



**POPULATION, DEVELOPMENT AND  
URBANISATION:  
THE EMERGING ISSUES**

**Report No. 16**

*Published under CPD-UNFPA Programme on  
Population and Sustainable Development*

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**Centre for Policy Dialogue**

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*September, 1991*

*The Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD), established in 1993, is an innovative initiative to promote an ongoing process of dialogue between the principal partners in the decision-making and implementing process. The dialogues are designed to address important policy issues and to seek constructive solutions to these problems. The Centre has already organised a series of such major dialogues at local, regional and national levels. These dialogues have brought together ministers, opposition frontbenchers, MPs, business leaders, NGOs, donors, professionals and other functional groups in civil society within a non-confrontational environment to promote focused discussions. The expectation of the CPD is to create a national policy consciousness where members of civil society will be made aware of critical policy issues affecting their lives and will come together in support of particular policy agendas which they feel are conducive to the well being of the country. The CPD has also organised a number of South Asian bilateral and regional dialogues as well as some international dialogues.*

*In support of the dialogue process the Centre is engaged in research programmes which are both serviced by and are intended to serve as inputs for particular dialogues organised by the Centre throughout the year. Some of the major research programmes of CPD include **The Independent Review of Bangladesh's Development (IRBD), Governance and Development, Population and Sustainable Development, Trade Policy Analysis and Multilateral Trading System and Leadership Programme for the Youth**. The CPD also carries out periodic public perception surveys on policy issues and developmental concerns.*

*As was mentioned above, one of the major on going programmes of the CPD is entitled **Population and Sustainable Development**. The objective of this programme is to enhance national capacity to formulate and implement population and development policies and programmes in Bangladesh, and through close interaction with the various stakeholder groups, to promote advocacy on critical population related issues. The programme, supported by the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), is scheduled to be implemented by the CPD between 1999 and 2002. Research studies to be taken up under this programme, inter alia, such issues as population dynamics and population momentum and their implications for education and health services, the nexus between population correlates, poverty and environment, impacts of urbanisation and slummisation, migration, implications of demographic momentum, ageing and the broad spectrum of issues covering human rights. The programme also includes organisation of workshops and dialogues at division and national levels as also holding of international thematic conferences.*

*As part of CPD's publication activities, a CPD Dialogue Report series is brought out in order to widely disseminate the summary of the discussions organised by the Centre. The present report contains the highlights of the dialogue held at the CIRDAP Auditorium on July 4, 1999 on the theme of **Population, Development and Urbanisation: The Emerging Issues** which was organised under the aforementioned CPD-UNFPA programme on **Population and Sustainable Development**.*

**Report prepared by:** Mr. Inam Ahmed, Economic Reporter, The Daily Star.

**Assistant Editor:** Ms Ayesha Banu, Coordinator (Dialogue & Communication), CPD.

**Series Editor:** Professor Rehman Sobhan, Chairman, CPD.

*Dialogue on*  
**Population, Development and Urbanisation: The Emerging Issues**

**i) The Dialogue**

The dialogue on the theme of **Population, Development and Urbanisation: The Emerging Issues** was organised by the Centre for Policy Dialogue on 4<sup>th</sup> July 1999 as part of the launching workshop for the **United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA)** sponsored programme on **Population and Sustainable Development** which will be implemented by the Centre for Policy Dialogue (CPD). As part of the aforementioned initiative the CPD has undertaken a programme to conduct a series of studies in the broad area of **Population and Sustainable Development**. The major objective of these studies will be to enhance national capacity to formulate and implement population and development policies and programmes in Bangladesh, and through close interaction with the various stakeholder groups, to promote advocacy on critical related issues. The programme would be implemented by the CPD over the next four years.

The aforementioned workshop was organised with a view to identify and prioritise the issues which could then be undertaken for indepth analysis under the CPD-UNFPA study programme. The workshop's theme was **Population, Development and Urbanisation: The Emerging Issues**. A large number of high level policy makers, experts, academics and representatives of the donor community attended this workshop. Two state of the art background papers on the theme of *Population Development and Environment: The Emerging Issues* and *Migration, Urbanisation and Development in Bangladesh* were presented in the workshop. The papers introduced the critical issues in the area of population and development as far as Bangladesh was concerned, and served as basis for discussion and identification of other relevant issues.

The present summary focuses on four areas: (a) it captures important points which were mentioned in the inaugural session; (b) summarises the major issues presented in the two keynote papers; (c) makes a brief presentation on the main arguments emerging out of the discussion of the workshop and (d) presents specific recommendations pertaining to issues which need to be undertaken for indepth study in the coming years as part of the CPD-UNFPA programme.

## ii) Inaugural Speeches

*Dr. Debapriya Bhattacharya, Executive Director, CPD*

Dr. Bhattacharya briefly outlined the background of the CPD-UNFPA study and emphasised the importance of the study in the current Bangladesh context. Dr. Bhattacharya mentioned that given the momentum of Bangladesh's population growth, related to the interface between population and development should receive priority attention of the policymakers. Dr. Bhattacharya thought that these issues should be studied from a multi-dimensional perspective and the studies should focus on the structure of the demographic changes, implications of, and interlinks between different population correlates, and on impacts of economic restructuring on population. He emphasised the need for bringing the relevant issues into the public domain through active discussion and frequent dialogues. Dr. Bhattacharya stressed that an appropriate population strategy for Bangladesh could be designed only if stakeholder groups are closely involved with the process of discussion and debate which should precede strategic policy formulation. He was of the opinion that the CPD had an important role to play in this regard.

*Professor Mustafizur Rahman, Research Director, CPD*

Professor Rahman mentioned that the CPD had a sustained interest in population issues and that all the three independent reviews (IRBD) published by the CPD included a chapter on population. He stressed the need to redirect the discussion from a narrow fertility reduction focused approach to a broad development focused one where the nexus between population, environment and development gets recognition and importance and is adequately analysed. Professor Rahman mentioned that the purpose of the workshop was to identify and prioritise the issues which would subsequently constitute the core research activity under the CPD-UNFPA study programme.

*Professor Rehman Sobhan, Chairman, CPD*

Professor Sobhan stressed that population discourse should be steered through an interactive and inclusive process of dialogues with participation of all stakeholders. Professor Sobhan mentioned that it was CPD's mandate to provide a platform to all concerned to put forward their ideas on important issues of national interest. CPD's track record testifies to a continuing interest in Bangladesh's population problems, he recalled.

Professor Sobhan maintained that a number of important angles would be missed if population issue was perceived merely as a matter of fertility reduction, and drew attention of the participants to the socio-economic factors which should be included in the discourse on

population. Professor Sobhan recounted that the focus in the 1970s had been on reducing the fertility rate and the limits of such a strategy subsequently became obvious. He mentioned that broadening of this discourse was an important departure which was of crucial significance for the developing countries and stressed that interfacing issues such as development and social agenda should be put into proper perspective in a discussion on population. Professor Sobhan observed in this connection that population programmes were now increasingly interfacing with such areas as health, gender, reproductive right, ageing and other related issues and these linkages should be properly studied.

Professor Sobhan maintained population policy ought to be studied under a holistic framework of development study and added that population policies had important implications for labour market and gender issues, two areas which should get priority attention.

### **iii) Summary of the Keynote Presentation**

#### ***a) Background paper I:***

The paper on **Population, Development and Environment: The Emerging Issues** was presented by Professor Ataharul Islam of the Department of Statistics, Dhaka University. The paper focused on the nexus between population correlates, development indicators and environmental factors. Following is a summary of this paper.

#### ***Population issues should be taken into account for development***

In his paper Professor Islam stated that Bangladesh population has attained a magnitude where the sheer size poses a formidable difficulty for the policymakers in terms of planning a sustainable development for the country. Policy initiatives focusing towards education, health, industrialisation, energy and social welfare will need to take into account not only the prevailing population size but also the size of the projected population over the next forty to fifty years. He argued that if the population concerns are not integrated into the plan for economic growth, problems facing the country will multiply manifold in near future. Another concern that has gained importance during the past two decades was associated with the environmental issues. Environmental concerns needed to be linked with the population and economic growth factors. It was now of utmost priority for the policymakers to delineate policies for sustainable development in the light of growth of population and environmental degradation. Professor Islam mentioned that this was more important for Bangladesh where the level of achievement in economic growth and human resource development had continued to remain unacceptably low and where the rate of population growth remained relatively high. Education and labour force participation had close linkage with fertility, mortality and migration, and this nexus required indepth study.

### ***Alarmist and revisionist view on population***

Professor Islam gave an overview of the two schools of thought about population and development interlinkage i.e. the *alarmist* and *revisionist* views.

The *alarmist* view claimed that the finite natural resources strictly limits the growth of human population and consumption, and when such limits were exceeded poverty and social breakdown would be the obvious outcomes. On the other hand, according to the *revisionists* the real problem of scarcity could be attributed to the maldistribution of resources and wealth. A third view, supported by Boserup, claimed that the pressure of population growth against natural resource endowments was an important source of technological transfer in agriculture in preindustrial societies.

### ***Some important issues for Bangladesh***

An independent inquiry report by the Australian government had shown that there was no strong evidence of relationship between population growth and global resource use for the current generation. But there might be a carry over effect on the future generation because of improper use of exhaustible resources. In his paper Professor Islam emphasised that this issue needed to be researched in Bangladesh. Professor Islam argued that issues like linkages between enrolment in schools, population pressure and impact of population growth on renewable resources were worth addressing in the Bangladesh context. He argued that, for Bangladesh where the population size is quite high, the positive impact of population growth was not sufficient to offset the negative associations in the long run. He also observed that the expenditures on health, nutrition and education of children generally shows signs of decrease in the context of rapid growth of population and this could be a crucial factor in the relationship between population growth and economic growth in Bangladesh.

### ***Population and Environment***

Professor Islam mentioned that the *alarmists* thought that there was a close link between population growth and environment. However, the *revisionists* did not buy such an idea. A 1986 report of the *National Academy of Sciences* termed population growth as the cause of resource exhaustion, but further argued that markets would eventually solve the problem of population growth and environmental degradation. Professor Islam observed that Bangladesh has been increasingly confronting issues such as greenhouse effect, impact of climate change, loss of biodiversity, deforestation, air and water pollution on the population. In addition, the country's population was also facing problems of overcrowding, slums, extensive use of polythene, lack of safe drinking water, drainage etc.

### ***Population of Bangladesh***

Professor Islam thought that Bangladesh's case had some distinctive features specially since the country's remarkable success in controlling population growth was achieved without much change in socio-economic conditions. He argued that the new strategy was now to integrate health and population programme, which needed massive restructuring of the traditional organisational set up. He mentioned that the impact of these policy changes without any pilot test might significantly influence the existing level of achievement.

Professor Islam also observed that appropriate government policies and strategies were yet to be put in place in order to integrate the population concerns in the economic growth perspective. He thought that the factors associated with economic growth such as sex-age composition, education and labour force participation are needed to be examined on a priority basis in the context of Bangladesh. According to him, the heavy dependence on the donors made the whole population programme vulnerable. He also added that the integration of population growth factors with the socio-economic factors could make the whole process more efficient and sustainable. He also emphasised the need for targeted approach to improve reproductive health conditions by putting in place a maternal health component in the integrated health and family planning service providing system and thought that this required implementation on a priority basis.

### ***Population growth and poverty***

Highlighting the issue of population growth and poverty Professor Islam stressed the link between population growth and income inequality. He added that a decline in population growth results in a reduction in income inequality, and leads to an increase in the share of income for the poorest group of the population.

Professor Islam mentioned that education had close association with income and that large families were likely to be poorer because of the higher dependency burden. Moreover, poverty is transmitted from one generation to another as poor families invest less in the development of their children. He noted that the growth of non-farm sector could be one of the ways for reducing income inequality in rural areas. Professor Islam further said that population growth had significant impact on agriculture and stressed the need for increasing efficiency and technological transformations in agricultural production.

### ***b) Background paper II***

The paper on **Migration, Urbanisation and Development in Bangladesh** was presented by Professor Nazrul Islam of Department of Geography and Environment, Dhaka University. The paper focused on the multidimensional impact of migration on urbanisation and its consequences

in terms of development. Professor Nazrul Islam in his paper observed that urbanisation in the developing countries took place not because of industrialisation, but because of the growth of tertiary and informal manufacturing sectors. According to him a positive correlation between development and urbanisation was quite obvious in Bangladesh.

He argued that, income inequality has widened with increasing urbanisation and that anti-poor public policy was a leading factor causing or enhancing inter-regional, intra-regional, intercity or intra-city inequality. Islam maintained that the capital city would continue to be the primary target for urban population unless very radical programmes could be implemented for decentralised urbanisation and reduction of Dhaka bound migration.

### ***Migration and urbanisation***

Professor Nazrul Islam brought up the issue of the relationship between urbanisation and migration and observed that in the context of the increasing urbanisation the, role of migration was even more pronounced. Such was the case in Bangladesh. He pointed out that migration contributed about 40 per cent to the urban growth in Bangladesh during 1974-81.

### ***Causes of rural-urban migration***

Describing the push-pull model of migration in Bangladesh, he mentioned that population pressure, adverse person to land ratio, landlessness, poverty, natural calamities, law and order situation, and lack of social and cultural opportunities led to migration from rural areas. On the other hand, job opportunities and higher wages were the dominant pull factors. Women continued to come to Dhaka for formal sector industrial employment whilst men sought opportunities in informal sector. He also pointed out that although rural to urban migration took place in all the districts, some districts or areas were more out-migration prone. These districts were generally the ones with poor economic conditions, high vulnerability to natural disasters and had close links to the cities. Describing the general characteristics of migrants, Islam noted that they were generally young adults, but increasingly more and more old people and children were coming to the cities as accompanying family members.

### ***Consequences of migration and urbanisation***

Picking up the issue of consequences of migration and urbanisation Professor Nazrul Islam argued that urbanisation helps to achieve higher productivity, higher age at marriage and reduced fertility rate. It also benefits people socio-culturally by modernising them, and benefits democratisation of the society. On the other hand, it has negative impacts on the environment. Slums grow as a result of urbanisation and urban services become too inadequate to meet the demand. It leads to income inequality, poverty, violence, loss of cultural identity and criminalisation of politics. Citing Dhaka as an example, Islam observed



that urbanisation coupled with lack of development control lead to air and water crisis and pollution, traffic congestion and shortage of power supply.

He argued that while urbanisation generates economic growth, it also creates income inequality within the urban population. Income inequality in urban Bangladesh was higher than in rural areas and within urban areas, income inequality had increased over the last few years, he added.

### ***Urbanisation policy initiatives***

Giving his opinion about policy initiatives Professor Islam mentioned that to help create balanced spatial urban development, the *National Habitat Report, 1976* had recommended that various planning regions be identified and in each region, one medium-sized town be chosen as the focal point of regional growth.

The second five year plan (1980-85) envisaged that infrastructure and service facilities would be extended from 100 urban centres to 1200 growth centres throughout the country. The third five-year plan had incorporated the idea of upazila as a way of decentralisation. The fourth five-year plan talked about drawing up master plans for developing townships. However, the fifth plan did not provide any comprehensive urban planning guideline.

### ***Some specific suggestions***

Professor Islam made a suggestion to the effect that decentralisation of Dhaka city be ensured by setting up satellite towns within commuting distances. Encouraging growth of secondary cities and small towns and enhancing income-generating activities in rural areas would also help to reduce the migration flow. Professor Islam also suggested that urban productivity should be stimulated through technological development. Urban poverty reduction programmes should be put in place and income inequality should be reduced by adopting people oriented resource allocation. Efforts should also be taken to introduce efficient, cheap and environmentally friendly transportation system in cities and low cost urban housing and services should be introduced. He also stressed the need for proper planning for urban development and added that better management and participatory governance would ensure higher efficiency of urban centres. He emphasised that this would lead to strengthening of urban local governments. Islam also added that empowerment of the civil society would ensure better transparency and accountability of the public sector institutions and local governments.

### ***iv) Dialogue Discussion***

During the open discussion session a number of issues were raised which covered a wide range

of population-development related issues. Workshop participants came up with important policy recommendations in many of these areas.

The relationship between population growth, development and environment came up prominently in the discussion. However there was some diverging opinions on some of the related issues. Some of the participants mentioned that there were very little empirical evidence suggesting a link between population growth and development and there was even less evidence of relationship between population growth and environment. They, however, thought that pressure of population was putting increasing burden on available resources and that there were many countries which were better off because of the smaller size of their population. Other participants, however, observed that the high population growth would prove to be a catastrophe for Bangladesh and that there was indeed a close link between development and population growth.

Some of the participant said that population growth was not necessarily detrimental to environment. They observed that it was not the population growth, rather wrong government policies and market failures which affected environment most negatively.

A number of participants observed that Bangladesh's approach to demographic transition was distinct from most of the western countries. Bangladesh was currently experiencing low fertility and mortality rates, but such low figures had been achieved speedily and in absence of notable socio-economic development. This was the reason why Bangladesh needed a departure in the pursuance of her population policy, those participants maintained.

It was also argued by the participants that the benefit of having a smaller family was not being felt across the board since poor children with malnutrition tended to be less productive.

Some of the workshop participants observed that the estimates of slum dwellers, as undertaken by various agencies, was not correct. They maintained that in order to undertake proper policy planning, it was necessary to get reliable data on slum dwellers. The participants noted that migration played an important role in industrialisation. For example, they pointed out that the RMG sector mainly depended on migrant workers. They felt that migration was not a problem for smaller towns. Whilst maintaining that Bangladesh is one of the least urbanised countries in the world, a number of workshop participants thought that population control programmes should be vigorously pursued. They observed that urbanisation was necessary for providing employment.

The participants stressed the need for studies which would look at how employment influenced

population growth and observed that creation of jobs for women in the garments factories had reduced fertility rate of these women. They also said that employment creates the desire to get social status and only following this poor people would care to send their children to schools.

### ***Specific recommendations emerging out of the workshop***

According to the workshop participants the following issues emerged as critically important in terms of putting in place an effective population policy in Bangladesh. These issues called for focused attention of policy makers, and required further indepth study by population researchers.

#### ***Need for migration policy***

It was suggested by the participants that the government should adopt an appropriate migration policies for sustainable development. The absence of such policies had led to the mushrooming of slums in the Dhaka city. From one single slum in the 1950s the number of slums have now grown to 22,000 only in the Dhaka city. This pose a crucial challenge to the process of urbanisation as also to the development process itself.

#### ***Need for integrating population and development agenda***

Speakers observed that there was a need for integrating population and development agenda. Some of them pointed that as a result of demographic transition there had been some positive impact on the Bangladesh economy. More participant informed in this connection that Bangladesh was experiencing one of the highest per capita income growth in the region. Although the poor experienced the transition by having less fertility, it was the rich who took the advantage of the transition by having better education and health care services. The poor are being left out in this aspect. This all the more raised the importance of integrating the population and development agendas. The issue of polarization in the accessing of education, health care and other services amongst the poor, non-poor and gender in both Dhaka city and outside needed to be addressed.

#### ***Need to provide education for all***

It was also discussed that the overriding concern till now was to keep fertility rates low. But this would not happen automatically. For this to materialise, the quality of health care had to be improved. Speakers also called for providing good schooling to all sections of people which would contribute towards accumulation of human capital and at the same time help reduce fertility rates. It was also mentioned that literacy creates awareness of the available health services which stimulates people to avail of those services. It was thus recommended that literacy of the slum dwellers must be taken seriously.

#### ***Need to undertake a plan to discourage migration to Dhaka***

Pointing out that Dhaka will become the 5<sup>th</sup> most populated city in the world by 2015, speakers suggested that policy makers must address the issue of how to avoid concentration of migration to particular cities. In this respect, they underscored the need for developing a good transport infrastructure so that instead of crowding in a city, rural people can commute to the city, work, and then return home.

They recommended that a policy on slums should be formulated on an urgent basis to, address the issue of migration and problems related to slummisation.

***Need for creating job opportunities in alternate areas***

It was suggested that opportunities should be created in areas other than Dhaka, for rural people to have earnings comparable to that of the Dhaka city dwellers. Unless this was done, people would not migrate to other areas. Employment opportunity must be created in small and big towns as well as in rural areas. Role of the NGOs could be critical in this regard.

***Need to address housing issue***

The issues of land, housing and shelter must be addressed adequately. Since the public housing schemes have failed to provide shelter to the low-income groups, the potential role of the private sector in promoting township housing should be adequately studied.

***Need to take care of environmental factors***

Environmental factors which contribute to migration must be taken care of since a large number of people migrate to cities in the aftermath of floods and other calamities, speakers pointed out.

***Need to study social stratification factors***

Social stratification such as income inequality, gender segregation, and aging should be studied to understand population migration. The participants also observed that it was essential to analyse the socio-economic conditions of the people which lead to adoption or rejection of population control programmes.

***Need for people's participation in planning***

People's participation in planning and implementation of development programmes must be ensured to get the best results from poverty alleviation programmes. Resource transfer to rural areas and the poor, determination of priorities and planning are vital for arresting migration, speakers observed.

***Need direct fertility reduction programme***

Some of the participants argued that the country's fertility rate was still very high and there were scopes to formulate direct programmes for reducing fertility rate.

***Need for social movement***

Participants mentioned that to preserve the environment of the cities, it was necessary to launch citizen's movement. They thought that such movement would force the government to change existing policies and formulate new ones that help restore and preserve a city's living conditions.

***Need for improvement in transport system***

It was said that migration itself had its own solution. For example, most migrant workers came to cities for a temporary period and would go back to the rural areas as soon as they got an opportunity. Improvement of transport system, specially the railway service could facilitate easy movement of workers between towns and rural areas and solve migration problem.

***Supporting local migration solutions***

The dialogue participants mentioned that there were many local solutions to migration. They said that 'local migration' must be encouraged whereby people migrate within a smaller boundary. For example, a group of people might carry agri-produces up to a local market, then another group might take over the commodity and carry it further to towns. It was further suggested that there were many markets on two sides of the Dhaka-Chittagong road which could be developed as local migration centres.

***Need to rehabilitate slum dwellers***

It was stressed by one of the participants that slums were created due to wrong government policies. It was pointed out that while the government was developing a large part of Dhaka city for the rich people, it has not even thought of rehabilitating the number of slum dwellers. Participants thought that this must be given proper attention.

It was also mentioned that employment creation in rural areas would stop migration to towns. The government should come up with more realistic approach for the rehabilitation of migrants to villages instead of taking lopsided slum dweller rehabilitation programmes such as those promoted by Bangladesh Krishi Bank. Such programs only addressed those who have land in the villages.

***Need for a collaborative attempt for designing a master plan***

Participants mentioned that the government, NGOs and the poor themselves should get together under an umbrella to develop an agency, and prepare a national master plan to solve the problems of the slums. This master plan for the poorest of the poor of the society must address the problems of urbanisation, population and migration.

### ***GO-NGO collaboration sought***

Speakers also supported the idea of participatory planning to address the urban problems and sought a more effective GOB-NGO collaboration in implementing the population programmes. They thought that population related research issues should be prioritised and matrix of policies and implementation should be prepared to ensure compatibility with original time frame.

### ***Need to address health problems of slum people***

It was recommended that the health problems of the poor and the slum dwellers must be addressed in a more focused manner. This was needed because when people migrate to urban areas, health care becomes more expensive for them and the environment in which they are compelled to live also proves to be hazardous. The need for providing quality healthcare services and education for the slum people were also stressed by the participants who thought that this would slow down fertility rate. The speakers also suggested that an integrated approach towards the population issues including the health, education and development issues should be developed.

### ***Need to address use of contraception by displaced women***

Migrants must be educated about STDs, HIV and the bad effects of drugs. When women using contraceptives are displaced by natural calamities, they fail to have safer sex and control fertility. This matter must be properly addressed the discussants maintained.

### ***Need for research as regards disease pattern***

Any country that experienced demographic transition also witnessed a change in disease pattern. After the transition, communicable diseases like STDs was on the decrease whilst non-communicable diseases like heart attack have increased. However, in case of Bangladesh both of these diseases were existing in the same intensity. Participants suggested that research on this trend should be carried out in order to understand the causes.

### ***Need for empowering local governments***

According to many participants, a considerable degree of development planning and implementation powers should be handed over to local governments instead of keeping them centralised. This would help better in addressing the population issues.

The participants were of the opinion that the abovementioned issues needed priority attention from both the population research community as well as population policymakers of Bangladesh. The participants agreed that studies on the aforementioned themes could throw important insights into the population and development related issues in Bangladesh. Such

studies were expected to generate rich information which would provide valuable inputs for designing an appropriate population policy for Bangladesh in the coming years.

**Dialogue on**  
**Population, Development and Urbanisation: The Emerging Issues**  
**Sunday, July 4, 1999, 10:00 - 14:00 hours**  
**Venue: CIRDAP Auditorium**

10:00 – 10:40 hours	:	<b>INAUGURAL SESSION</b>
10:00 – 10:05 hours	:	<b>Introductory Statement</b> <i>Dr. Debapriya Bhattacharya</i> <i>Executive Director, Centre for Policy Dialogue</i>
10:05 – 10:15 hours	:	<b>Overview of the Study</b> <i>Professor Mustafizur Rahman</i> <i>Research Director, Centre for Policy Dialogue</i>
10:15 – 10:25 hours	:	<b>Statement</b> <i>Mr. Shuyun Xu</i> <i>Country Representative, UNFPA, Bangladesh</i>
10:25 – 10:35 hours	:	<b>Inaugural Speech</b> <i>Professor Dr. M. Amanullah, MP</i> <i>Hon'ble State Minister for Health and Family Welfare</i> <i>Government of the People's Republic of Bangladesh</i>
10:35 – 10:45	:	<b>Concluding Remarks</b> <i>Professor Rehman Sobhan</i> <i>Chairman, Centre for Policy Dialogue</i>
10:45 – 11:00 hours	:	<b>Refreshment</b>
11:00 – 14:00 hours	:	<b>WORKING SESSION</b>
Chairperson	:	<b>Mr. Mohammed Ali</b> <i>former Secretary, Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, GOB</i> <i>and Chairman, Janata Bank</i>
11:00 – 12:00 hours	:	<b>Presentations</b>
Theme	:	<b>Population, Development and Environment: The Emerging Issues</b>
Speaker	:	<b>Professor M. Ataharul Islam</b> <i>Dept. of Statistics, University of Dhaka</i>
Theme	:	<b>Migration, Urbanisation and Development in Bangladesh: Recent Trends and Emerging Issues</b>
Speaker	:	<b>Professor Nazrul Islam</b> <i>Dept. of Geography and Environment, University of Dhaka</i>
12:00 – 14:00 hours	:	<b>Discussion</b>
14:00 hours	:	<b>Lunch</b>



**List of Participants**  
(in alphabetical order)

Dr. Rita Afsar	Research Fellow, BIDS
Mr. Inam Ahmed	The Daily Star
Dr. Kazi Saleh Ahmed	former Vice Chancellor Jahangirnagar University
Mr. A.K.M. Khorshed Alam	Secretary General Habitat Council, Bangladesh
Mr. Mohammed Ali	former Secretary Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Chairman, Janata Bank
Mr. Md. Mohsin Ali	Joint Secretary, Statistics Division Bangladesh Secretariat
Dr. Don Bandaranyake	Consultant, Human Resource Development World Health Organisation
Dr. Anwara Begum,	Research Fellow, BIDS
Dr. Sharifa Begum	Senior Research Fellow. BIDS
Ms. Ayesha Banu	Centre for Policy Dialogue
Dr. Debapriya Bhattacharya	Executive Director, CPD
Mr. Hamidul Huq Bhuiyan	Director, Census, BBS
Mr. Nitai Chakraborty	Department of Statistics University of Dhaka (DU)
Ms. Nazneen Choudhury	Department of Statistics, DU
Dr. Zafarullah Chowdhury	Project Coordinator, Gono Shasthya Kendra
Professor M. Badrud Doza	former Deputy Director, ICDDR,B
Dr. K. Maudood Elahi	Professor of Geography and Environment Jahangirnagar University
Mr. Mustafa A.K. Farid	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
Mr. Kazi Jahid Hossain	Research Fellow, BIDS
Prof. Ziaus Shams M M Huq	Dept. of Geography and Environment, DU
Ms. Riti Ibrahim	Deputy Director, BBS

Professor M. Ataharul Islam	Department of Statistics, DU
Dr. M. Mazharul Islam	Department of Statistics, DU
Professor Nazrul Islam	Dept. of Geography, DU
Prof. M. Kabir	Jahangirnagar University
Mr. Abu Naser Khan	POROSH
Ms. Ismet Zerine Khan	UNDP, Dhaka
Dr. Fahmida Akhter Khatun	Economist, USAID
Mr. T O Kyawmyint	Chief of Health Section, UNICEF
Dr. Mohammed A. Mabud	Former Chief Technical Advisor United Nations
Dr. A.Q.M. Mahub	Dept. of Geography and Environment, DU
Ms. Simeen Mahmud	Senior Research Fellow, BIDS
Dr. M.A. Mannan	Senior Research Fellow, BIDS
Dr. Maureen McCall	CIDA-TAU
Ms. Ruchira T Naved	Gender and Reproductive Health Specialist ICDDR,B
Dr. Nurul Islam Nazem	Jahangirnagar University
Dr. Khaleda Nazneen	Project Director, Governance of the Healthcare Sector in Bangladesh, Part-II Comparative Analysis of Quality of Care Provided at the Public and the Private Facilities
Professor Mustafizur Rahman	Research Director, CPD
Professor Pk. Md. Motiur Rahman	ISRT, University of Dhaka
Mr. Selim Raihan	Centre for Policy Dialogue
Dr. Ahmed Al Sabbir	Research Director, NIPORT
Mr. Abdus Sobhan	Bangladesh Krishi Bank
Professor Rehman Sobhan	Chairman, CPD
Dr. M. Yusuf	Survey and Research System