CHAPTER VII

Causes of Migration Impact of Rural-Urban Migration, and Social Problems
CHAPTER VII

CAUSES OF MIGRATION, IMPACT OF RURAL URBAN MIGRATION AND SOCIAL PROBLEMS
(I) **CAUSES OF MIGRATION**

Population may increase in its size due to influx of migrants or it may decrease due to exodus of some of its numbers to join other populations. This in-migration or out migration is of selective people with particular demographic social and economic characteristics, will not only affects the size of population but also the composition of population. therefore some of the acute social problems are associated with migration.

Migration is an adjustment to economic and social change. It is also a response of human organism to economic social and demographic forces in the environment.

The action of human beings is motivated by the desire to satisfy needs or to avoid discomfort or pain. Moreover the human beings tend to remain at rest until impelled to action by some unsatisfied need or discomfort i.e. A person remains in the same community so long as his needs are satisfied or he is adjusted. In fact there is identification of the self with the locate and separating one self from his locale, family, friends and colleagues for strange new environment brings emotional strain.

Various studies conducted in Thailand have shown that a number of factors causing migration have been both 'Push' and 'Pull' factors. Among the push factors are
Bangkok surroundings
lack of land for cultivating and residence inadequacy of water, problems of land tenure and rapid rate of population growth. Among the 'pull' factors were income and wage differentials among all economic factors are the most important factors that cause migration.

The economic factors constitute pull as well as push factors. Many employment opportunities may be the main reason that attracts the migrants to Bangkok Metropolis. Similarly, the expansion of non-rice crops is one of the major factors encouraging migrants to settle in other rural areas.

Land is another important factor that push rural people to urban centres. Either the land is inadequate to support the family members through cultivation or low yield of the land forces the farmers to move to new areas in search of better income.

Rapid rate of population growth in rural areas is resulting in a higher population density which stimulates emigration in the Census conducted in 1980 in Thailand there was a question to find out the reasons for migration. The data on this question indicates that economic considerations was the important factor that caused migration, especially among male rural to urban migrants. Because, most of them were motivated by the search for work.
Another important reason predominantly is the family reasons especially to accompany other members family who have already migrated earlier or with changing mental status. Education is another important reason for migration. However in Thailand rural-urban migration education has a very small role in motivating for migration.

During the past two decades, the population in Bangkok grew rapidly from 2,567,209 persons in 1960 to 5,153,902 persons in 1980 and 7,065,300 persons in 1990 or at the rate of 4.5 - 6 percent per year. A comparison between the natural population growth rate and the actual growth rate of the population of Bangkok Metropolitan Area, is a measure of the extent of rural migration to Bangkok. A survey by the National Statistical Office in 1990 show that 222,875 migrants from various regions moved into Bangkok in that year alone.

The attachment of rural people in Thailand to their birth place is an inherited local tradition, which inhibits migration to other regions better off in living conditions and wealth. The migration to Bangkok should be regarded more as a necessity than as a deliberate choice, although both "push" and "pull" factors are at work.

1. "Seasonal Migration and Employment in Thailand": By Kosit Panpiemras and Somchai Krusansombat; Development study and Information Division National Economic and Social Development Board, (Bangkok, 1990
Push factors are the prevailing conditions at home which exert a pressure on people to move from their locality to other areas or to Bangkok Metropolitan area. The main push factors are the rapid increase in the rural population, the exhaustion of vacant land for expansion of cultivation and the reduction in the fertility of the land, which combine in bringing hardships to the rural population.

Pull factors are the prevailing conditions in other rural areas, provincial towns and the Bangkok Metropolis. Bangkok is Thailand’s major city, the seat of Government and the centre of Commerce and industry. The development efforts of the past several years have raised the primacy of Bangkok and drew a massive influence of migrants from rural areas in search of higher income and better living conditions. This led to the emergency of the slums which grew rapidly in number and size.

At present there are 336 slums in the Bangkok Metropolis or Bangkok Metropolitan Areas, inhabited by as many as 8,000 persons, all of whom are poor earning their living by hawking, or seeking job in industrial plants, particularly those jobs that do not required knowledge or high skill.

2. Ibid, p. 29
After noting the above facts regarding the rural urban migration, I was interested to find out as per my objective no. 1 why people move from rural urban areas. Therefore, I have noted the reasons given by the respondents under study. They have given both pull and push factors as a cause of their migration. Moreover I wanted to test my hypothesis No. 1 i.e. Majority rural-urban migration takes place due to attractions of new opportunities. The data obtained from the 250 respondents has been given below in table no. 7.1

Table: 7.1

Reasons Migration: Distribution of 250 respondents according to their pull factors that cause migration, Bangkok - 1994.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Reason of Migration</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>To work in government service</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>6.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To seek better opportunity</td>
<td>86</td>
<td>34.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To seek new jobs</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>43.6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>To work in private firm</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>For better life</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>4.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>100.00</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The above table reveals that majority of the respondents have migrated due to economic reasons. In the entire sample the core group of 78% showed that they were attracted by to seek better opportunity and new jobs. Among the core group 43.6% respondents moved to seek new jobs in Bangkok Metropolis and 34.4% moved to seek better opportunities. That means, as else where, is the attraction of new opportunities. In the sample, 11.2% respondents migrated to work in private firm and 6.8% respondents migrated to work in government service. Only 4% migrated to have better life.

The above analysis of data shows that the respondents migrated predominantly due to economic reasons. The respondents have not given either family reason or education. There my hypothesis no. 1 i.e. "majority rural-urban migration takes place due to attractions of new opportunities" has been proved. Similarly as per my objective no. 1, why people migrate from rural to urban areas, I have found that predominantly economic reasons cause migration. As rural areas do not provide many opportunities or make rural people gainfully employed, many remain unemployed. Naturally they move to other areas to seek new opportunities. Moreover in rural area they work in their farm. Some times they are unable to cultivate their land due to lack of rain as irrigation system is not
provided to them effectively. After the harvest season is over they are unemployed hence no income to maintain their families. Therefore, they go in search of new opportunities to Bangkok Metropolis.

1.1 Push factors:

In the above discussion I have found the pull factors which attract rural migrants to urban center. Now it would be interesting to find out the factors which force the rural people to migrate to urban centers. The push factors that cause migration of the rural people are mostly related to land, unemployment and insufficient income. Therefore, I wanted to find out push factors that force the rural migrants to leave their place of origin and go to new urban centres. The data obtained from the 250 respondents in the sample has been classified and given in the below table no. 7.2

Table: 7.2

Push factors: Distribution of 250 respondents according to their push factors, Bangkok: 1994.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor pushing</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Farm not productive</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>16.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No land to cultivate</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>2.04</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Want to work when free from cultivate</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>12.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No work</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No income to support families</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>58.4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>250</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
The above table no. 7.2 reveals various causes of migration that forced the rural people to migrate to urban Metropolis. Majority of the respondents core group contains 58.4%. The reason that forced them to migrate is insufficient income to support their family. As rural areas do not provide many opportunities to earn more income people remain unemployed or semi employed limiting their employment upto agricultural season. For the rest of the period they do not get sufficient work. Therefore their income is not sufficient. They have to struggle for their survival. Similarly, in case of 16% respondents, their farm was not productive and 12% respondents wanted work when they are free after cultivation and 11.2% of the respondents had no work for them in their place of origin. the respondents who were not having any land for cultivation were 2.4%.

In general, I have found out that problems related to land unemployment in rural areas and insufficient income to support their family have been the major push factors that forced the rural people to migrate to urban Metropolis which has greater scope of providing work or source of income to support the family that means new job opportunities attract rural people to urban centres.
1.2: **Motivation**:

It has been observed that persons remain in the same community so long their needs are satisfied. Because they are identified themselves with the locale and the environment they are living. Therefore, they generally do not like to migrate. If they are migrate, then they have to separate from their locate, family, friends and colleagues and have face a new strange environment. It becomes very difficult to adjust with the new environment, new locate and new culture. Therefore, unless encouraged by some one dear to him or motivate them to migrate they do not like to migrate. Therefore, I wanted to find out who motivated the respondents in sample. The data obtained from them has been classified and given below in **table no. 7.3**.

**Table: 7.3**

Motivation: Classification of 250 respondents according to persons who motivated them to migrate, Bangkok, 1994.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Person motivate</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Friends</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>11.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Parents</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Relatives</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>24.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Own Interest</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>56.0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Others</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0.8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>250</strong></td>
<td><strong>100</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table no. 7.3 shows that majority of the respondents have taken self decision to migrate and they are not motivated by others. They are 56% and form the core group of the sample. In Thailand the economic condition of the rural people is very bad. They had to depend on farm work which does not give them sufficient income. Moreover cultivation entirely depends upon natural rain. Therefore if they do not get sufficient rain fall, then the farm yield is very less at the same time they do not have any job opportunity in rural areas. Hence, they are forced to take the decision at their own risk to migrate and earn good income in the urban, metropolis. However, other respondents were motivated by the relatives, friends and parents. In case of 24% respondents their relatives motivated them to migrate and in case of 11.2% respondents their friends motivated them to migrate. Only in case of 8% respondents the parents have motivated them to migrate. This shows that relatives, friends and parents guide to those who wish to migrate to urban centers. Without their motivation the respondents could not have taken the decision to migrate. The experience gained by the friends relatives help the new migrant to adjust to the new environment. In all 43.2% of the respondents in the sample have been motivated by others instead of taking self decision to migrate.
In general I have found majority of the respondents migrated to Bangkok Metropolis due to economic reasons. New opportunities and better jobs attracted the rural people to migrate to urban area. This has fulfilled my objective, why people migrate from rural area to urban area. The findings in my table no. 7.1 has also proved my hypothesis that "Majority rural urban migration takes place due to attractions of new opportunities". No respondents has quoted either family reason or educational reason.

Regarding the push factors, I have found that unproductive land and no income to support family have forced rural people to migrate to Bangkok Metropolis as it has many opportunities were available to migrants.

Regarding the motivation to migrate, I have found that majority of the respondents took self decision to migrate. But others were motivated by relatives, friends and parents.
(II) **Impact of rural-urban migration**

2.1 **Impact of Migration on the Migrants**:

The Government has made a great attempt to regulate migration and resettlement in order to avoid overcrowded concentration of population and inadequacy of food and housing supply. However, the social impact of these programs had not been felt by the low income strata of population who continue to migrate into other resettlement areas.

(a) Migrants generally believe in the good prospect of economic opportunities in the urban areas. This is, in fact, highly problematic. Consequently, the Bangkok Metropolis suffers from a high rate of unemployment.

(b) It is frequently found that a large number of crimes occurring in the cities are committed by migrants impoverished because of their unemployment.

(c) The overcrowded population in the Bangkok Metropolis causes urban slums; most slum dwellers are migrants from rural areas.

The Migrants themselves suffer from the emergence of slums because of poor sanitation, a limited budget with consequent inadequacy of food due to the high cost of living in this urban area.

(d) It is very hard for rural people to adapt themselves to a city environment; this may result in psychological dislocation. In addition, low levels of education further delay the process of learning to live in such an environment, and so the cycle is perpetuated.

(e) More fortunate migrants can seek higher income from the numerous employment opportunities in the city from which they gain a better standard of living.

(f) Migration to the city, especially to the Bangkok Metropolis gives certain advantage to the migrants 'offspring which offers the hope of a change in the way of life which in turn would ensure that the children would not suffer from the same deprivations endured by the parents.

Minority tribes who are basically nomadic endanger critical watersheds. Such groups normally employ a "slash and burn" agriculture, where they progressively destroy stands of virgin forest. Because of their nomadic culture they have not been exposed to any modern agricultural practice.
In the case of the migration of professional invaders into the national reserved forest, conflict initially arose with government officials. However, present policy holds that if, after a period of time, the migrants can show their efficiency in producing agricultural commodities, they may be allowed to own the land.

During the Fourth National Economic and Social Development Plan Period, the Government of Thailand concluded that it had not achieved its goal of promoting policy to reduce migration into the Bangkok Metropolis (now Sixth Plan 1987 - 1991)\(^2\).

It had not been successful in encouraging migration to other provinces and development of regional centres to attract rural migrants to slow the migration rate to Bangkok. The reasons for this could be stated as follows: economic pressures continued to encourage migration from less developed, to more developed areas. This led to multiplication of existing social and economic problems in Bangkok due to high rates of migration into it. Efforts to cope with them had actually increased the attractiveness of the city to migrants. A failure to decentralize the administrative authority to regional and local levels had, in turn, hampered regional and rural development efforts.

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These policies in practical increased rural-urban difference in income and economic opportunities stimulating migration to already over-burdened areas. The Ad-hoc Sub Committee on population states that, "there is unequal distribution of population, resulting from the fact that the Government has never imposed any limitations on movement of the population." Despite the efforts over the course of fix development plans to achieve higher economic growth rates, the net result seems to have been unbalanced growth, favouring the secondary and tertiary sector's rather than primary sector ultimately continuing migration flows.

For knowing the impact of Rural-urban Migration and Social Problems in Thailand, especially the Bangkok Metropolis it will be better to divide the discussion into three different parts:

(1) **Impact of rural-urban migration** on migrants themselves;

(2) **Impact of rural-urban migration** on rural area i.e. place of origin;

(3) **Impact of rural-urban migration** on urban area i.e. place of destination.
Part I

Impact of Rural-urban Migration on Rural Migrants

The impact of migrations can be clearly analysed from the data of our study. Data on Marital status is as follows:

A study on "Migration of rural people to the Bangkok Metropolis and their problems" is about a study of the people who migrate from the rural area of Thailand to the Bangkok city in search of job and their problems facing with the new adjustment in the new places of Bangkok. 250 cases have been conducted through the method of questionnaires.

The respondents were collected from various places of Bangkok such as Interstate Bus Terminal, Railway Stations and the common public places etc.

The data indicates that the male and female labour form in Thailand is not much different. Because women in Thailand work equally with men in the term of labour force since in the older day and it is true even today.

As discussed in the characteristics of respondents, majority of young energetic group comes to Bangkok in search of jobs. It can be said that migration of these
age group people means to decreasing the labour force in the rural area. However, if migration of these young age group persons is due to limitation of land or unemployment, then we can say that, migration of these persons is good. But such migration leads to reduction in labour force and this also leads to change in the age pyramid of rural population. The age pyramid which had bulge in the centre now tries to assume parallel borders or even incurvering edges making bottom and top to bulge in rural areas which brings baniers in social change. Because young people are more receptive to new ideas and values. Loss of such age group means dominance of tradition in rural areas. Moreover, many farmers tend to migrate to urban areas have a definite effects on the agricultural production.

Part II

**Impact of Rural-Urban Migration on Rural area i.e. place of origin.**

Rural-urban migration generally has effect on rural area also. The effect may be positive or negative. Data collected during the study points out to certain effects which can be derived on deeper insight. It may be said that migrants usually send some of their income to their place and so it has a positive effect on the place of origin.
I have interviewed some village leaders to know more about the subject matter of impact of rural migration in places of origin. Majority of them had the impression, that has been given below they include the main negative and positive impact on the place of origin.

(1) **Negative Points**

(a) **Loss of economic labour force**: As stated in earlier pages of this chapter:

(b) **Decline in Rural population**: This rural-urban migration has a definite negative impact or the total population in rural areas and hence on the composition of population i.e. age, sex distributions and last but not least on birth rate, death rate and growth rate.

(c) **Decline in the rate of MARRIAGE AND Births**: As mentioned earlier, the majority of migrants are from younger age group leading to reduction in marriage rate at rural level and hence births.

(d) Destroying those investments were made for youth training and progress to make ready for an active life. The investment made for rearing, training a child are virtually destroyed because during his or her productive live migration takes place.
(e) Some what true is the decline in agricultural production.

(2) **Positive Points**

(a) More cultural trading and industrial relations between two places is that, place of origin and place of destination.

(b) Migrants in the place of destination get more knowledge and experiences. They un-conciously conciously transfer this knowledge to their parents/relatives in the place of origin. Some information like new agricultural machines, water pumps, marketing, irrigation systems, simple village level technology etc. helped a lot of the people at places of origin.

Example can be given of the state of Punjab. *(Major wheat producing state of India)*, the migrants while returning back to their places of origin, they used progressive and modern machines like tractors, threshors, or three-wheeler, three-wire system, etc. and they replaced old and traditional methods of agriculture by new, modern and efficient methods of agriculture.

It can be seen that the overall impact of the rural-urban migration on places of origin leans towards negative side.
PART : III

Impact of Rural-urban Migration on the Urban Area i.e. The Place of Destination.

The most outstanding impact of the rural-urban migration is on the area of destination. It is mainly in the form of increase of labour force and change in the age pyramid of urban populations. Also, in this kind of migration, ladies increase the natural growth of population in the age of pregnancy.

The positive Impacts can be stated as follows:

(1) Increase in urban population.

(2) Use of active forces without any previous capital formations.

(3) Using migrant workers in such activities which local labour are not ready to do.

(4) Competition with urban workers because of acceptance of lower wages.

The Negative Impacts can be summed as follows:

(1) Increase in un-suitable biogenic conditions, unsuitable morals and beliefs by migrants;

(2) Problems created from two cultural conflicts.
In Developing Countries like Thailand rapid rates of population growth in rural area resuls in higher population density leading to emigration. Population density in urban area also reflect the level of urbanization which attracts migrants from the rural places. Bangkok's high rate of immigration can be said to be the result of lack of opportunities in the rural sector to raise levels of income and to increase quality of life. Migrants generally believe in the good prospect of economic opportunities in the urban areas. This is, in fact, highly problematic. Consequently the Bangkok Metropolis suffers from a high rate of un-employment. 3

Data from our study tells that of the 250 respondents, almost all are employed, highest being in miscellaneous activities and others in private firm, personal business and Government services.

However, various reasons can be there for this contrasting situation one being the sample of our study, second being the migrated population would like to work at low wages, ready to accept anytype of job may be hard and insecure. Such is not the case of the residents of Bangkok, who are accostomed to the urban way of life. So relatively poor migrated population in Bangkok is with low rate of un-employment.

Due to high in migrations in Bangkok Metropolis people are not able to use public utilities in a satisfactory way. Educational Institutions, health centres, police protection and many other services would be expected to deteriorate.

The movement of maturing young people out of the communities effects the communities because of the costs of rearing and educating those who move away from the communities about the time they reach a productive age.

On the other hand, if the migrants were employed before they move to Bangkok, make more jobs available to others left behind. This may not be true in Thailand because of under-employment and disguised un-employment in rural areas.

The net increase in the population of Bangkok is continuously expanding, environmental problems of air and water pollution, rapidly increasing cost of living, decline in quality of public services, traffic problems, transportation etc. The urbanization and agglomeration effects have made Bangkok the centre of all industries. These external effects are difficult to measure empirically, even in the developed countries in which the data are much more available than in a developing country like Thailand.
2.2 Slums:

The continuous migration from rural to urban areas i.e. Bangkok without tendering to go back to places of origin (though temporary visits to rural areas are there) results in over-crowding. This enormous increase in density of population and over-crowding gives rise to variety of social problems of slums. Poor sanitation, inadequacy of essential facilities cause a number of problems to migrants.

The migrants themselves suffer from, for most of the migrants from rural area reside in slums. There are a wide range of social, economic, ecological and other problems associated with Bangkok's rapid growth. To state the problems as such examples can be cited but all are inter-related and inter-dependent like shortage of adequate housing, unemployment, crime, deliquency, traffic congestion and deterioration of environment. In a report prepared by Khomen et al., (1982) the total population living in temporary self-built housing, both on Government land and private land was estimated to be 1,050,000. However, the National Housing Authority reported that at present there are only approximately 270 slums with 70,000 families, or approximately 420,000 persons. According to a survey, about 70 percent of all household heads had worked as farmers or farm labours before coming to the
Bangkok Metropolis and 80 percent of all household heads are migrants. These figures are from Klong Toey, the largest slum area in the Bangkok Metropolis^4.

In our study, the respondents' incomes, educational status, their economic problems etc. paid out to their residential areas. They usually migrate for a job and stay with friends and the neighbours (68% of the study sample). Then they find a good job and shift to a rented house. And then they call to their rural relatives to the urban areas.

Slum is a dwelling that is statusstorially "unfit for human habitation". The unfitness depends upon following factors, like repairs, stability, freedom from damp, internal arrangement, natural lighting, ventilation, water supply, drainage and sanitary convenience, facilities, for the preparation and cooking of food and for disposal of waste water, area and volume per person residing etc.

Slum means severe housing shortage in Bangkok. The large majority of applicants for public housing units are from the low income group and the number of applications are in excess of the actual number of public housing units actually built each year, showing housing shortage.

4. Shlomo Angel and others, towards, "The Recognition of the people's Housing Efforts; The low-income Housing Delivery system in Bangkok, Discussion paper presented to the Roving Workshop on low-cost Housing October, 6-9, 1982, Asian Institute of Technology, Bangkok, Thailand, p. 34.
The situation is continuously deteriorating as Migration from the rural poor areas will continue and the cost of land and rent will steadily rise. A survey shows that the unemployment rate in Bangkok Metropolis slums is about 10 percent.

The un-successful Government policy can be attributed to:

(a) Insufficient budget the National Housing Authority consist mostly of building high-rise flats which need a large budget, which remains deficient: Consequently the targets could not be reached for providing adequate housing for the poor.

(b) The public housing units which were built for the lowest income families who need housing accommodation, the most are occupied by people who in reality were in lesser need;

(c) The significance difference both the living conditions in a flat and in a slum community. To examplify, not allowed to trade in front of one flat which ultimately reduces the source of additional income. Secondly the flats are

located for away from the places of work of
the inhabitants. So clearance of slums and
renewal of slums will give no hundred percent
solution to the problem.

Though migrants from rural areas who have been
living in slum area in the capital city are generally
considered to be economically better off than their rural
counterparts, (as shown in tables earlier), they have
several serious problems. Most of them engage in the
lowest income occupation, have lower education and suffer
from malnutrition. About 30 percent of the children in
the slums of the Bangkok Metropolis are malnourished.6

In our study, the temporary migrants, majority of
them live in renting houses (44.4%) and others stay at
Master's house, etc. (26.4%).

It is very hard for rural, poor and uneducated
people to adjust themselves to the alien city environment
which may result in psychological dislocation. The
migrants remaining unemployed are those who could not
adjust to the existing environment, indulge themselves
into various drug addictions, alcoholism. The
improverished migrants frequently commit large number of
crimes in Bangkok city. The frustration may lead to

6. Mike Douglass, "Migration Labour Absorption and
Income, Distribution in the Bangkok Metropolitan
Area; Bangkok, 1981, p. 38.
psychological problems sometimes. The low level of education of migrants further adds to the problems by delaying the process of adaptation to urban environment. In our study majority of respondents are from the group having education up to grade-6 about 45.8% percent and only 13.6 percent with Bachelor Degree. Therefore, there must have been considerable delay in adjusting themselves to Bangkok's environment.

Migration of rural people to urban areas has definitely an impact at both the places i.e. place of origin and place of destination.

The place of origin suffers from the loss of economic labour force, decline in rural population, decline in agricultural production and a major fact is the loss of productive age group population.

The impact on the place of destination is that the rural people learn to adjust to the urban conditions, get more knowledge and experience increase in urban population, engage in such activities which local people are not ready to do competition with urban workers etc. But they have to face unsuitable bio-genic conditions, unsuitable morals and beliefs, and natural conflict and many migrants has to suffer from a high rate of unemployment they have to accept any type of job at low wages.
The migrants have to suffer from using public utilities, environment problems water pollution, high cost of living, traffic problems and living in slum areas due to lack of accommodation and face the slum problems sanitation, good drinking water. Moreover, they have to adjust with many problems of the slums and some times they become criminals.

(III): Social Problems Caused by Rural-Urban Migration:

Every society must face certain recurrent situations, since certain needs must be met if social life is to continue. Human beings of any society must successfully deal with personal problems and social problems caused by natural enemies and enemies from other societies. Then, if the members survive long enough, some means of producing and distributing goods and services must be evolved. Since each person of society may require the goods and services performed by others, the exchanging system has come into existence in different forms of performance to fulfill the need of the members of society.

Based on the basic needs of human beings science and technology have been evolved to serve the goal of development of society. During the past decade the influence of science and technology into Thai society have

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brought about changes to the life style of the thai people. Social and economic structures have been affected by rapid industrialization and modernization. The rapid economic expansion which is taking place has occurred mainly in and around big cities, particularly Bangkok Metropolis and its vicinity towns, in which abundant technological know-how and other, factors of production exist. The result in rapid urbanization and industrialization has gradually affected life in the rural areas of Thailand in which sixty-four percent of the population are engaged in agriculture and a simple life style has been practised for countries. 2

Today life has changed. Even those in the rural areas are affected by the rapid expansion of the city. Market system intervene agricultural production requires a marketing process where capital investments are needed and competition is part of the game. Farmers from rural areas are absorbed into the system and are forced to deal with the inconsistency of the market where fluctuation of production prices is a common occurrence. Eventually those in the rural areas find their income falling much behind those in the urban areas. this, accompanied by the...industrial need for labour force, led to the migration of

the people in rural areas into the congested urban centres. The life and society of the rural people have changed.

Bangkok Metropolis and its peripheral areas have constituted the national base in socio-economic, political and cultural activities and have contributed greatly to the overall rapid economic expansion. As the majority of economic, industrial, and trade activities continue to be concentrated in the metropolitan areas, and as they provide better prospects for job opportunities than other regions, more and more people continue to migrate to Bangkok Metropolis and its vicinity towns. As a result, there are now approximately 7.7 million people residing in the capital area compared with the national urban population of 18.6 million. It is also expected that within the next 20 years, the population of Bangkok Metropolis and its vicinity areas will be 12 million.

When the social impacts of rapid economic development on the people are taken into account, it is clear that people's quality of life is being affected by the economic and social transformation from a rural agricultural society to a more urbanized and modern


society. The constant flow of rural-urban migration and the associated instability of the family institution have led to a number of problems typical of urban ways of life. With regard to this point, many research studies on the impacts of rural-urban migration have pointed out several problems caused by rural-urban migration. These problems are the shortage of adequate housing, the emergence of slums, unemployment, Problems related to the social peace and tranquility. Health problem, the deterioration of the environment, problems related to life-style, spiritual and value as well as cultural readjustment, and juvenile and youths delinquency. Therefore, I wanted to find out what social problems were faced by the respondents in the sample. Moreover my hypothesis was 'migrants social problems are due to maladjustment in the area of destination was to be tested. Hence my findings have been given below:

Social problems which have been caused by rural-urban migration as per my findings are:

3.1 **Shortage of adequate housing:**

At present property ownership, especially land and housing is mainly concentrated and demanded among urban, dwellers. As a result of the combined influence of the heavy influx of rural-urban migrants, demand for land use

and housing have risen sharply due to the unplanned and uncontrolled city expansion during the last few years and continue to increase. From survey of aerial photograph in 1974 and 1984 conducted by the National Housing Authority, it revealed that demand for urban housing in Bangkok Metropolis and its vicinity towns has increased from 585,163 units in 1974 to 998,436 units in 1984 at an average of 5.5 percent per year, which has been higher than the population growth rate in the same time.

The demand for land use and housing is associated with the remarkable economic expansion during the Sixth Plan. Selected urban communities serving as bases for development of industry, services and tourism have experienced rapid growth, resulting in higher land prices and speculations. A great number of plots of land were held for a brief period and quickly sold off for speculative profits, largely by industrial investors. Following these problems, shortage of land for housing has inevitably occurred, particularly housing for medium and low income earners. The most rural-urban migrants are the group of urban low-income earners. Therefore, they still continue to face housing shortages and some of them are obliged to live in slum communities. According to table No. 7.4, 24% of the respondents are facing the problem of housing.
3.2 The emergence of slums:

Next to the housing problem is the emergence of slums, which is the consequence of inadequate housing. Even large proportion of migrant workers to Bangkok Metropolis and its vicinity towns are mostly capable and productive workers, they are lowly paid because of lack of work experience and skills. Therefore, a large number of these people do not have job security and cannot earn enough to support and adequate basic living standard in the capital, resulting in greater urban slum problems. In majority slum dwellers are rural-urban migrants. According to a survey of households heads in Klong Toey, the large slum area in Bangkok Metropolis with a population marginally over 35,000 persons in 1981, it was indicated that 81 percent of the household heads are migrants. This is evident that rural urban migration has generated the emergence of slums in Bangkok Metropolis and its vicinity towns. This is very clear as 36% respondents say that they are living bad environment.

3.3 Unemployment

Labour migration from rural to urban areas in search of employment continue to be significant for enhancement of productive efficiency of regional urban centres. However, the majority of migrants are

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inexperienced and unskilled labourers. This result has caused unemployment to them, and some of them are employed but in unstable jobs with low income and lack of job security and unable to earn basic living in towns. This problem is responsible for emergence of urban poverty which will get worse unless appropriate measures are carried out.

3.4 Problems of the social peace and tranquility:

The rapid economic growth has caused greater social disparities between groups, which greatly benefit from results of development. Income of the people in the agricultural sector tends to be uncertain because of several crucial problems such as commodity prices, lower production outputs and higher productive costs. All of these problems have forced an increasing number of agricultural workers to leave their farms in search of new job opportunities in cities. They have become the urban low-income earners which are insufficient for earning a basic living in urban areas. These disparities have led to numerous undesirable social conflicts such as crimes, drugs and problems of safety and security of life and property as well as the problem of prostitution.
Street Traffic within Bangkok
3.5 Health Problems:

Due to low-income earning and living in bad conditions of housing rural-urban migrants are facing health problems, both physical and mental. Key diseases and illness faced by them are mental illness, Cancer, Heart diseases, AIDS illness related to disabilities caused by accidents and disease or illness caused by unsafe working conditions in the industrial sectors. The expansion of primary health care in urban areas, particularly in slum areas, are needed to be improved together with the promotion of greater participation by people decision making in health care. In the entire sample 24% respondents had to face bad working conditions and health problems. Out of which 14% respondents said that the working conditions are not good and 10% respondents said about the health problems.

3.6 The deterioration of the environment:

During the past years of rapid economic growth, as the economic structure has become increasingly oriented towards the modern industrial and services sectors, and as the traditional rural agricultural society is steadily being transformed into urban industrial society, environmental quality has deteriorated, with increasingly serious pollution problems, viz., (i) water
pollution which has occurred in the major rivers, particularly the Chao Phraya and Thai Chin rivers was deteriorated below acceptable standards for consumption, industrial use and fisheries; (ii) air and noise pollution from vehicles in Bangkok Metropolis and its vicinity towns are generally below acceptable standards, with volumes of dust particles, carbon monoxide which is injurious to health; (iii) pollution from solid wastes generally involve hazardous industrial wastes; (iv) Pollution from toxic and hazardous chemicals. These environmental problems have to be solved for better quality of life in urban areas.

3.7 **Problem of life-style, spiritual and value as well as cultural readjustment:**

Development in an increasingly internationalized economic system, with greater emphasis on material development has led to unbalanced development from the point of view of moral and spiritual concerns, and of the highly treasured cultural values of Thailand. The rural-urban migrants who once used to live in the rural areas where a simple life style has been practised and live off what they produced and found time to share amongst each other the beauty of nature around them, have to face greater difficulties integrating and choosing between a modern way of life and highly treasured traditional values. This problem has affected moral and spiritual
value of their life as a whole. It has also a brought conflict between traditional culture and modern aculture. Therefore, 8.8% respondents mentioned cultural problem.

3.8 **Juvenile and youth delinquency:**

Among the problems caused by rural-urban migration the problem of juvenile and youth delinquency is the most important consequence of an increasingly internationalized economic system oriented towards material development. When rural dwellers have migrated to urban areas in search of urban employment opportunity, their offspring also have to accompany their parents to urban areas. Therefore, rural-urban migrants often face problems of education for their offspring. They are unable to manage appropriate and happy family circumstances for their family members due to low-income and low-wage earning. With regard to this point, Becker stated that unfortunate, unhappy family circumstances lead to personal psychological problems of adjustment for the youth, which in turn are in some way solved by the commission of delinquent acts, therefore, the proper measures are required with the support, understanding and assistance from all thais to help overcome this problem.

Based on the above mentioned problems caused by the impact of rural-urban migration, which have been studied
by several scholars, and various government agencies, the present study is thus to explore the various social problems connected with rural-urban migration being faced by the migrants, therefore, the researcher has divided problems into six categories. Accordingly the data tabulated in the following table.

Table – 7.4

Social problems: Distribution of 250 respondents according to the social problems they faced, Bangkok, 1994

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Problems</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
<th>Percent</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Housing</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>24.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Languages</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>07.20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Culture</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>08.80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>36.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Working condition</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>14.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Health</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>10.00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>250</strong></td>
<td><strong>100.00</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The data indicates that the majority of migrants i.e. 90 respondents out of 250 face the environmental problem, the percentage of which comes about 36 percent,
sixty respondents face housing problem, which is indicated highly significant (24%) and 35 respondents (14%) face the problem of working condition. Other categories are likely to be insignificant. This information speaks about the fact that the problems caused by migration are highly serious for migrants who are living in urban areas, it is therefore, necessary to formulate measures to assist these people with the provision of housing enhancement of skills and occupational knowledge as well as development of environment for better living together with the expansion of social infrastructure services to upgrade quality of life of the urban poor.

To summarize we get the following findings based on the material presented in this chapter.

Finding it convenient to understand the impacts of migration from the study of rural-urban migrants from various places of Bangkok Metropolis and its vicinity towns a random sampling technique with some restrictions was used for selecting the effective sample of present study. The effective sample comprised of 250 subjects. Of these 140 were males and 110 were females. These were selected from different places, i.e. Inter-state Bus Terminal, Railway stations, and the common public places. Most of them were single migrants and their age range was 15 - 20 years.
To meet the demand of study a questionnaire was used. The questions included in questionnaire were either closed and questions or opened end questions. For analysing the data frequency counts were computed. These were converted to percentages.

On the basis of the findings of study following conclusions were drawn:

1. Findings of present study strongly support the second hypothesis. Significantly large number of migrants have come to Bangkok Metropolis and its vicinity towns in search of new jobs and new employment opportunities.

2. Encouraging evidences to the hypothesis that might social problems are due to maladjustment in the area, of destination has been proved. Social and economic problems, faced by migrants were due to maladjustment to urban areas. Significantly large number of migrants believed that their income was enough for them to maintain life in urban areas. Income which they have got per month at family level was found above 6,000 bat and at personal level and 4,000 baht, while daily payment they have opt was 150 baht, was considered normal and quite stable for them.