Determinants Factor of Circular Labor Migration: Bangladesh Context

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ABSTRACT:
Economic growth of Bangladesh largely depends on unskilled and skill overseas manpower. Bangladesh is called an over populated country. She has much manpower but most of them are unskilled. So, Bangladesh is as one of the highest unskilled labor sending countries in the world and is gaining foreign remittance. After analysis the questionnaire survey, it has found that maximum labors are not satisfied for their salary in the first mover country. So, they try to back native country and move again to another country. For their movement, they get help from the overseas recruiting agency. By this way the labors try to move and send remittance as well as bring human capital for the country. This remittance makes important contributions towards accelerating economic growth of the country, like addressing unemployment problems, poverty reduction, and increasing foreign exchange reserves. The study will find out the reasons and causes of circular labor migration which are considered as determinants factor.

Keywords: *Circular labor Migration, Movement, Determinants*

INTRODUCTION

The term 'Circular Labor Migration' (CLM) consist issues of two folds, those are circular and migration. Migration can be considered to be a sort of investment of human capital, as the workforce is employed in the most effective way. Circular labor migration is the term where labor movement exists between home country and one or more countries of destination. Circular migration is the way to channel of human mobility. Most of the migrations happen for economical and social purpose. By the political and economical agents, CLM is increasing day by day in the world. Geographical factors have a great impact for circular labor migration. Circular migration describes to be the condition in international policy circles. A diversity of policy-makers within national and international institutions is supporting procedures to aid the movement of migrants' back and forth between their home country and abroad places of work. Their prime objective is the circular labor migration systems could be run in ways that bring well-known 'win-win-win' output. The outputs for accepting countries stem through fulfill labor market shortages, for sending countries through remittances for development, and for migrants themselves through getting employment and skill development. But there are some challenges for circular labor migration. The national and international policy of circular labor migration is being aided as a possible solution to meet the challenges.

In developing countries, circular migration is widely seen among the low and midlevel skilled

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Labor. With increasing number of CLM, border crossing social network relation is increasing largely day by day from developing country to developed country in both legal and illegal channel. In Bangladesh, circular labor migration has been happening since 1971. Nearly nine (09) million labors have sent in around 160 countries till now from Bangladesh as the migrant labor workers. Bangladeshi migrant workers normally choose the countries of the Middle East, Northern Africa and Southeast Asia-particularly to Malaysia and Singapore for destinations. Bangladesh earns hefty amount of foreign remittances each year from circular migration.

Official recording of information on migration of Bangladeshi workers began in the 1976 by the Bureau of Manpower of Bangladesh. Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training (BMET) of Labor Ministry, maintains the migration related record. Total numbers of people migrating from Bangladesh were 7670105 from 2005 to May 2018. In the last 42 years, labor migration from Bangladesh has registered a sound increase. From 1976 to now on an average 1,99,845 Bangladeshis are migrating on short-term employment, mostly to 20 countries. In earlier time, the volume of the migrants generally consisted of professional and skilled labor. But the recent trend is more towards semi-skilled and unskilled labor migration. Bangladesh is one of the highest labor sending countries in the world and is gaining foreign remittance. Circularly movement of the labor in different countries in the world is a source of foreign currency earnings. Every year a number of Bangladeshi migrant workers willingly migrate to overseas countries for better employment. The remittance makes important contributions towards accelerating economic growth of the country, like addressing unemployment problems, poverty reduction, and increasing foreign exchange reserves. Remittance sent by migrants through official channels reached a record level of US$13.53million in the year (up to May) 2018.

zThe aim of the proposed study is to find out issues relating to the conceptual basis of circular migration and its broader implications for migrant rights and protection, especially those relating to low skilled workers or labors. Foreign remittance comes from abroad by the migrant labors. Circular labor migration is the movement for better earnings. So, they should have right and protection legally. To analysis this issue, current legal, political, social, and economic frameworks need to be reassessed.

Literature Review

Generally, the concept of CLM is the decision to return to the home country after spending a certain period of time in the host country and going again to another country for seeking better opportunities. In addition, with the idea of return migration is at odds with the perceived impression of migration which is seen as a strategic choice by individuals to move from a low-wage, high unemployment country to the one where has comparatively higher wages and employment rates. Migrant labors naturally remain home and abroad until retirement due to receive benefits. So, the increase of CLM is quite natural in the world. To measuring this situation, Reuben's extends the concept of determinants of migration. Courageous has investigated the possibility of return migration before the end of the individual's active life cycle by analyzing behavioral and aggregate population models to identify the determinants and constraints factors of migration. The conceptual framework of the proposed research is a composite one, taking up specific analytical frameworks for the problems addressed in each paper. During the past three decades, significant evidence has been derived concerning migrant characteristics, migration patterns, and the major causes of circular labor migration. Circular migration is historically the way of life in Bangladesh. In this section, an attempt has been made to review the article, research paper, conference paper, books, and valuable empirical studies on the determinants, benefits, and constraints of CLM. A summary of the literature reviewed is identified for searching the research gap which is formed the basis for the development of the conceptual model.

Circular migration to the host and home country currencies, and returns to the human capital accumulated in the host country mentioning Stark, 1991; Djajic and Milbourne, 1988; and Dustmann 1995, 1997, and 2003. Explaining Economical, Security, labor market gap, Information technology, Govt. policy, Trade, mutual recognition agreements on skills, dual citizenship, portability of social entitlements, political and academic discussions around migration and mobility as determinants of CLM

by Michael P. Todaro1969, Diana Babayan, 2010, Michael ENGMAN, 2009, Castles, S. 2010.

Benefits of CLM indicates employment, earning, resident advantages, livelihood opportunities, future advantages are discussed by Florin P. Vadean and Matloob Piracha, 2009, and Donatien Beguy,Philippe Bocquier and Eliya Msiyaphazi Zulu, 2010.

Geographical location, high health risk for sustaining population, policy for migration and settlement indicates the constraint factors for circular labor migration those explained by Tanvi Rai et al. 2014 and Steven Vertovec, 2007.

In general, past research has given important insight into migration processes among migrants living in urban areas as a whole, the specific case of migrants living in the rapidly growing urban slum settlements is poorly documented. There are a few studies related circular labor migration in global but no study in Bangladesh in this regard. Also, there are very limited studies to explore the constraints of CLM in the context of developing countries though there are some studies on the benefits of CLM. This study in this context, explores the constraints of CLM from Bangladesh perspective. Furthermore, there are scant literature on the rights and abuses of CLM workers in the destination countries. This study tries to explore this issue.

Research Objectives

The main objective of this study is to explore issues relating to circular migration including its broader implications, and migrant rights and protection, especially those relating to low skilled workers. The specific objectives are-

1. to explore the determinant factors of CLM in the context of Bangladesh;
2. to identify the benefits of CLM for the immigrant households;
3. to explore constraints of CLM in the context of Bangladesh; and
4. to investigate the migrant rights and the conditions of migrant workers in the destination countries in light with international labor laws.

RESEARCH METHOD

Research methodology is a way to systematically solve the research problem. This study is basically qualitative research, supplemented by quantitative analysis in a limited scale. The methodology segment comprises major aspects of nature of the study, sample size, nature and sources of data, preparation of data collection tool, and techniques of data analysis. This situation can be termed as a dominant-less dominant design. Here the dominant design is the qualitative data, while less dominant one is quantitative data. Denzin termed it as "triangulation" in order to refer application of a combination of methodologies in the study of the similar phenomenon.

Study Area and Population of the Study

Circular labor migration from Bangladesh is seen all over the country. There are 64 districts in Bangladesh. From all the districts labors have the movement circularly over twenty (20) countries in the world. Top five and the bottom five labor sending districts of Bangladesh for overseas employment of labor from the year 2005 to 2018is selected purposively for proposed study. The top five districts are Comilla, Chottogram, Brahmanbaria, Tangail, Dhaka and the bottom five districts are Khagrachari, Lalmonirhat, Panchagarh, Rangamati, and Bandarban. Migrant people are selected for the study population of the research who moved to and back to home country at least once upon a time.

Sample Size Determination and Distribution of Samples

It is found that the purposively selected 10 districts of highest and lowest overseas employment. The total number of migrant labor is 2654563. From the ten districts, 100 (hundred) migrants are selected randomly. Each district contains 10 (ten) respondents for questionnaire survey. These respondents constitute overseas migrants labors. In some cases, in their absence, their family member, household head or spouse can be taken as respondents (table 1).

Table 1: Respondents of Questionnaire Survey

Sl	High/ Low	District	Migration in year 2005-2018*	Sample size
1		Cumilla	833,626	10
2		Chattogram	660,053	10
3	High	Brahmanbaria	412,235	10
4		Tangail	375,033	10
5		Dhaka	347,731	10
6		Khagrachari	7,361	10
7		Lalmonirhat	6,166	10
8	Low	Panchagarh	4,558	10
9		Rangamati	4,251	10
10		Bandarban	3,549	10
		Total		100

*Source: Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training (BMET) of labor Ministry of Bangladesh

Data Sources

There are two types of data sources, one is primary data sources and another is secondary data sources. Both types of sources shall be used for proposed study.

Primary Data

Primary data is collected from the respondents of the study area using questionnaire survey, and In-depth Interviews, Case Study, Key Informant Interview and Focus Group Discussion.

Secondary Data

Secondary data collected from various reports, books, journals, working papers, dissertations, research reports, websites of various organizations and newspapers etc.

Data Preparation and Analysis

After collection of data, it has scrutinized thoroughly and edited manually to remove all types of inconsistencies. Qualitative data has analyzed through inductive reasoning process for drawing appropriate descriptive statistics. Quantitative data, collected through questionnaire survey, analysis has carried out using descriptive statistics. For primary data, the descriptive statistics has been used to explore the existing situation and in some cases to draw inference or prediction of CLM of the proposed study. Quantitative data has also presented by tables, graphs, or charts. Errors and other pitfalls have addressed in compliance with the standard rules accepted by research community.

For finding the association between the variables for socio-economic, political and cultural factors that determined the migration boost up. In this case, we have used chi-square and likelihood ratio test for identifying the association between two categorical variables (Nominal or Ordinal). Migration is a binary or categorical variable. It has two levels. One is migration to Muslim country and another is migration to Non-Muslim country.

Determining issues of Circular Labor Migration

Circular Labor Migration is determined by recognized distinction in the value of existing or working in two or more geographical places. The places or locations are chosen by the labors that are moving circularly in developed countries.

Many labors are circulating due to economic factors, security issues and getting better environment. They are searching better wages and security. After a certain period of time they are migrating from their existing country through crossing national borders and arriving out to other countries in search of better earnings. Migration is just a fair expression of individuals that overcome from adversity and to better standard of living. When it can be supported by suitable policies, migration can contribute to comprehensive and sustainable economic growth and development in both home and host communities. These types of movement always happen between one place to another place, one country to another country by the migrant labors. These migrant labors are motivated by many matters like higher pay, better living standard, security of job, regular employment, evaluating their skills etc.

Some studies on circular migration have mentioned the determinants. Hein de Haas (2010) has mentioned in his writings that at the end of the 1990's, international studies on migration have drawn a significant attention that is expressed mainly through the positive relationship between circular migration and growth. Significance evidence has been derived relating characteristics of circular migrant and patterns of migration. The major determinants of international migration are affected by the push or pull factors to move from one place to another. Personal development as well as the society development is considered when movement is continuing. Every individual move from one country to another for getting better wages and tries to develop life style.

Generally, people are migrating from developing countries to developed countries due to better earnings. But some exceptions also have been happened. Lutya and Lanier (2012) found that forced prostitution employing the notion of demand and supply theory from view point of discrimination. This kind of forced migration is illegal and unethical. No countries in the world, especially Bangladesh ever support this type of migration. Bangladesh is one of the major labors sending country all over the world due to demand of the low skill labor. So, it is seemed that our country earns remittance and knowledge from the migration process. This is one of the main goals of Bangladesh from overseas employees.

Czaika and de Haas (2011) mentioned that the determinants of migration include some studies on the cause of migration characterized by prominent factors, ignorance of insights from recent migration theories. Thus, the determinants of migrating research are generally based on outmoded, theoretically void of push-pull.

It is obvious that some pull and push factors are the driving force for labor migration. Haraprasad Chattopadhyaya (1987) investigated for internal migration in India and highlighted two categories of such reason like voluntary and sequential. Each category being sub-divided into economic and non-economic factors, as indicated in figures 1 and 2,

Return and Re-migration Essential to the First Migration Decision

There are some migrants who are always fluctuating to move and back. Some migrants do not stay in one place not a long period. Because they do not get better living standard or working environment is not favorable. Some of them try to return home. Borjas and Bratsberg (1996) identified in their writing that some of the migrants in the home country are unaware about the circumstance of their targeted country. The unaware migrants face worse than their expected that increase their migrating movement cost, and finally they return. Hill (1987) chose the circular labor migration as it may be considered the essential part to the first migration decision. Return and re-migration process happen circularly which is indicated in figure 3.
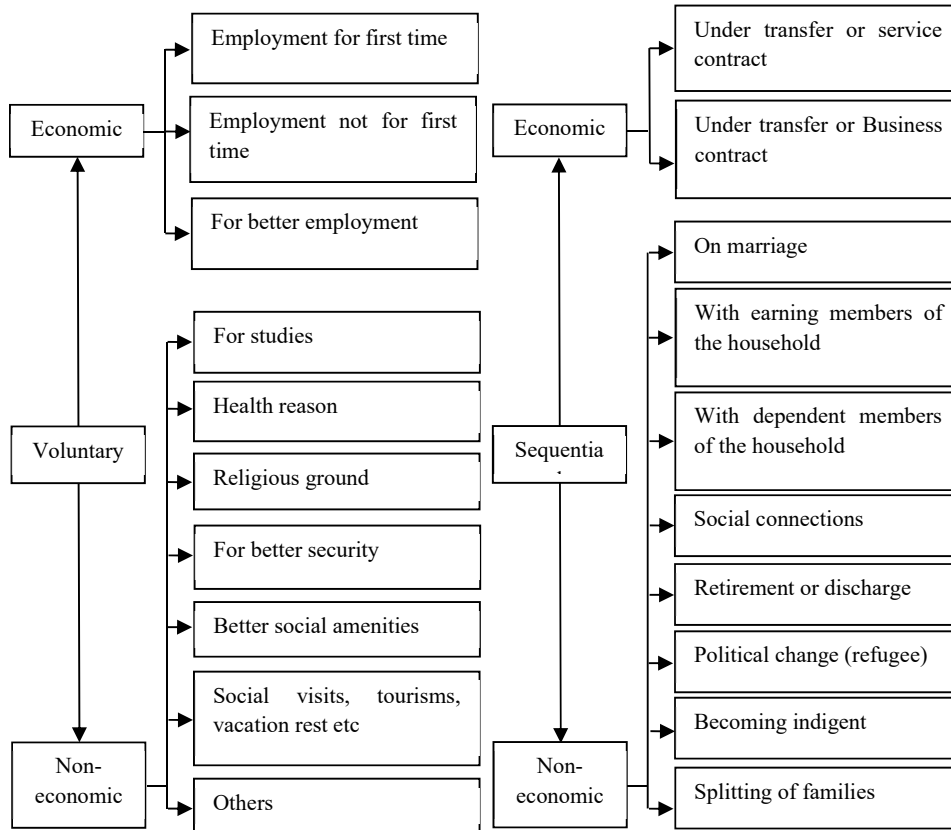
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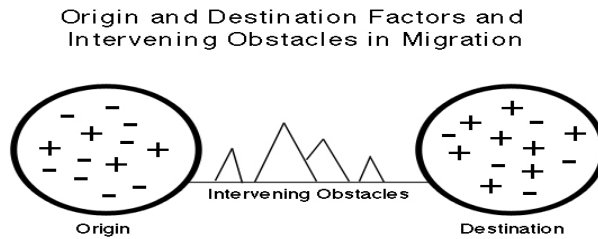
Figure 1: Reason of internal migration in India
Source: Haraprasad Chattopadhyaya, *Internal Migration in India: A Case Study of Bengal*

Origin and Destination Factors and Intervening Obstacles in Migration

Intervening Obstacles

Origin

Destination

Based on Everret Lee's *A Theory of Migration*, 1966

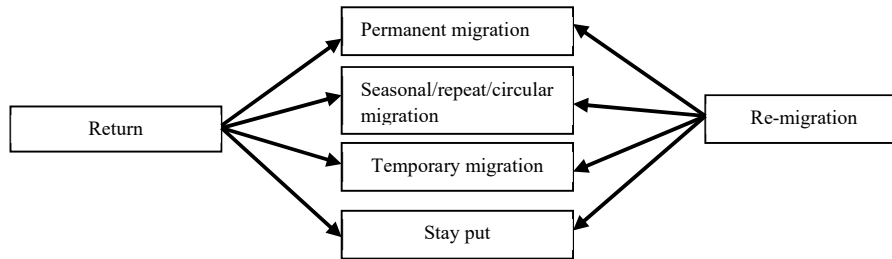**Figure 2: Factors and obstacles in migration**

Figure 3: Return and re-migration process
Source: Drawn by researcher by following Florin and Matloob (2009)

Table 2: Descriptive Characteristics of the Population

Descriptive Statistics							
Variables		**Statistic**	**Std. Error**	**Bootstrap**[a]			
				Bias	**Std. Error**	**95 Confidence Interval**	
						Lower	**Upper**
Age	N	100		0	0	100	100
	Range	17					
	Minimum	21					
	Maximum	38					
	Mean	26.08	0.40	0.00	0.38	25.34	26.84
	Std. Deviation	3.95		-0.017	0.29	3.35	4.48
	Variance	15.59		-0.05	2.28	11.19	20.06
Sex	N	100		0	0	100	100
Marital Status	N	100		0	0	100	100
Family Members	N	100		0	0	100	100
	Range	3					
	Minimum	3					
	Maximum	6					
	Mean	4.96	0.07	0.00	0.08	4.81	5.11
	Std. Deviation	0.74		-0.01	0.05	0.63	.832
	Variance	0.54		-0.01	0.08	0.40	0.69
Educational Qualification	N	100		0	0	100	100
How many countries move?	N	100		0	0	100	100
	Range	1					
	Minimum	1					

		Statistic		Bias	Std. Error	Lower	Upper
	Maximum	2					
	Mean	1.23		0.00	0.04	1.15	1.32
	Std. Deviation	0.423		-0.00	0.03	0.36	0.47
Valid N (listwise)	N	100		0	0	100	100

a. Unless otherwise noted, bootstrap results are based on 1000 bootstrap samples

Descriptive Statistics							
				Bootstrap[a]			
Variables		**Statistic**	**Std. Error**	**Bias**	**Std. Error**	**95 Confidence Interval**	
						Lower	**Upper**
How long have you been out of country?	N	100		0	0	100	100
	Range	3					
	Mean	1.96	0.08	0.00	0.08	1.80	2.13
	Variance	0.71		-0.00	0.07	0.57	0.84
Valid N (listwise)	N	100		0	0	100	100

a. Unless otherwise noted, bootstrap results are based on 1000 bootstrap samples

The Push-Pull theory of Migration as Determinants

Different studies have focused on different sets of motivational factors that are responsible for migration. These indicators may be called demographic pull and push factors. It is not essential that all the factors should be liable for all types of migration. One factor may be important in one issue while other factors may play for others.

The push-pull theory is one of the most popular dominant theories in explaining determinants of migration. The traditional push-pull model has remained an influential perspective within geography based on the assumptions of neo-classical economics. Brainley Thomas (1973) discovered in his studies that international migration covers push-pull frame work. He also mentioned that fluctuations in the British economic condition had moved on American shores, creating successive wave of migration in which the forces of push and pull predominated at different times on different sides of the Atlantic: periods of push in Britain coincided with times of push in America. Push factors provoke someone to move in various areas and pulls factors attract someone to come from another areas.

Descriptive Result
Characteristics of the Population

Table 2 presents characteristics for the male and female aged between 21 and 38 at the highest observation period within four years. The characteristics represent the main variables used in the descriptive analysis. The population is predominantly by male and the proportion of male-female is 37:13. From the Table 01 in the case of age, the standard deviation is 3.95. This figure indicates that the numbers of sample of the age are not very close to each other. But the numbers of the sample of the age are well dispersed. Already known the maximum and minimum value is 38 and 21 respectively and the range of variable is the highest value-Lowest value, 38-21=17.

Characteristics of the Political

From table 3 we realize the frequency and percentages of various characteristics of political issues. After analysis of questioner, there are many labors that move under the reason for political.

Table 3: Descriptive Characteristics of the Political

	Did you face any odd situations that influence to move countries?		
		Frequency	**Percent**
	Conflict	2	2.00
	Insecurity	39	39.00
Variables	Political Violence	17	17.00
	Personal Wish	42	42.00
	Total	100	100.00
	Was poor governance a reason for migration?		
		Frequency	**Percent**
	No	32	32.0
	Can't Understand	16	16.0
Variables	Don't Determine	52	52.0
	Total	100	100.0
	Did you face any political unrest that pushed you to leave the country?		
		Frequency	**Percent**
	No	36	36.00
	Not Involve	18	18.00
Variables	Don't Determine	46	46.00
	Total	100	100.00
	If yes, Did you contact with human right authority any time?		
		Frequency	**Percent**
	Yes	3	3.00
	No	54	54.00
Variables	Didn't Concern	5	5.00
	Don't Understand	38	38.00
	Total	100	100.00
	If yes, Did you get necessary support when contact?		
		Frequency	**Percent**
	No	5	5.00
Variables	Others	95	95.00
	Total	100	100.00
	What kind of harassment did you face about human right?		
		Frequency	**Percent**
Variables	Physical	62	62.00
	Mental	12	12.00

		Frequency	Percent
	Political	10	10.00
	Other	16	16.00
	Total	100	100.00
Did your security be ensured by your employer?			
		Frequency	**Percent**
Variables	No	61	61.00
	Unknown	35	35.00
	Other	4	4.00
	Total	100	100.00
Did you feel insecurity any time in the migrated country?			
		Frequency	**Percent**
Variables	Yes	14	14.00
	No	5	5.00
	At Times	81	81.00
	Total	100	100.00
If ans. is 'yes', then what type of insecurity did you feel?			
		Frequency	**Percent**
	Losing job	54	54.00
	Threaten by Local People	30	30.00
Variables	Threaten by law	9	9.00
	Other	7	7.00
	Total	100	100.00
Are you involved with local politics in the migrated country?			
		Frequency	**Percent**
Variable	No	100	100.0
If yes, then why did you involve?			
		Frequency	**Percent**
Variable	Other	100	100.0

Characteristics of the Cultural

From the table 4 we observe the frequency and percentages of various characteristics of cultural issues. After analysis of questioner, there are many labors that move circularly for cultural reasons.

Association Studies for Migrated Peoples with Demographic Characteristics

Since the cell frequency is less than 5, so we used likelihood ratio (LR) test instead of chi-square test. Therefore, the p value (0.23) of LR test is greater than 0.05 at 5% level of significance then the test is statistically insignificant. There is no relationship between age category and migration status (table 5).

Table 4: Descriptive Characteristics of the Cultural

Did you feel any discrimination about ethnicity while leaving one country to another?		
	Frequency	**Percent**
Yes	3	3.00
No	43	43.00
Variables At Times	54	54.00
Total	100	100.00

a. Unless otherwise noted, bootstrap results are based on 1000 bootstrap samples

If answer is 'yes', then what type of discrimination had?		
	Frequency	**Percent**
Sexual	3	3.00
Social Security	45	45.00
Variables Economic Discrimination	10	10.00
Other	42	42.00
Total	100	100.00

a. Unless otherwise noted, bootstrap results are based on 1000 bootstrap samples

Did you feel any religious discrimination in the migrated country?		
	Frequency	**Percent**
No	67	67.00
Variables Sometimes	33	33.00
Total	100	100.00

a. Unless otherwise noted, bootstrap results are based on 1000 bootstrap samples

Did you have freedom to express opinion in the migrated country?		
	Frequency	**Percent**
Yes	4	4.00
No	72	72.00
Variables Enforce by Law	20	20.00
Others	4	4.00
Total	100	100.00

a. Unless otherwise noted, bootstrap results are based on 1000 bootstrap samples

Did you feel insecurity socially?		
	Frequency	**Percent**
Yes	65	65.00
No	28	28.00
Variables Sometimes	7	7.00
Total	100	100.00

a. Unless otherwise noted, bootstrap results are based on 1000 bootstrap samples

Have you learnt language for your job?		
	Frequency	**Percent**
Variables Yes	55	55.00
No	45	45.00
Total	100	100.00

a. Unless otherwise noted, bootstrap results are based on 1000 bootstrap samples

In which language do you communicate with your employer?		
	Frequency	**Percent**
Variables English	28	28.00
Employer Language	39	39.00
Other	33	33.00
Total	100	100.00

a. Unless otherwise noted, bootstrap results are based on 1000 bootstrap samples

Table 5: Association between Migration Status and Age

Migration status	Age				Total	Likelihood Ratio	P value
	20 - 24	**25 - 29**	**30 - 34**	**35+**			
Muslim	36	40	14	4	94	4.27	0.23
Non- Muslim	1	2	3	0	6		
Total	37	42	17	4	100		

Table 6: Association between Migration Status and Sex

Migration status	Sex		Total	Likelihood Ratio	P value
	Male	**Female**			
Muslim	69	25	94	0.32	0.57
Non- Muslim	5	1	6		
Total	74	26	100		

Since the cell frequency is less than 5, so we used likelihood ratio (LR) test instead of chi-square test. Therefore, the p value (0.57) of LR test is greater than 0.05 at 5% level of significance then the test is statistically insignificant. There is no relationship between sex category and migration status (table 6).

Since the cell frequency is less than 5, so we used likelihood ratio (LR) test instead of chi-square test. Therefore, the p value (0.25) of LR test is greater than 0.05 at 5% level of significance then the test is statistically insignificant. There is no relationship between marital status category and migration status (table 7).

Since the cell frequency is less than 5, so we used likelihood ratio (LR) test instead of chi-square test. Therefore, the p value (0.05) of LR test is equal to 0.05 at 5% level of significance

then the test is statistically significant. There is relationship between home districts category and migration status (table 8).

Since the cell frequency is less than 5, so we used likelihood ratio (LR) test instead of Chi-square test. Therefore, the p value (0.72) of LR test is greater than 0.05 at 5% level of significance then the test is statistically insignificant. There is no relationship between educational qualification category and migration status (table 9).

Table 7: Association between Migration Status and Marital Status

Migration status	Marital Status				Total	Likelihood Ratio	P value
	Married	Unmarried	Divorce	Widow			
Muslim	27	57	4	6	94		
Non- Muslim	4	2	0	0	6	4.08	0.25
Total	31	59	4	6	100		

Table 8: Association between Migration Status and Home District

Migration status	Home District										Total	Likelihood Ratio	P value
	Cumilla	Chattogram	Brahamanbaria	Tangail	Dhaka	Khagrachari	Lalmonirhat	Panchagar	Rangamati	Bandarban			
Muslim	9	10	10	10	10	8	10	7	10	10	94		
Non- Muslim	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	0	0	6	16.67	0.05
Total	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	100		

Table 9: Association between Migration Status and Educational Qualification

Migration status	Educational Qualification				Total	Likelihood Ratio	P value
	Below SSC/Other	SSC	HSC	Graduate			
Muslim	47	39	6	2	94		
Non- Muslim	2	3	1	0	6	1.33	0.72
Total	49	42	7	2	100		

Binary Logistic Regression (BLR) Model of Migration on Explanatory Variables

Binary logistic regression was fitted considering complexities in migration to Muslim and Non-Muslim country as dependent variable and explanatory variables as the independent variables. The binary logistic regression model is given by:

$$Pr(Yi = 1) = \frac{exp(Xi\beta)}{1 + exp(Xi\beta)} \quad (1)$$

Where, Y_i is a binary variable that takes a value of 1 for migrated people comes from Muslim country and '0' for migrated people comes from Non-Muslim country. X_i is a vector of independent variables and β is a vector of unknown parameters. The estimated form of the general multiple variables binary logistic transformation can be expressed as:

$$ln[Pi/(1 - Pi)] = \beta_0 + \beta_1X_1 + \beta_2X_2 + \cdots + \beta_kX_k \quad (2)$$

The odds Ratio (*OR)* (Exp (β)) in favor of Y_i = 1 together with its 95% confidence interval (*CI*) were computed for $X_1, X_2, \ldots, X_k$ to indicate explanatory variables that determines on push and pull factors. To test the desired significant level of the estimated coefficients from the binary logistic regression model by Wald Test as follows:

To find if there is a significant slope in the population, we have to test the following null hypothesis:

Ho: $\beta_0 = 0$ vs Ha: $\beta_0 \neq 0$

Under the null hypothesis, the test statistic is Wald's, $t =$

$$\frac{\beta - \beta_0}{SE(\beta)} \quad (3)$$

Test significance level ($\alpha = 0.05$) and $SE(\beta)$ represents the standard error of estimates.

According to the results of binary logistic regression (BLR) model that migration creates complexity on socio-economic, political and cultural with corresponding to the explanatory variables are Age, Gender, Marital status, Home district, Family members, Educational qualification, How many countries move?, Before coming to abroad what was your average monthly income?, Before coming to abroad what was your average monthly expenditure?, Before coming to abroad what was your average monthly savings/deficit?, Before coming to abroad what was your professional position?, If you were a job holder what was your wage amount?, What was your first earnings in the home country?, How much money did you spend before boarded the plane?, How much have you remitted so far in last one year?, What was the family expenditure before migration?, What is the family expenditure after migration?, What was your monthly income before migration?, What is monthly income after migration?, If you have come through registered agent, state the salaries promised?, If you have come through registered agent, state the salaries you got actually?, How much are you asked to pay by your employer/agent to get the work permit?, What is your expectation of salary? BLR model of migration creates complexity on socio-economic, political and cultural with Wald test, *OR* and 95 Confidence Interval for *OR* is shown by table 10. The *OR* are used to determine whether Muslim and Non-Muslim country (*OR*=1) exposure does not affect odds of migration effect, (*OR*>1) exposure associated with higher odds of migration and (*OR*<1) exposure associated with lower odds of migration. BLR model has been revealed significantly higher OR of migration creates complexity in socio-economic, political and cultural with a view to the explanatory variables.

After analyzing of dependent and independent variables we have got statistical result. According to the results of binary logistic regression (BLR) model, circular migration has highly effect in the situation of remittance sending, countries to move, gender, home district and professional position before migration where p value is 0.84, 0.71, 0.60 0.56, and 0.54 respectively. But in the condition of odds ratio is 1.00 for remittance sending which has no effect for circular migration. Subsequently, the odd ratios are 1.53 and 1.81 for countries to move and gender that's indicate the highly effect on probability but insignificant. On the other hand, the odd ratios are 0.92 and 0.77 indicate the low effect on probability for migration and insignificant. When the p value is less than 0.05 at 95% confidence level, then the measurement is significant. The significant situation contains for the variable of family expenditure, salary promised to get, pay for going abroad and their p value is 0.01, 0.02, and 0.03. They have low effect on migration because their odds ratio is less than 1.00.

Table 10: Binary Logistic Regression (BLR) Model of Migration on Explanatory Variables

Explanatory Variables	Wald's Test Statistic Value (Z-Value)	P value	OR	95 CI for OR	
				Lower Bound	Upper Bound
Constant	0.32	0.75	1.48	0.13	16.87
Age	-1.50	0.13	0.87	0.72	1.04
Gender	0.53	0.60	1.81	0.20	16.27
Marital status	1.75	0.08	4.49	0.84	24.07
Home district	-0.58	0.56	0.92	0.68	1.23
Family members	-1.81	0.07	0.27	0.06	1.12
Educational qualification	-0.76	0.45	0.67	0.23	1.90
How many countries move?	0.38	0.71	1.53	0.17	13.78
Before coming to abroad what was your average monthly income?	1.76	0.08	1.00	1.00	1.00
Before coming to abroad what was your average monthly expenditure?	1.90	0.06	1.00	1.00	1.00
Before coming to abroad what was your average monthly savings/deficit?	-1.01	0.31	1.00	1.00	1.00
Before coming to abroad what was your professional position?	-0.62	0.54	0.77	0.33	1.79
If you were a job holder what was your wage amount?	1.76	0.08	1.00	1.00	1.00
What was your first earnings in the home country?	1.75	0.08	1.00	1.00	1.00
How much money did you spend before boarded the plane?	-2.19	0.03	1.00	1.00	1.00
How much have you remitted so far in last one year?	-0.20	0.84	1.00	1.00	1.00
What was the family expenditure before migration?	-2.68	0.01	1.00	1.00	1.00
What is the family expenditure after migration?	-2.03	0.04	1.00	1.00	1.00
What was your monthly income before migration?	1.65	0.10	1.00	1.00	1.00
What is monthly income after migration?	-1.98	0.05	1.00	1.00	1.00
If you have come through registered agent, state the salaries promised?	-2.39	0.02	1.00	1.00	1.00
If you have come through registered agent, state the salaries you got actually?	-1.99	0.05	1.00	1.00	1.00
How much are you asked to pay by your employer/agent to get the work permit?	-2.21	0.03	1.00	1.00	1.00
What is your expectation of salary?	-1.63	0.10	1.00	1.00	1.00

CONCLUSION

Determinants of circular migration are an important issue for demographic, socioeconomic, political, and cultural factors. This paper has identified some factors that contribute to the take decision for migration of domestic country. There are some macro, meso and micro-level factors that influence to move in and out migration. It has been seen that migration flows from developing country to developed country. In some cases, some migrant labors try to back home country and want to go another developed country due to get some extra facilities such as higher wages, better working environments, security issues, and accommodation facilities which are identified as

determinants factors. Sometimes health issue is also considered.

Some economical and demographical factors both in and out migrant labors assigned overcoming poverty for their family is one of the causes behind the migration decision. Economic status by measuring socially is also considered. Higher pays in developed country than the domestic country for the same work is the reason for circulating.

Generally, it has been seen that at the young age of male and female are interested to take decision for international migration. Unmarried males are highly motivated to move from the country to country. On the other hand, married women are gradually increased for migration. It indicates the gender discrimination that married women suffer in society by physically and mentally.

Given similar geographical and macro level of socio-economic realities the members of some households have not been interested to migrate again after their back to home due to bad experiences. Even they are not interested to go another country. There are some geographical perspectives on circular migration which determinants to move another country. Most of the male migrants are interested to go Saudi Arab whereas female migrants have equal interest to move Saudi Arab and Jordan. In some developed countries like Singapore, Hongkong, Bahrain etc., there is no female migrant labors are found. Generally female are interested to go in the Middle East countries.

By studying migration at different levels of time-space resolution, alternative explanations of international migration and immobility are identified. It is also found that domestic levels of migration shall have different aspects but in international levels of migration has taken a great advantage of economically and in some cases of politically and culturally.

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