Monthly expenditure of the respondent		
118	Is the income sufficient to meet your need?	Yes.....1 No.....2	
119	Other source of income	Yes.....1 No.....2	

SECTION E: FOOD HABITS AND DRESS PATTERNS

120. Items of food taken daily.....

- a) b) c) d) e)

SECTION I: OTHERS

135. What kind of difficulties do you face in your life?

- a) b) c) d)

136. Have you ever bitten or tortured by police or mastan?

- a) Yes b) No

137. Did they take money ?

- a) Yes b) No

138. Do you have any plan to change your occupation?

- a) Yes b) No

139. When you are sick then how do your family go on?

- a) b) c) d)

APPENDIX 02: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Interview Schedule

This interview is assigned by the Department of Sociology, University of Dhaka as a Master's Theses on the title "**Migration and Informal labour market: A sociological study on Polashi and New market area**" "The interview will be used for research purpose only and your information and answer will be treated strictly confidentially.

Please, give me the answers of the following questions.

1. What is your name?
2. How old are you?
3. What kind of problem do you face?
4. What kind of problem do you face in your family life?
5. Do you need any experience for your occupation?
6. Please share some problems you experienced for your owner.
7. Do you participate in social activities?
8. Do you participate in social occasion ?
9. Do you have any manot ?
10. In leisure time, what you do?
11. Do you have any plan to change your occupation ?

APPENDIX 03: CASE STUDIES

CASE STUDY-01

Name	: Salam Ali
Age	: 50
Home District	: Dhaka (Noyabganj)
Duration of stay in Dhaka	: 23 Years
Nature of occupation	: "Pitha" seller
Education Level	: Illiterate
Marital Status	: Married

Salam ali sells "Pitha" inside the rode in New market. He starts to make "Pitha" at 3 p.m. Every day he makes "Piths" of 3-4 Kilogram "Atopchal". Every day he needs 2 kilo GUR. He spends 80tk to buy mustard, green paper, Kerosene, lakri, oil, Dhonepata. His granddaughter sumi helps him to make pitha; one pitha sells at 5 tk. Rick Shaw pullers crowd at the afternoon. Garments workers and side walkers also buy pith. He came back home at 10 pm. He came Dhaka from Noyabganj at 23 years ago. His wife died at 15 years ago. Now, he stays with his daughter Rokeya. His daughter is cleaner of office in Banglamotor. She earns 1800 Tk Per month. Her husband was a "Baburchi". He has been addicted on Fensidyle since two year. He steals many things from the house for buying Fensidyle. Salam Ali said "They are leading a painful life that full's of many difficulties". Their daily meal is rice and vegetables. High rate of commodity, water crisis increase their life difficulties. Every day he earns 200-250 Tk. Police takes 15 Tk every day. In leisure time he stays at home and gossips with his granddaughter.

CASE STUDY-02

Name : Taslima Begum
Age : 42
Home District : Faridpur
Marital status : Married
Family member : 3 daughters, 2 sons
Education level : Illiterate
Nature of occupation : working in hotel/restaurant

Taslima Begum, she births in Dhaka. When he was 2 years old then his father was died. She has one sister and one brother, her childhood was full of sufferings. She was married in an early age. Now she along with her sons and daughters live in a rented house in scission. Her elder sister is reading in Mirpur Bangla College. Her two sons and daughter now is reading class nine. She is the only earning member of her family. She is separate with his husband; her says-life is so difficult. They are always facing hardship of poverty. Talisman Begum works in hotel and restaurant. 2 years ago she worked in a restaurant on elephant road. She has changed her working place about 9-10 times. Her five children go to school or college. She wake up early in the morning then she pray her Fajar prayer. She cooks rice and vegetables. She come out from home at 6 am and go back home at 5 p.m. she gets rice or other food from hotel or restaurant. She and her children eat this food at night. She earns 3500 Tk per month.

This income cannot fulfill their needs. Her one daughter teaches some child and she gets 500 Tk per month. Taslima said, sometimes, she can not manage food and they have to pass a day without food. She said her life full's of suffering; she hope one day his sons and daughters will complete their education and get job then their hardship would remove.

CASE STUDY-03

Name : Arshad
Age : 25
Home District : Kishorgonj
Marital status : Unmarried
Education level : Illiterate
Nature of occupation : Seasonal fruit seller

He is living with his elder brother in a slum at Mohakhali, His father and Mother is living in Tangi. His mother is garments worker and father is betel seller. He blames his father for his illiteracy, He says, he will not get a job because he is illiterate. Every day he works without Friday. He stays in room at Fridays and he prays his "jumma" prayer. Two years ago, he worked in a canteen. He daily earns 200-300 Tk. And earns 8000 Tk monthly. In leisure, time and in holidays he stays at home and spends his time by sleeping. When he becomes sick then his brother orders him to stay at home. He is satisfied on his occupation. He says, Allah keeps well.

CASE STUDY-04

Name	: Safura Begum
Age	: 42
Level of education	: illiterate
Family member	: 3 daughters
Nature of occupation	: Construction worker
Home District	: Brahmonbaria
Duration of stay in Dhaka	: 6 years
Marital status	: Divorced

Safura Begum along with 3 daughter lives in a slum at Mirpur-6, Everyday she joins her work at 8 am, she gets a break of one hour. She come back home at 6 p.m. Then she takes a shower and cooks food, her two daughters go to school and one daughter stay at home. Two sister come back home around 3 p.m. They go to sell "chitoy pitha" They come back home 10 pomp then they take their supper. Safura Begum gets 250 Tk. everyday but men workers get 300Tk. per day. When she cannot go to work for sickness then her family focuses great sufferings. She always thinks about the security of her daughters when she stays at work place. Her work is always uncertain anytime she can lose her job. She always thinks about the life of her daughter.

CASE STUDY-05

Name : Md. Unus Ali
Age : 45
Home District : Camilla
Marital status : Married
Education level : Primary
Family member : wife, 2 son and one Daughter
Nature of occupation : Rickshaw puller

Present living place Anando bazaar. Unus Ali birth in Dhaka. 10 years ago his work was lightening. He had worked this work about 6-7 years. After his marriage, he had left this work because he did not get a good salary. Now he stays at night in a shop of his village neighbor. His son sand daughter goes to school and his wife works on tailoring. He earns 6000-7000tk per month. His income has decreased because of doing VIP road. Every day he works about 12-13 hours. He eats rice in hotel at night he takes breakfast at noon. He has no leisure time everyday he has to work in a week. When he gets holiday, he goes to village. When he becomes sick then he goes to village. He is not satisfied on his occupation. He wants to go home and his future plan is to carry on laundry shop. He says- life has become so difficult because of increasing family member.

APPENDIX 04: PHOTOGRAPHY





