

Socio-economic Impacts of International Migration in Bangladesh

¹Sirajul Islam(Corresponding author), ²Shahanaz Parvin, Abul Kalam

¹Lecturer in Economics, Department of Economics

Bangladesh University of Business and Technology (BUBT)

Dhaka Commerce College Road, Mirpur-2, Dhaka-1216, Bangladesh.

Cell: +88 01671 050994

Email: sitohin@gmail.com

²Lecturer in Sociology, Economics Department, BUBT

Abstract:

Migration plays an important role of economic development for a country, especially for Bangladesh. Migration has impacts on both social and economic aspects. This study uses data from 1991 to 2011 to analyze the socio-economic impacts of migration for Bangladesh. This study splits the analysis into two parts; in first part, empirical evaluation is made through using econometric tools, where unit roots test, cointegration test as well as Ganger Causality test has been run between two variables such as Growth Rate of Remittance (GRR) and Literacy Rate (LR). There is a cointegration between these variables. That means in the long run the growth of remittance have a positive impact in increasing literacy rate which may lead to socio-economic development of our country. But using Ganger Causality test we did not find any unidirectional causality between GRR and LR. In later part, we attempted to provide a descriptive analysis about the socio-economic impacts of migration by observing various research papers and field studies. Government policies and strategies are highlighted regarding migration to show the position of government in this issue. Finally recommendations are made to have fruitful migration pattern as well as most efficient use of migrant and their sent remittance.

1. Introduction:

Generally, Migration refers to the movement of individuals from permanent residence to new residence for better settlement. Many people migrate from developing countries like Bangladesh across national boundaries for various purposes. International migration happened when people cross the boundaries of native country and stay in another host country for several duration of time (Stanat & Christensen, 2006).

International migration increases rapid economic growth, income opportunity, better living condition, infrastructure development. It has also a great impact on social structure. Migration occurs for many reasons, it may be economic or political, or educational purposes, or climate change, or may be religious oppression. There are some factors, which force people to move from their country, we can categorize them as “Push” factors. Another is called “Pull” factors that means people are encouraged to move or feel attractive to move, they think they will get a better standard of living & more opportunities for work. International migration enhances the opportunity to achieve a higher standard of health & education for the children of migrants.

International migration provides opportunities to improve economic & social development. It could be a major source of development for the poor economy like Bangladesh. International migration has become a part of socio-economic aspect of developing countries. The contribution of international migration for socio-economic development is increasing day by day. The impact of international migration is quite broad.

People often migrate as a temporary laborer, sometimes they migrate for better occupational opportunity as illegal emigrants. In Bangladesh, people migrate in Middle-East countries or in many other developed countries like U.S.A, Australia, and Europe mainly for higher education & business purposes. In Bangladesh, unstable political condition, lack of wealth, difference in income level and lack of social security force people to move. Those who are low skilled migrate as laborer or workers in different countries. There are also asylum seekers or irregular migrants. Those who move permanently tend to establish their residence permanently. Temporary migrants stay for a short period of time for work or many other purposes & return at the end. Those who are illiterate migrate as temporary migrants in different countries of the world.

After independence in 1971, Bangladesh has many opportunities to increase international migration. People migrate in middle-east countries as workers for short period, skilled and professionals migrates to the western countries for better educational opportunities, specialized job, and better health-care system.

In 1976, the formal export of labor began. To eradicate poverty many unskilled woman migrate leaving their children and families. In early 1980, a presidential order indicates that only professional and skilled women can migrate, unskilled women were not permitted to migrate without accompanying male guardian. Later in 2003, unskilled women were allowed to migration aged within 18 to 35 years old. In 2006 the condition was relaxed the age limit from 35 to 25 years old for domestic and garments workers.

Bangladesh became a major source of migrant workers during the 1980s. The major destination of labor migrants from Bangladesh are Saudi Arabia, The United Arab Emirates, Kuwait, Bahrain, Singapore Jordan and Malaysia. Poor people often cannot afford travel and official fee that is why majority of poor household migrate to the nearest country.

The objective of our study to is to provide a clear concept about the impacts of migration and the sending remittance by migrating people in the socio-economic aspects in case of Bangladesh. Here, methodology part explores both empirical analyses as well as descriptive analyses. Where empirical part uses scientific econometric tools to find out the impacts of Remittance Growth on the socio-economic variable such as literacy rate, which is very important for socio-economic development of a country. Descriptive part tends to show some important impacts of migration in case of Bangladesh.

2. Literature Review:

There are many studies have been done in the respect of migration and its economic impacts. Different researchers have analyzed from different aspects to show such issue. They also made their analysis from different theoretical structure.

Alam et al. in 2011, in his study he provided a brief discussion of the international migration and its impact on economic development and remittance growth. They found that remittance sent by the migrated labors played an important role in poverty reduction as well as it contributes to the development of both sending and receiving nations. They concluded by stating the prospects of remittance growth in Bangladesh.

Siddiqui 2003, examined the experience of the international emigration from Bangladesh using data from 1976 to 2002. According to his paper, it is recommended that the government intervention in migration could help in fare emigration and improve the livelihood of poor people as well as improve the socio-economic conditions. It also examined the extent and nature of both short run and long run of international migration.

Rahman and Rahman 2008, showed that migration is an effective tool for poverty reduction and important for socio-economic development for any labor intensive country like Bangladesh. He recommended that Bangladesh should take some steps to improve skill of labor in order to have efficient work opportunities to generate more income from abroad. However, he did not show his result through scientific analysis.

Sabur and Mahmud 2008, in their study attempted to show the consequences of remittance on both political and socio-cultural dimensions. They explained with the help of field surveys that the attachment of migrants has increased in local political activities. Migration also helps to change the social status and life style of migrating workers. However, their study was only a theoretical approach.

Ratha et al. 2011, provides a basic concept about the development affects of migration and remittances of domestic countries and on the migrated countries in the south and found that the migration has positive influences for both origin and destination countries. After highlighting the government policies, they had made some recommendations to improve overall conditions of migrations.

Ahmed 2012, Provided a brief discussion on the international labor migration, remittances and their contribution to migrants sending households in rural Bangladesh. He stated migrant's remittance has become major source of income of many households in Bangladesh. According to his study, remittance improves the living of standard as well as family welfare. However, his study did not find any convincing proof regarding the impacts of remittance on sustainable livelihood for migrants sending households.

Hass 2007, provided a discussion on the socio-economic impacts of international migration on Morocco. He found that migrants' remittance brought a change in life style, income, business activities from which non-migrants also get profit. According to his opinion, the impact of migration is fundamentally heterogeneous across space and time as well as across socio-ethnic and gender groups.

Mamun and Nath 2010, in their study showed that migration makes a solution for huge unemployment condition in Bangladesh. The paper describes many migration related trends, different micro and macro economic impacts of migration. The growing remittance receiving reduces poverty in Bangladesh playing a great role in labor market.

Our study is quite different from the studies of all other researchers as we made attempt to show both qualitative and quantitative analyses of migration. Here in quantitative analysis we tried to take a variable, which represents both social and economic significance (i.e., literacy Rate) and wanted to prove a relationship of it with the Growth of Remittance. In qualitative part some points are briefly described for showing other socio-economic impacts of migration and remittance.

3. Methodology:

There are two parts of our analysis first one is Empirical Part where we analyze our data by using econometric tools and finally to make a prediction with using to factors related to migration. One factor is assumed as independent variable and another one is dependent variable and tried to show the impact of former on the later.

In second part represents the descriptive analysis where several socio-economic impacts of migration have been discussed with the light of several studies. In that part government policies and strategies are also given for better understanding about migration status in Bangladesh.

3.1. Empirical Part

3.1.1. Unit Root Test:

Unit root test need to run in order to know whether Literacy rate (LR which is termed here as a dependent variable) and Growth Rate of Remittance (GRR which is independent variable) are co-integrated or there is any causal relationship between these two variables. This is done by the augmented-Dickey-Fuller test. The following equation represents the augmented D-F test with a constant and a trend as:

$$\Delta Y_t = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 + \beta Y_{t-1} + \Omega_i \sum_{i=1}^m \Delta Y_{t-i} + u_i \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

Where, $\Delta Y_t = Y_t - Y_{t-1}$ and Y is the variable which is in consideration and m represents lag of dependent variable with the Akaike Information Criterion and u_i represents stochastic error term. In case of unit root the null hypothesis requires that $\Omega=0$. If, it is found that the null hypothesis is rejected in the level of data which implies the used series is stationary and no differentiation will be needed in that series in order induce stationary. Otherwise the data should be differentiated in first and sometimes second degree to check the data are stationary or not. In order to justify the stability of the critical values and power over different sampling experiment we use ADF test.

3.1.2. Cointegration Test:

Performing Cointegration test requires that variables in the time series analysis should have the characteristic that they must be integrated in the same order. For this purpose we can use a special method called Engle-Granger two-steps method (Engle-Granger, 1987). In first step the integration between the variables need to identify and in the second step the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) is employed to estimate the residuals. Engle-Granger method verified that two variables such as LNLR (Natural Log of Literacy Rate) and LNGRR (Natural Log of Growth Rate of Remittance) are co-integrated if they are integrated in the same order i.e., $I(d)$ and the residuals in the regression of LNLR and LNGRR is integrated of order less than d .

The cointegration between these two series was made through the Johansen-Juselius cointegration technique. Two types of test statistics are used to justify the cointegrated vectors, as Trace test and Maximum Eigen value test statistic. These are given below:

$$\lambda_{trace} = T \sum_{i=r-1}^n \ln(1 - \lambda_i) \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

$$\lambda_{max} = -T \ln(1 - \lambda_{r+1}) \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

In the max statistic alternative roots which are $r, r+1$ should be tested. Where $r+1$ will be tested to verify it is rejected or not in favor of r root. Johansen (1988) argued these two test have non-standard distribution under the null hypothesis which provide approximate critical values for the statistic represented by Monte Carlo methods. The alternative hypothesis of trace test requires that the cointegrating vector is either equal or less than $r+1$, where as $r+1$ is hold for the maximum Eigen value test. Replacing LR with LNLR and GRR with LNGRR it carries out the Johansen's maximum likelihood procedure.

3.1.3. Granger Causality Test:

Finally the Granger Causality test is carried out for checking the causal relationship between two variables such as X (representing LNLR) and Y (representing LNGRR). It is a prediction based econometrical concept. If a single value of X causes Y then it is assumed that the previous values of X must have some information that assists predict Y before and after the information contained in the previous values of Y alone assuming both variables are stationary. This test is solely based on the time series data and for making prediction the following regressions is used:

$$Y_t = \delta + \sum_{i=1}^m \alpha_i Y_{t-i} + \sum_{i=1}^n \gamma_i X_{t-i} + v_i \dots \dots \dots (4)$$

$$X_t = \kappa + \sum_{i=1}^m \mu_i X_{t-i} + \sum_{i=1}^n \phi_i Y_{t-i} + \eta_i \dots \dots \dots (5)$$

v_i and η_i are the white noise disturbance terms which are assumed stationary where m and n are lags. Both equations represent Present Values of any one of the variables are related to the past values of itself and another variable. X will Granger cause Y if the calculated F-statistics is significant at conventional level and similar will occur in case of Y to X . The lag length should be taken on the basis of Akaike information criterion.

3.1.4. Data, Result and analysis:

In our study the annual data on Literacy rate of Bangladesh and the Growth Rate of Remittance has been drawn for the year 1997 to 2011. The main sources of data are Bangladesh Economic Review; Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training (BMET); Bangladesh Bank Data and Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics (BBS). We converted the yearly flow of Remittance into the Growth Rate of Remittance(GRR) and take it as an independent variable to analyze its impact on Literacy rate(LR) which has been termed here as a dependent variable. Taking Natural Logarithms of GRR as LNGRR and LR as LNLR we tried to examine the data empirically by using econometric software Eviews version 3.1.

According to the methodology mentioned above both sets of data are examined and empirical results are presented in this section. Both variables are tested for the unit root to find out whether they are stationary or non-stationary according to the ADF test. Here test is applied in series in level, first differences and second differences with lag parameters determined by Akaike Information Criterion. Result is summarized in the following table-1:

Table-1: Unit root test (ADF)

| Without Trend | | | |
|---------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Variables | Level | First Differences | 2 nd Differences |
| LNGRR | -2.252704 | -4.652805*** | -8.634164*** |
| LNLR | -2.360876 | -1.798401 | -4.496142*** |

| With Trend | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| Variables | Level | First Differences | 2 nd Differences |
| LNGRR | -2.724330 | -4.446882** | -9.793329*** |
| LNLR | -1.564070 | -2.272472 | -4.404178** |

Note. *, ** and *** represents the level of significance in critical value for 10%, 5% and 1% respectively

The result of ADF unit root test states that the presence of unit roots in the original series of LNLR and LNGRR are not stationary in the levels and in their first differences. But in their second differences they are stationary as the second differences remove these unit roots that are they are integrated of the order two. Cointegration test requires that variables must be stationary in same degree. Both variables are integrated at their second differences denotes $I(2)$, as a result it is necessary to take step for the cointegration tests to determine whether there is any long run relationship between these two variables.

Table-2: Johansen cointegration test for LNGRR and LNLR

| Data Vector | Lag | Hypothesis | λ trace | λ max |
|-------------|-----|------------|-----------------|---------------|
| LNLR, LNGRR | 1 | $r \leq 0$ | 15.84202* | 15.41 |
| | | $r \leq 1$ | 4.906673* | 3.76 |

Note: *(**) denotes rejection of the hypothesis at 5%(1%) significance level. L.R. rejects any cointegration at 5% significance level

The Johansen and Juselius (1990) test has been done here with taking 1 lag length. Here trace values are compared with the max values. The trace values are higher than the Critical value as $15.84202 > 15.41$ and $4.906673 > 3.76$. The test is used to determine the cointegration rank, r . LNLR and LNGRR are cointegrated as the trace values exceed the max values. Therefore we can say that there is a positive relationship between Growth Rate of Remittance and Literacy rate in case of Bangladesh. That is the remittance growth will lead to rise in literacy rate in the long run.

To check causal relationship the results of Granger Causality test is shown by the following table:

Table-3: Pair wise Granger Causality Tests (With lag length 1)

| Null Hypothesis: | Obs | F-Statistic | Probability |
|--------------------------------------|-----|-------------|-------------|
| LNLR does not Granger Cause LNGRR | 19 | 0.47025 | 0.50269 |
| LNGRR does not Granger Cause LNLR | | 0.36079 | |

Here, any of the null hypotheses could not reject, as the probability values are greater than 0.05, and the F-Statistics are not in the rejection area. So, according to this test there is no unidirectional causality between these two variables. That, in the short run there is no direct relationship between Remittance growth and Literacy rate.

3.2 Descriptive Part: Some Socio-economic Impacts of International Migration in Bangladesh:

3.2.1. Transmission of Culture:

International migration leads to cultural transmission as people move and become used to with many cultures through migration. Through international migration, culture transmitted by language, knowledge, artifacts and many material objects. Migrants meet different norms and values of different societies. It affects their family and social life when they return to their native country.

3.2.2. Reduction of Violence:

It is observed that the migration both in domestic and international level sometimes play an important role in case of reduction of Violence. It is found from the Crime Statistics of Bangladesh Police that the Dacoity in 2001 was 758 cases where as in 2010 it reduced to 656 cases. Robbery cases has also reduced to 1059 cases in 2010 from 1265 cases in 2001, Burglary reduced by 553 case in 2010 compared to 2001, Arms acts as well as Explosive acts reduced to a considerable number.

3.2.3. Change in Family Structure:

International migration has an impact on fertility pattern. Cross-cultural knowledge helps to enlarge the outlook of the people, which helps to make aware about the optimal size of the family. It is primarily seen that migrated bread owner of a family takes less children. Although many migrants are less educated, they pay more attention to the facilities of education and health of their children.

3.2.4. Improvement in Social Infrastructural Development:

Migrants invest their remittance in small business in small business, hospitals, religion centers, roads, schools. As a result, the local infrastructure developments improve. At present more than 215 million people, living in different countries for better economic opportunities (World Bank, 2011a). Remittance is used for the betterment of migrant's living standards. The infrastructure of our country is developing day by day.

3.2.5. Improvement of Social Status:

International migration has an impact on the achievement of social status of migrants. New habits, new values, consumption pattern and possession of different goods bring a higher social status to the migrants. Migrants' participation in different social organizations and social awareness gives them a new identity in the society. Non-migrant People are influenced by the attitudes of migrants and privilege them to a significant position.

3.2.6. Improvement in Living Standard:

International migration brings a greater change in economic condition of migrants' families through remittance. As a result the daily life style of migrants changes. Social and cultural implications and consumption pattern of migrants create a significant perception to the people. From a study of Abdus Sabur, it was found that 72% of migrants were able to change their life –style. Their home appliances, housing pattern were modern. Therefore, it indicates that migration play role to the change of life style of migrants.

3.2.7. Developed in Human Attitude:

International migration has a great impact on the formation of norms, values and beliefs, when migrants go different country, they come contact with different standard behavior and activities, and as a result they are influenced by those new beliefs. From the study of Abdus Sabur it was found that migrants' habitual experience change and their new habits and experiences spread to other members. If people go to a Muslim country, they are influenced by the religious status or using materials of that country. On the other hand, if people go to a non-Muslim country, they are influenced by different modern values or modern material goods and practice new ideas.

3.2.8. Political Participation of Migrants:

International migration especially remittance plays a major role to the construction of political participation in local areas. In the community level, migrant's family members participate in many community level organizations especially in different local committee to improve their social status. For financial strength, migrants are able to possess a leadership position in different community organizations of local areas. When migrants get financial solvency they try to get social status from common people. From a study of Abdus Sabur it was found that 40% of migrants were directly involved in local politics and 30% of local politicians were from the migrant's families who had no political experience before.

3.2.9. Political Impact of Remittance on Family Level:

Through international migration and by ensuring remittances flows it is possible to restructure the empowering position of women. By getting financial support a women get an authority to handle the situation arise in family. However, migrant families achieve social status in the society, the empowerment of women in different sectors increase. Participation in different social activities and consciousness grows of women in migrant families. In family, wives get a unique power to allocate the money in household activities. She gets the higher position in the family in decision-making in education and healthcare of children. From a study it was found that 87.5% of the wives who receive remittances from abroad contribute in family's decision-making.

3.2.10. Poverty Reduction:

Remittance accelerates the growth of economic activity. Through remittance cash reserves increase and the coping capacity build-up to the poor families of migrants. Remittance-receiving families can create many productive sectors from which they get support when they back home. Migration enhances the welfare of rural poor. Remittance flow has helped Bangladesh to cut poverty by 6% and has given a boost to its rural economy. According to BMET (2012), the number of Bangladeshi migrant's workers increased from 6087 in 1976 to 7699951 in 2011. It is a major source of earnings for many households in Bangladesh. International remittances directly influence the economic growth and poverty reduction of Bangladesh (Ahmed2012).

3.2.11. Capital formation:

Remittance-receiving families spent the money not only for daily household consumption but also for education and health. Migrants' families provide more financial support for the family members to achieve more education and knowledge of health. Many migrants become aware about health and establish hospitals in their local areas. The family members can provide health facilities for their financial solvency. Most of migrant families get the opportunity to access better education.

3.2.12. Change in Social Values:

International migration has an impact on gender development – many women are migrating as a result, their families become more conscious about right and responsibilities. The female members of migrants are influenced by empowering, decision-making and mobility. It is a powerful force for empowering woman in our society. Sometimes to escape from poverty and unexpected family event many woman migrate to another country. The women migration from Bangladesh was about 13.9 per cent of total migrated workers in different countries in 2010. These migrated women earn and send money to their family, which help to support the family and make a strong position of that woman in the family.

3.2.13. Livelihood Strategy of Poor:

To ensure a secure livelihood poor people often migrate to another country. High proportion of Bangladeshi Skilled workers participates in semi or low skilled jobs. In 2010, 71.58% unskilled workers migrate to different countries. It contributes to the change of livelihoods of poor, 70% of rural people are landless (BBS, 1998-99) so migration is a major strategy to earn a livelihood (Siddique.2003). In every year, many young people fight to get a chance to move from native country and to build a safe livelihood for better life. Those who are poor manage somehow the costs from relatives to migrate in different countries to improve their current living standard.

3.2.14. Unemployment and Source of Foreign Exchange:

Mahmud (1998) and Afsar (2000) refer that inflow of remittances played a great role in keeping unemployment rate stable. They have contribution to family development, education of family members. Remittance of migrant workers is the single largest source of foreign exchange earning of Bangladesh. In 2010, the contribution of remittances to GDP was 9.6 per cent (World Bank 2012b). Thus remittance directly contributes to national economy in Bangladesh.

3.2.15. Impact on Domestic Savings:

Remittance-receiving families can improve different growth prospects and promote self-employment activities. Migrant families can invest in small business in migrant-sending areas. There exists more opportunities in society to create productive business firms and many unemployed person can get the working opportunity. Remittance money is a stable source of foreign currency.

4. Government policy:

Labor recruitment in Bangladesh is followed by Overseas Employment Policy of 2006 and Emigration Ordinance 1982. There are 800 recruiting agencies in Bangladesh under BAIRA. For medical check-up 35 medical centers are working. Social networking plays an important role in migration. A welfare fund of the government of Bangladesh is working for the welfare of migrants. In December 2002, govt. framed three rules under the 1982 ordinance-Emigration Rules, Rules for Conduct and Licensing Recruiting Agencies and Rules for Wage Earners' Welfare Fund.

Under the 1982 ordinance and rules framed in 2002 government is authorized to grant licenses to individuals and companies who wish to be engaged in recruitment for overseas employment.

Bangladesh signed the 1990 UN International Convention on protection of Rights of all Migration workers and members of their families. Currently unskilled and semi-skilled women are allowed to migrate policies concerning female migration are discriminatory.

Various ministries and agencies of government private recruiting agents, local and international intermediaries, migrants are included in the migration process. In December 2001, a ministry was established named as Ministry of Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment. The ministry is working for promoting, monitoring, regulating and making new agreement with different countries.

The Ministry is organizing inter-ministerial meeting to coordinate welfare programs for migrant workers. The three other important ministries are the Ministry of Home Affairs, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Civil Aviation and Tourism. The objectives are exploring the potential labor market, attestation of documents pertaining to recruitment, ensuring the welfare of migrant workers. The Ministry of Finance and Bangladesh Bank are playing a major role to managing migrant remittances. The Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training (BMET) is the executing agency of Ministry of Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment regarding to processing labor migration.

4.1. Sixth Five Year Plan: FY 2011-2015

Strategies/measures to create equal opportunities for international migration/to promote labor migration from lagging regions:

1. Establishment of technical and vocational training institutions for specific skills in the lagging regions based on a careful review of the external demand for skills
2. Arranging special financing scheme to support prospective migrants from lagging regions
3. Paying special attention to export work force on a large scale from relatively and other under-privileged areas
4. Providing logistic support and technical advice to potential migrant workers through establishment of foreign employment exchanges in the lagging districts in cooperation with private sector Overseas Employment Policy

4.2. Nine point strategies:

1. Exploration of new markets for overseas employment.
2. Expansion of existing labor markets.
3. Skill development training to promote export of more skilled workers.
4. Special efforts to emphasize export of down-trodden people.
5. Strengthening welfare for the migrant workers.
6. Ensuring more transparency in the recruitment process.
7. Efforts to increase the flow of remittance through proper channel.

8. Special focus on export of female workers.9.Strengthening of capacity and capabilities of Bangladesh Missions abroad.

5. Limitations and Recommendations:

Even though there are many strategies and policies are present here in Bangladesh but the implementation of them is disappointing. As a result a lot of migrants workers are facing many difficulties in case of international migrations such as violation of human rights in time of migration, victims of trafficking, negative impacts on family and Sexual harassment of female migrants etc.

So the government should give emphasis to make proper implementation of such strategies. Here some recommendations are made in this regard:

- In Bangladesh, International migration can be a strategy of development in Bangladesh. Government and recruiting agencies can play role for the transformation of skilled laborers as migrants
- For the economic growth cost of remittance flows should be reduced , foreign exchange market and banking services should be specialized , financial transfer systems should be technology based
- Government and all private agencies jointly should take a comprehensive policy regarding protection of human right and dignity of labor of migrants
- An institutional structure should be established to ensure a better environment so that all migrant s mainly the poor get the proper decision to migrate in expected destination
- Women as an unskilled or semi-skilled migrants should get an opportunity of safe migration by getting proper information and training as a skilled labor
- Structural barriers should be overcome by taking effective steps by govt. and recruiting agencies.
- Migration costs should be reduced for developing country like Bangladesh. A standard wage policy should be taken by government
- To define various kinds of corruptive procedures to migrate people and oppose the procedures
- By giving more incentives migrant should encourage to send more remittance to strengthen the economy
- Govt. and local agencies should supervise for the proper utilization of the remittance money in socio-economic sectors
- Govt. should ensure the accountability of different recruiting agencies
- For larger social and economic development an international migration policy is necessary that would be able to provide technological resources for information to the migrants

6. Conclusion:

Migration is a universal concept in the sense that in all over the world poor people are migrating in different countries in search of better livelihood. The migration rate is increasing day by day which influence a country in various socio-economic perspectives. From the empirical study, we found a specific relationship between Growth of remittance and literacy rate. Even though in short run this relationship is not shown. This may be due to lack of data in analysis. However international migration has many positive socio-economic impacts for both domestic and migrating economy. That is why, Government should take steps to improve migration pattern, ensure transparent process of migration, provide all logical support in case of migration for the migrating people and should ensure the flow of remittance in risk free way in order to develop the socio-economic conditions for both migrants as well as the society.

References:

- Afsar, R., Yunus, M., and Islam, S. (2000). Are Migrants Chasing after the Golden Deer: A study on Cost-Benefit Analysis of Overseas Migration by Bangladeshi Labour. *Geneva: IOM (Memio)*.
- Ahmed, S.M., (2012). Migration Remittances and Housing Development: Contribution of International Labor Migration and Remittances to Migrant Sending Households in Rural Bangladesh. *Lund University Master of International Development and Management, Sweden*.
- Alam, F., Siwar, C., Talib, B., and Islam, R. (2011). "Impacts on International Migration and Remittance growth" *American Journal of Environmental Sciences*. Volume 7, Issue 1. USA.

- Bangladesh Police. (2012). *Crime Statistics*. Retrieved from : <http://www.police.gov.bd/index5.php?category=48>
- Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics. (2012). Education. Retrieved From: <http://www.bbs.gov.bd/home.aspx>. (Chapter 12)
- Bangladesh Economic Review (2012). *The Share of Remittance in GDP*. Ministry of Finance. Bangladesh. (Chapter 3)
- BMET (Bangladesh Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training), (2012). *Statistical Reports*. (online)
Available at: <<http://www.bmet.org.bd/BMET/statisticalDataAction>> (Accessed 16 May 2012).
- Dickey, D.A. and W.A. Fuller. (1979). Distribution of the Estimators for Autoregressive. Time Series with a Unit Root. *Journal of the American Statistical Association*, Vol. 74, pp.427-431.
- Engle, R.F., and C.W. Granger. (1987). Co-integration and Error correction Representation, Estimation and Testing. *Econometrica*, Vol. 55, pp. 251-276.
- Hossain, M. I. (2011). Integrating Migration in national Development agendas of Bangladesh: experience and fundamental principles. *Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment*. Government of People's Republic of Bangladesh.
- International Organization for Migration. (2012). Migration Status in Bangladesh: Facts and Figures. *17 Route des Morillons*, CH-1211, Geneva 19, Switzerland.
- Johansen , S. (1998). Statistical Analysis of Cointegrating Vectors. *Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control*, Vol.12, pp. 231-254.
- Johansen, S. and K. Juselius. (1990). Maximum Likelihood Estimation and Inference on Cointegration- With Applications to the Demand for Money. *Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics*, Vol. 52, pp. 169-210
- Khan, M. W. R. (2008). The Micro Level Impact of Foreign Remittances on Incomes in Bangladesh: A Measurement Approach Using the Propensity Scores. *Centre for Policy Dialogue(Dialogue)*. Bangladesh.
- Rahman, A., Rahman, M. (2008). "Impact of Migration on Bangladesh Economy: A Critical Analysis". *Research Department, TMSS*. Bangladesh.
- Rath, D., Mohapatro, S., Schej, A. 2011. Impact of Migration on Economic and Social Development: A Review of Evidence and Emerging Issues. *Migration and Remittances Unit and Poverty Reduction and Economic Management Network*. The World Bank.
- Sabur, M. A., Hasan, M. (2008). "Political Impacts of Remittances: A Micro-level Study of Migrants' Remittances in a Village in Bangladesh". *Asian Social Science*. Vol.4, No. 12.
- Siddiqui, T. (2003). "Migration as a livelihood strategy of the poor: The Bangladesh case". *Refugee and Migratory movements research unit*. Dhaka University, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Siddiquji. T. (2011). " Requirement cost in Bangladesh: Challenges of Governing Migration in Countries of origin". *RMMRU, University of Dhaka*, Bangladesh.
- Sikder, M. J. (2008). Bangladesh. Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit. *Asian Pacific Migration Journal*, Vol. 17, Nos. 3-4.
- Stanat, P., and Christensen, G. (2006). Where Immigrant Students Succeed: A Comparative Review of Performance and Engagement in Pisa. *OECD Publishing*, 1st Edition. Paris.
- World Bank, (2011a). *Migration and Remittances*. (online) The World Bank Group.
Availableat:<<http://web.worldbank.org/WBSITE/EXTERNAL/TOPICS/0,,contentMDK:21924020~pagePK:5105988~piPK:360975~theSitePK:214971,00.html>> (Accessed 15 December 2011).
- World Bank, (2012b). *Global Economic Prospects: Uncertainties and Vulnerabilities*.(online) The World Bank Group. Available at: <
http://siteresources.worldbank.org/INTPROSPECTS/Resources/334934-1322593305595/8287139-1326374900917/SAR_RegionalSummary_GEPJan2012_Eng.pdf> (Accessed 19 February 2012).

This academic article was published by The International Institute for Science, Technology and Education (IISTE). The IISTE is a pioneer in the Open Access Publishing service based in the U.S. and Europe. The aim of the institute is Accelerating Global Knowledge Sharing.

More information about the publisher can be found in the IISTE's homepage:

<http://www.iiste.org>

CALL FOR PAPERS

The IISTE is currently hosting more than 30 peer-reviewed academic journals and collaborating with academic institutions around the world. There's no deadline for submission. **Prospective authors of IISTE journals can find the submission instruction on the following page:** <http://www.iiste.org/Journals/>

The IISTE editorial team promises to review and publish all the qualified submissions in a **fast** manner. All the journals articles are available online to the readers all over the world without financial, legal, or technical barriers other than those inseparable from gaining access to the internet itself. Printed version of the journals is also available upon request of readers and authors.

IISTE Knowledge Sharing Partners

EBSCO, Index Copernicus, Ulrich's Periodicals Directory, JournalTOCS, PKP Open Archives Harvester, Bielefeld Academic Search Engine, Elektronische Zeitschriftenbibliothek EZB, Open J-Gate, OCLC WorldCat, Universe Digital Library, NewJour, Google Scholar

