



Inspiring Excellence

BUS400 – INTERNSHIP

Internship Report On

Factors behind increasing slums in Dhaka city

Submitted to

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Submitted By

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*“Factors behind increasing slums in Dhaka
city”*

Letter of Transmittal

12th December, 2018

Md Hasan Maksud Chowdhury
Assistant Professor
BRAC Business School
BRAC University

Subject: Submission of Internship Report on “**Factors behind increasing slums in Dhaka city.**”

Dear Md. Hasan Maksud Chowdhury sir,

This is a great honour for me to present my internship report titled “**Factors behind increasing slums in Dhaka city**”, under your supervision, as a partial requirement for the completion of BUS400 (Internship). This report will give insight about SRG Bangladesh Limited from where I have completed my Internship as well as it will provide you the research part which I have analysed. The main research part contains about all the possible outcomes of factors of increasing slums in Dhaka city along with a complete research as well as recommendation. I am grateful to you for your kind support and instructions, in the study of this report and sincerely hope that I would meet your expectation regarding the quality of the paper. After reviewing this report, you will understand some reasons behind increasing slums in Dhaka city and some limitations. I have tried to put my best effort for preparing this report. Yet if any inadequacies rise, it will be my pleasure to answer any explanation and recommendation concerning this report.

Sincerely



Sanjina Feroz

ID: 14304027

Program: Bachelor of Business Administration

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Letter of Endorsement

Sanjina Feroz, student of BBA program, ID: 14304027 has accomplished internship report on “Factors behind increasing slums in Dhaka city” as a part of her BBA program. I have gone through the report very well and found out that the report meets with the standard of BBA Internship report. Moreover, Sanjina Feroz has completed the report by herself under my supervision.

I wish her all the best and success in her future life.

Md. Hasan Maksud Chowdhury
Assistant Professor
BRAC Business School
BRAC University

Acknowledgement

Firstly, I would like to show my gratitude to my honourable faculty for giving me the chance to have him as my Internship supervisor. Without his continuous support and guidance it would have been very difficult for me to complete my Internship report. Besides that, I would like to say thanks to my supervisor for permitting me to submit my official internship report on “Factors behind increasing slums in Dhaka city.”

Furthermore, I am really grateful to the SRG Bangladesh Limited family for helping me during my internship period and providing me a constructive and welcoming working environment.

In addition to that I would like to mention names of some special people whom I will always remember for their support and guidance. At first, **Foysal Ahmed** (Assistant Manager, Research, of SRG Bangladesh Limited) guided me throughout the whole internship period as well as he considered all my needs and queries whenever I asked suggestions from him and I am very grateful for his immense support because without his supervision I don't think that I would be able to finish my report so productively. Moreover, **Mohammad Moneirul Hasan** (Sr. Executive Officer, Research, of SRG Bangladesh Limited) helped me a lot as I have done my first official research project under him as well as provided a very peaceful working environment. Besides that, **Shyamal Chandra Das** (Network Administrator, of SRG Bangladesh Limited) also facilitated me in every technological concerns as well as encouraged me a lot.

Executive Summary

Here the report starts with the organizational review from where I have completed my internship so I did my internship in a research organization and that is SRG Bangladesh Limited. Basically it [SRGB] was initiated in October 1987 as a Management and Industrial Consulting house. Its professional integrity and service excellence rapidly gained a lasting reputation for delivering result-oriented consultancy services. Then after giving brief review of SRGB I moved to my research topic. While doing my Internship at SRG Bangladesh Limited, I found out in my first project which is titled as “Public Opinion Poll: Political, Social and Economic point of view of the people in Bangladesh 2018” that almost 98% people are saying that they are either happy or they have neutral feeling with their current economic condition. The respondents were from the very remote area of Bangladesh. So here my question arrives that if the respondents are that much ok or happy with their current economic situation then why they need to migrate in Dhaka city. From that place my curiosity generated to conduct my research on this particular topic. Based on the literature review I want to identify what could be the most influencing factors behind increasing slums in Dhaka city. Though there are many factors behind this huge topic but I want to focus on the most forcing factors. So after reviewing all the journals, conference papers and newspapers as well as other secondary sources I believe there are three major factors for which slums are increasing in Dhaka city and those factors are “Poverty”, “For better employment opportunity” and “Natural calamities/disaster”. Here 100 people were surveyed as this report’s sample and among them 65 respondents did the survey from online Google form and other 35 respondents were from slums. Here, 53% respondents are male and 47% students are female. In terms of the respondents of slum, out of 35 respondent I had 23 male respondent and 12 female respondent. On the other hand, from online survey I got 30 male respondent and 35 female respondent. Besides that, 65% respondents belong to 21-25 years old age group, 17% respondents belong to 31-35 years old age group, 11% respondents belong to more than 35 years old age group, 6% belongs to 26-30 years old and only 1% belongs to 16-20 years old age group. And this total calculation is done based on both respondents from online survey as well as respondents from slum. Later on, 56% respondents assumes that “For better employment opportunity” is the prime reason for increasing slums in Dhaka city and the second reason is Natural calamities/disaster and third is poverty. Other than these factors some more factors have come out which are also big factors behind increasing slums in Dhaka city. For UPROOTED factor 23 respondent have given their consent that it can be another strong factor for which slums are increasing in Dhaka city and for MEAGER

INCOME surprisingly majority of people which is 37 respondent have said that they are strongly agreeing with this factor. Even 28 respondent have also given agree option for this factor. Furthermore from some comment I found maximum people have talked about marriage, improper family planning, illiteracy, unplanned city planning, and urbanization and just want to live in Dhaka city as the reason of increasing slums in Dhaka city. Apart from these 68% respondent have said that “Employment opportunity in other countries” can be the solution for this massive issue and 30% respondent have said that “Government should take necessary steps”. Then finally after analysing the data in SPSS I increasing slums in Dhaka city is mainly affected by three hypothesizes which are For Better Job Opportunity, Natural Disaster and Poverty. Nevertheless, if I compare among these three factors then the most influencing factor is For Better Job Opportunity and then Natural disaster and the last reason would be poverty based on both beta value as well as significance value. All in all, I have also cited some experiments and challenges or limitations but I believe it will always be there in every research but there will also be present possibilities for enhancement and do better further. Presence of flaws are very natural but there should be enough strong points to overcome those flaws. Lastly there will be summary of the discussion of the report but with more of a concise and recommended mode.

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Organization Overview:

A. Introduction to SRG Bangladesh Limited [SRGB]

SRG Bangladesh Limited [SRGB] was initiated in October 1987 as a Management and Industrial Consulting house. Its professional integrity and service excellence rapidly gained a lasting reputation for delivering result-oriented consultancy services. Subsequently, activities were diversified to provide development consultancy, continuing professional development programs, data processing & analysis and event management services. Since the early 90s, SRGB ventured into providing Qualitative and Quantitative Research Services. Since then SRGB has successfully conducted hundreds of studies ranging from broad based sectorial studies to micro level case studies for domestic and international clients. SRGB's studies are carried out under the leadership of highly competent and experienced team members who are well acknowledged experts in their respective fields, appropriately drawn from SRGB's panel with their consent and total commitment.

Logistically, SRGB is more than well equipped with all necessary and state of the art office facilities including computers, printers, photocopier, scanner, continuous power generator, etc. A team of highly experienced staff remains dedicated to carry out survey research activities. Moreover, SRGB maintains a countrywide panel of more than 800 male and female Field Investigators, who are recruited locally resulting in substantial cost efficiency. Moreover, local investigators ensure operational efficiency and accuracy in collecting relevant information. In terms of organizational philosophy, to remain updated with the rapid changes in the global survey research scenario and to benefit from the hard-earned experience of developed economies, SRGB remains in constant touch with a number of overseas firms engaged in research and consulting. These close associations have proved mutually rewarding and SRGB maintain an open-end policy in acquiring further overseas strategic alliances. Moreover, SRGB's consultants are well practiced in looking objectively at the challenges that a business or an intervention faces and developing appropriate, workable and cost effective solutions. SRGB's role as a consultancy house is to provide expert, independent, practical and pragmatic decisions. With the truest partnership spirit, SRGB works "alongside" with the clients instead of working "for" them. SRGB's approach is based on hard-earned experience, rather than on textbook solutions. The hard-core professionalism, undaunted integrity and uncompromising excellence of service of SRGB have duly earned high level of customer satisfaction and reliability.

B. Services provided by SRGB Bangladesh Limited [SRGB]

The total range of services from SRGB is delivered through three distinct operating divisions:

- ✚ Centre for Research & Management Consulting
- ✚ Centre for Continuing Professional Development
- ✚ Centre for Data Processing & Analysis

All three centers have both intellectual and logistical resource-base that is unmatched in the country. Each of the centers is highly professional, unparalleled in functional efficiency and strategically organized to provide ample scope for future expandability and relentless enhancement of service quality.

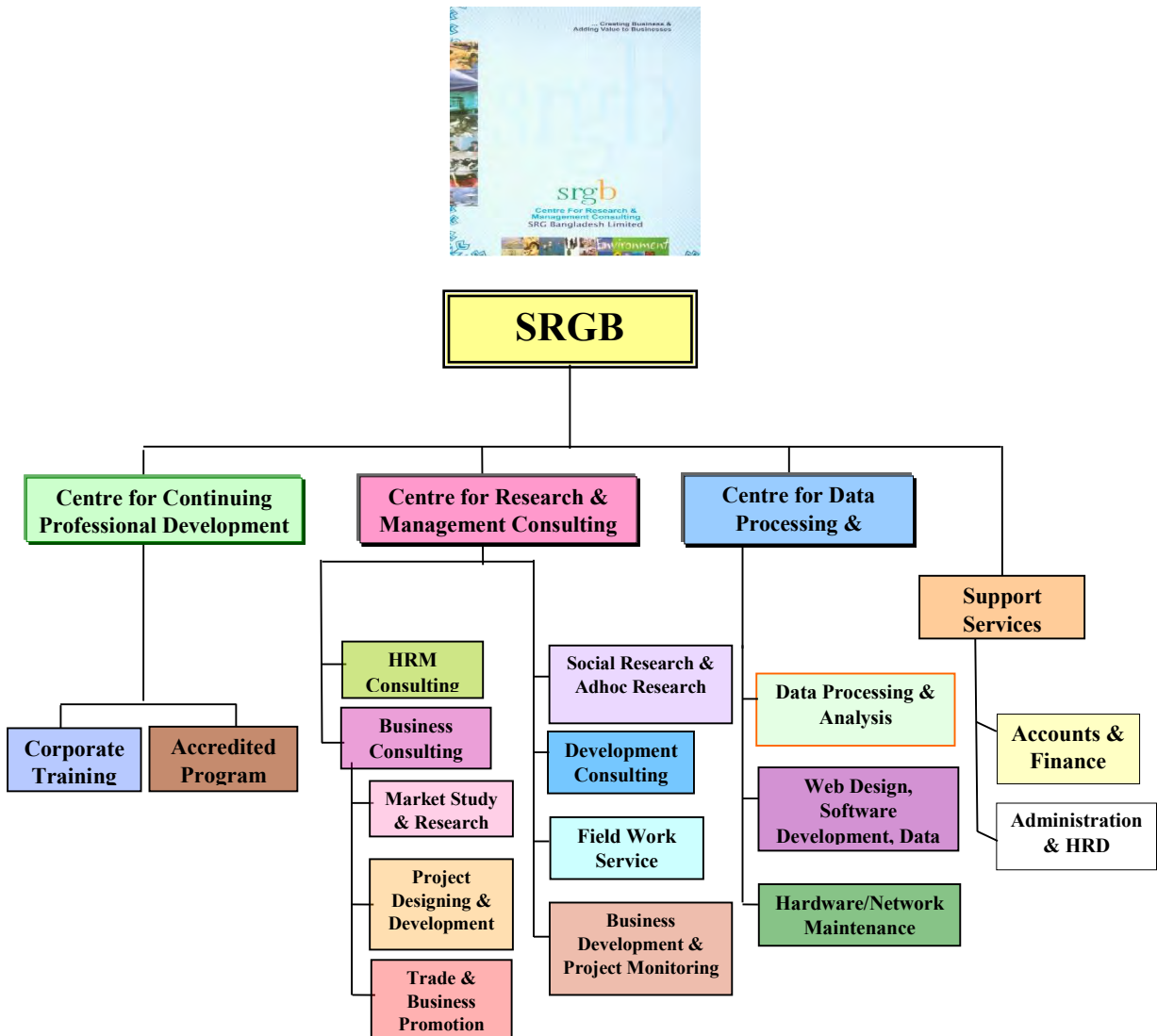
The *Centre for Research & Management Consulting* concentrates on providing consolidated business management and development research solutions, while the *Centre for Continuing Professional Development* offers wide range of skill development programs for practicing and prospective business professionals to enhance their experience and functional capability. Finally, the *Centre for Data Processing & Analysis* offers a spectrum of digitization services, which covers almost every document conversion process including data, text, PDF, illustrator and XML/SGML conversion services.

C. Location, Corporate Structure & Business Areas

SRGB is located in Dhaka and works throughout Bangladesh, Nepal, Bhutan, Sri Lanka and West Bengal & eastern part of India (NEI) in partnership with various local and overseas associates. SRGB also have an office in Singapore for management of ICT related business of the company.

Since commencement, SRGB has positioned itself as a leading management and industrial consulting house. The activities of SRGB are delivered through three operational divisions (Centre for Research and Management Consulting; Centre for Continuing and Professional Development; Centre for Data Processing) providing expertise in activities including project management, social/market research, skill development, training and high level information and communication technology (ICT) solutions. SRGB's professional integrity and service excellence rapidly gained a lasting reputation for delivering result-oriented consultancy

services. A schematic view of corporate structure and business areas of SRGB presented below.



D. Manpower & their Responsibilities

SRGB readily acknowledges the contribution of the professional personnel under regular employment of the company. The rapid growth and unmatched reputation of SRGB have surely been possible only due to the superb level of sincere service rendered by these professionals. Following is a brief categorized description of SRGB’s present manpower.

Type	Full Time	Part Time
Management	12	02
Administration	06	01
Accounts	03	01
Professional senior	09	14
Professional junior	12	17
Data Processing	08	40
Support	07	05
Total	57	80

E. Field Strength

- ✚ 800+ Interviewers
- ✚ 300+ Supervisor and Quality controllers
- ✚ All graduates, trained and will experienced

The businesses and operation of SRGB is managed and supervised by the President/CEO of the company with assistance of a Vice President/COO. The activities of SRGB are delivered through three operational units (SBU) and these 3 SBUs are managed by 1 General Manager and 2 Managers. Additionally, 1 Manager looks after the support services, which composed of HRD & administration and finance & accounts.

Special long term Projects are overseen directly by the President/CEO, who assigns specific responsibilities to persons deemed most suitable to carry out the assignment. Currently, SRGB implementing 2 such projects, one (GERIAP Project-4 years contract) funded by UNEP (United Nations Environment Program) and another (GTN Bangladesh - 2 years project) funded by USAID. Separate Project Coordinator for each project supervises the day to day activities of those 2 projects with separate team members deployed for the specific project.

F. Resource Personnel

Moreover, in addition to having a competent team of full-time key-personnel, SRGB takes pride in having available the multi-discipline expertise of the leading professionals of the country as and when warranted by the respective study requirement. The resource pool is a combination of reputed scholars, teachers, consultants, economists, bankers and business executives making it a comprehensive as well as extensive base of expertise that can readily link every-day business decisions with higher concepts and advanced practices.

SRGB's consultants' database comprises both local and international experts with appropriate expertise in various sectors. In delivering our services, SRGB also has the capacity to draw upon the expertise of its overseas associates spreading worldwide.

SRGB's technical experts have the capacity to:

- ✚ develop monitoring and evaluation tools that are responsive to client needs
- ✚ develop management information systems, monitoring and evaluation, and quality assurance systems
- ✚ design, develop and implement policies that facilitate and support change
- ✚ facilitate self-directed approaches for staff development
- ✚ encourage sustainability of successful practices in collaboration with stakeholders
- ✚ conduct research and surveys that can provide invaluable data for decision-making, consensus building and progress checking.

G. Associate Firms (Overseas)

SRGB has the capability to manage multi-country research projects. To operate such studies, SRGB is in close and constant touch with a number of overseas firms engaged in research and consulting. This close association has proved mutually rewarding and SRGB maintains an open-end policy in acquiring further overseas collaboration. The following mentions some of the overseas associates of SRGB.

- Princeton Survey Research Associates International (PSRAI), USA
- ARD Inc, USA
- Arthur D. Little Southeast Asia Inc, USA
- Chemonics International, USA
- Atkins Limited, UK
- Emerging Markets Group (EMG) Ltd, UK
- WYG International Ltd, UK
- Economisti Associati, Italy
- GOPA Consultants, Germany

- Adelphi Consult GmbH, Germany
- Nomura Research Institute Ltd, Japan
- IDP Education Australia Limited (IDP), Australia
- Castalia, New Zealand
- A F Ferguson & Co. (AFF), India
- ICRA Management Consulting Services (IMaCS), India
- Dalal Mott MacDonald, India
- Redma Consultants Ltd, Canada
- Synovate, Asia-Pacific, Singapore
- Synovate, India
- Synovate Sdn. Bhd, Malaysia
- Research International, Asia-Pacific, Singapore
- Acorn Marketing and Research Consultants, Hong Kong
- Zenith Global Consultants Ltd, India
- Development Consulting for Asia Africa Pacific (DCAAP), The Philippines
- Jameeh Negar Marketing Research Institute, Iran
- Sherpa Consultancy, Bhutan
- Total Management Services (TMS), Nepal
- Solutions Consultants (Pvt) Ltd, Nepal
- Visvaka Consultants (Pvt) Ltd, Sri Lanka
- Agroskills Ltd, Sri Lanka
- Aftab Associates (Pvt) Ltd, Pakistan
- Ovum Pty Limited, UK
- Aegis Systems Ltd, UK
- LCC International, UK
- Charney Research, USA
- Oxford Policy Management Limited (OPML), UK
- The Services Group, Inc (TSG), USA

- Access Markets International (AMI) Partners, Inc, USA
- AQ Services International, Singapore
- Springboard Research, Singapore
- TNS, Asia-Pacific

H. Associate Firms (Local)

SRGB also maintain close association with a number of local firms engaged in research and consulting, academics and NGOs to manage and acquire knowledge and expertise in the field where SRGB directly do not operate. The following mentions some of the local associates of SRGB.

- ✚ The Foundation for Research of Educational Planning and Development (FREPD)
- ✚ Village Education Resource Center (VERC), Savar, Dhaka
- ✚ Contech Engineering & Trading Limited, Dhaka
- ✚ United Network Ltd (The Visual Story Teller), Dhaka

I. Communication, logistic and Administrative Facilities

To carry out various operations with the best possible competence in terms of both quality and time, SRGB maintains adequate support services. This happens to be well in excess of its general requirement and hence provides for contingencies demanding extra-support.

- ✚ **CenTel** equipped with 30+fixed telephone lines and 20+ cellular phones
- ✚ **Reproduction Centre** equipped with photocopier, scanner, printers (color & B/W), laminating mc, spiral binder, etc.
- ✚ **Media Centre** with TV, VCR, DVD player and other audio/video projection and recording equipment, multi-media, overhead projector, etc.
- ✚ **ICT Centre** with desktop computer, laptop, server, UPS, IPS, hand held device, internet (24 hrs broadband as well as dial-up connectivity), etc. and software library with latest software for data processing, data conversion, spreadsheet, presentation, database, accounting, desktop publishing, graphical design, etc.
- ✚ **Office** centrally located independent three storied building (about 7000 sq. ft), air conditioned with back-up power generator (37 kW) capable to run all the equipment of

the office.

J. Membership

- European Society for Opinion & Marketing Research (ESOMAR), Amsterdam
- American Management Association (AMA), New York, USA
- Institute of Management Consultants Bangladesh (IMCB), Dhaka
- American Marketing Association (AMA), New York, USA

Research

1. Introduction to the Report/Study

❖ Rational of the study –

SRGB is a multi-sector and full service research and consulting firm of Bangladesh. While doing my internship in this organization I got the depth knowledge regarding all the research methods as well as types of research. At the very first day of my internship I was informed about all the rules and regulations of the company by Faysal Ibn Abdur Rab, (Asst. Manager, Admin & HR). Later on, I was consigned to formulate field schedule, data analysis in SPSS as well as database for ADB and World Bank project. Moreover, I have also done scaling of the questionnaires of one survey. I did my first project under Mohammad Moneirul Hasan (Senior Executive Officer, Research of SRG Bangladesh Limited) and the name of the project is “Public Opinion Poll: Political, Social and Economic point of view of the people in Bangladesh 2018”. Basically in that project more than 2000 respondents have been targeted and based on their response we were able to learn about the actual scenario of the current situation in Bangladesh. After the first project I was involved in another two project under Foysal Ahmed (Assistant Manager, Research, of SRG Bangladesh Limited) who gave me task which includes preparing a database as well as transcript of various research project. On the other hand, for one research project organization send me for pilot survey at Banani area which helped me to gather in depth knowledge with more precisely. Along with that, I have attended and monitored training activities as well for SRG Bangladesh Limited. These are the activities I have done in last three months of my internship program at SRG Bangladesh Limited.

List of recent projects are -

- ✚ Employer Survey and Tracer Study in Bangladesh IT/ITES Sector 2018”. Project organized and funded by Asian Development Bank (ADB).
- ✚ Public Opinion Poll: Political, Social and Economic point of view of the people in Bangladesh 2018.
- ✚ Tracer Study of Graduates of Short Course Training Programs (2nd Round)”. Project organized and funded by The World Bank. Worked under the umbrella of Skill and Training Enhancement Project (STEP) Ministry of Education.
- ✚ Having expertise as a Project Manager of project named “Recognition of Prior Learning (RPL) Impact Evaluation Study”. Project organized and funded by The World Bank. Worked under the umbrella of Skill and Training Enhancement Project (STEP) Ministry of Education.
- ✚ Having expertise as a Team Leader of project named “Tracer Study of College Graduates”. Project organized and funded by The World Bank. Worked under the umbrella of National University, Bangladesh.

❖ **Statement of the problems –**

According to (Correspondent, 2015) it has been published that the “quantity of slum residents in Bangladesh increases by 60.43 percent in 17 years”. If we look in 1997 then at that time it has been found by the second census that 1.39 million people living in slums (Correspondent, 2015). According to the latest census on slum dwellers and floating population conducted by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) last year (2014), 2.23 million people live in slums across the country, published by (Correspondent, 2015) at bdnews24.com. Moreover, it has been given that “due to rapid urbanization 60% of its population lives in slum and squatter settlements” (Sinthia, 2013). So this is an alarming issue for the country as well as for Dhaka city too. Besides that, according to (German E, 2010) “The World Bank says Dhaka, with its current population of 15 million people, bears the distinction of being the fastest-growing in the world. Between 1990 and 2005, the city doubled in size — from 6 to 12 million. By 2025, the U.N. predicts Dhaka will be home to more than 20 million people — larger than Mexico City, Beijing or Shanghai.” So it is becoming out of control. Apart from all the information I would like to say if the numbers of slum increase in this rate then definitely after a certain period of time it won’t be possible to live in Dhaka. In response to this huge alarming issue my research is to understand the actual reasons behind increasing slums in Dhaka city because

before reducing major national problems at first we need to identify the main key issues for which the problems are occurring. Only then we will be able to come up with some good and solid recommendation.

❖ **Scope and delimitation of the study**

Scope for internship program is working with the professionals of SRG Bangladesh Limited and they have proper research tools as well as adequate technique and manpower. During my whole three month of internship period I learned each and every details of research process and methods. Though I had research courses at my university but the experience of doing research activities practically is really difficult. I have learned how to manage the field worker, what should be the adequate proper sample distribution, how data entry firms create the frequencies and how tabulation works are done. In addition to that, as I have a great interest in research field so this organization particularly gave me a proper in depth knowledge about all the steps, process and activities of research from starting to end.

❖ **Limitations of the research**

In any research it is very normal to have some limitation. So in terms of my research, I also have some limitation. In the research there are lots of areas which is not covered because the topic itself is very broad. There could be many reasons for which slums are increasing in Dhaka city. Here I have only focussed on three major issues. Moreover, maximum respondents belong to same demographic and homogenously they have kind of same thought.

Moreover, there are some limitations which I want to focus on. Those are –

1. Firstly, I couldn't manage respondents from outside of Dhaka. Though the topic is only focussing on Dhaka city but still it could be more relatable if I could have gather the thought of the people of outside Dhaka.
2. Secondly, there were only 65 respondents in online and 35 respondents were face to face who lives in slums, total 100 respondents, which is very less in number of a sample of a research.
3. Thirdly, I have taken interviews of slum people only from two place which are "Godown Slum" and "Korail Slum"
4. Fourthly, the budget constraints also determine its limitations.

5. Most notably thing is I have conducted online survey. Only 35 face to face interactions were made so the impacts on the results are very less of direct communications.
6. Lastly, only 14 questions are not sufficient for measuring the problems of research. Moreover, I have only focused on three major factors but there are some other factors too which is influencing on increasing slums in Dhaka city.

However, the limitation can be source of scope of another research. Even from this limitation I can start my research again more specifically. The most constructive number of sample cannot be taken due to time and budget limitation.

❖ Objectives of the report

The general objective of the study was to find out the exact and some solid reasons for which the slums are increasing in Dhaka city, was to find out the current scenario, wanted to know some other factors as well for which slums are increasing in Dhaka city.

The specific objectives of the study were as follows:

- ✚ Informing about the research activities of SRG Bangladesh Limited.
- ✚ Identify the reasons of increasing slums in Dhaka city
- ✚ Detect some major factors for which slums are increasing in Dhaka city
- ✚ To identify the actual reasons of moving to Dhaka city
- ✚ To ascertain what could be the possible ways of reducing slums from Dhaka city

My main objective was to find out the most key factors for which slums are increasing in Dhaka city. Moreover, I also wanted to distinguish direct from the slum people regarding the other factors as well as desired to know the actual reasons for which they are migrating in Dhaka city from rural areas and living in slum.

2. Review of the Related Literature

According to the latest census on slum dwellers and floating population conducted by the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS) last year (2014), 2.23 million people live in slums across the country, published by (Correspondent, 2015) at bdnews24.com. Moreover, it has been given that “due to rapid urbanization 60% of its population lives in slum and squatter settlements” (Sinthia, 2013). In recent UN data it has been revealed that in urban areas of Bangladesh 25% population are living and because of less job opportunity in rural areas as well as urbanization system more than 12 million people are living in Dhaka city. Among them numerous number of low salary people are living in slums in Dhaka city (Drishti, 2016). While doing my Internship at SRG Bangladesh Limited, I found out in my first project which is titled as “Public Opinion Poll: Political, Social and Economic point of view of the people in Bangladesh 2018” that almost 98% people are saying that they are either happy or they have neutral feeling with their current economic condition. The respondents were from the very remote area of Bangladesh. So here my question arrives that if the respondents are that much ok or happy with their current economic situation then why they need to migrate in Dhaka city. From that place my curiosity generated to conduct my research on this particular topic. In (Crucibles of Hazard: Mega-Cities and Disasters in Transition, 1999) one data has been found which resembles how fast the population in Dhaka city is increasing. The chart is given below

Year	Population	Area (km ²)	Density (inh./km ²)
1951	335,926	72.52	4,632
1961	550,143	90.65	6,069
1974	1,607,495	323.75	4,965
1981	3,440,147	401.45	8,569
1985	4,200,000	401.45	10,462
1989	5,500,000	401.45	13,700
1991	6,100,000	401.45	15,195
2001 ^a	8,400,000	401.45	20,924
2025 ^a	12,500,000	401.45	31,137

Sources: Based on various Bangladesh statistical sources.

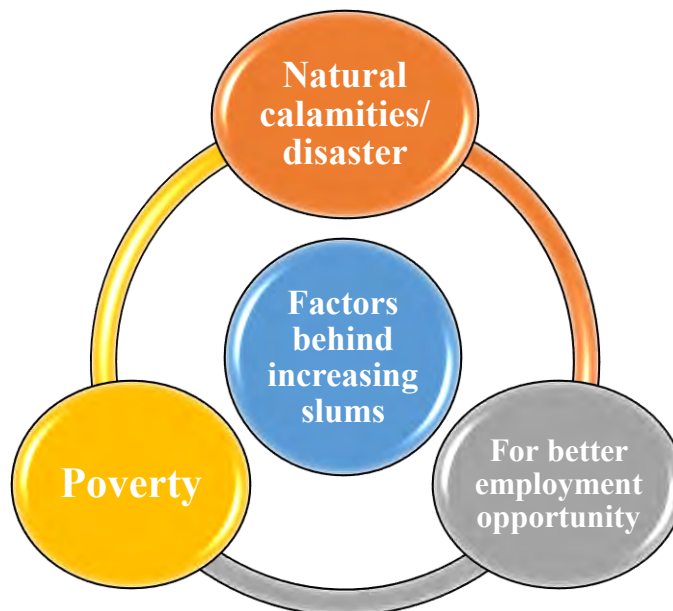
In addition to that, according to (German E, 2010) “The World Bank says Dhaka, with its current population of 15 million people, bears the distinction of being the fastest-growing in the world. Between 1990 and 2005, the city doubled in size — from 6 to 12 million. By 2025, the U.N. predicts Dhaka will be home to more than 20 million people — larger than Mexico City, Beijing or Shanghai.” E&E reporter Lisa Friedman writes in “A City Exploding with Climate Migrants” that climate change is driving an increasing number of Bangladeshis to migrate from rural areas to the cities. In (UNOPS, 2016) I have discovered that “according to the International Organization for Migration, some 70 percent of slum dwellers in Dhaka moved there after experiencing some kind of environmental hardship.” Even in my study I have seen that 39% of the respondents are saying that natural disaster is the second prime reason for which the slums are increasing in Dhaka city. Furthermore, in my survey “for better employment opportunity” is the prime reason for which slums are increasing in Dhaka city. On the other hand, “Poverty” has been identified as the third prime reason for increasing slums in Dhaka city. Besides all that, in 2015, 60.5 persons per 1,000 moved between urban areas, up 48.9 percent year-on-year (Parvez, 2016). Even from the report analysis of my organization I have found that from patuakhali, shariatpur and other cities many people are migrating in Dhaka city due to natural disaster and as they don’t have any assets so unwillingly they have to stay at slums in Dhaka city. The percentage of migrating people from different cities who are living in slums in Dhaka city due to natural disaster (River Erosion) are given below –

Name of Cities	Percentage of people living in slums due to Natural Disaster
Bogura	3.8%
Kurigram	5.6%
Faridpur	6.2%
Shariatpur	14.7%
Madaripur	4.62%
Manikganj	2.3%

Besides that, from (Bangladesh Disaster Risk and Climate Resilience Program, 2018) I have got the information that “More than 80 percent of the population is potentially exposed to floods, earthquakes and droughts, and more than 70 percent to cyclones. On average, the

country experiences severe tropical cyclone every three years, and about 25 percent of the land mass is inundated with flood waters every year. Severe flooding occurs every 4-5 years and covers 60 percent of the land mass.” So by that it is clear that how much natural disaster is affecting. So based on the literature review I want to identify what could be the most influencing factors behind increasing slums in Dhaka city. Though there are many factors behind this huge topic but I want to focus on the most forcing factors. So after reviewing all the journals, conference papers and newspapers as well as other secondary sources I believe there are three major factors for which slums are increasing in Dhaka city.

- ✚ Poverty
- ✚ For better employment opportunity
- ✚ Natural calamities/disaster



3. Methodology of the Study

Here in this report I have used both primary data and secondary data to bring out the findings and recommendation. This research is based on both quantitative analytical research as well as descriptive. For knowing about the factors behind increasing slums in Dhaka city I had to analyze some questions and data. As well as I have use descriptive research on this particular topic.

❖ Sources of data

Here I have used two sources of data which are described below –

1. Secondary data

Secondary data describes the information which is collected by someone other than me. For my research the secondary data was collected from journal papers, newspaper article, conference papers, case study, online report, from my organization report and from others papers. These have relevant information which was derived from the respective researches. The sources of information are given as APA citation in last section. The research based done by secondary data. Since, primary research does not contain that much respondents. Along with that I have faced some boundaries as well throughout directing the primary research.

2. Primary Data:

Primary data is such data which is collected by the author or by the researches. For example – for this report I have collected some data which is known as primary data. An online survey was done to collect the data required along with some face to face surveys which was later put as input into SPSS. Most of the data was collected from students while some of them had other professions too. I got majority of them as student which is 36 people, 35 people belong to others group of occupation and basically this particular group belongs to slum respondents and among them all the 12 female respondents are working as maid and among 23 male respondents are working as rickshawpuller. Besides that, from the online survey I got 21 respondents who are private job holder, 4 businessman, 3 government employee and 1 housewife. Among those interviews every respondent were express descriptive ideas and shared positive feedbacks which is also mentioned in the survey results.

❖ Survey Method

Questionnaire was used as a survey tool for preparing this report. For conducting valuable analysis, respondents and slums people had been chosen as respondents of this survey because they would know more about the reasons behind increasing slums in Dhaka city. To meet the objective of making this report, factor analysis was done by using SPSS and likert scale analyses.

❖ Sample size of Survey

Here 100 people were surveyed as this report's sample and among them 65 respondents did the survey from online Google form and other 35 respondents were from slums. Here, 53% respondents are male and 47% students are female. In terms of the respondents of slum, out of 35 respondent I had 23 male respondent and 12 female respondent. On the other hand, from online survey I got 30 male respondent and 35 female respondent. Besides that, 65% respondents belong to 21-25 years old age group, 17% respondents belong to 31-35 years old age group, 11% respondents belong to more than 35 years old age group, 6% belongs to 26-30 years old and only 1% belongs to 16-20 years old age group. And this total calculation is done based on both respondents from online survey as well as respondents from slum.

❖ Sample and Questionnaire Design

The sample number of the population was 100 and non-probability sampling was used because the exact population size was unknown and the approachability of the respondent was not so easy because I wanted to ensure more sample. The questions are given in the appendix part at last page. The types of question I used among 14 questions were:

- ✚ Likert Scale
- ✚ Nominal Scale
- ✚ Ordinal Scale
- ✚ Interval Scale

I have created some close ended question based on the type of measurement scales as well. In Likert scale questionnaire, categories such as “strongly disagree to strongly agree” is present. I have also used single questions where the respondents answer to either “Yes” or “No”. Afterwards, I have putted a rating based question on basis of 1-5 where 1 decrypt the nethermost value and 5 decrypt the uppermost value.

❖ Collecting Data

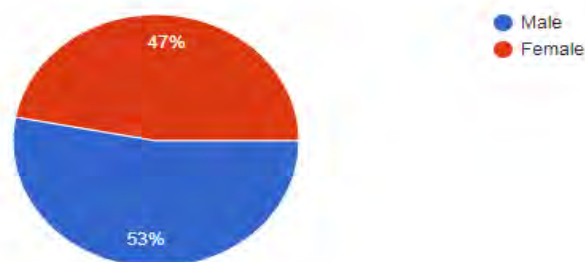
The data was primarily collected through Google doc forms and some data is collected face to face. The progression was concluded self-administered surveys in the form. The information was later put as an input into Microsoft Excel Sheet to evaluate the information in SPSS. Among those 100 respondents I have taken interview of 35 slum people to find out the more realistic scenario. Through the Microsoft excel the percentage of data's and output is presented which is given later.

4. Analysis and Interpretation of the Data

According to (Data Analysis Courses, n.d.), it has been said that “Data analysis is the process of extracting information from data.” Here I will show the graphical presentation of my survey and along with that I'll be giving and point of view of respondents for each question. Moreover, I have also used SPSS which is also known for Statistical Package for the Social Sciences. By using SPSS I have analyzed the model summary, coefficients etc.

1. What is your gender?

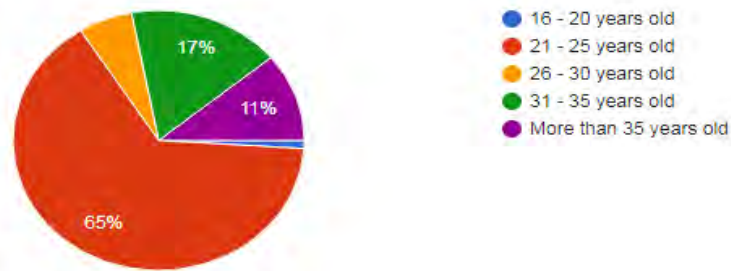
100 responses



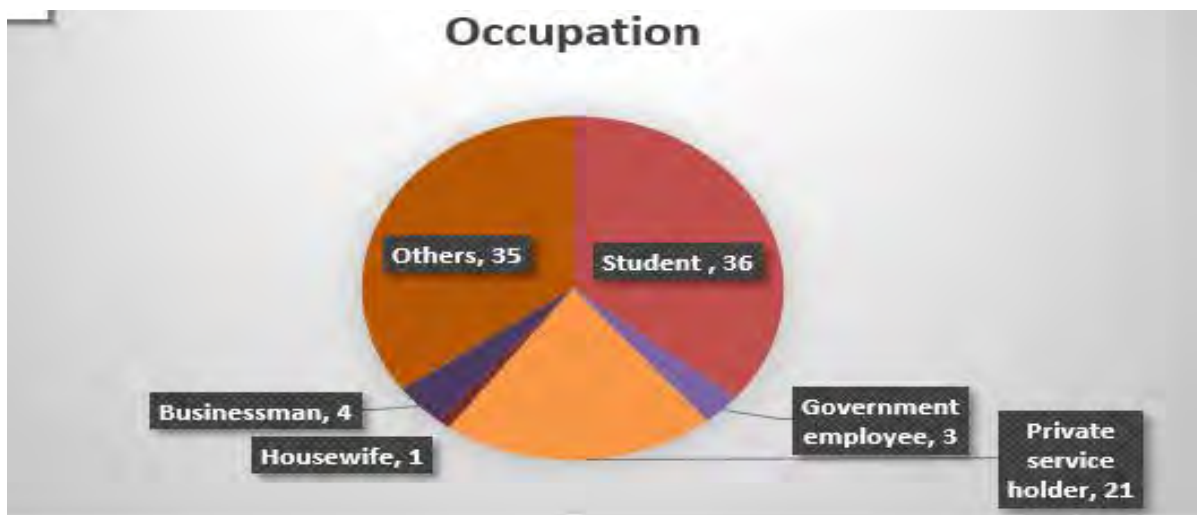
Here, 53% respondents are male and 47% students are female. In terms of the respondents of slum, out of 35 respondent I had 23 male respondent and 12 female respondent. On the other hand, from online survey I got 30 male respondent and 35 female respondent.

2. Which category below includes your age?

100 responses



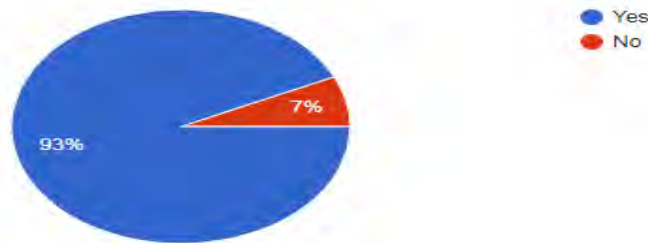
Here, 65% respondents belong to 21-25 years old age group, 17% respondents belong to 31-35 years old age group, 11% respondents belong to more than 35 years old age group, 6% belongs to 26-30 years old and only 1% belongs to 16-20 years old age group. And this total calculation is done based on both respondents from online survey as well as respondents from slum.



Here I have asked about the profession. So I got majority of them as student which is 36 people, 35 people belong to others group of occupation and basically this particular group belongs to slum respondents and among them all the 12 female respondents are working as maid and among 23 male respondents are working as rickshawpuller. Besides that, from the online survey I got 21 respondents who are private job holder, 4 businessman, 3 government employee and 1 housewife.

4. Do you know that in Dhaka city population in Slums are increasing rapidly?

100 responses



And here the most important question has been asked which is based on increasing slums in Dhaka city. 93% respondents are aware of the fact while other 7% respondents don't know about it.

5. According to you which one can be the prime reason for increasing the slums in Dhaka city?

100 responses



So, here I wanted to know about the prime reason for increasing slums in Dhaka city. 56% respondents assumes that "For better employment opportunity" is the prime reason for

increasing slums in Dhaka city. Moreover, from the respondent of slum I got to know that 24 people have said they came in Dhaka city for better employment opportunity.

6. According to you which one can be the second reason for increasing the slums in Dhaka city?

100 responses



Here I needed to know about the second reason among the given options for increasing slums in Dhaka city. 39% respondents said that “Natural calamities/disaster” is the second reason for increasing slums in Dhaka city. Moreover, from the respondent of slum 5 people out of 35 respondent have said they think Natural calamities/disaster can be second reason for increasing slums in Dhaka city.

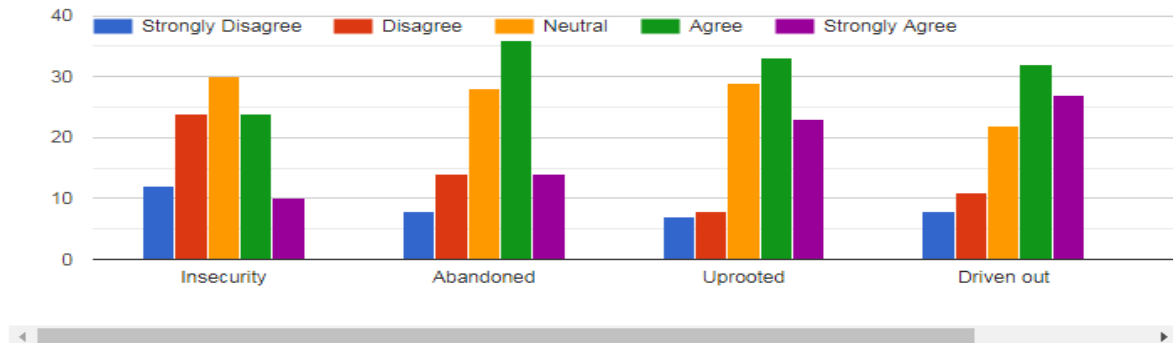
7. According to you which one can be the third reason for increasing the slums in Dhaka city?

100 responses



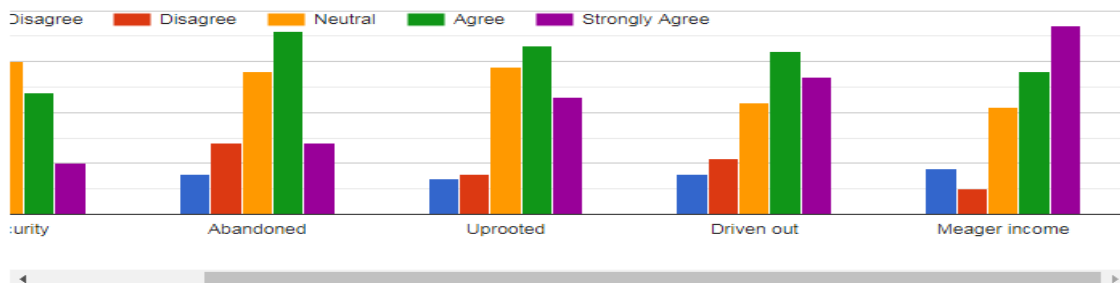
Then I wanted to know what could be the least reason behind increasing slums in Dhaka city among my given option. Here 46% respondent have said natural calamities/disaster is the third reason and 40% respondent have said poverty is the third reason for increasing slums in Dhaka city. Both options are quite inter related with each other so that’s why respondent may be was little bit confused.

8. What can be other most influencing factors for increasing slums in Dhaka city?



Apart from those main factors I also wanted to know what could be the other reasons for increasing slums in Dhaka city. Here I have just asked them how much they do agree with the given factors. For INSECURITY factor 10 people out of 100 said that they strongly agree that it could be another factor behind increasing slums in Dhaka city. Though the majority numbers of people denied about it but still I think as 10 people have given their consent in positive manner so definitely this factor has some influence. Then for ABANDONED factor 14 respondent said that they are strongly agree with this factor. For UPROOTED factor 23 respondent have given their consent that it can be another strong factor for which slums are increasing in Dhaka city. Then, for DRIVEN OUT factor though only 2 people have said that they strongly agree with this factor but we can't ignore another result which is 23 people have said they are agreeing with this point. So it has great influence on increasing slums.

8. What can be other most influencing factors for increasing slums in Dhaka city?



Then here I have given another factor which is MEAGER INCOME which means getting very less amount of salary and it can be another reason for which people are migrating in Dhaka city

and living in slums and looking for better jobs. This factor somehow relates with my hypothetical factor which is “For better job opportunity”. And surprisingly majority of people which is 37 respondent have said that they are strongly agreeing with this factor. Even 28 respondent have also given agree option for this factor. So again somehow “For better job opportunity” is again proving as one of the main reason behind increasing slums in Dhaka city.

9. Apart from all the options what can be other factor for increasing the slums in Dhaka city?

100 responses

- Marriage
- N/A
- Corruption
- Improper Family Planning
- Availability of food and shelter
- Unemployment
- People think they can earn more after coming to Dhaka
- Government corruption
- People's thinking is not changing
- Local Politics
- As Dhaka is the center of Bangladesh with vast job opportunities this drives people to come here for living
- Population
- **
- None
- nothing
- Massive growth of population
- Technological facilities
- Marriage and improper family planning
- To earn money in capital city
- poor people's stereotype believe .. Dhaka means earning.

Earing source
 I don't find any other factors apart from the mentioned one
 poor infrastructure and social exclusion
 Don't know
 N/a
 Poor people migrate from their village for betterment of their livelihood.
 Likelihood
 Urbanisation
 Availability of jobs is less in other districts.
 Proper city planning
 Not sure.
 Urbanization

Meager income
 Better education
 Lackings of education, lackings of government concern, unavailable employment opportunity etc.
 As other districts' area do not have as much facilities and living standards as dhaka, people migrate here. As a result, for the low class families more slums are needed for their accommodation.
 No idea
 Lacks of proper implementation of Law can be a major reason here. According to the law building up slums in government property is illegal and should be uprooted. But generally it remains undone due to lack of proper implementation of law.
 climate change
 Have no home
 No proper birth control for the people in the slums
 none

City of Hope
 Only developed city
 Easy to build slums and live on footpaths because of lackings in law enforcement
 You covered almost every reason.
 Improper family planning and illiteracy
 For security, shelter and working sources
 unplanned city
 marriage
 mentioned ones are good
 I don't think in dhaka city slums is increasing.
 Willingness to live in the capital city
 Corruption, unequal income, no agri support/labor

Better income than rural area.
 urbanization
 High Rent of Accommodation in Dhaka
 For increasing unemployment
 Not sure right now
 Better life
 No idea
 We don't have enough safety-net program which is more effect in lower class people.
 poor house planning
 Dhaka city centric industrial areas.
 To earn money
 Cheaper house rent

Cheaper house rent
 Centralization of facilities
 No job in the rural areas
 Convenience of belonging
 ERROR: 404
 Less income
 Not enough residential places left
 High living cost
 I think poverty is the main reason.
 Less job sector, educational facilities
 Low literacy rate and unemployment
 Meager income vs high rent with minimalist facilities
 information about Dhaka city.

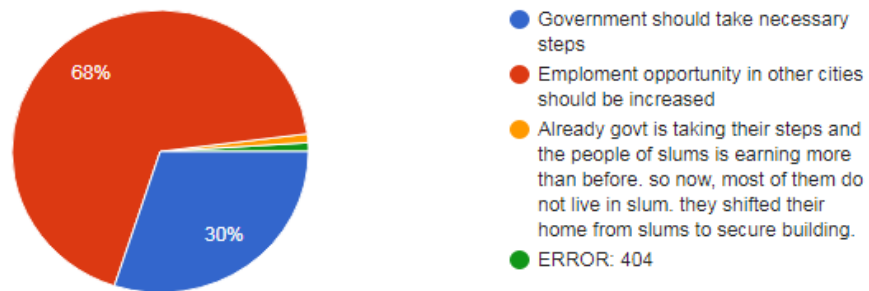
High living cost
 I think poverty is the main reason.
 Less job sector, educational facilities
 Low literacy rate and unemployment
 Meager income vs high rent with minimalist facilities
 Infatuation about Dhaka city
 NA
 Improper Family Planning
 Want to live in dhaka
 Want to live in Dhaka
 Uprising house rents
 n/a

These are some comment which I wanted to know from the respondents and these comments are completely reflecting what people are assuming behind increasing slums in Dhaka city. Here maximum people have talked about marriage, improper family planning, illiteracy,

unplanned city planning, urbanization and just want to live in Dhaka city as the reason of increasing slums in Dhaka city.

10. According to you how the problem of increasing population in slums of Dhaka city can be solved?

100 responses



Here I have asked one of the most important question which is also can be used as a recommendation or solution and the question is how this massive problems can be solved. So 68% respondent have said that “Employment opportunity in other countries” can be the solution for this massive issue. Besides that, 30% respondent have said that “Government should take necessary steps” and unexpectedly only one respondent have said that to decrease the slums from Dhaka city “Already government is taking their steps and the people of slums is earning more than before. So now most of them don’t live in slum. They have shifted their home from slums to secure building.”

5. Findings of the study

After getting the response from the respondents I had input the data in SPSS for scrutiny the model fit as well as the significance level and beta of my survey.

Model Summary

Model	R	R Square	Adjusted R Square	Std. Error of the Estimate
1	.786 ^a	.544	.517	.64581

a. Predictors: (Constant), Mean_PVRT, Mean_ FBEO, Mean_ND.

Here, R square value represents the overall model fit. Actually the total relationship and the influence of all independent variable on dependent variable. Moreover, the value of R square can't be negative. In my research there are three independent variables which are "poverty", "for better employment opportunity" and "natural disaster". For dependent variable I have "slums are increasing in Dhaka city". So here after analysing all the variables, the value of the R square of model summary is .544. As the value is more than .5 then I can say that it is moderate level of model fit. I believe if I could have managed more respondents then definitely the model fit would be stronger.

Coefficients^a

Model	Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.	95.0% Confidence Interval for B	
	B	Std. Error	Beta			Lower Bound	Upper Bound
1 (Constant)	.410	.380		1.081	.282	.341	1.162
Mean_PVRT	.147	.095	.159	1.541	.026	.042	.335
Mean_FBEO	.290	.097	.314	2.985	.003	.098	.483
Mean_ND	.180	.073	.296	2.470	.015	.036	.324

a. Dependent Variable: Mean_SIDC

Here,

$$SIDC = \alpha + \beta_1 PVRT + \beta_2 SBJ + \beta_3 ND + e_i$$

PVRT= Poverty

FBEO= For Better Employment Opportunity

ND= Natural Disaster

SIDC= Slums Increasing in Dhaka City

Interpretation

So at first, for "Poverty", significance level is .026 and it is less than .05 which indicates the hypothesis of poverty is supported. That means poverty is reason for increasing slums in Dhaka city. On the other side, Beta value is .159 or 16% which is more than .1 and the value is also

positive. So according to the study, poverty has an influence for increasing slums in Dhaka city.

In terms of “**For better job opportunity**”, significance level is .003 and it is less than .05 which indicates the hypothesis of poverty is supported very well. That means search for better job is quite big reason for increasing slums in Dhaka city. On the other side, Beta value is .314 or 31% which is more than .1 and the value is also positive. So according to the study, search for better job has a great influence for increasing slums in Dhaka city.

For the last factor which is “**Natural Disaster/calamities**”, significance level is .015 and it is less than .05 which indicates the hypothesis of natural disaster is supported. That means natural disaster is a reason for increasing slums in Dhaka city. On the other side, Beta value is .296 or 30% which is more than .1 and the value is also positive. So, natural disaster has quite big influence for increasing slums in Dhaka city.

Relation

According to the result, increasing slums in Dhaka city is mainly affected by three hypothesized factors which are For Better Job Opportunity, Natural Disaster and Poverty. As the significance level of these three factors are less than .05, means supported and the co-efficient value are in 0 to 1. Nevertheless, if I compare among these three factors then the most influencing factor is For Better Job Opportunity and then Natural disaster and the last reason would be poverty based on both beta value as well as significance value.

6. Recommendations

One of the main objectives of the study is to analyse the factors behind increasing slums in Dhaka city. For this purpose, I have also identified some major variables or elements of the reasons which can cause the most for increasing slums in Dhaka city. The variables are “For better job opportunity”, “Natural Disaster/disaster” and “Poverty”. After doing all kind of study, the findings demonstrate that all these variables have positive effects towards increasing slums in Dhaka city. The study also illustrates that “For better job opportunity” people are migrating in Dhaka city and it is the most influencing factor for increasing slums in Dhaka city. So, all the independent variables are directly influencing the increasing slums in Dhaka city.

Many studies have shown the positive relationship of poverty and for better job opportunity as the main factors behind increasing slums in Dhaka city but in this study I have discovered that in recent years' natural disaster is another main big reason for increasing slums in Dhaka city. From my perspective, to reduce and to be safe from natural calamities/disaster both government and local people need to take some necessary steps. First of all, government need to prepare a database of possible affected areas due to river erosion and based on that they should build shelter house for those people so that in bad time the local people can take accommodation. Then local government assistances need to come forward to play a vital role which includes giving training to local people regarding what to do or what not to do during natural calamities/disaster and they need to monitor the alarming zones with local knowledge as well as observing during precarious times and need to prepare embankments. By the mean time local people need to think about alternative employment opportunity and for this different NGOs can provide flexible credit schemes which will stop the rural peoples to move in urban because after getting loan the local people can restart their earning source. Moreover, NGOs make some seminar which will give affected people clear knowledge about their rights of getting education, health care, water, and sanitation and work opportunities (Taznin, 2015)

Besides that, for better job opportunity and natural disaster variables are very much important because now capital city is becoming more commercialized as well as the job opportunity in rural areas are very low. Furthermore, river erosion is becoming worst in recent years for common people. In addition to that I strongly believe that self-employment opportunity need to be developed rapidly so that people can come out from the poverty line. If people are not finding any better job then they must create job by themselves and for such initiative government have different types of loan facilities because government itself is promoting self-employment.

7. Conclusion

The main objective of the study was to find out the main three factors which is the reason behind increasing slums in Dhaka city. After getting secondary data from many conference proceedings, journals, blogs, articles and report I learned that people are rapidly increasing in Dhaka city and due to lacking of money they have to stay in the slums. Then I had prepared a survey of 14 questions. The total respondent is 100 among them 35 respondent lives in slums

mainly in “Godown Slum” and “Korail Slum”. But I got majority of them as student which is 36 people, 35 people belong to others group of occupation. Later on, 56% respondents assumes that “For better employment opportunity” is the prime reason for increasing slums in Dhaka city and from the respondent of slum I got to know that 24 people have said that they came in Dhaka city for better employment opportunity. Then the second reason is Natural calamities/disaster and third is poverty. Though this three factors are inter related with each other but the impact of them are quite different. Other than these factors some more factors have come out which are also big factors behind increasing slums in Dhaka city. Apart from those main factors I also wanted to know what could be the other reasons for increasing slums in Dhaka city. For UPROOTED factor 23 respondent have given their consent that it can be another strong factor for which slums are increasing in Dhaka city. Then, for DRIVEN OUT factor though only 2 people have said that they strongly agree with this factor but we can't ignore another result which is 23 people have said they are agreeing with this point. So it has great influence on increasing slums. Then for MEAGER INCOME surprisingly majority of people which is 37 respondent have said that they are strongly agreeing with this factor. Even 28 respondent have also given agree option for this factor. Furthermore from some comment I found maximum people have talked about marriage, improper family planning, illiteracy, unplanned city planning, urbanization and just want to live in Dhaka city as the reason of increasing slums in Dhaka city. Apart from these 68% respondent have said that “Employment opportunity in other countries” can be the solution for this massive issue and 30% respondent have said that “Government should take necessary steps”. Then finally after analysing the data in SPSS I increasing slums in Dhaka city is mainly affected by three hypothesizes which are For Better Job Opportunity, Natural Disaster and Poverty. As the significance level of these three factors are less than .05, means supported and the co-efficient value are in 0 to 1. Nevertheless, if I compare among these three factors then the most influencing factor is For Better Job Opportunity and then Natural disaster and the last reason would be poverty based on both beta value as well as significance value.

Appendix

Questionnaire for Internship report on Factors influencing behind increasing slums in Dhaka City are given below:

1. What is your gender?

- Male
- Female

2. Which category below includes your age?

- 16 - 20 years' old
- 21 - 25 years' old
- 26 - 30 years' old
- 31 - 35 years' old
- More than 35 years' old

3. What is your Occupation?

- Student
- Government employee
- Private job holder
- Housewife
- Businessman
- Others

4. Do you know that in Dhaka city population in Slums are increasing rapidly?

- Yes
- No

5. According to you which one can be the prime reason for increasing the slums in Dhaka city?

- Poverty
- For better employment opportunity
- Natural calamities (River erosion)

6. According to you which one can be the second reason for increasing the slums in Dhaka city?

- Poverty
- For better employment opportunity
- Natural calamities (River erosion)

7. According to you which one can be the third reason for increasing the slums in Dhaka city?

- Poverty
- For better employment opportunity
- Natural calamities (River erosion)

8. What can be other most influencing factors for increasing slums in Dhaka city? (Insecurity)

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

9. What can be other most influencing factors for increasing slums in Dhaka city? (Abandoned)

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

10. What can be other most influencing factors for increasing slums in Dhaka city? (Uprooted)

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

11. What can be other most influencing factors for increasing slums in Dhaka city? (Driven out)

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

12. What can be other most influencing factors for increasing slums in Dhaka city? (Meager income)

- Strongly Disagree
- Disagree
- Neutral
- Agree
- Strongly Agree

13. Apart from all the options what can be other factor for increasing the slums in Dhaka city?

Answer _____

14. According to you how the problem of increasing population in slums of Dhaka city can be solved?

- Government should take necessary steps
- Employment opportunity in other cities should be increased

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