**An Investigation of Highly Skilled Bangladeshi Migration to the UK: A Micro Study of Edinburgh and London**

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Declaration

I declare that the work presented in this thesis was carried out by me at Edinburgh Napier University, unless otherwise acknowledged.

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Dedication

To migrant people of Bangladesh

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**Abbreviations**

BAIRA Bangladesh Association of International Recruitment Agencies

BB Bangladesh Bank

BBS Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics

BDT Bangladeshi Taka

BIDS Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies

BMET Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training

CIP Commercial Important Person

DfID Development for International Development

EU European Union

FDI Foreign Direct Investment

GoB Government of Bangladesh

HSBM Highly Skilled Bangladeshi Migrant

IPOs Initial Public Offerings

ILO International Labour Organisation

IOM International Organisation for Migration

KSA Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

LAC Latin American and Caribbean

MDGs Millennium Development Goals

NGOs Non-Government Organisation

NRB Non-Residential Bangladeshi

ODA Official Development Assistant

OECD Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development

RAJUK Rajdhani Unnaon Kortipokhha

RMMRU Refugee Migration Movement Research Unit

SPSS Statistical Package for Social Science

UAE United Arab Emirates

UK United Kingdom

UN United Nations

UNDP United National Development Program

USA United States of America

USD United States Dollar

**Abstract**

Migration is a spatial phenomenon and is the movement of the people one of state/country administrative unit to another, alone or together with others, for a short visit or a long period of time, for the purpose of permanent and temporary residence or employment. This research focuses on highly skilled and professional immigrants to the UK from Bangladesh. Britain and Bangladesh have a historical relationship; the connection goes back over 400 years, right to the beginnings of British involvement in India. Today at least 350,000 Bengalis live in Britain and most originate from Bangladesh. The migrants’ especially skilled and professional migrants maintain connection to Bangladesh and by sending remittances and knowledge try to improve the situation of Bangladesh. The purpose of this research is to find out more about the views of highly skilled Bangladeshi migrants in the UK. To obtain data a series of interviews were conducted, 19 in England / London and 22 in Scotland / Edinburgh. These interviews were in two parts, one structured and one an unstructured discussion. The first analysed by conventional statistical methods. The second used a qualitative approach using thematic analysis, with the aid of NVIVO9. There are four purposes of the investigation. Firstly to understand motivations for migrating, secondly to assess the degree to which expectations were met, thirdly to understand connections with “home”, especially how support is given to families and communities in Bangladesh, fourthly to assess the level of integration in to UK society and finally to understand the story of their migration. Living in UK, expatriates directly and indirectly help those in Bangladesh by often providing–financial, technical political and cultural support. Professional and skilled migrants play a role as an ambassador for their country. Using both methods qualitative and quantitative approaches the results show very little difference between the sample areas. Most of the expatriates were found to be in better position after the migration, having achieved their dreams and they are happy and frequently communicate the home country. Part of the saving money send for the family member and some time invest in the large amount for the long run. They think, if living in the home country were not do like that all aspects and most of them are living UK with full satisfactions. The findings from this research will inform policy makers both in the UK attempting to control migration and in Bangladesh who promote the emigration of highly skilled migrants in order to obtain remittances to Bangladesh.

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**Chapter 1**

**Introduction**

International migration is a spatial phenomenon involving the movement of the people from one state/country administrative unit to another, alone or together with others, for a short visit or a long period of time, for the purpose of permanent and temporary residence or employment. International migration is more or less regulated by destination states and to some extent also by the states of origin. When migrants leave the country where they are citizens and enter another country where they are aliens (as well as vice versa when they return), implies a major change to their legal statues, their right to take up residence and work, their social, economic and political rights. Simply an international migrant is a person who has moved from one country to another with the intension of taking up residence there for a relevant period of time (Hammar 1997). In this thesis the purpose is to explore the motives and attitudes of a particular group of migrants namely highly skilled migrants from Bangladesh who have chosen to settle in Great Britain.

**1.1 Background of Migration**

The earliest systematic approaches to migration derive from the nineteenth – century work of the geographer Ravenstein who advocated and formulated in his “migration laws” in 1885 and1889 (Castles and Miller 1993). Human migration is a global issue, its impact overall quite broad and complex. Zeitlyn (2006) pointed out that migration flows are dynamic and constantly changing, the many different types and contexts of migration make it difficult to from satisfying theories and generalizations.

Migration in general may be in the form of internal and international. Internal migration involves a permanent change of residence within national boundaries. The distinction between internal and international is important because the latter is usually more difficult to accomplish than the former, meaning that the motivation to move may have to be stronger. In addition, the cultural impact of international migration is typically greater than that involved in internal migration. Crossing an international border is far more likely to involve a change of language, customs, using new technologies and politics – in general, a change of life style and world view *– tha*n is a move within a country ( Weeks 1996). Migration is often pursued to improve life chances, but there are risks involved, for many migrations has led to improved quality of life for themselves and their families, but for others outcomes have been poor with loss of rights, movement into poverty and family dissolution.

International migration in general has become an extensive global phenomenon. Within the last decade at least, the number of people crossing borders has increased by around six million annually. This rate is faster than the growth rate of the world’s population. The total number of international migrants worldwide in 2010 is estimated to be 214 million persons. This figure has remained relatively stable as a share of the global population, increasing by only 0.1 percent, from 3.0 percent to 3.1 percent, between 2005 and 2010 (UN DESA, 2009). The United Nations Population Division estimates that from 2005 to 2050, nearly 100 million migrants will leave poor countries for rich nations (United Nations 2005) As modern communication conquers physical distance, the mobility of migrants has been greatly facilitated by relatively inexpensive and reliable transportation and communication technologies. Persons residing outside their country of birth have reached to almost 175 million by 2000, which is roughly equivalent to three percent of the world’s population. Indeed, if all international migration were combined they would account for the world’s fifth most populated country (ILO, 2004).

Migration, however, has long been an important livelihood strategy for the people involved in the process of migration, especially for the people of developing and least developed countries (Siddiqui, 2003). Overseas migration not only produces large inflows of valuable remittances and earning capability it also offers an outlet for frustrated unemployed workers who might otherwise present serious domestic problems. Hence migration offers the opportunity to reduce unemployment at home and accumulate valuable foreign exchange to stimulate economic growth (Hadi, 1999).

Forty- four percent of populations are living in poverty, where unemployment is a curse, seasonal, structural, cyclical, and frictional, all kinds of unemployment exits. The total number of unemployed in the population 2.7 million and underemployment rate 28.7% (BBS- 2009). The lack of economic prospects give a powerful motivation to migrate; therefore all categories of manpower try to migrate overseas to achieve a better living position as well as earning more money for those they leave behind.

After the liberation (in 1971), the Government of Bangladesh have been oriented towards labour migration and since 1976 has taken an active role in stimulating labour migration. Labour migration from Bangladesh was targeted by the government of Bangladesh promoting international migration as a part of an overall development plan since 1976 (Refugee and migratory Movement Research Unit 2007). Like other Asian countries, labour migration was seen as a way to alleviate unemployment and generate foreign income. Now Bangladesh is one of the major labour sending countries in the world. In terms of remittance receiver’s countries out of top ten in 2009, Bangladesh has earned 10,738 million USD and its position is sixth in the world (World Migration Report 2010). Of South-Asian and South-East Asian countries, Bangladesh in 2008receivied the highest proportion of Gross Domestic Product as remittances (11.3%) - more than the Philippines at 11.2% and Sri Lanka at 7.3% (UN & World Bank 2010c).

Every year a large number of people from Bangladesh voluntarily migrate overseas for both long and short term employment (Siddiqui, 2005). Despite the country’s long history of migration, the increase in the oil price in the1970s opened up vast scope for Bangladeshi migrants in the Middle East which was later expanded to the newly industrialised countries of South East Asia (Siddiqui 2003). Bangladesh became a major source country of migrant workers during 1980s (Mannan, 2001). With the passage of time international migration became part of the economic, social and political fabric of the country and remittances flow is one of most visible attributes of international migration from Bangladesh.

**1.2 History of international migration in Bangladesh**

It is commonly believed that the Bengali presence in UK is something relatively new- from the 1950s, at its earliest, from the years following the Second World War. The connection goes back over 400 years, right to the beginnings of British involvement in India ([www.british-library.uk](http://www.british-library.uk), 2010). Much of what we know of this history comes from the India Office Records of the Asia and Pacific and Africa Collections. These contain the archives of the East India Company (1600-1658), the Board of Control (set up in 1784 to supervise the affairs of the company), and the India Office (1858-1947) ([www.british-library.uk](http://www.british-library.uk), 2010).

Famous early emigrants to Great Britain include Raja Rammohon Roy – a Bengali – is often called the ‘Maker of Modern India’. He travelled to the UK in the 1830 in the course of his campaigning and was the first Indian to involve himself in political activities in Britain (Visram, 1986). The Bengali poet Michael Madusadhan Dutt came to London in 1862 qualified as a barrister (enotes.com/nineteenth-century-criticism, 2010), Monshee Mahomet a Bengali, teacher of Persian and Arabic languages was advertising for pupils in London in 1771( Ansari,2004). In the 1860s Ganendra Mohan Tagore, a professor of Hindu law and Bengali language taught at University College, London even an Indian prince, the Nawab Nazim of Bengal arrived in England in 1870, and lived in Edmonton, North London from 1876 (Visram,1986).

The origins of significant migration to Great Britain can be traced back to the colonial past. From the eighteen century onwards, sailors originating from the south-eastern part of Bangladesh (mainly Chittagong and Noakhali) found employment in the British merchant navy, and travelled from port of Kolkata to different parts of world. The most important group of emigrants, however, were landless peasants of northern Sylhet district who were driven by lack of employment opportunities to work on ships or even as stowaways, they migrated to a number of counties, of which the UK and USA are the most significant (Siddiqui, 2003). Trade links also fostered migration especially the export of jute from Bangladesh to Great Britain and the emergence of textile processing in Britain.

A second wave of migration to the UK occurred in the 1950s and to the USA in the 1960s. The UK, as many other northern European countries, experienced a labour shortage, especially in low skilled industries. It attracted labour migrants from its former colonies to work in heavy industries. Bangladeshis went mainly to northern cities such as, Birmingham and Oldham. After the crisis in heavy industry in the 1970s, many of them moved to London, specifically to the borough of Tower Hamlets. In later years their wives and children joined them ([www.british-library.uk](http://www.british-library.uk), 2010). Thus, the temporary migration became permanent. Nowadays, most Bangladeshis living in the UK belongs to the lower income groups and experience high unemployment rates. A small number of Bangladeshis come to the UK to the purpose of higher study and to pursue professional careers. These people are the subject of this thesis.

The second migration wave to the USA was of a very different nature. Most migrants were students and professionals who chose to remain in their new country, rather than return to Bangladesh. Like those who migrated for higher education to the UK, many of the Bangladeshis who moved to the USA and Canada also adopted the nationality of the destination country. Currently Bangladeshi communities can be found in major cities such as New York, Boston, New Jersey and Dallas. Bangladeshis are still coming into the country under specific visa schemes. Beside the UK and USA, significant numbers of Bangladeshi migrated to Italy, Canada, Australia, Japan and Greece (Siddiqui, 2004b)

A significant migration occurred immediately after the Bangladesh liberation war in 1971 when it is estimated at least 5000,000 Bangladeshi’s moved to West Bengal in India. These were mainly Hindu’s wishing to move into a country where Hindu’s are the majority unlike Bangladesh which became Muslim dominated. Beside the Hindus, about 50,000 tribal people of Chittagong Hill Tracts also took shelter in India. See Samaddar (1999) for further discussion.

International migration to the Middle East started after the independence of Bangladesh in 1971. The infrastructure development boom following the rising oil prices in 1973 fuelled the demand for labour migrations in Middle Eastern countries and especially the Gulf states (i.e. Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, Oman and UEA).. Later the newly industrialized countries of south- East Asia (Singapore, Malaysia, South Korea) went through a similar expansion boom and needed migrant workers to fill the demand for unskilled workers. (See Siddiqui, 2003 for details). Labour migration does not only limit itself to the Middle East and East Asia and there is now significant migration to African oil exporting countries, such as Libya and Nigeria, also attract labour migrants (Afsar et al., 2002).

Official estimates and the prevailing literature such as Murshid et al. (2002) suggests that external labour migration is concentrated mainly in districts of Sylhet, Chittagong, Noakhali, Comilla and Dhaka). In certain instances, destination regions attract labour migrations from particular regions. The link between Sylhet and Tower Hamlets is without any doubt the best example.

**1.3 Thesis aims**

In this thesis the focus is on high skilled migrants and by pursuing this study it is hoped to understand the:

a**) Motives for migration to Great Britain**

This is a very complex issue which cannot be easily generalized. Especially what are the main reasons for Bangladeshi people migrating? It is not simply to escape unemployment but to enhance lifestyle. The main targets will be to increase earnings, opportunity for higher study, better job, family reunion, medical treatment and in general a better quality of life.

b) **Mechanism by which skilled and professional people migrate to the Great Britain**.

According to the Bureau of Manpower and Training (BMET), about 7.11 million people went abroad for employment between 1976 and 2010. In 2010 about 0.38 million people have migrated for foreign employment most are unskilled or semiskilled. Normally, every year emigrant has increased, however, last two years emigrant manpower trends decreased. A good number of skilled manpower and student have migrated to developed/OECD countries every year. However, there is no official record maintained in Bangladesh. Most of them are emigrant only apply their, own capacity and wisdom. Emigration is however, especially common for students who when they complete their higher study and then try to search for a better job in the host county or other developed countries. The government of Bangladesh still has no institutional arrangement or facilities for student migration.

**c) How emigrants contribute to Bangladesh?**

Expatriates will try to address their family needs which often will not be possible if they had stayed in Bangladesh. Help is often provided in - financial, technical, political and cultural, spheres. They promote trade, promote better reputation of Bangladesh, and help others to migrate, provide advice for family and to the national level in Bangladesh.

**d) The level of interaction in the society of Great Britain.**

It is of interest to understand how highly skilled migrants have settled and integrate into their host society.

**1.4 Short outline how the aims will be achieved**

In this research the main aim and objectives are to try to find out about current Bangladeshi skilled and professional immigrants to Great Britain. For this purpose, there is a need to collect both secondary and primary data on those who have migrated to Great Britain. The secondary data will be obtained from the Government of Bangladesh, the UK Government and UN and OECD databases. It is proposed to collect primary data from a sample of skilled and professional immigrant people in London and Edinburgh. The sample will be a connivance sample whereby on contact with a respondent the researcher will ask to be referred to another. Hence, a snowball approach will be taken. To initiate the process community leaders will be approached. The data will be collected by structured interviews and will be analysed both quantitatively and qualitatively using the respective packages SPSS 18.0 and NVivo 9. Thus a mixed method approach is taken to the research.

**1.5 How thesis is organised**

In the next chapter a literature review is presented focusing on economic migrations and this is followed by a chapter outlining the methods of research. In chapter 4 a presentation and discussion of secondary data is given. Chapters 5 and 6 deal with the analysis of data from the structured interviews, chapter five the focus is on quantitative analysis while in chapter six the focus is qualitative. The thesis concludes with a summary of findings and a discussion of the meaning of these in chapter 8.

**Chapter 2**

**Nature of Migration Flows**

The purpose of this chapter is to review international highly skilled migration, accordingly a general background to migration follows and high skilled migration is defined. Then in section 2 the link between emigration and economic development is investigated focusing on the impact on Bangladesh. After this the effect of migration on host and donor countries is debated and in particular the question is raised does high skilled migration lead to brain drain or brain gain or is it brain circulation. In section 4 government responses to migration are outlined. The subject of the next section is to expose reasons for high skilled individual’s decision to migrate. The chapter concludes by providing a brief review of legal frameworks and the government of Bangladesh’s policy to support emigrants.

**2.1 Background**

International migration is a global matter and its impact is, therefore broad and multifaceted. From the very beginning of human civilisation, people have been moving across geographic boundaries, be it in search of food and shelter or to avoid persecution or for the insatiable need discover. The earliest systematic approaches to migration derive from the nineteenth – century work of the geographer Ravestien, who advocated and formulated in his “migration laws” in 1885 and1889 **(**Castles and Miller,1993) It was estimated that about 175 million people roughly 3% of the world population lived and worked outside the country of their birth (United Nations, 2002)

Migration is a complex issue, which cannot be generalised easily. The traditional explanation of migration as a movement from less developed to more developed countries is too simplified. There are economic and political factors affecting these flows. The key factor that influences international migration is income differentials between the host and source countries. The income differentials encourage specially skilled individuals to cross borders in quest of better opportunities and compensation packages for work and /or study in another country, typically in a developed country (these pulling factors are including economic opportunities, more freedom, security, living with modern society, better education and health facilities) and by economic and political conditions at home (these pushing factors are lack of economic opportunities, lack of education, lack of freedom, political instability, climate change).

International migration on both the factor pull and push, which country is more benefited from international migration home country or host country is the subject of debate. This is a disputed matter; and many studies have been published –Home countries positive side are Brain gain, Brain circulation, Brain exchange, Brain globalisation, Brain export, learning of entrepreneur skills, technology transfer, links with other country people, return with learned knowledge, cultural exchange and remittances home. On the opposite side- is Brain drain, Brain waste, loss talent etc.

Migration can be perceived as the outcome of decisions that respond to where human capital can be acquired more efficiently, and where the return to human capital is highest. Expatriates learn by doing, and accumulate skills (Dustmann.et al.2011**).** This is also discussed by Dustmann (1994 and 1995) as up-skilling in the resident country compared to the destination country as a motive that actives migration. Other papers that analyse this motive are Borjas and Bratsberg (1995), Santos and Postel-Vinay (2003), De Coulon and Pracha (2005), Mayyr and Peri (2008).

**2.1.1** **Definition of high skilled migrants**

“The most basic definition of highly skilled migrant tends to be restricted to persons with tertiary education, typically adults who have completed a formal two year college education or more” (World migration report-2008). The definition varies from country to country and time to time. For example the High skilled Migration Programme (HSMP) which is closed to new applicants (Tier 1) was a point’s based system defining high skilled based on age, education and work experience. Most frequently, governments define highly skilled migrants not in terms of either/ or, but in terms of both education and occupation. For example, the United States’ well- known “specialty worker H-B visa” is based on a list of specific occupations and a minimum academic requirement of a Bachelor’s degree. The definition of “highly skilled” depends on both an educational component and a threshold defining minimum competence in a knowledge- based society (World Migration report-2008).

**2.1.2 High skilled migration from Bangladesh**

In Bangladesh after the liberation war in 1971, international migration officially started in 1976. For this reason the government established a specialist organisation BMET (Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training) to look after all emigration issues and keep all relevant records. Since the 1980s, large numbers of Bangladeshi workers have migrated all over the world especially to work in the oil fields of the Middle East countries. Skill levels vary, mainly unskilled and semi skilled workers go to the Middle East while professionals and skilled workers tend to gravitate to Australia, Europe and North America. (Doctors, engineers, teachers, and nurses are considered as professional workers).

Bangladeshi people who had gone abroad for a better life are spreading too many corners of the world. Skilled and professional workers most preferred destinations are Western Europe, North America, Australia, and New Zealand. Also popular are almost all the previous federation states of former Soviet Union and Eastern European countries (Siddiqui 2004).

With near to a thousand people living on each sq. km. of the territory, Bangladesh is one of the world’s most densely populated countries, with an annual growth rate of 1.34 percent (BBS-2011). This underlying problem is exacerbated by an inadequate supply of capital and excess of related shortcomings such as inadequate education, political stability, infrastructure, investment; etc acts as a major push factor (Moses, 2009). Forty four percent of the Bangladesh populations live in poverty, 2.7 million are unemployed and there is an underemployment rate of 28.7% (BBS, 2009). Therefore all categories of manpower try to migrant overseas for living better position as well as earning more money for those they leave behind. Government policy is to reinforce manpower abroad. Hence, government accelerates all categories of manpower sending over the entire world. Many of the professional and skilled people migrate in the OECD countries with the own initiative**.**

Remittance flows from emigrants support the national micro and macro economics in Bangladesh. International trade balance is always substantially negative as a consequence of high levels of imports to Bangladesh which are unmatched by exports from Bangladesh. Stated income from receipts from other countries decreases every year while payment of official interest increases. Therefore the payment to the Bangladeshi economy of workers’ remittances is essential. Thus the Government of Bangladesh gives top priority to migration. Several high level committees have been formulated to monitor and foster the growth of remittance inflows to the balance of payments gap is increasing. Only one sector overcomes the balance of payment (Bangladesh bank, 2011).

Skilled people are migrates in one of two categories from Bangladesh, directly professional people come host countries, fulfill destination countries rules and regulations and students that complete their study than became gain skills in the particular field. Often students stay in the destinations countries permanently or temporary and undertake skilled level work. Questions arise is “highly skilled Bangladeshi migration” a positive or negative impact for Bangladesh? Is international mobility of the highly skilled people brain gain or brain drain or brain exchange or brain export or brain waste for Bangladesh?

Bangladeshi large numbers of people are migrating, mainly to the OECD countries as highly skilled people and students. In European countries UK is the main destination, manly for historical reasons.

In this research, most of the respondents fulfilled their migration demand. They directly contribute to Bangladesh by sending money to their family and some are investment in the long term large scale of projects, helping others to migrate and try to promote trade and reputation of Bangladesh. This it is hoped will allow the next generation to have a better future, and, they complete directly in higher education in the UK. In terms of theoretical assumptions – this reflects “brain gain”/ “brain export” in a positive scene.

Worldwide “race for talent” international students have emerged as a priority human capital resource and one highly acceptable to host-country employers. Several characteristics make students attractive employees: they are young; they are predictable to acquire advanced host-country language capacity; they have relevant professional training or experience, supported by significant acculturation; and their qualifications are easily recognisable (Hawthorne 2008).

The fundamental idea of the “brain gain” hypothesis, according to Hunger (2007) is that intellectual and technical elites from the Third World who immigrated to an industrialized country represent a potential resource for the socioeconomic development of their origin country.

**2.2 Emigration and Economic Development**

All around the world large number of high skilled and professional manpower moved from developing country to more developed countries generally it is thought that it is better for global economy as well as receiving or host countries. The extent to which generates more contribution and wellbeing in the global economy is a question that requires evaluation by researchers and policy makers. Multi-cultures, cosmopolitan idea resulted is direct related to international migration process. The high position of developed cities like New York, London and Paris are associated with multi-culture diversity as a consequence of immigrants, have benefitted from this. But has this been of any benefit to the developing countries? (See DFID, 2000).

In the International Migration Paper -55, Skilled Labour Migration from Developing Countries: Annotated Bibliography by Seccombe and Findlay (1989) investigated eight research questions. In this review five of these research questions directly related to this research are considered

**Research question-1**

How does migration of skilled workers and students affect developing country labour market?

In developing countries, governments encourage or discourage migration depending on their overall social and economic evaluation the anticipated benefit of migration. When there exists high rates of unemployment /underemployment not only of semiskilled /unskilled also when high skilled and professional do not get expected to get jobs. In this situation government encourages migration; workers send remittance and return home with learn new technology in due became a skilled worker, positive contribution the nation economic growth (Appleyard, 1990).

Using cross- section data for 37 developing countries results suggest that the brain drain is beneficial (Beine et al. 2001). Also. Skilled people are more established and have a greater likelihood to open their own companies (Salt and Findlay, 1989).

**Research question-2**

*How does migration of skilled workers and students affect developing* countries’ ability to integrate into global market?

Sri Lankan labour administrations gives advice and training for return migrants in establishing themselves in business and contribute national economy. Labour sending countries closely monitor the process of reinsertion of return migrants in the domestic economy and use remittances (Athukorala, 1990). Korea’s reverse brain drain (RBD) has been an organised government attempt rather than an impulsive social event and empower the returning brain was necessary to achieve their national industrial plan. Close attention has been given to the four problems of research autonomy; equality issues; skill-base repatriation of technicians and engineers rather than PhD’s and subsidies to small and medium industry for reverse brain drain (Bang Soon-1992). Developing countries migrants work for the multinational companies in the globalising word, as a result benefit the developing countries economy (Findlay-1994). When students come to study in Britain according to Li et al 1996, they boost the attraction of staying to work in Britain (Li et al. 1996).

**Research question-3**

What role do remittances play?

The governments of Asia’s major labour sending countries (Bangladesh, India, Korea, Philippines, Pakistan, Sri Lanka and Thailand) have formed policy in favour of manpower migration. Home countries sending manpower earn a great deal of remittance, which is a positive impact all over the economy (Athukorala 1993). In the Arab world non-oil producing countries significant financial flow observed in the form of remittance. The result is expansion in total demand for labour in those states.

**Research question-4**

What impact does skilled migration have on poverty in developing countries?

In Jordan rural and urban area survey stated that remittance flow is mostly used for housing and debt settlement (Seccombe and Findlay-1989). A survey in Pakistan, considered the income of households in two situations - excluding and including remittances. The result from the study is that both internal and international remittances have an essentially neutral impact on rural income distribution (Adams 1992).

**Research question-5**

How important is the UK currently as a destination for skilled workers and students from developing countries? How important is it likely to become?

The International Passenger Survey in Britain is used to analysis the trends in skilled migration. Findings show the importance of temporary migrants between British citizen flows inside and outside increase. The movement is linked with the global division of labour of the various large multinational companies around the world (Findlay, 1988). Another report very much linked with Findlay’s findings is that immigration trends in Britain explain raising importance of high skilled migration. The government of UK, activities has been reactive rather than pro-active in relation to international migration. Especially professional and technical manpower migration to the UK, US and Canada, consider their labour market contribution to these receiving countries. A study in Britain by Rubens (1976) showed that one of the highest dependences on professional immigration was in the health service where, in certain lower grades of emigrant physician were employed. Rubens (1976) pointed out that in the Least Develop countries proportions as high as 63% and 40% of the doctor’s were trained in British Medical Schools.

**2.2.1 Impact of remittances**

The international remittances sent back home by these migrant manpower have a profound impact on the developing countries of Asia, Africa, Latin America and Middle-East. According to *Global Development Finance* (World Bank, 2004), official international remittances sent home by expatriates manpower represent the second most important source of external financial flow in the developing countries.

Manpower remittances to developing countries have became the second largest types of flows after foreign direct investment (FDI). Research by Aggarwai et al. (2010) considering 109 countries remittance flows in the 1975-2007, on the link between remittance and financial development on banking sector, suggested that there is positive significant and strong link among remittance and financial development in developing countries.

Reduced growth in the developed countries has direct or indirect impact on the, aid, remittance, labour force growth, investment and saving, migration, tax revenue, net foreign debt, public expenditure on education and literacy. OECD countries credit crisis has a negative impact on growth all over the world economy (Thomas, 2010). In the business press and publications of the OECD (Schmidt-Hebbel 2009), the World Bank (Ratha et al. 2008; World Bank, 2009a) and IMF (2009) some of the effects of the credit crisis on the poor developing countries by the way of reduced remittances, trade aid and foreign debt discussed.

The impact of remittances on household consumption volatility in a large panel of developing countries over the period 1975-2004 and controlling for the endogeneity of remittances, finding the result remittance recipient countries exhibit on average lower consumption instability have been studied by Combers and Ebeke (2011). Remittances appear to be a hedge against various types of macroeconomic instability. Like natural catastrophe, agricultural shock, systemic banking crisis, discretionary fiscal policy, exchange rate insecure, balance of payment (Combers and Ebeke 2011). The stabilising impact of remittances enters the debate about the effect of economic financial globalization on macroeconomic instability and well-being. Other preceding studies have primarily focused on the effect on the financial and trade openness on consumption instability (Dell’Ariccia et al. 2008; Di Giovanni and Levchenko 2009; Koes et al. 2003; Rose and Spiegel 2009).

Household surveys for the 10 Latin American and Caribbean (LAC) countries 10 years previous on 2007, show overseas worker’s remittance impact on poverty and inequality. It was found that remittances have increased growth and reduced inequality and poverty. Migration and remittances have statistically significant poverty reducing effect and decrease in poverty is achieved mainly through the higher levels of income of migration-sending households (Calderon et al 2008). Another study on international migration, remittances, inequality and poverty collected data from 71 developing countries. The findings show that both international migration and remittances significantly reduce the level and severity of poverty in the world (Adams and Page, 2005).

**2.2.2 Impact of remittances on the economy of Bangladesh**

The huge amounts of remittance inflows, which are comparable with other financial flows such as foreign direct investment (FDI) and official development assistance (ODA), have significant impacts on the economy and may be critical to many developing countries in Asia. Recent evidence for Bangladesh shows a growing apprehension that the global economic crisis may reduce the flows of international remittances, resulting in a slowdown of the economy and reduce household welfare statues. In anticipation of this trend, in April 2009, the Government of Bangladesh announced an incentive package targeting overseas workers and their remittances to mitigate the negative effects of the global economic slowdown. Key features of the package are to improve the quality of migrant workers and to tap the benefits from remittances. A number of policy supports were introduced focusing on skill development, revisions of current migrant labour law and regulations, and financial instruments to channel remittance money into productive use (Raihan 2009)

Remittances sent by overseas migrants contribute a lot to the economic development the country through augmenting foreign exchange reserves and income. Overseas employment, expatriate workers remittances flow has been showing an increasing trend year to year. Remittances sent by the overseas migrants have increased from US$ 23.71 million in 1976-77 fiscal years to US$10749.70 million in 2009-2010 fiscal years (Bangladesh Bank, 2011). Remittances have become a prominent topic in the economics literature in the last three decades due to their increase volume and important role in promoting growth and reducing poverty. The literature presents arguments in favour of the contribution of remittances to development and growth. The remittances have both benefits at a macroeconomic level and also at the household level. Remittances play a significant rule in generating foreign exchange reserves for Bangladesh. Remittances have a positive impact at the household level of migrant’s families.

The relationship between remittance and economic growth is assumed to be an effect on growth. Remittances may increase or enhance investment in physical capital. The receipt of temporary remittances in an economy may lead to an increase in the domestic investment rate, thus increasing economic growth. This results in an increase in investment, provided that the rationed households also have access to productive investment opportunities and use the remittances to expand investment rather than consumption. Alternatively, if remittances are primarily disguised capital flows – the recipients are investing on behalf of the remitter- then efficiency in investment is enhanced to the extent that the family member receiving the remittance flows possesses some informal advantage or expertise with respect to formal financial intermediaries (Chami 2008).

The analysis of poverty impact of remittances must account for counter- factual loss of income that the migrant may experience due to migration (for example, if the migrant has to give up his or her job). Such losses are likely to be small for the poor and unemployed, but large for the middle-and the upper income classes.

**2.2.3 Impact of remittance at household and community levels-**

At the micro level, remittances contribute towards increasing the income of receiving households with concomitant effects on the standard of living, while depending upon consumption patterns they have been known to increase the level of saving (Ratha, 2005) which is a source of capital. Thus, in a resource scarce country such as Bangladesh remittances have a great potential to generate positive economic and social impacts. The living standard of families of migrants increase due to remittances flow, the families of migrants can invest more in food, housing, education healthcare and social security due to higher income flow from remittances. This fact has been recognised by policy makers and has received attention from researches. Remittances directly augment the income of the recipient households. In addition to providing financial resources for poor households, they affect poverty and welfare through indirect multiplier effects and also macroeconomic effects.

At the community and household levels in Bangladesh the impact of remittances are summarised in Table 2.1

Table 2.1: The impact of remittances

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Positive impact of remittances** | **Negative impact** |
| Families meet to fundamental basic needs  Opening up of opportunities for investing in children’s education, health care etc.  Loosening of constraints in family budget to invest in business or savings  Use this resources in urgent moment  Social safety for the elderly  Boost of local economy  Reduction of inequality in society levels | Dependency create on remittance  Not to interest invest in productive sector  Ignore of local productive activities by families  Increased Inflation  Effect on levels of inequality.  Losing morality (*family member are receipt remittance and when spend this money sometime create intentionally unhealthy competition)*. |

**2.2.4: Impact of remittances on the balance of payments of Bangladesh**

Remittance flows in Bangladesh, 2009 its position was 2nd among the SAARC countries and it received almost 15 percent of the South-Asian countries. Another report stated that Bangladesh is one of remittance receivers countries out of top ten in 2009, Bangladesh have earn 10,738 million US$ & its passion is 6th in the world (World Migration Report 2010). Every year Bangladesh faces a trade imbalance in all sectors. Only remittance flows overcome the balance of payment deficit in the Bangladesh’s economy. The Government of Bangladesh gives top priority and. has taken action to foster and promote remittance flows. They have formulated several high level committees to monitor the growth of remittance inflows and to make it suitable (Bangladesh Economic Review, 2010)

**2.2.5 Steps taken to increase remittance inflows**

The government of Bangladesh has taken several important steps for quick transmission of remittances through banking channels. These include**-**

* Bangladesh bank has simplified the approval policy of drowning arrangements between exchange houses operating abroad and banks in Bangladesh;
* Establishment of exchange houses/branch office abroad by local 42 banks is being encouraged to expedite remittance collections. Under the arrangement, all banks have already established 300 their officials abroad to collect remittance on their own;
* 16 local banks have been allowed to established 44 exchange house/branch offices/representative offices abroad for collecting remittances and their onward transmission to the country;
* 16 micro-finance institutions have been involved for smooth delivery of inward remittances to widen the distribution network and to accelerate and simplify the delivery process;
* 5 banks (Dhaka Bank Ltd., Truest Bank Ltd., Mercantile Bank Ltd., Citybank and Sonali Bank Ltd.) have been allowed to distribute remittance through the outlets of mobile phone operates recently and to enhance the network of remittance distributions;
* Automated clearing house will be made fully operational very soon which will encourage remittances to use formal channel
* Already setup a bank named ‘Non-resident Welfare Bank’ to help the wage earners;
* With a view to encouraging the workers to remit their earnings through the banking channel, the government has been existing CIP (Commercial Important Person) facilities and social citizen facilities for Bangladesh expatriates;
* Steps have been taken to ensure rehabilitation and further training for training for Bangladeshi workers return from abroad;
* Diplomatic efforts have been strengthened to prevent retrenchment abroad and to explore new markets for Bangladeshi workers
* Steps have been taken towards promoting ‘National Skill Development Council’ with the objective of the developing skilled labour forces to meet the demand of the international market (Bangladesh Economic Review 2011).

**2.3** **Consequence of high skilled migration for donor and host country**

According to the Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training (BMET), about 7.11 million people went abroad for employment between 1976 to 2010 years.

These calculations principally depend on the base of those people mainly went to another country meet the labour shortage to the newly emerging developing countries. Many students went abroad every year for higher study. How many students came back and how long they stay the destination countries and how many do not return is unknown there is no official record in Bangladesh. High skilled migrant people first of all went to develop countries, two way- such as professional people fulfill the various steps of rules and examination which formulated by destination countries. In this process origin countries lose a lot of skilled professional persons that can be referred to as their “brain drain” ‘

The development impact of skilled migration from least developed countries has long been a controversial matter. The emigration of highly skilled individuals weakens local knowledge networks (brain drain) but may also help outstanding innovators access valuable knowledge gathered abroad (brain bank). Reallocation to higher productivity environments does boost global novelty and some of the fruits of that novelty surely do flow back to the least developed sending countries (Agrawal et al. 2011). Migration to more helpful environments raises global novelty, and some increase the flow back to the poor country through the impacts of products with better technology or low cost (Kuhu and McAusland, 2006)

One major case of the brain drain happens when students from developing countries studying in the developed countries decided not to return home after completed their studies. Research on 949 management student who came to study in the United Kingdom and the United States was conducted by Baruch et al. (2007). After the study of those students who entered the job market were found to have more positive perceptions of ethnic differences and labour markets and adjusted their views of the host country, and their family tier in host and home countries (Baruch et al 2007). Globalisation has implications for the mobility of people from geographical and cultural backgrounds (Baruch 2004; Iredale 2001; Koser and Salt, 1997; Shenkar 2004 and Stalker 2000).

The relation between education, migration and growth in the impact of migration prospects on human capital formulation and growth in small open developing economy were researched by Beine et al 2001). Using cross-section data of 37 developing countries come out the result, the possibility of a beneficial brain drain (BBD) was found to be more than a theoretical interest (Beine et al. 2001). The brain drain can indeed be seen as a negative externality on the population left in the home country according to Bhagwati and Hamada (1974), due for example, to imperfect substitution between skilled and unskilled labour (Piketty, 1997). The negative impact of the brain drain has also been stressed in the New Growth literature (Miyagiwa, 1991; Haque and Kim, 1995; Galor and Tsiddon, 1997).

The primary mode for understanding the migration of medical workers has been through the notion of ‘brain drain’ .Although there has been a history of skilled people from ‘East to West’, from ‘South to North’ and from the colonies and newly independent states to the imperial centres, the proportion of such migrations in overall population movements remains small. Arguably, the impact of skilled migration on the places to which migrants move as well as those left behind have, however, been greater than that warranted by the number of migrants involved in such migration. This has spawned a whole series of calculations and debates on what exactly are the effects of skilled migration. For instance, through the 1960s and 1970s, skilled migration was understood and analysed as ‘brain drain’ migration (Bhagwati, 1976) as concerns over the magnetic effects of well-funded, well-paid scientific working environments in the U.S. on scientists and doctors in the rest of the world, particularly the UK and some countries of the global south, mounted. The impacts of these movements were measured as gains and losses within the context of the nation- state (Mejia et al, 1997) as brain drain for some was perceived to be countered by brain gain for others. Over time, concerns over the mode of incorporation of such highly skilled professionals and the inadequate and inappropriate recognition of their skills produced tales of loss of human capital due to the lack of recognition and utilisation of skills, for both the individual and the origin and destination countries.

Bangladesh has depended on donor support to carry out development activities. Such as infrastructures provision, health and education. This has both a positive and negative side. Skilled people went to donor countries; they learn modern knowledge, and increase their financial capacity and standard of living. Skilled professional migrants then send high remittances and ideas home which have a positive impact on the national economy and individual house hold in home countries but there is a loss of human capital – often the most entrepreneurial and valuable.

**2.4 Migration and Government Policy**

Governments formulated and implicate the migration policy. The geographer Ravenstien first advocated and formulated in 1885 and 1889 “migration laws” in UK (Castles and Miller, 1993). In recent year many OECD countries international migration contributes significantly to the growth of total and active population with population ageing, some countries are questioning the rule that immigration might play to alterative labour shortages. At the same time they put emphasis on the management of migration flows, on the link integration of immigrants into the labour market and the need to reinforce the links between migration and development. This was promoted by OECD countries concerns about growing shortages of doctors and nurses. In addition, there is mounting concerns about the international mobility of health professionals and other professionals from few of the poorest developing countries ([www.oecd.org](http://www.oecd.org), 2011).

**2.4.1 U.S.A and UK immigration flow and government policy**

Many people of varied backgrounds migrated in UK after the Second World War responding to the need to reconstruct establishments in Britain. There was a need for large numbers of people to work in construction, industry, textiles, and health services and in transport. Recruitment came from people from other part of European countries then Africa and mostly the Indian Sub-continent (Home Office, 2007). Similarly the United States accumulated more immigrants as permanent residents all over the world. The leading emigrating countries in U.S. were Mexico, India, Philippines, and China (Immigration, 2011)

A large number of immigrants have been accumulated every year to the United States under the various programs and allow illegal immigrants by the legal procedure they become legal migrant to remain stay as a permanent resident and doing work. As a result of the increase president Obama’s Administration announced reform of the US immigration system. “Like the US chamber of commerce and other advocates for such polices, the president argues that illegal immigrants need to stay in their jobs and more worker need to admit each year” (Staeven, 2011) It is clearly stated that the US need more foreign workers.

Studies of the impact of home country institutions on the skill levels of lawful migrations to the United States over the period 1988 to 1998 identified the subsequent capacities of institutional character; credibility, transparency, democracy, and the security of civil society came to the conclusion that the brain drain has increased, Mitra (2011).

**2.4.2 Student mobility around the world**

The migration of people pursuing educational opportunities is an important trend with implications for future highly skilled migration flows. In all, there were 2.8 million emigrant students in the world in 2007 (UNESCO, 2009). The top three countries of origin, accounting for almost a quarter of all international students, are all Asian: Chinese students account for around 15 per cent of the world’s mobile students, while Indian (5%) and Korea (4%) students are second and third respectively. Between them there were 14 countries who hosted nearly 2.5 million foreign students in 2007. The United Kingdom and USA together account for almost a million foreign students, while France is the main destination for African students. There are certain regional hubs: South Africa for example, is the main country of destination for students from South African countries as well as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Zimbabwe. Around 60,000 of the roughly 97,000 mobile students in central Asia go either to Kyrgyzstan or the Russian Federation; Australia attracts over 135,000 of the nearly 800,000 student migration in the Asia-Pacific: almost a quarter of mobile Eastern European students go to Germany; and among Western European and North American students, the United Kingdom is the study destination of just under 24 per cent of student (UNESCO, 2009.

An immigration survey was carried out in 1996 allowed the examination of link between foreign student mobility and migration flows. In the United States student flows were annually on average about 9% of annual migration from the source countries. Normally students study four years in the U.S. The survey found that as the number of foreign students increase immigration by 10% to the United States ---- by a maximum of 0.94%. It seems that student flows result in a significant brain gain for the United States (Dreher and Poutvaara 2010).

**2.4.3 Brain Drain or Circulation**

Long- term migration of Skilled and professional people started during the 1960s. Migration under the perspective was generally perceived as brain drain from the developing world. The industrial countries have been encouraging migration of particular groups of people from the developing countries. They were skilled and professional human resources of the countries concerned. The developing states made huge investments to foster human resource development with the expectation that such trained manpower will advance the society and economy. As education in most of the developing states is highly subsidised, migration of this trained workforce to the developed world is viewed as having a retarding effect on the former.

In recent times however, skilled and professional long term migration is being seen from a somewhat different perspective. Some examples are found where a section of them at certain stage of their life return to their country of origin and contribution positively by using the knowledge and technology learnt in the country of immigration. It is in this context that term brain circulation enters into the migration discourse (Naim 2003). The concept of brain drain and brain circulation is mostly applied in case of education and skilled migrants.

If skilled migrant are not back home country that is more benefited, skilled migrants in the developed countries earn more knowledge and money, transfer the technology and remittance can be possible as important as the physical return of expatriates (Lowell and Findlay, 2001). In the field of health sector, in UK, National Health Service (NHS), this has been dependent on foreign migrants (Raghuram 2009).

**2.5.** **Reasons for migration:**

The traditional explanation of migration as a movement from less developed to more developed countries is too simplified. There are economic and political factors affecting these flows. The key factor that influences international migration is income differentials between the host and source countries. The income differentials encourage specially skilled individuals to cross borders in quest of better opportunities and compensation packages for work and /or study in another country, typically in a developed country(pulling factors) and by economic and political conditions at home (pushing factors). The discussion here mainly relates to economic factors.

Most International migrations choose to emigrate with the intention of sending part of their earnings back to their country of origin to help support their immediate and extended family. (Critics argue that remittances are spent on consumption and this does little to boost domestic production, employment, or exports while increasing market volatility and inequality. On the other hand, recent empirical literature found that remittances have “GDP multiplier effects” which increase national income).

International migration has been at the forefront of the policy discourse on managing globalization and reduces poverty of home countries. (Almaty 2007). It is a matter of observation that receiving countries rarely mention the positive contribution made by workers to their economies and societies. This is very partial account of benefits of migration. *“What most people forget is that migration workers have made generally made a positive contribution to the host countries, both in terms of socio- economics development and in providing labour for jobs which the local people did not want to do.” (*ILO/ACTRAV 1996:4)

“Voluntary migrants include people who move abroad for employment, study, family reunification, or other personal factors. Forced migrants leave their countries to escape persecution, conflict, repression, natural and human-made disasters, ecological degradation, or others situations that endanger their lives, freedom or livelihood” (IOM: united Nations 2000). At present climate change adds to the push factors negative effects on climate have resulted in massive and overwhelming devastating problems. This has resulted in reinforcing internal and international migration all over the world, notably to the UK, Europe or US (Walsham 2010).

**2.5.1 Why do Bangladeshi people migrant?**

The most obvious and popular reason given is the pull from higher wages, good economic opportunities in receiving countries. In this sense, over population growth, high level of unemployment, low living standards, lack of economic opportunities and poverty in source countries forces the decision to emigration, and acts as a push factor. Migration to Western industrialised countries have listed better educational opportunities for their children, access to specialised jobs, better health care systems, and wide opportunities for self- actualisation as pull factors (Siddiqui 2003). Another important reason for long term migration is family reunion. Short-term labour migrations to the Middle – East Asia on the other hand migrate mainly in search of better job opportunities and escape unemployment and poverty. Furthermore, the decision to migrate is influenced by the available information on migration and job opportunities, the existence of social networks and the operation of recruiting agencies (Abdul-Aziz 2001 and Siddiqui 2003).

In terms of gender factors migration of women, other than for family reunion is much less than males. The main reasons for female migration include family reunion and the need to escape unhappy social situations (such as domestic violence, lack of independence and opportunities for self- actualisation). This accounts for semi- skilled and unskilled female migration to the Middle East as well as for the migration of professionals or students to countries like the UK, USA, Canada and Australia.

Climate change is also a promoter of migration in Bangladesh. Some area are naturally facing massive and overwhelming devastating problem. One of them is Bangladesh. All natural hazards and disasters facing such like floods, cyclones, river erosion, coastal erosion, sea-level rise, salt water intrusion, rising temperatures, changing rainfall patterns and drought. Climate change is expected to affect the movement of the people in at least four ways:

1. *The intensification of natural disasters- both sudden and slow-onset- leading to increased displacement and migration.*
2. *The adverse consequences of increase warming , climate variability and other effects of change for livelihoods, public health, food securities and water availabilities*
3. *Rising sea levels that make coastal areas uninhabitable*
4. *Competition over scarce natural resources potentiality leading to growing tensions and even conflict and, in turn, displacement.* (Walsham 2010)

**2.5.2** **Why does Bangladesh promote manpower migration?**

Migration policies of the government of Bangladesh (GoB) are mainly positive towards labour migration (IMO, 2003). From 1976 onwards, the GoB took an active role in stimulating labour migration partially to give relief of domestic unemployment pressure and earning of foreign exchange.

*Contribution of worker remittances to foreign exchange earnings* is viewed as a very stable source of foreign exchange (Ratha, 2005). The incoming foreign exchange helps receiving countries to pay import liabilities, improve their balance of payment position, strengthen foreign exchange reserve and finance debt. In this connection, remittances have become the most powerful means to maintain relationship with migrants with their societies of origin.

*Relationship with origin*: Remittances have become the most powerful means to maintain relationship with migrant and with their society of origin. Remittances play a most important role in the accounts of many developing countries around the world. The emphasis of development of the Millennium Development Goals (MDGs) and remittances are playing according to Hassan (2009) a significant role to achieve some of MDGs.

*Highly skilled emigration is thought to benefit Bangladesh in the following ways*

*Acquire skilled and familiar to modern technology*: Migrants to more developed countries, get exposure to new technology, equipment and methods in the work place and can act as bridges to transfer that technology.

*Some time brain gain:* For the performance of the economics concerned to be optimised and productivity maximised, workers should be able to choose the location where they can reach the highest productivity. In this sense, employment migration is the result of an arbitrage process at the end of which more goods and services can be produced with the same quantity of import factors. This means that the freedom to move has the same effect as free trade; the usual integration benefits are expanded from tradable to non-tradable goods. In this thedestination country hopes to achieve an increase in productivity because of the brain gain. (Messina and Lahav, 2006)

Students are often precursors to the mobility of highly qualified personnel. Students leave their home countries for the possibility of acquiring knowledge and first-rate education in the best centre of the world. Some origin countries encourage emigration of students by offering financial support for emigrant students to pursue Masters Degrees, PhD, or Post-Doctoral study in abroad. In Bangladesh, there is no provision to the government sector or any other non-government sector. Only very few scholarships are provided, under the development budget.

**2.5.3 Single independent migration of women**

In 1981, the government issued a circular imposing a ban on the migration of categories of female workers other than professionals. In 1987, the ban was replaced by the imposition of restrictions on the migration of women of skilled and semi- skilled categories. In 1997, a ban was again imposed on all categories of women workers, including professionals. Later the same year this was changed from a ban to restrictions, from which professionals were excluded. Those female came only for family reunion purpose in abroad not to impose like these prohibition. Sometime raising unexpected social issues when independent women are working abroad, in Bangladesh mostly in rural area living still now join family, than for financial gain. On average 3.24% female workers migrated from Bangladesh over the last ten years dramatically increase the number of migrant it was 6.48%.Sharing of the world population women as share of all international migrations 49% (MPI 2011).

**2.5.4 Social protection in Bangladesh for Bangladeshi migrant workers**

In 1990, based on the Emigration Ordinance of 1982, the Government of Bangladesh created a fund for ensuring the welfare of wage earners. The Wage Earners’ Welfare Fund is funded through subscriptions from migrant workers; the interest earned on the deposit of licensees of recruiting agencies; a surcharge of 10 percent on the fees collected through Bangladesh missions abroad; and individuals and institutional contributions.

Government already this year established new specialised Bank for wage earner, it will be operate smoothly and successfully for this reason, Government appointed as a chair to the Bank Secretary of this Ministry (Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment) first time. Although, main focus on government is through short term migrate manpower to go to Middle-East, South–East Asian countries and other regions. High skilled and professional expatriates those are migrant normally with own initiative in the develop countries. Government support and personal initiative skilled, professional expatriate’s people have got some extra privileges such as-

1. There are no tax impose their earning Currency.
2. When government arrange allocated plots inside the metro area Rajdhani Unnaya Kartripakkha (RAJUK) then specially maintain some plots for the wage earners.
3. At present, non- resident Bangladeshi’s (NRB) are allocated 10% off all Initial Public Offerings (IPOs) should also be allowed to participant in the placement shares.
4. With a view to encouraging emigrant workers to remit their earnings through the banking channel, the government has been existing CIP (Commercial Important Person) facilities and special citizen banking facilities for Bangladesh expatriates
5. Bank loans – Most of the migrant manpower cannot arrange their all over cost by their personnel savings. Most of the individual sell their land and other emotional commodities to collect cash it is very much painful. Now government of Bangladesh has established a specialist bank only for migrant manpower, its main objectives to service their financial needs. .
6. Remittance Fair ( R. Utshob) and Shoner Manush Shommsnons (golden human being formal honours)- International migration day 18 December, normally this time arrange national programme for influence returning migrant and give national award those are successful migrant enterprise as well as providing information and disseminating returnee migrant’s experiences of successful entrepreneurship.

**2.6 Legal framework**

The Government of Bangladesh first promulgated and implemented an Emigration Ordinance in 1982. Up to this ordinance, immigration from the country was regulated and controlled under the 1922 Immigration Act; was inherited from pre-Pakistan British colonial past. It is mainly focuses on procedural and regulatory issues such as government is authorisation to grant license to individuals and companies who wish to be engaged in recruitment for overseas employment, penalising them up to one year in prison and a maximum fine of BDT 5,000.The ordinance also contains provisions for penalizing unlawful recruitment and recruiting agencies are prohibited from charging more than the prescribed amount of fees for their services. In addition, there are provisions for penalizing individuals who, in breach of conduct with foreign employs, abandon their employment. In 1990, on the basis of the Emigration Ordinance 1982, the Government of Bangladesh created a fund for ensuring the welfare of wage earners. The wage Earners Welfare Fund is funded through subscriptions from migration workers; the interest earned on the deposit of licences of recruiting agencies. In December 2002 the Government framed three rules under the 1982 ordinance- Emigration Rules, Rules of Contract, Licensing Recruitment Agencies and Rules for Wage Earners’ Welfare Fund.

**2.6.1 Government Ministries**

Labour recruitment from Bangladesh involves various ministries and government agencies. The Ministry of Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment, Home Affairs, Foreign Affairs, Ministry of Finance and Civil Aviation and Tourism are five important ministries concerned with International labour migration. Until 2001, the Ministry of labour and Employment was in charge of international labour migration but in response to the demands of expatriate Bangladesh and migrant workers, the Ministry of Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment was created in December 2001. The new Ministry has been vested with the power of implementing the rules framed in 2002 under the 1982 Ordinance and promoting, monitoring and regulating migration. Its activities are twofold: to create employment overseas, and to solve the problems of the expatriates and ensure their welfare.

**2.6.2 Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training (BMET)**

The Bureau of Manpower, employment and Training (BMET) is the executing agency of the Ministry of Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment with respect to labour migrant. It was establish in1976 to ensure maximum benefits for labour export. BMET is involved in the control and regulation of recruitment agent’s collection and analysis of labour market information, registration of job seekers for local and foreign employment, development and implementation of training programmes in the light of specific labour needs in the national and international labour markets. This body organises pre-departure briefing sessions, and helps in resolves legal disputes. The focus is very much on low and semi skilled migrants.

**2.6.3 Bangladesh Overseas Employment Services Limited (BOESL)**

In 1984, the Government set up the Bangladesh Overseas Employment Services Limited (BOESL) as a limited company with a direct recruitment role. This autonomous body provided services to help semi and skilled migrants to migrate and to support them while they have migrated. Its activities have been mainly focused on South Korea.

**2.6.4 Private Recruitment Agencies**

In the 1970s, recruitment was done by the Government and it was only in 1981 that private recruitment agent’s took over the task. Private agencies work under a licenses work under a license given by the Government. They collect information on demands and orders for foreign employment. After obtaining permission from BMET, the agencies recruit workers according to the specifications of foreign employers and the process their cases. Each recruited person has to be issued a clearance certificate from the immigration department of BMET. Over time, the recruitment agencies have organised themselves under the association of International Recruitment Agencies (BAIRA), which in formulated in December 1984. Currently BAIRA has more than 700 members. Again the focuses of these agencies are primarily low and semi skilled migrants

**2.7 Conclusion**

This chapter, literature review helped establish an overall idea about international migration history, patterns, trends, causes and impacts on economic and political change throughout the world as well as focus especially on Bangladesh perspectives. Discussion has dealt with different aspects of voluntary and non- voluntary international migration in the world.

International migration (Highly Skilled Bangladeshi Migration (HSBM) a “brain gain”, where there is an increasing level of human capital. Emigrated HSBM are able to play important role in the development process of their country. On the other hand, “brain drain”, where there is a net loss of human capital. However, In UK, HSBM – people are increasing their human capacity through studying at universities and/ or working in professional originations, such as enterprises, hospitals. The next generation built up their life in the modern society and get a great opportunity to complete higher education, as a result well educated migrates and next generations are able to attain positions of higher status in industrial countries societies like the UK which enables them to accumulate capital. So far financial capital was mainly transferred through remittances from the migrants to their family and friends in the home country (IOM 1999).

After the liberation war in 1971, especially since 1980s, large-scale labour migration has become a common phenomenon of Bangladesh.. As Bangladesh is a hugely labour surplus country and as it is not possible for successive Bangladeshi Government to create employment opportunity for all manpower, not only unskilled and semi-skilled manpower also skilled and professional people are not expected to get work. At this position, international migration would be the best possible solution for these Bangladeshi migrants. Government of Bangladesh always has given high priority and taken suitable initiative to promoting short-term international migration. The present government has taken several steps such as-

1. Strengthening the diplomatic efforts where a significant number of Bangladeshi workers are working.
2. Exploring the labour market in both terms of increased quantity and high skilled/professional Manpower.
3. Establishing new labour wings in Bangladesh missions in the countries where a significant number of Bangladeshi workers are working.
4. Regular and intensive monitoring and evaluation of the trend of labour market,
5. Arranging proper training at home for developing skilled labour for this reason newly established several polytechnic institutes

Sometimes, arrange high level of state delegation visited and negotiating with state level authorities for overall better man of expatriates and increase number of manpower.

The government of Bangladesh always tried to give special attention to emigration, because of the role international migration plays in the national economy as well as household level of Bangladeshi by creating employment opportunities in abroad, flow of remittances that so many returnee migrant have became successful entrepreneurs.

At the present in the globalised context of the world, the Government of Bangladesh effectively handled the migration issues for short term and long term migration. However, the Government of Bangladesh still has no rules and regulation for helping and enforcing higher study and professional emigration abroad and the focus is on low and semi skilled migrants. It is a fact that in Bangladesh when a family member lives and earns foreign currency, traditionally their family member gets special honour. Now the government has started special inducements for returning successful entrepreneurs to give national awards on the international migration day called this festival (Remittance Utshob and Shonar Manush Shommanona). Migration can be turned into a major development enhancing process, which reduces poverty and is important livelihood strategy of poor Bangladeshi households.

In the next chapter how to research high skilled Bangladesh migrations to the UK is discussed focusing on reasons for migration and integration into British society

**Chapter 3**

**Research Method**

The purpose of this research is to find out more about highly skilled migrants from Bangladesh who have settled in Great Britain. It is intended to find out about their original decision making, the process by which they moved, how they have settled and integrated into Great Britain, to what extent their original expectations have been met and what their future plans might be.This research is based on those people who are highly skilled immigrant in UK from Bangladesh. To do this secondary and primary data were collected and both quantitative and qualitative approaches to data collected and analysis were adopted. Secondary data was obtained from published reference sources and primary data were collected using a semi structured interview from skilled and professional migrant people of two multicultural cosmopolitan cities in UK. One location was London capital of England and Edinburgh capital of Scotland.

To undertake this research a mixed methods approach was used, which as Bryman and Cramer (2001) showed is popular in people based studies. In this research a positivist approach to surveying highly skilled migrants is adopted. This is also complemented by a qualitative approach to add both contextualisation and depth. In the qualitative path the main data collection and information processing is by use of interviews.

Bryman (1989) and Easterby-Smith et al (1991) debate that the choice of a particular research methodology is influenced by several factors. These factors consist of the type of the research questions (such as “what,” “how,” “who,” “why,”), each of which requires different research to understand the nature of the phenomenon under study, (Eisenhardt 1989); the extent of control required over behavioural events in the research context (Yin 1994); and the researcher's own philosophical stance. The last factor refers to how the researcher understands the nature of social reality and how knowledge of that reality can be gained; this is discussed further by Blaikie (1993).

The research methods are usually approached and analysed at different levels starting with the basic level which covers the philosophy adopted for the research (see Clarke, 1998). According to Polit et al. (2001) the methodological differences most frequently cited lie in the distinctions between the philosophical traditions of positivism which are associated with the quantitative research and the post positivist philosophy represented by the qualitative research approach.

The basis for research paradigms chosen are methodology, epistemology and ontology (Neuman, 2003; Guba and Lincoln 1994). Ontology, according to Neuman, deals with what exists and the nature of the world while epistemology is a theory of knowing and how we acquire knowledge of the external reality. Mingers and Gill (1997) summarised the two acceptable epistemologies that are valid when conducting research, namely positive, and interpretive as follows:

1. Hard (positivist) which treats the organisational world as objective and the same as the natural world;
2. Soft (interpretivist) which treats human organisations as fundamentally different, based on subjective meaning and interpretation.

The positivist school of thought assumes that things can be studied as hard facts and the relationship between these facts can be established as scientific laws. The basic reasoning of positivism assumes that an objective reality exists which is independent of human behaviour and is therefore not a creation of the human mind (Crossan, 2003). Researchers following the positivism paradigm approach the problem solving of the issue at hand by formulating hypotheses that are subjected to empirical testing through quantitative methods. Such methods help establish an objective, value free and clear interpretation of the reality (see Guba and Lincoln, 1994 for discussion).

The interpretivist approach stands at the other extreme of approaches to the problem at hand as it is subjective and interpretivists “contend that only through the subjective interpretation and intervention in reality can that reality be fully understood” (Davidson, 1980). Interpretivists believe that reality is not objectively determined, but is socially constructed. The fundamental assumption is that by the right placement of people in their social contexts, there is greater opportunity to understand the perceptions they have of their own activities (Hussey and Hussey, 1997). By its nature, interpretivism promotes the value of qualitative data in pursuit of knowledge. In essence, this research paradigm is concerned with the individuality of a particular problem or situation which contributes to the underlying pursuit of contextual depth (see Myers and Avison 2002). Hussey and Hussey (1997) summarised the main differences between the positive and the interpretivits paradigms. They point out that interpretivist approaches usually have small sample sizes, have high involvement of the researcher and are very subjective when compared to the positivist approach.

The underlying epistemology guiding this investigation into migration falls broadly into the positivist paradigms. Saunders *et al.* (1997) argued that the positivist approach is preferred because it makes for the economic collection of data; clear theoretical focus of research; control of the research by the researcher; and provides easily comparable data.

In addition, this research intends by answering a series of research questions to explore and build a model of tourist satisfaction. To do this the researcher considers that a survey based approach is more likely to produce answers to these questions than say a solely observational study. The issue of thoroughness provided by the positivist perspective is relevant for this research to ensure that the study generates findings which are sound, adequate, and able to be evaluated according to accepted standards.

Therefore, this research falls within the positivistic paradigm rather than interpretivistic paradigm as the intention is to investigate how thought about migration might be influenced by expectations. The central hypotheses will be constructed from a thorough investigation of the literature in the field. The hypotheses will then be tested by using data collected from a questionnaire developed out of earlier published studies. In this the researcher will attempt to remain detached from the problem realm and so avoids introducing personal biases as recommended by Hussey and Hussey (1997).

3.1 **Collection of Secondary data:**

Data was collected from published and unpublished materials, research reports that are available in various Government agencies BMET/ BB/ BBS, autonomous organizations such as the (RMMRU/ BIDS) and international organisation ILO/ IOM/ OECD/ World Bank and universities. Other secondary materials including books, journals were collected.

* 1. **Collection of Primary data:**
     1. **Skilled and professional migrant are the sample of the population:**

Currently Bangladeshi migrant people can be found in most parts of the world. Officially, a sizable proportion of the Bangladeshi labour force emigrant every year to the Middle East and East Asian countries those tend to be mainly unskilled and semi-skilled. Skilled and professional Bangladeshi emigrant mostly to the industrial or OECD countries including UK, USA, Australia, Canada, Italy, Germany, Spain, France, Japan, Greece, Netherland, Belgium, Switzerland. The majority migrant on their own initiative to earn a higher standard living from their skills that they could not in Bangladesh. Often the migration starts as a student to undertake higher study, after their study they become a skilled or professional person in a particular field and remain in the country of study. Frequently the home country expects much from the skilled and professional people in terms of the betterment of their family and nation. The aim of this research is to add to knowledge and understanding about these people. Therefore, skilled and professional Bangladeshi those are living in Britain is the target sample of this research.

* + 1. **Sample Areas and Sample:**

It is commonly believed that the Bengali presence in UK is relatively new- from the 1950s, at its earliest, from the years following the Second World War. The connection between the countries however dates back over 400 years, to the beginnings of British involvement in India (British Library –online 2011). In the Bangladesh liberation period and still now both states have a good relation in economic, social, political and culture aspects. A good number of Bangladeshi has developed successfully enterprises in Great Britain. The restaurant industry is one such enterprise; they are also contributing in Bangladesh to the development of Bangladesh by remittances, using supply chains and transferring knowledge. Many have settled in London, especially to the East London area of Tower Hamlets. Similar to London, in Edinburgh there are a good number of professional and skilled Bangladeshi migrants. Many trainee Bangladeshi physicians come to Edinburgh and London for training and higher research. For this reason, this research survey was based in London and Edinburgh.

The approach to sampling was a participation approach using a snowball method. In each sample area the researcher was put in contact with few high skilled migrants from people who knew them in Bangladesh and these were supplemented by contacts made will attending Mosques in Edinburgh and London. On interviewing these initial contacts, the researcher then asked to be referred on to other high skilled Bangladeshi migrants. For a discussion of the snowball approach see Adams et al. (2007). Obviously this sampling method is not ideal – there is no randomness and one is obtaining information from usually like minded people. But given the time constraints this compromise on validity was deemed acceptable.

In regard to sample size, two samples of around twenty were proposed, again dictated by time and resource constraints. It was hoped that this would be sufficient to provide insights into the area being investigated. In London 19 and Edinburgh 22 individual interviews were made giving a total number of forty-one respondents.

* + 1. **Questionnaire Design and Data collection:**

A semi structured questionnaire was designed and developed in two parts, one more structured and the other less structured. To address the demographic, socio - economic- cultural, political, globalisation perspectives and what factors or circumstances were influences to taken decision of Bangladeshi to migrant to Great Britain the structured part of the questionnaire was used. This had a section to gather data on student migration. The unstructured part was used to find out the story of the respondents migration to Great Britain and how they have settled.

There were seven sections structured into:

1. Background questions
2. Reason to come in UK
3. Long term plans
4. Cost- benefit analysis
5. What are the link systems between your family and Bangladesh
6. Interaction with other non Bangladeshi people
7. Those who came abroad for higher study.

In the unstructured part each subject was asked to discuss three themes. These were 1) the story of the respondent’s migration, 2) the respondent’s interaction with the UK and Bangladesh and 3) the respondent’s view of life in Britain. The questionnaire was developed from the literature and was piloted. This was done by undertaking interviews with two highly skilled Bangladesh migrants in Edinburgh and also tested on fellow research students. Several amendments were made and the final questionnaire was constructed. This is presented in Appendix 1.

Data were collected by the researcher interviewing skilled professional migrants in Edinburgh and London using a structured questionnaire and digitally recording unstructured part of questionnaire. All of the interviews were under taken individually and took around one hour. The respondents were busy people and so time was limited. Some interviews were conducted entirely in English but a few were done in Bangla.

Before undertaking the field work ethical approval was sought from and given by the Business School’s Research Ethics and Governance Committee and the research complied with Edinburgh Universities Research Ethics and Governance Code of Practice (2007). Informed consent was required from each respondent and anonymity was assured.

* + 1. **Data analysis**

The responses to the structured part were coded and into Microsoft Excel and transferred to SPSS 18.0. Quantitative analysis was undertaken using simple descriptive statistics were used to compare the groups. For some questions statistical significance of differences were assessed by the use of Chi square tests on contingency tables of categorical responses and, error bar plots displaying 95% confidence intervals and Student t tests for answers to Likert scale questions. For the unstructured part qualitative analysis was used based on thematic analysis, (Adams et al. 2007). In undertaking this, the answers were translated in to English and coded into NVIVO 9 (Edhlund 2011). It is recognised that this leads to some loss of meaning so the researcher also retained the answers in Bangla for confirmatory analysis. The analysis of the qualitative information followed the advice given in Adams et al. (2007) and Edhlund (2011).

**3.3 Synthesis and Validation**

On completing the quantitative and qualitative analysis findings will be synthesised and conclusions drawn. The results of the primary research will be compared to the literature and with the secondary research in the hope that there will be a good degree of triangulation and face validity will be accredited to the research.

Displayed in the flow chart in Figure 3.1 is the organisation of the research.

In the next chapter the secondary data will be presented and discussed, then in chapter 5 the makeup of the sample will be presented and statistical analysis of the quantitative data undertaken. The Qualitative analysis is the subject of chapter 6.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| Literature review to determine the  Variables to be tested in the research  And approaches to research | Collection and analysis of secondary data |

|  |
| --- |
| questionnaire design |

Ethics Approval

|  |
| --- |
| Pilot Survey |

|  |
| --- |
| Select study areas |

|  |
| --- |
| Data, collation and validation |

|  |
| --- |
| Statistical Analysis of Quantitative data |

|  |
| --- |
| Analysis of Qualitative Data |

|  |
| --- |
| Synthesis of Findings |

|  |
| --- |
| Conclusion and Discussion  Validation against literature |

Figure 3.1: Flow chart of stages in the research

**Chapter 4**

**Secondary Data Analysis**

**Migration from Bangladesh**

**Introduction**

In this chapter international migration trends from Bangladesh and remittance inflow into Bangladesh are examined. After the liberation war in 1971, international migration officially started in 1976. For this reason the government established specialist organisation BMET (Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training) to oversee all issues and keep relevant records. This is important as Bangladesh macro and micro economics directly depends on foreign remittances such as the like foreign reserve, balance of payment gap filled by the remittance. In rural and urban areas remittances have allowed increased consumption and helped fulfill the need for fundamental rights such as better childhood education and health facilities as well as small scale investment. This has led the government to establish the new ministry of Expatriates Welfare and Overseas Employment in December 2002 and a specialised bank only for Expatriates welfare in 2011.

Secondary data on Bangladesh migration is examined in this chapter.

4.1 **Migration statistics and data**

According to the Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training (BMET), about 7.11 million people went abroad for employment between 1976 and 2010. In 2008, 2009 and 2010 respectively about 0.88, 0.47, and 0.38 million migrated of which 33.13% were professional and skilled people. The trends are displayed in Table 4.1 Prior to 2008 each year emigrant manpower has been increasing. However, now it has decreased, because of global financial recession and political unrest.

Table: 4.1 Labour Migrations from Bangladesh since 1976 to 2010 in Millions

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Period | Total.  Years | Professional | Skilled | Semi- skilled | Less- skilled | Total Temporary Migrants | Temporary Migrants per Years |
| 1976-1989 | 14 | 38.6 | 257.3 | 77.6 | 350.5 | 723.9 | 51.7 |
| 1990-2000 | 11 | 87.5 | 728.1 | 430.4 | 1012.8 | 2258.8 | 205.3 |
| 2001-2010 | 10 | 93.1 | 116.57 | 530.1 | 2381.1 | 4170.0 | 417.0 |
| Total | 35 | 219.2 | 2151.1 | 1776.5 | 3744.4 | 7152.7 | 2044.0 |

*Source: Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training-2010*

Officially Bangladesh started sending labour abroad in 1976. Since the 1980s, large numbers of Bangladeshi workers have migrated all over the world especially to work in the oil fields of the Middle East countries. Skill levels vary, mainly unskilled and semi skilled workers go to the Middle East while professionals and skilled workers tend to gravitate to Australia, Europe and North America. (Doctors, engineers, teachers, and nurses are considered as professional workers and manufacturing or garment workers, drivers, computer operators and electricians as skilled. Tailors and masons are considered as semi-skilled, and agriculture workers, hotel workers and menial workers as less-skilled workers).The breakdown of the skill levels of Bangladeshi migrants over the period 2001 to 2010 are illustrated in Figure 4.1.

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| 2001 | 2010 |

Figure 4.1: The percentage of Bangladeshi migrant labour by skill level in 2001 compared to 2010

*Source: Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training-2010*

There is a significant change in the structure of expatriates classified by skill during the last ten years. In 2001 the share of professional expatriates was 3% this became negligible in 2010. During the same period, the share of skilled labour increased from 23% to 24%. The proportion of semi-skill manpower fell from 16% to 3%; on the other hand, the share of less-skill labour rose from 58% to 73%.

However, migration data is notoriously unreliable. Siddiqui (2004) explored estimates of the numbers of migrants from Bangladesh and found some interesting differences between various estimates; these are tabulated in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2Estimated numbers of Bangladeshi immigrants (stocks) in industrialised Countries.

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Siddiqui** | **MPI** | **BMET** |
| UK | 500,000 | 154,363 | 7,061 |
| USA | 500,000 | 143,000 |  |
| Italy | 70,000 | 22,237 | 7,486 |
| Canada | 35,000 | 22,525 |  |
| Japan | 22,000 |  | 16,859 |
| Australia | 15,000 | 16,095 |  |
| Greece | 11,000 | 4,927 | 1,364 |
| Spain | 7,000 |  |  |
| Germany | 5,000 | 5,644 |  |
| S. Africa | 4,000 |  |  |
| France | 3,500 | 1,323 |  |
| Netherlands | 2,500 | 957 |  |
| Belgium | 2,000 | 851 |  |
| Switzerland | 1,400 |  |  |
| Total | 1,178,000 | 371,922 | 32,770 |

Source: Siddiqui (2004b: 15); BMET (2007); MPI (2008).

Bangladesh Manpower Employment and Training (BMET) is officially responsible to maintain all information about expatriates, unfortunately the figures of migrants to OECD countries are under recoded. Most migrants to the OECD countries are professional, skilled and students. They went abroad on their own initiatives and met the destination countries requirements of rules and regulations. They have little interaction with government institutes; therefore cases are probably under-recorded. Also those who are living permanently in destination countries are also poorly recorded. Remittance flow can be considered a good measure of immigrants living in OECD countries. In the financial year 2009-10 individually USA and UK position respectively 3rd and 5th. It is clearly indicated that many Bangladeshis permanently migrant OECD countries. Currently at least 350,000 Bengalis live in Britain. Most originate from Bangladesh (Swadhinate Trust 2010).

The main source of the Sddiqui data is an ‘educated guess made by government officials of Bangladesh who have firsthand experience with the immigrant community’. BMET are the total number of registered emigrations, 1976-2007. MPI stock data were collected from the Migrant Policy Institute’s ‘data hub’ and rely on migration and census data from receiving countries.

From table 4.3 it appears that only 52,946 Bangladeshi migrated to OECD countries. However, there are other statistics produced which show that more migrant people are living in OECD countries and currently at least 350,000 Bengalis live in Britain. In the above the table, for Germany and Netherland, there seems to be no Bangladeshi migrants these countries, however every year a sizable amount of remittances received from these countries. Basically the figures are not reliable. In Table 4.4 data is presented from BMET (2010) which show the importance of the Middle East, Malaysia and Singapore as receiving countries for Bangladesh migrants, these are mainly unskilled and semi skilled workers.

Table: 4.3: Migration to OECD countries from Bangladesh in 2009

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Men** | **Women** | **Men and Women** |
| Australia | 2060 | 729 | 2789 |
| Austria | 147 | 8 | 155 |
| Belgium | 115 | 17 | 132 |
| Canada | 4580 | 1935 | 6515 |
| Czech Republic | 12 | 1 | 13 |
| Denmark | 32 | 25 | 57 |
| Finland | 50 | 5 | 55 |
| France | 192 | 44 | 236 |
| Germany | - | - | - |
| Greece | 155 | 10 | 165 |
| Hungary | 8 | - | 8 |
| Ireland | 150 | 12 | 162 |
| Italy | 964 | 98 | 1062 |
| Japan | 1456 | 42 | 1498 |
| Luxembourg | 5 | 2 | 7 |
| Mexico | 1 | - | 1 |
| Netherland | - | - | - |
| New Zealand | 171 | 63 | 234 |
| Norway | 53 | 39 | 92 |
| Poland | 21 | - | 21 |
| Portugal | 24 | 1 | 25 |
| Slovak Republic | 1 | - | 1 |
| Span | 60 | - | 60 |
| Sweden | 310 | 165 | 475 |
| Switzerland | 99 | 18 | 117 |
| Turkey | - | - | - |
| United Kingdom | 8707 | 3034 | 11741 |
| United States | 21125 | 6200 | 27325 |
| Total OECD | 40498 | 12448 | 52946 |

Source: Database on immigrations in OECD countries: Immigrations by labour Force Status, 2009, Vol 29, release 01

From the above table it appears that only 52,946 Bangladeshi migrated to OECD countries. However, there are other statistics produced which show that more migrant people are living in OECD countries and currently at least 350,000 Bengalis live in Britain. In the above the table, for Germany and Netherland, there seems to be no Bangladeshi migrants these countries, however every year a sizable amount of remittances received from these countries. Basically the figures are not reliable. In Table 4.4 data is presented from BMET (2010) which show the importance of the Middle East, Malaysia and Singapore as receiving countries for Bangladesh migrants, these are mainly unskilled and semi skilled workers.

The labour market for Bangladeshi migrants is not always static. Initially from 1970s Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Iraq, Iran and Libya were the major destination counties. Still now in an average year Saudi Arabia has remained the top destination county. However, present years its trends dramatically dropped. Same condition we have looked another top countries Malaysia and Kuwait. Last year very few number of worker migrant in to the both countries only 991 and 48, Malaysia used to be the second largest employer of Bangladeshi workers. However, since the Asian financial crisis of 1997, the number of Bangladeshi migrants to Malaysia has decreased and nearly 0.4 million Bangladeshi workers unauthorised inhuman condition living in Malaysia, June 2011 both government try to solve the unexpected situation. On the other side, UEA accommodated a large number of manpower last year and it’s showed more than half (51.04%) of the total migrants went only to this country.

Table 4.4: Numbers of Bangladeshi overseas migrants by major receiving countries (1976 to 2010) and (only in 2010)

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Country** | **Total migrants** | **Percent** | **Total migrant**  **(in 2010)** | **Percent**  **(in 2010)** |
| Saudi Arabia | 2580198 | 36.17% | 7,069 | 1.81% |
| UAE | 1790791 | 25.10% | 203,308 | 51.04% |
| Malaysia | 699655 | 9.80% | 991 | 0.24% |
| Kuwait | 479619 | 6.71% | 48 | 0.01% |
| Oman | 403165 | 5.65% | 42,641 | 10.91% |
| Singapore | 318650 | 4.45% | 39,053 | 10.00% |
| Bahrain | 213005 | 2.98% | 21,824 | 5.59% |
| Qatar | 167808 | 2.33% | 12,085 | 3.09% |
| Jordan | 27004 | 0.35% | 2,235 | 0.57% |
| Italy | 32918 | 0.44% | 6,726 | 1.72% |
| South Korea | 24113 | 0.31% | 2,699 | 0.69% |
| Lebanon | 47901 | 0.65% | 17,268 | 4.42% |
| Jordan | 27004 | 0.36% | 2,235 | 0.57% |
| Brunei | 23216 | 0.35% | 2191 | 0.56% |
| Mauritius | 17245 | 0.25% | 3,705 | 0.95% |
| Libya | 95194 | 1.32% | 12,235 | 3.11% |
| Other countries | 211407 | 2.95% | 17,743 | 4.72% |
| Total | 71,64807 | 100.00 | 3,90702 | 100.00 |

*Source: Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training (BMET)-2010*

From Table 4.5 it appears that 32,918 people went to Italy. There are no other OECD countries shown. However, consider the remittances flows – these are mainly from USA However, they are not recorded by BMET.

**Migration and Skill levels**

In Figure 4.1 the skill levels of emigrants from Bangladesh are plotted and it is clear the largest growth has been in less skilled migrants but nevertheless professional, skilled and semi skilled are growing in numbers and in 2001 to 2010 this group constituted 27.80% of all Bangladeshi emigrants.



*Source: Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training-2010*

Figure 4.2: Skill Levels of Bangladeshi Emigrants (BMET 2010)

**Migration Patterns by Gender**

Trends in male and female Bangladeshi migration from 1991-2010 by receiving country are displayed in Figures 4.3a

*Source* : *Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training-2010*

Figure 4.3a: Trends in male Bangladeshi migration from 2001-2010 by receiving country

Figure 4.3b: Trends in female Bangladeshi migration from 2001-2010 by receiving country

In 1981, the government issued a circular imposing a ban on the migration of female workers other than professionals. In 1987, the ban was replaced by the imposition of restrictions on the migration of women of skilled and semi- skilled categories. In 1997, a ban was again imposed on all categories of women workers, including professionals. Later the same year this was changed from a ban to restrictions, from which professionals were excluded. It is observed from Figure 4.3a that, total number of migration is not significant Male and female. However, its trend did increase up to 2008 and then dramatically decreased in 2009 and 2010 with the onset of legislation. The proportion of female non-dependent migrants is small compared to males (on average only 3.24% of male migration). Most of the time, the Government imposed restrictions on unskilled female migration because of fears of unexpected social problems in the destination country. There may be an increasing trend in female non dependant migrants as illustrated in Figure 4.4 but the numbers are slight.



*Source: Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training-2010*

Figure: 4.4: Trend in female non dependant Bangladeshi migrants

*Source: Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training-2010*

Figure 4.5 Relation between total number of emigrants and remittances inflow.

The graph above shows the relationship between the flows of migration and remittances. The total number of expatriates shows more or less fluctuating from trend between the periods of 2001 to 2008.However, from 2008 to 2010 there has been a sharp decrease the number of total migrants. The rate of increase in migration has been very high between 2005 to 2009. However, after 2009 the trend in remittances tended to flatten.

**The fow of remittances**

*Source: Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training-2010*

Figure 4.6 Individual country wise remittance flows to Bangladesh in 2010.

The highest amount of remittance comes to Bangladesh comes from Saudi Arabia (K. S. A.). However, the presence of expatriates decreased in the last two years (Figure 4.5). From the beginning Saudi Arabia received more expatriates and sent significantly more remittances than other nations. The next highest level of remittances came from U. A. E. followed by the U.S.A. and then the UK. In Table 4.5 the remittance inflows the South-Asia and South- East Asian countries in terms of proportion of Gross National Product is displayed. The highest proportion in 2008 was Bangladesh followed by the Philippines. In terms of per capita income remittance inflow contributed 4th position in Bangladesh out of these countries. In 2009, Bangladesh’s position was 2nd among the SAARC countries and it received about 14.89 percent of the south-Asian countries remittances.

Table 4.7: South Asian and South-East Asian countries remittance inflows

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **HDI rank** | **Country** | **Remittance inflows** | |
| **Total(% of GDP)**  **2008** | **Per capita(US$)**  **2008** |
| 91 | Sri Lanka | 7.3 | 146 |
| 92 | Thailand | 0.7 | 28 |
| 97 | Philippines | 11.2 | 206 |
| 108 | Indonesia | 1.3 | 30 |
| 119 | India | 4.3 | 44 |
| 125 | Pakistan | 4.3 | 42 |
| 129 | Bangladesh | 11.3 | 56 |
| 132 | Myanmar | --- | 3 |
| 138 | Nepal | 21.6 | 95 |

*(Source: UN and World Bank)*

In fiscal year 2008-09, the remittances from expatriate Bangladeshi workers stood at US$ 9689.16 million reflecting 22.42 percent rise over the previous year. In 2009 to 10, remittances increased to US$ 10987.4 million reflecting 13.4 percent rise over the preceding year according to the World Bank report on “Migration and Remittance Trends 2000” Bangladesh secured 12th position among the remittance earning countries in 2008. According to the World Bank database on remittances, Bangladesh secured 8th position among countries in 2009, earning 2.55 percent of the world remittance. Another reports stated Bangladesh is one of remittance receivers countries out of top ten in 2009, Bangladesh have earn 10,738 million USD and its position is 6th in the world (World Migration Report 2010). The differences in the reports suggest that there are inaccuracies in reporting but there is no doubt that remittances from emigrants are very important to Bangladesh.

An indication of the importance of remittances to Bangladesh can be ascertained from Table 4.8 which makes up Bangladeshi balance of payments. Table 4.8 Makeup of Bangladesh Balance of Payments (Million US$)

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Particulars** | **2005-06** | **2006-07** | **2007-08** | **2008-09** | **2009-10** | **2010-11**  **Jul-Feb** |
| **Trade balance**  Export f.o.b. (including EPZ)Import, f.o.b.(including EPZ) | **-2889**  10412  -13301 | **-3458**  12053  -15511 | **-5330**  14151  -19481 | **-4710**  15581  -20291 | **-5152**  16236  -211388 | **-4855**  14111  -18966 |
| **Services**  Receipts  Payments | **-1023**  1340  -2363 | **-1255**  1484  -2739 | -**1525**  1891  -3416 | **-1616**  1832  -3448 | -**1237**  2471  -3708 | **-1558**  1702  -3260 |
| **Income**  Receipts Payments of which official interest payment | **-702**  136  -838  -204 | **-902**  244  -1149  -212 | **-994**  217  -1211  -234 | **-1484**  95  -1579  -238 | **-1487**  52  -1539  -215 | **-854**  72  -926  -155 |
| **Current transfers**  Official Private of which worker’s Remittances | **5438**  125  5313  4802 | **6554**  97  6457  5979 | **8529**  127  8402  7915 | **10226**  72  10154  9689 | **11610**  122  11488  10987 | **7869**  71  7798  7508 |
| Current account balance | 824 | 936 | 680 | 2416 | 3734 | 602 |

*Source: Bangladesh Bank &Bangladesh Economic review, - (2010-11)*

From the above table it is clear that the international trade balance is always substantially negative as a consequence of high levels of imports to Bangladesh which are unmatched by exports from Bangladesh. In this table stated income from receipts from other countries decreases every year while payment of official interest increases, therefore the balance of payments gap is increasing. Only one sector overcomes the balance of payment in Bangladesh economy that is the workers’ remittances flow. Thus the Government of Bangladesh gives top priority to migration. Several high level committees have been formulated to monitor and fosters the growth of remittance inflow.

**Conclusion**

This chapter provides an idea about over all global international migration from Bangladesh. Officially according to the Bureau of Manpower Employment and training in 1976 to 2010 the total number of temporary migrants from Bangladesh was 7.1million. Those are mainly expatriates in the Middle–East, South-East Asian countries and a few to the OECD countries. These migrants have contributed to the Bangladeshi economy and culturally, politically; promote migration and trade as well as a good reputation of their home country etc. As observed in tables 4.5 and 4.6, Bangladesh earns a great deal of remittances every year, in terms of GDP. Amongst the SAARC (South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation) countries and worldwide the total amount of remittance placed Bangladesh 2nd and 6th position. Remittance is the strong pillar of the Bangladesh economy and; it is still a fact that the balance of payment, foreign reserve and debt service are balanced by remittances. Therefore, the Government has always given top priority to increasing the number of migrants as well as their wellbeing.

**Chapter 5**

**Analysis of Quantitative Data**

In this chapter a summary is presented of the quantitative data gained from the interviews. First the sample characteristics are presented and then reasons for migration to the UK are considered. Throughout comparisons are made between the sample collected in England (mainly London) with those in the Scottish sample (mainly Edinburgh)

**Sample Characteristics**

Twenty two immigrants were interviewed in Scotland of which 3 were female and 19 in England of which 2 were female.

The characteristics of each sample are displayed in Table 5.1

Table 5.1: sample characteristics

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  | **Occupation** | |  |  |
| Country | N | Mean Age | SD of age | Years Married | (%)  Professional or Business | (%)  Service | % with at least a degree | Mean duration of migration in years |
| Scotland | 22 | 42.4 | 13.4 | 19 | 12 | 9 | 82% | 18.8 |
| England | 19 | 48.0 | 12.0 | 18 | 9 | 6 | 47.4% | 25.5 |

Those in the Scottish sample were younger and had more formal educational qualifications than those in England (18 and 9 people in each respective country had a degree at least). The mean duration of those in England was around six and a half years more than those in Scotland; the respective duration ranges for the two samples were 3.3 to 48.3 years and 5.3 to 48.3 years.

Where the sample migrated from is listed in Table 5.2

Table 5.2: Where in Bangladeshi migrated from

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Place migrated from | Scotland | England | Total |
| Dhaka City | 9 | 8 | 17 |
| Syhlet | 6 | 11 | 17 |
| Other | 7 | 0 | 7 |

Syhlet is particularly well represented in the English sample and Dhaka city is the main source in the Scottish sample.

Only a few of the respondents lived on their own (3 in Scotland and 2 in England). Most lived with spouses and 54.5% of those in Scotland and 84.2% of those in England lived with their children. 40.9% of those in Scotland lived with relatives while in England this figure was 63.2%. Most of the respondents owned their own house (63.6% in Scotland and 73.7% in England).

Only a few stated that they got help from the Government of Bangladesh when trying to migrate (4 in Scotland and 3 in England). This illustrated that highly skilled people rely on their own initiative.

When asked about their father’s job as a rough measure of social class 13 people in the sample stated government service, 7 private industries, 6 businessman and 5 stated professional persons. Only 6 stated farmers.

Of the respondents 18 originally came to the UK as students (14 in the Scottish sample and 4 in the English sample). Two of these were funded by Bangladeshi Government scholarships and seven with foreign scholarships. Six of these students had plans to return to Bangladesh, mainly those on foreign scholarships.

**Reasons to Come to the UK**

Questions were asked as to the degree of influence on decision to migrate to the UK These were asked on a five point Likert scale, where 1 is not at all and 5 is completely. The whole sample responses are plotted on an error bar plot shown in Figure 5.1. In this figure the mean response with a 95% confidence interval is displayed. This clearly indicated that the main influences are parents, spouse and relatives and self motivation. Other factors do not seem that important.

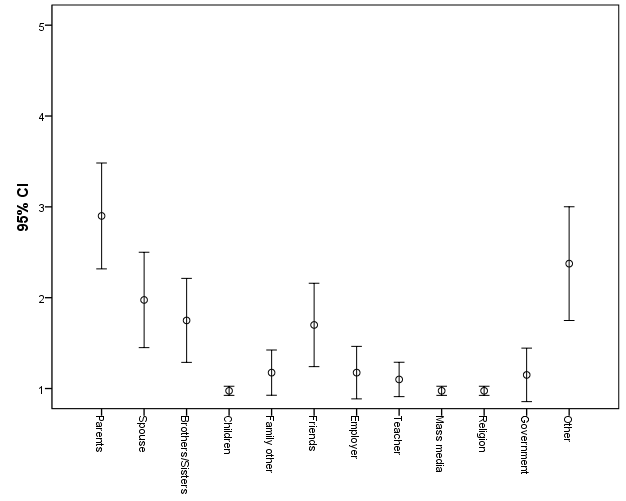
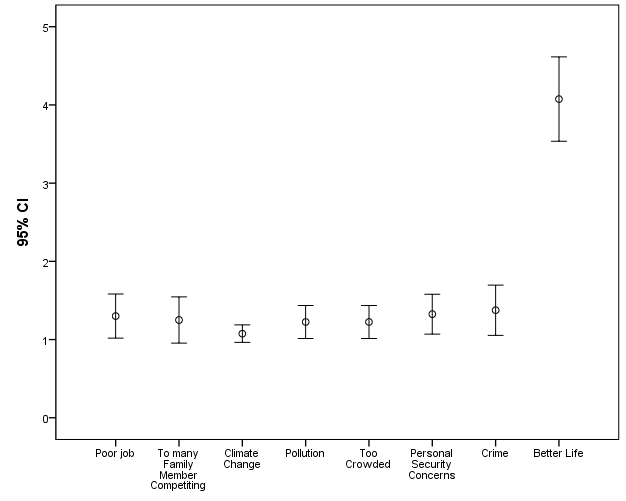


Figure 5.1: Error bar plot of extent of influence on decision to migrate to then UK.

The profile is similar of the two samples are investigated separately.

Respondents were asked the extent of motivations to leave Bangladesh. A summary of responses is presented in Figure 5.2.



Clearly the dominating motivation is to get a better life the other motivations were not significant.

The respondents were asked on a Likert scale if they were in a better position than they were in Bangladesh and the extent to which migration had enabled their life’s dream and if they are happy. Responses are summarised in Table 5.3

Table 5.3: current position

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Scotland** | | **England** | | **Total** | |
|  | Mean | S.E. of Mean | Mean | S.E. of Mean | Mean | S.E. of Mean |
| Are you in a better position after migration? | 4.12 | 0.17 | 4.3 | 0.15 | 4.2 | 0.11 |
| To what extent has migration enabled your life's dream | 4.1 | 0.12 | 4.3 | 0.11 | 4.2 | 0.08 |
| Are you happy? | 4 | 0.15 | 4.3 | 0.17 | 4.1 | 0.11 |

Using an independent samples t test no significant difference was found between the responses in Scotland and those from England. The means are high and significantly higher than the neutral position (3), (the p value is < 0.001). Thus respondents believe that they are in a better position and migration has enabled their life’s dream to be achieved.

**Long Term Plans**

When asked if they were likely to stay in the Scotland or England for a long time the Scottish samples average response was 3.7 on a five point scale while those in England’s average was 4.4. The difference was significant (p value = 0.022). Thus respondents living and working in the larger economy of England seem more likely to stay compared to those in Scotland.

When asked as to the likelihood that their next generation will stay in the UK on a Likert scale (1 = very unlikely to 5 very likely) most replied very likely, the respective means of Scotland and England were 4.18 and 4.53. There was no significant difference between the countries.

When respondents were asked about future plans the majority stated to establish or expand business (7), six wished to study for a higher degree, 3 to engage in politics and only two wished to return to Bangladesh although 6 wished to directly aid Bangladesh.

**Contribution to Bangladesh**

The respondents were asked on a five point Likert scale the extent to which they contributed to Bangladesh in a number of spheres. The responses are charted in Figure 5.3.

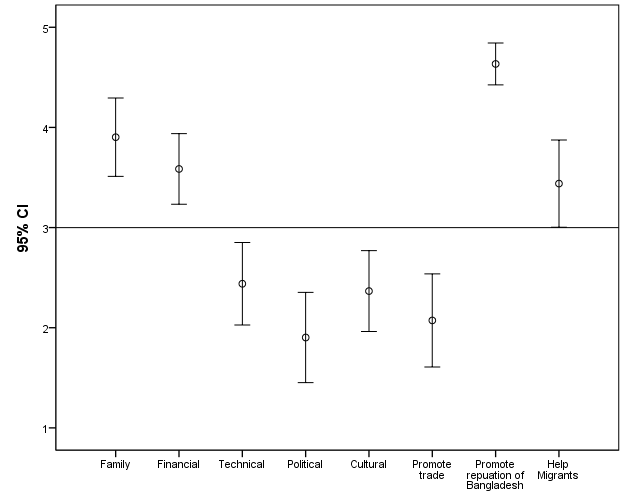


Figure 5.3: Extent of contribution to Bangladesh.

The most significant contributions are to remaining family, financial help, and promotion of reputation of Bangladesh and in helping others to migrate. All these were significantly higher than the neutral position of 3 on a scale from 1 = very unlikely to 5 very likely. Overall those in Scotland contributed a little more on average across all factors but the profiles between Scotland and England are similar.

**Expectations**

The respondents were asked their degree of expectations of various facets in regard to life in Britain and the degree to which these were met. These are charted in Figure 5.4.

Figure 5.4 Mean expectations and the mean degree to which they were met.

Expectations on average were high all above 4 (except for other) and most were nearly met. It is notable that meeting new friends exceeded expectations.

Comparing Scottish responses to those from England it appears that expectations were met or exceeded more in England than in Scotland as can be observed from Figure 5.5. In this figure the difference between the degree to which expectations were meet and the degree of expectations are displayed. The only exception is enjoyment of a modern society where Scotland is a little less negative.

Figure 5.5: The gap between expectations and actuality

Using independent samples t tests the statistical significance of the gaps between Scotland and England was investigated. The only statistically significant difference was in the gap in regard to meeting expectations for standard of living which those from England said was exceeded, (the p value of the difference = 0.021).

**Life in Britain**

Answers to how life has changed is displayed in Figure 5.6

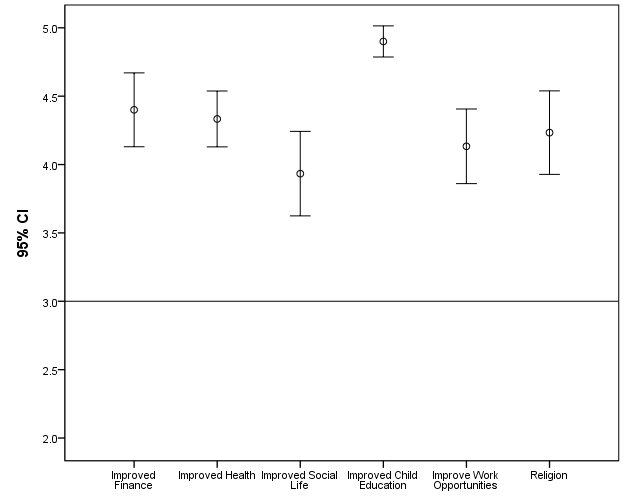


Figure 5.6: How life has changed

In all aspects displayed in Figure 5.6 respondents have found positive improvements and especially for children’s education. All aspects were significantly better than the neutral position (3) that life was “much the same”. There were no significant differences between Scotland and England and most considered their livers to be better.

When everyone in the samples was asked about integration in to Britain most stated that they were involved with non Bangladeshi’s in non work/study time and provided advice. In answer to the question how many are known to you who are non Bangladeshi seven respondents who were in official positions stated over 1000. Excluding these respondents the average number cited by those in Scotland was 47.5 and 90 by those in England (the difference between the two means was not significant). When asked if the respondents liked to know about other people’s culture on a five point Likert scale the mean responses for those in Scotland and England were 4.62 and 4.26 respectively which are not significantly different. Most liked to know about other cultures at least “a lot”.

Respondents were asked about involvement with UK charities 45.5% of respondents in Scotland and 78.9% of those in England sated that they were involved. (Using a Chi square test the difference between Scotland and England was statistically significant, P = 0.03).

The main non work activities were asked and these are displayed in Figure 5.7

Figure 5.7: Main Non Work Activity

Most of the respondents in Scotland when not working/studying but do watch TV followed by travelling while those in England engaged more in social activity (ranked third for those in Scotland), followed by travelling and then watching TV.

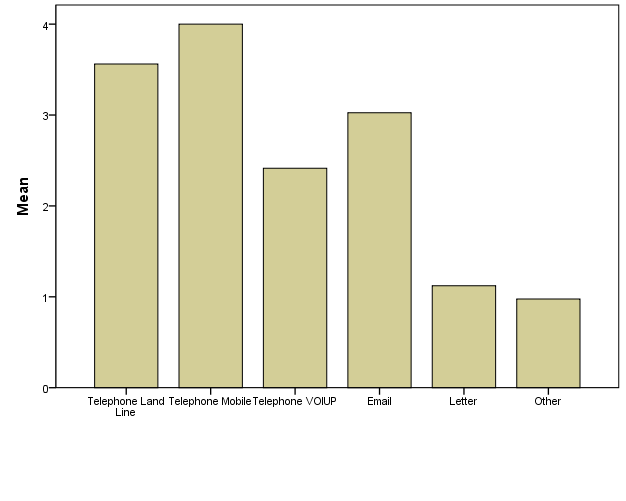
The main likes and dislikes about living in the UK were similar for both sets of respondents. The top facets liked about UK society were law and order, civil rights, freedom and honesty cited by 39%, 32%, 29% and 24% respectively. Facets not liked were mainly the weather (cited by 32%), 41% in Scotland stated too much alcohol (cited by 27%) and detached families were cited by 17%.

**Communication with Bangladesh**

From the interviews it was found that 37.1% of respondents were in daily communication with Bangladesh and a further 51.2% communicated two to three days per week. Only one person communicated monthly or less. 90% spoke in Bangla when communicating with Bangladesh. The majority of respondents (68%) stated that they had visited Bangladesh in the last two years.

The mean length of the last visit home was 32.5 days with standard deviation of 25.5 days and during that stay on average they spent on average £5197.44 with a standard deviation of £6364. One respondent spent £30,000 in their last trip. It was noted that many who stayed less than 30 days had more frequent trips.

The methods of communication used are displayed in Figure 5.7

Figure 5.7: Method of Communication in Bangladesh

Of the Scottish respondents all but two wanted to invest in Bangladesh while amongst the English respondents only 73.7% wished to do so. The main sector chosen for investment was housing cited by 46.3%, then other sector cited by 34.1% and then agricultural sector cited by 24.4%. When asked about money sent home in the last year the Scottish sample stated that on average the amount sent to Bangladesh was £2,724 which is significantly lower that the mean amongst the English sample of £8,083 (P value = 0.018).

All but two people stated that they supported charities connected with Bangladesh. Eighty percent cited that they supported educational charities, 63% cited medical charities and 46% cited charities related to religion. 37% cited disaster relief charities and shelter, food and clothing were cited by a further 27% of the sample.

**Findings and link with theory**

From the study it appears that non white groups make a significant positive contribution to society. We attempted field work in the financial sector however, with regard non commercial banking it appears that the path to enlightenment can only be required by undertaking a tourist trip.

Most of the Skilled and professional migrates are immigrants to the Britain are two categories from Bangladesh, directly professional people come host countries, fulfill destination countries formulated rules, regulations and customs and students who complete their study and acquire skills in the particular field and gain permanent or temporary employment. Questions arise are “highly skilled and professional Bangladeshi migration” a positive or negative impact for Bangladesh? Is international mobility of the highly skilled people brain gain or brain drain or brain exchange or brain export or brain waste for Bangladesh? The skilled and professional migrant that is commonly called ‘brain drain’ through potentially hampering the development of the country in the form of loss of human capital; it can also have a beneficial contribution in the form of remittance. Remittance flows impact positively on the micro perspective of the “left behind family” and remittances can also positively affect the economic development of Bangladesh.

Findings in this research show that the main motivation was to achieve a better life, escape poor job prospects and achieve a more complete life than in the home country. On the other hand Skilled temporally return migrants brings resources, experience, skills and network that increase the productivity of the host country.

It is clearly stated in regard to the balance of payment scenario in Bangladesh. That across all the sectors, the only way that the balance of payment gap is overcome is by remittances. The findings indicate net the positive effect; impact on the economic and social development; and most of the skilled immigrant actively participate social activities in Britain. They also frequently communicate to Bangladesh. Although they feel pain sometimes, in absence of mother land physical touch however, in the modern globalisaed world living in Britain state happiness with life.

**Summary**

There were little differences in the responses between the two samples. It seems that the main influences on moving to the UK were the respondent’s parents, self motivation and spouse and brothers. The main motivation was to obtain a better life and escape poor job prospects and competition in Bangladesh. Most consider that by migration they are now in a better position, have achieved their dream and are happy. The majority believed that they would remain in the UK and had no plans to return to Bangladesh on a permanent basis.

Most contributed to Bangladesh by sending money to their family, helping others to migrate and trying to promote the reputation of Bangladesh. Overall people in the sample considered that their expectations in migration were met. This was more so for England than Scotland. As a consequence of migration the sample reported that their finance, health, social life and work opportunities had improved. They also believed that there was improved education for their children. The respondents appear to integrate with UK society and have diverse non work activities.

The respondents reported that they are in frequent communication with Bangladesh and most either invested or wished to invest in Bangladesh.

From the above it would appear that the main motivation for migration is to escape subsistence living and so the hypothesis of “Brain Drain” is supported. Bit at remittances are sent home and this is a major contribution to alleviating shortages this means that there is a substantial element of “Brain Gain” A qualitative study of the migrants’ motivation follows in the next chapter. In reality the two holes of gain and drain are shown to hold but nether in its extremis. It seems from the study that there is substantial circulation between the extremes of drain and gain thus there seems support for the idea of “Brain circulation”.

**Chapter 6**

**Qualitative Data Analysis**

In this chapter an analysis is presented of the conversational answers given in the interviews. The chapter is organised around three themes. The first theme is the story of migrations, the second theme is the interaction with the UK and Bangladesh institutions and the third theme is views on life in Britain. To conduct the analysis presented in this chapter NVIVO9 was used.

**6.1 The Story of Migration**

What were the main reasons for migration?

These are displayed in Figure 6.1 and in Table 6.1

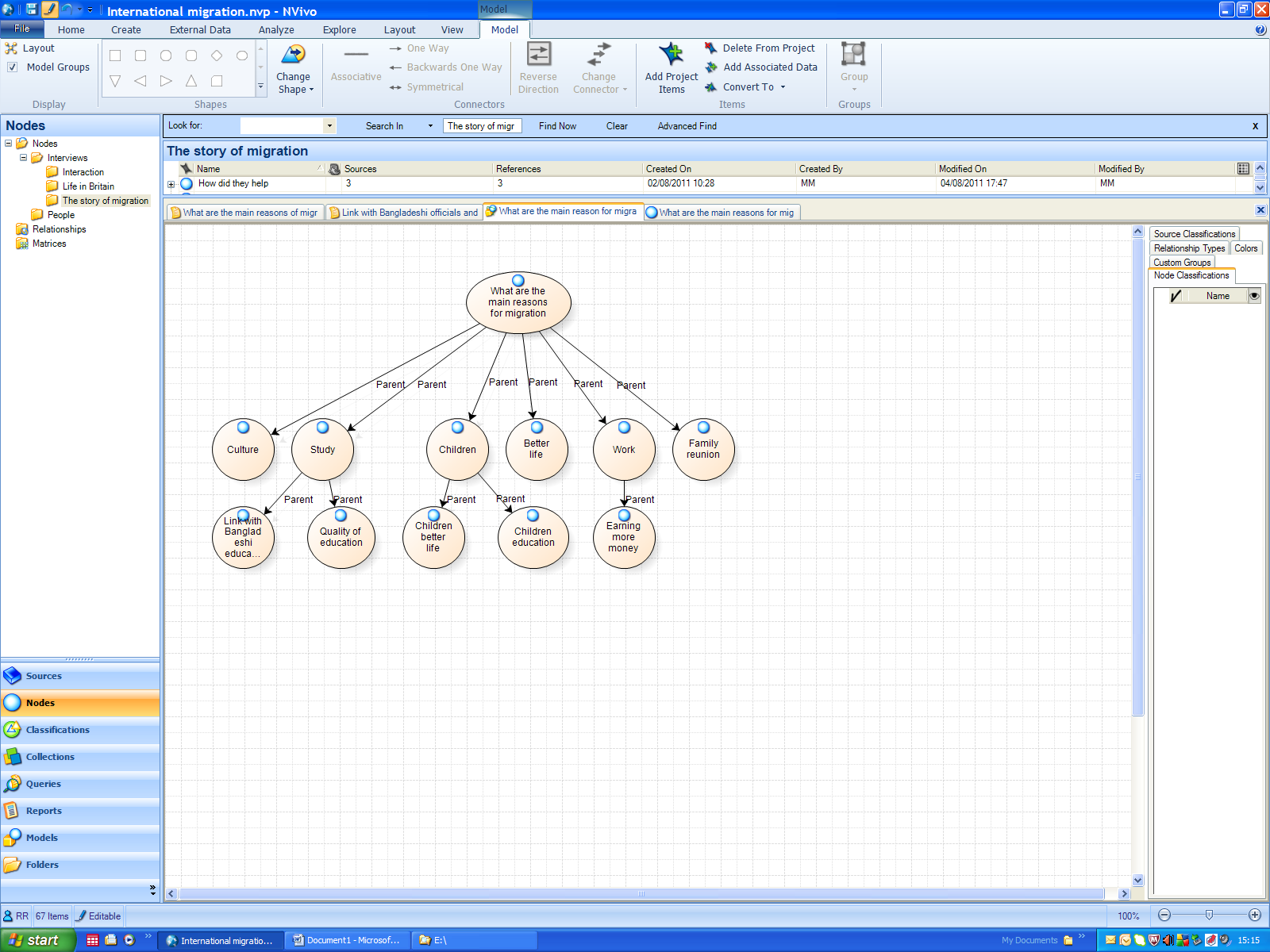


Figure 6.1: Main reasons for coming to Great Britain

Out of 69 citations the most frequent was to study (30.4%) followed by family reunion (20.3%) and then work (15.9%). Two respondents cited a link with other Bangladeshis as a motivation for study. The importance of study and family reunion suggests that the historical ties are important in choosing Britain.

Table 6.1 Main Reasons for coming to Great Britain

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Main Reason | Citations | Secondary reasons |
| Study | 21 | Quality of Education (9) Link with other Bangladeshis |
| Family Reunion | 14 |  |
| Work | 11 | Earn more (6) |
| Children | 10 | Education (4) Improve life (3) |
| Better life | 10 |  |
| Cultural | 3 |  |
| Total | 69 |  |

This is supported by statements such as:

**Study**

“The main reason to come here for higher education and settle here to a better life”

(A retail manager living in Edinburgh for ten years)

“Actually process for higher study, at the time when I choose to come that time the only reason.”

(A retail manager living in London for eight years)

“Well, thank you very much; I came in 1985 with my family member and doing higher degree”.

(High school teacher and politician living in London for twenty six years)

**Family Reunion**

“My parent came to here, so had to come with my family”

(Business man and President of Bangladesh Samity in Edinburgh and living Edinburgh from 1981)

“My husband living UK permanently, so I came here”

(Female entrepreneur, living in Edinburgh for six years)

“My father lived in oxford since 1956 and I came here to join here in 1969 to purpose to reunion with my father and mother”.

(Business man and social worker living in Oxford from 1969, Already fifth generation living in Oxford)

**Work**

“I came to here only for work purpose”

(A retail manager living in Luton, London for fourteen years)

“Mainly came to here for money”

(Business man and community leader living in London for thirty nine years)

There were other reasons such as

“When I was a member of Bangladesh Army, Government of Bangladesh selected me with other two officers for punching ammunition from UK. Other two colleague back to Bangladesh, but I stay here”.

(UK top chef living in London for twenty two years)

And mixed reasons such as

“For higher study, after the liberation war 1971 my house was burnt everything damage my father was not able to rehabilitee that I though earn money. I got my employment in UK and I came here and same time did my education post graduate PhD”.

(Physician living in Edinburgh for thirty nine years)

A question was asked who helped and this gave the distribution of responses presented in Table 6.2

Table 6.2: Who helped the respondent to migrate?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Helper** | **Citations** |
| Parents | 11 |
| Myself | 10 |
| My friend | 7 |
| Family member | 5 |
| Brother | 4 |
| Husband | 4 |
| Teacher | 4 |
| Relatives | 3 |
| Employer | 2 |
| Government | 2 |
| Wife | 2 |
| Commonwealth | 1 |
| Total | 55 |

Parents dominate the responses followed by “myself” however the strength of families is shown by the fact that 29 of the 55 responses (52.8%) were family members or relative. There was very little institutional help with the Government, the commonwealth and employers only being cited five times in total.

Typical responses to the question who helped were:

“I try myself, my previous university Wolverhampton help little bit”.

(Now PhD candidate in civil engineering in Heriot- Watt University living in Edinburgh for one year)

“My friend and teacher were study in my institute before. I founded them so I should go”.

(Completed Textile diploma from Dundee, now retired person living in Edinburgh for forty five years)

“In fact no body help me, I searching a job mainly in a English language country because of my future plan to my wife, she do for something that why I looking job by internet open position and I apply there and I selected”.

(Researchers in Heriot-Watt University living in Edinburgh for three years)

“My parents specially help to me”.

(Business man living in London and Cardiff for thirty eight years)

“Family members helped me”.

(Sales adviser living in Edinburgh for nine years)

Respondents were asked about the form of help and the types are listed in Table 6.3.

Table 6.3: Types of help given

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Help Given** | **Citations** |
| Financial support | 24 |
| Advice | 16 |
| Accommodation | 13 |
| Information | 12 |
| Given idea | 10 |
| Sponsored | 4 |
| Language | 2 |
| Research information | 1 |
| Visa information | 1 |
| Job | 1 |
| Air ticket | 1 |
| Mentally | 1 |
| Inspire | 1 |
| Decision making | 1 |
| Food | 1 |
| Total | 89 |

Financial support dominates, followed by advice, accommodation and then information. Typical statements given were:

“Thank you, for your question, main reason since I got scholarship for my career development for PhD – basically I hear”

(Assistant professor in Chittagong University of Engineering and Technology, PhD candidate in Heriot-Watt University living in Edinburgh for three years)

The reasons for choosing Great Britain are presented in Table 6.4.

Table 6.4 Reasons for Choosing Britain

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Primary Reason** | **Citations** | **Expanded Reason** | **Citations** |
| Education | 28 | Education Facilities | 5 |
|  |  | Scholarship | 4 |
|  |  | Discipline | 17 |
|  |  |  |  |
|  |  | Quality | 6 |
|  |  | system | 3 |
| Language | 3 |  |  |
| Image | 5 |  |  |
| Family Reunion | 19 |  |  |
| Job | 5 | Better Salary | 2 |
|  |  | Better Job | 3 |
| Mobility | 2 |  |  |
| Culture | 4 |  |  |
| Opportunity | 3 |  |  |
| Friendly Society | 3 |  |  |
| Relationship between UK and Bangladesh | 2 |  |  |
| other | 4 |  |  |
| Total | 78 |  |  |

Thus the main reasons it appears for choosing Great Britain are connected to education – especially the disciplines being offered for study. The next highest reason is family reunion.

Supporting quotes follow:

**Education System**

“Actually my background is a urban planner and planning especially focus in urban developing planning UK education system is basically well equipped, they have a long tradition for doing research in my field, that why I came to hear”

(Lecture in Khulna University, Bangladesh and PhD candidate Heriot- Watt University in Edinburgh)

“Because of medical science is best in UK and I was influenced by our teacher”.

(Physician and restaurant business person living Edinburgh from 1994)

**Relationships**

“Bangladesh and UK have a historical relationship and some relative living here”.

(Prominent business man living in London for forty eight years)

“In my mind the education provides UK, quality education. Link between Bangladeshi community here and UK, the fantastic relationship help me, study here”

(Civil Servant, The people’s Republic of Bangladesh living London for four years)

**Mixed reasons**

Get better paid compare to New Zealand and I have got other opportunity in UK to work and there another opportunity while I work in UK move another reason is UK and other European countries”.

(Property Assistant Manager in Edinburgh, living Edinburgh for 3 years)

**6.2 Interaction with Link with Bangladeshi officials and Institutes**

Respondents reported on their interaction with institutions both in Bangladesh and in Britain a summary of the citation of institutions with which the sample dealt with is presented on Table 6.4.

Table 6.4: Interactions with Institutions

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Bangladeshi Institutions** | **Citations** | **British Institutions** | **Citations** |
| Government ministers | 10 | Bank/ Building Society | 23 |
| Businesses | 9 | Local Council | 17 |
| Bangladesh High Commission | 8 | GP & NHS other medical | 15 |
| Own previous institution/University | 7 | Home Office | 8 |
| Former colleagues | 5 | Politicians | 8 |
| Medical institutions | 5 | Schools/Colleges | 8 |
| Local political leader | 2 | Library | 5 |
| Land Office | 2 | University | 3 |
| Passport & Immigration Office | 1 | Inland Revenue | 3 |
|  |  | Charities | 2 |
|  |  | Sports club | 2 |
|  |  | Solicitor | 1 |
|  |  | Chamber of Commerce | 1 |
| Total | 49 | Total | 96 |

From Table 6.4 it is apparent that there are more records for British institutions and for those institutions cited in Bangladesh citations are mainly connected with migration and business.

The nature of the link with Bangladesh institutions is portrayed by the following statements.

“I am the founder Hon. Consul General of Bangladesh in Scotland and Joint Present of European Bangladesh federation. For this reason all levels of Bangladeshi official and institute link with me personally and some time officially”

(Community leader and entrepreneur living in Edinburgh from 1967)

“I have link with Bangladesh College of physician surgeon Dhaka and also disable association link with Mohila Porishod Bangladesh and other institute. Involve lot of institute in rural area in Bangladesh”.

(Physician living in Edinburgh for thirty nine years)

“Yes I have link with Bangladesh High Commission in UK, Passport and immigration, my local MP and Local other community”

(Business man living in Luton, London for thirty one years)

“Yes, I have well a good connection I have doing my job to Dhaka University, Chittagong University and private university North-South and Asha”.

(University teacher in London living for twenty years)

“I have a lot of link with my origin, Ministry level/ district administration and local government body. Personally I have communicate with present home secretary and political a lot of persons. High Commission of UK in Bangladesh is a good relation”.

(Community leader living in London for thirty three years)

The following statements indicate the nature of the links to British institutions:

“Royal medical College not only medical side, other Napier University, Harriet wait university. When come Bangladeshi high official try to give time and meet with Scottish Parliamentarian”.

(Physician and restaurant business person living in Edinburgh for seventeen years)

“Yes I do, because involved with local community, MP and other for business purpose”.

(Property and Restaurant business man living in Edinburgh for twenty eight years)

“Very much relation with UK politician, I am the very youngest Asian person receiving MEB, in future I will be participate direct Scottish politic and participant parliamentary election”.

(Community leader and business man living in Edinburgh for Thirty years)

“Yah -Yah Cabinet division, national Scholl of government, local government office (Mayor Office), GP/NHS/and Bank etc”

(Civil servant of the people’s Republic of Bangladesh living London final year PhD candidate)

“Yes- various in business and with the through the chamber of commerce again D T and govt. official and charity – social work like Oxfam and BARC-UK and other institute also the Oxford university”.

(Business man and community leader living in Oxford for forty two years)

“I was a councilor of Tower Hamlet- so all types of local office, High commission of Bangladesh in UK, Financial institute etc”.

(Community leader and politician living in London for forty four yours)

**6.3.1 Life in Britain**

**What do you do in your leisure time?**

From answers to this question Figure 6.2 was produced

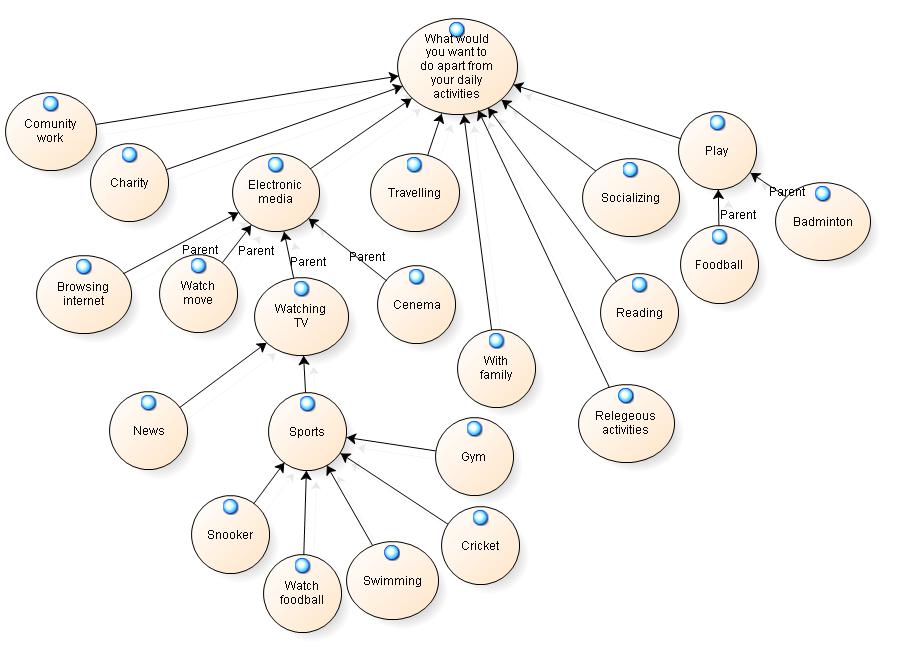
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Figure 6.3: Activities engaged in during leisure time

This shows that electronic media are frequently used of which watching TV mainly sports is popular, spending time with family and socialising are also popular. The frequency of citations is presented in Figure 6.3.

Figure 6.3 Frequency of citations for different activities.

Thus the activities undertaken seem very similar to those undertaken by wider British society. This is verified by the verbal quotes obtained from the respondents. Some examples of the quotes follow:

“Yes, I work in lab and go to home; I have read some publications to update myself to present research technology. I do watch the cricket, move, news and socializing”

(Scientist, completed PhD from Germany, working as a researcher in Heriot- Watt University in Edinburgh living in Edinburgh for three years)

“Watching TV, Browsing internet, playing football”.

(Administrator Scottish widows living in Edinburgh for nine years)

“Loads of working and physical exercise like go to gym over the long work weekend and ply badminton once a week Sunday. Do lot of socialising”

(Community worker and business man living in Edinburgh for twenty eight years)

“Very much like community work, watching TV, going to gym, swimming and travelling”

(Property manager living in Edinburgh for seven years)

“Well, I enjoy the sport-watch football, and playing football, I enjoy athletic, visiting sight science and also organize country board completion in Bangladesh”.

(Business man living in Oxford from 1969)

“Going to gymnasium, Watch TV, Travelling, Gardening and Socializing”

(Office assistant in a Charted Accountancy firm living in London for thirty eight years)

**6.3.2 Satisfaction with Life in Great Britain**

In the conversations with the respondents 25 discussed their level of satisfaction with living in Great Britain. Sixteen expressed that they were very satisfied with life and a further four indicated that they were reasonably satisfied but five indicated that they were not fully satisfied.

Some of the statements relating to satisfaction are now listed to give indication of the nature of the feelings of the sample.

“OK, I am satisfied, although a lot of pressure of my study”.

(PhD candidate, Heriot Watt University in Edinburgh living Edinburgh for one year)

“I think my stay in Edinburgh is good, very safety so far I am satisfied”.

(Assistant professor in Chittagong University of Engineering and Technology, PhD candidate in Heriot- Watt University living in Edinburgh for three years)

“The current situation I am happy and maybe I work hard better situation in future”.

(Property Assistant Manager in Edinburgh, living Edinburgh for three years)

“Yes, I am very satisfied”.

(Physician and restaurant business person living Edinburgh for seventeen years)

“At this stage I am very much satisfied”.

(Community leader and entrepreneur living in Edinburgh from 1967)

“I am satisfied but I miss my mother land”.

(Physician living in Edinburgh for thirty nine years)

“Yes, it is better to compare to Bangladesh and hassle free.

(Management Accountant living in living stone area in Edinburgh for ten years)

“ Well, I am satisfied – what I have achieved and so far, I am also other goal- ambition – many goal in life as I achieved one then in spite another one”.

(Business man and social worker living in Oxford from 1969, fifth generation living in Oxford)

**6.4 Summary**

This chapter prepared by open discussion with unstructured questions for migration story of interviewee. Total number of interviewees was forty one, given in the English language. The main reasons for coming to Britain were for higher study, followed by family reunion. Some came to Great Britain not for a single view but for multiple reasons. On settling in Britain they then helped their parents and former local communities by providing finance and general advice.

From living in UK they communicate with home country’s officials personal level and organisation level, most of them are always link with the Government ministries and business oriented organisation. However, in Britain most of them link with bank, local council and health related organisation. Out of three ideas in the last part was their life in Britain. Activities engaged in during leisure time, they spend most of the time watching TV programmes, socialising and participating with sports or games. Last of all, most of the respondents expressed the opinion that “I am very satisfied” or “Yes I am satisfied”. Basically, those came in UK in long time ago and livie with more family or near relatives. They are very established and very happy.

To conclude this chapter it appears that most emigrated for positive reasons and many started as students. Hence it seems that this is more in line with the “Brain Drain” hypothesis. However, they integrate successfully into society and hence are a “Brain Gain” for the UK. They also report keeping in touch with family in Bangladesh and help by transferring both tangible and intangible assets back to Bangladesh. From this it seems that the consequences of migration can not be easily catogorised as brain gains or losses. For high skilled migrants a “win-win” scenario is reported.

**Chapter 7**

**Conclusion and Discussions**

**7.1 Summary and findings**

Migration of high skilled manpower and their contribution plays an important role to the economy and society, of Bangladesh. International migration is not only issue of a single country; it is the global phenomenon and its impact is, quite broad and compound, which cannot be easily generalised. The conventional explanation of international migration from least developed to more developed countries is directly related to the economic and political factors and now is also reinforced by globalisation and climate change.

The pattern and flow of highly skilled Bangladeshi migration to Great Britain was analysed in terms of their motivation and contribution to Bangladesh. In this research, quantitative and qualitative data were both collected and analysed. This was done to contribute to the international debate on the value of highly skilled labour migration and unparticular who does it benefit home or host countries?

Britain and Bangladesh had strong historical relationships. The connection goes back over 400 years, to the beginnings of the British involvement in India. From the beginning Bangladeshis came to Britain for many reasons. The main reason for coming to Britain was for higher study and this was promoted by the influence of their parents. The respondents were asked on Likert scale if they were in better position than they were in Bangladesh most of them are living in a much better position and this has been enabled by migration. They contributed to their home country in various ways and they promoted a good reputation for their origin country. They helped family members financially and others encouraged them to migrate. When they decided to go to Britain, they had various expectations. Most were fully met. The only expectation is enjoyment of modern society where the sample in Edinburgh was a little negative.

**7.2 Discussion**

**How do the findings relate to the aims?**

In this research the main aim was to explore the views ofhighly skilled expatriates living in Britain (Edinburgh and London), what are the main motives for migration in the destination state and the nature of mechanisms promoting the move to the UK. Before coming to Britain, they had a degree of expectation of what living in the UKplace would be like. This expectation was met. The sample of highly skilled migrants reported having fewer opportunities in their home country and that life was better in the UK. Family members in the home country expected more output for their life cycle. In their personal life they are happy for an expatriate life and have formulated future plans especially for next generation as well their individual life that is outside Bangladesh. They have expectations which are often not possible by living in Bangladesh like- financial, technical, political, cultural, good reputation of the country and create link with rest of the world.

From this study using both quantitative and qualitative approaches the results show little difference between the sample areas. Using quantitative analysis, most of the expatriates were found to be in better position after migration, having achieved their dream and are happy. They frequently and they communicated with family. . Most of the migrants sent money to their family, help others to migrant and try to promote the reputation of Bangladesh. They planned for the next generation to stay in UK for a better life and opportunities, especially for their children’s better education.

The qualitative analysis part supported the quantitative analysis part. The main reason to come to Britain was for higher study then family reunion. Britain was chosen especially for its education system and historical relationship between both countries. During leisure time the immigrants engage various activities, they spend most of their time watching TV programmes, socialising, participating with sports or games, most of the respondents expressed the opinion that they are happy and from UK try to help their home country.

**How does theory relate to the theory of brain drain/brain gain?**

The basic idea of the “brain gain” hypothesis is that intellectual and technical elite from the third World like Bangladesh who immigrated to an industrialised country represent a potential loss of resource for the socioeconomic developmentin his home country .Brain gain is increasing level of human capital and positively contribute home countries economy and society. The assumption of “brain drain” migration is always a migration of elites who increase their human capital through studying at university and working in professional organizations. Brain drain then refers to the transfer of skilled manpower from developing to developed states.

In aspects of highly skilled Bangladeshi migrant in Great Britain there is evidence to support this theory.

In this research, there were forty one highly skilled Bangladeshi migrants (HSBM) interviewed among the two UK cities, Skilled and professional migrates are immigrants to the Britain are two categories from Bangladesh, directly professional people come host countries, fulfill destination countries formulated rules, regulations and customs and students who complete their study and acquire skills in the particular field and gain permanent or temporary employment. The question is has international mobility of the HSBM brain gain or brain drain or brain exchange or brain export or brain waste for Bangladesh?

Most of the HSBM contributed to Bangladesh by sending money to their family, and some are already directly investing in the several sectors in their home country. Overall HSBM in the sample considered that their expectations in migration were met. This was reflected in changed lives, enhanced financial capacity, improved health conditions, improved social life and better work opportunities. They firmly believed that there was improved education life for their next generation. HSBM are giving positive signal to the economy of the source to acquire education which will increase human capital formation and growth and in turn increase effective’s flow of information and modern knowledge. It is clearly stated by the respondents that in regard to the balance of payment scenario in Bangladesh improvements have been made primarily as a consequence of remittances... The findings indicate net the positive effect; impacts on economic and social development. Most of the skilled immigrant actively participate social activities in Britain. They also frequently communicate with those in Bangladesh. The migrants state that they are happy with their lives and they play a role as ambassadors for Bangladesh.

**Discussion of reliability and validly and contribution to Knowledge**

There are four main limitations in this research, which are related to the sampling, Communication with interviewees, lack of female participants and the very small number of interviewees.

**Conduct of the sampling:** Regarding the sample there were weakness, which are:

1. Data were collected from only two cities of UK, London and Edinburgh. Clearly the result would be more representative if data was collected from more cities in UK.
2. Sample respondents were highly skilled migrants. Other categories of migrants were not included the study. However, a good number of semi- skilled manpower lives in the UK. They directly or indirectly influence the highly skilled migrants and contribute to Bangladesh.
3. The snowball nature of sampling is problematic as it lacks diversity and tends to representation of a homogenous group.
4. Communication with Interviewee -this research sample only highly skilled Bangladeshi migrant (HSBM) living the cities. The sample was composed of busy people and in general did not allow sufficient time for interviewing. Also some interviewees were not used to having their comments recoded and might have tempered their responses.
5. Low female representation**.** The total number of participants was forty one highly skilled Bangladeshi migrant; out of the total only five were female. This number is comparatively small.
6. Small sample size - in London and in Edinburgh nineteen and twenty two respectively a total forty one HSBM participated in this study. This is a very small sample of Bangladeshis living in Great Britain.

**Contribution of the Research**

The contribution of this research involves two aspects: first, the contribution field research of Bangladesh; and then the contribution to knowledge.

**Contribution for Bangladesh**: Before this research, several studies were made of Bangladeshis in the UK and USA (Siddiqui 2004). These studies remarked on the long-term nature of Bangladeshi migrants and the experiences of UK and US. A lot of research has been done on the contribution of remittances and international labour markets. However, the present research is different in that it is focused on a micro level analysis of highly skilled Bangladeshi migrants in UK. This research points out the effort to control migration in UK and that this is making migration problematic. Bangladesh promoted the emigration of highly skilled migrants in order to obtain remittances to bolster the future Bangladeshi national economy and as well as at an individual house hold level. If migration restrictions continue then these aspirations might no longer be achievable.

It seems that in the case of Bangladesh that high skilled migration is a brain drain but on consideration the sending of remittances’ and the promotion of Bangladesh makes migration seen as a brain gain. Most of the high skilled migrants seem settled in the UK so there is little evidence of brain circulation.

This research makes a contribution to knowledge in that it shows the positive impact of high skilled migration and that this has two elements one to the host country and to the home country as a consequence of remittances sent home. The research also shows little support for the concept of brain circulation. These findings and the methodology used can be generalised to other countries in the developing world.

**7.3 Recommendation to policy**

International migration, especially highly skilled expatriates provides both challenges and prospects for the countries as they need to develop their economics. As Bangladesh is a country of huge labour surplus it is not possible for the successive Bangladeshi government to create employment opportunities for all labour skilled and unskilled. The Government of Bangladesh is committed to promoting short term migration. For this reason, the government of Bangladesh established a new ministry, Bureau and bank; need base reform of financial services and other social and economical initiatives. However, specifically there is still no policy formulated and implemented for the highly skilled and professional emigrants. This is despite the high inflow of remittances from the developed countries – which was confirmed by this research.

Utilisation of highly skilled and professional expatriate’s knowledge can be applied to promote national development. Highly Skilled Migrants link to national socio-economic medical science and information technology development in Bangladesh and are important in transferring knowledge from their perspectivefields. The Government should take cognizance of the experience and modern knowledge attained by the expatriates. Bangladeshi expatriates linked into the development process, could be considered as a brain gain. Specifically highly skilled migrants:

* Could contribute to aspects of their home country economy, education, information technology, establish a good reputation in abroad, linking with destinations country residents as well other foreign countries people..
* They want to do help their home country. Government should be creating a positive atmosphere in both physical and social infrastructure to enable this exchange.
* They wish to encourage investment in Bangladesh .Normally HSBM people living abroad are in a better position than if they remained in their origin country. If migrant people get assurance from government it is more likely that there will be more investment.

For this to work there is a need for Government to maintain good relationships with the HSBM in the destination country and to help migrant people, which are not possible to negotiate at a personal level. There is a need to:

1. Encourage investment in their home country and disseminate to information using modern technology.
2. Give awards for Expatriates

* Who made a outstanding contribution to Bangladesh’s liberation war;
* Who contributed immensely towards fostering a better understating of Bangladesh;
* Who advanced the cause of Bangladesh, during the crisis period;
* Who introduce rich Bangladeshi cultural heritage to the world;
* Who made significant contribution to the Bangladeshi community abroad;
* Who made basic contribution in science, technology, medicine, education, architecture and other disciplines;
* Whose contribution has been recognised by the receiving country’s Government.

**Recommendations for further research**

There is a need to:

a) Understand the gross contribution to the Bangladesh socio-economy, of those (HSBM) who are permanently living in the developed counties. Further research can be done on a broader scale with a greater sample size from more sample areas. This should also involve attempts to value the reputational promotion of Bangladesh.

b) Extend this research to semi and unskilled expatriate Bangladeshi’s living in Great Britain.

c) Undertake further research is needed on female attitudes and motivations for migration. This has been neglected in research and as a consequence of increased female autonomy especially of the high skilled this has grown in importance

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**APPENDIX 1**

**QUESTIONNAIRE**

**APPENDIX I**

**Questionnaire**

**INTRODUCTION AND CONSENT**

Hello, my name is Md. Mohsin. I am a research student, Edinburgh Napier University in UK. As a part of my research work, I am now conducting an interview survey about International Migration and Development. Your participation in this survey will be very much appreciated. Your information will be help me do my research work successfully contribute to advising policy in developing various services for emigrant people. Whatever information you provide will be kept confidential.

Participation in this survey is voluntary and you can choose to answer any individual question or all of the questions. However, we hope that you will participate in this survey since your views are important.

At this time, do you want to ask me anything about the survey?

May I begin the interview now?

Signature of the interviewer: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Date: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Telephone / Mobile –

E-mail –

Respondent agreed to be interviewed\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Respondent not agreed to be interviewed\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Section – 1**

**Background questions**

1. Name: \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Age: a)\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ b) Sex Male Female

3. What is your marital status? Married/partner Single

1. Highest Educational Qualification:

Class five to ten HSC/ eqv.

Graduate/ Hon’s Masters

Doctor/ Engineer PhD

Other

5. Present Profession:\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

6. Which year did you first abroad for work /Study? a) \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Is it the present country?

Yes No

1. If “No” Previous countries name : a)

b)

1. How long did you stay there? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Section -2**

**Reason to come in UK**

1. Which year did you come to the UK? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. You have been staying here from the beginning? Yes No
3. If “No” how many times stayed there? ---------------

1. Why come to England /Scotland?

For higher study For Work

For Travel/Tourism For Medical treatment

For religion Family reunion

Others

1. To what extent did the following influence your decision

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Factor | Extent of Influence | | | | |
|  | Not at all | Very little | Some | A lot | Completely |
| Family(Parents) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Family (spouse) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Family (brothers/sisters) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Family (Children) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Family (other) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Friends |  |  |  |  |  |
| Employer |  |  |  |  |  |
| Teacher |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mass media |  |  |  |  |  |
| Religion |  |  |  |  |  |
| Government |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other: name |  |  |  |  |  |

1. Just before you moved here, where did you live?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Are you better position in UK compared to Bangladesh?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Much poorer | poorer | Much the same | better | Much better |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Explain your answer:

1. To what extent has this migration enabled your life’s dream?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Very much hindered | hindered | No effect | Made more likely | Much more likely |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Explain your answer:

**Section-3**

**Long term plan**

1. Are you thinking that you will be stay here in the long time?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Very unlikely | unlikely | Not sure | likely | very likely |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Explain your answer:

1. Are you living here alone? Yes No

1. If “No”, who are living with you?

Wife/Husband Parents

Child Brothers / Sisters

Relatives other

5. You have been living: Own house Rent house

Share with others other

6. Your next generation will be stay in UK

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Very unlikely | unlikely | Not sure | likely | very likely |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Explain your answer:

1. What are your future plans? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Section -4**

**Cost –benefit analysis**

1. In your country, what did you do?

Student Unemployed

Government Service Business

Non government Service Own Profession

Social worker Farmer Politics Others

1. What did your father do? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. How do you contribute to Bangladesh?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Factor | Extent of Contribution | | | | |
| Not at all | Very little | Some | A lot | Completely |
| Family |  |  |  |  |  |
| Financially |  |  |  |  |  |
| Technically |  |  |  |  |  |
| Politically |  |  |  |  |  |
| Culturally |  |  |  |  |  |
| Promote trade |  |  |  |  |  |
| Promote reputation of Bangladesh |  |  |  |  |  |
| Help others to migrate |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other name |  |  |  |  |  |

1. How has the Bangladeshi government helped you in your migration?

**5.** At thisstage, are you happy?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Very unhappy | Unhappy | Ok | Happy | Very Happy |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Explain your answer:

8.Would you please tell me who decided to stay in Britain?

Mainly Respondent Spouse

Children Others family members

Friend other

1. What were your expectations in coming to the UK and were they fulfilled?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Degree of Expectation | | | | | Degree to which expectation was met | | | | |
|  | Not at all | A little | Moderate | Fairy | High | Not met | Nearly Met | Met | more than I expected | much more than I expected |
| Increased Financial capacity |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Standard of living |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Work opportunities |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Easy life |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Enjoy a modern society |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Make new friends |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other: Name: |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |

1. Why did you leave Bangladesh?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | Strength of Reason for leaving | | | | |
|  | No | A little | Yes | to a large extent | Completely |
| Poor job prospects |  |  |  |  |  |
| Too many family members competing for resources |  |  |  |  |  |
| Effects of climate change |  |  |  |  |  |
| Pollution |  |  |  |  |  |
| Too crowded |  |  |  |  |  |
| Concern over personal security |  |  |  |  |  |
| Crime |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other:  name |  |  |  |  |  |

1. How has your life changed?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Much poorer | poorer | Much the same | better | Much better | NA |
| Finance |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Health |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Social Life |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Education of children |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Work opportunities |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Religion |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other:  name |  |  |  |  |  |  |

Explain answers:

**Section -5**

**What are the link systems between your family & Bangladesh?**

1. How frequently are you communicating your family and country?

Daily 2-3 days a week

Weekly Monthly

Less frequently

1. Which language to you mainly use?

Pure Bangla Regional Bangla

English Other

1. What is the system frequently used for communication?

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Media | Frequency of media use | | | | |
| Never | Occasionally | sometimes | Often | Main method |
| Land line telephone |  |  |  |  |  |
| Mobile |  |  |  |  |  |
| VOIUP (Skype) |  |  |  |  |  |
| Email |  |  |  |  |  |
| Letter |  |  |  |  |  |
| Other: name: |  |  |  |  |  |

1. When did you last visit Bangladesh?

­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­­ \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. How many days stayed?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Per year approximately how much money sends to Bangladesh (£)?

£\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. In future are you interested to invest your money to any productive / service

Sector in Bangladesh?

Yes No

1. If “Yes” which Sector?

Pure Agriculture Livestock/ Poultry

Fisheries Garments

Transport Housing (Plot / Flat)

SCME Media (Electronic/ Printing)

Power Others

9. You give charitable donation to Bangladesh.

Yes No

1. If “Yes” what kinds of Charity?

a)

b)

c)

**Section -6**

**Integration with other people except Bangladeshi**

1. Are you involving any non work/study activities with UK / others countries people?

Yes No

1. If “Yes” How many people are known to you who are not Bangladeshi?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. Are you actively participating in any social work or any charity work?

Yes No

1. If “Yes” What types of Participation?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

1. What do you do in non work/ study time?
2. You are interested to know others people culture?

Not at all a little some

alot Very much

1. What do you like about the UK?
2. What do you not like about the UK?

**Section- 7**

**Those who came abroad for higher study?**

1. What was yours educational highest level & earning in the years before you Migrant?

Level Year

Year

1. Have you completed any degree in UK or other country?

Yes No

1. If “yes” what is the highest level of education & earning year?

Level Year

1. Have you studied more than one educational institute in foreign country?

Yes No

1. If “Yes” Please tell me institute name?

a)

b)

1. How can you arrange your tuition fee? (%)
   1. From country

Government Scholarship Family members

Sell own Property Friends

Own earning other

b) From abroad

Foreign Scholarship Bank loan

Own earning Family members

From relatives (loan) other

1. If respondent have taken any loan, already repaid?

Yes No

1. If “No” Are you very much worrying about your education loan?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Not at all | A little | moderately | A lot | Very much |
|  |  |  |  |  |

1. If “Yes” when it was paid?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Immediately after study | One year | Two years | Five years | longer |

1. How satisfied are you with your education in the UK?

|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| Not at all | A little | moderately | A lot | Very much |
|  |  |  |  |  |

Explain your answer:

1. Are you thinking returning back to Bangladesh?

Yes No Don’t Know

1. At this stage can you speak your future plan?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Section 8**

**Your migration story (open ended discussion)**

**Explain to me the story of your migration**

What are the main reasons for migration?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Why you have chosen UK?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Who helped you?

\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

How did they help? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Discuss interaction with**

1. Link with Bangladeshi officials & institutes \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_
2. Link with UK officials and Institutions \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Discuss life in Britain**

What would you want to do apart from your daily activities? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

Is this likely to be satisfied? \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_

**Thank you very much for your cooperation**