

Socially Deprived Labours of Bangladesh Are Forced to Another Security Deprivation: An Empirical Study of Labour Migration Based on Relative Deprivation and Human Security Perspectives

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Abstract

Migration has become an integral part of the current world. The basic premise of this study is- individuals' dissatisfaction and deprivation is the key factor that motivated them to arrive at migration decision. Therefore, they are viewing migration as an act of choice in order to improve their socio-economic positions. To understand that phenomenon this study is an action where a classical approach, Relative deprivation, is applied to explain Migration. Most of the migrants are poor and have little or no skills or any other assets which can be capitalized to achieve their basic subsistence. Therefore, analysis of this study has recognized unequal development, widespread poverty and income inequality are the distinct explanatory reasons of migration. It explains, relative deprivation decreases while satisfaction rises through improving livelihood and employment prospects of migrants. Each year millions of men and women migrate in quest of higher securities and better opportunities for themselves and their families. This study focuses primarily on migrated labours who suffer from heightened dangers and structural vulnerabilities that are immediately related to their human rights depletion. Migration, indeed, forces socio-economically deprived migrants of Bangladesh to another overseas human security deprivation.

Keywords: Migration, Relative Deprivation, Human security, Human rights

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1. Introduction

International labour migration has rapidly gained prominence as one of the main employment generating sectors and the largest source of foreign exchange earnings in Bangladesh. Bangladesh is one of the major labour sending countries of the world (Siddiqui 2005). Each year a large number of men and women leave their homes and cross national borders voluntarily for both long-term and short-term employment. However, Bangladesh has scarce opportunity to absorb its huge labour force in its own labour market while over 2.2 million young adults join the job market in Bangladesh each year (IOM 2017). Hence, increase movement of labour indicates expanded employment opportunity in the global market. International migration, therefore, has become one of the major livelihood options for thousands of individuals. Moreover, migration has enabled them to obtain productive and creative works.

Individuals with relatively low incomes are more likely to move since they are more responsive to a given income differential than the people with high incomes (Bhandari 2004). Therefore, a positive and significant association of relative deprivation indicates that migration increased with the absolute level of wealth, even though it increased more among the people those who are relatively more deprived. Moreover, an increase in relative deprivation, the feeling of deprivation of a daily consumption compared to others consumptions, increased the number of migrants. Herewith, individuals migrate not only to maximize their expected income, but also to minimize their feeling of relative deprivation (for instance, increase of socio-economic status and consumption level of wealth and income) in the place of origin.

World Migration Report of International Organization for Migration (IOM) 2020 stated that over 7.5 million Bangladeshis are residing abroad that Bangladesh emerged as the sixth largest origin country for international migrants in the world. Moreover, each year more than 400,000 workers leave Bangladesh for overseas employment (ILO 2019), which eases the pressure on the domestic labour market considerably. Bangladesh is one of a major remittance recipient country and these remittances are an important part of the Bangladeshi economy which make up an equivalent of 5.4 per cent of the national GDP (IOM 2018). Remittances sent by Bangladeshi migrant workers was US\$20 billion in 2020 (World Bank 2020a).

Now a days, international labour migration has emerged as an increasingly important feature in the globalizing world. It can have contributions in major development and poverty implications for individuals and their families as well as for the origin and destination countries economy. In point of fact, considerable migrations are motivated by the desire for higher wages and better opportunities. Most of the migration cases migrants ascended from developing countries to the industrialized countries.

While international labour migration provides benefits in many ways, for instance reduce unemployment, poverty alleviation, better living standard, sharing of skills and technology; majority of migrant workers of Bangladesh do not enjoy the full benefit since they are at risk of human rights and human security. Consequently, migrated labours who suffer from heightened dangers and structural vulnerabilities that are immediately related to their human rights depletion. Hence, Socio-economically deprived migrants are forced to another overseas human security deprivation. Therefore, for many migrants, it has failed to provide jobs of acceptable quality. Instead, migration has resulted in inhumane working condition, in which the basic human rights of the workers are not respected (Siddiqui 2005).

2. Objectives of the Study

In this study, the intention of the researchers is to know why relatively deprived individuals arrive at migration decision and what are the security deprivation they experience in the destination country. However, the specific objectives of this research are as follows:

- a. To understand why individual arrive at migration decision and to what extent this decision reflects aspirations of individual.
- b. To reveal the level of awareness of safe migration practices.
- c. To examine the realities and challenges of migrants from human security perspectives.

3. Literature review

Different aspects of migration are discussed in the empirical literature, including economic growth and development, skill-building, financial development, educational attainment, and the poverty alleviation effects of remittances (Chowdhury 2011; Ratha 2003). Migration has emerged as a central issue of our times (ILO 2004). Each year millions of people leave their homes and go abroad in search of greater human security for themselves and their families. International Labour Conference's (2004) scholars articulated that most of the migrants are motivated by the desire for higher wages and better opportunities, but some are forced to leave their homes on account of famine and poverty, natural disasters and environmental degradation, and violent conflict or persecution. Increasingly, countries are now involved with migration, either as origin, destination, or transit countries, or all of these simultaneously.

Siddiqui et al. (2003) provides a brief sketch of overall migration situation of Bangladesh. They asserted that international labour migration has become an increasingly important feature of contemporary world. Bangladesh is increasingly integrated with the economy of this globalizing world in terms of trade and investment as well as flow of remittances. It also gives an idea about the terms and conditions set by the Government of Bangladesh with respect to labour export to the selected Middle Eastern countries. They point out that the state of basic needs and facilities availability to migrant workers are not satisfactory. Bangladesh is one of the major labour-sending countries of the world.

Bangladesh is a hugely labour surplus country and consequently participates in the supply side of the global labour market (Refugee and Migratory Movement Research Unit, 2008). Therefore, the increase of migration of labour is indicative of increased employment opportunity in the global market. It also mentionable that migration has enabled many people to obtain productive, fulfilling and creative work. However, for many others, it has failed to provide jobs with acceptable quality. Instead, migration has resulted in inhumane work conditions, in which the basic labour rights of the workers are not respected. (Siddiqui 2005). Moreover, Majority of the existing studies find positive, direct and indirect growth and development effect of remittances especially for the developing countries. However, Chami et al. (2003) suggest a negative effect of remittances on economic growth. They said remittances reduces the incentive to work by the migrant family members.

George Varughese (2013) state that growing occurrence and significance of labour migration from Bangladesh and Nepal has become a crucial area of interest. However, little attention has been given to understand the inadequacies in policy that support cross border movements within irregular migration. In this context, this study has attempted to know the gaps and challenges of existing policies and practices that influence regular and irregular labour migration processes from the source country perspective of Bangladesh and Nepal. Siddiqui (2005) try to serve as a basis for policy dialogue and for formulation of actions under the Bangladesh Decent Work Pilot Programme. While there has been substantial literature on international labour migration from Bangladesh, she assessed the patterns and issues from a fresh perspective by using the decent framework. In this paper, she proposes many important issues for policy formation and institutional measures to enhance Bangladeshi workers' employment opportunities and redress problems they face. It, therefore, aimed to initiate a broad-based dialogue on key issues among social partners and other major national stakeholders, elicit ideas on ways to deal with different necessary issues of migrants and consolidate support for the decent work pilot programme for action.

4. Theoretical Framework

4.1 Relative Deprivation Theory

The concept of relative deprivation has been formally stated by Runciman (1966) as a perception of being unfairly disadvantaged compared to other individuals as a result of not having something that others have, and wanting to have it (Aleksynska 2007). As Runciman states that, relative deprivation is “an increasing function of not having something one wants, sees someone else having, or sees as feasible to have” (Runciman 1966). Stark (1984) was the first to theorize Runciman’s relative deprivation concept in migration studies. This theory was quickly tested empirically by Stark and Yitzhaki (1988) and Stark and Taylor (1989, 1991) in the context of Mexico-United States migration. Since Stark, Taylor and Yitzhaki’s seminal work on relative deprivation and migration, this approach has been largely overlooked in the migration literature (Kafle, Benfica and Winters 2018).

Stark (1984) argues that, migration is a choice and people’s choices are affected by their level of satisfaction or deprivation relative to the community they belong to. Stark (1984, 1991) further mentioned that, relative deprivation is a feeling that arises from social inequality. It is in this sense that people who is relatively more deprived has higher incentive to migrate which motivated them for migration decision. Owing to the fact that, migration occurs not only to maximize the expected income or wage, but also, to minimize the feeling of deprivation as well as to improve their position with respect relative to the community they reside in – a reference group (Stark and Yitzhaki 1988; Stark 1984; Stark and Taylor 1991).

Relative deprivation is positively associated with migration and migration increased with the comparisons made by immigrants regarding their own well-being and the well-being of others of the reference group or sending community. They compare in terms of employment, access to education and medical facilities for their family members etc. Moreover, a household’s relative deprivation depends on well-being status of other households around the immigrants. Another reason for choosing the relative deprivation framework is that the feeling of relative deprivation adversely affects the attitudes of individual. Furthermore, individual relative deprivation is a better predictor that are more linked to the promotion of social change (Aleksynska 2007).

4.2 Human Security approach

4.2.1 UNDP’s Human Development Report 1994

The human security approach was introduced in the 1994 global Human Development Report (HDR) and drew global attention. This report introduces a new concept of human security, which relate security with people rather than territories, with development rather than arms. It examines the national as well as the global concerns of human security. UNDP’s Human Development Report (1994) sought to influence the UN’s 1995 World Summit on Social Development in Copenhagen as well. The 1994 HDR was more specific and argues that the scope of global security could be expanded in seven essential dimensions of human security. These are as follows.

- Economic security — Economic security requires an assured basic income for individuals. In this sense, only about a quarter of the world’s people are presently economically secure. While the economic security problem may be more serious in developing countries, concern also arises in developed countries as well. Unemployment problems constitute an important factor underlying political tensions and ethnic violence.
- Food security — Food security requires that all people at all times have both physical and economic access to basic food. According to the United Nations, the overall availability of food is not a problem; however, the problem often is the poor distribution of food and a lack of purchasing capability.
- Health security — Health Security aims to ensure a minimum protection from diseases and unhealthy lifestyles. According to United Nations, both developing and industrialized countries have threats to health security which are usually greater for people in rural areas, particularly children. The reasons for that are malnutrition and insufficient access to health services, clean water and basic necessities.
- Environmental security — Environmental security aims to protect people from the short- and long-term devastation of nature, man-made threats in nature, and deterioration of the natural environment.
- Personal security — Personal security aims to protect people from physical violence, whether at host country or destination country, from violent individuals and sub-state actors (for instance religious extremists and terrorist Groups etc.), from domestic abuse, or from predatory adults.
- Community security — Community security aims to protect people from the loss of traditional relationships and values and from sectarian and ethnic violence.
- Political security — Political security is concerned with whether people live in a society that honours their basic human rights.

5. Method of the study

In this study, an integrated quantitative and qualitative approach is taken into consideration to meet its objectives. Precisely, triangulation method was followed for the present study where quantitative findings have been supplemented by the qualitative method. Survey method was selected as quantitative strategy and a semi structured interview schedule was conducted to the respondents. Among the qualitative strategy in-depth interviews and case studies were conducted. In order to find out the relationship between migrants and relative deprivation as well as to understand their human security perspectives, two groups of people have been picked out purposively. Those are, migrants whose are still work in abroad and returnee migrants of Bangladesh. As the number of population of the study is very large, the sample size of 150 respondents were purposively selected for conducting the survey. While all of the respondents are migrated to and return from Middle East countries, phone interview is frequently used to collect primary data. To carry out the study 100 respondents are selected from the migrants who are still working in abroad and 50 respondents are returnee migrants. Furthermore, 10 in-depth interview and 5 case studies were conducted from the 150 survey respondents to supplement the findings of the study. After collecting necessary data, the quantitative data was coded and entered into IBM SPSS 24 for statistical analysis and hence tabular presentation, bivariate and multivariate analyses were operated. Moreover, the qualitative data were thematically analysed.

5.1 Operational Definitions

5.1.1 Migration

Migration is a multidimensional phenomenon that emerged as a central feature of our times. Migration is the movement of individuals from one place to another. The reasons for migration are often economic, social, political or environmental. Migration has impacts on both the host country and the destination country. Each year millions of people have migrated in search of greater human security for themselves and their families. Most of the migrant are motivated by the desire for higher wages and better opportunities as well as poverty alleviation. However, some are forced to migrate on account of famine, natural disasters and environmental degradation, and violent conflict or persecution (ILO 2004). There are two types of migration, internal and international migration where push factors and pull factors are responsible simultaneously. When people migrate within the same country or region is called Internal migration (for example, moving from London to Plymouth). Consecutively, international migration is a migration that people migrate from one country to another (e.g. moving from Bangladesh to the Middle East countries). In 2019, The number of international migrants globally is 272 million, where 52 per cent were male; 48 per cent were female (IOM 2019).

“Among all kinds of migration, the movement of workers is the most dominant, accounting for almost 80 per cent of the total migrant population. The increase in the movement of labour is indicative of increased employment opportunity in the global market. Over recent years, migration has enabled many people to obtain productive and creative works. However, for many others, it has failed to provide jobs of acceptable quality. Instead, migration has resulted in inhumane working conditions, in which the basic labour rights of the workers are not respected.” (Siddiqui 2005)

Every year, more than 400,000 workers leave Bangladesh for overseas employment (ILO 2020). However, among them only two per cent of migrants are considered as professional and 48 per cent are considered as low skilled (BMET 2019). According to United Nations, for Bangladesh the net migration rate in 2022 is -2.113 per 1000 population, a 2.18% decline from 2021. In 2021 the rate was -2.160 per 1000 population, a 2.17% decline from 2020, as well as in 2020 the net migration rate for Bangladesh was -2.208 per 1000 population, a 2.08% decline from 2019 (UN 2022).

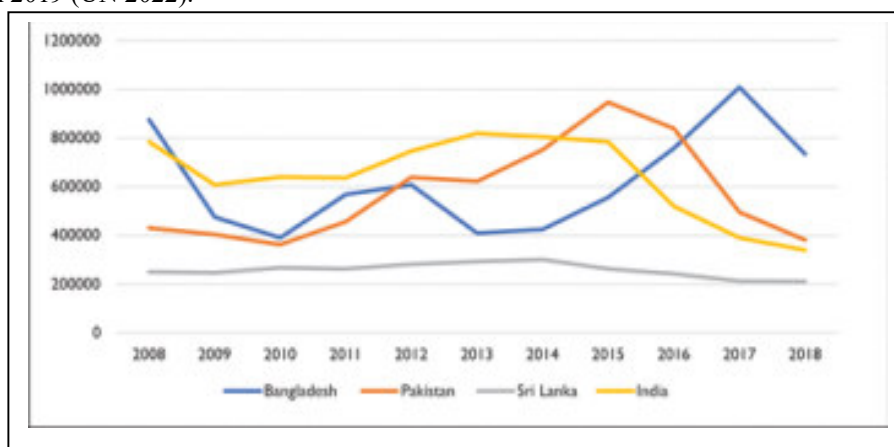


Figure 1. Total Labour Migration Outflows of South Asian Countries, 2008–2018. (Source: ILO 2018)

5.1.2 Remittance

A remittance is a payment of money of foreign workers that is transferred to his or her family in host country. Bangladesh is one of the major remittance recipient countries and earned US\$20 billion in 2020 (World Bank 2020a). Over half a million workers from Bangladesh are employed in foreign countries annually, which reduces the pressure on the national labour market as well. Therefore, Remittances are the significant part that strengthen Bangladeshi economy and make up an equivalent of 5.4 per cent of the national GDP (IOM 2018). This massive flow of remittances not only helps in poverty alleviation and increase the foreign exchange reserve for the country but also supports domestic investment, financial development, educational attainment, women empowerment, and various other social developments of Bangladesh (Chowdhury and Chakraborty 2021).

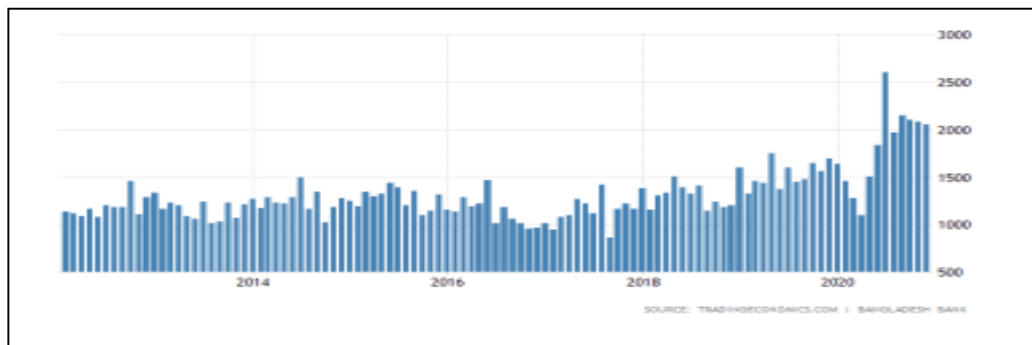


Figure 2. Remittances flows of Bangladesh, 2014-2020. (Source: Bangladesh Bank)

5.1.3 Human security

Human security is a concept was first advocated in the Human Development Report of the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP) in 1994. The UN Commission on Human Security (CHS) defines human security as representing an attempt “to protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhance human freedoms and human fulfilment” (CHS 2003). It conceptualizes human security on the basis of freedom from fear, freedom from want and freedom to live in dignity has operated both in a horizontal way with regard to the subject matter of security (Panizzon et al. 2015). Human security means protecting fundamental freedoms as freedoms that are assess as the essence of life. “It means protecting people from critical (severe) and pervasive (widespread) threats and situations. It depicts using processes that build on people’s strengths and aspirations. It creating political, social, environmental, economic, military and cultural systems that together give people the building blocks of survival, livelihood and dignity.” (CHS, 2003: 4).

6. Presentation of Findings and Analysis of the Study

A survey was conducted to understand the relationship between migrants and relative deprivation as well as to understand their human security perspectives among 150 migrants who are still work in abroad and returnee migrants of Bangladesh. Study shows, 66.6% respondents are still work in abroad and the rest 33.4% are returnee migrants. Where 105 of the respondents are male and 45 respondents are female respectively. These participants are from different ages (20-35 above). However, most respondents are between 30-35 ages which constitutes 52%. Among the respondents 60.7% are married and the rest 39.3% are unmarried. The average number of members of respondents’ family ranges 4-8. Family size is defined here as persons who share meal from the same kitchen. Here respondents from large family said, they have to go to abroad for their family’s subsistence. Most of the respondent (87%) claimed that the remittances they have sent to their families constitute a valuable input to family income.

Table 1. Age distribution of respondents

Age	Respondent		Total	Percent
	Male	Female		
20-25	11	13	24	16
25-30	28	15	43	28.7
30-35	42	10	52	34.6
35-above	24	17	31	20.7
Total	105	45	150	100

6.1. Migration as a response to relative deprivations: Why and how the workers are migrated?

A major objective of the study is to know, why individuals arrived at migration decision and to what extent this decision reflects individuals’ aspirations. This study reveals, the respondents were migrated due to a combination of economic and non-economic factors. The desire of income maximization is the major driver of migration. However, economic factors included unemployment, poverty alleviation, low income and low savings. Non-

economic factors included adverse social status, gender-based violence and sudden death of principal earning member of family.

Most of the migrants responded that they went aboard for a better livelihood. Among the respondents 43.4% for widespread poverty, 26% for underemployment, and 8.6% for low income and low savings, these factors considerably motivated them for international labour migration from Bangladesh. In Bangladesh they get fewer wages after paying same labour as they claimed. However, poverty and inadequacy of wealth for primary subsistence induces respondent to get migrated. Therefore, relative deprivation of income, employment and wealth is positively associated with migration decisions and migration increased with the absolute level of wealth.

Table 2. Reason for migration

Reasons	Frequency	Percent
Unemployment	39	26
Poverty	65	43.4
Low income and low savings	13	8.6
Adverse livelihood	15	10
Adverse social status	7	4.7
Gender-based violence	11	7.3
Total	150	100

Respondents depicted that they want to help their family financially to make economically stable and female respondents uttered as her husband monthly income is not sufficient for monthly expenditure. Survey suggested 82% of respondent said international flow of remittances become more effective at reducing their poverty, therefore, respondents went abroad and brings a greater change in economic condition of their families through remittance. Remittances significantly contribute to income stability and welfare. The evidence presented here confirms that 92% of male and female migrant respondents benefited economically from their movements. Their migration leads to an increase in both employment opportunities and income. However, migration increases livelihood and material well-being than their home.

Table 3. Income of respondents

Income	Frequency	Percent
Income increase	138	92
Income not increased	5	3.3
Moderate	7	4.7
Total	150	100

Respondents with relatively low incomes were more likely to move because they were more responsive to a given income differential than people with high incomes surrounded them. About 92% of participants responded that income increase after overseas employment, 3.3% of responded as their income doesn't increase and the rest 4.7 % remain moderate. Most of the migrant live abroad for a longtime because they get a smart figured salary which they didn't get in host country.

Internationally migrated labours are engaged with various types of works. 75% of respondents believe that they have more chances to have a job in the destination country than Bangladesh. Respondents said that they work various types of work such as 34.6% works as labour, 15% works in company, 14.7% works as salesman in shop, 2% have own shops, 2% as chef, 6.7% are drivers and rest 30% are homemade (mostly female).

Table 4. Distribution of respondents' occupation

Occupations	Frequency	Percent
Work in company	15	10
own a shop	3	2
Salesman	22	14.7
Chef	3	2
Driver	10	6.7
Labour	52	34.6
Homemaker	45	30
Total	150	100

Relative deprivation of consumption had larger positive effects that motivate respondents to be migrated from rural impoverished households. In this perspective, lack of opportunities for education of children, and medical help of respondents supposed to feel deprived. Potentially, respondents with less income found them unaffordable to buy food, clothes and furniture. They were also unaffordable to have better medical opportunities. In order to improve their living conditions of immigrants 10% of respondents were migrated. It is interesting to note that 56.7% of respondents assessed that after their movement they could afford more educational opportunities for their children were much higher than educational opportunities for children of their neighbors.

An increase in relative deprivation, the feeling of deprivation of a household compared to other neighbor households of respondents increased the number of migrant members. This finding is consistent with the relative deprivation theory that individuals migrate not only to maximize their income, but also to minimize their feeling of relative deprivation in the place of origin. 23.3% of participants responded as they have the opportunity of better households after migration.

International labour migration has significant impact on the achievement of better social status of migrants. The study explores that migrant respondents get knowledge of new habits, new values, consumption pattern and home appliances. Consequently, with those knowledge and practices of modern and developed lifestyle they are upgrading their housing pattern, living standard, values and standards etc. Meanwhile, respondent's family, that they left behind, supposed to believe that they are slightly more advantaged with respect for higher social status. 14.7% of participants responded as they have better social status after migration. While, their social status increased with higher chances for education, opportunities for receiving medical help for family members.

Table 5. Respondents' better livelihood

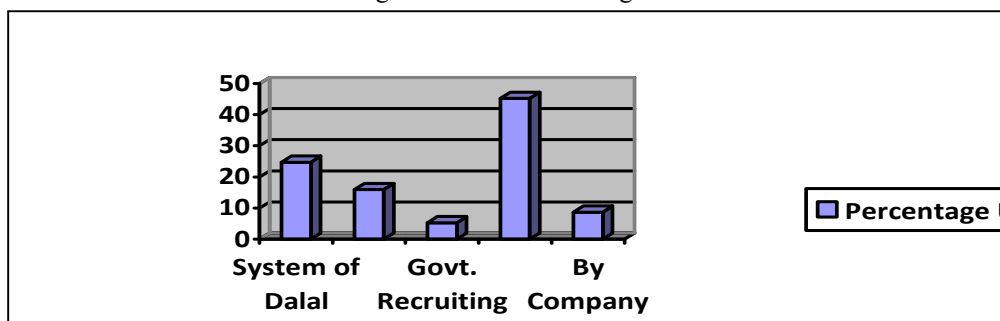
Livelihood	Frequency	Percent
Opportunity to education	85	56.7
Better households	35	23.3
Better social status	22	14.7
Better medical facilities	8	5.3
Total	150	100

According to female migrant respondents' remittances flows have positive impact which presents an empowering position in both their families and society. The literature on gender and migration indicates that female migrants often originated from poor economic and socially powerless positions (IOM, 2000). The study depicts, 7.3% of respondent arrived at migration decision because of gender based violence. By getting financial support a women get an authority to handle the situation arise in their family and participate in different social activities. In family, wives get a unique power that they allocate money in household activities. Moreover, female migrants get a higher position in the family and taking decisions of education and healthcare of family members, especially for their children.

6.2. Level of Awareness of Safe Migration

Recruitment of labour power from Bangladesh to various countries occurs through five channels. A good number of respondents of the study committed to private recruiting agencies for migration those are operating to arrange recruitment of workers for different countries. This study depicts, 16% of migrants go through these agencies. Private recruiting agents collect commissions from recruited workers. Cost of travel, medical services, etc., are supposed to bear by the employer but practically workers' pay for these. However, according to The UNDP's Human Development Report's (1994) definition of human security argues that all securities require an assurance for all migrants. Furthermore, one of the familiar channel is "the system of Dalal" that constitutes 24.7%, though this channel is very insecure. The fourth channel of migration is Individual initiative, which constitutes 45.3%. Migrants go abroad through friends and relatives are the most predominant among the entire channels. The government channel (BMET) is free of any charge. But unfortunately, most of the people who migrated didn't know about this channel ever. In this study that constitute 5.3%.

Figure 3. Channels of migration



Most of the respondent said they didn't take any training before migration. This study shows, 20% took training and rest 70% didn't take any training. So, it's depicted that supply of unskilled labours are higher that leads to a decrease in wages. Skilled migrants can earn more and live a secure life in abroad than unskilled.

When they asked about whether they face any official problem or problem with visa in airport when go abroad and came back they response that they faced problem in airport those who went through "Dalal" had problem in airport. But those who are having legal documents follow "Bangladesh Migration Governance Framework" and committed with legal agents. Unfortunately, very few of respondents know about "Bangladesh

Migration Governance Framework”. Evenly some react as what is that policy, they hear about it for the first time from the researcher. It meant that policy was not followed by most of them. Though, the aim of this framework is to guide a comprehensive and balanced migration with a view to integrating development of migrants. This development regard for social, economic and environmental dimensions that respecting human rights. The goal of the framework is to ensure safe migration.

6.3. Human Security Challenges

Under the following segment this study will analyze the situation and condition of migrants into their destination country. In order to have a sufficient idea about human security challenges of a migrant this study aims to analyze three prime security components like as economic security, accommodation & health security and cultural assimilation.

6.3.1. Economic Security

When migrants were asked whether they encounter any kind of economic insecurity before and after their migration? Most of them responded in a common pattern, that is-

- i. they migrated due to economic insecurity at their host country
- ii. arranged migration cost from different sources
- iii. migrated to developed country and faced initial economic crisis.

35.3% of respondents had to sale their land and 20% have borrowed money from usurer to arrange the migration cost. 18.7% of cases they managed to get the money from their relatives as a grant or as a loan and 8.7% respondents manage the cost by own effort. Only who migrated with a job, the cost bore by the owner company that constitute 14%. As it mentioned earlier, the government channel BMET is free of any charge for migration, therefore, most of the people who migrated didn’t know about this channel ever. Unfortunately, 3.3% moved through this channel. At the initial stage after migration lion’s share of their salary is spent for repayment of loan. After recovering all their economic liabilities, they started supporting their families. Only women workers who worked as homemaker could send all their salary to her family from the beginning since they don’t have to spend money for house rent or food.

Table 6. Sources of Migration Cost

Sources	Frequency	Percent
Sale land	53	35.3
Usurer	30	20
Relative (grant or loan)	28	18.7
Requitement company	21	14
Government	5	3.3
Own effort	13	8.7
Total	150	100

Three fourth of the migrated workers were satisfied with their salaries and all of them claimed that they got more salary compare to their home country. They argued that they enjoyed two times higher amount of salary than their home country although performing the same work. On the other hand, respondents said that there is a lack of employment opportunity in their host country. As a result, large number of people remain unemployed. The government of Bangladesh failed to create sufficient job for the unemployed so that they had to go to aboard. 17.3% of the respondents got a smart salary or handsome profit from their company or business hence they were happy with their earnings. But labours and homemakers easily maintained their monthly expenditure with their earnings, which was triple more comparing their host country, but they have no savings. As this study shows that 67% of respondent satisfy with salary that fulfil their aspiration.

Table 7. Amount of Salary of Respondents

Salary range (thousand)	Respondent	Percent
20-40	94	62.7
40-80	30	20
80-100000	21	14
100000-above	5	3.3
Total	150	100

Now let’s analyze some inner talks of migrant worker. When they were asked that do their family members properly utilize remittances, 40% of the respondents claimed their salary which is earned by hard labour, is not utilized properly. Worker’s remittance often misused by their family members. Their relatives sometimes filch their savings. Moreover, their family members waste more than necessity. Another group of workers seems happy to their family hence they utilize their income which constitute 60% of the total respondents. Their families spent the money not only for daily household consumption but also for education and health. Although many migrants are less educated, they pay more attention to quality education and better health facilities of their

children and other family members.

Most of the migrated worker used banking channel for sending remittance to their home country. Only one respondent used hundi as a way of sending remittance. Many of them agreed that they were facilitated by Probashi Kalyan Bank (PKB) for sending remittances. In order to reduce the cost of sending remittances, PKB collaborate with Bangladesh Post Office for the purpose of reaching the marginal people in rural areas enabling them to collect their remittance from post offices.

6.3.2. Accommodation related security

All most all workers had moderate accommodation facility in destination country. Large companies and formal sectors provide accommodation to their employees in labour camps for those who came from other countries. 76.7% of participant responded that don't face sever accommodation problem and the rest 23.3 responded as they face accommodation related problems. However, 18% cases accommodation was substandard and living conditions was very poor. Driver and homemaker were facilitated by the master family. But who had problem with visa, sometimes faced accommodation crisis at initial stage of their movement. In some cases, they had to repatriate.

Table 8. Accommodation Problem Experienced by Migrants

Accommodation Problem	Frequency	Percent
Experienced	35	23.3%
Not Experienced	115	76.7%
Total	150	100%

6.3.3. Food related security

The food is usually served according to the preference of the workers. Some workers have agreement about free of cost food with hiring company. But 47% of respondent complained that they don't get free food from the committed company. Among them, 36% of the respondents cooked their own food to survive. They cannot effort to take their food from restaurant every day. Half of the domestic workers faced problems with food. Most of the cases homemade were served with the food they were not accustomed to. Having no other course left open they remain unfed. Moreover, 24% of homemade claimed the female master of household used to keep strict control over the available food.

While some worse cases, domestic workers were served stale food. However, a group of few, 31% of women homemaker, stated that food was abundant and they were allowed to eat as much as they want. Study shows that 73% of respondent experienced food insecurity.

6.3.4. Health related security

32.7% of the total respondents experienced physical injury during work, sometimes it was lethal or sometimes it was minor. Mental tension was a problem for 49.3% respondents. Usually, migrant workers remain very tensed about their near and dear person, family members and for their loving child. Often workers had a stroke or a heart attract as an evil consequence of hyper tension. Some had to struggle a lot to adapt with the unknown weather as well. In major cities primary health care services are available for the workers. The costs of medicines and investigation have to be borne by the migrants themselves. Although migrant workers have the right of health service (Emigration Ordinance of Bangladesh,1982). Some companies and factories have their own authorized medical service providers, which provides annual medical check-ups for migrant workers.

Table 9. Health problems experienced by migrants

Accommodation Problem	Frequency		Total	Percent
	Male	Female		
Directly physical injury	32	17	49	32.7
Mental tension	53	21	74	49.3
Face no problem	20	7	27	18
Total	105	45	150	100

A group of respondents complained about the working hours (12 hours or more) and the hardship at their job place, while some respondent uttered that their physical labour that they have afford is beyond their capacity. Some told that they had to endure it for the economic support of their families. But according to the 'Emigration Ordinance of 1982', migrant workers have the right of preferable working hour, payment for wage, over time, leave and freedom of movement in the work contract.

6.3.5. Problem to assimilating with culture

International labour migration leads to cultural transmission as people move and become used to comply with many cultures and practices. Culture transmitted through language, knowledge, dress and many materialistic objects. 78% of total migrants experienced difficulties in assimilating with new the culture. Respondent claimed that first and foremost problem was lingual problem i.e., communication constraints. But they agreed that those who were good in English did not face lingual problem. Migrants of Middle East countries mentioned that religious similarities helped them to assimilate quickly with the new culture since religion shapes cultures a lot.

Religion became their primary bridge to assimilate with the new culture.

7. Conclusion

Migration has emerged as a central issue now a days. All over the world poor people are migrating in different countries in search of better livelihood. In Bangladesh migration rate is increasing day by day which has a positive influence in various socio-economic perspectives. This empirical study has found a significant relationship between growth of remittance and socio-economic development. Herewith, the relationship between labor migration and relative deprivation is examined as well. International labour migration brings a greater change in livelihood condition of migrants as well as their families, therefore, remittance plays a major role to bring these changes. Social and cultural implications and consumption pattern of migrants improve their livelihood standards. Each year millions of men and women leave their homes and cross national borders in search of better human security for themselves and their families. In point of fact, migrated labours who suffer from heightened dangers and structural vulnerabilities that are immediately related to their human rights depletion. Migration, indeed, forces socio-economically deprived migrants of Bangladesh to another overseas human security deprivation.

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