

**YANGON UNIVERSITY OF ECONOMICS
MASTER OF DEVELOPMENT STUDIES PROGRAMME**

**THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF
SQUATTERS AND THEIR REASONS FOR SQUATTING
IN YANGON
(CASE STUDY: SOUTH DAGON TOWNSHIP)**

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THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF SQUATTERS
AND THEIR REASONS FOR SQUATTING IN YANGON
(A Case Study of South Dagon Township)

A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for
the Degree of the Master of Development Studies (MDevS)

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ABSTRACT

The study analyzes an examination of squatter settlements in Yangon. As a negative result of urbanization, squatting problems are increasing rapidly and need to lift the lives of squatters in many countries. This study analyzes the socio-economic status of squatters and finds out the reasons for squatting. Quantitative and qualitative approaches are used to conduct the survey. This study is mainly based on the primary data of the squatters' areas of South Dagon Township. The descriptive analysis and simple random sampling method are used for the thesis. The findings show the wealth status of squatters, why they decide to move there and the challenges that they are facing. Most of them possess the status of low income, health, education and other social services and the reasons for moving to these areas are to find the better jobs.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

UK	United Kingdom
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UN Habitat	United Nations Human Settlement Programme
YCDC	Yangon City Development Committee

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Rationale of the study

“The development of an economy should be perceived as a multidimensional process involving the reorganization and reorientation of the entire economic and social systems (P.Todaro, 2015)”. The development of a country is not measured by single approach and need to consider different approaches that all are concerned with different levels of people in the country and need to assess their problems facing adversely.

Nowadays, as a result of industrialization, the rate of urbanization is increasing rapidly. The statistical data of United Nation show that more people live in urban areas than rural areas, with 55 % of the world’s population residing in urban areas in 2018. In 1950, 30 % of the world’s population was urban, by 2050, 68 % of the world’ population is projected to be urban and rate of urbanization of the developing countries is much higher than the rate of urbanization developed countries (United Nations, 2018) .Many scholars show that the results of urbanization may have both negative and positive consequences. The positive results can be considered as improving the living standards of people, technology and better communication and so on. As a negative result of the rapid rate of urbanization, many people in the developing countries are suffering the social problems such as poverty, lack of housing problems, poor infrastructures, and lack of government supports and so on. These problems can negatively affect the development of a country and government needs to find out solutions to solve these problems to provide sufficient social supports. Among these social problems, one of the major problems is lack of housings and it is the major causes of squatting and squatters’ problems.

Another significant effect of urbanization is that many people living in rural areas migrated to urban cities because of the pull factors of cities such as better income, jobs and standards of living for rural people. Most of these migrants are uneducated persons, woks as unskilled labors in the informal sectors of the country

and they also few wages. So, it is too difficult for them to rent or buy a house, the housings prices in cities are very expensive and they could not afford to rent or buy a house. On the other hand, the government' supports to provide affordable housings are insufficient in many developing countries and it can increase squatters' problems day by day.

In Myanmar, the major commercial city, Yangon can be considered as the heart of our country and current population is 5.2 million and the population growth rate of Yangon is increasing rapidly. At this rate of growth, Yangon will double in size by the year 2040, catching up with trends across Southeast Asia (Japan International Cooperation Agency, 2013). The growth rate of urbanization and migration of Yangon is increasing rapidly and the shortage of affordable housing problems became one of the significant problems during last 10 years. The negative results of high living costs and lower wages in Yangon city force some people to move the areas of government' lands and industrial zones without paying any fees and they try to live as squatters illegally. Another important reasons for squatting are poor administrative control, poverty, high price of lands, high living costs and easier conditions to squat. Many of people in the squatters' areas are lack of health services, electricity, water supply and other social services. Although Yangon region government is trying to solve these issues by providing many supports as much as they can, the squatters' problems are still remaining.

The main squatters' areas in Yangon city are the areas in Hlaing Thar Yar Township, Shwe Pyi Thar Township, Thar Kay Tha Township, East Dagon Township, Dagon Seikkan Township and South Dagon Township. This thesis tries to find out the squatters' reasons for squatting, the challenges of these squatters and the solutions to solve these problems especially in the areas of South Dagon Township because it is the major expansion of the city and the squatters' population and problems are increasing rapidly. The results of this thesis provide a piece of information of squatters and reflect their difficult situations in South Dagon Township.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The objectives of the thesis are to examine the socio-economic conditions of squatters and to find out the squatters' reasons for squatting in South Dagon Township, Yangon.

1.3 Methods of Study

In order to achieve the objectives of the study, both primary and secondary data were collected and used. Primary data are collected through survey method and secondary data are collected from reliable internet sources, government official data and other international organizations' reports to get sufficient information and data. Qualitative and quantitative methods are used to collect data effectively. The simple random sampling is used to collect the data. In some areas, snow-ball sampling method is used because it is too difficult to collect the data of squatters there. The sample survey is mainly conducted 12 quarters of South Dagon Township, these are most populated squatting areas in there and 117 households (492 family members) are randomly selected. The period of the study was form March to May, 2019.

1.4 Scope and Limitations of the Study

This thesis is only based on the areas of South Dagon Township, region wise analysis cannot be conducted and this cannot reflect the overall conditions of squatters in Yangon region. Some of the secondary data of squatters are lack of information because it is too difficult to get the data from the government organizations.

1.5 Organization of the Study

This thesis is generally divided into five chapters. Chapter one is the introduction of the study. It includes the rationale, objective, method, scope and limitations and organization of the study. Chapter two is the literature review on the definitions of squatters, migration and squatters' problems, urbanization and squatters' problems and the characteristics of squatters. Chapter three is an overview of expansion of Yangon city, formation of squatter settlements and squatters' clearance programs of Yangon region' government in the history. Chapter four consists of the analysis of the socio-economic conditions of squatters and their reasons for squatting. Finally, chapter five is the end of the thesis and it divide into two sections, findings and suggestions. In the appendix section, the case study of selected squatters can be seen and it can reflect the lives of these squatters in different ways.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter shows the literature review on the definitions of squatters, the characteristics of squatters, urbanization and squatter settlements, and migration and squatter settlements.

2.1 Definitions of Squatters

Many people seem the natures and definitions of the slums and the squatters as the same. But slums can be defined the persons who are living in the high populated areas of the cities that are lack of basic infrastructures and other social services as well. The definitions of squatters can vary based on the different points of view. In generally, squatters can be defined as follow;

People build the buildings on illegally occupied lands

- (a) Without paying no rent
- (b) Paying money to a third person who provides some protection to live well.
- (c) Paying an informal paid to the landowner

Buildings are built on illegally occupied land by the third person and rented to others (Chowdhury). These kinds of squatters are known as commercial squatters, they earn much money and they are powerful people among squatters. The strong legal framework is required to clean commercial squatters.

2.2 Types of Squatters

Khemro (2000) classified the types of squatter settlement into three types; illegal land or building occupation, illegal land or building subdivision and illegal construction. The first type of squatter settlement means property that is purchased unlawfully or illegally occupied. Illegal land or building subdivision refer property that is subdivided its size, location, shape and other important characteristics without permission of government authorities. Finally, illegal construction fails to meet the

approvals of not only building permits of government but also land tenure (Khemro, 2000).

Robert Neuwirth also classified types of squatters into four as owner squatter, commercial squatters, squatter and survival squatter tenant and First, owner squatter possesses the building but not to the illegal land. Commercial squatters occupy the lands for their business purposes without paying no rent. Squatter tenant means that original squatter rent the building to another squatter. Survival Squatter occupied the land to meet his essential needs of living (Neuwirth, 2004).

2.3 Physical and Socio-Economic Characteristic of Squatters Settlements

Squatter settlements are generally located on the outskirts of a city or illegal lands of government areas. According to the previous literatures, the characteristics of squatters may differ from one country from another country but their similar characteristics is that they are lack of urban services and infrastructures. Many scholars argued that the quality of lives and facilities are very different between squatters' areas and other areas. They all are facing problems with water supply, electricity, health support, public transportation and legal protections and so on. They need to get water from the public sources and most of the squatters buy the water from the vendors. These areas are also lack of electricity and they usually get electricity form the private sources. The health conditions in these areas are bad and lack of public health supports.

They generally build the shelters with low quality standards and suffer the consequences of bad weather than other people. Another important point is that most of the squatters are migrants, urban-urban migrants and rural-urban migrants and they earn lower or near the minimum wages. Many squatters are uneducated persons and work as unskilled labor in many industries and their jobs are not stable. In the most of the countries, squatters are excluded from some society because people view the squatters as poor and vulnerable persons who are living on illegal lands.

2.4 Major Causes of Squatting

According to the UN Habitat (2015), Squatters are caused by variety of factors such as migration, population growth, lacking supports for poor to buy houses, poor government policies, weak economics and underpaid work, natural disasters, climate change, discrimination and marginalization, and displacement affected by conflicts

(UN-Habitat, 2015). The lack of clear government housing policy, limited plot of land delivery bureaucracy and lack of land management skill are also the main cause of squatting and housing problems (Lirebo, 2006). Moreover, causing squatter problems depends on the planning and legal framework of a country and government plays an important role to solve squatting problems. According to many previous literatures, the main reasons of squatting are mass migration and urbanization. In this case, government in these countries fails to support sufficient housing for new comers and they easily transform into squatters. Effective government programs can also enhance the lives of squatters and their welfare.

2.5 Migration and Squatters Problems

Migration is the process where people are moving from one place to another place to have better lives because of several reasons. Sometimes, people move to better places to get better social supports, better education and better jobs. Migration is not a very new thing and people are attracted by the better innovation and productivity of the cities (Olesen, 2009). Although there may have many different types of migrations, squatting is directly related to internal migration. Internal migration refers to the moment where people leave their place of origins and move to other places such as villages, blocks and districts within the boundaries a country. The different types of the internal migration are urban to rural, rural to rural, rural to urban and urban to urban migration (World Economic Forum, 2017).

Migration occur within a country from crossing political boundaries, either within a state or between states, whether urban to rural, urban to urban, rural to rural, or rural to urban. The term associated with migrants arriving at their destination is “in-migrants”, and with those leaving their place of origin is “out-migrants”. This form of migration also includes movement between villages, blocks and districts.

Many scholars argued that squatting in the most developing countries is caused by the result of migrates who are mostly from rural areas. Acharya (2010) argued that the formation of squatters is based on rural- urban migration and most of the squatters came from different districts of the whole region. They are also lack of urban facilities because of their unofficial settlement (Acharya, 2010).

The inadequate and unaffordable housing problems of migrants are the biggest challenges of cities and these threats lead the migrants to live in squatting and slums (World Economic Forum, 2017). Most of the migrants are unskilled labors and they

cannot find the jobs easily because the urban labor market is characterized by high rate of unemployment. They can also pay lowest rent for housing. Yaw (1991) argued that cities are faced by the problems of shortage housing and land (Yaw, 1991). These squatters solve the housing problems by occupying on illegal land and this is the biggest problem between migrants and squatters. The lack of government supports and poor land policies also force the migrants to become squatters.

According to Lee's Theory of Migration, migration is related with the area of origin, area of destination, intervening obstacles and person factors. Lee divides the forces that change the attitude of migrants into two sectors as "pull factors" and "push factors". The former is the "negative factors" that force the migrants to leave their poor conditions places, while the latter is the "positive factors" that attract the migrants to new places as the results of improving their lives. Using these above factors, Lee formulates a series of hypothesis related to the development of stream and counter-stream, the volume of movement, and the characteristics of migrants (Lee, 1966).

2.6 Urbanization and Squatting

Urbanization can be defined as the process of increasing urban population within the cities in the country (Potts, 2012). The population in urban areas are increasing rapidly. In 2015, the growth rate and urbanization of Asia and Africa are faster than the rest of the world and are estimated to become 56 and 64 percent respectively (United Nation, 2014). Urbanization is very important for the development of the countries and it can improve the standards of living of people in the world. But on the other hand, there may also be some disadvantages causes of urbanization such as environmental problems, land issues and so on. Another crucial negative consequence of urbanization is losing forests and agricultural lands with valuable ecological function. The rapid urbanization also forces the people from rural areas to move the cities of the countries.

The UN-Habitat (2001) showed that 31.6 percent of the total urban population or 924 million people in the world lived in the slum (United Nation, 2001). This is the one-third of the world population and UNFPA reported that the number of urban dwellers will be 5 billion in 2030 (UNFPA, 2004). Rapid urbanization forces government to provide sufficient housing, better environmental protection programs, health infrastructure, and effective social support programs. But, governments of

developing countries are the inability to provide these essential services to slum dwellers. These slum dwellers tried to find the spaces for their living especially in the unoccupied areas of land. In Myanmar, most of the squatters are unskilled labor, got below the minimum wages, 4800 Kyats (equivalent to 3 dollars), they cannot afford to hire or buy land and they lived on the illegal land. The transformation of squatter housing areas for poor is an important role in the urbanization process (Kahraman, 2008) . Government planning and law implementation are still lacking although the number of urban settlements increased gradually with rapid urbanization (Nazire, 2016).

2.7 Squatting in Europe and South East Asia Countries

Friend (1980) argued that squatting in Europe took place on a large number of scales after the Second World War (Friend, 1980). As an urban movement, the numbers of squatters began to increase in European Countries such as Germany, Netherlands, the UK, Italy, Switzerland and France from the late 1960s (Koopmans, 1995). The results of affordable housing shortage in Netherlands between 1971 and 2010, it was possible to squat without breaking any laws. In Italy, the practice of creating many squatted social centers was developed in the history (Mudu, 2004) In the squatting history of UK, poor people created systematic campaigns for their squatting (Bailey, 1973).

There are no official reports about the problems of squatters in Cambodia, but in Phnom Penh, there have been many legal problems between government authorities and squatters since 1991. Squatting is one of the big social issues because the number of squatting areas and squatters populating have increased since the first data was collected (Khemro, 2000). In Philippine, government authorities created squatter's clearance programs to solve the squatters' problems since 1950s. As a result of migration from North East and South Thailand, the squatter population of Bangkok have increased. In 1958, Thailand government created Urban Renewal Committee to solve squatters' problems. The government removed houses but the cost for compensation to squatters is 3\$ million dollars. The other South East Asia countries also solved the squatters' problems by creating squatter's clearance and other special programs (Poething, 1970).Yangon region government has established the squatters' clearance programs by providing new satellite townships but housing problems are still increasing.

2.8 Reviews on Empirical Studies

Yong (2005) argued that the socio-economics conditions in the studied areas are lacks of basic utility services such as proper piped water, proper sanitary systems and wired electricity. This study is focused on the Tabuan Lian community, Malaysia (Yong, 2005).

Olesen (2009) showed that challenges of squatters in Philippine. In the thesis, although the government authorities tried to support financial assets, they are still lack of management and administrative resources and private sector participation in the housing projects is also failed because there is no incentive for private investors (Olesen, 2009).

Berhane (2015) also explored that the consequences of squatting have two major effects, positive and negative effects. The positive effect is that the migrants who moved the rural areas of the country can have better lives there. The negative impacts of informal settlements are environmental problems caused by squatting and expansion of lands (Berhane, 2015).

Nazire (2016) argued that the informal settlements are insecure residential status, lack of infrastructure and public services and this thesis is mainly based on the characteristics of informal settlements in Kabul city. The author found that most of the squatters are not tenants and they are owners. Many of squatters migrated to the Kabul city to earn better income and jobs (Nazire, 2016).

CHAPTER III

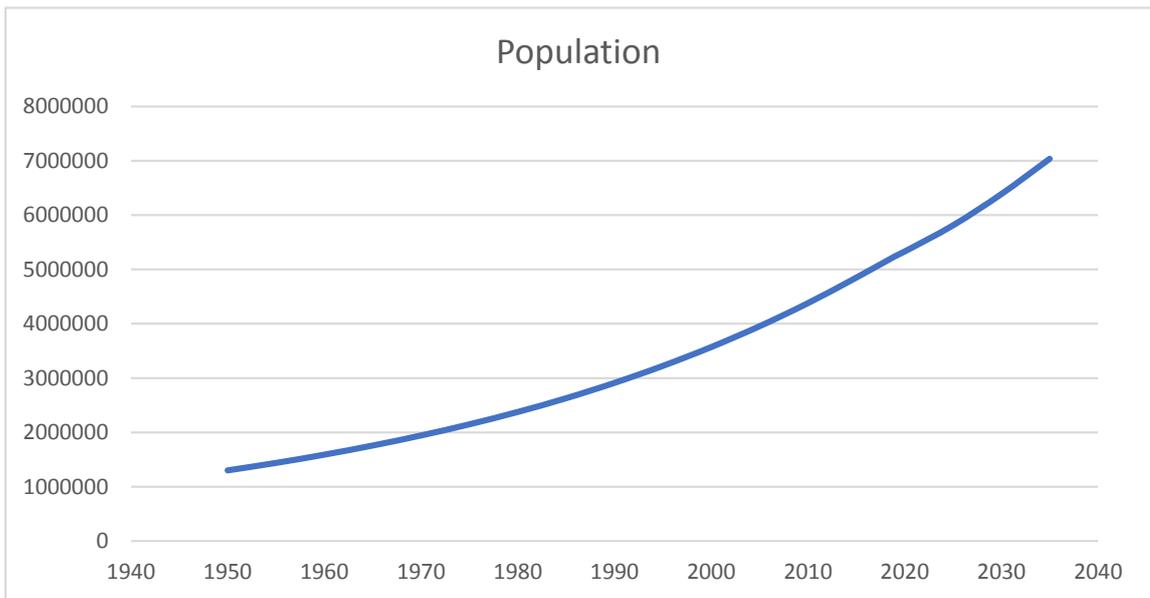
THE EXPANSION OF YANGON CITY AND SQUATTERS’ PROBLEMS

Historically, the population growth rate of Yangon is very fast and insufficient housing problems become the major treat for residents. To solve these problems, government authorities tried to expand the areas of the Yangon city, but the housing and squatters problems are increasing. In this chapter, the city expansion of Yangon city and the squatters’ problems can be seen.

3.1 Population Trends of Yangon

Yangon can be considered as the commercial heart of Myanmar and it was the capital of Myanmar until 2006. It has four major districts; Eastern districts, Western districts, Southern districts, and Northern districts. There are (7) townships in Eastern districts, (10) townships in Western districts, (9) townships in Southern districts and (7) townships in Northern districts. It is not only the biggest city but also the largest business city in Myanmar. So, the population of Yangon is increasing significantly. In 1950, there were 1,302,462 people in Yangon and the number of populations changed to 5,243,989 in 2017. As a result of the increasing population, there may also have many problems that affect the lives of people there. The population trends of Yangon city can be seen in the figure (3.1).

Figure 3.1 Yangon's Population Trends



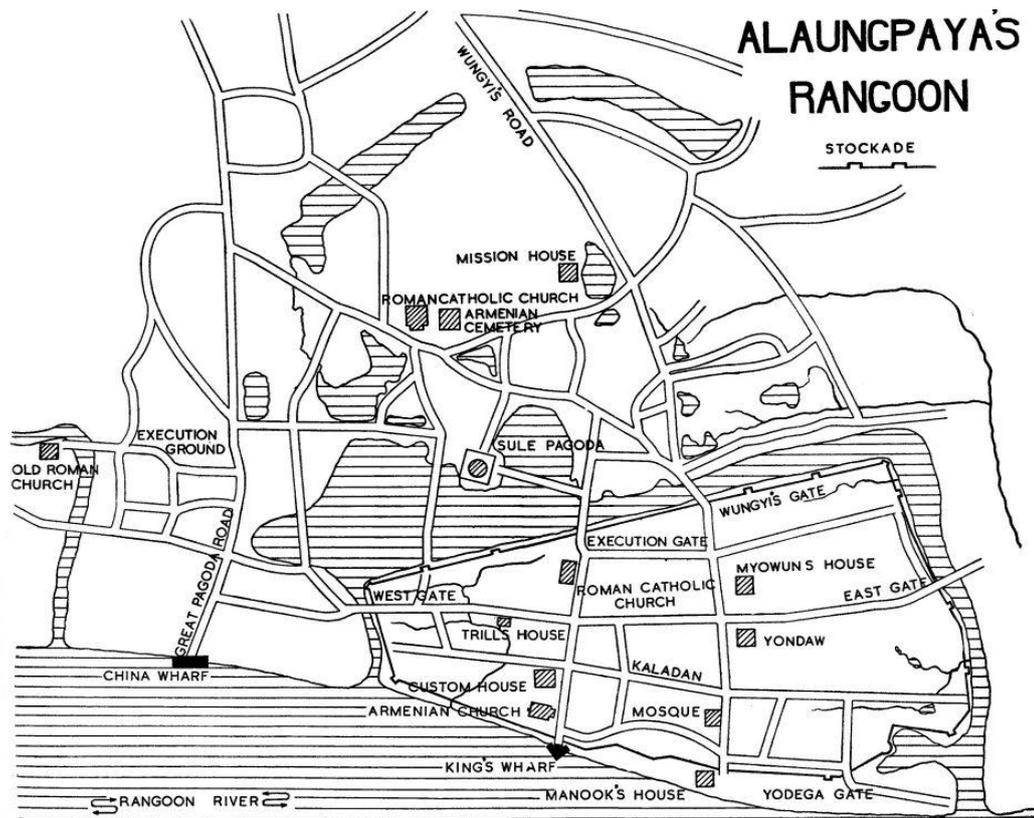
Source: World Urbanization Prospects 2018

This figure (3.1) shows the population trends of Yangon city based on the data of World Urbanization Prospects and the population is increasing very rapidly. In 1950 the population of Yangon is nearly 1,000,000 and the population of Yangon will be approximately 70,000,000 in 2035. With this growth rate of population, the problems of lacking the affordable housings are increasing.

3.2 City Expansion of Yangon City

During the per-urbanization periods, Yangon is known as Dagon and it is a more village. In 1754, King Alaungpaya conquered Dagon and gave a new name as Yangon which means “run out of enemies”. During this time, Yangon became more important city than other cities because of his geographical advantages. The map of Alaungpaya’s Yangon can be seen in the figure (3.2).

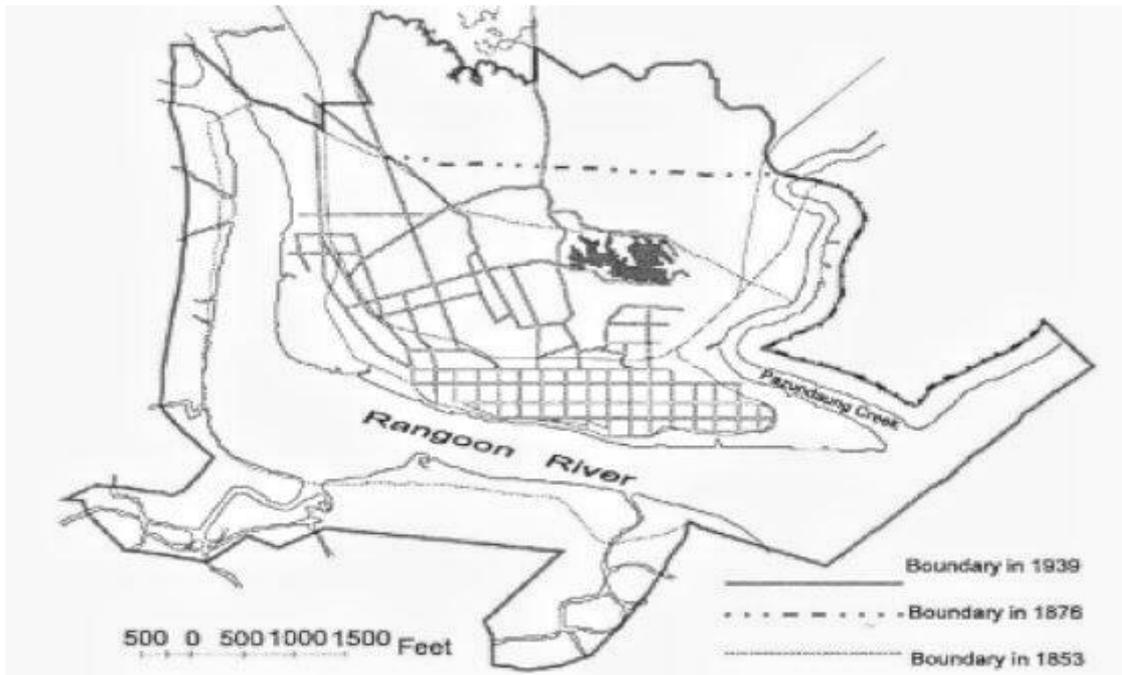
Figure 3.2 Map of Alaungpaya's Yangon



Source: Internet

During that time, there were five main streets; three east-west streets and two north-south streets. The role of minor streets was also important which ran slightly north of the present Kanna Street. Yangon became under British rules on 13 April 1852 after the British victory in the Second Anglo-Burmese War (Pearn, 1939). The former Yangon city was destroyed by the war and the British government rebuilt Yangon to become a more modernized city with strategic plans and arrangements. The areas of Yangon city were about 5000 acres and the population were 36,000 at that time. The government tried to plan for a population of 36,000 but the provided services were not sufficient because of the rapid growth rate of population. In 1856, the population was increased to 46,000 and extension was more rapid in the west than in the east. British government tried to plan the city's infrastructure development by creating new roads and areas but the housing problems were still existed. The city expansion of Yangon under British administration is shown in figure (3.3).

Figure 3.3 Yangon under British Administration



Source: General Administration Department

Yangon under British rules was very popular as the most beautiful and cleanest city of South East Asia and known as “Pearl of Orient”. Myanmar became an independent country in January 4, 1948 and the goodwill of Yangon city among South East Asia countries also was deteriorated. During the late 1940s, Yankin Township was established and many constructions were built by the state government. New Yangon or Nyamoyeik Extension projects were started in 1958 and it is known as Okkalapa project. In 1964, the revolutionary government extended the areas of Yangon city by putting Thingangyun, Kanbe, Kamayut, Thamaing, North and South Okkalapa and Tharkayta townships into Yangon municipal territory. From 1974 to 1988, many buildings were built under the supervision of state government. In the late 1980s, the government started to introduce new satellite townships as Dagon Myothit, Hlaing Tharyar ,and Shwe Pyi Thar to expand the areas of the city and to provide housing to families who live in the squatters areas (Lwin, 1989).In the figure ,the city expansion areas of Yangon can be seen in the table (3.1).

Table 3.1 City Expansion Areas of Yangon

Year	Area (Square Mile)
1853	0.8
1876	11
1921	30.8
1958	55.63
1964	78
1974	85.55
1983	133.64
1991	223.22
1994	246.342
1999	297.55
2015	306.7

Source: Yangon City Development Committee

3.3 Housing Policies and Squatters Clearance Programs in Yangon

During the periods of independence time, political instability and insurgency movements increased the level of the migration and conventional housing solutions were not effective. The population of squatters in Yangon was nearly 50,000 in 1951 and it increased to 3000,00 in 1958 (Nwe, 1998).The new socialist military government also planned one-third of the population to move three new satellite townships (South Okkalapa, North Okkalapa ,and Thaketa) by creating sites and services plots to solve the shortage of housing problems. The new township became the relocation of the squatters during the 1960s (May, 1962).According to the statistical data of the Housing Department, there were 97,730 squatting plots in 1985.In 1989, Government launched the Yangon resettlement program, it replicated the 1958-1960 squatter settlement and squatter in new relocated areas were suffered the lack of social services , especially drainage and sanitation (UN Habitat, 1991).During the late 1980s, new six townships (North, South and East Dagon; Dagon Seikkan; Hlaing Thayar and Shwe Pyi Tha) have created by the military government to resolve the problems of increasing population of squatters in the inner

city. Although many plots were created in these new semi-rural locations, squatters were lack of basic amenities and faced many problems in their daily lives (Forbes).

Starting from 2016, the Yangon region government tried to collect the data of squatters and provided smart cards to unofficial residents. About 400,000 squatters have provided smart cards according to the data of this survey. In 2018, Yangon region government also started to establish the recovery plans for squatters by providing affordable housing units with a long-term installment system. But in reality, the housings for squatters are very expensive and even the middle-class income families cannot afford to buy these affordable housing units. Although there are many squatters in Yangon region areas, it is difficult to get the data of all of four districts in Yangon. The number of squatters of three districts in Yangon can be seen in the table (3.2).

Table 3.2 The Number of Squatters and Household of Three Districts in Yangon

Townships	Squatter Household	Squatter Population	Township Population
Hlaingtharyar	1612	96606	687867
Dagon (Seikkan)	8512	513242	167448
Shwepyithar	3404	20516	343526
North Okkalapa	2716	17380	333293
Insein	2124	13114	305283
Dagon (North)	1293	8315	203948
South Okkalapa	1216	7721	161126
Thingyangun	530	3474	209486
Dagon (South)	684	4157	371646
Dala	2311	11555	172857
Dagon (East)	530	5392	165628
Yankin	33	260	70946
Dawpone	275	1792	75325
Thakayta	1023	6402	220556
Mayangone	722	4359	198113
Mingalartaungnyunt	120	908	132494
Hlaing	67	412	160307
Kamayut	21	98	84569
Minglardon	2302	14089	331586
Total	4395	267892	4306004

Source: Yangon City Development Committee and Census 2015

According to the table, many of the squatters are in Hlaingtharyar township, Dagon (Seikkan) township and Shwepyithar township and the population are increasing rapidly.

3.4 Analysis of the Pull and Push Factors of Squatters in Yangon

There are many important reasons for squatting in Yangon. The main reason is that insufficient housing conditions and high housing rents for newcomers. These migrants try to squat in some of the government areas and other factories' lands without paying any rent to solve the problems of higher living costs in Yangon. Many of people in rural areas are willingness to move to Yangon because they can earn better wages and can get fair living conditions there and the wages that they got in rural are lower than the minimum wages. On the other hand, the government's housing policies and regulations are still insufficient for migrants to provide decent living conditions. The push and pull factors of migrants in Yangon are shown in the table (3.3).

Table 3.3 Analysis of Push and Pull Factors of Migrants in Yangon

	Rural Emigration to Urban Migration Periphery	Inner City Emigration to Urban Periphery
Push Factors	Consequences of natural disasters	Squatter clearance
	Land Loss / Landlessness	Raising rent/insufficient to pay housing rent
	Lower wages	Sell house for needed cash
	Unemployment	
Pull Factors	Attractive Salary	Cheaper Land
	Better Standard of Livings	Cheaper Rent
	Good opportunities to finds jobs	
	Improved Health, Education	

Source: Lee's Migration Theory

CHAPTER IV
ANLYSIS OF THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
OF SQUATTERS AND REASONS FOR SQUATTING

4.1 Profile of Survey Area

According to the data of township’ general administration department, South Dagon Township comprises 44 wards and more than 320000 people live in there. South Dagon is a new satellite town and most of the people work as informal workers in many industries. Although the government is establishing many programs for the development of cities, people are still facing many problems such as inadequate water in some areas, lack of electricity and many other social issues. One of the most important issues is the lack of housing and increasing the squatters’ problems. According to the data of the Yangon region government office, more than half of people in South Dagon Township own houses but the squatter problems are still increasing. The following table shows the housing conditions of people in South Dagon Township.

Table 4.1 Housing Conditions in South Dagon Township

Township Name	Types of ownership						Total
	Owner	Renter	Provided Free (Individually)	Government Quarters	Private Company Quarter	Other	
South Dagon Township	40,931	28,549	3,038	1,264	837	2,365	76,984

Source: Statistical Year Book 2014

South Dagon Township is one of the major areas of squatters in Yangon and many people move to South Dagon Township as illegal squatters. The official data of the Yangon region government shows that there are 22488 squatters and 5665

households in 2017. In South Dagon Township, most of the squatters occupy the lands of 24 wards illegally. The name of these wards and number of squatters can be seen in the following table.

Table 4.2 The Number of Squatters for each ward in South Dagon Township

No	Wards No.	Household	Population	Types of Squatting Lands
1	17	958	5204	YCDC Areas
2	18	64	245	YCDC Areas
3	19	25	90	YCDC Areas
4	20	354	1206	YCDC Areas
5	21	91	409	YCDC Areas
6	22	954	3525	YCDC Areas
7	23	224	944	YCDC Areas
8	26	147	536	YCDC Areas
9	54	112	378	YCDC Areas
10	55	162	734	YCDC Areas
11	56	193	728	YCDC Areas
12	57	16	51	YCDC Areas
13	62	73	283	Farming Lands
14	65	108	444	YCDC Areas
15	70	157	585	YCDC Areas
16	71	21	66	YCDC Areas
17	104	241	753	YCDC Areas
18	105	57	183	YCDC Areas
19	106	331	1271	YCDC Areas
20	107	198	692	YCDC Areas
21	140	193	745	YCDC Areas
22	Kyi Su	508	1754	YCDC Areas
23	Yar Thar Gyi	449	1561	YCDC Areas
24	Thone Gwa	29	101	Farming Lands
	Total	5665	22488	

Sources: YCDC

4.2 Survey Design

In this study, qualitative and quantitative research methods are used to analyze the poverty of squatters and their reasons for squatting in South Dagon Township. This survey is based on 12 quarters of South Dagon Township because most of the squatters are in these areas, 117 households (492) family members. Simple random and snow-ball sampling methods are used to collect data of squatters and the household case studies were carried out during the period of April and May 2019. This survey is mainly based on the sociological study that reflects some poverty conditions of squatters.

Table 4.3 Research Frameworks

Objective	Information Needed	Data Collection Method
The socio-economic conditions of squatters	Living conditions Income Expenses Infrastructure Health Education Jobs Occupation	Qualitative Quantitative
The analysis of the reason of squatting	Native town Duration in the squatter areas The reasons for moving to these areas The information needed to move these areas	Qualitative Quantitative

Source: Own Survey Data (April to May 2019)

4.3 Survey results

4.3.1 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of studied squatters

To analyze the socio-demographic characteristic of squatters, these question are asked to household head. According to survey data, some of the socio-demographics characteristics of squatters can be seen in table (4.4).

Table 4.4 Socio-Demographic Characteristics of Studied Squatters

Characteristics			Percentage
Gender	Male	248	50
	Female	244	50
	Total	492	100
Marital Status	Single	257	48
	Married	235	52
	Total	492	100
Age in Years	0-10 Years	97	20
	10-20Years	97	20
	20-30Years	108	22
	30-40Years	68	14
	40-50Years	79	16
	Above 50 Years	43	8
	Total	492	100

Source: Own Survey Data (April to May 2019)

This survey shows that 48 percent of squatters are single and the other 52 percent of squatters are married. Some of the people moved to these squatters' areas after they got married because these areas are cheaper prices to rent and they can squat easily. In the studied population, the population of the female squatters as same as population the male squatters. Among 492 studied squatters, 22 percent of studied squatters are between 20 -30 years old and it is the most majority age group. Only a few percent of squatters are elder persons in the studied population.

4.3.2 Family Size of Squatters

The family size of squatters in the studied population can be seen as follow.

Table 4.5 Family Size of Studied Squatters

Number of family members	Percentage
1	0.9
2	6.8
3	35.9
4	19.7
5	17.1
6	9.4
7	5.1
8	4.3
9	0.9

Source: Own Survey Data (April to May 2019)

According to table (4.5), most of the squatters' household size is 3, 4 and 5 family members. Most of the respondents are with a household size of 3-person and the second majority is 4-person household size and third majority are 5-person household size. Most of them moved from the center of the city and other cities of Yangon and many squatters are new families. So, the family size is not bigger than other areas of squatters in Yangon.

4.3.3 Dependency Ratio

The dependency ratio of selected squatter household in South Dagon township are shown in the following table.

Table 4.6 Dependency Ratio of the Squatters

No. of Dependence	Frequency	Percent in dependency ratio
Under 15	152	46.20
Above 64	11	3.34
Total	163	49.54

Source: Own Survey Data (April to May 2019)

4.4 Squatting in the Studied Areas

4.4.1 The Reasons for Squatting

The survey data show that all of the squatters migrated from the inner city and outside of Yangon. The two reasons for migration to squatter areas of Yangon city are to get the better jobs opportunities and they could not afford to pay rents for a house. A few people moved to these places after they got married. The reasons for squatting of studied squatters can be seen in the following Table (4.7).

Table 4.7 The Reasons for Squatting of Studied Squatters

Reasons for squatting	Frequency	Percentage
For better income and jobs	73	62
Could not afford for rent	31	27
Other reasons	11	11
Total	117	100

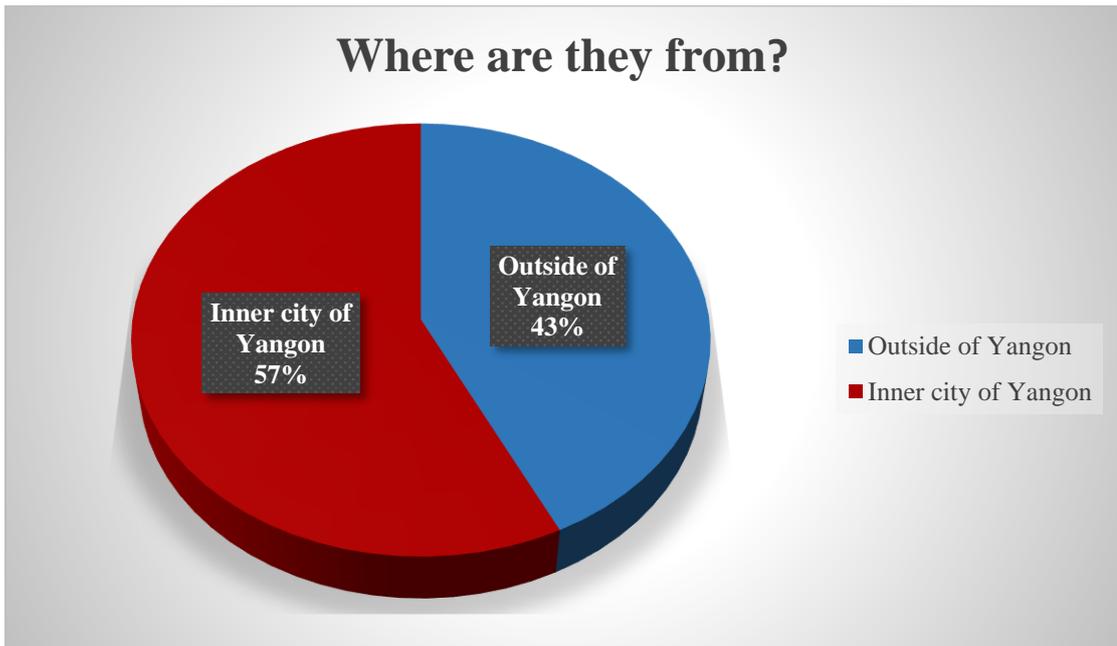
Source: Own Survey Data (April to May 2019)

In the table (4.7), 62 percent of respondents moved to these areas for better income and jobs. All of them are migrants and mainly moved from Ayerwaddy region. 27 percent of respondents moved to there for the reason of could not afford for rent and 11 percent of respondents moved to there for other reasons such as losing their houses because of government squatters' clearance programs. Although squatting is the result of insufficient money to pay for rent, some of the people squat the reasons for commercial purposes. Some of the people also want to live in the squatter areas because it is too cheaper rent for a house than other places in the city. Sometimes, they are able to rent houses in the other areas of South Dagon Township but they do not want to pay higher rent for houses because they can squat easily without paying any rents.

4.4.2 Original Places of Squatters

The squatters who moved from the outside of Yangon city is to get better income and jobs. Figure (4.1) shows the original places of studied squatters .

Figure 4.1 The Original Places of Studied Squatters



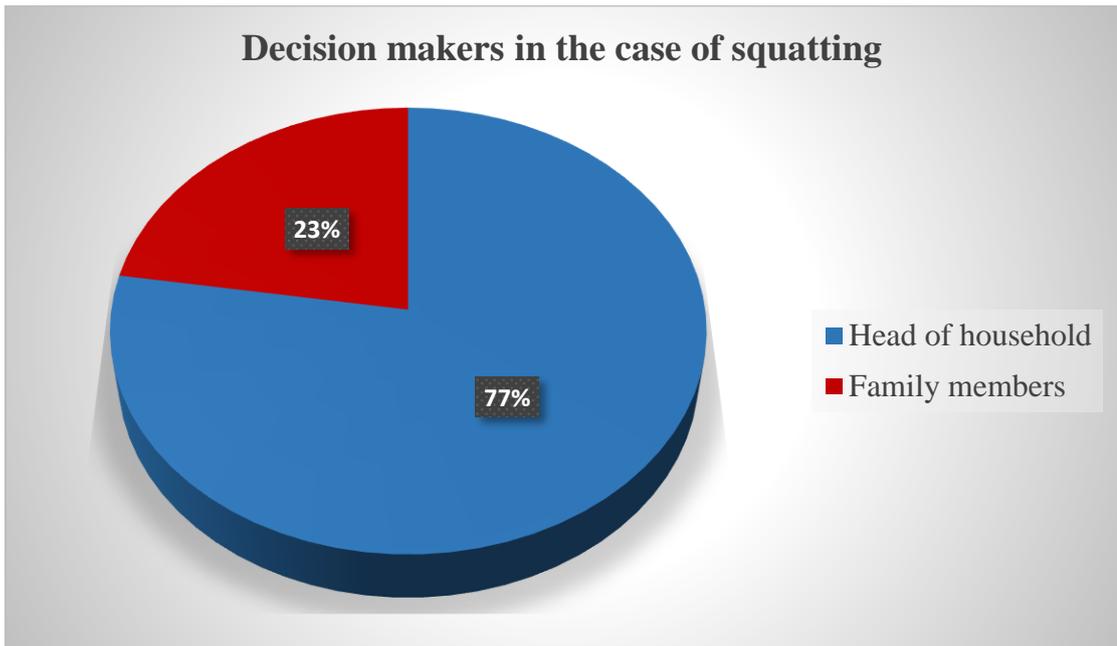
Source: Own Survey Data (April to May 2019)

The figure show that 57 percent of squatters moved from the inner city of Yangon such as South Dagon Township, Shwe Pyi Tar Township, Daw Pone Township and Tarkaytha Township. Other 43 percent of squatters moved from the outside of Yangon city and mainly form Ayerwaddy Region.

4.4.3 Decision Makers of Household to Move Squatters' Areas

The squatters who made the decision to move these squatters' areas can be viewed as follow.

Figure 4.2 Decision Makers in the Case of Squatting



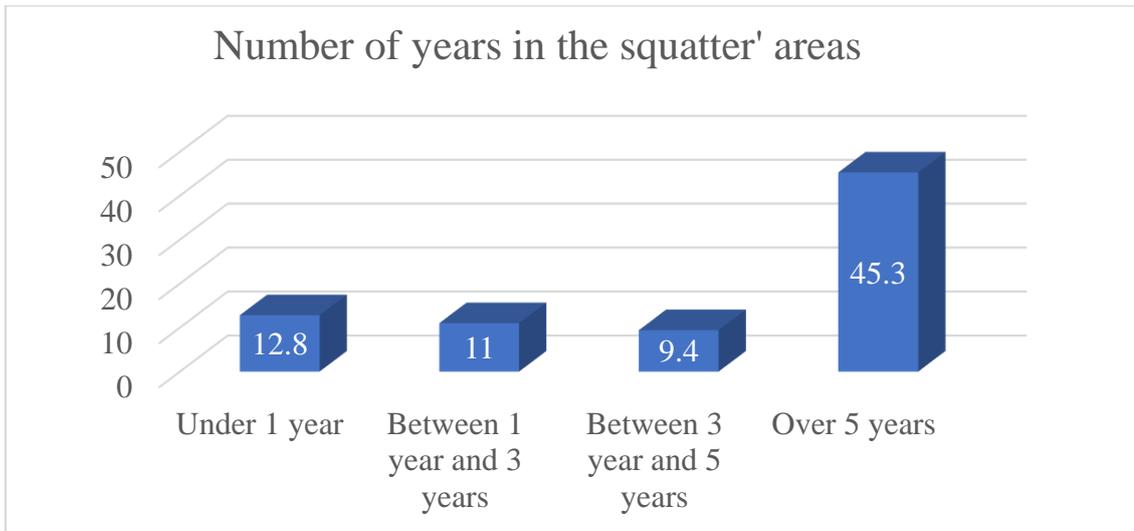
Source: Own Survey Data (April to May 2019)

According to the survey data, 77 percent of household' head made the decision to move the squatters' areas of South Dagon township and 23 percent of family members decided to move there.

4.4.4 Number of Years in the Squatters' Areas

The weak legal framework of Yangon region government may also increase the numbers of squatters and problems there. Many squatters have been the squatters' areas of South Dagon Township and they do not have any worries about the ownership of houses and lands. The duration in these areas can be seen in the figure (4.3).

Figure 4.3 Number of Years in the Squatters' Areas



Source: Own Survey Data (April to May 2019)

According to the survey data, 45.3 percent of squatters have been in these squatter' areas over 5 years, 26.5 percent of squatters have been between 3 and 5 years, 9.4 percent of squatters have been there between 1 and 3 years and other 12.8 percent have been in these areas under 1 year ago. Many squatters got the information from their friends and relatives to move squatter areas of South Dagon Township.

4.4.5 Information Before Moving these Squatters' Areas

The survey' results show that many squatters got the information before they moved the squatters' areas. But some squatters did not get any information and they took many risks to move there. Some squatters had relatives and friends living in these places before they moved, but some did not have. Some of the information about the squatter's areas before they moved there can be seen in the following table (4.8).

Table 4.8 Information About the Squatters' Areas Before They Moved

Questions		Frequency	Percentage
Did you get any information about this place before you came?	Yes	72	61.5
	No	45	38.5
Total		117	100
Did you have any friends or relatives before you moved in?	Yes	55	47
	No	62	53
Total		117	100

Source: Own Survey Data (April to May 2019)

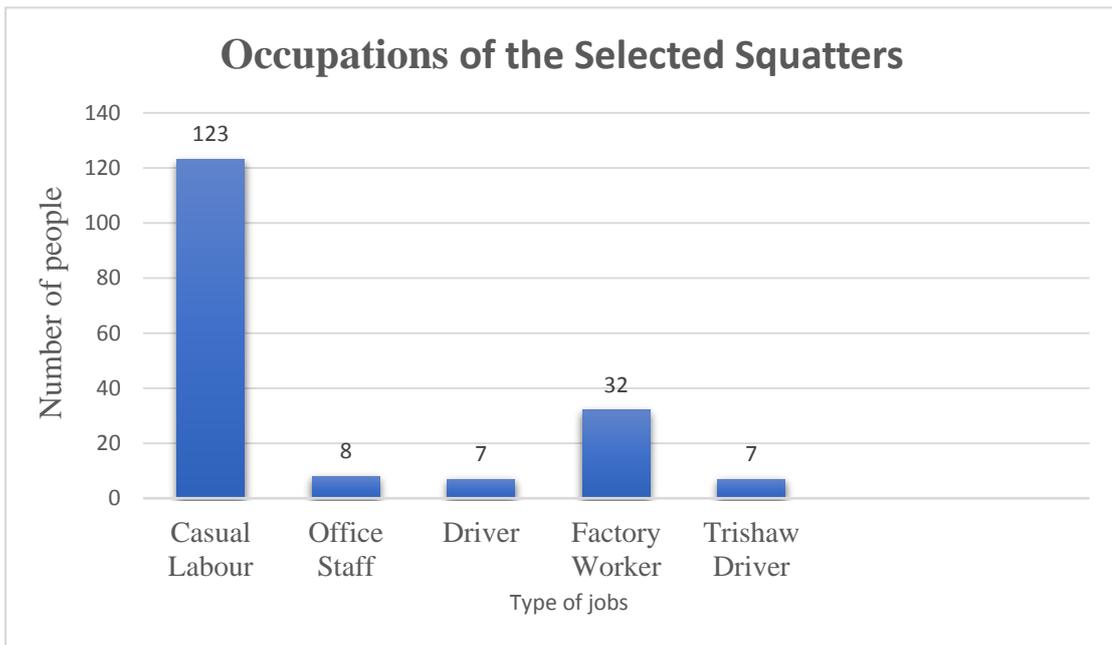
Among 117 respondents, 61.5 percent of squatters got information about the places before the moved and 38.5 percent of them did not get any information. 47 percent of squatters also had relatives and friends before they came and 53 percent did not have. Some of them got the information about these places from their friends and relatives.

4.5 Income and Occupation of the Squatters

4.5.1 Occupation of the Squatters

Most of the squatters work as general workers in industrial zones as casual workers , factory workers ,driver , trishaw drivers and office staffs and so on. In some families , there can have 2 or 3 workers and those kinds of families earn better wages and salary than others .The figure (4.4) shows the different types of occupations of squattes .

Figure 4.4 Different Occupations of Selected Squatters



Source: Own Survey Data (April to May 2019)

According to the survey data, most of the squatters work as casual workers and their jobs are not stable. Some of the squatters are drivers and trishaw drivers and most of the female workers work in the garment factories of South Dagon township. Generally, these squatters are uneducated workers and it is difficult to find jobs for them. So, they become the greater parts of casual labors and their wages are between 5000 and 10000 kyats per day. Before they moved to these areas, many of these squatters from Ayerwaddy regions worked as farmer and fisherman.

4.5.2 Income and Expenses Per Day of a Squatter Household

It is difficult to calculate the exact wages of the squatters because most of them are casual workers and they get the wages daily. But, most of the female workers are workers in garment factories and they get at least 100000MMK per month. The income of trishaw drivers and some casual workers are not stable. Some of the squatter families who have big family members normally earn between 15000 and 20000 per day but the living expenses in the squatter's areas are also higher than in other areas. In fact, they have no electricity and water supply in there. So, they pay extra money for electricity and water supply. In the figure, the daily income of a squatter's household can be seen.

Table 4.9 Daily Total Income of a Household

Daily income of a squatter household	Number of households	Percentage
Under 5000 MMK	2	1.7
Between 5000 and 10000 MMK	54	46.2
Between 10000 and 15000 MMK	26	22.2
Between 15000 and 20000 MMK	27	23.1
Between 20000 and 25000 MMK	4	3.4
Between 25000 and 30000 MMK	3	2.6
Above 30000 MMK	1	0.9
Total	117	100

Source: Own Survey Data (April to May 2019)

In the table 4.5, 46.2 percent of the households earn between 5000 and 10000 MMK per day. Generally, these households may have 1 or 2 workers and the households that have many workers can earn greater wages than other families. In the table, 26 percent of the households earn between 10000 and 15000 MMK, 27 percent of the households earn between 15000 and 20000 MMK, 8 percent of the households earn above 20000 MMK. In generally, the income of these studied squatters is good and the main reason for decreasing their net income is the results of greater living costs and daily expenses. The daily total expense of a squatter' household can be seen in table (4.10).

Table 4.10 Daily Total Expense of a Household

Daily Expense of a squatter household	Number of households	Percentage
Under 5000 MMK	17	14.5
Between 5000 and 10000 MMK	93	79.5
Between 10000 and 15000 MMK	7	6.0
Total	117	100

Source: Own Survey Data (April to May 2019)

This table show the daily total expense of a squatter' household. Among 117 households, 79.5 percent of households are between 5000 and 10000 MMK expenses per day. 14.5 percent of households are under 5000 MMK expenses per day and

percent of households use between 10000 and 15000 MMK expenses per day. Generally, the expenses of squatters' household are greater than others slums.

4.5.3 Property of the Squatters

The squatters in these areas own some of these things such as television, mobile phone, motorcycle, bicycle, DVD player and radio. Many squatters have a mobile phone, bicycle and they think these two things are essential for them. They usually use private sources for electricity and have to pay additional charges for using television and DVD players. The household' ownership of these things can be seen as follow.

Table 4.11 Property of Squatters

Property of squatters	Frequency	Percentage
Mobile Phone	109	36
Cycle	20	7
Bicycle	68	23
DVD player	42	14
Radio	8	2
Television	44	15
Fan	8	3

Source: Own Survey Data (April to May 2019)

In the table, 36 percent of squatters' households own mobile phone, 23 percent of households have bicycle, 15 percent of them possess television, 14 percent of households' own DVD player and they also have cycle, fan and radio. The ownership of these things may change depends on their income.

4.6 Education and Health of the Squatters

4.6.1 The Education of Squatters' Children Dropout of School Rate

According to the survey data, most of the squatters have a basic and middle levels of education. The squatters' dropout of school rate is greater in the high school level. In many cases, children of squatters' families leave their schools and starts to works in the informal sectors. The children dropped out of school and the reasons can be seen in the following figure.

Table 4.12 Children Dropped Out Rate of School and Reasons for Squatting

Questions		Frequency	Percentage
Children drop out of school rate	Yes	52	44.4
	No	65	55.6
	Total	117	100
The reasons for dropped out of school of children	Could not afford school fees	36	69
	Children could not cope	3	6
	Other reasons	13	25
	Total	52	100

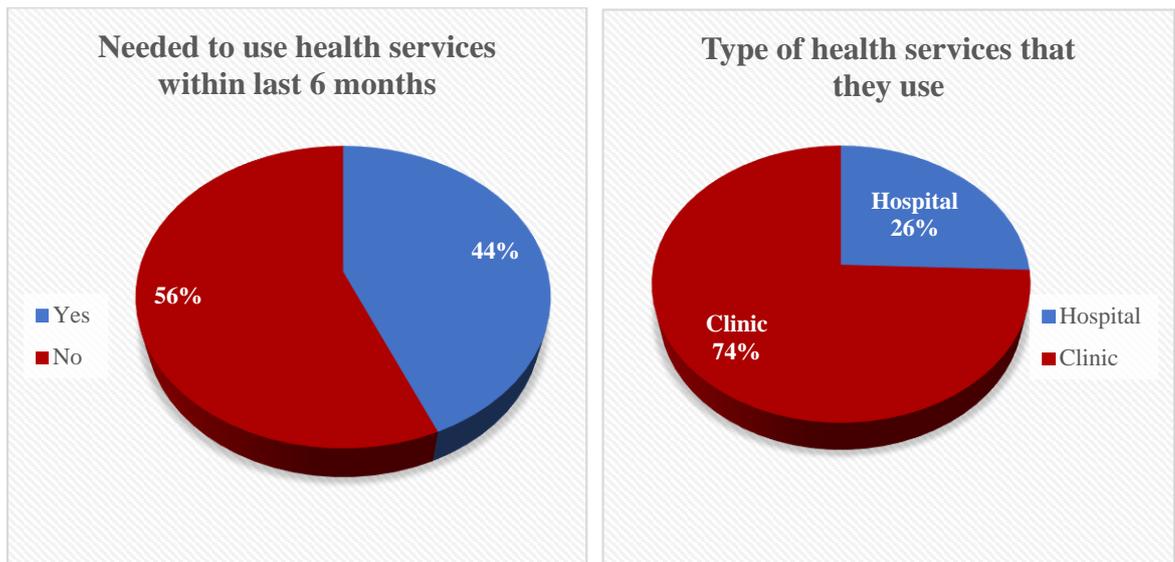
Source: Own Survey Data (April to May 2019)

This table shows the children dropped out rate of school is 44.4 percent. The main reason for leaving school is that they could not afford to pay school fees and another reason is that the children do not want to attend the school anymore. These squatters' areas are very far from the school and they need to go long time to reach the schools. So, the education levels of squatters are low and it is difficult to get formal education for squatters.

4.6.2 Health Conditions of the Squatters

It is difficult to estimate the actual health conditions of squatters in the studied areas. During the period of the survey, some of the squatters suffered illness. They are lack of clean water and have to pay high prices to buy clean water for the drink and this can affect the health conditions of squatters adversely. The health conditions of squatters can be seen in figure (4.5).

Figure 4.5 The Health Conditions of Studied Squatters within 6 Months



Source: Own Survey Data (April to May 2019)

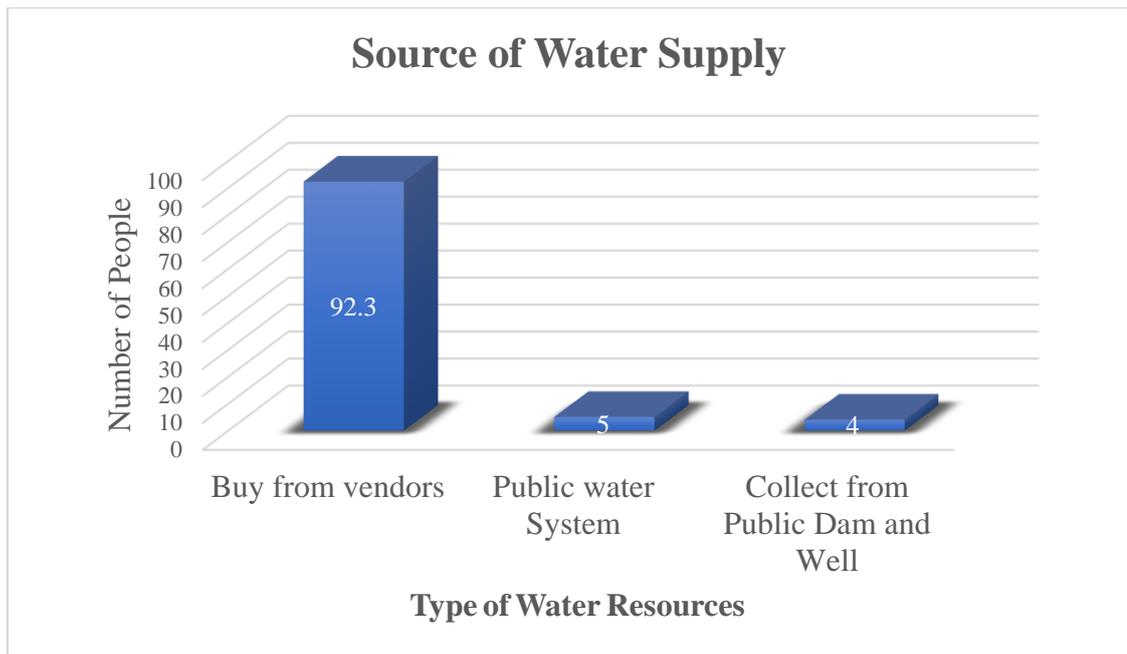
This survey proves that 44 percent of squatters' households needed to use health services and 56 percent of squatters' household was in good conditions of health during the last 6 months. 74 percent of squatters' households went to the clinic because of their health conditions and 26 percent of them needed to go to the hospital within 6 months.

4.7 Service and Infrastructure in the Studied Squatter Areas

4.7.1 Water Supply

There is no general picture that can reflect all the squatters in South Dagon Township. It can differ based on geographical locations. But all of the squatter areas have no electricity, no water supply and lack of other infrastructures. People in the squatter areas receive the water supply through three channels at the time of this survey. The sources of water of the studied squatter population can be seen in the figure.

Figure 4.6 Sources of Water of the Studied Squatter Population



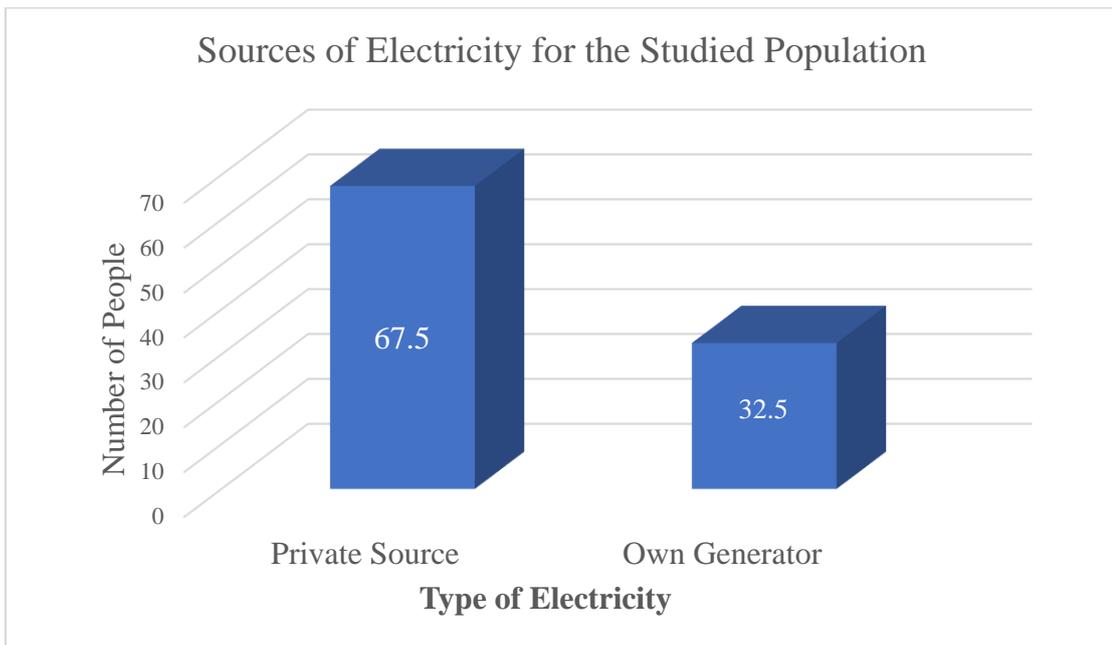
Source: Own Survey Data (April to May 2019)

As a result, 92.3 percent of squatters buy the water supply from the vendors. A few squatters collect water supply from public dams and public water systems. The costs to buy water supply is at least 1000MMK per day and it may be changed based on their locations.

4.7.2 Electricity

Although Yangon regional government started to provide electricity for squatter's settlements, these areas are still lack of electricity. Most of the squatters get the electricity from the private at night and they need to pay at least 500 MMK per day. The cost of electricity can vary depending on their usages. If they want to use the Television, DVD player, they have to pay extra money for it. The sources of electricity of the studied squatters can be seen in the figure (4.7).

Figure 4.7 Sources of Electricity for the Studied Population



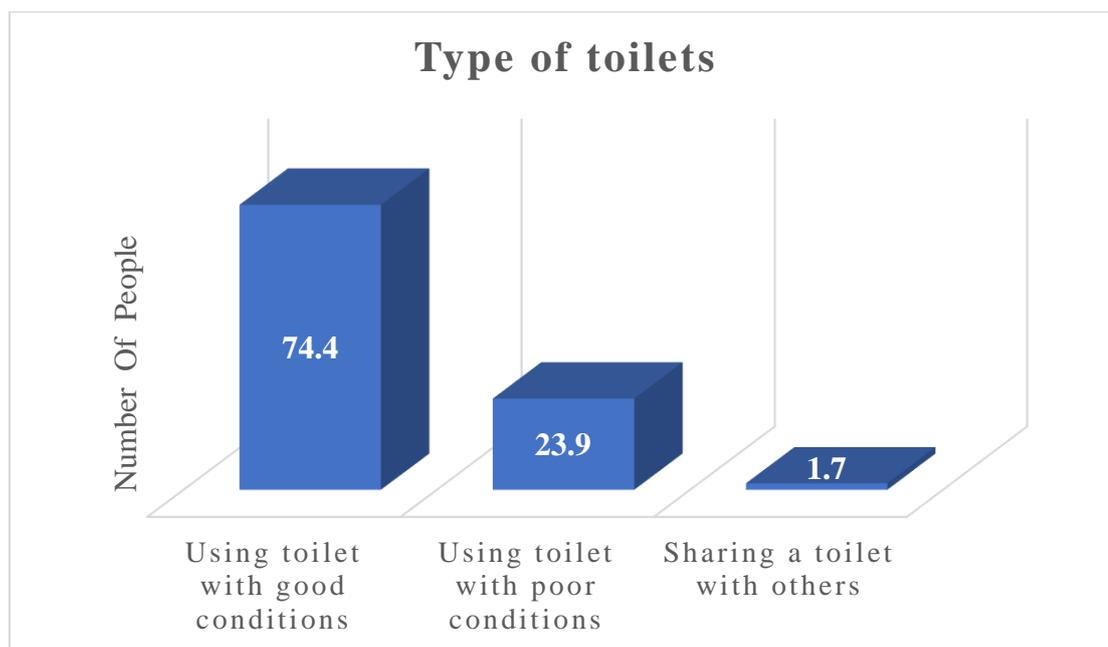
Source: Own Survey Data (April to May 2019)

This figure shows 67.5 percent of squatter' households get electricity from private sources. The remaining 32.5 percent of squatter' households use their own generator to get electricity. The cost of electricity also plays as major living cost there.

4.7.3 Type of Toilet

According to the survey data, most of the squatters do not share their toilets with other squatters and most of them have their own toilets. Although they have their own toilets, the conditions are not good there. The conditions of toilet in the studied squatters can be seen in the figure (4.8).

Figure 4.8 Conditions of toilets in the studied squatters



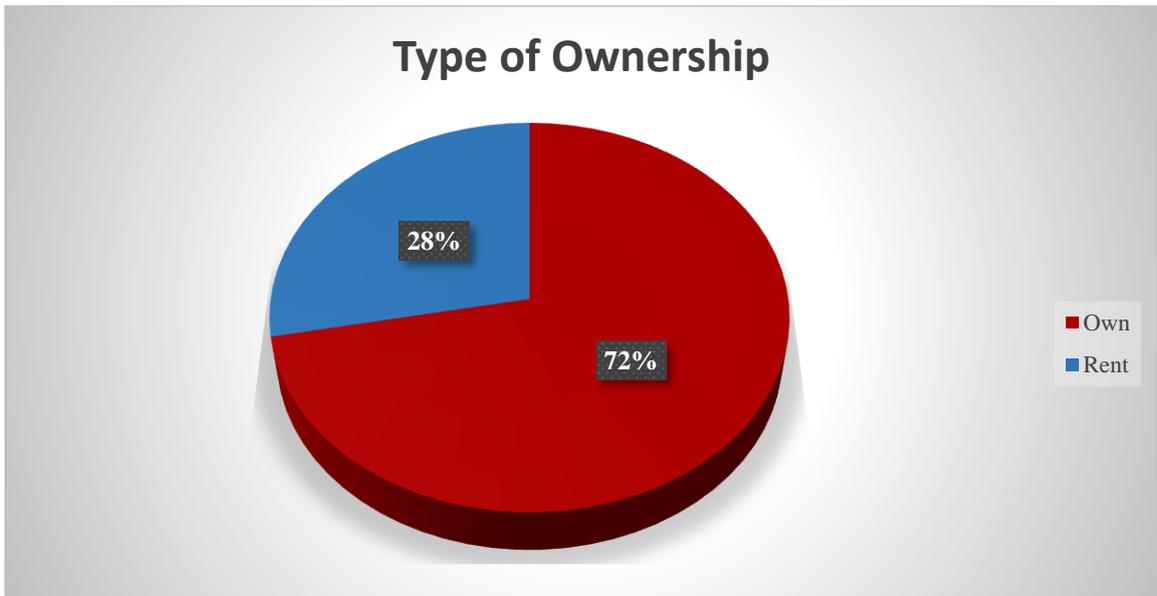
Source: Own Survey Data (April to May 2019)

According to the survey data, 74.4 percent of squatters' household use their own toilets with poor conditions, 23.9 percent of them use their own toilets with good conditions and only 1.7 percent use sharing a toilet with others.

4.7.4 Types of Accommodation

In the squatter areas, the type of accommodation differs from one place to another place. This survey shows that most of the squatters need to pay rents to the owner of these areas (it may be commercial squatters) and it is about 30000 MMK per month. Some are commercial squatters and they hire the squatting areas to other people. The ownership of the squatting lands can be seen in the figure (4.9).

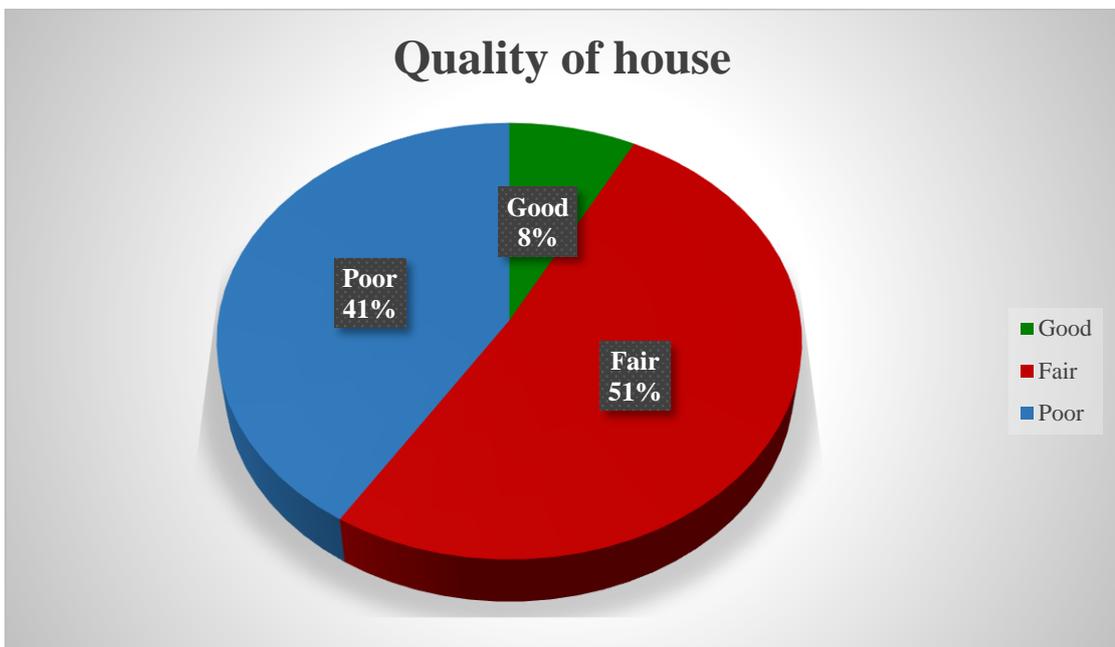
Figure 4.9 Type of Ownership of Houses



Source: Own Survey Data (April to May 2019)

According to the survey data, 72 percent of squatters said that they are the owner of these houses and 28 percent of squatters rent the houses and lands from other commercial squatters. The quality of houses of the studied squatters can be seen in the figure (4.10).

Figure 4.10 Qualities of Houses of Studied Squatters



Source: Own Survey Data (April to May 2019)

In the figure, 51 percent of squatters' houses are fair quality, 41 percent of squatters' houses are poor quality and only 8 percent of squatters' houses are in good conditions. The environment conditions in these areas are also bad and these areas are high population density.

CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

5.1 Findings

The development of the lives of squatters plays key role for the development of a country. To know the actual situations of these squatters is also essential way for the development of a city. In Yangon, the population of squatters is increasing rapidly and there is a need to support the health, education, income of the squatters and the infrastructure development within these areas are also needed. Although the government authorities are providing housings and other effective programs to support the squatters, they are still facing many difficulties and social problems. This survey found that some of the important challenges that they are facing adversely within the squatters areas of South Dagon township.

According to the survey data, many squatters work as casual workers in many constructions and industries. It means that the role of labor force participation of squatters is a crucial part of the informal sectors in Yangon. Most of the women are working in garment factories and they are also very important for these sectors. The survey data show that many households of the squatters earn between 5000 and 10000 MMK per day and this is the 46.2 percent of selected population. On the other hand, the daily expense of squatters' household is also between 5000 and 10000 MMK per day because of the high living costs.

According to the survey data of the studies population, all of the squatter' areas are lack of electricity and water supply. Squatters need to pay charges to use electricity and water supply. 92.3 percent of households buys the water from the venders and there is not public water system in these squatters' areas. For electricity, 67.5 percent of squatters' households buy from the private sources and other 31.5 percent uses their own generator .So, they need to pay high living costs and it is difficult for them to save extra money in these areas. In some of the squatter' areas, the government has planned to provide electricity.

The education and health sectors in these squatters' areas are very poor, the children drop out of school rate is high and squatter family health conditions are lower than other slum areas of South Dagon Township. Based on the survey data, 41.4 percent of children in squatters' household dropped out of their schools and the main reason is that they cannot afford to pay school fees. To solve the problems of increasing living costs in the squatter' areas, many children drop out of school and work as informal workers in factories.

This survey data show that most of the squatters migrated from the outside of Yangon, mainly from the Ayerwaddy region to find better jobs and income. Although some of these migrants could afford to pay rent for houses, they are still trying to squat in these areas because of cheaper prices to rent and sometimes they do not need to pay any charges. Some of the people moved to these squatter' areas because they could not afford to pay rent. Some of the commercial squatters occupied these ownerless lands, hire to other squatters and earn extra money for them. The term "squatter" is seen as a negative image of the Yangon city such as poor housing conditions, low level of income and low levels of infrastructure. The findings of the research generally confirm these results.

5.2 Suggestions

The squatter' development programs play a crucial role for the development of our country. For the long-term, squatters' problems are the negative signatures of the country social development process. According to this survey, the health, education and income of the squatters are low .Therefore, effective programs and policies that can support the lives of squatters are needed.

This study reveals that most of the squatters earn low level of income, facing insufficient housing problems and they cannot pay high prices to rent or buy a house. So, government authorities should initiate the low-housings for the squatters and it should be the lowest and affordable prices for squatters. Effective low-housing program can also support the squatters to move from the squatters areas and it can also reduce the population of squatters gradually.

In conclusion, the coordination between government authorities, NGOs and other organizations can encourage the socio-economic development of squatters and need to provide continuous supports for them.

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APPENDIX I

Case studied for selected squatters

In this case study, 4 respondents are selected to investigate their poverty conditions and their reasons for squatting. Many people think that squatters may have negative attitude towards public relations and communication. But in reality, they are patient and beautiful mind. The lives of these selected squatters are very interesting and the case studies are as follows.

In the case of U Moe Myint

U Moe Myint is a 55 years old casual worker and his earning is between 5000 and 10000kyats per day. He has been there for over 15 years with his wife and two sons. He is a hardworking and positive thinker. Last 15 years ago, he lived in the squatter areas near the San Pya market and the squatter clearance programs of government forced his family to move to another place of the city. At this time, he felt depressed and he did not know what to do. With the help of his friend, he moved to the South Dagon township. He said that he is an educated person and it is difficult to find jobs and he wanted to support the education of his sons effectively but he could not. Now, they are working in factories and earn 120000 MMK per month. He thinks that the biggest problem in the squatter areas is the high cost of living and he wants support from the regional government. If he has a chance, he also wants to move new areas for squatters that are provided by the government.

In the case of U Myint Swe and Daw Nyein

U Myint Swe and Daw Nyein live in the squatter areas of South Dagon Township. They have been there for over 10 years. They are elder persons and ages are 60 and 59 respectively. There is no income for them but they get support from their son. He also lives in another part of squatter areas. Last 20 years ago, they lived in a village of Ayerwaddy region, worked as farmers and then they moved to Hlaing Thar Yar Township Yangon. U Myint Swe and his son worked as informal workers in Construction Company but the wages are not sufficient for their living costs and they could not afford to pay rent for a house. After that, they have decided to move squatter areas of South Dagon township. U Myint Swe said that the most difficult problems in squatter areas are very expensive living costs and they suffer the bad

consequences of weather than people in the other areas of the township. He wants better infrastructure in the squatter areas such as electricity and water supply because he thinks that it can reduce living costs there.

In the case of U Min Thu

U Min Thu is a 51-year-old squatter and he is unable to work because of his health conditions. He has been there for over 10 years with his family. His elder daughter supports his family and she is working in KTV. Her salary is 200000 MMK per month. He moved from the Ayerwaddy region and migrate to find better jobs to Tar Kay Tha township, Yangon. But in reality, it was very difficult for new comers as U Min Thu and he could not find jobs easily. He has been Tar Kay Tha township two years and moved to South Dagon township. Actually, he bought this place from the quarter' leader with a lower price to live here. He also said that the main major problems these areas are increasing the level of crimes and young people are addicted to drugs.

In the Case of Daw Su

Daw Su is 55-year-old women and lives with her three nephews. All these nephews are informal workers working in a factory that produces purified drinking water and their salary is 200000 per person. The conditions of her house are fair and she is a powerful woman in her squatter' areas because she borrows money to other squatters with interest rate. She has been there over 15 years and moved from the Kyone Pyaw township, Ayerwaddy region. Her main reason for moving Yangon is to earn money because she got low level of wages in her native town. Although her family earns good income, she said that her family also facing the consequences of high living cost problems there. She also wants better infrastructure in the squatters' areas especially electricity.

APPENDIX II

Squatters' areas in South Dagon Township

Figure (1)



Source: Own survey

Figure (2)



Source: Own survey

APPENDIX III

Smart Card for registration of a squatter' household



Source: DVB

In South Dagon township, the squatter's registration survey was stated in 23 August ,2016. The aim of this survey was to analyze the squatters' conditions and to help their needs.

APPENDIX V
Survey Questions

General Questions																							
1.	Sex	<input type="checkbox"/> Male <input type="checkbox"/> Female <input type="checkbox"/> Other																					
2.	How old are you?																						
3.	Are you the head of your household?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No																					
4.	What is your education level?	<input type="checkbox"/> Primary <input type="checkbox"/> Secondary <input type="checkbox"/> Middle <input type="checkbox"/> Territory																					
5.	What is your present marital status?	<input type="checkbox"/> Single <input type="checkbox"/> Marriage <input type="checkbox"/> Divorce or Widowed																					
6.	Do you have children?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes (If yes, answer the following Q.7) <input type="checkbox"/> No																					
7.	How many children?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> Between 2 and 4 <input type="checkbox"/> Above 5																					
Income																							
8.	What is your job?	<input type="checkbox"/> Unemployment <input type="checkbox"/> Informal Worker <input type="checkbox"/> Formal Worker (If work, please mention your job title -)																					
9.	How much wages do you earn per day?	<input type="checkbox"/> Below 2000 <input type="checkbox"/> Between 2000 and 4800 <input type="checkbox"/> Higher 4800																					
10.	How many workers do your family has?	<input type="checkbox"/> 1 <input type="checkbox"/> 2 <input type="checkbox"/> 3 <input type="checkbox"/> 4 or above																					
11.	What are your family members jobs and wages per day	<table style="width: 100%; border: none;"> <thead> <tr> <th style="width: 50%;"></th> <th style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">Title</th> <th style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">Wages</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>per day</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>2.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>3.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>4.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>5.</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </tbody> </table>		Title	Wages	per day			1.			2.			3.			4.			5.		
	Title	Wages																					
per day																							
1.																							
2.																							
3.																							
4.																							
5.																							
12.	How much does your family spent per day?	<input type="checkbox"/> Below 2000 <input type="checkbox"/> Between 2000 and 4000 <input type="checkbox"/> Between 2000 and 4000 <input type="checkbox"/> Above 4000																					

Reasons for Squatting		
13.	Were you born in here?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (If no, answer questions 14,15,16,17,18)
14.	Where were you from?	<input type="checkbox"/> Inner City <input type="checkbox"/> Outside of Yangon (Please Mention_____)
15.	Were you squatter in there?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
16.	What did you do before moving here?	<input type="checkbox"/> Unemployment <input type="checkbox"/> Informal Worker <input type="checkbox"/> Formal Worker (If work, please mention your job title -)
17.	Who made the decision to move here?	<input type="checkbox"/> You <input type="checkbox"/> Family member <input type="checkbox"/> Others
18.	Why did you move to here?	<input type="checkbox"/> For better income <input type="checkbox"/> For better education of children <input type="checkbox"/> Job transfer <input type="checkbox"/> To find better jobs <input type="checkbox"/> Could not afford for rent <input type="checkbox"/> Other reasons _____
19.	How long have you been in South Dagon Township?	<input type="checkbox"/> Under 6 months <input type="checkbox"/> Between 6 months and 1 year <input type="checkbox"/> Over 1 year
20.	Did you have any friends or relatives living in this place before you moved in?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (if the answer is no, skip to Question No.23)
21.	Whom did you know?	<input type="checkbox"/> Friend <input type="checkbox"/> Relative
22.	Did you get any information about this place before you came?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
Living Conditions		
23.	What types of accommodation you own?	<input type="checkbox"/> Flat <input type="checkbox"/> House <input type="checkbox"/> Room <input type="checkbox"/> Hut <input type="checkbox"/> Other_____
24.	Do you own this?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No
25.	Is your house provided with electricity?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (if yes, answer question 26)
26.	Where did you get?	<input type="checkbox"/> Private Source <input type="checkbox"/> Public Source <input type="checkbox"/> Own generator/battery

27.	Does your family use a toilet in your house?	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No (if yes, answer question 28)
28.	What kinds of system is it?	<input type="checkbox"/> Using own toilet with good conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Using own toilet with poor conditions <input type="checkbox"/> Sharing a toilet with others
29.	How does you get water?	<input type="checkbox"/> Public water system <input type="checkbox"/> Buy from vendors <input type="checkbox"/> Collect from public dam or well
30.	Did your family have the following?	<input type="checkbox"/> Fridge <input type="checkbox"/> Fan <input type="checkbox"/> Television <input type="checkbox"/> Mobile Phone <input type="checkbox"/> Motorcycle <input type="checkbox"/> Bicycle <input type="checkbox"/> DVD player <input type="checkbox"/> Well <input type="checkbox"/> Radio