

## Labor Migration to the Middle-East and Maladjustment with Social Environment: A Study in a Rural Village in Bangladesh

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### Abstract

This paper explores all kinds of problems faced by labor migrants under the three major aspects of life i.e social, economic and psychological factors. During the time of post migration, the emigrants face various kinds of socio-economic problems that increase maladjustment with their social environment especially in collecting livelihoods, interactions with other people and also in their attitudes as well as perceptual organizations. In addition, it was observed that there were also changing patterns, having occurred in life style of other family members of migrants. The main investigations were based on whole sphere of life of migrants and their family members in respect of income, expenditure, ability to save money, investment, job attitudes, as well as intra and inter family relationships etc. Stratified sampling procedure had been followed in this study. Structured questionnaire was designed and case study was pursued also to collect necessary information and evidence. Likert Scale has been used to measure attitudes of head of the households of respective families of Sultanpur Village. The findings indicate that though international labor migration changes economic conditions of rural people of Bangladesh by its remittance but this positive change is being occurred for short term only and other aspects of life namely social, psychological that are essential parts of life are being hampered rigorously in the long term.

**Keywords:** labor migration, maladjustment, intra-family relationship, attitude, dependency, remittance

### 1. Introduction

#### 1.1 Research Background

International labor migration is being regarded as a common phenomenon for the most of developing countries. By the end of the 20<sup>th</sup> century all developed and developing nations' economy is mostly dependent on migration, as 175 million people are living in a country outside their birth place (Mckenjie, 2005) those are keeping contribution to make soundness of receiving countrys' economy. For that reason, highly industrialized countries had become places of immigration and the growthness of their economy is mostly related to this phenomena. Yet this is matter of regret that a large portion of migrants in most receiving countries is still now unregistered and doing works in adverse and agonized situations because of keeping hidden their identity, those are approximately twelve million in number. In this case, it has been noted that if the twelve million undocumented immigrants go home, whole industry of these countries would collapse. Some of the country's largest corporations would go bankrupt and even the world's oil industry would lose their production (David, 2005). From the very beginning of labor migration, it represents an essential component of globalization with degree of necessity for keeping role both in economy and politics of the world. In such a way, international migration has been characterized by transfer of population along with massive flows of capital, brain drain from Asia, Africa, and Latin America to Europe likewise America, and Asia-pacific (Chandra, 2001). At present, it is certain that a country without migration is hardly found in the developing world because people from developing countries are highly inclined to migrate in developed nations for collection of livelihoods and to avail better job opportunities. Though this sector is seen providing means of livelihoods for poor people in rural area of Bangladesh as a country of origin but migrants are facing difficulties at a large extent for long run such as excess of cost, high rate of dependency and inequality absurdity of behavioral pattern and mental process are being seriously attached with such global phenomenon which are considered as drawbacks of international

migration (Deshinakar, 2004). The tendency of international migration is growing rapidly among the young generation of rural area of Bangladesh. Sultanpur village is one of the most vulnerable areas of Bangladesh situated in South-Eastern part of Comilla district, experiencing a faster growth in Middle-East migration for livelihoods. But it is very much crucial that what sort of socio-economic development is being occurred among the poor people of Sultanpur village because of middle-east migration. Although some sort of economical development is seen for incoming remittance but villagers are facing a lot of problems from the first day of migration till to even a last day of life such as cost involving upfront monetary costs, information and search costs as well as opportunity costs (Mckenjie, 2005). Moreover, in development nexus, adjustment within a migrant or with environment in terms of social, economic and psychological facts should be considered carefully and all kinds of illegal migration process should be controlled through sustainable regulations (Harald, 2003) for the betterment of well being. The present study concerns of adjustment problems during post migration period in a rural area of Bangladesh. The concepts of adaptation (as a group phenomenon rather than individual) and maladjustment have emerged recently in studying poverty and inequality in the context of social and economic changes in the developing countries. This study tries to identify the nature and causes of adaptation problems faced by the emigrants during post migration period in Sultanpur village. It is noted that there is no availability of research works in the literature regarding with the adaptation problems during the post migration period of Bangladesh though this kind of problems are being increased day by day. Therefore, to pursue such kind of research, the present study has been initiated and the objective of this study is to find out the bad impact of international labor migration i.e. middle-east migration by which migrants cannot be adopted or adjusted with their surroundings, especially social environment. This study also concerns of some recommendations besides the adaptation problems during the post migration period in Sultanpur village of Bangladesh as a place of origin.

### *1.2 Research Problem*

The problem with the study is to clarify the nature of predicaments, faced by labour classes those migrate to Middle-East countries. The difficulties affect migrants severely in terms of economical, social and psychological factors, which change badly the whole sphere of life, as discussed in this research. Identifying these kinds of problematic factors as the implications of international labour migration, the research proposes important recommendations to eliminate the maladjustment of laborers with social environment.

### *1.3 Rationale of the Study*

International labor migration can be considerate as a positive side of development nexus in the globalizing epoch. Through the process of this kind of migratory action, a large numbers of people migrates to various countries of the world and at a large portion of people prefers Middle-East according to their ability in each year from rural areas of Bangladesh for better economic outcomes. But many of researchers and policy makers are in doubt about the true development and progression of men. There are two aspects of human life such as non material and material cultures are not being progressed equally, because most of the remittance is being spent in purchasing materialistic things or in any kind of unproductive sector. In these sense, materialistic culture indicates the usage of goods and commodities for the best and easiest way of life. On the otherhand, non-materialistic culture indicates one's ideology and thinking of life (Gisbert, 1952; Tischler, 2007; Giddens, 1994; Kornblum, 2012). It is required that true development means the development of both side of life as non materialistic materialistic cultures. Most recently, it is unfolded in Bangladesh that true development in rural areas are being threatened because a lion's share of remittance is being spent in buying materialistic things i.e. in maintaining luxurious standard of life whereas a little amount of money is being spent for progression of non materialistic factors such as education, professional training, religious practice and so on. As a result, the differences between these cultures are increasing day by day. Even there is no effective step to provide accurate guideline for spending the remittance from the side of Bangladesh government whereas other countries give such particular types of direction to their migratory groups by GO and NGO's initiativeness. Remittance is playing a vital role up till now to run the wheel of our economy. When remittance is being spent in productive sector then the national economy of Bangladesh will be benefited effectively. It is certainly that changing of economic status may improve the quality of life. Remittance is the main factor to change the economic position. In order to develop standard quality of life, both non material and material cultures need to be jointly developed. In addition, international labor migration may influence the social, psychological and economic capital of the migrants and their family members in various ways. International migration is being changed the attitude, behavior, personality among them (migrants') and their family members (Heer & Grigsby, 1992). As a result, it invreases illiteracy rate, involvement with bad accompanies, and these things are intensifying among all the family members to migrate abroad. For that reason, they are being left from school, and education is being fully collapsed by drop out. Although a few amount of remittance is being spent for the development of children's educational purpose. Consequently, Middle -East migration increases dependency day by day on the migrant's people. Early time, it was just a personal issues or

problems but now, it has been arisen as a national problem because of increasing labour migration to arabic speaking countries. For that reason, it is necessary to explore effects of international migration on social, economic and psychological conditions of migrants and their respective family members.

#### *1.4 Objectives of the Study*

The broad and general objective of this study is to explore the present scenario of maladjustment process with respect to social, economic and psychological spheres of life for the inhabitants of Sultanpur village who have been migrated to various countries of Middle-East. This broad objective has been split into the following specific objectives, these are -

- 1) To find out the changing patterns of life as social, economic and psychological conditions of migrants and their respective family members in comparison to before and after migration period.
- 2) To find out social, economic and psychological problems, faced by migrants that lead to maladjustments in their country of origin especially to returnees.

#### *1.5 Literature Review*

Valtonen (2001) found that immigrants faced problems to find job in the new place and also faced problems of adjustment in that social environment. Trovato (1985) found in Canada that the cultural shock approach such as stress, frustration and feelings of up rootedness associated with long distance migration that contributed to suicide among the international migrants. Khanum (2001) studied on UK, found that for strict immigration regulations, maximum migrants failed to bring their spouses to the UK that frustrated both of them. Afsar (2003) revealed that International migration is often considered a source of intra-village inequality in Bangladesh. Omelaniuk (2006) said that women were trafficking in the name of migration. Barker (1995) found that immigrants had a low probability of participating in welfare programmes. Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development [OCED], (2005) showed that emigration of highly skilled workers may adversely affect the small countries by preventing them reaching a critical mass of human resources, which would be necessary to foster long-term economic development. Mckenjie (2005) found that the creation of networks of individuals with migration experience. As friends and relatives with previous migration experience may help new immigrants in the process of crossing the border (91% of first time migrants) help providing shelter and assistance upon arrival and arrange jobs for other community members. He also found that children age 16-18 in migrant households have lower level of schooling than children in nonmigrant households. Lipton (1980) asserted that rural-urban migration does not tend to equalize incomes either between or within regions for some reasons. As the selective features of migration that provides higher returns to the better off and better educated, prevents equalization within areas of origin. There are costs and barriers associated with migration, including access to information about opportunities, which tend to steer the gains of migration towards the rich. The volume of net remittances is usually low and returns migrants are likely to be the old, sick and unsuccessful, and skills brought back are unlikely to be of much help. World Bank (2001) reported that though migration is seen as an important route towards poverty reduction in China, there are still concerns that the poor and unskilled will face barriers because of the registration system and lack of education in an increasingly skills based economy. Rural-urban and inter-regional inequalities have increased and the poor continue to be concentrated in the West, far from China's booming. Fix et al. (2009) asserted in the BBC report that illegal migration is growing faster as there are roughly 20 to 30 million unauthorised migrants world wide, those are most likely to fall in poor economic status, because of lackings in skillness of work, social and job networks. It has also been recorded that 140 million migrant worker's of China have experienced high relative unemployment for it's financial slowdown. Moreover, most of them were being suffered from lower wages and poor working conditions than native workers those are not migrated.

#### *1.6 Deficiencies in Past Literature*

Despite an increased interest in international labor migration, it is surprising that so little empirical research has actually been conducted on the topic of maladjustment during post-migration period, especially from the perspectives of social, economic and psychological problems simultaneously. It is certainly true that sociological study on migration settings is especially scarce. Very few studies have focused on how middle-east labor migration is responsible for making adjustment between poor people of rural areas of Bangladesh and their social environment of country of origin as well as destination. Therefore, the present study tries to fulfill the deficiencies of past research for coming up with some recommendations of maladjustment problems as great strength of this study. On the other hand, only one village of Bangladesh has been taken into account because of time and resource limitations as the weakness of this research.

## 2. Materials and Methodology

### 2.1 Research Design

This is a mixed method research design. Here, the methodological triangulation will be used because both qualitative and quantitative data is collected at the same time. This method has been drawn using “between methods” drawing on qualitative and quantitative data collection procedures (a survey and case study). The study descriptive in nature because of describing result from field and also as an analytical because of determination of causal relationship between or among some important variables. So, we can say that this study is based on both descriptive and analytical design.

### 2.2 Research Area and Location

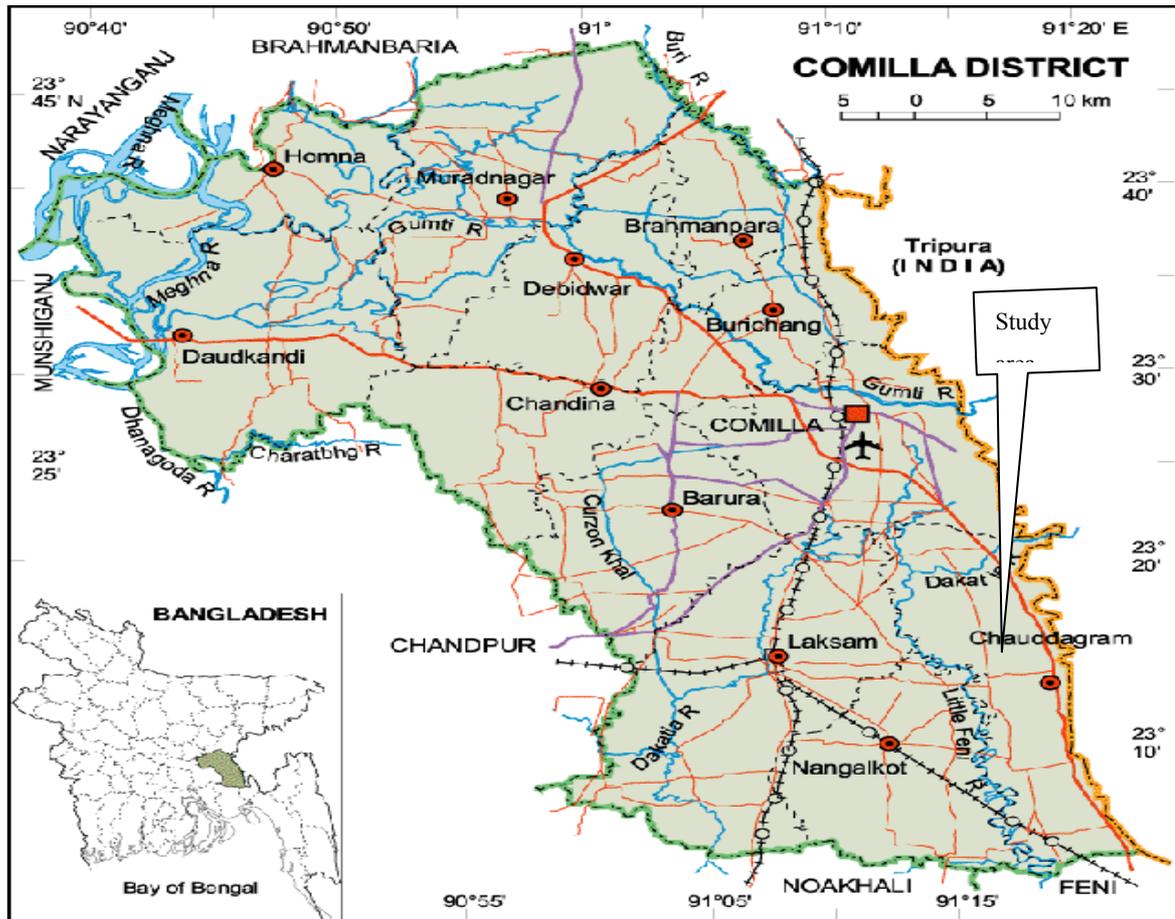


Figure 1. Location of sultanpur village on bangladesh map

As research area and location, Sultanpur village of Comilla district (Figure 1) was purposively selected. Though the term “village” is very popular word but not so easy to conceptualize. Yet in a moral sense, we understand that village is an area where most of the population is engaged in producing of foods and raw materials i.e. agriculture. It is also well known as an administrative unit because several villages comprise union or Union Parishad (Mannan, 2003). The research area (Sultanpur Village, figure 1) is in the middle-east part of Bangladesh. It is divided in several paras such as Purbo Para, Poshchim Para, Bepari Para, Miji Para and Ganger Kul. Here all Paras are included in Protappur Mouja except Ganger Kul which is included in Dhononjoy Nogar. A canal named Pagli Gang has been flowed through the middle line of this village, consequently, in each and every year inhabitants are being faced loss of crops for overflowing of canal during the rainy season. That is why labor migration flow is very high in the Middle East from this area.

### 2.3 Population and Sampling of the Study

In research area, two types of individuals have been considered as the unit of analysis, **as** individuals **those** are the head of the migrants' households and the other is returnees those have been come back to countries. By pursuing a

pilot study, it has been understood that 127 adult person or economically active person (14-64 age) of 579 family members of 86 families are living in various countries of Middle-East for income or livelihood purpose and all of them considered as the research population.

#### 2.4 Sample Size

In this study, probability sampling has been used because the population size of research area is known. About 127 populations are directly or indirectly related with international labor migration. So from this population, data has been collected by using stratified random sampling. For that reason, population of research area has been stratified in three strata, as-Firstly, those people migrates for first time ( $N_1$ ). Secondly, those people returns from abroad after living in foreign for long time ( $N_2$ ). Thirdly, those have been re-migrated ( $N_3$ ). Following equation is used to determine the sample size of the study area-

$$n = \frac{z^2 PQN}{e^2(N-1)+(z^2PQ)} \quad (\text{Kothari, 1990})$$

Moreover, to select sample from each strata ( $N_1$ ,  $N_2$ , and  $N_3$ ) lottery method of simple random sampling has been used. In such a way, total sample size is 86 (29+21+36).

#### 2.5 Research Instrument and Data Analysis Techniques

In this study, triangulation method (social survey and case study) has been followed. To collect data, for gathering quantitative primary level data, a questionnaire has been designed that is appropriate for the social survey. Therefore, the main research instrument of this study was questionnaire, and it is divided into three modules. First one is designed regarding those people who migrates for first time, about their past and present socio-economic conditions, education level, professional unskilled etc and then for returnee and re-migrated persons. In each module, several questions have been asked to retrieve the main facts of maladjustment, conflict and inequality during the post-migration period. In addition, for the sake of qualitative analysis of facts some intrinsic case study has also been taken into account, to collect data on the perception of migration in household members, some questionnaire also designed consisting of Likert-Scale items. Moreover, as a source of secondary data, various books, research papers, journals, bulletin have been reviewed for designing literature review and conceptual framework as well as theoretical framework. These collected data were analyzed under univariate and bivariate analysis by using different types of statistical tools and techniques along with appropriate applications such as Chi-square test, Percentage analysis, Correlation Co-efficient etc. In this case, SPSS, MS Word, MS Excel have been used as the application of computer software.

#### 2.6 Reliability

Cronbach's Alpha is used for measuring the internal consistency reliability of the scale of the attitude to labor migration to the Middle East. The Cronbach's Alpha value has been found 0.89 which is good and standard.

#### 2.7 Variables in the Analysis

The aim of this inquiry is to test the empirical linkage between middle-east migrations as the international migration and adaptation or adjustment problems during the post migration period. As a means of testing the relationship between these two phenomena, several numbers of relationships have been tested involving two kinds of variables, the dependent and the independent variables. In Sultanpur village, labor migration to the middle-east countries, regarded as the only one source of family income rather than native income sources such as income from agriculture or agricultural activities, trade and business or private and public services etc. in this study, labor migration is independent variable of the study and dependent variables are religious values, demand for manufacturing goods, social interaction, Social Leadership, all of these are fully dependent on labor migration, family income, earning source etc in changing pattern in the comparison of pre and post migration period.

### 3. Results

#### 3.1 International Labor Migration and Maladjustment in Terms of Economic Factors

##### 3.1.1 Excessive Cost of Migration

Table 1. Cost of migration

Amount of Money	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Below 60000	2	2.3	2.3	2.3
60000-100000	17	19.8	19.8	23.3
100000-140000	9	10.5	10.5	33.7
140000-180000	9	10.5	10.5	44.2
180000-220000	13	15.1	15.1	59.3
220000-260000	9	10.5	10.5	69.8
260000-300000	18	20.9	20.9	89.5
Above 300000	9	10.5	10.5	100.0
Total	86	100.0	100.0	

There is a great affinity between over expenditure and international labor migration. It is almost certain that a man needs to get a large amount of money to migrate from one territorial place to another. It is very much costly of residential changing in any case of migration such as labor, permanent residency or even tourist visa. It is very much frequent incidence to labor class of Bangladeshi rural areas are mostly inclined to go abroad for livelihoods in middle-east countries. It is hardly possible to manage full cost of migration, since rural poor people have no enough sources to manage this money. For collecting such this amount, poor people take steps to risky business in purpose of getting earning source in follows of their friends, fulfilling ambition or their surrounding environment. Though some people become successful but most of the migrated labor populations especially those who are going to Middle-East not become success in full phase. The (Table 01) shows the cost of migration. It has been inferred that maximum portion (20.90%) of migrants expend as the cost of going abroad is 2, 60,000-3,00,000 and the average cost is near about two Lac (190930.23) taka.

Table 2. Sources of money to give coverage of migratory expenditure

Sources of money	Sector of managing money (%)									Total(%)
	Land Sale	Land Mortgage	Ornaments Sale	Cow Sale	Loan on Interest	Loan without Interest	Loan from Relatives	savings		
Below 10000	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.97)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.97)	0(0.00)	2(1.95)	
10000-20000	1(0.97)	1(0.00)	2(1.95)	2(1.95)	4(3.88)	0(0.00)	6(5.82)	1(0.97)	17(16.50)	
20000-30000	2(1.95)	4(3.88)	2(1.95)	2(1.95)	2(1.95)	1(0.97)	2(1.95)	1(0.97)	16(15.53)	
30000-40000	0(0.00)	2(1.95)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	3(2.91)	0(0.00)	1(0.97)	1(0.97)	7(6.80)	
40000-50000	1(0.97)	0(0.00)	1(0.97)	0(0.00)	4(3.88)	1(0.97)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	7(6.80)	
50000-60000	0(0.00)	1(0.97)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.97)	5(4.85)	2(1.95)	8(7.77)	
60000-70000	3(2.91)	2(1.95)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.97)	0(0.97)	3(2.91)	0(0.00)	9(8.73)	
70000-80000	0(0.00)	2(1.95)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.97)	0(0.97)	1(0.97)	1(0.97)	5(4.85)	
80000-90000	0(0.00)	1(0.97)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.97)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	2(1.95)	
90000-100000	3(2.91)	1(0.97)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.97)	0(0.00)	3(2.91)	0(0.00)	8(7.77)	
100000-110000	1(0.97)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.97)	
110000-120000	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.97)	0(0.00)	1(0.97)	0(0.00)	2(1.95)	
120000-130000	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.97)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.97)	2(1.95)	
130000-140000	0(0.00)	1(0.97)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.97)	
140000-150000	0(0.00)	1(0.97)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.97)	0(0.00)	2(1.95)	0(0.00)	4(3.88)	
160000-170000	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.97)	0(0.00)	1(0.97)	
170000-180000	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.97)	1(0.97)	
180000-190000	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.97)	0(0.00)	1(0.97)	
190000-200000	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	0(0.00)	1(0.97)	0(0.00)	1(0.97)	0(0.00)	2(1.95)	

For such size of financial accumulation, we can see in Sultanpur Village that more than 35% migrants manage their money by giving land mortgage to comparatively rich people or by selling land. Those people goes abroad by managing money in such a way, apparently, it is true that they (migrants) cannot purchase or back this land by earning in middle-east countries. It has been seen that Bangladeshis do not get good job in their country of destination for lacking of their efficiency. Most of them are engaged in various kinds of informal sector such as toilet cleaner, sweeper, day laborers etc. In this sector their payment is very low and they do not get ability to run their minimum livelihoods in subsistence level even without savings. Therefore, the ultimate result is poor becomes poorer. It is noted only 3% people of Sultanpur village manage money for savings from jobs. From (Table 2), we can see that 10.68 percent of total respondents manage money by selling agricultural land that are high risky for their economical status, because principle source of livelihoods in rural area or in Sultanpur is agriculture land. When they sell or mortgage their land then fully dependency of them will go on migrants and it is almost true that labor migrants' are not capable enough to support their family by working middle-east countries. It has found that Sultanpur villager's main expenditure is mostly related with daughter marriage paying in dowry. So, this kind of unproductive expenditure fully gives birth of their poverty and mental unsettledness as well. Another feature is that 22.23 percent (Table 02) of migrant's take loan on interest for managing money, which is regarded as the very much hindrance to their family life of country of origin. Because, loan giver always torture family members for their money realizations that is another type of mental agony.

### 3.1.2 Expenditure on Unproductive Sector

Table 3. Expenditure of remittance in various sectors

Amount of Money	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Frequency
30000-40000	2	3.1	3.1	3.1
50000-60000	4	6.2	6.2	9.2
60000-70000	1	1.5	1.5	10.8
70000-80000	1	1.5	1.5	12.3
80000-90000	1	1.5	1.5	13.8
90000-100000	1	1.5	1.5	15.4
100000-110000	1	1.5	1.5	16.9
110000-120000	2	3.1	3.1	20.0
120000-130000	10	15.4	15.4	35.4
130000-140000	2	3.1	3.1	38.5
140000-150000	7	10.8	10.8	49.2
150000-160000	5	7.7	7.7	56.9
160000-170000	10	15.4	15.4	72.3
170000-180000	3	4.6	4.6	76.9
180000-190000	15	23.1	23.1	100.0
total	65	100.0	100.0	

The main and important contribution of international migration to this country is remittance. Apparently, we think that the importance of remittance is to increase foreign currency reservation, is not less besides the export oriented income. It is very much influential for third world countries. Because third world nations' economy are fully based on import large portion of foreign currency reservation is being spent on import that is an ultimate obliteration of national economy in a sense. On the other hand, export oriented income is very low in comparison of import. So, the main source of foreign currency reservation is remittance from international migration. But, it is very much regret that remittance is being used in productive sector in a small amount. Especially, in Sultanpur village, migrants' remittance is being fully used in unproductive sector i.e. in buying luxurious goods. In statistics, we can see that more than 10.8% family of Sultanpur village spend money one 1,70,000 that is fully expenditure of unproductive sector, 15.40% migrant's family spends around one Lac thirty thousand taka annually in unproductive sector (Table-3). In last year, the average income of 65 family members is around one lac fifty thousand taka. In Sultanpur village, some types of

unproductive sector gets importance such as pakaghor, decoration of worship place (Mosque, church etc.), purchasing motorbike, multimedia mobile set etc.

### 3.2 International Labor Migration and Maladjustment in Terms of Social Factors

#### 3.2.1 Intra Family Relationship

Table 4. Behavioral patterns of family members after migration

Behavior of family members	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Waste of Money	6	7.0	7.0	7.0
Bad Accompany	26	30.2	30.2	37.2
Pressure for Money	16	18.6	18.6	55.8
Attentive Less on Study	16	18.6	18.6	74.4
Spending Time at Market	22	25.6	25.6	100.0
Total	86	100.0	100.0	

Intra family relationship is being also influenced greatly by international migration. Because of absence of head of the family on the one side, behavior and attitudes of other family members are being changed for coming remittance, on the other hand. Such kind of changes in behavior and attitude influence the intra-family relationship.

Firstly, it can be said that because of coming remittance, behavioral and attitude pattern of family members' migrants is being changed negatively. This kind of changing pattern of behavior destroys the relationship of intra-family members' relationships. The negative changing pattern of other household members, expressed through the Table (Table4).It has been inferred that a large portion of the inhabitants of Sultanpur village, especially the teen aged children are fully accompanied by bad friend circle. By keeping a companion within such circle, they are being involved in various kinds of unsocial activities. These are fully harmful for society both in the long and short runs.

Table 5. Decision making regarding remittance of the usage

Decision maker	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Frequency
Wife	44	67.7	67.7	67.7
Parents	18	27.7	27.7	95.4
Brother	1	1.5	1.5	96.9
Son	2	3.1	3.1	100.0
Total	65	100.0	100.0	

Some rigorous conflicts are also arising within family members in spending of remittance money. Somebody wants to spend money in purchasing consumer goods, cloths or in unproductive sector whereas somebody wants to spend in productive sector. This conflict is being acute between migrants' wife and mothers, who takes decision for spending money. In Sultanpur village, remittance of 67.7% migrant's family is being spent by the decision of wife merely (Table 5). This is more acute in joint family. In Sultanpur village, another cause of conflict among family members is that land registration i.e. when a land would be purchased by remittance then in which name, land will be registered. Normally, migrants' wife wants to register purchased land in her husband's name since the full amount of money of purchasing land come from foreign country by her husbands' income. But this situation will be reversed in joint family.Because all members of that family want to register land in the parents name. So, in this situation, conflict is being more and more acute. Besides this, if migrant people live in abroad for long time, then relationship between wife and other family members will also be less intimate and after certain period, this less intimacy will also be converted to conflict.

Table 6. Time of staying abroad and types of relationship

Duration of staying abroad(months)	Types of Relationship							
	Good		Moderate		Bad		Total	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Less than 4	13	56.5	5	21.7	5	21.7	23	100
4-8	5	22.7	11	50.0	6	27.3	22	100
Above 8	5	25.0	5	25.0	10	50.0	20	100
Total	23	35.4	21	32.3	21	32.3	65	100

$\chi^2=10.672df=4P \text{ value}=.031$

This data shows by the (Table 6) reveals that 21.7 percent has bad relation with their family who were in abroad less than four years, 27.3 percent has moderate relation who are in abroad since 4-8 years and 50.0 has bad relation who are in abroad for above eight years. The Table shows that bad relation with family increases with the growth of time of staying in abroad. The Chi Square test shows that the correlation between staying abroad of the family and inter-family relation decreasing is statistically significant.

### 3.2.2 Inter-Family Relationship

Table 7. Migration and intra-family relationships

Intra-family relation	Intra-family relation		
	Before migration	After migration	Total
Good	13(61.90)	5(23.80)	18(85.68)
Bad	0(0.00)	3(14.28)	3(14.28)
Total	13(61.90)	8(38.08)	21(100)

Interpersonal relationship means the patterns of communication between migrant's family and others family. The data reveals that majority portion of migrant's family is not well communicated with their surrounding family members. All of them are facing some sort of soundless conflict in terms of money, housing or land. For that reason, we see in Sultanpur village, the relationship is being difference between the duration of pre and post migration period. Moreover, this changing pattern of relationship is also being seen among kinship or relatives. The given cross Table shows that relationship has been dialectical among relatives, surrounding neighborhoods and its size is more than 14 % of total family members whereas no bad relationships was occurred during the pre-migration period (Table 7). More than 61 percent migrants' families' relationship was nice with neighbors but this number has been dramatic changed after migration of that families as only 23.80% families relationship is being practiced in a good manner (Table 7).

Table 8. Migration versus get together with keen network

Get together with kin in last one month	Before migration	After migration	Total
Yes	13(61.88)	4(19.64)	17(80.92)
No	1(4.76)	3(14.28)	4(19.04)
Total	14(66.64)	7(33.32)	21(100)

These same changing patterns of relationships are also being seen among the kinship communications. As more than 61% family members would meet with their relatives or kin's but only 19% family members would meet their kin's, take cares about relatives' situations after migration. Only 14% migrants participate in their relatives' occasional programs such as weddings, Eid celebrations, Akika or any kind of religious celebrations etc. (Table 8). A crucial information is that 71 percent inhabitants of Sultanpur village has lost their valuable property worth of several lac taka by dealing with migrants in purpose of going abroad. So it is very much clear that migrant's people would lose

their moral grounds. Maximum of them do fraud with their villagers or even with nearest neighbors or bosom relatives.

### 3.2.3 Social Status

Table 9. Migration versus social leadership activity

Active at social leadership	Social Status		
	Before migration	After migration	Total
Yes	7(4.06)	7(4.06)	14(8.12)
No	79(45.82)	79(45.82)	158(91.88)
Total	86(50)	86(50)	172(100)

In this study social status means the degree of authority or participation in social jury meetings. Generally, higher status holders always get access in various kinds of social religious or cultural programs with special invitation. Normally, we think that there is a great affinity between the economical status and social capital. But increasing economical status for going abroad through international labour migration, but this kind of economical status truly cannot keep roles in increasing of social status. For that reason, in Sultanpur, Village Shalishi Board decision is being made by aged person, retired school teacher, and land lord in many meeting in Village Shalish. Internationally labor migrants cannot play role in any meeting except making economical discrimination among village inhabitants (Table 9). Many inhabitants of Sultanpur village think that the increasing rate of going abroad will decrease the possibility of growing future leader for maintenance of village community.

Table 10. Education level of respondents

Education level of respondents	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Illiteracy	5	5.8	5.8	5.8
Literate	20	23.3	23.3	29.1
Primary	18	20.9	20.9	50.0
Secondary	26	30.2	30.2	80.2
SSC/Dakhil	12	14.0	14.0	94.2
HSC/Alim	2	2.3	2.3	96.5
Graduate	3	3.5	3.5	100.0
Total	86	100.0	100.0	

Higher education based on technology (technical education) is one of the main helping indicators of development in any country. As this type of education gives us scope to be specialized beside the development of sphere. But present study shows a reverse relationship between higher education and migration to middle-east countries. In this study, higher education means graduation level in college or university. But this is regret in Sultanpur village that not a single percentage of population would reach in that level of schooling (Table10).

Table 11. Educational level versus migration\*

Education Level of Migrants	No of migrants					
	1-2		3-4		total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No. Education	40	62.5	24	37.5	64	100.0
Primary	47	81.0	11	19.0	58	100.0
Secondary	38	82.6	8	17.4	46	100.0
Higher Secondary and Above	27	84.4	5	15.6	32	100.0
Total	152	76.0	48	24.0	200	100.0

$\chi^2=9.533df=3$ , P value=.023;

\*there are total 200 migrants in 86 households

It has been postulated for the Sultanpur village that rate of higher education is being reduced with the increasing rate of migration to middle-east countries. The Table shows that migrant persons in a large number i.e. 5.8 percent who have no education. The percentage of migrants 20.9 among the 86 household, the respondents who have primary education, 30.2 percent who have secondary education and only 5.8 percent who have higher secondary and above education. The findings show that the migration rate decreases with the increase of level of education. The Chi-square test shows that association between level of education and migration rate is statistically significant (Table11).

Table 12. Expenditure of the remittance money in education after migration

	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
2000- 3000	48	55.8	55.8	55.8
3000-4000	18	20.9	20.9	76.7
4000-5000	1	1.2	1.2	77.9
5000-6000	5	5.8	5.8	83.7
6000-7000	4	4.7	4.7	88.4
7000-8000	6	7.0	7.0	95.3
8000 -9000	4	4.7	4.7	100.0
Total	86	100.0	100.0	

About 55% family spends only 2000-3000 money in education purpose (Table12). This amount is very much low in comparison of buying other luxurious goods. This present scenario of Sultanpur village approaches that maximum young generation wants to go to abroad after completion of first five or six years of schooling. Though they go to abroad but they do not get job, because of educational lacking that is the one of the main grounds of inefficiency and unskilled.

Table 13. Share of remittance (%) in total income

Share of Remittance (%)	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
10-20	1	1.2	1.2	1.2
20-30	2	2.3	2.3	3.5
30-40	4	4.7	4.7	8.1
40-50	1	1.2	1.2	9.3
50-60	10	11.6	11.6	20.9
60-70	3	3.5	3.5	24.4
70-80	16	18.6	18.6	43.0
80-90	22	25.6	25.6	68.6
90-100	16	18.6	18.6	87.2
100	11	12.8	12.8	100.0
Total	86	100.0	100.0	

In this study, dependency means that the sharing of remittance in the total income of migrants' family. In Sultanpur Village, it has been found that the lion share of family income is coming from remittance. When a member of a family migrates in middle-east then other members of that family are being lazy with high expectation of coming remittance. They reduce their agricultural activities by giving all their planted land to tenancy. The tenants do not impose proper labour because of thinking underevaluated as tenants, they feel themselves as alienated from own production (Abraham, 1995; Haralambos et al. 1981; Abraham et al 1994). In Sultanpur Village, 100% of 11 families' income is coming from remittance. Above 90% income is being shared by 16 families, above 80% income is being

shared by 22 families that is 25.60% of sampled migrants family where only 10% of income is shared by only one family (Table13). Here, Pearsons R value is 0.917 that indicates very closed affinity between remittance and family income. On the other hand, there is a great inverse relationship between income from agricultural activities and number of migrants within a family. As 51.72% family with one migrant has income from agriculture and this number is decreasing with the increasing the number of migrant within a family. As 2,3 and 4 number of migrant family have income from agriculture with percentage of 26.18, 13.86 and 9.28 (Table13) respectively. Its Pearson's R value is -0.407 indicating fully inverse relationship between this two. So, Dependency is growing day by day that is regarded as another outcome of middle-east migration. It has been found that dependency rate is high in middle-east migrant's family than non-migrant family. When somebody goes to middle-east then other members of the respective families do not want to do work or to continue study. So in a long run, dependency on middle-east migrants is increasing frequently.

### 3.3 International Labor Migration and Maladjustment in Terms of Psychological Factors

Besides the economic and social effects, international migration is also being caused of some sort of psychological effects or problems. Psychological changing is being seen in recreation, change in religious beliefs, unenthusiastic in study, break of morality, dissatisfaction of in employment etc.

#### 3.3.1 Desires to Recreation

Table 14. Demand for luxury goods after getting remittance

Particulars Manufacturing Goods	of Demand for Manufacturing Goods		Total
	Before Migration	After Migration	
Television	13(15.11)	31(35.96)	44(51.07)
Refrigeration	0(0.00)	5(5.80)	5(5.80)
Multimedia Mobile	1(1.16)	23(26.68)	24(27.84)
DVD Player	1(1.16)	12(13.92)	13(15.08)
Total	15(17.40)	71(82.36)	86(100)

Psychologically, the bad impact on migrants as well as migrant's family is to increase dramatically for recreation. In such a way, demand for manufacturing things is being also increased such as perfumes, multimedia electronic devices, buildings and so on. For that reason, they increase unproductive sector expenditure rather than productive expenditure. In Sultanpur village, all aged persons spend their valuable time to see movie, film, television etc. To loss time in such a way, it is harmful for sending country's domestic economic and social situation as well. Demand for manufacturing things during the pre and post migration period, we can see that after migration, 51.07% migrant's family buys television, 27.84% family buys multimedia mobile, 6% and 16% buys refrigeration and DVD player. So, we can see that more than 80% (Table14) of total migrant's family changes their behavioral pattern towards recreation.

#### 3.3.2 Job Satisfaction

Table 15. Job satisfactions in abroad

Job Satisfactions in Abroad	Frequency	Percent	Valid Percent	Cumulative Percent
Very Good	2	9.5	9.5	9.5
Good	1	4.8	4.8	14.3
Moderate	1	4.8	4.8	19.0
Low	2	9.5	9.5	28.6
Very Low	12	57.1	57.1	85.7
Not Applicable	3	14.3	14.3	100.0
Total	21	100.0	100.0	

Job satisfaction is very much important to develop career. But maximum portion of returnees cannot be settled in their country's job. Most of the returns migrants have the lack of job satisfaction. For that reason, we can see that 57.1% returnee migrants have no satisfaction in their present job or in their country of origin. 4.8% of returnees' satisfaction is in moderate position. 9.5% people have very little satisfaction on their county's jobs. As a result, majority portion of villagers or returnees wants to go abroad again or to be emigrated (Table 15).

### 3.3.3 Changing Attitude of Migrants' Wife and Children

It has been seen in Sultanpur village, changing in a great extent is being found in migrant's wife and children after migration to middle-east. This kind of changing is coming through the various process of interaction. Firstly, they get cash money by remittance that is more than adequate primarily. They (wife and children) spend this amount of money mostly in unnecessary things. In such a way, their attitude and behaviour are being reformulated with the thought of overexpenditure that is waste of money and time and in such a children enjoy premature autonomy especially for absence of his or her father. During the study, it has been observed that most of the wives of migrants are illiterate. So, they can not handle their siblings and remittance money efficiently. Another factor is that for the absence of father, children are not controlled properly. They get scope enough to be circled with bad accompany. They spend time more and more. They do not care their mother or other relatives. In such a way, their psychology is being fully hampered, even they are being involved in drug addiction, disattentive to their study, disobeying parents and elders etc. Children are very much fond of establishing groups to ensure their life style in such a way. Sometime there is being occurred of conflicts among these groups to take controls of village. On the other hand, attitude of wife is also being changed, because of dealing with cash. They spend money in doing market. They are not showing good behaviour with their parents-in-law. All events are being happened for the absence of head of the family. To recapitulate, we can say that international labour migration is mostly responsible for such changing attitude of spouses of migrants.

### 3.3.4 Attitude to the Middle-East Labor Migration

Table 16. Likert scale measuring attitude for sultanpur village

Group	Frequency	Classification	Frequency	Percent
0-5		More Favourable	0	0.00
6-10		Favourable	2	2.33
11-15		Neutral	13	15.31
16-20		Disfavourable	30	34.80
21-25		More Disfavourable	41	47.56

At present attitude has been changed on international labour migration of head of the family especially to the middle-east countries. They think that though migration to the middle-east bring remittance, fulfilling of some wants and eradication of unemployment but all of them think that are temporarily short run based solution. In such a way, they cannot be benefitted in long run. 84% thinks that middle-east migration give birth of long term based problems. The portion of such this thinking is more than 83.3 percent. Most of migrants' people send their earning in Bangladesh without doing any savings. As a result, when they come back to original place they have no savings, even not getting any jobs or any business. And day by day, they have in some sort of psychological problems. The Likert-Scale (Table 16) also shows same result as 47.56 percent households' head now fully dislike to going abroad or international migration especially to middle-east migration.

## 4. Conclusion

It is obvious and postulated by all that the post-migration adjustment problems are multi-dimensional and based on social, economical and psychological factors of one's life. Our study reveals that, due to international labour migration, the migrants face adjustment problem with their social environment on this three spheres of life. It affects the migrants, their spouses, friends, relatives, neighbors and the community as a whole to which they belong and in such a way, the country is being affected adversely and arrogantly. Changes experienced under each of these various aspects would, moreover, be related to tenure of employment abroad and the socio-economic background of the migrants prior to migration. It has been fully proved in Sultanpur village as the research area of this present study that those have been migrated in the middle-east countries, are not happy on the basis of economic and non-economic factors. During post-migration period, all kinds of observed changes are negative. This kind of negative changes give the birth of maladjustment problems with social environment. For that reason, we seen that major portion of

remittance is being expanded in unproductive sector rather than productive sector. This unproductive expenditure hanges behaviour and attitude of migrants' wife and children. Moreover, children are always tended to stop their study, spend time with bad accompany. Once they also try to go abroad for early income. For that reason, higher education rate is very low in Sultanpur village. They are mostly related in confrontation with their neighborhood in terms of land demarcation, money transaction that gives birth of their mental unsettleness as well as increasing of village politics and patron-client relationships too. Mostly, it is noted that some of younger members of migrants family involve in eve teasing. They are disturbing school going girls. Sometimes, they try to do marriage by force. It indicates that maladjustment in terms of social disorder is an negative outcome of international labour migration. The post-migration adjustment problems thus involved will therefore, be quite unique to each of the migrants and the respective households. Any generalization based on the experiences of a selected of migrants would accordingly be overtly inconclusive in any rural area of Bangladesh. There are some important points that are needed for implementation with special care in purpose of solving the migrants and their respective family members' problems. As formation of association, involvement of local bodies and concerned individuals counseling by local bodies and financial institutions, creation of new job opportunities, use of remittance for greater social gains, recognition of the contributions made by migrants, rehabilitation and lastly the creation of a forum to look after the interest of migrants. In such a way, it can be thought that maladjustment with social world during post migration period would be reduced.

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