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Factors behind internal migration and migrant's livelihood aspects: Dhaka City, Bangladesh.

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Abstract

The main objective of this paper was to examine the factors which determine the internal migration to Dhaka city, Bangladesh and to find out their impact on migrant's livelihood aspect. The sample comprised 448 individuals from the rural and urban areas towards Dhaka city. In this study I enhanced to analyze and interpret the determinants of socio-economic, economic and environmental factors associated with the internal migration in Bangladesh. The study showed the factors that affected the internal migration were mainly occupational, educational and climatic. These factors were analyzed and discussed through the migration theories- neo classical theory, new economics of migration theory and network theory. The ordinary least square technique was applied on three regression models which indicated that there were differences due to internal migration regarding to these economic, demographic and environmental factors in Bangladesh.

Key words: Occupational, educational, environmental, migrants, Bangladesh.

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MOHAMMAD MASTAK AL AMIN

1. Introduction:

In spite of being Migration is a favorite topic of research in the developing countries, studying of internal migration and integration aspects in Bangladesh has never been a subject of rigorous and sustained study. My paper enhanced to analyze and interpret the determinants like socio-economic, economic and environmental factors of internal migration in Bangladesh.

Migration is defined as changing the place of residence by crossing a specified administrative or political boundary permanently. Lee (1966) has given a precise definition of migration. He considered all movements: permanent or semi-permanent changes of residence whether forced or voluntary, as migration. Migration is mainly classified into two types: internal and international migration. Internal migration is defined as, the change of the place of residence from one administrative border line to another within the same country, while international migration is a movement in excess of a national border line.

Over the time, it has been hectic with the statistics and pictures of poverty in Bangladesh, people have come to allow it as an adverse but irreversible state of affairs. However, today's world is more affluent than it ever been. The situations have changed in the recent years. The world is now technologically more advanced in the recent years providing new opportunities to economic progress and trim down hunger. Although many countries of the world tried to off target in meeting the ambitious Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) that will try to cut hunger poverty and other social problems by 2015, rapid and momentous improvement is apparently possible. In the UN Millennium Summit in September 2000, the actions and target which enclosed were approved by 189 nations, Bangladesh has made remarkable improvement in human development i.e. accomplishment of gender uniformity in primary and secondary school enrolment (UNDP, 2008). Poverty reduction is another goal of MDGs where Bangladesh is moving forward.

Migration and poverty reduction has an unresolved relationship whether migration is one of the major factors of poverty reduction. In one way migration is a cause and consequence of poverty and on the other way poverty can be condensed or induced by population movement. Considering the underlying relation between migration and poverty, Skeldon (2002: 67) depicted the relative impact of migration on poverty and poverty on migration differs according to the stage of progress of the area that we consider.

In this study, my focus was on internal migration in Bangladesh, mainly from rural and urban areas toward Dhaka city and I tried to find out the reasons behind this scene and effects on their livelihood aspects.

1.1 Research problem:

The study of migration is an important issue in different fields which comes out not only from the people's movement from place to place but also considers its influence on livelihood aspects of individuals as well as urban growth. In a wide sense, it is the rearrangement of dwelling of various period and natures. Migration from rural area to urban area is one of the major causes of fast and unintended expansion of cities and towns.

For developing countries the internal migration rate was always higher in case of rural-urban migration, a distinctive selectivity with respect to age, sex, caste, marital status, education, occupation etc. crop up and the inclination of migration diverge significantly among these socio-economic groups (Lee, 1966; Sekhar, 1993). The differentials of migration have significant role in making out the nature and strength of the socio-economic and demographic impacts of the population concerned. There were many researchers who tried to establish some uniformly applicable migration patterns for all countries. However, only migration by age has been found to be more or less alike for developed as well as developing countries. Most of the study found that adult males were more inclined to migrate than other people of the community. Several studies depicted that determinants of migration differ from country to country, even within a country and the values were depending on the socio-economic, demographic and cultural factors. High unemployment rate, low income, high population growth, unequal distribution of land, demand for higher schooling, prior migration patterns, and dissatisfaction with housing, natural disasters have been identified some of the well-known determinants of migration (Nabi, 1992; Sekhar, 1993).

The developing country in Asia, Africa, Latin America and the Pacific, migration is a silent feature of life which allied with the countries economic growth (Gurmu et al., 2000). In Asia, the living conditions at household level provide support to comprehend the broader crisis of poverty that is the consequences of migration. In case of Bangladesh, this helps to identify the most exposed groups who hold the poor living conditions. .

My study point up the link between migration and household living conditions which is understable and explicable that replicates the miscellany of definitions as well as understanding of migrants and migration, in addition to poverty. Although it is not always true that only the poor people are involving with migration. In Bangladesh, the internal migration from rural to urban areas also emulates for the progression of industrialization i.e. garments factory which imply demand in labor market (Mazumder, 1987; Oberai, 1987).

In my study, I tried to estimate the patterns of inter-regional migration and the determinants associated with migration by regression analysis. **The research questions for my thesis are:**

What are the reasons behind the internal migration in Bangladesh?

How it effects on livelihood aspects in Bangladesh?

There are miscellaneous reasons why people migrated by forced or voluntarily that occur internally and internationally in Bangladesh. The severe poor people are more likely to migrate internally. I am expecting the factors that affects on internal migration in Dhaka city may be wages in labor market, education, political turmoil, low living standards, demand for specific skills set & knowledge and also the environmental factors - river erosion, land slide, soil erosion, infertility of land, salinity, flood and drought of Bangladesh whose bound people to move from their place of origin to new places.

1.2 Aim and scope:

Bangladesh is one of the least developed countries in these growing worlds which have enormous rural population and agricultural work force. Nowadays people move from place to place with a growing rate. This movement brings people into the different groups. This is a challenge for the individuals who migrated from their home places to host places to adapt with the new cultural environment. Immigrants are fretful about the expected of the host places and desirable changes. There is always an opposite side of the coin that they are also concerned about their own circumstances and preferences (Islam, 2008)

Migration has very close relation with identity construction. Relations are changing towards groups and individuals that influence the migrant's identification with the entities like nation-state and ethnic group. The constructions of identity take place according to individual's self definition and membership of a group and the relation with others. The vital constituents are dissimilarity in relation with other ethnic groups and nation-states. (Hedberg & Kepsu, 2008)

The factors whose affects the internal migration are individual education, age and also ethnic origin. These are important due to differences between human capital types in the matter of transferability and discrimination (Rooth and Ekberg, 2006). Rural to urban migration is one of the foremost contributors to fast and unintended growth of towns and cities. Bangladesh is one of the least developing countries, has a large rural population and agricultural labor force. The United Nations Population Division predicts that the urban population of Bangladesh will increase 93 percent between 2000 and 2020, compare with expansion in the rural population which is only around 22 percent (Bangladesh Urban Health Survey, 2006). This rapid urbanization, marked particularly by the recent extremely abrupt growth of large cities in Bangladesh such as Dhaka and Chittagong, is obsessed primarily by rural to urban migration (Afsar, 2003). Dhaka is the capital city of Bangladesh plays the most dominant role in the urbanization process contains one-third of the urban population of Bangladesh (ESCAP, 1993:25). For the remarkable enlargement in the urban population in Bangladesh, rural to urban migration has the most viable justification. The most notable feature of this urbanization is the mushrooming escalation of slums and squatters with the increased rural migrants in search of employment and income (Afsar, 2000).

Migration is a driver of growth and also is an imperative path away from poverty with considerable affirmative impacts on people's livelihoods and welfare in Asia (Anh, 2003). Afsar (2003) disputed that the remittances have expanded the area under cultivation and rural labor markets that shrink poverty directly or indirectly by making land availability for tenancy in Bangladesh. Ping (2005) illustrated that the huge contribution of migrant labor was a significant factor for the overall development in China.

I tried to examine:

- The patterns and trends of internal migration in Bangladesh.
- The background factors which were considered as push-pull factors for migrants and their present living Status.
- The major problems faced by migrants.
- The Consequences after migration which were based on their present living conditions and socio-economic conditions.
- Some policy issues and instruments about the future policy for the policy makers and researchers.

My aim was to answer my research topic by considering the following questions. The questions were based on before and after migration -

- Difference between individual's incomes.
- Difference between individual's occupational positions.
- Difference between individual's years of schooling and educational facilities.
- Difference between wealth of family.
- Political situations.
- Amount of loss due to environmental disasters.

This paper tried to focus on different determinants of internal migration on the basis of secondary information. The differentials of migration had important function in classifying the nature and potency of the socio-economic and demographic impacts due to the population concerned. There were many researchers who tried to find some evenly applicable migration patterns for different countries, though only migration according to age was found and its effect was only on urban planning. From the view of individual level the differentials that person involved in the migration process were adult and more educated. The push factors that influenced the internal migration may be poverty, occupation, education and family influence.

This topic was academically motivated because, internal migration was an important issue in developing countries where the people who lived in rural areas or small cities moved in a big city or the capital city to attain better life for their survival. Bangladesh which is a prosperous developing country had vast experienced with this internal migration from the rural or small cities to its capital city Dhaka recently. The matter that internal migration due to various reasons especially natural disasters partly ignored in the academic and public debate on increased polarization on internal migration in Bangladesh. I was interested to consider the country Bangladesh for my study because although the population register system was not good in Bangladesh, but the increasing number of migrants has been substantial and mostly in one direction to Dhaka from different places of the country, that makes Bangladesh an useful case for research on internal migration.

1.3 Outline of the Thesis:

In this paper, the main purpose is to identify the factors behind the internal migration and indicates the effect on livelihood aspects of migrated people from different rural and urban areas to Dhaka city. In the second chapter, the background information will be discussed to understand the perspective in which the internal migration in Dhaka city took place. The previous research and relevant migration theories will be carried out and discussed as a part of chapter two to analyze factors behind migration and their impacts on livelihood. In the background chapter, factors effective for internal migration in Dhaka will be discussed to understand well again what we are coping with. In order to systematize the foundation of this paper; previous researches about internal migration and theoretical background will be point out in this chapter. The hypothesis section is discussing, before the data collection procedure and the data sources applied in chapter three.

The third chapter specifies the information about data and encountered problems in the data set will be pointed out. Furthermore, in the first part I will try to discuss the data source, data collection procedure and the difficulties in the data set. And in the second part, sample size and preparation of data will be explained.

The next chapter indicates the explanation of the method part that will be used to answer my research question. Type of the study and the research method's analyzing procedure will be shown here in the method part. More specifically the method part will depict the design of the dataset, type of regression estimators, definition of dependent and independent variables. In addition, the regression model that I need to use of the purpose of my paper also discuss in this chapter.

The fifth chapter will give explanation about the empirical model, which includes the statistical results, one way tabulations and cross tabulations of the independent variables and the discussion parts. In the statistical analysis part, the regression model outcomes will be showed in the tables and the required information's like: coefficient of variables, p-values, R-squared values etc. about statistical analysis will be carried out in order to draw more reliable conclusions. The next part will discuss the results from regression analysis and also the interpretation of the coefficients. The estimated values and the outcomes from regression analysis compare with the theories and early research will be examined to avoid extraneous results. The last part of this chapter will be carried out the interpretation of all statistical results to answer the research question.

Finally, the summary of the results and conclusions will be pointed out. Additionally, brief comparisons of these statistical analysis and results for Dhaka city with others country will help us to sketch final conclusions and generate possible solutions for future researches.

2. Background:

Bangladesh is a small country according to its total land area which is only 145,035 square kilometers but according to population it is the world eighth largest country. The population was 130 million in 2001. It is one of the highest dense populated countries, go beyond only city states of Singapore and Hong Kong and one of the least developed country. Population of Bangladesh always faced natural disasters such as floods, droughts, cyclone and river erosion which forced them to go for internal migration for their survival. The country achieved positive economic and social changes such as the GDP growth rate went up 2.4% to 4.9% from 1980s to 1990s. After the liberation of the country in 1971, 68% populations lived lower than the poverty line which dropped to 44.7% in the second half of 1990s; however 25 million people that is 19.23% of the total population live in harsh poverty which bound them to migrate internally. The literacy rate was improved 23.8% to 40.8% from 1981 to 2001. (Siddiqui. 2003: 6)



After independence in 1971, the urbanization process achieved momentum in Bangladesh. The urban population in Bangladesh experienced an annual average growth rate of 5.6 percent for the last decade of the twentieth century, which was the utmost among the South Asian countries (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS), 2003). However, the urban growth rate was mainly dictated by rural-urban migration. The Long term efforts of rural development neither could repeal the movement of rural-urban migration nor could minimize uneven economic opportunities (Robert and Smith, 1977).

2.1 Previous Research:

Many developing countries had experienced a rising concentration of people in urban areas, mainly their largest cities for the last few decades. This rural-urban or urban-urban migration had influenced the poverty and the household living conditions as well as health status and life styles of migrants. Here I tried to discuss from the previous literatures about the background information on internal migration and its socio-economic consequences.

The direct and indirect factors were available with gaze at the impact of internal migration on poverty mitigation. For example the head count index, in addition to the unemployment rates and the increase of income in case of poor urban households illustrated a definite inclination of poverty decline and enhanced economic conditions. About 6.7 per cent annual growth rate was contrasting to 3.4 per cent per capita enlargement for rural incomes. The situations of the garment factory workers also provided the evidence between the link of migration and poverty (Afsar, 2003). Among the people who didn't have any income before migration, 80 per cent of them were earning adequate money to set them above the poverty threshold. Indirectly, some of the current progresses in rural areas tend to shore up the function of migration in poverty mitigation of those areas. Rahman et al. (1996) in their study showed that the head-count index of poverty was doubled compared with the non-migrant households.

One of the major reasons for out-migration is the lack of year-round employment in rural areas in Bangladesh. It was found from Afsar and Baker (1999) literature that the adult members in Faridpur and Rajbari in Bangladesh, about two fifths of the households faced lack of year-round employment. It was also argued that these migrants had desired to develop their situation in addition to entrance into information and supportive networks facilitated them to seize the risk of migration. Skeldon (2002) viewed migration as 'creator and product of poverty'.

In the context of migration, land is an important factor in Bangladesh. Landless family took their decision for migration more often comparing those with land. The family those have land be able to manage the damaged by natural disasters like periodic rain, flooding, drought, river erosion, land slide, soil erosion, but the landless households could not handle the resultant effects (Kuhn, 2000). Hossain (2001) found in his study that those who belonged larger land properties more than 50 decimals in Bangladesh were migrated more often than those who had smaller land properties (6 to 50 decimals). The land ownership and migration were not always clear-cut. This was because, the people with greater resources were normally not more involved in firm activities, were likely to involve in the labor market. However they tried to broaden their earnings and hazards over a number of geographical settings. On the other hand the landless people shifted their livelihood on permanent type of migration whether they didn't have more choices. Long, H. et al. (2008) analyzed in their study about the change of land used of urban-rural areas in Chongqing and its policy dimensional from 1995 to 2006, by using the data from both research institutes and government departments. They showed in their study that there was a significant changed in land used over the period from 1995 to 2006 in Chongqing. They characterized the land-use change in Chongqing into two major trends, the first one was non-agricultural land which increased considerably from 1995 to 2006 and second one was the aggregation index of urban and rural settlements which illustrated that the local urban-rural development experienced a progression of changing from aggregation (1995-2000) to decentralization (2000-2006).

Migration has always the latent to make better income and shrink poverty; it is largely depend on the nature of migration, the kind of physical, human and social capital of migrants, over and above the economic prospects both at the place of origin and the place of destination. There were various studies which suggested an off-putting link between internal migration and poverty. Finan (2004) found in his study that the momentary migration was a regular livelihood strategy for the poor people in the southeast Bangladesh but its ability was limited to be out of them from the poverty. Blackburn (2010) in his study showed that, income was an important factor to change geographical location or to take decision about internal migration. He also demonstrated that the couple took the decision for migration although the gain was not occurring for both the spouses in US. Moreover the wives losing 20% of their earnings before migration on average as well as also descend their work hours. Glaseser et al. (2001) in Blackburn (2010) suggested that the local consumption attributed and lower transportation costs were also important factors to take decisions about the location.

Prior to the establishment of garment sectors, the poorer women enforced by the poverty and be deficient of social security were migrated to Dhaka city to improve their livelihood, worked as construction labor or domestic worker. When the garment sectors were expanded in Dhaka city, the young women migrated more due to the opportunity to entry into labor market. However, the demand was always higher for domestic workers in urban household; the stream of female domestic workers was study from rural to urban areas. The lack of institutional support and increment of the nuclear family in a large number, for childcare the upper and middle class women in urban areas seeked domestic help in order to contribute in the labor market. The previous literatures suggested that the male member of the family in Bangladesh was always a prevailing variable to find out the scenery and types of migration. Afsar (2002) and Kuhn (2000) showed in their study that how one adult male member in Bangladesh assisted for internal or international migration. Rogaly and Rafique (2003: 679) also established that in single-earner household when husband migrated, the difficulties allowed by women. They specified “when men migrate, women in single-earner households must adjust their own behavior as a part of their investment in the social relations through which they access credit and other forms of support during their husband’s absences”.

Bangladesh is a revirine country where flood is a recurring themes. The population mobility regained in these recent years towards Dhaka city in case of the vulnerable ecology. The most ecologically vulnerable districts in Bangladesh: Lalmonirhat, Gaibandha, Kurigram and Rangpur are often affected by floods because they are in the river erosion belts of the Brahmaputra River. These districts are most dejected regions and situated in the northwestern part of the country. Hossain, Khan and Seeley (2003) showed in their study that seasonal migration was a significant livelihood strategy for the poor households who usually affected by these natural disasters. Rogaly and Rafique (2003) found in their study that seasonal migration was more common livelihood strategy in West Bengal among the poorest people who were usually most affected by these natural disasters. There were generally four seasons demands for supplementary workers in rice production peaks, therefore seasonal migration centered round agricultural work. A large number of rickshaw pullers embarked on regular journeys to villages during the harvest season from Dhaka city (Majumder et al., 1996). There was also rural to rural seasonal migration whether the people of the villages with vulnerable adverse ecology went better location whether there was more land to farm staple foods. Therefore migration set off by ecological vulnerability, especially by floods (Afsar and Baker, 1999). From Kuhn (2000) study, Matlab Thana in Bangladesh suggested that the seasonal migration took place to permanent migration when the social ties were weedy and the family did not have labor force to contribute in seasonal migration and also insisted people those have social networks in their migrated places. They helped them to get into the labor market

easily. Barbieri, F. A (2007) discussed some of the key determinants of a recent pattern of development and environmental change in the Amazon which had radically changed people's livelihoods and welfare. The urbanization processes interceded the progressively more complex articulations between rural and urban areas. Various macro and micro level case study and the theoretical assessment of contemporary "urbanization" changed in the whole Amazon leading edge, which suggested that the conventional country dichotomy was to be set sideways if we understand the dynamics of modern development and environmental changes in the Amazon edge.

Hossain and Yadava (2001) demonstrated in their study that among ten villages of comilla district of Bangladesh 7.39 percent of the total villagers were migrated from these villages. Among them those who were of age 15 years to 30 years had the highest percentage which was 68.5. However from the year 1993 to 1997, 3.81 percent of the villagers were migrated. They also showed that 36.6 percent of the migrants were going abroad and 32.1 percent were at Dhaka division in Bangladesh. Among the migrants, 70 percent were migrating for jobs or better opportunity and only 9 percent were students. They also stated in their study that individuals with higher education were more likely to migrate. They also found that the tendency of rural out migration was 2.7 times higher for the household with more than one adult male members compared to a single adult male member household and it was 19.3 times higher for the households with more than three adult male members. Those who were involved in non agricultural occupation had 11.2 times risk of migrating than a farmer with landowner.

Rogaly and Rafique (2003) also stated that, "seasonal migration is for most of those involved, a way of hanging on. For a small minority of migrants with land, supportive family structures, other social assets and/or other sources of income, remittances may remain available for investment in agriculture or to make an impression through conspicuous consumption". He also found that the household which had more than one male earner to make certain the enhanced use of wages and enhanced economic security. Alternatively, Afsar (2002) noted in his study that the matter of contractual labor migration female spouses were more sensible than male.

The immigrants' position in the labor market concerned their labor-market position in the time of resides in the host place. Rooth and Ekberg (2006) focused on two main areas-migrants' the first one was occupational pattern and second one was about migrants' occupational position, mobility and incomes compared with natives. They found that the employment rate was approximately same until the end of 1970s and then there was a falling trend compared with natives. In the late 1990s the employment rate still lower, although some recovery started. The redundancy rate varied among various immigrant groups in Sweden and being high for non-European migrants. They found migration occupational position fit in to a poorer socio-economic level and the upward trend for working mobility was slower than natives whether they hold the same educational stage. The labor migrants made their choice to migrate was a part of economic occupational progression. In their study they tried to figure out whether occupational mobility described a U-shaped relationship and the U-shaped relationship was stronger for those migrants' who hold high status in view of occupation in their home place and occupational mobility was going up those who invested their human capital to the host place for example education. (Rooth & Ekberg 2006)

Mberu (2006) showed in his study, there was a significant living conditions improvement of permanent and temporary migrants over non migrants. A negative connection was present with living conditions relative to non-migrants which were indicated by return migrants. The

author disputed that in Ethiopia, migration may be applicable for improved living conditions if the migrants were educated and capable to access into non-agricultural livelihood sources. The economic, psychological and social stability helped them to transform into better living conditions which usually appeared to be lacking in the country of the period under consideration.

Tremblay (2001) found in his study that the number of migrating people increased in order to study purpose and the main destinations were the developed countries. A huge numbers of students from Northern Africa found in those countries having historical, cultural and linguistic connections to the Arab region. In France, the Maghreb students were over a quarter of all international students whereas Moroccan students were 11.8 per cent, Algerian were 10.9 per cent and Tunisian were 3.4 per cent in 1998. On the other hand the Moroccan students represented 6.8 per cent of the foreign student population in Spain. Akar (2010) illustrated in his study that migration trend always higher either the areas of inner-city neighborhoods or newer squatter settlements build on undeveloped land which was rural areas but on the urban periphery in Turkey. This was because that these places provided very good schools those who hold rich resources, urban facilities, very high quality of education and high academic achievements of students. Akar(2010) also specified in his article “Research shows that inter-provincial migration is driven by structural factors such as long-term regional differences in employment rates and labor productivity (Kulu and Billari, 2004); security and forced migration (Erman, 2001); differences in educational opportunities (Valverde and Vile, 2003; Wegren and Drury, 2001); and the urban/rural structure of provinces (Coulombe, 2006)”

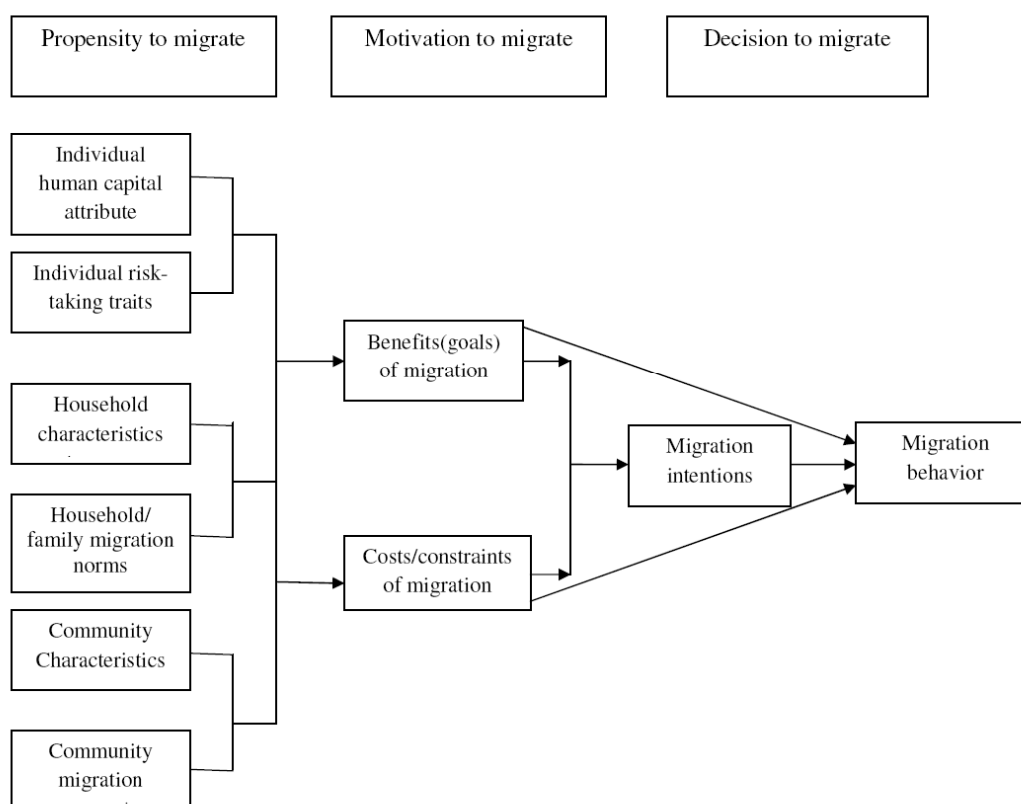
In conclusion, we found that there were so many literatures available on internal migration, even though very few have studied the all major factors as well as reason for natural disasters behind this internal migration and its impact on their livelihood. I tried to investigate the main factors behind this internal migration in Dhaka city and also their impacts on livelihoods. Chaudhury & Curlin (1975) have investigated a range of demographic and social factors in their study and found that demographic factors such as age, sex, family size and occupation had enormous impact on migration. They also found that the uppermost outmigration rate pertained to domestic servants, who were followed by mill and office workers and unemployed persons. From their study it was also depicted that the farmers who had small amount of land were less likely to move out from the village. Afsar (1999) stated that the migrants from rural area to Dhaka city didn't have good financial condition and most of them settle in slum and squatter settlements, among them three out of every five found work within one week after their arrival. They invested their time and energy to contact with relatives, friends and neighbors in Dhaka city before their arrival and three-quarters of them secured their first job by their social networks in Dhaka.

2.2 Theoretical Foundation:

Study of internal migration is a key importance in social sciences as well as economics and it emerges not only the movement of people between one place to another place inside the country but also influences on livelihoods and urban growth. Internal migration depends on the socio-economic, demographic and cultural factors like high unemployment rate, low income, and high population growth, unequal distribution of land, demand for higher schooling, prior migration patterns and dissatisfaction with housing. The accelerating rate of migration was high among the developing countries of Asia; the average annual growth rate of urban population was 6.5 per cent in Bangladesh, 3.4 in India, 4.2 in Pakistan and Sri Lanka from 1970 to 1990 (Hugo, 1992). This urban growth contributed three-fifths to two-thirds by rural urban internal migration. Most of the previous studies considered the determinants of internal migration in Bangladesh were age, sex, caste, marital status, education, occupation. The aim of my study is to consider those determinants as well as the natural disasters like floods, droughts, river erosion that make bound to migrate people to urban areas. I tried to focus on the differentials and determinants of internal migration, they were:

- a) Selectivity of migrants b) Nature of migration c) Factors active for migration.

A conceptual Model of Migration Decision Making



Source: Weeks.R.J (2008: pp274)

The model gives us an over view of the most important aspects of the migration that from the conceptual model of De Jong and Fawcett (1981) and revised by De Jong (2000) in Weeks (2008: p274). The process of migration thought of having three main stages, they were- the propensity to migrate in general, the motivation to migrate to a specific location and the decision taken to migrate. The migration process commences with the given culture and society that represented by the community where the individuals or household members live. The decision of migration may often be a household tactic for improving their quality of life. Moreover the decision is made according to the sociocultural environment where they live, not made in a vacuum. In case of selectivity of migrants, individual and household characteristics are important factors. For example families without young adults are less likely to reflect migration. Social and cultural norms are also key factors that can take part in a role in discouraging migration accentuating the place or community or the political and economic instability. (Weeks, 2008: p 275)

There are some people who are greater risk taker than others, so personal characteristics are also important. The propensity to move may be cultural, Long (1991) in Weeks (2008: p275) suggested that residential mobility for developed nations including United States, Canada, Australia, New Zealand populated by migrants who displaced the indigenous population- were the country with the maximum rates of mobility. The societal and cultural norms are combined with demographic characteristics to shape the values that people hold about migration. These benefits stand for clusters of motivation to move, desires for wealth, status, better living or working conditions, entertainment, personal freedom and religious beliefs, as well as risk taking ability merge with household and community to impinge on costs and constraints that might remain an individual from migrating. The aim to move lead to take steps of moving itself and the unexpected events may perhaps affect the migration decision. (Weeks 2008: p 275-276)

The prospective migrants retorted to the urban employment probability and treating them as an economic phenomenon, the Harris-Todaro model demonstrated certain parametric ranges, raise in urban employment may result in advanced levels of urban unemployment and even condensed national product. (Riadh, 1998)

There are many theoretical foundations on migration that are complement to each other and also there is no unique theory which can explain all reasons about internal migration, only a scraped theory have built up largely in separation from one another but not always according to disciplinary limits (Massey et al., 1993: p432). The most theory is leveled as either push or pull theories by economists. They explain the factors force an individual to leave a region or country or attract them to a different region. In migration the push factors may be low wages, political turmoil, low living standards and the pull factors may be the higher wages, high living standards, decreasing political violence and demand for specific skills set and knowledge (Castles et al., 1998: 20).

Among different theories for migration, push-pull theory is the most frequently heard enlightenment which stating that some people are pushed out to move from their prior locality while others have been pulled or magnetized to some other places else. This idea was first launched by Ravenstein in 1889 who suggested that among push and pull factors, pull factors were more important. Ravenstein in Weeks (2008) specified that “Bad or oppressive laws, heavy taxation, an unattractive climate, uncongenial social surroundings, and even compulsion (slave trade, transportation), all have produce and are still producing currents of migration, but none of this currents can compare in volume with that which arises from the desire inherent in most men to ‘better’ themselves in material respects.” (Weeks 2008: p272)

In this way Ravenstein specified that the people voluntarily migrated because of the aspiration to get forward more than the desire to get away from the unpleasant situation. On the other hand Davis (1963) in Weeks (2008) disputed that this is not the desire to run away from poverty but the search of happiness or the panic of social slippage.

Stress or strain might be a big factor which pushes a person to migrate, however it was rare case that people respond to voluntary migration only because of the stress factors, but also they feel some reasonable attractive alternative which was the pull factor. The social science model specified that the decision for migration was depending on computing a cost benefit analysis which suggested that people moved only when the benefits exceed the costs. Lee (1966) in Weeks (2008: p273) suggested that there might be some intervening obstacles between wish to move and the concrete decision to do so.

There are also two other migration strategies step migration and chain migration whose help to determine where migrants to go. By the process of Step migration people try to trim down the risk of their decision about movement by kind of inching away from home. For example first the rural people may possibly walk off for nearby city, from there to a bigger city and perhaps ultimately to a huge metropolis. On the other hand chain migration also reduces risk by relating migrants to a reputable flow from a familiar origin to a predetermined goal where prior migrants have by now scoped out the circumstances and set the ground work for the new arrivals which is very similar to network theory (Weeks, 2008: 281).

Massey and his associates (1994) in Weeks (2008) specified that there were various theories whose explaining contemporary patterns of migration. Every theory was carried in some way or other way around by the existing evidence and in particular none of them was specially disproved. This serves to understand that migration is a very numerous and complex process, no single theory can detain all of its nuances but all of them could add something to understanding of migration.

The major theories that help to explain different aspects of migration, among them 1) neoclassical economics 2) the new household economics of migration 3) dual labor market theory and 4) world systems theory spotlight on the commencement of migration patterns. On the other hand the theories 1) network theory 2) institutional theory 3) cumulative causation help to enlighten the perpetuation of migration.

Here I tried to discuss the neo classical theory, the new economic theory of migration and the network theory which are mostly applicable and useful for explaining the internal migration. The migration system theory tries to explain immigration as an association between receiving countries and their earlier colonies that's why it is not applicable for my purpose (Castles et al., 1998: 24).

Neo classical theory and the new economic theory of migration relate to making decisions about voluntary migration of individuals or households. Here I tried to focus on the theories that explain causes of migration and social & economic factors with their effects.

2.2.1 Neo classical theory:

The oldest migration theory is the neo classical theory that works on both the micro level and macro level that went after by the new economics of migration. The main principles of this theory are wages which aggravated individual for immigration and the various wage levels that grounds economic balance between two geographical areas (Harris et al. 1970: 129, Massey et al. 1993: 433). This theory states that geographical differences in wages bound to move from low wages area to high wages area and this is due to demand & supply of labor in specific areas. Regions with high labor force supply obvious have low wage levels compare with the low labor force supply areas. The wage levels ultimately steady at balance when the high wage regions acquired sufficient high labor supply. Therefore the migration will stop when there are no wage differences between different regions. The migration depends on the labor market situations (Harris et al. 1970: 138, Massey et al. 1993: 434). To summing up this theory demonstrates the push and pull factors impact on labors movement from the areas with huge supply of labor like developing country or agricultural areas to developed country or industrial areas with a huge supply of capital. They also provide high wages compare with the previous wages (Massey et al., 1993: 433).

This theory is also applied through microeconomic model. It is based on the basis that individuals make their mind to migrate not only base on the wages but also tentative speculation in human capital that can progress their economic productivity and on the whole standard of living. They consider their destinations according to where they will get the highest return. Individuals also consider the psychological price like prospects of finding employment, probability of being expelled from host country and economic cost of immigration (Borjas, 1989: 460). The theory concludes that assimilation, education and experience also influence individuals to make their decision about migrations.

2.2.2 New Economic Theory of Migration:

The previous theory based on the maximization of individual wages those who looks for go up on top of deficiencies in the labor market of place of origin. The new economic theory has different view with neo classical theory that migration is a result of letdown in capital markets which either don't exists or inadequate. This theory states that people set up their decisions for the best for their entire family or household to conquer credit barriers. In this situation the decisions are made by household not by the individual. This is because that family wants to branch out their risks not just on the basis of income but also according to geographical base to reduce their financial and property losses. The members of the family work in different fields that reduces the risk of the total security and wealth of the family because if one of them would be laid off or unable to work due to sickness or die. This is the developing and agricultural world insurance policy while they carve up the net optimistic returns from migration (Bloom et al. 1985: 175, Massey et al. 1993: 436). Households try to improve their income compare with other families. Wage differences are not essential for migration in this purpose but it also be a certain extent frustration of not to having superior income to go with the well of families that Bloom refer as relative deprivation (Bloom et al., 1985: 439).

This theory illustrates that immigrants try to widen the risk rather than just enlarge in income and also not focus on the wage equilibrium. The main theme of this theory is that people subsidized their journey to decrease the risk inherent in societies with weak institutions like no unemployment insurance, no welfare, no bank from where people expect financial support

and well being for their household economy (Weeks, 2008: 282). This theory better explains about the households and individual behavior than the neo classical theory.

2.2.3 Network Theory:

When migration has begun, it is going on its own way and moderately detach from the forces that acquired it going in the prior place, this is the way of the chain migration. Massey et al. (1993: 449) in Weeks (2008: 283) explain that by network theory migrants set up interpersonal ties that “connect migrants, former migrants and non-migrants in origin and destination areas through ties of kinship, friendship, and shared community origin. They increase the likelihood of international movement because they lower the costs and risks of movement and increase the expected net returns to migration” (Weeks 2008: 283). This theory states about peoples social networks that is when individual know people from the community who have migrated earlier i.e. they have relatives or associates to the specific area then they are more likely to get interest to migrate there, because it decreases their psychological and financial cost as well as increases social security (Castles et al., 1998: 26). This network also helps them to get into the labor market easily and make them easy to integrate in the host country society. This social network is very essential since it facilitate migrants to construct a smoother shift into the new destination. This type of migration ultimately may turn into a rite of passage into adulthood for the general public in developing countries having diminutive to accomplish with economic supply and demand (Weeks, 2008: 283).

2.3 Hypothesis:

According to my research questions, I considered the following hypotheses and tried to illustrate that whether they were significant or not by different statistical measures:

1. There were a significant difference between income in the place of origin and the place of destination: Dhaka city.
2. Migrants from rural area increased their income in a greater extent to get relief from poverty compared to the migrants from urban areas.
3. An increased in income was increased monthly savings to provide the respondents more secured life.
4. There must be significant relationship between change of income and the reasons behind moving towards Dhaka city.
5. The occupational reasons of coming Dhaka had significant relationship with the change of income in terms of standard of living of respondents.
6. The educational reasons of coming Dhaka had significant relationship with the change of income in terms of standard of living of respondents.
7. The climatic reasons of coming Dhaka were highly significant for internal migration due to forced migration.

These hypotheses were demonstrated from the different economic theories. People migrated from his/her place of origin to place of destination because there must be significant differences occurred between their incomes. In general, rural people have less income compared with the urban people in their place of origin. Therefore usually the income after migration increased in a greater extent for the respondents who migrated from rural area than the people migrated from urban area. That is, the change of income after migration was always higher for the migrant from rural areas. On the other hand, savings always provide secured life to the respondents which must have significant positive relationship with the income of the respondent. The reasons behind their movement to Dhaka city must have significant relationship with their change of income after their migration, although more specifically the occupational reasons, educational reasons and also the climatic reasons had significant relationship with internal migration.

3. Data:

To study the causes and consequences of internal migration the census data of Bangladesh is not sufficient because only some information's about place of birth is available in the census schedule. To get data on internal migration in Bangladesh is also very difficult though the registration system is not good. Accordingly, it is important to give attention to micro-level studies based on sample surveys, which have the advantage of identifying regional heterogeneity. Therefore it is better to use survey data for internal migration which are collected from the field. The vital issue was to turn up with a data set which could be applied to answer my proposed research questions. The data which I used for my study purpose contains the total number of 448 migrant's details with their monthly income, occupation, years of schooling, age, sex, and parent's years of schooling, land property, their type of family and their main reasons towards Dhaka city. All these information's were in detail for the two circumstances before migration and after migration which provides about the changes of their livelihood after migration. Respondent's occupation were divided into various groups unemployed, business, service, student, fisherman, rickshaw puller, day labor, housewife, agriculture, maid/servant, garments worker, retired, government officer, teacher, tutor, guard, shop-keeper and others, from which I didn't get very good idea about the situation and also to avoid the complexity I classified them into seven major groups they were unemployed, business, service, student, agriculture, labourer and others. This caused extra work to remove the inconsistency presenting in the data set.

3.1 Source material:

The source of the data for my study is sample survey data which was conducted by **Muhammad Maksudul Hannan Masters student of Department of Population Science, University of Dhaka, Bangladesh**. I took consent from him to use the dataset only for my study purpose to find the research result other than any purpose. A cross sectional data analysis type study design was applied for this study which contained the retrospective information of migrants'. Here he used a semi structured questionnaire for this study which had both open and closed questions. The questionnaire included questions on demographic, socio-economic, health related, causes and psychological aspects of the respondents. The open ended questions were included to get information in depth on some aspect and to understand the real context of the migration.

The respondents were classified into two categories according to their previous status of resident:

- Urban resident: Individual whose native and current place of residence is an urban area.
- Rural resident: Individual whose native place was a rural area and current place of residence is an urban area.

The data contained 448 individuals information among them 58.5% were females that is 262 individuals and 41.5% were males that was 186 and the minimum age of the respondent was 18 years and the maximum age 82 years. The technique he used for data collection was interview technique; while the tool used was questionnaire which had structured questions with some open ended questions and developed phase by phase to carry out the tentative inquisition. The questionnaire was built up in both of Bengali and English language. All of the respondents were asked in the following area:

- ❖ Background information like respondent's age, age at migration, sex, home district, place of origin, religion, etc.
- ❖ Demographic characteristics such as respondent's family type, family size, marital status, birth order, number of children, etc.
- ❖ Socio-economic characteristics of respondents, such as number of schooling years, occupation, monthly income, family income, expenditure patterns, possession of household items, household condition, training, sanitation, drinking water, electricity, gas, social activities, number of livestock, amount of land, etc.
- ❖ Reasons for migration in order of preference, for every category of reason further query was made to explore the motive behind that stated reason, reason behind choosing Dhaka, whether the decision of migration was made by the respondent or family, person accompanied him during migration, assistance got from any person, etc.
- ❖ Perception related information, like fulfilling of motivation, satisfaction with socio-economic condition, problems in Dhaka, reason behind not leaving Dhaka, etc.

The questions all of them were made in both of the before and after migration perspective, to acquire the comprehensible idea about the transform in livelihood.

3.2 Sample:

The dataset contained a total number of 448 individual's information who were successfully interviewed to collected the required information for internal migration in Dhaka city, therefore the sample size for this study was 448. This was because of the time and budget constrains. The data collection was done from the prospective of the respondents and the structured questionnaire with some open-ended questions was used for this study purpose. The dataset contains socio-economic, economic and demographic independent variables and also here I considered occupation as dummy variable to control for specific effects and avoid the various categories of occupation which may not give precise results. Here I tried to find out the impacts on their livelihoods due to their mobility to the capital city Dhaka from their place of origin. Therefore I considered three dependent variables: income before coming Dhaka, income after coming Dhaka and the change of income after coming Dhaka for three separate regression models to get particular knowledge about these independent variables with three dependent variables.

He considered those respondents as migrant who came outside of Dhaka and stayed Dhaka at least 3 months. The people who migrated to Dhaka long ago and therefore fail to recollect their prior information were not considered as respondent to avoid the recall bias. The heads of the household of the migrant families were interviewed but in case of the single migrants, students though he/she was not the household head, living alone in Dhaka at student housing or rented house, was taken as respondent of the study to cover different pattern of migration. To select the sample for this study have done in two stages. The overall population of Dhaka city was divided into Nineteen PSUs (Primary Sampling Units) as defined by BBS (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics). From them, in the first stage he applied simple random sampling technique to select three PSUs (Primary Sampling Units) Dhanmondi (Elephant Road), Choto Diya Bari (Mirpur Majar Road) and Shahjahan Road (Mohammadpur) randomly out of the nineteen PSUs defined by BBS (Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics) for Dhaka city. At the second stage, the household lists of the three randomly selected PSUs were considered as the population frame. After that using random number table a total number of 448 households were interviewed, among them 151 were taken from Elephant Road, Dhanmondi; 147 were from Chhoto Diya Bari, Mirpur Majar Road and 150 from Shahjahan Road, Mohammadpur. Households of the three PSUs were visited and interviewed only those who were migrants.

Table: Study Area for the Study

PSU No.	Name of the 19 PSUs	Randomly Selected 3 PSUs
0505	Badda	Dhanmondi, Elephant Road
0506	Manikdi	
0507	Demra	
0508	Dhanmondi, Elephant Road	
0509	Hazaribagh	Shahjahan Road, Mohammadpur
0510	Kamrangirchar	
0511	Khilgaon	
0514	Lalbagh, Shahidnagar	
0515	Chhoto Diya Bari, Mirpur Majar Road	
0516	Pirerbag, Sheorapara	
0517	Shahjahan Road, Mohammadpur	
0518	Motijheel	
0519	Pallabi, 11 No. Section	

0520	Ramna, Buet Quarter	Chhoto Diya Bari, Mirpur Majar Road
0521	Manda, Sobujbag	
0522	IG Gate, Shampur	
0523	Demra	
0524	Begunbari	
0525	Uttara, Kaola Staff Quarter	

Sources: Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics.

4. Methodology:

4.1 Limitations and Statistical model:

This section is divided into two parts: the limitations of the study & the statistical models that applied for my study purpose, and the next part is about the definition of the variables that used in the models both the dependent variables and the independent variables. A quantitative analysis was carried out for the sample survey data that I used to identifying the factors behind the internal migration in Dhaka city and its impact on the livelihood aspects of the migrants people according to their living standards due to their changes of income. A comparison has done between the two groups who migrated from the rural area and who from the urban area and tried to identify the factors behind their mobility separately. It is very common in economic aspects to use quantitative analysis and frequently use to be carried out the variations between different factors. Moreover it is also apply because of it's aptitude to give high quality results by restraining the subjectivity of the researcher to the preference of variables only, which can vary the outcome significantly. For the purpose of my study the quantitative experiment assessed and evaluated the factors most influential to identify the impacts on livelihood after migration. Three different models have been considering identifying the changes of the factors that effect on migrant's living standard. Whether the sample size was very small, it reduced the probability that exact population parameters lied within 95% confidence interval therefore I used 10% significance level rather than 5% for the analysis..

4.1.1 Limitations of the study:

Migration is a vast area of academic research and study. There are plenty of books, articles, essays and research projects that have been published frequently by several disciplines and scholars. The main limitation of my study was the time and word constraints, because my study applied smaller time period and focused on a limited geographical area, also used a restricted number of chosen variables. The critical inadequacy of the data was that the rural urban migrants were identified at the time of the survey those may not be representative for all people who were migrated in the recent past in terms of preferred individuality, if there has been selected forward or return migration. Still in the successive discussion of the results these limits of the study were taken into consideration.

4.1.2 Statistical Model:

Analysis has done in different levels to answer the research questions. The study mainly divided into two parts, in the first part, I tried to find out the reasons behind the internal migration or what were the factors associated with internal migration in Bangladesh. To analyze the first part of my study I need to do some univariate table, bi-variate table and cross tabulations to identify the factors. In the sense of uni-variate level, frequency of distribution, percentage of relevant variables were done and presented in both tabular and graphical form. Here I used univariate analyses to examine the independent variables separately, to get the preface notion of how significant each independent variable by itself. The examination of percentages was useful for studying the association between two variables, though these percentages did not permit for quantification or testing the association in a bivariate analysis. For my study purpose, it is functional to consider various independent variables to evaluate the relationship in addition to statistical test of the hypothesis to check whether there is any association between them. The Chi-square test was carried out to test the existence of association between the categories of two qualitative variables. In my study, some of the independent variables were quantitative and some were qualitative. To perform the test we categorized these quantitative variables into different categories on the base of their respective standard ranges. I also tried to make cross tabulations to compare the relationship among different variables, moreover to find whether the relationship was significant or not.

For the purpose of my study and answered to my research questions regression analysis was carried out. Regression analysis is a statistical technique which is used to investigate and modeling the relationships between variables (Montgomery, 1992: 1). It is a method of studying the dependence of one variable on one or more explanatory variables to estimate or predict the dependent variable in terms of the values of regressor variables. (Islam, 2002: 234)

A regression model which has more than one independent variable is called multiple regression model. By using the data to calculate the estimated coefficient values of the true population between dependent variable and independent variables, the widely used technique is the ordinary least squares (OLS) technique. The general multiple regression model with k regressor variables is written as:

$$Y_i = \alpha + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \cdots + \beta_k X_k + \varepsilon_i$$

Where

Y_i is the response variable and

$X_j, j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, k$ are the regressor variables.

$\beta_j, j = 1, 2, 3, \dots, k$ are called the regression coefficients. β_j represents the expected change in the response variable Y per unit change in X_j when all the regressor variables $X(i \neq j)$ held constant.

ε_i is called the error term.

α is constant, it represents the expected change in the response variable y when all the regressor variables are held constant. (Montgomery, 1992: 118)

For my data set I tried to make three regression models to find out the specific effects of livelihood after internal migration. The regression models are-

Income_before = f (respondent's years of schooling_before, father's years of schooling, mothers's years of schooling, total number of family members_before, monthly savings_before, sex, family type, place of origin, occupation_before, reasons behind migration)

Income_after = f (age, age_squared, respondent's years of schooling_after, total number of family members_now, monthly savings_now, sex, occupation_after, reasons behind migration)

Change of income = f (age, age_squared, respondent's years of schooling_after, total number of family members_now, monthly savings_now, sex, occupation_after, reasons behind migration)

For this analysis, the statistical techniques; ordinary least squares (OLS) regression technique was used to determine the effects of the reasons behind the internal migration on livelihood aspects. Here I tried to estimate the causal relationships between the independent variables. The inputs of the variables were in a predetermined order on the regression equation. However, the variables entering order were determined from the literature review as well as experience. The operational measures were selected and used in regression model by the data which are available (Nabi, 1992). The collected data was analyzed by most extensively using software SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science), MS Excel and MS Word which were found to be necessary in various aspects to complete this study.

4.2 Definition of variables:

This small-scale survey data included information on socioeconomic characteristics of the respondent's occupation, income, education, land ownership, health and socio-demographic variables respondent's age, age of migration, sex, family size and family type. The dependent and independent variables are identified according to my study purpose and also considering the conceptual framework. Here I tried to find out the reasons behind the internal migration of Dhaka city and to identify the change of livelihood of the respondents after migration, therefore the *income of the respondent* consider as dependent variable. The respondents of my study were the migrants' people, so it is obvious that they had changed their residence either from the area of urban to rural or urban to urban. The independent variables are respondent's place of origin, age, age squared, sex, years of schooling, parent's years of schooling, occupation, family size, family type, monthly savings, reasons behind migration.

4.2.1 Dependent variables:

To examine effects of livelihood aspects after migration, *income of the respondent* used as outcome variable. Here we considered the respondent's income before migration; income after migration and the change of income after migration as our dependent variable in three different regression models to find out the effect of livelihood aspects after migration. The survey data set have income measures, which are typically used as indicators of household economic status. The data set didn't have the variables 'change of income after migration' for which I created a new variable 'change of income' of the respondent's by subtracting the income before migration from the income after migration. In developing countries, the conventional perception of poverty is emphasis on income. Montgomery et al. (2000) have noted that in developing countries, it is quite often that households pull together their incomes from several sources which always change from year to year or even from season to season. Some employments have the transient nature that couple with the uncertainty of net economic return, makes it conceivable to gaze at any one year's income as envoy of the incomes earned in excess of the longer time period in which demographic decisions are made.

4.2.2 Independent variables:

Here I considered the variables as independent variables for my study are respondent's place of origin, age, age squared, years of schooling of the respondents, parent's years of schooling, occupation, family size, family type, total value of the household items and the reasons for migration. The place of origin was categorised by rural and urban area which specified that respondents who migrated from the urban area and who from rural area. Age of the respondent was considered as the present age of respondent's in years and also the age at migration was considered the age when he migrated which is also in years. Education is the major source of human capital formation and eventually a crucial tool for poverty evasion. It is always likely that mobility, economical status and development of households will differ across various levels of educational accomplishment. In my data, education was calculated as the highest years of schooling completed. We consider education of the respondent's, education of respondent's father and mother also as independent variable. We considered the family type as independent variable which was in two categories: single family and joint family. In terms of occupation, the categories were made in order to unemployed, business, service, student, agriculture, laborer and others. Dhaka is the most important destination for migrants as it is the capital of the country. The regional effects were examined along with the respondent's place of birth. We also considered the main reasons for migration as independent variable which has categorised as motive for occupation, education, social, political, beneficial and climatic.

Here I concluded age squared as independent variable. This is because we usually expect that the young, inexperienced workers have relatively low wages but their wages go up when their experience is increasing. After their middle age the wages again decline up to their retirement age. Therefore to capture these life patterns of wages I concluded age and also age squared to explain the exact effect of the respondent's level of income. We generally expect that the coefficient value of the independent variable age squared is always less than zero and the coefficient value for age is greater than zero to obtain the inverted U-shape curve of the respondent income. Adding polynomial terms in the regression model is a simple and flexible way to clarify the nonlinear relationships between variables. (Hill et al., 2008: 168-170)

Operationalization of Variables and their Indicators

Dependent Variable	Indicator	Operational Definition
Income	Income of respondent's before migration, after migration and change of income after migration.	Average individual income of a month from various sources

Independent Variable	Indicator	Operational Definition
Place of Residence		
Area of Origin	Urban Area	Respondents who has migrated from the urban area
	Rural Area	Respondents who has migrated from the rural area
Socio-demographic variables		
Age	Age of respondent	Present age of the respondents (in year)
Sex	Male	Whether the respondent is male or female
	Female	
Socio-Economic Background		
Education	Education of respondent before migration and after migration.	Years of schooling completed by the respondent
	Education of respondent's father	Years of schooling completed by the respondent's Father
	Education of respondent's mother	Years of schooling completed by the

		respondent's Mother
Occupation	Occupation of respondent before migration and after migration.	The main profession in which the respondent spends his/her maximum time
Family		
Family Structure	Family Size	Number of members in the family
	Family Type	Form of the family

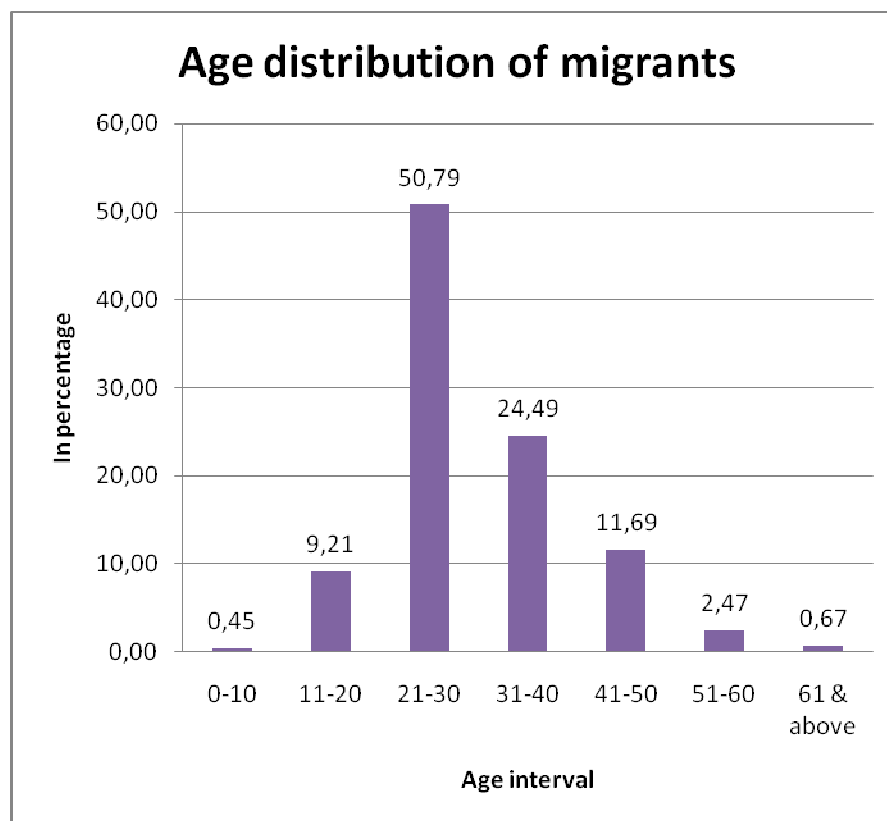
5. Empirical analysis:

At individual level the differentials of migration have been discussed into three major aspects of migration: selectivity of migrants, nature of migration and factors active for migration that I mentioned earlier. The aim of my study was to discuss the selectivity & nature of migration and focused on the differentials and determinants of internal migration and also explained all the factors which were active for migration & how they affected the livelihood aspects by empirical results from various statistical measures.

Selectivity of Migrants:

The characteristics of the individual i.e age, marital status, years of schooling, occupation of the respondents have been considered to understand the selectivity of migration process.

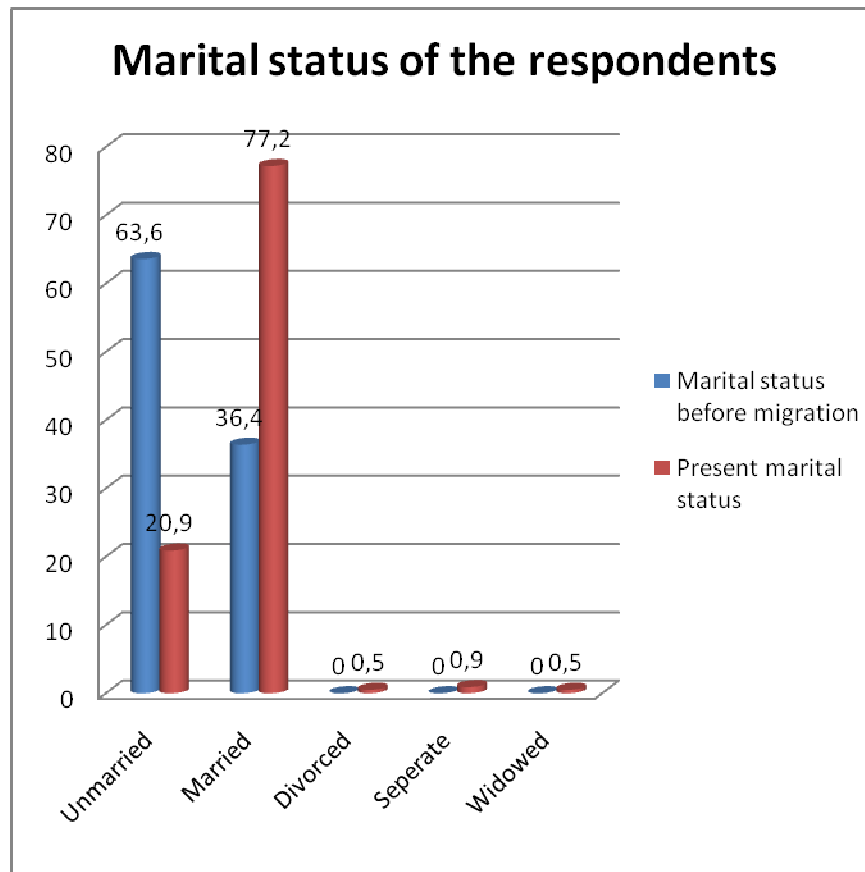
Age of migrants



The migration tendency was highly significant for the age group 21-30 years which belonged to more than 50 per cent among the total number of respondents, followed by age group 31-40 years was more than 24 percent and 41-50 years was only 11.69 percent. It was only less than 1 per cent for the age group 0-10 and for the individuals more than 60 years.

Marital Status of migrants

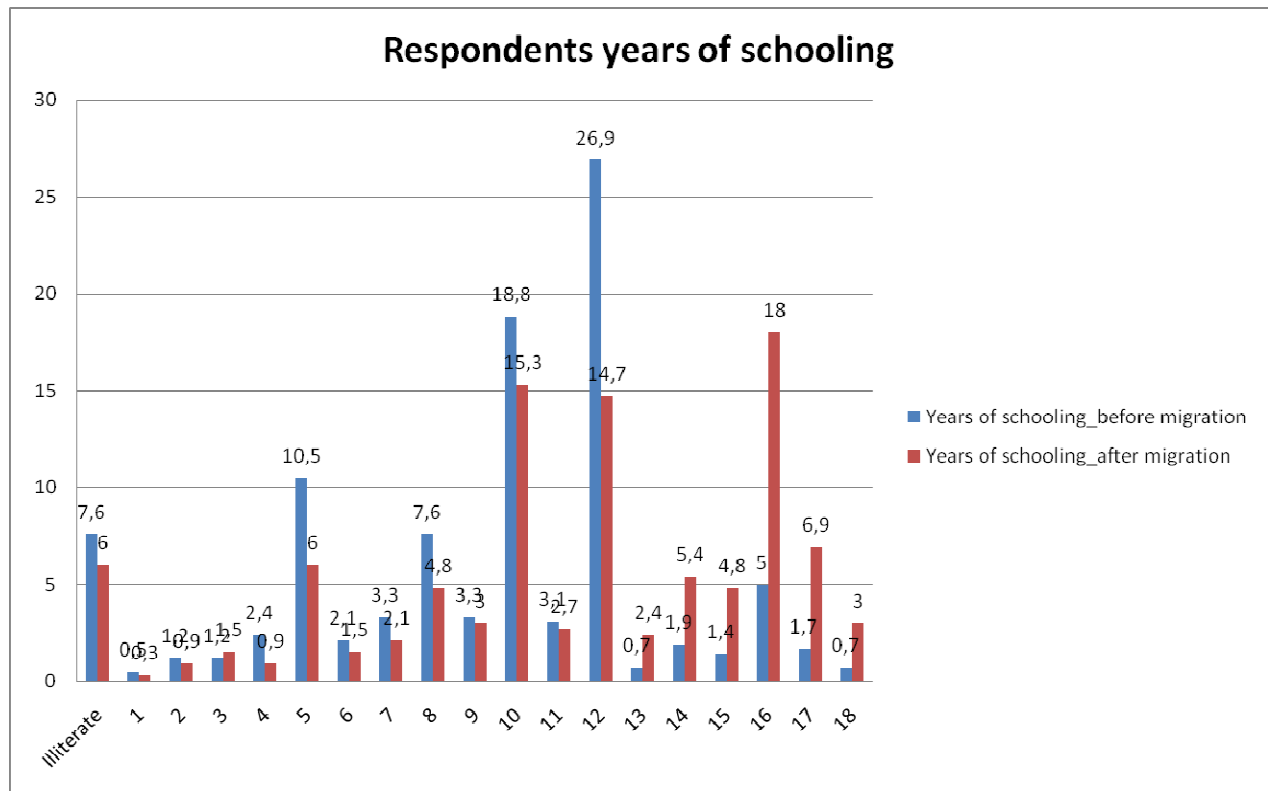
The marital status of individual was influenced by the decision of migration. There is always a close association between the distance moved by migrant and his/her marital status and also depends on his/her responsibility towards family. The married persons typically migrate shorter distance because they want to visit their family often. There were many studies showed that the married persons who were highly educated, they were more accompanied by their household members compared to less educated or illiterate migrants. (Hossain, 2001)



The percentages of married and unmarried migrants before migration were 34.4 per cent and 63.6 per cent respectively. The proportion of migrants who were married found very low compared with the unmarried migrants. This is because, the highest proportion of the migrants were aged between 20-30 years or less than 20 years when they moved to Dhaka city. The remarkable thing is that, before migration no individual of the study was in other marital status i.e divorced, separate or widowed what we had after their migration. After migration the married group had the highest frequency and also there were respondents with other marital status like divorced, separate and widowed with less than 1 per cent.

Years of schooling of migrants

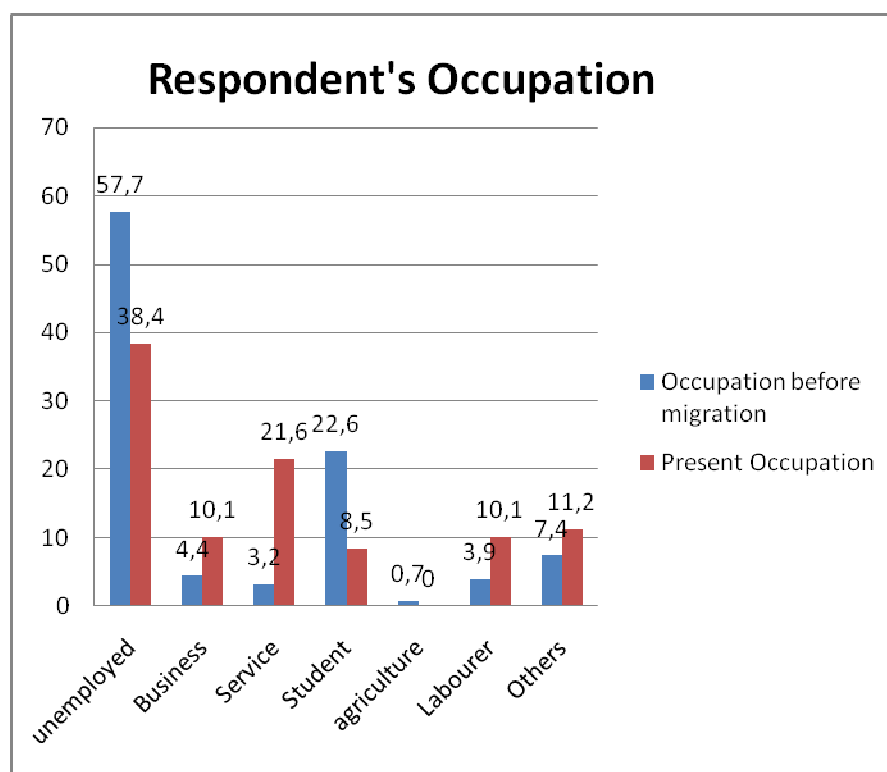
The selectivity of migration also varies according to the migrant's years of schooling. Hossain (2001) showed in his paper that many studies Singh & Yadava (1981b) and Singh (1985) illustrated that the migrants with respect to their place of origin were generally more educated, and due to the place of destination were less educated than non-migrants. According to my study I found that among the migrants 18.8 per cent achieved secondary and 26.9 per cent attained higher-secondary schooling before their migration whereas only 5 per cent conquered their graduation. In addition, 7.6 per cent were illeterate and 10.47 per cent were completed their primary education that is, 5 years of schooling.



On the other hand after migration 17.96 per cent were completed their graduation, moreover 6.88 per cent of the respondents completed their one year post graduation and 2.99 per cent completed their two years post graduate studies whereas before migration the rate was only 1.66 per cent and less than 1 per cent respectively. Therefore the proportion of graduates and one & two years post graduates were increased with a high percentage after their migration which indicates that the rate of migration increased with the increased level of education. Hossain (2001) also showed in his paper that Singh and Yadava (1981b) demonstrated that the migration rate was high for the educated people due to a few suitable job opportunities for them in rural areas and also they were not interested to be involved in agricultural professions which were most common in rural areas. There were also lack of educational institutions for higher studies like colleges, universities which made people bound to move for their better education.

Occupation of migrants

At the place of destination the availability of employment prospects play a very vital role for making migration decision. In contrast the occupation before migration of the respondents also helps to understand about the occupational factors active for migration. Here we discussed about their occupational selection pattern according to respondent's place of origin and place of destination. My study illustrated that about 57.7 per cent of the respondents were unemployed before migration whereas only 38.4 per cent were unemployed after migration. In addition, less than 1 per cent of the respondents were involved in agriculture and only 3.9 per cent were labour before migration but after their migration process no one found to involve in agriculture though there were no scope for agricultural occupation in Dhaka city however more than 10 per cent were labour. About 22.6 per cent of the respondents were student before migration which was only 8.5 per cent after migration.



Nature of migration:

We get the idea of the respondent's employment status at the place of origin and place of destination by examine the nature of their migration patterns. We found from the table 5 that 69.2 per cent of the migrants moved Dhaka city for occupational purpose and 15.8 per cent were for their educational matter. About 64.8 per cent migrants were moved due to lack of working area and 16.7 per cent moved in terms of lack of work corresponding to the efficiency in the table 5a(1). In the table 5(a), more than fifty per cent individuals came to Dhaka for finding work and 31.4 per cent were for more income. Among them 82.4 per cent found in table 5(b) were moved for better educational institutions and only 4.8 per cent moved for their childrens better education. Those who migrated for their educational purpose, the rate were significantly high for the groups who wanted to get into the university education and the percentage was 86.3 in the table 5b(1). This is because; in Bangladesh the institutions for post higher secondary level schooling are insufficient in most of the rural areas as well as small cities or towns.

The Factors which were active for migration:

To take decision about migration from one place to another place may be influenced by various economic, non-economic and social factors. The factors are usually explained by two points of view- the factors which pushed off the respondents towards Dhaka city and those factors which pulled them to attain these prospects. Here I found from my data that economic reasons played foremost part in migration decision. In table 5 we found more than 69 per cent of the respondents migrated due to their occupational reasons; among them over 53 percent moved for finding works, 31.4 per cent for better income compared to their previous place

and 10.5 percent due to their transfer of job and more than 4 percent for others reasons for example due to the movement of their family described in table 5(a). Considering the occupational reasons in the table 5a(1), 64.8 per cent found lack of working area in their place of origin, more than 16 per cent discovered them in the position that unavailability of work according to their efficiency and 9.3 per cent didn't try for any job. Besides this factor, the major reasons for the migration were educational, social, political, beneficial and climatic which compel them to migrate into the new place. More than 15 per cent of the individuals migrated in terms of the educational reasons, among them more than 80 per cent moved for better educational institutes and 4.8 per cent respondents came at Dhaka city to provide their childrens better educational facilities which were found in table 5(b). In Bangladesh, scarcity of schools, colleges and universities are always a big problem in the rural and small town areas. In our dataset the respondents who provided the informations of the lack of educational institutes in the place of origin, we got from the table 5b(1) more than 86 per cent respondents didn't have universities and 12.1 per cent didn't have colleges in their place of origin. Only 1.6 per cent didn't have schools which depicted that most of the rural and small town areas have schools though Bangladesh is a developing country and the literacy rate increases day by day. One of the reasons of migrating in Dhaka city was social reasons. It was found from the data that the main push factor for graduate level migrants was job searching which followed by poverty and studies whereas poverty was the main push factor for illiterate migrants. Among the respondents 9.6 per cent of them migrated because of social reason which contained family collisions, social insecurity, and gender inequality. In our data more than 60 per cent of the respondents hold the nuclear family where as less than 40 per cent lived in joint family. Among the respondents showed in table 5(c), 18.2 per cent migrated for family collisions, 10.4 per cent moved to Dhaka city for their social security and less than 3 per cent migrated because of the gender inequality. There were some political reasons moved to Dhaka city i.e. victim of political vindictiveness, lack of laws and order, which was less than one per cent of the migrants.

Yadava (1988) in Hossain (2001) papers described that the decision for migration of an individual was also influenced by some others factors which pulled them to the place of destination. Dhaka is the capital city of Bangladesh which has most of the modern facilities, health facilities, communication facilities and many others facilities that the rural areas or small towns do not have. About 3 per cent of the respondents migrated for these facilities among them 3.5 per cent for health facilities, 22.4 per cent for different urban facilities, more than 37 per cent for modern facilities, less than 5 per cent for communication facilities and 23.5 per cent moved to think about their children's bright future which described in table 5(f).

I mentioned earlier that Bangladesh is a revirine country where floods are very common matter. In these recent years the population mobility recuperated towards Dhaka in case of the vulnerable ecology and climate change. The most ecologically affected districts were Lalmonirhat, Gaibandha, Kurigram and Rangpur in Bangladesh, where floods were very common phenomenon because they are in the river erosion belts of the Brahmaputra River. Less than two per cent of the respondents of my study migrated for the clamatic reasons: river erosion, land slide, cyclone, flood and drought which are very natural phenomenon in Bangladesh. These factors forced them to migrate towards Dhaka city. In the table 5(d) we found among the respondents who were affected by these climatic factors, 40 per cent of them were affected by river erosion, 20 per cent for land slide and cyclone, 10 per cent for flood and drought. For these above climatic reasons 44.4 per cent of the respondents lost their home and land of household, 11.1 per cent lost their agricultural land mentioned in the table 5d(1).

5.1 Statistical results:

According to my dataset I tried to discuss three regression models with dependent variables monthly income of respondents before migration, income after migration and the change of income after migration and the independent variables: respondent's place of origin, age, age squared, respondents years of schooling, parent's years of schooling, occupation, family size, family type, total value of the household items and the reasons active for migration; to explain all the factors which were active for migration and also showed that how much & in which direction they affected the livelihood aspects of respondents after their movement towards Dhaka city. Here I considered the logarithmic values of all these three dependent variables: monthly income before & after migration and the change of income after migration to make interpretation of the coefficient values in percentages.

Table: 7

Independent variable	Dependent variable		
	Log monthly income before migration	Log monthly income after migration	Log change of monthly income after migration
	Coefficient values		
R-squared value	0.679	0.620	0.633
Constant	7.518	7.490	6.418
Age of the respondent	N/A	.048*	0.078**
Age squared	N/A	-0.001*	-0.002***
Respondent's years of schooling before migration	-.010	N/A	N/A
Respondent's years of schooling after migration	N/A	0.067***	0.114***
Respondent father's years of schooling	0.121***	N/A	N/A
Respondent mother's years of schooling	-0.098***	N/A	N/A
Total number of family members before coming to Dhaka	0.086***	N/A	N/A
Total number of family members now in Dhaka	N/A	-0.010	-0.049*
Monthly savings before migration	0.092***	N/A	N/A
Monthly savings after migration	N/A	0.021***	0.019***
Male respondents considered as reference category	REF		
Female respondents	-0.794***	-0.734***	-0.675***
Nuclear family considered as reference category	REF		
Joint family	-0.602***	N/A	N/A
Respondents place of origin from urban area considered as reference category	REF		
Place of origin_rural	0.411***	N/A	N/A

Unemployed before migration considered as reference category for occupation	REF		
Business before migration	-0.229	N/A	N/A
Service before migration	-0.107	N/A	N/A
Student before migration	-0.521*		
Agriculture before migration	-0.032	N/A	N/A
laborer before migration		N/A	N/A
Others before migration	-0.090	N/A	N/A
Unemployed after migration considered as reference category for occupation	REF		
Business after migration	N/A	0.497***	0.528***
Service after migration	N/A		
Student after migration	N/A	-0.234***	-0.773***
Agriculture after migration	N/A		
laborer after migration	N/A	-0.076	0.280
Others after migration	N/A	-0.495***	-0.714***
Migration for occupational reason considered as reference category	REF		
Migration for Educational reason	0.641**	0.440***	0.655***
Migration for Social reason		-0.221	0.025
Migration for Political reason		-0.180	0.003
Migration for Beneficial reason		0.222	0.522*
Migration for Climatic reason	0.337	-0.229	0.533*

***Highly significant at 1 per cent level of significance

** Significant at 5 per cent level of significance

* Significant at 10 per cent level of significance

The statistical analysis depicted that these three models had different R-squared values which was called the coefficient of determination. It clarified the decomposition of total variation of the dependent variable explained by one or more explanatory variables including in the regression model. The value of R-squared lies between 0-1 (Hill, 2008: 81). In my dataset the R-squared values for the model of income before migration was 0.679, for the model, income after migration was 0.620 and for the model, change of income after migration was 0.633. We concluded that for our first regression model 67.9% of the variation of income before migration was explained by the regressor variables that included in the model. In microeconomics it is very difficult to explain household behavior fully. For cross-sectional data in microeconomics the R-squared values from 0.10 to 0.40 are very common even if the regression model is much larger whereas it is 0.90 or higher for time series data in macroeconomic analysis. Therefore it is not the only way to evaluate the quality of the model based on the prediction of sample data used to construct the estimates rather than it is also important to consider the signs and magnitude of the estimates, statistical & economic significance and the precision of their estimation (Hill, 2008: 83). For our second model we can say that 62% of the total variation of income after migration was explained by the regressor variables that we included in the model. And for the model with dependent variable the change of income after migration, 63.3% of the total variation was explained by the independent variables that we concluded in the model.

We discussed before, the determinants of migration give us a better idea about the migration motives that some people participated in migration process while others not. These three linear regression models have been applied to study these determinants of migration. For our first regression model, the findings in the table-7 showed that the independent variables respondent father's years of schooling, mother's years of schooling, monthly savings before migration, total number of family members before, female respondent, joint family type, respondent from rural area, occupation before as student and the educational reasons behind the migration were highly significant for the dependent variable income of the respondent before migration at 1%, 5% and 10% level of significance while the regressor variables respondent years of schooling before migration, occupation those who were involved in business, service, agriculture & others, and the climatic reasons behind migration, had no significant effect. The independent variables those who regressed to our dependent variable respondent's income before came to Dhaka; among them respondent's years of schooling, mother's years of schooling, female respondents, joint family type, occupation those who were involved in business, service, student, agriculture and others, have had negative effect.

The second regression model illustrated from the table-7, the independent variables age of the respondents, age squared, respondent years of schooling or highest class completed after migration, monthly savings after migration, female respondents, present occupation as businessman, student and others, the educational reasons behind migration were highly significant for the dependent variable income of the respondent after migration at 1% and 10% level of significance whereas total number of family members in Dhaka, occupation now as labourer, the reasons behind migration for educational, social, political, beneficial and climatic had no significant effect on the considered dependent variable. Among them the regressor variables age squared of the respondents, total number of family members in Dhaka, female respondents, occupation now as student, labourer and others and the social, political and climatic reasons behind migration have had negative upshot on income after migration.

From our third regression model we got from the table-7 that the dependent variable change of income of the respondent after migration have had very high significant effects by the independent variables age of the respondents, age squared, respondent's years of schooling after migration, total number of family members in Dhaka, monthly savings after migration, female respondents, present occupation as businessman, student & others and the educational reasons, beneficial reasons & climatic reasons behind migration at 1%, 5% & 10% level of significance. However, the reasons behind migration for social & political and present occupation as labor had no significant effect on our dependent variable. Among them the independent variables age squared of the respondents, total numbers of family members in Dhaka, female respondents, present occupation as student & others have had negative effect on the respondents' change of income after migration.

The interpretation of the coefficient values of independent variables for the dependent variable respondent's income before migration we found from the table-7, for the education variable the total number of years of schooling of the respondent and his/her mother had negative affect, but for each year of schooling completed by respondent's father, the monthly income of the respondent had increased by 12.1% before came to Dhaka. From the table-7 we found that respondent's years of schooling was highly significant for the dependent variables monthly income after migration and the change of monthly income respectively. The income had increased by 6.7% and 11.4% for the dependent variables monthly income after migration and the change of monthly income respectively for each year of schooling increased by the respondent.

It was found from the table-7, age of the respondent was also highly significant and 4.8% monthly income had increased after migration for increased of each year of age of the migrants while the change of monthly income had increased about 7.8%. We mentioned earlier that the age squared must have negative effect with monthly income which depicted from our data that 0.1% monthly income after migration and 0.2% change of income had decreased for one unit change of age squared value.

There were several studies Connell *et al.*1976; Sekhar, 1993; Upton, 1967 described in Hossain (2001) paper that family size was positively related with the migration process. In other view, people who were from large households took part into migration procedure frequently because of to hold up some family members to go outside for work. The study illustrated that the total number of family members had positive effect on monthly income before migration but negative effect on monthly income after migration and the change of monthly income. We found from table-7 that one unit increased of family members had increased 8.6% of respondent monthly income before came to Dhaka but 1% and 4.9% decreased respectively of his monthly income and the change of monthly income respectively after his arrival to Dhaka city.

We usually expect that the monthly savings of the respondents must have positive effect on respondent's income which also demonstrated from our study. The monthly savings showed highly significant for our dependent variables in all the three models, if the respondent wanted to upgrade one unit of his monthly savings, his monthly income need to increased 9.2% per month before migration; 2.1% monthly income after migration and 1.9% for the change of monthly income after their migration.

We considered the regressor variables sex, family type, place of origin, occupation and reasons for migration as dummy variables that we concluded in the model. We found from the model, the coefficient of the female respondent was -0.794 reflected that the monthly income before migration for the female respondent was 79.4% less than male respondent which was considered as reference group. For the other two models the dependent variables respondent's monthly income and the change of monthly income after migration the coefficient values for the female respondent were -0.734 and -0.675 respectively which indicated that the monthly income and the change of income after migration were 73.4% and 67.5% less for the female respondents than the male respondents.

The independent variables, types of family that the respondent's hold before and the place of origin from where the respondent came, also had impact on his/her monthly income before migration. It was found from the table-7, both the independent variables were highly significant and the monthly income before migration in case of joint family was 60.2% less than the single family, on the other hand the rural respondents had 41.1% more monthly income than the reference category: urban respondents before migration.

Occupations were significantly related to the monthly income of the respondent's before migration, after migration and also for the change of income after migration which induced them for internal migration to acquire the better living. It was discussed before that occupations were divided into seven categories unemployment, business, service, student, agriculture, labour and others; considered it as dummy variable to find their separate effect compared with the reference group unemployed in all the three regression models. From table-7 we found, the occupations were not significant for the dependent variables monthly

income before migration except those who were student which was really surprising. And the interesting thing was that all type of occupations: business, service, student, agriculture and others have had negative effect for our first model where we considered the dependent variable as monthly income before migration. But in our second model it was found that the occupations business, student and others were significant except labourer. It showed that only the businessmen have had positive effect on the monthly income after migration and the rest had negative effect. The coefficient value for business was 0.497 which implied that 49.7% businessman had more monthly income than the unemployed respondents and the coefficient values for the others occupations student, labourer and others were -0.23, -0.076 and -0.495 respectively which implied that the respondents who involved in these occupations had 23%, 7.6% and 4.95% less income than the reference category respectively after their migration. The third model where we considered the monthly change of income after migration as dependent variable depicted that the categories business, student and others were highly significant, among them businessman had positive effect whereas student and others had negative effect. The coefficient values from the table-7 we found for business was 0.528 which depicted those respondents who involved in business had 52.8% more monthly change of income than the reference category those who were unemployed after their movement to Dhaka city while the student & others had 77.3% & 71.4% less monthly change of income. It was found that the respondents who involved in non-agricultural occupation like business, service, student, labourer and others had greater chance of migration compared with the occupation agriculture. This may be because for the diminutive extent to get an occupation into agricultural sector in the urban areas in Bangladesh.

We also considered the reasons behind migration as dummy variable where educational, social, political, beneficial and climatic reasons were compared our reference category occupational reasons due to migrate at Dhaka city. For our first model the respondents who were migrated due to educational reasons had monthly income 64.1% more and those who due to climatic reasons had 33.7% more than the reference category those who migrated due to occupational reasons where we considered monthly income of the respondent before migration as our dependent variable. In the second model those who migrated due to educational reasons had 44% more and those who due to beneficial reasons had 22.2% more monthly income after migration than the reference category who migrated due to occupational reason. On the other hand those who migrated due to social, political and climatic reasons had negative effects which implied that they had less monthly income after migration compared to those respondents who migrated for occupational reasons and the amounts were 22.1%, 18% and 22.9% respectively.

For our third model where we considered change of income after migration as our dependent variable; among all respondents those who migrated due to educational reasons had 65.5%, due to social reasons had 2.5%, due to political reasons had 0.3%, due to beneficial reasons had 5.22% and due to climatic reasons had 5.33% more change of income than the reference category who migrated due to occupational reasons.

Cross tabulation:

The percentage distribution of monthly income of the respondents after migration and before migration was shown in the table 8(a). We assumed in our first hypothesis that there must be significant difference between the total monthly income of the place of origin and the place of destination. However the table 8(a) illustrated that there were highly significant differences between monthly income of the place of origin and the place of destination at 1 per cent level of significance. It also demonstrated that among our respondents 96.8 per cent had income less than 10000 BDT before migration whereas only 80 per cent had the same amount of income after migration. About 2.3 per cent had monthly income between 40001-50000 BDT and 1.6 per cent had more than 50000 BDT after their migration while there was no one in these two groups before migration. Hence the monthly income increased at a high rate after migration may be the improvements of the respondent's human capitals i.e. the educational level.

Table 8(a): Percentage distribution of the monthly income of respondent after migration and before migration.

			monthly income before migration			Total
			less than 10000	10001-20000	20001-30000	
monthly income after migration	less than 10000	Count	349	0	0	349
		% of Total	80,2%	,0%	,0%	80,2%
	10001-20000	Count	44	1	0	45
		% of Total	10,1%	,2%	,0%	10,3%
	20001-30000	Count	12	5	1	18
		% of Total	2,8%	1,1%	,2%	4,1%
	30001-40000	Count	5	1	0	6
		% of Total	1,1%	,2%	,0%	1,4%
	40001-50000	Count	7	2	1	10
		% of Total	1,6%	,5%	,2%	2,3%
	more than 50000	Count	4	1	2	7
		% of Total	,9%	,2%	,5%	1,6%
Total		Count	421	10	4	435
		% of Total	96,8%	2,3%	,9%	100,0%

$\chi^2 = 161.362^\dagger$, d.f.=10, P-value= 0.000

† Significant at 1 per cent level

The percentage distributions of the respondent's change of monthly income after migration and their place of origin are specified in the table 8(b). We presumed in our second hypothesis that migrants from rural area increased their income in a greater extent to get relief from poverty compared to the migrants from urban areas. This is because that there always more employment opportunities in urban areas for the long run compare to the rural areas. Thomas in Tullberg (2009) specified that if the respondents had economic possibilities in their place of residence they would not be persuaded to migrate even if they knew that their rewards may be greater in the place of destination. But from the cross tabulation of change of monthly income and the place of origin, the chi-squared test showed that there were no high significant

associations between place of origin both the rural and urban areas with the change of monthly income after their movement to place of destination Dhaka city at 10 per cent level of significance. The table provided us a clear idea about the comparison between change of income of the rural and urban respondents. According to the data, we found for each interval that the change of income after migration, the percentages of rural people were always higher than the urban people. Specifically more than 60 per cent of the rural people have changed their income level less than the amount 5000 BDT whereas only 13.3 per cent of the urban people could. We saw earlier that before migration no one (rural or urban respondent) had monthly income more than 30000BDT but after migration 3 per cent of the rural people changed their income level more than thirty thousand BDT and less than 2 percent of the urban people did so. Hence, it is clear from the discussion that the respondents from rural area enlarged their income in a larger extent to get relief from poverty compared to the urban respondents.

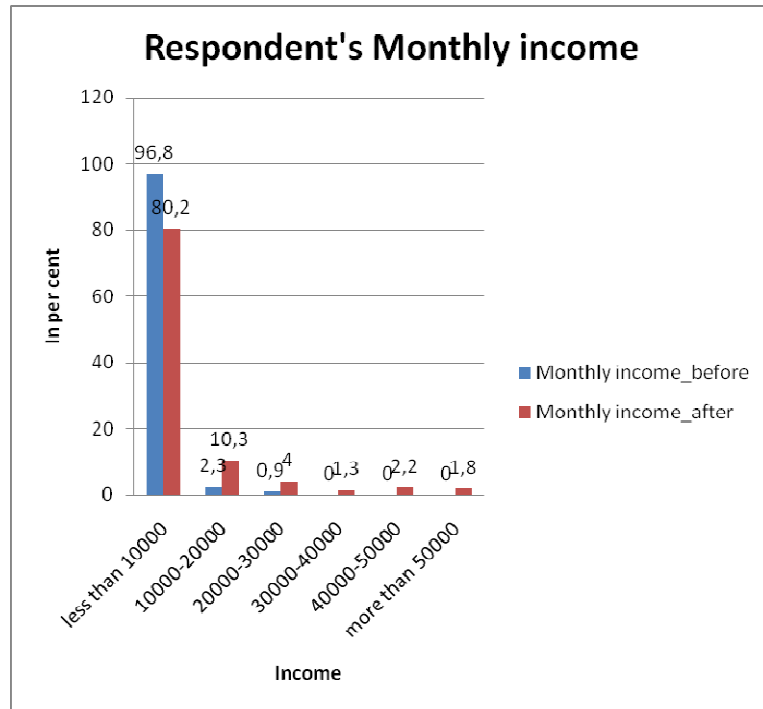
Table 8(b): Percentage Distribution of Change of income according to place of origin

			Change of income after migration						Total
			less than 5000	5001-10000	10001-15000	15001-20000	20001-30000	more than 30000	
Place of origin	Urban	Count	57	7	3	3	3	6	79
		% of Total	13,3%	1,6%	,7%	,7%	,7%	1,4%	18,5%
	Rural	Count	260	33	23	9	11	13	349
		% of Total	60,7%	7,7%	5,4%	2,1%	2,6%	3,0%	81,5%
Total		Count	317	40	26	12	14	19	428
		% of Total	74,1%	9,3%	6,1%	2,8%	3,3%	4,4%	100,0 %
$\chi^2 = 3.496^{\dagger}$, d.f.=5, P-value= 0.624									

5.2 Discussion:

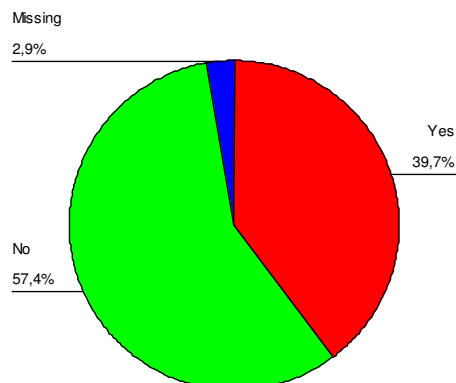
We considered in our hypothesis that there must be a positive relationship between respondent's monthly income and monthly savings which illustrated that an increased in income was increased their monthly savings to provide them more secured life. According to the regression analysis the independent variable monthly savings of the respondents were highly significant for all of our three models with dependent variables monthly income before migration, monthly income after migration and change of monthly income after migration respectively. We also considered the hypotheses that there must be significant relationship between respondent's change of monthly income after migration and the factors behind towards Dhaka city, more specifically the occupational reasons, educational reasons and the climatic reasons. According to my dataset we found that not all the categories of occupations were significant for the model, therefore business, student and others were highly significant for our model with dependent variable change of monthly income after migration which we discussed before. We also found that the educational reasons, beneficial reasons and the climatic reasons were highly significant for the model with dependent variable respondent's change of monthly income after migration which depicted from the table-7.

I discussed in the theoretical section that the main principles of neo classical theory is the various wage levels between two geographical areas which bound to move from low wages area to high wages area and this is due to demand & supply of labour in specific areas. According to my study the people migrated from rural areas or small towns to Dhaka city which is mega city and the capital of Bangladesh. Therefore it is obvious that the wage levels were higher in Dhaka city than their place of origin and also there was high demand for labour supply. According to the table 1 we found that 96.8 per cent of the respondent's income was less than 10000 BDT at the place of origin and the highest income was 30000 BDT. Only 2.3 per cent of the respondents had income between 20000-30000 BDT before their move. In contrast, the percentages of the income increased after migration, about 10.3 per cent had income between 10000-20000 BDT and 4 per cent had 20000-30000 BDT. The respondent also had maximum income more than 50000 BDT and the percentage was 1.8 per cent of the total respondents. Comparing these two scenarios of the monthly income it is clear that the respondent's had higher income in the place of destination which provides that the wage levels were high at Dhaka city compared to the place of origin which shoved them to move at Dhaka city.

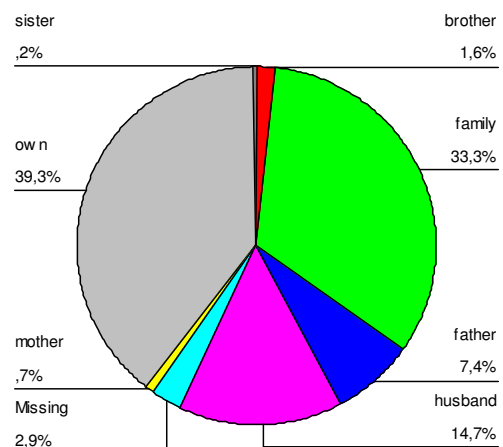


The new economic theory illustrates that people take their decisions to migrate only for the best for their entire family or household to overcome credit barriers. For this reason the decisions are made by the household, because that household wants to broaden out their risks to reduce their financial and property losses. According to the data set 57.4 per cent of the respondents didn't take the decision for migrate however the household took this decision collectively for their well-being. The decision was taken by their family, father, mother, brother, sister and husband. Among them most of the cases the family took the decision and the percentage was 33.3 in the table 2(b). Afterward 14.7 per cent of the decision for migration was taken by husband and only 1.6 per cent was taken by brother. The mother and sister of the respondents took less than 1 per cent to move at Dhaka city.

You took the decision independently or not for migration

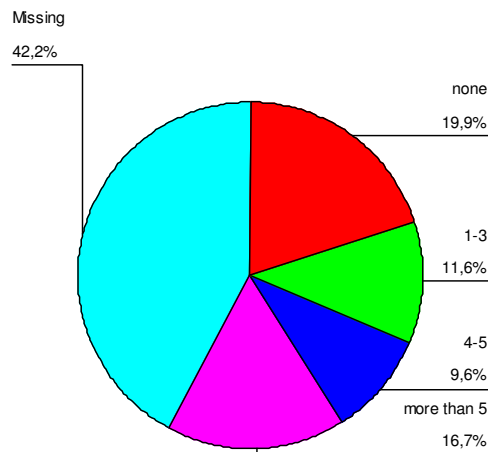


who took the decision for migration

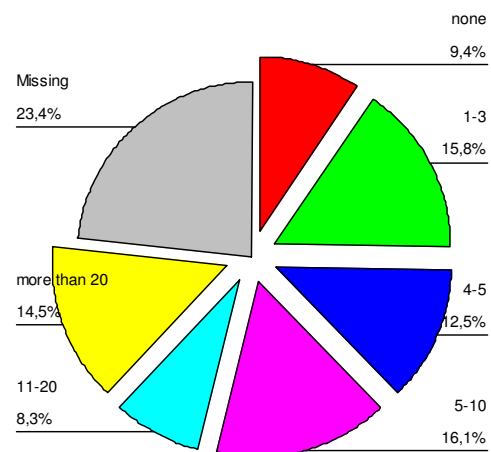


The network theory demonstrates that when individual knows people from the same community who have migrated earlier or they have relatives or associates to the place of destination then it is more likely to get interest to migrate. Since, it reduces their psychological and financial cost in addition to increases their social security. Here in my data set in the table 3(a), I found that 11.6 per cent of the respondents had 1-3 family members and 9.6 per cent had 4-5 family members in Dhaka city. Moreover 16.7 per cent of the respondents had more than 5 family members in Dhaka city whereas 19.9 per cent didn't have any family members there before their move. Conversely, rather than family members 15.8 per cent had 1-3 friends or relatives, 12.5 per cent had 4-5 friends or relatives, more than 16 per cent had 5-10 friends or relatives in Dhaka city which described in the table 3(b). Besides, more than 8 per cent had 11-20 friends or relatives and fourteen & half per cent had more than 20 friends or relatives in Dhaka city.

Total family members in Dhaka _before

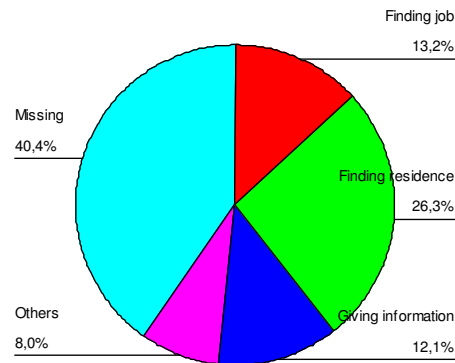


Total numbers of friends or relatives in Dhaka _before



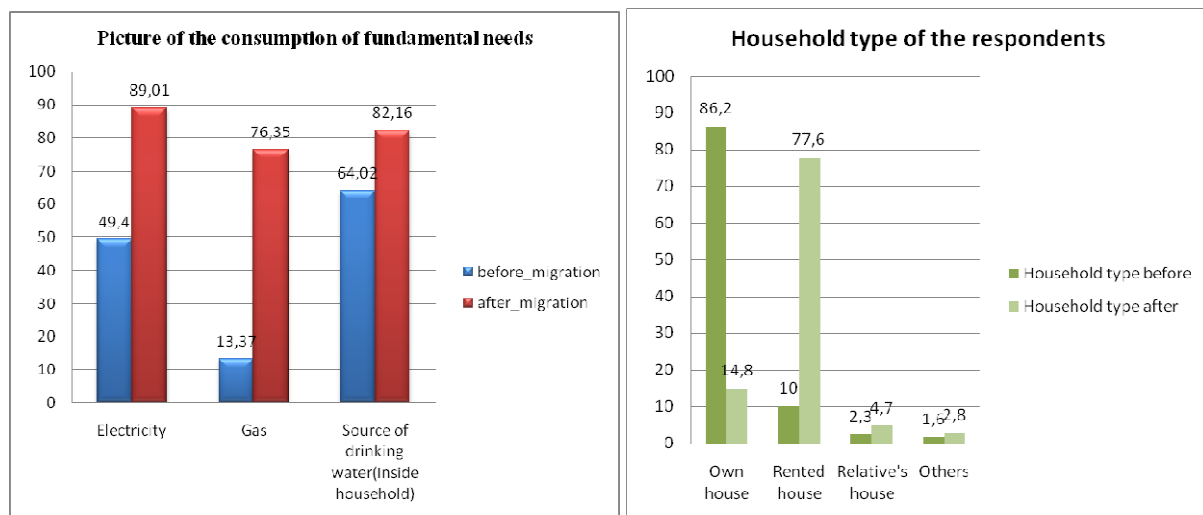
Social network plays a very important role to motivate people and encourage them to migrate into a new place. This is because people move frequently to a new place when they assure that they will get some help from the networks that they hold in the new place which will also help them to adopt in the place of destination. From our dataset in table 4(b) we found that 26.3 per cent of the respondents got help for finding their accomodation, 13.2 per cent got support for finding new jobs and more than 12 per cent got assistance by getting the necessary informations that they needed in the new place.

Helping patterns



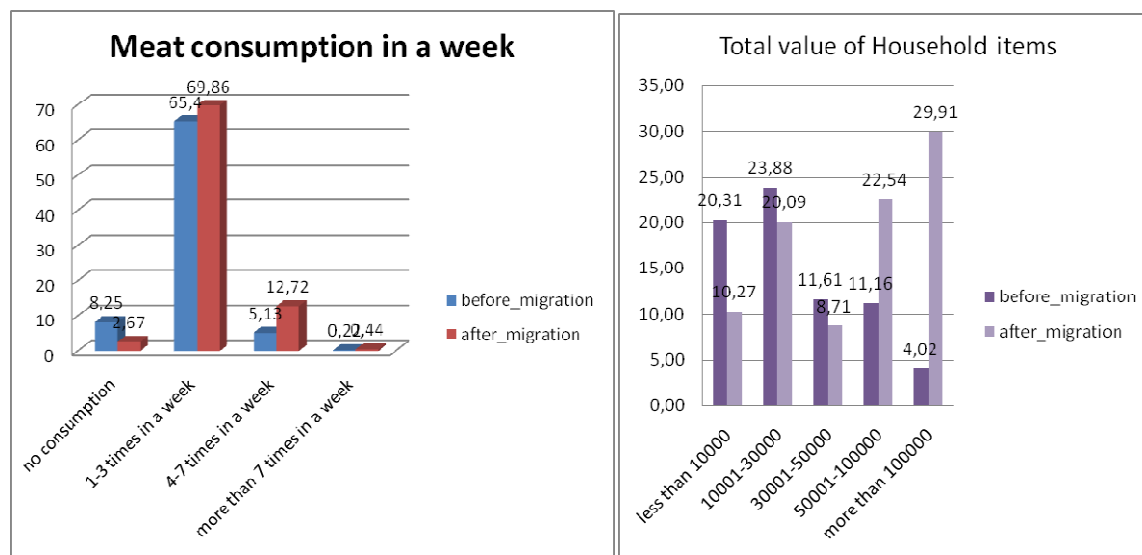
Respondent's livelihood aspects changed due to migration:

According to my research question I was also trying to find out the effect of internal migration on their livelihood aspects. We discussed this matter by considering the scenarion of fulfilling their vital needs and other needs after and before their migration. If we considered the consumption of some fundamental needs like gas facility, availibilty of electricity and the source of drinking water inside their household, the data depicted that only 49.4 per cent had electricity in their home before migration whereas now more than 89 per cent have this facility at their home. In addition, only 13.37 per cent had consumed gas facility before their movement to Dhaka city while more than 76 per cent consume gas at their present residence. Considering the source of drinking water availability inside the household, about 64 per cent had before migration whereas more than 82 per cent have the facility present at their residence in Dhaka city.



Considering the household type of the respondents in the table 6, more than 86 per cent lived in their own house before migration while only 14.8 per cent have their own house in Dhaka.

Most of the migrants lived in a rented house in Dhaka which was 77.9 per cent but before migration the amount was only 10 per cent in the place of origin. About 4.7 per cent lived in their relative's house in Dhaka city and 2.8 per cent lived in other places.



From our data we also compared the total value of their household items before and after their migration which showed that the change of their standard of living. Before migration about 4 per cent of the respondents had the household items whose value was more than 100000 BDT while more than 29 per cent had the household items whose value was more than 100000 BDT after their migration. In addition, more than 22 per cent have the values of 50001-100000 BDT household items after migration whereas only 11.16 percent had before their moved towards Dhaka. Most of the respondents had consumed the household items whose total value was less than 50000 BDT before their migration. The scenerion was totally opposite after migration which depicted that most of them consumed the items whose value was more than 50000 BDT.

A large amount of Bangladeshi people live under the poverty line. Most of them do not consume meat in a week very often. So that we can use as an indicator of living standard of our respondents is the consumption of meat in a week. The data showed that more than 8 per cent of the respondents didn't consume meat atleast one time in a week before their migration while the percentage was less than 3 after their migration. More than 65 per cent consumed 1-3 times and 5.13 per cent consumed 4-7 times in a week before migration although after moved to Dhaka the percentages were more than 69 per cent and 12.72 per cent respectively.

6. Conclusion:

There are various economic theories that guided the discussion about the causes of internal migration. Therefore it is very difficult to find out the reasons for internal migration. However it is possible to comprehend the matter by applying different theories individually or together that I discussed in my theoretical part which were neo classical theory, new economic theory and network theory. These theories confer to a precise aspect of immigration and sometimes they may complement each other. For example it is very difficult to apply the new economic theory to mass immigration since an alternative for relative deprivation would be difficult to attain as this theory put the spotlight on relative deprivation. This is rational because a huge portion of the immigration decision is ascribed not only for the present financial safety but also for the future welfare. Our dataset showed that more than 57% of the respondent's households took the decision for migration to broaden out the risks of financial and property losses and that the decision was taken by their family, father, husband, mother, brother and sister.

With the enlargement of urbanization and industrialization the immigration effectively took place. There was always an unwavering internal migration stream that had an affirmative impact on the urbanization. Bangladesh is a developing country where migrants go after some specific reputable places because the opportunities are unduly distributed into some big cities like Dhaka. The migrant's characteristics i.e. age, marital status, years of schooling and their occupation provide a better idea about the selectivity of migrants. According to our data, more than 50% of the total respondents involved mostly in migration process were in the age group 20-30 years. More than 63% were unmarried, this could be related to the fact that the highest proportion of the migrants were aged between 20-30 years or less than 20 years when they migrated to Dhaka city. Only 18.8% completed their secondary and 26.9% completed their higher secondary schooling before migration where 17.96% and 9.87% were completed their graduation and post graduation respectively after their migration. Before migration 57.7% were unemployed while the percentage was only 38.4% after migration. Here I tried to find out the main reasons behind migration. From the dataset I found that 69.2% were moved to Dhaka for their occupational purpose among them 53% for finding jobs, 31.4% for better income, 10.5% due to the transfer of their previous job and more than 15% moved for educational matters.

It was found that among the respondents who completed their graduation before migration, the main reason for moved towards Dhaka was for jobs. There were some respondents who migrated because of some facilitative reasons i.e. health facilities, urban facilities, modern facilities, communication facilities, better schooling facilities in Dhaka city. Among the total respondents of our study less than two percent were forced to migrate because of climatic reasons such as river erosion, land slide, cyclone, flood, drought.

My aim was also to examine their livelihood changes due to internal migration. Therefore I compared some of the fundamental needs of migrants between their place of origin and the place of residence. Only 49.4% had electricity before migrating where 89% have now at their place of residence in Dhaka, about 13.37% consumed gas before migration while 76% have

gas facility in Dhaka and only 64% had sources of drinking water inside their place of origin which is now 82% at their present residence. Hence the study showed that the fundamental needs of respondents were fulfilled at a high rate after their migration which depicts that their living standard went up due to migration. If we considered their total values of household items, only 4% had the value of household items more than 100000 BDT whereas about 29% have the same value of household items now at their present residence. Before migration only 5.13% consumed meat 4-7 times in a week while the percentage was more than 12% after migration. All of these values indicated that the living standard of the migrants went up due to migration for some extent.

This study may help the policy makers and the social scientists for employing and expanding different programs for rural development though in this study I tried to find out the characteristics of the respondents, who were mostly involved in migration process, the main factors behind this internal migration at individual and household level. Moreover, I also tried to make an overview of their livelihood changes due to internal migration effects which can help for proper urban planning although my study also explained the intentions and directions about the migration process.

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Appendix:

Table: 1

	Monthly income_before			Monthly income_after		
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
less than 10000	424	94,6	96,8	357	79,7	80,2
10001-20000	10	2,2	2,3	46	10,3	10,3
20001-30000	4	,9	,9	18	4,0	4,0
30001-40000	0	0	0	6	1,3	1,3
40001-50000	0	0	0	10	2,2	2,2
more than 50000	0	0	0	8	1,8	1,8
Total	438	97,8	100,0	445	99,3	100,0
Missing	10	2,2		3	,7	
	448	100,0		448	100,0	

Table: 2(a)

You took the decision independently or not for migration

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Yes	178	39,7	40,9
No	257	57,4	59,1
Total	435	97,1	100,0
Missing	13	2,9	
	448	100,0	

Table: 2(b)

Who took the decision for migration.

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Brother	7	1,6	1,6
Family	149	33,3	33,3
Father	33	7,4	7,4
Husband	66	14,7	14,7
Missing	13	2,9	2,9
Mother	3	,7	,7
Own	176	39,3	39,3
Sister	1	,2	,2
Total	448	100,0	100,0

Table: 3(a)**Total family members in Dhaka _before**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
None	89	19,9	34,4
1-3	52	11,6	20,1
4-5	43	9,6	16,6
more than 5	75	16,7	29,0
Total	259	57,8	100,0
Missing	189	42,2	
	448	100,0	

Table: 3(b)**Total numbers of your friends or relatives except family members were in Dhaka before migration**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
None	42	9,4	12,2
1-3	71	15,8	20,7
4-5	56	12,5	16,3
5-10	72	16,1	21,0
11-20	37	8,3	10,8
more than 20	65	14,5	19,0
Total	343	76,6	100,0
Missing	105	23,4	
	448	100,0	

Table: 4(a)**Relationship with the person who helped for migrating**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Missing	172	38,4	38,4
Aunt	10	2,2	2,2
Boss	1	,2	,2
Brother	37	8,3	8,3
Cousin	9	2,0	2,0
Father	7	1,6	1,6
Friend	53	11,8	11,8
Husband	26	5,8	5,8
Mother	2	,4	,4
Relative	77	17,2	17,2
Sister	6	1,3	1,3
Uncle	48	10,7	10,7
Total	448	100,0	100,0

Table: 4(b)**Helping patterns**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Finding job	59	13,2	22,1
Finding residence	118	26,3	44,2
Giving information	54	12,1	20,2
Others	36	8,0	13,5
Total	267	59,6	100,0
System	181	40,4	
	448	100,0	

Table: 5**Reasons for coming Dhaka**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Occupational reason	180	40,2	69,2
Educational reason	41	9,2	15,8
Social reason	25	5,6	9,6
Political reason	1	,2	,4
Beneficial reason	8	1,8	3,1
Climatic reason	5	1,1	1,9
Total	260	58,0	100,0
Missing	188	42,0	
	448	100,0	

Table :5(a)**The occupational reason**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
For finding work	103	23,0	53,9
For more income	60	13,4	31,4
For the transfer of job	20	4,5	10,5
Others	8	1,8	4,2
Total	191	42,6	100,0
Missing	257	57,4	
	448	100,0	

Table: 5a(1)**Reasons for unemployment**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
I didn't try	10	2,2	9,3
Lack of working area	70	15,6	64,8
Lack of efficiency	6	1,3	5,6
Lack of work corresponding to the efficiency	18	4,0	16,7
Others	4	,9	3,7
Total	108	24,1	100,0
Missing	340	75,9	
	448	100,0	

Table: 5(b)**The educational reasons behind migration**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Lack of educational institutes	16	3,6	12,8
Lack of better educational institutes	103	23,0	82,4
Educational facilities for children	6	1,3	4,8
Total	125	27,9	100,0
Missing	323	72,1	
	448	100,0	

Table: 5b (1)**Lack of educational institutes in the place of origin**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Schools	2	,4	1,6
Colleges	15	3,3	12,1
Universities	107	23,9	86,3
Total	124	27,7	100,0
Missing	324	72,3	
	448	100,0	

Table: 5(c)**The social reasons behind migration**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Family collisions	14	3,1	18,2
Social insecurity	8	1,8	10,4
Gender inequality	2	,4	2,6
Others	53	11,8	68,8
Total	77	17,2	100,0
Missing	371	82,8	
	448	100,0	

Table: 5(d)**The climatic reasons behind migration**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
River erosion	4	,9	40,0
Land slide	2	,4	20,0
Cyclone	2	,4	20,0
Flood	1	,2	10,0
Drought	1	,2	10,0
Total	10	2,2	100,0
Missing	438	97,8	
	448	100,0	

Table: 5d (1)**The damages for mentioned reasons**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
House	4	,9	44,4
Land of household	4	,9	44,4
Agricultural land	1	,2	11,1
Total	9	2,0	100,0
Missing	439	98,0	
	448	100,0	

Table: 5(e)**The political reasons behind migration**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Victim of political vindictiveness	4	,9	66,7
Lack of laws and orders	2	,4	33,3
Total	6	1,3	100,0
Missing	442	98,7	
	448	100,0	

Table: 5(f)**The facilitative reasons behind migration**

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Health facilities	3	,7	3,5
Urban facilities	19	4,2	22,4
Modern facilities	32	7,1	37,6
Thinking about the future of children	20	4,5	23,5
Communication facilities	4	,9	4,7
Others	7	1,6	8,2
Total	85	19,0	100,0
Missing	363	81,0	
	448	100,0	

Table: 6

	Household type stay before			Household type stay now		
	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent
Own house	380	84,8	86,2	63	14,1	14,8
Rented house	44	9,8	10,0	330	73,7	77,6
Relative's house	10	2,2	2,3	20	4,5	4,7
Others	7	1,6	1,6	12	2,7	2,8
Total	441	98,4	100,0	425	94,9	100,0
Missing	7	1,6		23	5,1	
	448	100,0		448	100,0	