

Dover Sherborn

Dhaka Paper

March 1st, 2019

By: Val Goorha, Sophia Katz, Ada Macleod,
Kate Mastrobuono, Amelia Poor, Lella Wirth, and Stephanie Yu

Introduction:

Bangladesh is a very poor country with a considerable number of people living a migratory lifestyle, and moving from rural to urban areas in order to survive. It is apparent that there are many problems, and possible solutions, regarding migration within this country. However, the Bangladeshi government does not keep detailed records of movement within the country, resulting in misinformation. Migrant difficulties are therefore unknown or overlooked by the government and foreigners as there is limited information surrounding their lives and struggles. The lack of information leads to a scarcity of solutions and help for these desperate people. More statistics and research are needed regarding the amount of people in the capital city, Dhaka, for conditions to improve. Documentation for these migrant citizens is essential as well, in order to properly provide assistance and initiate reforms.

Increased government attention and intervention in migrant issues would greatly improve not only migrant's lives, but also the city of Dhaka as a whole. Detailed information on population numbers, employment rates, living conditions, and other issues in Dhaka, would help identify ways to improve conditions for these people. Migrants live in extreme poverty in a place called "the slums", an area outside of Dhaka that is extremely crowded and dirty. The houses in the slums are decomposing and often too small for those living there. Often 4-6 people are forced to live together in one room houses, practically living on top of each other (Khan). In addition, migrants often have other social barriers within the city. Migrants, refugees, and minority groups are often discriminated against, and the government takes no action to prevent this. Existing rights are also often not enforced. For instance, the right to education is outlined in the 17th article of the Bangladesh constitution, but only half of children finish primary school. More government attention needs to be focused on improving the lives of the Bangladesh people by keeping track of movement within the country, enforcing existing rights, and instituting evidence based reforms.

Government help is needed in other ways, such as to help support the health and education systems. Both are severely underfunded and underemployed. Even some of the best hospitals are crowded and don't have nearly enough skilled employees to run properly. Hospitals in rural areas are significantly worse and need a lot of attention. In the education system, many children don't go to school or drop out early on. Those who continue in school are underprepared for the workforce. At the moment Bangladesh spends less than 3% of its GDP on education (Haider). More and better education will lift people out of poverty and will significantly help migrants, 53% of whom move to Dhaka in search of a better job (Amin). These people often end up in the slums without a job and exacerbate the overpopulation of Dhaka. These parts of the city need housing, health care, education, and employment to improve migrant lives. Specific minority groups also need government aid such as climate migrants and refugees. Often these people face significant discrimination within their communities, making it hard for them to integrate into society. Government policies surrounding rights and laws against discrimination against these people need to be made and enforced for their safety. It would also be beneficial to educate both the migrants and the locals about each other in order to relieve tension between the two groups. Investing in the migrants and these issues is investing in a better future for all of Bangladesh.

Demographics:

Dhaka is made up of many different ethnicities, cultures, religions, and economic classes. The rapidly growing population and influx of immigrants is responsible for this diversity, Dhaka being made up by groups of people from nearly every region of Bangladesh. Of the 19.84 million people living in Dhaka as of 2018, this number predicted to reach 25 million by 2050, the majority speak Bengali, the national language. English is often spoken as well, commonly by the educated. Kutti, a Bengali-based Creole language, is spoken by citizens living in the old part of the city. A small minority speak Urdu, as the Bihari population are the only ones who still utilize this language. The Bihari refugees are descendants of migrant Muslims from eastern India. There are approximately 300,000+ speakers of Urdu in Bangladesh, most residing in Dhaka's refugee camps. Despite this, official government estimates show that there are only 40,000 Bihari residents in Dhaka. Along with them, there is a population of Dhakites, long-standing inhabitants

of the old city. There are 15,000 to 20,000 Rohingya, Santal, Khasi, Garo, Chakma and Mandi tribal peoples living in Dhaka in addition to the large population of Europeans, Chinese, Koreans, Indians, Pakistanis, Nepalis, Burmese, and Sri Lankans, these groups often coming to Dhaka due to an executive job. Ninety percent of the population is Muslim, the majority belonging to the Sunni sector, and few being Shias. After this, 8.2% of the population is Hindu, followed by small amounts of Christians and Buddhists. Dhaka is also home to many small faith communities such as Ismaili, Sikh, Hrishi, Ahmadiyya, and Bahá'í. The majority of migrants coming to Dhaka are documented and originate from rural Bangladesh. These migrants are known as “climate refugees”, or people are coming to Dhaka from parts of Bangladesh that are heavily affected by Climate change such as damaging floods and other destruction(Wikipedia). In the 1960's and 1970's, these Bangladeshi migrants made up for 60% of the their population growth, and roughly 2.8 million migrants came to Dhaka from rural areas in 2016-2017(Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics). These climate refugees account for 30.2% of the working population of Dhaka, however, the wealth in the city is not distributed evenly. While a growing middle class emerges in Dhaka, 34% of the population still lives below the poverty line. This requires living on less than \$1.90 per day(Wikipedia). 4.8% of the population is unemployed as of 2017, and those looking for jobs will often end up in household or unorganized labor like 50% of the workforce(Wikipedia)(DataLEADS). 800,000 people work in the textile industry, and 400,000 are rickshaw drivers. These blue-collar citizens often live in slums, as 46.56% of the total slums in Bangladesh, totaling 6489, reside in Dhaka(Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics). These slums are so common in Dhaka due to their struggle to build enough housing to keep up with the growing population, increasing by 4.2% per year (Dhaka Population 2019).

Key Points:

- Leadership roles need to create sustainable goals and follow through with these plans rather than letting them fail and never be pursued, for instance, creating a health care system that is easily accessible and supportive to both the wealthy and poor.
- Provide a well trained staff and adequate equipment to health facilities both in Dhaka and rural areas outside of Dhaka to help manage population increase as well.

- More research needs to be done on population numbers, movement of people, employment rates, and living conditions in order to effectively make policies regarding migration.
- Provide increased funding, education resources, and skilled teachers to all schools, especially those in rural areas.
- Police and government officers must focus on and punish crime and violence in the urban slums, and media must be used to make the public aware that discrimination against migrants both in and out of the workplace will not be tolerated.
- The economy of Dhaka is primarily reliant on the remissions of emigrants and this inhibits the growth of the workforce in Dhaka
- There is a large concentration of formal jobs offered in Dhaka, but the surrounding area around Dhaka is primarily reliant on the informal sector, promoting an uneducated and illiterate population; when migrants come into Dhaka, whether it be because of the effects of climate change or the seeking of an urban life, they are coming into the city with limited qualifications to work in the formal sector of the economy.
- Government organizations must take greater action in following through on their promises to improve housing in Dhaka. More regulation and involvement by official organizations to transition people out of slums and improve overall living conditions for the lower class would be preferable as well.
- More resources and organizations to help and support refugee needs
- Government collecting more numbers on how many refugees are in the city and how they should solve the increasing population problem.

Background:

The region of the city of Dhaka has been inhabited since the first millenium, where it was under Islamic rule. In the 17th century, this area became important to the Mughal Empire after they moved the capital of Mughal Bengal to Dhaka and renamed it Jahangirabad. At this time, Dhaka experienced a large growth in population. (New World Encyclopedia) As the capital, the city became extremely prosperous and served as both a center for industrial production and trade.

Some industries centered in Dhaka were those for muslin, cotton, and jute. The Mughal empire was strong and wealthy at this time, and accounted for 29% of the world's GDP due to the large increase of production and trade centered in Dhaka. (Wikipedia) Bengal, the region of the empire in which Dhaka was the capital, especially grew affluent.

In 1793 the British East India Company came into control of the city and therefore it gained an important role in British trade. Throughout the time that Dhaka was under British rule, it modernized, industrialized, and made many improvements and advancements around the time of the industrial revolution in Europe. During the 19th century Dhaka became less successful as it suffered some of the repercussions of British rule. The colony was taxed heavily and their trade was restricted to mostly British imports. (Wikipedia) The population dropped due to the establishment and growth of Calcutta, the capital of the British colony. Poverty became more frequent in Dhaka and many weavers starved to death. The Bengal army revolted against the British and as a result, control of the city shifted from just Britain to Britain and India. (Wikipedia) Because the city of Calcutta was extremely Hindu-dominated, Dhaka became home to the minority Muslim population in British India.

In 1905, Bengal was divided into East and West, and Dhaka became the capital of East Bengal. However shortly after in 1911, Bengal was reunited and it lost its status as capital. (Assignment Point) The Partition of British India in 1947 split the colony up into East and West Pakistan, which were designated as Muslim states and separated by India in the middle. Dhaka became the capital of East Pakistan, which significantly increased its population because of Muslim migration to this region from all parts of India. This contributed to very fast urbanization in the 1930s. In 1962, Dhaka became the legislative capital of Pakistan due to its large population and was the center for the country's National Assembly. (Wikipedia) The city also became a center for politics and revolution, therefore hosting many conflicts and protests, often violent. (New World Encyclopedia) Dhaka was a center for action surrounding the Bangladesh war for independence, witnessing genocide, torture, and murder of citizens, especially Hindu minorities, by the Pakistan army. (Wikipedia)

After Bangladesh won independence in 1971, Dhaka was made capital and again the city witnessed an era of extreme population growth. Migrant workers from places in rural Bangladesh

accounted for 60% of this growth, as Dhaka became a destination for prosperity in contrast to the poverty stricken rural towns. In the 1990s and 2000s the city grew tremendously economically, and business districts were created as a result. It also experienced immense population growth with the population doubling from six million to twelve million in only 15 years. (Wikipedia)

Today, Dhaka is still a site of political turmoil and its economy has been hurt by persistent mass protests over the recent years. While Dhaka is one of the fastest growing cities and is predicted to be one of the largest, it is still one of the poorest megacities. Its population is composed of mostly rural migrants who still consistently immigrate to Dhaka. The city is extremely congested due to its large population, especially among the lower class. (Wikipedia) In 1983 City Corporation was founded to help govern Dhaka. The population reached 3,440,147 and the city was divided into 75 wards. In 2011, the Dhaka City Corporation (DCC) split into the DCC North and DCC South (Wikipedia).

Since Dhaka became the capital city, the population, area, social and economic diversity have grown a significant amount. With the river port of Narayanganj, Dhaka is now one of the most densely industrialized regions in Bangladesh. Their trades include traditional products such as jamdani (fine quality muslin), embroidery silk, jewelry, and silk. The city's major industries are jute processing and manufacture chemicals, pharmaceuticals, leather goods, textiles, electronic products, and ceramic (Britannica).

The city is also home to numerous universities including the University of Dhaka (est. 1921), the Bangladesh University of Engineering and Technology (est. 1962), and Jahangirnagar (est. 1970). Dhaka also contains many government colleges, nuclear-science training and research centers, a museum, the national library, and the national art gallery. In addition Dhaka is also home to the site of the ancient city Vikramapura, former capital of the Pala rulers of Bengal. One of Dhaka's more recent buildings, the Star Mosque (Tara Masjid), was built using the Mughal architectural style in the early 19th century but then with later renovations. Curzon Hall at the University of Dhaka, built in early 20th century is influence both by Mughal and European styles (Britannica). The National Assembly Building (Jatiya Sangsad Bhaban) is one of the most significant buildings from the 20th century. The architecture and style of the building ultimately reflects Bangladeshis culture and heritage (Wikipedia).

Population density is a very significant characteristic for the city of Dhaka because it has had such a substantial effect on the environment and living conditions of this city. The current population of Dhaka is about 20.3 million people and is on track to reach 21 million by 2020 and even possibly reach 27.3 million residents by 2030. Dhaka is located in central Bangladesh and not only is it the nation's capital, but it's also the largest city in the country (World Population). The density of this packed city is 47,400 people per square kilometer, making it the most densely populated city on earth (Dhaka Tribune). The population is growing at an annual rate of 3.72% with migrants continuing to move into the city; however, this continuing increase in population size is leading to congestion, poverty, and pollution (World Population). Evidence of Dhaka's earliest existence traces back around the 7th century where Turkish and Afghan governors control the city until in 1608 where Mughals declared it to be the capital (World Population). The population of this area first started to increase once townships were created and in the 17th century, the community of present-day Dhaka was close to one million people (World Population). After the Battle of Plassey in 1765, the British East India Company gained control of the city, and even though significant development and modernization followed soon after that, the population did substantially shrink during this period (New World Encyclopedia). In the 19th century, the city was under the control of British rule, and soon thereafter became the second largest city in Bengal (New World Encyclopedia). Later on in 1947, during the dividing of India, Dhaka was declared the capital of East Bengal which was part of the new Muslim state, Pakistan (New World Encyclopedia). Since Dhaka was now part of Pakistan, thousands of Muslim immigrants moved into the city ultimately leading to a substantial increase in the population (World Population). Later on, in 1962, Dhaka became the capital of the independent nation of Bangladesh (New World Encyclopedia). One of the main contributors to the population growth of Dhaka is rural migrants. In the 1960s and 1970s, rural migration made up 60% of the population growth (World Population).

Committee on Youth Education By: Sophia Katz

The Bangladesh education system is one of the biggest in the world with over 37,000 government run primary schools, however it is far from being one of the best systems (Haider).

This system is divided into three parts: primary schooling, secondary schooling, and tertiary schooling (Husain). The first level, primary education, is a right for all Bangladeshi children protected under the 17th article of their constitution. Despite the fact that it's a right, only about half of children in Bangladesh attend primary school. If they want to continue their schooling their parents often have to pay bribes to keep them in the better school systems. It's difficult to keep children in the school system past primary schools, and for those who continue their education, the schools are often unhelpful. The main form of teaching in most secondary and tertiary schools is a simple memorization system. Students are expected to memorize the textbook and the teachers simply quiz them on how much they were able to memorize. Often schools are understaffed with a ratio of about 53 students to one teacher instead of the government mandated 30 students to 1 teacher ratio (Haider). This takes away a lot of teacher to student time and interaction which negatively impacts education. In addition, Bangladeshi teachers have an average of a 15% absence rate which further lowers crucial teacher to student interaction (Education in Bangladesh). These poor schools are often worse in rural compared to the urban areas such as Dhaka and Chittagong. In fact, a poll found that 12% of people who migrate into the city of Dhaka do it with a hope of getting better education for themselves or their children (Amin). For the overall education of Bangladesh youth to improve, the amount of teachers and their qualifications need to improve, and rural schools need to be given the same amount of attention and resources as urban schools.

Dhaka is the largest city in Bangladesh and one of the most densely populated cities in the world. Dhaka has a population of almost 9 million people in the city and 18 million in the greater Dhaka area (Dhaka Population). The city is very crowded with about 23,000 people per square kilometer (Dhaka Population). Despite the city being over-populated already, people continue to migrate in. Three out of every five internal Bangladeshi migrants moves to Dhaka (Amin). This means an estimated 500,000 people move from the rural areas of Bangladesh to the city of Dhaka alone each year. The onslaught of people from rural areas to the city of Dhaka has increased in the last couple of years due to climate crises in the rural areas and a need for job opportunities (MENA). The majority of these migrants don't make it to the heart of the city, they end up living in the slums or the city outskirts. The slums are underdeveloped and dirty areas

around the city where the poor live in ramshackle houses and struggle to make a living. They were originally meant to be temporary homes for people looking to make money, but people have now started to stay long-term. In fact, about 40% of Dhaka's population, or about 3.5 million people, live in the slums, 70% of these people being rural migrants who moved to the city to escape a climate disaster (MENA). Many of these slum dwellers live in extreme poverty with about 45% living in such terrible conditions that one room houses 4-6 people (Khan). The slums also tend to be very dangerous with poor city services. About 5-7% of young children around the ages of 1-5 go missing in the slums every year (National Convention). Not only is the overcrowding and poverty becoming dangerous, the air pollution created by the abundance of vehicles in the city is also becoming hazardous (Khan). In order to benefit the migrants living within the city more focus needs to be put on regulations, management, and improving living conditions.

Child labor is prominent in Bangladesh with dangerous working conditions. Bangladeshi youth lack the education and training needed to enter the modern workforce. Tragically, the Bangladesh workforce alone includes an estimated 6.3 million children who are under the age of fourteen (Giani). Often families, especially in urban area, don't have enough money to send their children to school. Instead they send them to work to make money for the family. By prioritizing work over school children suffer and are adversely affected for the rest of their lives. They don't get an education and therefore can not move up in society. The children may end up in a situation even worse than the one they started in. Even with this prioritizing of work and money over education, still around 41% of youth under the age of twenty two in Bangladesh are NEET (Not in Education, Employment, or Training). About half of Dhaka's population alone is under age twenty and falls under this category of NEET (Khan). Unfortunately, little to no government help and focus is directed towards these struggling youth in Dhaka.

While the majority of attention currently centers around emigration, which supplies revenue, the Bangladeshi government has begun to put more focus on internal migration. In 1990 Bangladesh joined the International Organization for Migration (IOM). This group has helped start seven research projects in Bangladesh, two on trafficking issues and five on other migrant issues, as well as allowed Bangladesh to be part of the policy for ensuring safe labour migration

in Asia (IOM). A couple of non-government organizations (NGOs) have also provided services in Bangladesh. Some organizations tried to create a registration system to keep track of rural migrants, but it has yet to be effectively put into place (National Convention). NGOs have also tackled problems within the education system, specifically children dropping out of school to work instead. To solve this they have developed informal schools that allow the children to get an education while still having time to work. Kids take classes at non-formal education centers (NFEs). While it's not a substitute for education in a traditional school, it is still better than nothing (Education in Bangladesh). There has been some controversy around these schools as some think it perpetuates and normalizes child labor, but they do serve to educate kids who would normally not stay in school (Giani). These schools are not a perfect solution, and in order for education to improve in Bangladesh more focus needs to be placed on the social challenges facing the children.

Committee on Social Cohesion By: Amelia Poor

The migrant population in Dhaka is composed mostly of adults who have some form of education, and people who are desperate for a job and more prosperity. (Shahjalal University of Science & Technology) These migrants come from both the northern and southern rural parts of the country to live and work in the urbanized megacity. A good number of them are permanent migrants, but the majority intend to only stay there for a short period of time. Dhaka is becoming a megacity, and due its overpopulated nature and lack of resources for better lives, the migrants mostly end up in overcrowded slums with very poor living conditions and a very small supply of water and food. (The National University of Malaysia)

Relations between locals and migrants are very strained, and most locals do not approve of any attention being given to the migrants at all. Migrants are not being effectively integrated into society, as most reside in slums which include little to no . The local people of Dhaka tend to view the migrants as detrimental to society, and most believe illegal migrants should not have rights to basic services. One belief is that their terrible conditions should not be improved and they should not be helped, because if the government gives them attention and help they will

become permanent and take ownership of their land. Most locals want migrants gone as soon as possible. (National Geographic)

A couple main factors drive people to migrate to Dhaka. The number one cause of migration there is job opportunity, which provides wealth and access to the city's prosperous economy. Many people who migrate there are struggling to make ends meet and know that the huge, extremely urban city of Dhaka can provide financial stability and a better livelihood. (The National University of Malaysia) The city offers many different opportunities for wealth and stability. Another factor that drives migration to Dhaka is environmental insecurity in rural parts of the nation, which are often undeveloped leading to immense poverty and starvation. Migration to Dhaka provides people with the wealth and means to not only improve their own life but improve the quality of life for their family back home.

Dhaka does not have a history of welcoming migrants, as it is already overpopulated and many do not approve of more people entering the city. However, the government has some policies on the adaption and assimilation of the migrant community. The "Global Compact" is a way of governing migration that focuses on protecting immigrants' safety, rights, and dignity regardless of whether they are in Dhaka legally or illegally. It also stresses integration in the workplace, and making sure that the recruitment systems are fair and ethical to prevent conflict with local workers. Another goal of the compact is to make sure all kinds of workers can enter the labor markets safely and effectively. (Dhaka Tribune) Dhaka also established "Principles for Migration With Dignity" which outlines the rules and focuses of the integration of migrants into the workforce. Their two "core policies" are that all workers should be treated equally and without discrimination, and all workers should enjoy the same protection of the law, migrant or not. Other focuses include improving the living and working areas of migrant workers, and other various workers rights. (Institute for Human Rights and Business) Lastly, a policy applied to Bangladesh is the Migrant Protection and Assistance Initiative. The goal of this policy is to ensure the protection of the basic rights of migrants and to provide service to migrants who are especially vulnerable to human trafficking and other crimes. (The UN Migration Agency)

Discrimination is definitely a prevalent issue for the migrants residing in Dhaka, and it mostly takes the form of crime and violence in the slums where they live. According to Dhaka's

Urban Report, 93% of slum dwellers who are mostly migrants reported that they were personally affected by crime of violence in the past 12 months, with 33 specific types of crime and violence being listed. Violence against women especially is reported to be very high and underreported to authority. (Bangladesh Development Series, Paper 17) Another form of discrimination comes from the police and justice system in Dhaka. Many migrants don't trust them and/or believe they are safe and secure where they live. The police don't help the migrants and discriminate against them, as evidenced by a survey that reported the police took action against the criminal in only 1% of the cases of crime and violence against the slum-dwellers. (The World Bank Office, Dhaka) A very common type of crime is physical assault towards women; 83% of women participants in a survey had been previously assaulted by their husbands, community leaders, and even male police. (National Center for Biotechnology Information) Besides crime and violence, another way migrants are commonly discriminated against in Dhaka is by employers and fellow workers. Since the main reason people migrate to Dhaka is for wealth and job opportunities, many migrants are desperate for work. Even though they contribute lots to the economy, many migrant workers are exploited by their employers and discriminated against due to their lack of legal protection against this kind of discrimination. (Dhaka Institute for Human Rights and Business)

Since most of the migration into Dhaka is from other parts of Bangladesh, religion is not much of a factor in either the integration or exclusion of migrants from the public. Gender does definitely play a role in how easily migrants are able to be accepted into the city. Often, women workers are at the lowest tier of employment and there is a huge wage gap. In addition to economic exclusion, women also face social exclusion, evidenced by the large amount of violence directed towards female migrants that is not even close to as frequently directed towards men. (Dhaka Tribune) The media in Dhaka does not provide much assistance to migrants- it reflects the common public opinion that if the migrants are ignored, they will go away. Only 20% of migrant related news receives coverage and it is not coincidental that the other 80% is ignored. (Dhaka Tribune) The government, because they are interested in helping the migrants, is trying to call on journalists to include more stories about migrants in the news and call attention

to their situation. The government is also making attempts to use technology to assist in regulating all migration into the city. (Dhaka Tribune)

Committee on Leadership and Governance By: Ada MacLeod

Since 1960, Bangladesh's net migration rate has been negative, meaning that emigration is much more prominent than immigration. Bangladesh is an unpopular immigrant destination due in part to its lack of political representation or organization for incoming people, and, for many, poverty and underemployment prompts emigration. This migration from the country is encouraged by the government in hope that by sending out skilled Bangladeshi workers more revenue and advancements will be brought back into the country. In order to support this goal, the government of Bangladesh pours funds into programs that enhance language skills, train workers, and help make the transition to a new country easier. In contrast to this, the government of Bangladesh provides close to no support or organization for immigrants and minority groups. There are currently no explicit guidelines for incoming migrants to obtain documentation. Immigrants and other minority groups make up such a small percentage of the mostly Muslim and ethnic Bengali population that specific processes simply are not a political priority.

Dhaka's government was formerly self-governed by the Dhaka City Corporation, but has been split into two separate entities as of 2011. Dhaka now technically has two mayors, each presiding over the northern and southern areas of the city. This decision was made by Bangladesh's parliament in order to provide better and more specific services to the people living in different areas of Dhaka. Both the city and state governments currently have loosely defined policies regarding immigration. Foreigners can obtain 30 day visas upon arrival to Bangladesh so long as they meet requirements, including completed documents, a visa fee, and a ticket to return home after the trip. Participation from non government organizations is crucial to Dhaka and the nation as a whole. With the ongoing humanitarian crises surrounding the Rohingya people, a refugee/immigrant group from the border of Myanmar and Bangladesh. Their repatriation and multiple emigrations from Myanmar have been contested between the two countries, leaving the Rohingya a uniquely situated refugee group. The attitude towards these refugees, both from the

government and the general public, is extremely unwelcoming, and the Rohingya people face social exclusion, economic exploitation, and political harassment to this day.

The government of Bangladesh is largely controlled by majority rule almost always goes in favor of the mostly Muslim population. This leaves little room for minority interests to be brought to the attention of the masses. Positions of power are obtained through a series of elections that occur around every five years, beginning with the general public electing representatives to Parliament. Every citizen over the age of eighteen is able to vote in such elections. Of the 350 available seats, 50 of the seats are reserved for women. Women should also comprise one third of the members of a political party in order for the party to be officially recognized by the government. Despite the high numbers of women in the government, backing and funds for female candidates is lacking in comparison to their male counterparts. The women that are elected have reported discrimination and not being able to truly make any changes. All representatives then have the power to elect a president. Although the president does not hold much power over the country, they can elect a prime minister. The prime minister, as well as the cabinet that they appoint, holds the real power to make decisions and changes in the country. The prime minister and cabinet are far removed from the people in the election/ appointment process, but the interests of the majority are represented for the most part, while the interests of minority groups are not. Religious minorities, such as Hindus, are largely unprotected by the government. Hindus have faced racial violence, and the government has been accused of failing to take action against those groups. Minority groups, such as religious minorities and immigrants, are unable to grab a hold in such a predominantly Muslim-controlled government.

In addition to little representation, immigrants and minorities face heavy discrimination in some parts of the nation. Since the civil wars that brought about Bangladesh's separation from India and Pakistan, the Hindu population has been declining. Today, over 90% of people in Bangladesh are Muslim. Other religious groups are so small in numbers that it is hard to gain any political support. Paired with this lack of support is violence against Hindus and other minority groups, but the government has yet to take any action against it. Bangladesh's neighbor, India, has a population made up of around 79% Hindus. Because of the nearby religious Hindu majority, potential Hindu immigrants look towards India rather than Bangladesh. An exception

to this trend is found in the Rohingya minority group. The Rohingya are a Muslim minority population that have lived along the border of the nations of Myanmar and Bangladesh. Muslims make up around 4% of the population in Myanmar, and the Rohingya have been the victims of religious discrimination and violence for years. Throughout a series of immigrations and repatriations, the Rohingya have found themselves settled in Bangladesh. However, despite being in a country that is mostly Muslim, the Rohingya still face discrimination in Bangladesh. On top of being discriminated against by many citizens of Bangladesh, many Rohingya people face economic exploitation and are almost completely ignored by the government. This maltreatment of the Rohingya people, combined with the lack of availability for workers, and the lack of political action leaves even potential Muslim immigrants disinclined to come into Bangladesh.

Despite immigration policies being a low priority, services for outgoing migrants are extensive. The government as well as non-government organizations work together to educate potential emigrants and prepare them to leave the country. One main focus around immigration is training a skilled workforce that can leave Bangladesh, and hopefully either return or send back valuable advancements. Services include language learning programs, that can mostly be attended in the city of Dhaka, and aid in the adjustment process. Stations have been set up at major airports so that emigrants can receive help before they leave the country. Embassies located in other countries also work closely with emigrants to help them adjust. Some organizations include the Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training, the Ministry of Manpower Development and Social Welfare, and the Emigration Ordinance that replaced the Emigration Act of 1922. Welfare funds for migrants have been created, which go to enhancing language skills and service desks for workers at airports in addition to support at destinations. Money also goes to recovering the bodies of migrant workers that died out of the country, related to the Protection of Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families, a convention held by the UN. Technology is key to the success of that departments running these educational services in order to conveniently communicate with potential emigrants and aid them in setting up. Many of the registration forms are found online and submitted to the government.

Committee on Health By: Kate Mastrobuono

Organized and productive health care is essential for a nation to offer to their citizens because it sets a basis for healthy living and creates a safe and supportive community. The capital of Bangladesh, Dhaka, is the most densely populated capital in the world yet the whole nation lacks a productive health system (Wikipedia). In Bangladesh, millions don't have any access to a secondary or tertiary level medical care due to their poverty, but even beyond whether or not you have enough money or not, the hospitals are underfunded leading to an absence of doctors, inadequate supplies and medical equipment (Dhaka Tribune). The mainstream of migrants coming into Dhaka are not from foreign nations rather people from the rural areas of the country due to not only poverty but also lack of accessibility to the health care system. In Dhaka, 60% of its population is rural migrants, presumably showing that a leading factor of the densely populated city is the continuing influx of rural Bangladesh people seeking a better life. If Bangladesh can take control of the government and follow through with their plans of improvement by making a health care system accessible to everyone and providing enough staff and equipment to health facilities, not only will the health of everyone improve but it will also decrease the number of migrants flooding into the overpopulated city.

Based upon the large number of rural migrants flooding into Dhaka and also the lack of health care in the city, many issues are revealed based on the fear of hidden costs at health services from those already struggling with money, lack of nutrition and sanitary facilities for births, and deficiency of adequate medical equipment and work staff that can support the spread of non-communicable diseases. Based on the fact that the majority of healthcare services in Dhaka are found in hospitals, a primary concern is the absence of a skilled workforce in these environments, and there is no sight of action to develop solutions to this problem. The current status of hospitals in Dhaka are averaging 0.4 doctors per 1,000 people, and the ratio should be 2.3 doctors at that rate. There needs to be six times the amount of doctors, and because the ratio of doctors to nurse should be one to three, there should be a total of 1.2 million nurses, but in Dhaka, there is 30,000 (Dhaka Tribune). Dhaka's largest hospital is working to accommodate 3,000 patients in a space that contains only 800 beds and only has 50% of the staff capacity (Relief web). Also, non-communicable diseases are a significant cause of death and disabilities

making Bangladesh continue to rank among the top ten countries in the world with diseases such as tuberculosis, pneumonia, and waterborne diseases (k4health). Another problem lies in the fact that people faced with poverty are not utilizing the limited amount of benefits offered to them. The fear of hidden costs within the health care made accessible to them ultimately leaves many reluctant to access a hospital or clinic-based services (Relief Web). Necessary water and electricity facilities are not being used by millions of new residents including 40% of Dhaka residents (Relief Web). The lack of an effective and easily accessible national health insurance plan affects all patients, but especially those who are already struggling with money. In general, the patients that go to the public hospital, who tend to be the poorest, undergo more significant economic challenges when they have an illness or get treatment compared to the wealthier patients that attend the private schools (Biomed central). Furthermore, malnutrition is an obstacle many people face especially women and girls, as well as the lack of sanitary births, are both prominent issues in Dhaka. In Bangladesh, 78% of births still occur at home. In other words, only one and four deliveries take place in a healthcare facility (Biomed Central). These statistics tie to the fact that the hospitals are not accessible to all also shown when Bangladesh continues to rank in the bottom fourth of countries worldwide with 240 deaths per 100,000 live births (k4health). In 2013, for women and girls in the urban slums of Dhaka, 41% of adolescent girls were found to be too thin for their age, and the percent among women of all ages was 20% (k4health). To manage the overpopulated city of Dhaka, health care not only needs to improve in the city but also outside in the rural areas of the nation and be affordable, staffed, and well equipped to promote safe procedures and care for common diseases.

Arguably the most significant issue on leadership roles in health care improvement is even though efforts are made to make a change; these leaders often fail to follow through and take action, ultimately resulting in no progress being made. In 2012, there was the first ever stakeholder meeting on human resources for health in Bangladesh, and they set the goal to start pushing for a more skilled health workforce to make a functioning health system. Although there was an effort made to make the change, this plan was never carried out, leaving Bangladesh's health care still not up to par to support their growing nation (Dhaka Tribune). The problem lies in the inadequate attention exerted on the issue of health care. In 2014, the total government

expenditure on health was only 5.7% (k4health). Another example of an organization working to install a project that never succeeded was based on trash collection. Two city corporations, the Dhaka North City Corporation and Dhaka South City Corporation both pledge to turn the city into an liveable, clean, and green environment and despite the fact that both groups installed 6,000 waste bins across the city in 2016, the project ultimately failed due to lack of awareness to the citizens (Dhaka Tribune). Both these goals would have been very beneficial yet if Dhaka continues to say there desires for change and never follow up with actually taking part in the solution, no progress will be made in health care.

Despite the many steps necessary to improve the overall health care of not only Dhaka but all of Bangladesh as well, certain health statistics have risen, centers for specific treatments and the influence technology can have has started to spread positivity. For instance, statistic revolving around mortality rates decreased, including under five years of age mortality, maternal mortality, and total fertility (Relief web). Bangladesh has also improved women's education, economic conditions, and life expectancy. Another improvement was made to both sanitation facilities and clean water sources. The number of people using improved sanitation facilities from 2015 is 60.8%, as well as an 86.9% increase in the number of people using improved drinking water sources (Relief web). Unlike the understaffed hospitals, the Cabin Dhaka is a mental health and trauma treatment center in Dhaka. Here, Dhaka residents can find treatment for trauma and addiction to drugs who unlike the understaffed hospitals, have highly skilled and credentialed professionals (Cabin Dhaka). These are some of the improvements and resources that have been reached in the past couple years but there is still much more that needs to be done and the secret weapon to accomplish this plan could be the use of technology. Technology is used worldwide to spread ideas quicker, complete tasks more efficiently, and take part in things that wouldn't be able to be accomplished otherwise. Using technology can help find a solution to the current flaws in the Bangladesh health care system. At a session titled “Transformation of Healthcare in Digital Space and its Future,” the main speaker, Dr. Khondoker Al Mamun, said that “artificial intelligence (AI) can help health care initiatives to reduce health risks, enable preventive health care and its management and address non-communicable diseases” (Dhaka Tribune). A primary focus needs to be on the non-communicable diseases, and even if there is a

shortage of supplies and resources, technology can help use those limited resources in the most effective way possible. Many potential new technologies could substantially benefit the healthcare system including, health care digitalization system, medical health records, mobile healthcare apps, as well as the artificial intelligence (Dhaka Tribune). Dhaka undoubtedly faces many issues especially when it comes to health care, but through new techniques continuing to improve statistic rates, less rural migrants will be forced to move to the city and the hospitals in Dhaka won't face such overwhelming numbers.

Committee on Resilience By: Stephanie Yu

In the past few years Dhaka has had an influx of people seeking refugee there. Dhaka is considered one of the most populated cities in the world along with Tokyo and Shanghai. As of 2016, Dhaka's total population is estimated to be around 18.237 million people (Wikipedia). Many people in Dhaka are escaping environmental disasters such flooding, cyclones, typhoons, and other serious environmental changes (Belt). To flee these areas, many people turn to Dhaka for help. However Dhaka is already faced with a variety of their own problems. Rural migration accounted for about 60% of Dhaka's population growth in the 1960-1970s and has continued increasing. The growing population is causing high rates of poverty, increased congestion, high rates of unemployment, and inadequate infrastructure (World Population Review).

Most of the migrants that come into Dhaka are climate refugees. Due to the rising climate change, everyday thousands of people come to Dhaka escaping floods in northern Bangladesh and cyclones in the south. However Dhaka already has hundreds of thousands of migrants and can not take anymore. Many people are living in slums and the city is struggling to meet basic needs and infrastructure (Belt). Dhaka, unable to handle the amount of refugees coming, is trying to limit the amount of refugees that come into Dhaka, however they are not succeeding (Khan). The Bangladesh government has tried to help with the rise of climate change but to no avail. They are supported by governments of industrialized countries and international nongovernmental organizations (NGO). To help prevent people from coming to Dhaka, NGOs have set up floating schools, libraries, and hospitals, however once it starts to flood, the schools, libraries, and hospitals are gone (Belt). Many people believe that rural migration is the result of agricultural production negligence from the previous government. Dr. Sawan Jahan has

especially advocated for the need to stop migration into Dhaka. He believes this will help save the city from the all the chaos and overcrowding. He believes this can be achieved if the “one house, one farm” policy is implemented throughout rural Bangladesh (Khan).

Besides the climate refugees, many people are fleeing Dhaka to go to other countries. However according to the National Defense University in Washington DC, mass migration of Bangladeshis could cause geopolitical chaos in Asia. Already millions of refugees have fled to India leading to famine, disease, religious conflict, suffrage of food and fresh water, as well as increased tensions between India and Pakistan. However many Bangladeshis have fled further to Saudi Arabia and the UAE. Mohammud Mabud, professor of public health at Dhaka North South University and president of the Organization for Population and Poverty Alleviation, believes in investing in education for Bangladeshis. He believes this allows them to be trained individuals for the country’s benefit but also makes them look more like desirable immigrants for other countries (Belt). Many migrants have also fled to Europe and the US in hopes of seeking better opportunities (Roberts).

Bangladesh also has a growing problem with the migration of Rohingya refugees from Myanmar. As of January 2019, more than 730,000 refugees have fled to Bangladesh and over half of them are children (UNICEF). They’re fleeing to avoid ethnic and religious persecution by Myanmar’s security forces. In June 2018, the World Bank gave almost half a billion dollars to Bangladesh to aid them in addressing the needs of the Rohingya refugees in areas including education, health, disaster risk management, social protection, water and sanitation (Wikipedia). Cox Bazar, a city close to Dhaka, is home to numerous refugee camps. There, the humanitarian response is organized by the Inter-Sector Coordination Group (ISCG) which is led by the International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the UN Refugee Agency (UNHCR). On March 16, 2018 a Joint Response Plan was initiated to help address the country’s growing needs. The plan requested \$951 million USD to provide life-saving aid to 1.3 million refugees including the Rohingya refugees (OCHA). UNICEF has been helping to deliver life-saving supplies and services for refugees. In 2018, UNICEF has helped provide the government with an oral cholera vaccine for more than 1.2 million people over one year old. UNICEF has also provided 380,00

people with access to safe drinking water. However Bangladesh's ever changing climate of cyclones and floods is causing trouble for refugees (UNICEF).

The government has a lack of resources and numbers on how many migrants are actually in Dhaka. They also have an inadequate amount resources and the ability to help aid their own climate refugees. They have received help from numerous international organizations however nothing seems to be improving. Dhaka desperately needs to provide homes for people and figure out how they should deal with the refugees. The country needs help and guidance on how to properly support the growing number of people in Dhaka. Dhaka needs international help on how to assist the Rohingya refugees but they also need more government interference over the steadily increasing number climate refugees. If the needs of refugees are not addressed, it can create serious issues for not only the city but possibly the country as well.

Committee on Urban Planning By: Lella Wirth

Dhaka, Bangladesh, the most densely populated city in the world, is facing a housing crisis(Wikipedia). Thousands of immigrants flock to Dhaka each year, Dhaka's population growing at an astonishing 4.2% per year, and increasing by 2.7 million people in just 2018(Dhaka Population 2019). Of the migrants traveling to Dhaka, roughly 54.8% claim to be moving to escape poverty, however, the housing crisis facing Dhaka may soon make it challenging to find better living conditions than where they originally came from(Mehedi Al Amin). If Dhaka strives to be a place that can offer the safe and opportunity-filled environment that these migrants moved for, the government needs to have a larger role in urban planning and oversee the construction of quality low income housing.

Dhaka's growing number of migrants in need of housing, and the inadequate amount of establishments that are built are highly limited due to poor resource management. Dhaka's main source of migrants are known as "climate refugees", or Bangladeshi citizens who travel to Dhaka to escape the damaging effects of climate change that are impacting them in rural areas(McPherson). Dhaka offers many urban opportunities, their literacy rate for example being 72.6%, compared to the national average of 51.8%, however, over 34% of the population lives below the poverty line(Wikipedia, Dhaka Population 2019). Dhaka's population density, while the numbers vary greatly, is roughly 23,234 people/km²(Dhaka Population 2019). In the slums of

Dhaka, this number can reach up to 206,000 people/km²(Islam, Mahbub, Nazem). The clear divide in living conditions throughout Dhaka is expected, as Dhaka's housing is divided into two sectors, an informal housing sector, and a formal sector. There is a massive range between these two groups, however, the largest difference is determined by RAJUK's role in their operation. RAJUK, or Rajdhani Unnayan Kartripakkha was founded in 1987 and is the public agency responsible for coordinating urban development in Greater Dhaka area. The formal sector includes public housing, cooperative housing, private formal subsystems, and individual formal systems whose land and development is approved by RAJUK. The informal sector includes private informal subsystems, slum subsystems, and squatter housing that is unregulated and unapproved by RAJUK(BRAC University). A slum refers to areas with poor sanitation and facilities, while squatter housing refers to facilities for temporary residents(Gedik). Every year, 500,000 people migrate to Dhaka and only 120,000 housing units are being built. The housing deficit is estimated to increase to 8.5 million by 2021(Saleh). Despite this, there is more investment in upper-class housing, interviews with developers showing that 70% of real estate developments are targeted towards upper-middle and middle-upper class people(BRAC University). Even slums are being targeted, as a trend of landowners mass evicting millions of residents from slums to make room for more profitable projects has emerged recently(Kelly). Because of this housing deficit, over 640,000 people, many of which are immigrants working low income jobs, turn to slums such as Korail(Mahmud).

The slums of Dhaka have conditions and resources that make it hardly livable, these overpopulated pockets soon to buckle under the mass amounts of people if change is not carried out soon. In Korail rent is unregulated by the government, therefore this money is not tracked or taxed(Saleh, Khan). Such a scenario is common in facilities in the informal sector. The lack of government regulation in the areas under informal sector however result in low income immigrants, as well as nonimmigrants, being unheard when they voice their concerns. Korail is plagued with deadly gas fires due to illegal wire connections from those trying to steal gas, water, and electricity from sealed off lines. A fire in 2017 destroyed 4,996 houses, and these illegal gas lines are "spread across [Korail] like a spider web. And if a fire begins, the whole slum might be blown up," according to Mofizur Rahman, the councillor of a ward nearby(Hasan,

Mollah). These poor living conditions are not isolated to just Korail. 89% of poor urban citizens, many of which are migrants, are living in houses with on average: one bedroom and floor space per person of 13ft²(BRAC University). Even electricity is not considered a basic urban service, most programs not even beginning to address this problem(Lipu, Bhuiyan). Because many of the refugees that come to Dhaka are escaping dangerous climate conditions, these slums may be an improvement from where they started, however, despite Dhaka's small carbon footprint, their temperatures, and sea levels are to be largely affected by global warming. Natural disasters are occurring more frequently and more intensely than ever seen before. Fresh water, fertile land, sanitation, healthcare, ect... are all beginning to be deteriorated by climate change and overpopulation. 90% of the city's fresh water reserves are in groundwater, this supply being depleted by 3 meters a year(McPherson). Hospitals in the city are already overpopulated as is, and such healthcare facilities are not even provided in slums. This defers many rural migrants from going to the hospital in fear of hidden costs. Government Interventions such as the Korail Programme, which trained housewives to assist in at-home births and provided transportation to hospitals, decreased maternal deaths from it's patients by nearly 50%, showing that government intervention can be very effective(Kelly).

The lack of government development, regulation, and intervention is allowing the overpopulation housing crisis in Dhaka to get more and more pressing each year. There was much thought put into an Affordable Housing Policy; and Bangladesh government's Five-Year Plan (2015) presents urban housing and poverty reduction strategies, and the introduction of low-cost rentals(Saleh). While all of these are effective in theory, the Five-Year Plan targets are consistently missed, and these innovative proposals are rarely carried out by officials(Mahmud). With many of citizens spending over 50% of their annual income on rent, improvement of conditions can only come if the government adopts a larger role(Saleh). Dhaka can only be furthered by providing higher quality, safe housing for new citizens. Additionally, an increased focus on improving living conditions throughout Bangladesh to decrease unsustainable and massive immigration to Dhaka can be done. By decreasing the damage that motivates migrants from leaving their homes, Dhaka can focus on improving the city conditions for their current immigrants without having a massive influx of them coming in. With proper management and

resource allocation, Dhaka can begin to gradually develop more low-income housing, and encourage a shift from slums to legitimate and regulated housing for new immigrants.

Committee on Economic Integration By: Val Goorha

Dhaka's economy can be said to be burdened with the hardships of an ever growing population of migrants which promote an informal sector of the economy and, in turn, eradicate the need for a literate population, as well as advancing a congestion within the city that can only be compensated by the creation of slums and the promotion of emigration that, although contributing largely to Dhaka's GDP of \$285 billion in 2018 (Wikipedia) in remittances, encourages the inhumane and brutal treatment of emigrants who are not equipped with the documentation nor the expertise to occupy anything but low-wage jobs. The problems that migration introduces are, however, counterbalanced by the fast-growing economy of Dhaka that is prompted by a large supply of human capital, a thriving agricultural sector, remittances of emigrants, and a successful textile trade. There 109.1 million people are active in the labor force of Dhaka with a 4.2% unemployment rate (Wikipedia).

The employment sectors of Dhaka are more concentrated in formal forms of employment, with services representing 68% of all employment, industries representing 20%, and agriculture representing 11%; in Dhaka there is 51% of formal employment within the broad economy. In comparison to Bangladesh, where the informal employment sector makes up 85.1% of the broad economy and formal employment contributes only 14.9%, Dhaka is promoting a much more formal approach to employment. However, access to this formal source of employment comes only with higher education levels; women and people from pauperized households who have not obtained at least a secondary level education cannot hope to participate in the formal sectors of the economy (Chapter 2: Employment and Poverty).

In the absence of education, Dhaka provides a livelihood obtainable most easily through the informal markets. This concept is especially prevalent amongst migrants. Across all working age groups and both sexes, the labor participation rate is higher amongst migrants than non-migrants; this is supported by the fact that Dhaka, in 2016-2017, attracted 2,811,000

migrants from rural areas and 6,630,000 migrants from urban locations. Accordingly, it can be concluded that migrants are, in a large part, contributing to the growth of Dhaka's informal sector. For instance: informal employment of people aged 15 and older includes 89.1% which are rural migrants and 78.2% which are urban migrants (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics). In the determination of whether or not migrants are seen as beneficial to the economy, one must first fully understand what the impacts of the informal markets are.

The formal sector of the broad economy is monitored and taxed by the government and its activities are included in the city's GDP, while, on the other hand, the informal sector of an economy is not registered as existent in the eyes of the government; it is therefore not taxed and its production is not included in the total GDP. Therefore, because of Dhaka's immense informal sector it can be concluded that the monitoring and taxation of the government of these unofficial firms are nonexistent, and in addition, the GDP of Dhaka is far lower than the production that takes place within the city. However, the Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics carried out The Informal Sector Survey (ISS) in which contributions of the informal sector to the city's economy was calculated by measuring the Gross Value Added (GVA) through a series of analyses and surveys (the gross value added measures the intermediate stages of production of a good/service, and in the case of production in the informal sector, just the final retail price of the good/service was calculated as it is difficult to measure an informal production accurately). By calculating the GVP of the informal sector in place of the GDP it was discovered that, in 2010, more than two-fifths of the total GVP of Bangladesh was accounted for by the informal sector; 43% of the GDP share came from informal sectors (Country Report 2010).

It was also observed that, although the working force participates more prevalently in the informal sector, the formal sector is comprised of professions that have a high economic profit such as mining, gas, water, and construction; there is a 0% share of the informal sector participation in the electricity, gas, and water industries (Country Report 2010). Industries such as these can only exist and participate in business and trade if they are legally registered with the government, and they are therefore supplied with higher wages, better working conditions, and social benefits from said government. The social services that must be implemented by the

government for formal employment are, consequently, not as an ubiquitous influence amongst the informal sectors of Dhaka.

It was noted previously that migrants participate more frequently in the informal markets because of a lack of literacy. There is a higher unemployment rate amongst the literate in Bangladesh, with urban, literate females having an unemployment of 11.2% and urban, non-literate females having an unemployment of 2.5% (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics). With this idea in mind, it is made predominantly clear that migration to Dhaka occurs, in some cases, with the seeking of more job opportunities in the formal sector where wages and treatment are better, and social services are offered. Thus, it can be gathered that there is a significant amount of brain waste within the city because the educated and literate are more often employed in the formal sector, but this employment is limited by the 51% of the economy that is comprised of the informal sector and the large amount of congestion in the city of Dhaka that stimulates the growth of slums and, thusly, the prioritization of a prevention of pauperization in place of education.

Historically, the second world war left a depleted workforce in the UK and this prompted an emigration of Bangladeshis during the 1950s-1970s; however, when Bangladesh declared independence on 26th March 1971 and there was an oil boom in the Middle East in 1973, there was a large amount of labor migration into the newly independent Bangladesh, this diminished the amount of emigrants travelling outside of the country for cheap labor since it was now available in their own country. However, emigration increased in the late 1990's and has been increasing ever since, with around 500,000 Bangladeshis leaving the country every year, travelling on temporary labor contracts to work abroad in the Gulf States, Malaysia, America, and the UK. These emigrants have access to low-level jobs and are often faced with harsh working conditions and inhumane treatment that account for many of the deaths abroad. The government of Bangladesh has created a "Migrant Welfare Bank" that assists entrepreneurial migrants who are looking for labor recruitment and it also helps emigrants transport money overseas to family as remittances. The remittances sent back to the country from emigrants to their family benefits the GDP greatly; in 2014, remittances accounted for \$14.9 billion of Bangladesh's total GDP, placing Bangladesh as seventh on the list of the World's top remittance-receiving nations (Etzold and Mallick).

Emigration is seen as a valuable tool in Dhaka; not only does it mean a decrease in congestion and a profitable increase in the economy, but it also serves as a way for emigrants to learn new skills and crafts that, if they do return to Dhaka, can contribute immensely. Emigrants do, however, learn skills and crafts that, if they do return to the country, can contribute immensely; the diaspora community is therefore a huge motivator in determining whether or not an emigrant returns.

The government of Dhaka has placed a large amount of emphasis on their advocacy of emigration, but it has not fully addressed its own economic hardships. Dhaka is home to 6489 slums (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics) and although there are more households than slums within Dhaka, other districts of Bangladesh evidently struggle to offer enough beneficial jobs that can allow for the eradication of slums, in which people must endure poor livability and health affiliations. There has been an inability of urban infrastructure to keep pace with the net migration of poor workers to the city of Dhaka, and this has created a migrancy problem that can only be addressed when the reliance on remittances is eradicated and a more formal economy, in which education is a fundamental prerequisite, is endorsed; this will not only allow for emigrants to obtain better paying jobs abroad, but it will also allow for districts outside of Dhaka to prosper from a more literate population. Migration could be a beneficial tool, but, presently, it is being wielded in all the wrong ways.

Bibliography:

“A Modern Dhaka Is Key to Bangladesh's Upper-Middle Income Country Vision.” *World Bank*,

www.worldbank.org/en/news/press-release/2017/07/19/modern-dhaka-key-bangladesh-upper-middle-income-country-vision

Al Hasnat, Mahadi. “Media Can Be Instrument for Change on Migration Issues'.” *Dhaka Tribune*, 22 Oct. 2018,

www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/event/2018/10/22/media-can-be-instrument-for-change-on-migration-issues.

Amin, Mehedi Al. “Dhaka, Chittagong Destination of 80% Internal Migrants.” *Dhaka Tribune*, 23 Nov. 2018,

www.dhakatribune.com/opinion/special/2018/11/24/dhaka-chittagong-destination-of-80-internal-migrants.

And Latif, et al. “SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND HEALTH STATUS OF SLUM DWELLERS OF THE KALYANPUR SLUM IN DHAKA CITY.” June 2016.

“Bangladesh.” *International Organization for Migration*, 31 July 2018, www.iom.int/countries/bangladesh.

“Bangladesh Mission Overview.” *International Organization for Migration | Bangladesh | Mission*, bangladesh.iom.int/bangladesh-mission-overview.

Belt, Don, and Jonas Bendiksen. “The Coming Storm.” *National Geographic*, National Geographic, 14 Sept. 2017, www.nationalgeographic.com/magazine/2011/05/bangladesh/.

BIGD, 2017. *The State of Cities 2017: Housing in Dhaka*. BRAC Institute of Governance and Development, BRAC University, Dhaka.

Britannica, The Editors of Encyclopaedia. “Dhaka.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 27 Feb. 2019, www.britannica.com/place/Dhaka.

“CEIC.” *Global Economic Data, Indicators, Charts & Forecasts*, www.ceicdata.com/en/bangladesh/education-statistics/bd-literacy-rate-youth--of-people-age-152

Census of Slum Areas and Floating ... - 203.112.218.65:8008.

http://203.112.218.65:8008/WebTestApplication/userfiles/Image/Slum/Preli_Slum_Census.pdf

Chaity, Afrose Jahan. "Migrant Workers' Dreams End in Body Bags." *Dhaka Tribune*, 17 Dec. 2017, www.dhakatribune.com/opinion/special/2017/12/18/migrant-workers-death.

Dhaka, Chittagong Destination of 80% Internal Migrants." *Home*, 23 Nov. 2018, dhakatribune.com/opinion/special/2018/11/24/dhaka-chittagong-destination-of-80-internal-migrants.

"Dhaka: Improving Living Conditions for the Urban Poor ." *Bangladesh Development Series Paper No. 17* , The World Bank Office, Dhaka, June 2007, siteresources.worldbank.org/BANGLADESHEXTN/Resources/295759-1182963268987/dhakaurbanreport.pdf.

Dhaka, Poppy McPherson in. "Dhaka: the City Where Climate Refugees Are Already a Reality." *The Guardian*, Guardian News and Media, 1 Dec. 2015, www.theguardian.com/cities/2015/dec/01/dhaka-city-climate-refugees-reality.

"Dhaka Population 2019." *Total Population by Country 2018*, 26 Oct. 2018, worldpopulationreview.com/world-cities/dhaka-population/.

Dhaka Tribune. "24 April 2014." *Issuu*, issuu.com/dhakatribune/docs/140423212921-d8af644554df4f308d6e27687b358265.

"Dhaka." *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 28 Feb. 2019, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Dhaka

"Education in Bangladesh." *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 12 Jan. 2019, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Education_in_Bangladesh.

Etzold, Benjamin, and Bishawjit Mallick. "International Migration from Bangladesh - Country Profile Bangladesh - Migration." *Medien Und Stereotype | Bpb*, Bundeszentrale Für Politische Bildung, 29 Nov. 2015, www.bpb.de/gesellschaft/migration/laenderprofile/216104/international-migration-from-bangladesh

Etzold, Benjamin, and Bishawjit Mallick. "Migration Policies - Country Profile Bangladesh." *Medien Und Stereotype | Bpb*, Bundeszentrale Für Politische Bildung, 29 Nov. 2015, www.bpb.de/gesellschaft/migration/laenderprofile/216106/migration-policies

“Freedom of Religion in Bangladesh.” *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 23 Jan. 2019, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Freedom_of_religion_in_Bangladesh.

Gedik, A. “Definition of Squatter Housing.” *Current Neurology and Neuroscience Reports.*, U.S. National Library of Medicine, www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/12319270.

Giani, Laura. *Migration and Education: Child Migrants in Bangladesh*. University of Sussex, Mar. 2006, www.childmigration.net/files/mwp33.pdf.

Haider, Abu Afsarul. “Problems with Our Education Sector.” *The Daily Star*, The Daily Star, 7 Mar. 2015, www.thedailystar.net/problems-with-our-education-sector-23954.

Hasan, Rashidul, and Shaheen Mollah. “DESIGNED for DISASTER.” *The Daily Star*, The Daily Star, 9 July 2017, www.thedailystar.net/frontpage/dhaka-korail-slum-designed-disaster-1430728.

Haque, Md Shahidul. “The Age of Migration.” *Dhaka Tribune*, 7 Dec. 2016, www.dhakatribune.com/opinion/op-ed/2016/12/08/the-age-of-migration.

“Health Care in Crisis.” *Dhaka Tribune*, 15 Apr. 2016, www.dhakatribune.com/opinion/op-ed/2016/04/16/health-care-crisis.

“History of Dhaka.” *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 20 Jan. 2019, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/History_of_Dhaka.

Hossain, M.Z. *Rural-Urban Migration in Bangladesh: A Micro-Level Study*. Shahjalal University of Science & Technology, 2001, archive.iussp.org/Brazil2001/s20/S28_P02_Hossain.pdf.

Husain, Syed Sajjad, and Hugh Russell Tinker. “Bangladesh.” *Encyclopædia Britannica*, Encyclopædia Britannica, Inc., 4 Jan. 2019, www.britannica.com/place/Bangladesh/Education.

“In Bangladesh, Migrant Workers Can Dream of a Better Life with Access to Better Resources.” *World Bank*, 30 July 2017, www.worldbank.org/en/news/feature/2017/07/30/in-bangladesh-migrant-workers-can-dream-of-a-better-life-with-access-to-better-resources.

“Info:Private Page.” *Ohio River - New World Encyclopedia*, New World Encyclopedia, www.newworldencyclopedia.org/entry/Dhaka (New World Encyclopedia).

“Informal Sector and Its Impact on Dhaka.” *The Opinion Pages*, 11 Apr. 2016, opinion.bdnews24.com/2016/04/11/informal-sector-and-its-impact-on-dhaka/

Ishtiaque, Asif, and Mallik Sezan Mahmud. “Migration Objectives and Their Fulfillment: A Micro Study of the Rural-Urban Migrants of the Slums of Dhaka City.” *Geografia - Malaysian Journal of Society and Space*, The National University of Malaysia, 2011, ejournal.ukm.my/gmjss/article/view/19904/6292.

IslamDr, Nazrul, and Nurul Islam Nazem. “Urban Slums of Bangladesh.” *The Daily Star*, The Daily Star, 19 June 2009, www.thedailystar.net/news-detail-93293.

“Jatiya Sangsad Bhaban.” *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 19 Feb. 2019, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Jatiya_Sangsad_Bhaban#Architecture_and_design.

Kelly, Annie. “Bangladesh's Urbanisation Creating a Healthcare Black Hole.” *The Guardian*, Guardian News and Media, 18 Sept. 2012, www.theguardian.com/global-development/2012/sep/18/bangladesh-urbanisation-healthcare-black-hole.

Khan, Asadullah. “Migration to Dhaka.” *The Daily Star*, The Daily Star, 25 Sept. 2009, www.thedailystar.net/news-detail-106930.

Koehlmoos, Tracey Perez, et al. “Homeless in Dhaka: Violence, Sexual Harassment, and Drug-Abuse.” *National Center for Biotechnology Information*, www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC2928094/.

Lipu, Molla Shahadat Hossain, et al. “Electricity Access in Urban Slum Households of Bangladesh: A Case of Dhaka.” *Stability of Plane Couette Flow of Carreau Fluids Past a Deformable Solid at Arbitrary Reynolds Numbers: Physics of Fluids: Vol 30, No 7*, AIP Publishing LLC, 1 Jan. 1970, aip.scitation.org/doi/10.1063/1.4896697.

McDonnell, Tim. *Climate Change Creates a New Migration Crisis for Bangladesh*. National Geographic, 24 Jan. 2019, www.nationalgeographic.com/environment/2019/01/climate-change-drives-migration-crisis-in-bangladesh-from-dhaka-sundabans/.

“Meeting on the MENA Regional Joint Work Program | Unops.” *Cities Alliance Home Page* | *Cities Alliance*, 3 May 2012, www.citiesalliance.org/node/420.

“Migrants and Refugees Should Be Involved with Social Systems without Discrimination.” *Dhaka Tribune*, 28 Feb. 2018, www.dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/law-rights/2018/02/28/migrants-refugees-involved-social-systems-without-discrimination.

“Migrant Protection and Assistance.” *International Organization for Migration | Bangladesh | Mission*, The UN Migration Agency, bangladesh.iom.int/migrant-protection-and-assistance.

“National Convention for Reducing the Impact of Unsafe Migration on Children.” *The Daily Star*, The Daily Star, 29 June 2015, 12:00 AM, www.thedailystar.net/supplements/national-convention-reducing-the-impact-unsafe-migration-children-104884.

“Of the Ignored Population.” *Home*, 16 Feb. 2017, dhakatribune.com/bangladesh/dhaka/2017/02/17/of-the-ignored-population.

“Reimagining Slums: Innovative Solutions to Bangladesh's Urban Housing Dilemma.” *NextBillion*, 21 Nov. 2017, nextbillion.net/reimagining-slums-innovative-solutions-to-bangladeshs-urban-housing-dilemma/.

Roberts, Timmons. “Helping Tomorrow's Climate Refugees by Engaging Today: A Dispatch from Bangladesh.” *Brookings.edu*, The Brookings Institution, 29 July 2016, www.brookings.edu/blog/planetpolicy/2016/01/13/helping-tomorrows-climate-refugees-by-engaging-today-a-dispatch-from-bangladesh/.

“Rohingya Crisis.” *UNICEF*, 26 Feb. 2019, www.unicef.org/emergencies/bangladesh_100945.html.

“Rohingya Refugee Crisis.” *OCHA*, 25 Jan. 2019, www.unocha.org/rohingya-refugee-crisis.

“Rohingya Refugees in Bangladesh.” *Wikipedia*, Wikimedia Foundation, 1 Mar. 2019, en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Rohingya_refugees_in_Bangladesh.

Saleh, Asif. “Affordable Housing: An Urban Myth or Reality?” *The Daily Star*, The Daily Star, 15 Oct. 2017,
www.thedailystar.net/opinion/affordable-housing-urban-myth-or-reality-1476373.

Sohel, Kayes. “Youth Unemployment a Big Problem for Bangladesh.” *Dhaka Tribune*, 13 Oct. 2015,
www.dhakatribune.com/uncategorized/2015/10/13/youth-unemployment-a-big-problem-for-bangladesh.

“The Dhaka Principles for Migration with Dignity |.” *Institute for Human Rights and Business*, 2012,
www.ihrb.org/focus-areas/migrant-workers/dhaka-principles-migration-with-dignity.