

The Effect of Rural-Urban Migration on Socio-Economic Development and Poverty Reduction among the Migrants in Khulna City of Bangladesh

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Abstract: *The key focus of this study was to explore the socio-economic conditions of migrants and the core attention was to identify the main cause and effect of rural to urban migration. The study was carried out by using a survey design and the sample size was 240. The study area was selected purposively and data were collected from the field using the random sampling method. The objectives of the study targeted to explore the impact of rural to urban migration on socio-economic development and how poverty reduction occurred among the migrants. Before the migration, 46.3 percent of the migrants' income was below 5000tk. but after the migration, 51.3 percent of the respondents' income level was 5000-10000tk which helps the in-migrants to reduce their poverty. When the people lived in rural areas 67.5 percent of people were employed, but after the migration, 99.2 percent of them were employed, which describes the greater importance of migration. Migration creates urban surplus labor and serious urban unemployment problems. The in-migrants arrival causes undue stress to the urban system which is now to deal with pavement dwelling, slums, squalors, disease, crime, and ultimate degeneration, which should be removed through proper steps and regular monitoring and supervision by strong government institutions.*

Keywords: Migration, poverty reduction, rural-urban migration, socio-economic development

1. Introduction

Migration is the most important variable in demography after birth and death. Many people have to move from one place to another for their different necessities. Migration means the movement of people, from one place, region, or country to another, particularly with a view to making a permanent settlement in a new location. It is broadly defined as relocation of residence for a specified duration for various reasons. The motive for migrations may be searching for better land, adequate income sources, employment, better livelihood, education, and shelter. Irrespective of the motives, migration of humans became a natural phenomenon since their emergence as a species, although the extent of migration had not been recorded properly. Rural-urban migration is a common occurrence in Bangladesh like in other developing countries of the world. Trapped in the vicious poverty cycle along with rapid population growth, rural people seek opportunities in urban areas. Thus, people from smaller towns and villages migrate to cities in the hope of better employment, and opportunities. However, the movement poses some problems in the rural as well as in the urban areas even though, there are benefits derived from it. In most rural areas, the impact of rural to urban migration was a rapid development of the rural economy leading to rural development and poverty reduction. But in the city areas, they are creating density and slum which is the cause of environmental degradation. And also they are in some cases creating unemployment opportunities due to the excessive pressure on the city dwellers. In the Khulna city corporation area it is found that a large number of in-migration occurs every year mostly from the different rural areas of Khulna, Satkhira, Bagerhat, and Gopalganj district (Fasoranti 2005; Hossain, 2001).

Rural-urban migration is a response to the high demand of labor by an industrial sector, which assures for workers greater levels of productivity and, for investors, profits superior to the opportunities found in the traditional agricultural sector. Rural regions are overpopulated relative to the ability to feed themselves. Labor productivity is low, approaching zero, resulting in a subsistence level of production and providing incentives for migration to the cities. Rural-urban migration is a common occurrence in Bangladesh like in other developing countries of the world. Trapped in the vicious poverty cycle along with rapid population growth, rural people seek opportunities in urban areas. Thus, settlers from smaller towns and villages migrate to cities in the hope of better employment, and opportunities. However, the movement poses some problems in the rural as well as in the urban areas even though, there are benefits derived from it. In most rural areas, the impact of rural-urban migration was a rapid development of the rural economy leading to rural development and poverty reduction. But in the city areas, they are creating density and slum which are the causes of environmental degradation. And also they are in some cases creating unemployment opportunities due to the excessive pressure on the city dwellers. In the Khulna city corporation area, it is found that a large number of in-migration occurs every year mostly from the different rural areas of Khulna, Satkhira, Bagerhat, and Gopalganj district.

2. Statement of the Problem

In this study area of Khulna city corporation, it is seen that high unemployment rate, low income, high population growth, unequal distribution of land, demand for higher schooling, prior migration patterns, and dissatisfaction with housing and health facilities have been identified as some of the prominent determinants of rural out-migration. Among

those determinants the poor opportunities, pay, and benefits in rural areas, rural individuals with high occupational aspirations may be more likely to migrate than rural individuals with lower occupational aspirations. In case of the in-migration, they can fulfill their employment opportunities and other facilities which they expect. They are also playing a vital role in the development of rural economic conditions by providing remittance to their village for the purpose of the loan payment, food, and clothing of children and their parents and health care facilities.

For the period 1970 to 1990, the average annual growth rate of the urban population was 6.5 percent for Bangladesh, as compared to that of 3.4 percent for India and 4.2 percent for both Pakistan and Sri Lanka (Hugo, 1992). However, the urban growth rate is dominated mainly by rural-urban migration and it contributes between three-fifths to two-thirds of this growth (UN, 1993). Though the incidence of rural-urban migration in any developing country is higher, a distinct selectivity with respect to age, sex, caste, marital status, education, occupation, etc., occurs and the propensity of migration differs significantly among these socio-economic groups (Lee, 1966; Sekhar, 1993; Yadava, 1988). Long rural development efforts neither could reverse the trend in rural-urban migration nor could it minimize uneven economic opportunities such as off-farm employment and earning (Robert and Smith, 1977).

Migration differentials have a significant role in identifying the nature and strength of the socio-economic and demographic impacts of the population concerned. Numerous specialists have attempted to build up some consistently pertinent relocation designs for all nations consistently. However, only migration by age has been found to be more or less similar for developed as well as developing countries. It is established that adult males are more inclined to migrate than other people of the community (Rogaia, 1997; Singh and Yadava, 1981). Hossain (2001) showed that determinants of migration vary from country to country and even within a country, it varies depending on the socio-economic, demographic, and cultural factors.

The inclination of migration is usually influenced by a combination of push-pull factors. The people of rural areas are migrating to the different cities due to the landlessness, lack of employment opportunities, lack of food supply, lack of facilities and services which are the push factor of out-migration. People migrated to cities and towns because they are attracted by livelihood opportunities. Regardless of skill, the migrated population can find diversified livelihood opportunities with various incomes in the towns and cities. Thus, the poor rural population considers migration a livelihood coping strategy (Hossain, 2001). Then again, an impressive number of the populace relocates to metropolitan regions from towns for higher/better training, work, and venture openings. These advantaged travelers sporadically set out work open doors in metropolitan regions for the helpless transients generally as compensation workers. However, both these classes are driven prevalently by financial reasons. Comprehend the expectations of relocation, the degree of movement, and its impact on the development of the metropolitan populace for appropriate

metropolitan arranging, just as, for promoting rustic turn of events. Consequently, the affinity to move is normally impacted by the blend of elements, which can be classified as push factors and pull factors. Push factors are those that work in spaces of out-relocation (rustic regions) that force individuals to move to different districts. Landlessness, absence of business opportunity, absence of food supply, absence of offices and administrations, and so forth are instances of push factors. Pull factors are those that work in spaces of in-relocation (metropolitan regions) that draw in individuals to move there. Work opportunity, the possibility of higher pay, better offices, and administrations are instances of pull factors.

3. Rationale and Scope of the Study

The development of individuals in provincial metropolitan regions is normally occurring in Bangladesh. The development represents a few issues in the provincial just as in the metropolitan community despite the fact that there are benefits gotten from it. The in-transients are typically worried about the advantages they desire to acquire by moving and generally give less idea to the issues that they will cause because of the interaction. A portion of these issues might affect more on the non-transients abandoned in the country region. However, this class of partners in the country metropolitan movement measure is frequently not the focal point of most approaches discusses impacting the interaction. This examination is an endeavor to uncover the assessment of this gathering on the cycle of country metropolitan relocation with the end goal of recognizing 'new' advantages and issues that are inferable from the interaction. It is a typical wonder on account of provincial metropolitan relocation that the in-transients will in general move from rustic to metropolitan regions with more noteworthy any expectation of destitution decreases and advancement issues of their family. There are no obvious assertions about the satisfaction of the expectation of in-transients, so this investigation will give an unmistakable image of the issues of the country metropolitan movement. This study will help the policymaker to identify the root causes of the existing poverty of the migrant's people and the failure of their hope of future development issues. The study will also help the government to take proper steps to control the rural-urban migration and its negative impacts on urban livelihood and also will give necessary measures for the development of the rural employment situation. These are some fundamental reasons for choosing this topic. The study generates information on social and economic factors behind migration. It also provides policy insight into the impact and adequacy of current policies and suggests policy options to harness reverse migration as a targeted development tool for spatial development and efficient rural human resource mobilization. If the study enables to create a consciousness among the policymakers and then the whole effort is successful.

4. Objective and Research Question of the Study

The study is going to be focused on the causes and effects of rural-urban migration. In this study the broad Objective is

to find out the impact of rural-urban migration on socio-economic development and poverty reduction among the migrants in Khulna city of Bangladesh. The main objectives of the study are:

Specific Objectives

- 1) To know the nature and trends of rural-urban migration in the present context;
- 2) To find out the socio-psychological causes and consequences of migration;
- 3) To explore the changing scenario of migrated people in the context of development;
- 4) To review the policy implications of Go and NGOs on migration.

To conduct this study, I have initiated my research questions first and the questions of my study are following:

Research Questions

R.Q- 1: What are the nature and trends of rural to urban migration in Khulna city of Bangladesh?

R.Q- 2: What are the socio-physiological causes and consequences of migration?

R.Q- 3: In the context of social development how the migrated people are changing their whole scenario?

R.Q- 4: What should be the government policies and how would it be implemented by GO and NGO?

5. Literature Review: The Effect of Rural-Urban Migration

For this research, a critical review has been attempted here on some issues based on rural-urban migration and its consequences, which are relevant to the present study. Brief reviews of some major kinds of literature are given to understand the overall condition and results of migration in Bangladesh and also international perspective.

Ankrah (1995) stated the circumstance in regards to country metropolitan movement inside Ghana, proposing that relocation hastens significant social and conduct change. The idea of Ghanaian urbanization is inspected along with the persuasive variables that cause many to leave their rustic homes. A differentiation is made between those "submitted urbanites" who promptly adjust to metropolitan life and the "situational urbanites" who experience more noteworthy issues in a change in accordance with the city. Following this conversation, he further expresses certain approach suggestions, which including that of richness control, models of advancement, and security of the situation with the country networks notwithstanding a 'cerebrum channel' to metropolitan regions.

Hossain (2001) stated that relocation differentials at the individual level showed that people engaged with the cycle of provincial out-movement were grown-ups and more instructed. The vast majority of them were occupied with studies or jobless before relocation. About a portion of the transients has relocated for impermanent assistance and around one quarter has moved for super durable work. Further, the instructive achievement of the travelers was found identified with the extremely durable sort of

movement, while the transitory kind of relocation is predominantly connected with ignorant transients. The relocation rate was observed to be essentially higher for taught just as jobless individuals. Neediness, work looking, and the family impact was the primary push factors for out-movement, while better freedom, earlier travelers, and accessibility of occupation were the principal haul factors behind relocation. Likewise, neediness has been the principle push factor for the travelers who were occupied with the rural worker, business and jobless, while work looking through factor was primary for the transients occupied with agribusiness (landowner), work/administration, and understudies at the spot of beginning.

Van Landingham (2003) stated that the rural-to-urban migration experience is accepted to essentially influence different components of the travelers' prosperity. Potential wellbeing impacts have not been altogether and deliberately investigated. A multi-dimensional wellbeing evaluation instrument has been utilized for an assortment of populaces in numerous nations, which will work with correlations with different gatherings. The paper analyzes 8 elements of wellbeing status for 69 late transients living in Ho Chi Minh City with 85 long-haul metropolitan inhabitants in the city utilizing information gathered during 2001. Travelers are burdened concerning non-transients on a few of these components of wellbeing status, including actual working; job limits because of actual medical issues; substantial torment; general psychological well-being; job impediments because of passionate issues; and general wellbeing discernments.

Zhao (2003) showed the financial investigations on country metropolitan relocation issues in China. The survey centers around three issues: right off the bat, the clarifications for the provincial to metropolitan movement, also, the communication among relocation and work market development, with uncommon regard for work market isolation, work market adaptability, and pay differentials, and ultimately ideas for additional examination themes on country metropolitan movement and its strategy suggestion on the positive and adverse consequence of the movement.

Fasoranti (2005) stated that in most provincial regions, the effect of country metropolitan movement is a quick decay of the rustic economy prompting ongoing destitution and food uncertainty. His examination distinguishes the advantages and issues of rustic metropolitan movement from the impression of the non-transients. The examination tracked down that non-transients financial attributes don't impact their impression of the advantages of rustic metropolitan relocation and the more extended non-travelers stay in the provincial region, the higher their view of the issues of country metropolitan movement. The investigation additionally shows that every one of the respondents is unsure of the monetary issues emerging from country metropolitan relocation. The investigation further found that the impression of non-transients on advantages and issues from rustic metropolitan relocation is affected principally by the military conditions and length of a home of the country non-traveler. The paper, accordingly, suggests that any action trying to impact the interaction of the provincial metropolitan relocation should meet the rustic people

groups' view of the advantages of the country metropolitan movement.

Iversen (2006) uncovered that wage contrasts and pay broadening as key determinants of country metropolitan movement in non-industrial nations. His paper fosters a unique hypothesis where financial and social factors work to fit as a fiddle and speed up such development. While existing hypotheses depict the movement as a solitary stream, the new hypothesis features overflows between and contrasts in what interpersonal organizations and collaborations mean for two discrete, yet interconnected progressions of provincial metropolitan travelers. He further states that long-term migration features as equilibrium in village-level social systems. The near static investigation of this harmony brings about interpersonal organization multipliers, another key development.

Li et al (2006) stated that disturbance of families by country to metropolitan movement in China may be relied upon to influence familial standards and, specifically, to change the customary example of advanced age support. Their examination additionally investigates the connection between the sexual orientation of wedded travelers and their post-movement arrangement of monetary help to their non-co-living guardians. After relocation, females are probably going to build their monetary help to their folk's in-law, yet both male and female travelers offer more monetary help to their natal guardians. This proposes that the customary example of advanced age support is as yet prevailing, yet out-relocation of provincial females will in general therapist the sex distinction.

Mendola (2006) stated work movement is an inescapable element of the financial turn of events. Individuals' portability for impermanent or extremely durable work intentions is a standard piece of horticultural action. He clarified that there are exceptionally huge relocation streams in some creating regions, with impressive effects on people, families, and areas at the beginning. In spite of the developing discussion about inspirations and effects of late movement streams, expenses and returns of this worldwide wonder are as yet hazy and stay far external the public strategy domain. This is valid particularly as for the movement of individuals from country spaces of non-industrial nations. The reason for his paper is to survey central points of contention identifying with country work movement and it connects to financial improvement at the beginning. His investigation uncovered, what is the effect of relocation, both inward and worldwide, on the country and agrarian improvement in sending locales? In spite of the scarcity of information, Mendola's paper offers a premise to gather a few bits of knowledge into the movement advancement nexus.

Gurler et al (2007) stated that the most significant problem of the immigrants was unemployment and that the majority of those who have found a job are employed as workers. It can be asserted that the immigrants have neither been able to assimilate into the urban culture and nor have they been able to retain their characteristics as villagers. They stay in an "ill-defined situation", someplace in the middle of metropolitan and provincial culture. The present

circumstance features the significance of the way that moves from country regions into metropolitan regions should be forestalled. For this reason, various measures should be carried out, for example, the improvement of country ventures and formation of work open doors in the rustic regions, the arrangement of infrastructural administrations to every one of the towns, the presentation of administrations and offices accessible in the urban communities to the provincial regions through the advancement of "metropolitan town" projects.

Nwokocho (2007) stated that Nigeria is one of the countries in the world with a very high rural-urban dichotomy and rural communities are disproportionately more disadvantaged than urban centers due to governmental neglect. He additionally expresses that the quantity of country occupants that move to urban areas with high any desires for beating frailty reliable with rustic life is exceptional which coming about populace densities in these objections and comparing burdens require powerful guidelines that will draw in the push factors on one hand, and how in-travelers could conform to objective urban areas without encroaching on existing social balance on the other. His paper argues that Nigeria practices a non-regulatory internal migration system with families and communities. He also suggests appropriate context-specific intervention strategies to non-regulatory migration patterns and processes, as in the case of Nigeria, which is strongly recommended.

Brooks and Redlin (2008) stated social positions may prevent some groups from migrating while pushing other groups away from rural counties. They have utilized a multifaceted hypothetical way to deal with clarifying how race/nationality, sexual orientation, and class shape word-related goals and the relocation choice. Utilizing the consequences of race/nationality, sexual orientation, and moms' instructive fulfillment were each joined with the respondent's word-related yearning to foresee movement rates for chose interconnected gatherings. Aftereffects of their examination show that females with high word-related desires, whites with high word-related goals, and people with high word-related yearnings whose moms had high instructive accomplishments were bound to relocate contrasted and other diverse gatherings.

A review of the literature shows that there are very few researches before have focused on the migration situation of Bangladesh. The research is previously done on migration, most of them were based on western and African society, and the main aims of those research were highlighting the growth of population and urbanization, economic growth, and job opportunity rather than development and poverty issues. This is the first work in Bangladesh that considers poverty and development issues as a result of rural to urban migration. Authors believe that this paper can be a fixation for the policymaker of Bangladesh as well as other developing countries for the implementation of the development agenda of in-migrants.

6. Theoretical Framework

The study is fully related to the theory of Evertts Lee. Here the hypothesis is highly interconnected with the hypothesis of Lee. According to Lee one hypothesis was the volume of migration. According to him in a given territory it varies with the degree of the area included in that territory, diversity of people, difficulties involved intervening variables and possibility of their surmounting, fluctuations in economy of that area, and extent of progress being made by the area. Another hypothesis is that migration is usually contained to well defined streams and with every major stream some counter stream also developed. The efficiency of both stream and counter stream tends to be low if the place of origin and destination are almost similar. This efficiency, however, varies with the economic conditions of the destination. Then Lee's hypothesis is that migrations primarily respond to plus factors and thus migration is always selective. Those areas which have positive factors are first selected for migration. Lee has said that the degree of positive selection increases with the difficulties posed by intervening obstacles.

Lee's Push-pull hypothesis separates factors causing movements into two gatherings of components: push and pull factors. Push factors are things that are awful about the country that one lives in and pull factors are things that draw into each other region. Push factors are insufficient positions, scarcely any chances, crude conditions, desertification, starvation or dry season, political dread or mistreatment, helpless clinical consideration, loss of riches, catastrophic events, passing dangers, absence of political or strict opportunity, contamination, helpless lodging, property manager/inhabitant issues, harassing, segregation, helpless shots at a wedding, denounced Housing (Radon Gas, and so on) Pull Factors are open positions, better everyday environments, political and additionally strict opportunity, delight, training, better clinical consideration, alluring environments, security, family connects, industry, better shots at the wedding. For the progression of individuals, movement is inescapable. So it is said that movement is identified with the advancement of individuals.

Evert S Lee is of the view that many a time decisions taken about migration are not rational and based on emotions, though in a large number of cases such decisions are well thought out and planned. The migration process is linked and connected with several factors e.g. where a person at present lives, where he wants to migrate, what are the problems which he will confront in between living in the ancestral place and migrating to the place of final settlement, and what is particular problems which the person concerned anticipates in his own case. These problems will of course be different from one person to other. According to Lee volume of migration will change with the climate of an area, diversity of the people, intervening variables, economic conditions, and changes which the territory witnesses and progress being made by that country. In his second phase, Lee discusses the streams of migration. In Lee's view, there are well-defined streams of migration and to these streams; there are counter streams as well. According to Lee, there is a close relationship between the place of origin and the place of destination.

Idyorough, expressed that Migration happens on the grounds that people look for food, sex, and security outside their typical residence. To create food, security, and human proliferation of its species, people must, due to legitimate need, move out of their standard residence and go into basic social connections that are agreeable or opposing. Human beings also develop tools/equipment to enable them to interact with nature to produce the desired food and security. The further developed relationship (helpful connections) among people and further developed innovation further adapted by the push and pull factors all associate together to cause or achieve movement and higher centralization of people into towns and urban communities. The higher the innovation of creation of food and security and the higher the helpful relationship among individuals in the creation of food and security and in the generation of the human species the higher would be the push and pull factors in the movement and convergence of people in towns and urban areas. Open country, towns, and urban areas don't simply exist however they do as such to meet the human essential requirements of food, security, and the generation of the human species. Along these lines, relocation happens on the grounds that people look for food, sex, and security outside their typical residence. Social administrations in the towns and urban communities are given to meet these fundamental requirements for human endurance and joy.

7. Methodology

7.1 Design, Unit of Analysis & Sampling:

This study is based on both primary and secondary data as well as it is exploratory in nature. Primary data were collected from in-migrant people of Khulna City Corporation (K.C.C.) with randomly selected personnel interviews and field surveys focusing on the causes of migration, their income opportunities, other basic facilities and comparing those facilities with before and after migration situations. It is seen that there is a huge number of migrants in the Khulna City Corporation area, and those are living in different areas in different clusters. They are mainly living in different slum areas of Khulna City Corporation. It is mentioned that there are no definite statistics about the number of in-migrants in this region. So to get a standard result, the study has collected the data from those migrants of different clusters of K.C.C. putting emphasis on their different nature and different characteristics. An extensive literature review is carried out, and secondary data is collected from various published journals, books and annual reports, and other papers. The secondary data is also collected from relevant websites. After cross-check and compilation of all the data properly, it is analyzed and processed with appropriate computer software packages including statistical tools. The proposed mathematical model is also estimated by using the appropriate statistical tools. The estimated model parameters are analyzed and policy options are suggested with a view to give a clear path of in-migration and out-migration. However, the sequences of the methodology are shown in the following segments: - The study area has been selected purposively on the basis of the study. Considering all the study objects the study area of this research is selected from three different areas of Khulna City

Corporation. It is seen that many people are migrating from the adjacent areas of Khulna City, such as from the Gopalganj, Bagerhat, Narail, and Shatkhira districts. Each year the amount of in-migrants in Khulna city is increasing. People of the different regions are migrating with greater hope of their development and poverty reduction. Mainly they were living in various slum areas with different clusters. For this study Nirala, Sonadanga and Gollamari were selected purposively to collect the data about their present status of the in-migrant. The people who migrated in selected study areas from different adjacent rural areas and permanently settle for better opportunity and advancement. Considering the above unit of analysis the people who have been living in those study areas for about 12 years are considered as the population of the study. The total population was 2350 and the sample was taken 240 that determined from the population by the sample size calculator.

7.2 Method of Data Collection, Processing and Analysis:

Data were collected mainly from primary sources. Information was also collected from journals and conference articles of various scholars and World Bank working paper series. The study was prepared to modify and finalize through interview schedule, which is contained both open and close-ended items. It is basically primary data, which were collected through face-to-face interaction. An interview schedule was incorporated in order to data collection. Few case studies were also included to enrich the significance of the study. After the collection of data, it is arranged and compiled with the help of SPSS and Microsoft office. Again, after the cross-check of all the data and compiling those data properly, it is analyzed and processed with appropriate statistical tools. The proposed mathematical model is also assessed by using SPSS 16. The estimated model parameters are analyzed and policy implementations are recommended in this regard giving a clear path of rural-urban migration.

8. Findings and Analysis of the Study

8.1 Characteristics of Migrants

In one hand, migration is a selective process and on the other hand generalization about the characteristics of migrants is misleading. But there is no doubt that there are certain characteristics common to the migrants in general. The characteristics of migrants are summarized in table 8.1.

		No. of Respondents	Percent	Total respondents or sample size (n) = 240
Employment type	Temporary	74	30.8	
	Permanent	166	69.2	
Causes of Migration	Job search	121	50.4	
	Transferred by employer	22	9.2	
	Education	16	6.7	
	To live with spouse	5	2.1	
	Live with parents or Kith and kin	5	2.1	
	Got job	59	24.6	
	Other	12	5.0	
Marital Status	Married	223	92.9	
	Unmarried	17	7.1	

Source: Field Survey, 2011

In this study, among the samples, most of the migrants are permanent which is approximately 69.2 percent and 30.8 percent are temporary. However, most of the migrants come to urban areas for job search 50.4 percent and some of them have come forgot a new job 24.6 percent. Besides, some people migrate due to education of their children 6.7 percent, to live with kith and kin 2.1 percent, to live with spouse 2.1 percent, and others factors 5.0 percent respectively. The majority of the in-migrants are married 92.9 percent. Employment opportunity, the prospect of higher income, better facility, and better services are examples of pull factors, which attract the migrants to migrate from the rural to urban areas.

8.2 Educational Status of the Respondents

The level of education directly affects productivity and greatly influences the earning ability of the migrants. As Education is the backbone of a nation, the person who is more educated is more developed, and thus can participate in the process of sustainable development by ensuring a better quality of life. The educational status of the respondent is shown in table 8.2.

Table 8.2: Educational Status of the Respondents

Types of Education	No. of respondents	Percent
Can sign only	39	16.3
Cannot sign	10	4.2
Primary Education	78	32.5
SSC	29	12.1
HSC	29	12.1
Bachelor	43	17.9
Masters or others	12	5
Total	240	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The data reveal that the majority of migrants have very little education. Almost 32.5 percent of the respondents have a primary education level. Only a limited number of respondents have education levels above 12 years of schooling 12.1 percent. In spite of a slowdown in secondary education, a remarkable point is that about 17.9 percent of migrants have higher education (Graduates). This situation reveals that the ambition of higher education is one of the important factors for migration. However, if we look upon the post-graduation (masters) educational status, migrants do have not enough opportunity to acquire it. Table 8.2 shows a clear idea at a glance about the educational status of the respondents.

8.3 Income Status of the Respondents

Income is the main factor of the better living standard of the people. The higher income of the respondent indicates higher the living standard. Table 8.3 shows different earning groups of the respondents. The data of the study shows that before migration 46.25% of the migrant's income was below 5000 tk. and only 35.40 percent of the respondents' income was in the range of 5000-10000 taka, but the income-generating activities have been increased after migration and the level of income of the migrant people have been increased.

Table 8.3: Income Status of the Respondents (F=No. of Respondents, P=Per cent)

Income	Types	Before		After	
		F	P	F	P
	< 5000	111	46.25	65	27.10
5000-10000	85	35.40	123	51.3	
10001-20000	39	16.25	39	16.3	
20000 above	5	2.10	13	5.4	

Source: Field Survey, 2011

After migration, 51.3 percent of the respondent's income increased to 5000-10000tk. This improved scenario has also been seen in the case of a greater income level of above 20000tk. So it can be said that rural to urban migration changes the income-generating activities and the level of income of the in-migrants from the rural to urban areas, which helps the in-migrants to reduce their poverty. But the higher cost of city life tends to lower their standard of living. Table 8.3 shows the comparative statistics of income-generating activities of the respondents.

8.4 Employment Status of the Respondents

Employment opportunity is the main factor of migration. People mainly migrate due to employment opportunities in various commercial and industrial areas. As Khulna is an industrial area so it causes a huge number of migrations from the different districts around Khulna such as Gopalganj, Shatkhira, Bagerhat, Norail, Pirojpur, Jessore, etc. The employment status of the respondent is given in table 8.4.

Table 8.4: Employment Status of the Respondents (F=No. of Respondent, P=Per cent)

Employment Status	Types	Before		After	
		F	P	F	P
	Employed	162	67.5	238	99.2
Under employed	2	0.8	1	0.4	
Unemployed	60	25.0	1	0.4	
Unable to work	16	6.70			
Nature of job	Formal	94	39.2		
	Informal	146	60.8		
Satisfaction with job	Yes	211	87.9		
	No	29	12.1		

Source: Field Survey, 2011

From table 8.4 it is seen that most of the in-migrants are employed and it is 99.20 percent in this study area. These statistics were smaller in the case of before the migration period. It is also seen in this study area that 25 percent of the respondents were unemployed before migration. In rural areas, there is a huge shortage of working opportunities. In the rural area the people are mostly dependent on the agricultural sector, but in this sector there exists disguised unemployment. From this study, it has been found that the adjacent area of Khulna City Corporation was totally agricultural (Rice cultivation) based and for this needed

much labor. But in the present time, those regions have entered shrimp cultivation and this activity needs a lower amount of labor. This is a push factor for migration from rural to urban areas. This study also reveals that before migration 6.7 percent of the people were unable to work, which means when they migrated their age was lower and they were migrated with their parents but now they are working. It is seen that most of the in-migrants engaged themselves in informal work and they are 60.8 percent. Only 39.2 percent are engaged in a formal type of job. Most of the in-migrants express their satisfaction with their present job and it is 87.9 percent. Table 8.4 shows a comparative picture of employment status before and after migration.

8.5 Occupational Status of the In-migrants

Occupational status is directly related to the living standard of the people because the income of the people varies on the basis of their occupation. In some occupations the income is high and in some occupations the income is low. The occupational status of the respondent is shown in table 8.5.

Table 8.5: Occupational Status of the Migrants (F=No. of the Respondents, P=Per cent)

Occupational Status	Types	Before		After	
		F	P	F	P
	Agriculture	154	64.17		
Transport	12	.05			
Petty-trade	34	14.18			
Salaried service	36	15.00	46	19.20	
Government service	3	0.01	13	5.40	
Private job	1	0.004	39	16.20	
Wage earner			76	31.70	
Self-employed			66	27.50	

Source: Field Survey, 2011

The data reveals that 31.7 percent of the permanent migrants are wage earners followed by 27.5 percent self-employed and 19.2 percent salaried service which include workers in some factories and other types of business activity (in shrimp factories and other shops) and only 5.4 percent are in government service. The occupational pattern of the migrants in various types of activities includes self-employment, government service, private job, wage earner, and salaried service. But before the migration 64.17 percent were engaged in agricultural activities, 14.18 percent were in petty trade and 15 percent were in salaried service.

8.6 Facilities Enjoyed by the Migrants

The respondents facilitated different types of facilities both before and after migration such as transport, health, Government help, electricity, education, recreation, water, and security. Some of the respondents get all the facilities and some get a portion of those facilities. The respondents who get different types of facilities are shown in table 8.6.

Table 8.6: Facilities Enjoyed by the Migrants before and after Migration (F=No. of Respondents, P= Per cent)

Type	Before		After		Total respondents or sample size (n) = 240& Strong Correlation found .767	Type	Before		After	
	Yes	F 218 P 90.8	F 237 P 98.8	Yes			F 218 P 90.8	F 228 P 95.0		
Transport	No	F 22 P 9.2	F 3 P 1.3	Education	No	F 22 P 9.2	F 12 P 5.0			
	Yes	F 174 P 72.5	F 230 P 95.8		Recreation	Yes	F 81 P 33.8	F 196 P 81.70		
Health	No	F 66 P 27.5	F 10 P 4.2	Water		Yes	F 176 P 73.3	F 231 P 96.20		
	Yes	F 13 P 5.4	F 17 P 7.1		Security	No	F 64 P 26.7	F 9 P 3.80		
Government help	No	F 227 P 94.6	F 223 P 92.9	Security		Yes	F 27 P 11.30	F 61 P 25.40		
	Yes	F 70 P 29.2	F 234 P 97.5		No	F 213 P 88.7	F 179 P 74.6			
Electricity	No	F 170 P 70.8	F 6 P 2.5							

Source: Field Survey, 2011

Note: Data in parentheses shows the percentage

Regression Analysis before Migration

Model (1) summary of before migration

This study considered dependent variable as income and various types of expenditure such as expenditure on food, festival, health, clothing, housing, education, recreation and transportation of the respondents before migration as independent variable.

Model,

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \beta_6 X_6 + \beta_7 X_7 + \beta_8 X_8 + u$$

Where y= Dependent variable,

X₁, X₂,.....X₈= Independent variables and $\beta_0, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_8$ = Coefficients of independents variables.

y= Income of the respondents before migration

Table 8.7: Income and Various Types of Expenditure before Migration

	Sum of Squares	d. f.	Mean Square	F*	Sig.	R Square
Regression	10223122419.63	8	1277890302.45	160.945	.000 (a)	.850
Residual	1810300449.57	228	7939914.25			
Total	12033422869.20	236				

a Predictors: (Constant), Before Festival, Before Health, Before Clothing, Before Housing, Before Education, Before Recreation, Before Transportation, Monthly Expenditure Before Food

b Dependent Variable: Income Before

In the ANOVA table 5.8, the F value helps to find out the probability which helps to find the level of significance. The observed F* is compared with the theoretical F value with V1= K-1= 8 and V2= N-K= 228 degrees of freedom (at the 95 percent level of significance).

From F-Tables we find F0.05 = 1.94. Given that F* > F0.05 i.e. 160.945 > 1.94. So we reject the null hypothesis and accept that the regression is significant, that is various types of expenditure have a significant role in the income of the respondents before migration. That means if the income was large the expenditure in the various sectors also increases

X₁= Expenditure on food before migration,
X₂= Expenditure on festival before migration,
X₃= Expenditure on health before migration,
X₄= Expenditure on clothing before migration,
X₅= Expenditure on housing before migration,
X₆= Expenditure on education before migration,
X₇= Expenditure on recreation before migration,
X₈= Expenditure on transportation before migration.

Here null hypothesis H₀: Various types of expenditure have no significant role in income of the respondents before migration.

And alternative hypothesis H₁: Various types of expenditure have significant role in income of the respondents before migration.

and vice versa. Coefficient (R²) implies that 85 percent of variance can be explained by the regression equation i.e. variance between dependent and independent variable. So we can say that it is a good model.

Regression Analysis after Migration

Model (2) summary of after migration

Here the study considered the dependent variable as income and various types of expenditure such as expenditure on food, festival, health, clothing, housing, education, recreation, and transportation of the respondents after migration as the independent variables.

Model,

$$y = \beta_0 + \beta_1 X_1 + \beta_2 X_2 + \beta_3 X_3 + \beta_4 X_4 + \beta_5 X_5 + \beta_6 X_6 + \beta_7 X_7 + \beta_8 X_8 + u$$

Where y= Dependent variable,
X₁, X₂,.....X₈= Independent variables and

$\beta_0, \beta_1, \dots, \beta_8$ = Coefficients of independent variables.

- y= Income of the respondents after migration
- X1= Expenditure on food after migration,
- X2= Expenditure on the festival after migration,
- X3= Expenditure on health after migration,
- X4= Expenditure on clothing after migration,
- X5= Expenditure on housing after migration,
- X6= Expenditure on education after migration,

- X7= Expenditure on recreation after migration,
- X8= Expenditure on transportation after migration.

Here, null hypothesis H-0: Various types of expenditure have no significant role in the income of the respondents after migration.

And alternative hypothesis H-1: Various types of expenditure have a significant role in the income of the respondents after migration.

Table 8.8: Income and Various Types of Expenditure after Migration

	Sum of Squares	df	Mean Square	F	Sig.	R Square
Regression	27806695853.40	8	3475836981.68	286.830	.000	.909
Residual	2799285302.85	231	12118118.19			
Total	30605981156.25	239				

a Predictors: (Constant), After Festival, After Health, After Clothing, After Housing, After Education, After Transportation, After Food, After Recreation

b Dependent Variable: Income After

In the above ANOVA table F value help to find out the probability which helps to find the level of significance. The observed F* is compared with the theoretical F value with V1= K-1= 8 and V2= N-K= 231 degrees of freedom (at the 95 per cent level of significance).

From F-Tables we find F0.05 = 1.94. Given that F*> F0.05 i.e. 286.830>1.94. So we reject the null hypothesis and accept that the regression is significant, that is various types of expenditure have a significant role in the income of the respondents after migration That means if the income is large the expenditure in the various sectors also increases and vice versa. Coefficient (R2) implies that 85 per cent of variance can be explained by the regression equation i.e. variance between dependent and independent variable. So we can say that it is a good model. Coefficient (R2) implies that 91 per cent of variance can be explained by the regression equation i.e. variance between dependent and independent variable. So we can say that there is a close relationship between migration and the advancement of life.

The livelihoods of travelers have altogether expanded because of relocation. There are similar moves in all income groups, and the migrants of all income groups have significantly improved their earnings. To test whether these improvements in earnings is statistically significant, this study undertakes a paired sample t-test on the basis of the absolute income of 240 samples (see appendix for details). The test result finds(Table-8.6)a strong correlation (.767) between 'income before migration and income after migration', and migration paved the way to improve the respondents' income significantly. So, it is hypothetically true that the people are migrating for better economic and social security.

9. Conclusion and Recommendations

Most out-migrants from rural areas were agricultural laborers at their original places. Rural-urban migration also

takes place from the different districts of the Khulna division that had a better performing agricultural sector and this is particularly witnessed in the case of migration to Khulna city. A lot of populace portability results from endurance and versatile methodologies to augment family pay by allotting their work in differentiated pay procuring exercises to various areas and the vast majority of the movement remained generally non-long-lasting in nature.

The development of individuals from provincial to metropolitan regions is a typical event in our country. The development represents a few issues in the provincial just as in the metropolitan community despite the fact that there are benefits gotten from it. In most provincial regions, the effect of the rustic metropolitan movement was a quick decay of the country's economy prompting ongoing neediness and food uncertainty. This emerges mostly because of the extreme channel of youth from the rustic people along these lines passing on just the more established and matured individuals to comprise the workforce of the provincial region. The vast majority of the country metropolitan travelers of today move from provincial to metropolitan regions because of the push from the impulses of rustic living and the draw of metropolitan industry, trade, and brilliant lights of metropolitan regions.

Generally, it is seen that people tend to be pulled to the areas of prosperity and pushed from areas of decline. In light of the helpless chances, pay, and advantages in country regions, rustic people with high word-related desires might be bound to move than provincial people with lower word related yearnings. The people of the rural area are migrating more from rural to the urban area from their job search and they are getting their job in the urban area but most of them are involved in the work of day laborers. They live in the slum area and some live in the rented house but, it is so tough for them to build up a home for their living. It is seen most of the in-migrants are getting lower wages and bearing higher expenses for their family, because of higher living costs in the urban area. For the development of this situation, the government should take some steps with higher working opportunities in the rural areas. In our country it is seen that promoting structural adjustment in the context of sustainable development and social progress, requiring that growth be broadly based in order to offer equal opportunities to all.

However, in conclusion, it may be stated that such strategy may not bring about total alleviation of rural poverty and get the city its sustainable development but it is definitely an attempt in the right direction on the path of socio-economic development for the poorest section of the rural area and to control the rural-urban migration.

The study recommends the following aspects:

The migrated are fundamentally moving for the pursuit of employment. In the rural area, it is seen that there are fewer income opportunities and the wage rate in the rural area is low, so it is time to generate such type of working opportunities which ensure jobs for the people of rural areas all the year-round ensuring their higher wage rate.

Agro-allied industries must be set up in the area to reduce rural-urban migration in order to provide job opportunities for the people of the rural area which would not only hold the rural population in their rural environment voluntarily but also attract previously migrated villagers back to their rural base.

The agricultural sources of info and cultivating innovations ought to be acquainted with the rustic individuals to further develop the creation level.

A good road should be constructed for the rural area and credit facilities should be provided for the rural people to improve their production level, which will lead to an increase in their standard of living.

Improved schools and qualified teachers should be made available in a rural area so that the rural people can get better education facilities in their home of origin.

The in-migrants should be given common guidelines and should take proper steps to give them proper training to make them skilled.

The study also recommends that functional social amenities such as electricity, pipe-borne water should be provided in the slum area.

There may introduce sustainable social safety net programs for the poor section of the rural area at the time of lean seasons. These are: (a) Food for Work Program (FFWP); (b) Vulnerable Group Development Program (VGDP); (c) Road Maintenance Program (RMP); and (d) Food for Education Program (FFEP).

Enhancement of the productive capacities of the poor should be an integral part of any strategy for increasing and sustaining aggregate economic growth. This can be done by the process of the dynamic capital accumulation works among the poor because they have surplus labor which can be converted into the capital with small credit support (even as low as Tk 2,000 - 5,000). They, however, require repeated short-term loans (about 10-15 times) to support their productive process continue before they are able to reach self-reliance.

If the above recommendations are properly implemented and monitored regularly then the problem of rural-urban

migration can be solved and peoples' living standards are increased. And it should be the urgent task of the government and concerned authority.

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