

**BANGLADESHI ORIGIN PEOPLE LIVING IN THE UNITED
KINGDOM: PERCEPTIONS TOWARDS BANGLADESH IN
TERMS OF VISITS, REMITTANCES AND INVESTMENT**

PhD Dissertation

By

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**Bangladeshi Origin People Living in the United Kingdom: Perceptions
towards Bangladesh in terms of Visits, Remittances and Investment**

A thesis submitted to the Department of Population Sciences
University of Dhaka for the Degree of
Doctor of Philosophy in Population Sciences

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September, 2013

Declaration of the Researcher

I hereby declare that the material embodied in this thesis titled *Bangladeshi Origin People Living in the United Kingdom: Perceptions towards Bangladesh in terms of Visits, Remittances and Investment* is original and the work has not been submitted partially or fully in any Institute or University for any other degree or diploma.

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Certificate of Supervisor

It is my great pleasure to certify that the thesis completed titled ***Bangladeshi Origin People Living in the United Kingdom: Perceptions towards Bangladesh in terms of Visits, Remittances and Investment*** by Md. Aminul Islam, Research Fellow, Department of Population Sciences at the University of Dhaka is an original research work and has been completed under my direct supervision and guidance. I am highly confident that the research work maintained high academic quality contained with substantial information and as far as I know that any part or full of this work has not been submitted in any institute or university for any other Degree or Diploma. I strongly recommend the work for submission for the Degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Population Sciences.

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to know the perceptions of Bangladeshi origin people living in the United Kingdom permanently towards Bangladesh in terms of visits, remittances and investment along with their future plan for keeping connection with Bangladesh. The economy of Bangladesh mainly depends on agriculture, remittances of worker working abroad and exportations of various goods like tea, jute and jute made handicrafts, sea food, ready-made garments etc. The reserve of foreign currency in the country is highly dependent on remittances of Bangladeshi emigrants working in different countries which also alleviate poverty in the country as well. The foreign currency reserve is crucially important for balance of payments for international trade in the country. The export sector alone is not sufficient for the expected reserve of foreign currency of the country but in fact, the major part of foreign currency is presently coming from the export sector only. The poverty in the country is growing very fast resulting in high growth rate in unemployment. At the household level, remittance eliminates poverty through reducing high growth rate of unemployment. The remittance is highly needed for a sustainable economy in Bangladesh for alleviation of poverty and to increase the volume of foreign currency reserve. The amount of remittances from different countries to Bangladesh more or less is appreciable but the remittance from the UK is much less than the expectation. Because the Bangladeshi origin people living in the UK are losing interest to Bangladesh generation by generation which is natural phenomena, many of them are shifting to other different countries for economic recession in the UK.

Given the prevailing conditions, there is an urgent need to increase the volume of remittances coming from the UK for economic emancipation of the country. With a view to increasing the volume of remittances from Bangladeshi emigrants working in different countries the government of Bangladesh has formulated and undertaken some favorable policies and programs for emigrants especially for the business and banking sectors. But the expected target of receiving remittances from Bangladeshi emigrants in the UK is yet to be achieved.

The study discusses the background of the Bangladeshi origin people living in the UK permanently. Following that, the study elaborately presents the causes of low frequency of visits, low volume of remittances and low trend in investment in Bangladesh along with the present and future plan for relationship between Bangladeshi origin people living in the UK and Bangladesh. The core issues that have been covered are: (i) historical perspectives of reasons and process of migration of Bangladeshi people to the UK along with their facts & figures (ii) the obstacles that hinder frequent visits to Bangladesh (iii) the underlying causes of receiving low remittances and low trend in investment and (iv) their plan for future connection with Bangladesh.

From the study it was found that the overall perceptions of the Bangladeshi people living in the UK especially towards people's behavior, hospitality etc in Bangladesh deserve to be appreciated. However, the interaction between Bangladeshi origin people in the UK and Bangladesh are deteriorating generation to generation which primarily originates from demographic background, staying in different society for long period and very minimum level of social connection with Bangladesh.

Furthermore, the study has found that there have been sufficient positive views among the Bangladeshi origin people in the UK towards Bangladesh. It has

been clear that to receive the expected amount of remittances from the Bangladeshi origin people in the UK to Bangladesh needs close interaction with them. Frequent interaction can be established through ensured safe and secured visiting environment in Bangladesh for them that will certainly up-grade volume of investment by them simultaneously. The study found that Bangladeshi origin people in the UK are willing to keeping good connection with Bangladesh in future.

It is recommended that the government of Bangladesh should understand the concerns of Bangladeshi people living in the UK towards Bangladesh. The concerns of the people could be intervened through taking initiatives by the second generation living in the UK and by the NGOs, government and semi-government organizations in Bangladesh. The findings of our study suggest that the mutual beneficial relationships can be established for long through undertaking persistent policies to be implemented by the government of Bangladesh.

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Abbreviations

UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America
KSA	Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
UAE	United Arab Emirates
SSC	Secondary School Certificate
HSC	Higher Secondary Certificate
GCSC	General Certificate Secondary Examination
BBC	British Broadcasting Corporation
IOM	International Organization for Migration
RMMRU	Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit
INS	Immigration and Naturalization Services
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Science
GoB	Government of Bangladesh
BMET	Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training
EW & OE	Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment
NGO	Non-Government Organization
BBS	Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics
BIDS	Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies
MP	Member of the Parliament
NIPORT	National Institute of Population Research and Training
BB	Bangladesh Bank
ADB	Asian Development Bank
IMF	International Monetary Fund
ISRT	Institute of Statistical Research & Training

CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Good and transparent relationship between Bangladeshi origin people working abroad and Bangladesh which produces good perceptions towards Bangladesh. So for keeping close relationship with emigrant Bangladeshis, Bangladesh needs to hold good, secured and attractive environment in the society of Bangladesh for their good perceptions towards Bangladesh. Investment in Bangladesh by emigrant Bangladeshis' certainly output of strong relationship which comes from frequent interaction with Bangladesh. Again, investment of emigrant population to their country of origin certainly is created through their remittances in any forms. Therefore, remittances and investment work positively when the social and cultural needs of emigrant populations' are met through their spontaneous satisfactory visits and thus close interaction occur with their country of origin. Frequent visits, high flow of remittances and high trend in investment are the positive reflections of good and transparent perceptions of Bangladeshi origin people living abroad towards Bangladesh. Again, remittances influence positively both types of economy the national level and the household level especially in the developing countries.

At both household and national levels of economy, remittance plays a very significant role to increase investment. An investment is pre-requisite for any kinds of development especially for under developed and developing countries. The rapid changes in investment globally are in fact, influenced by increased

international flow of remittances especially to developing countries like Philippines, India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, Bangladesh and so on. Transition to development of a society in developing countries, emigrants' remittances along with investment is essential that may be perceived from the world's remittances flow and its proper utilization for the last few decades. For instance, the Philippines is one of the largest human resource exporter countries in the world and the country receives a large volume of remittances which is very high compared to many other developing countries. Their remittances are significantly influencing their investment sectors like household business enterprises as well as increases country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP). In contrast, low flow of remittances to any underdeveloped countries like many African countries investment and socio-economic development is scarce according to the World Bank report in 2012. From the recent report on the volume of international remittances of International Organization for Migration (IOM), the world's remittance shows a tremendously increasing trend in every year.

The total remittances of the world amounted to US\$132 billion in 2000 whereas in 2010 the remittances increased to US\$440 billion of which US\$325 billion was sent by the migrants to the developing countries in 2010 (*IOM, 06/04/2012*). The actual figure of remittances considering the unrecorded flow of it through legal and illegal channels is believed to be larger than the figure mentioned and the USA, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland and some other oil-rich countries are the main sources of remittances (*IOM, 06/04/2012*). The appreciating figure of remittance indicates a positive trend of international migration, more investments along with bringing socio-economic changes of the society and rising household's dignity. Especially, emigrants' household is highly beneficial in different aspects like poverty alleviation, enabling to open business, buying household goods and making

shelters using remittances. On the other hand, foreign currency reserve becomes high through receiving remittances that also brings substantial smoothness in the balance of payments in country's international trade. And, an increase in per capita GDP growth reduces poverty and high unemployment growth rate in the society. Increased remittance has diversified impacts that positively influence Bangladesh economy as well being a developing country.

An increase in remittances and decrease in productivity resulting in the rise in inflation hinders to achieve the targeted growth of GDP, implying that with the increase of remittance the productivity should be increased proportionately and to increase productivity, increase in investment is mandatory (*Bangladesh Economic Update, 2010*). Remittances should be used in investment rather than buying only household goods. In fact, all are concerned regarding proper utilization of remittances of migrants and give emphasis to use remittance in investment for economic and social development especially in the developing countries. But no one is concerned about the reason for low flow of remittances and low volume of investment in Bangladesh by the Bangladeshi origin people living permanently in the United Kingdom (UK).

Bangladesh is an agro-based developing country where contribution of agriculture alone to the GDP is 22 percent (*BBS, 2011*). The earning source of foreign currency of the country is some exportable items like ready-made garments, sea foods, jute and jute-made handicrafts, tea etc along with the remittances of Bangladeshi people working abroad as mentioned before. Among these sources of foreign currencies, ready-made garments mostly dominate the earning source of foreign currency of the country which is almost more than 50 percent of the GDP (*BB, 2011*). The second largest avenue of foreign currency reserve of the country is

remittance of the Bangladeshi emigrants which accounts to 12 percent of the country's GDP (*BB, 2011*). For the continuation of the high flow of remittance and to develop the remittance sector in Bangladesh more the government of Bangladesh should give more emphasis through undertaking different strategies on it. A sound foreign currency reserve is needed for every country for balance of payments for international trade. Besides, emigrants' remittances are essentially needed in the contemporary situation in Bangladesh for alleviation of poverty through generating small business enterprises which also reduce high growth of unemployment and under employment etc. Also, Bangladesh is highly optimistic to be a middle-income level country and to fulfill the target the government of Bangladesh should encourage emigrants working abroad for more remittances. At present, the United States of America (USA) is the second largest and the UK is the fifth largest avenue of remittance sending countries for Bangladesh that was shown by Bangladesh Bank of inward remittance flow (*BB, 2011*). It also revealed that sometimes the remittance from the UK is just one third of that from the USA but almost the same figure of Bangladeshi people living in the USA and the UK since long and both the countries have high per capita income that has been elaborately described in chapter four of the present study.

However, very little attention has been paid regarding Bangladeshi people living abroad. There is no study concentrating the reasons for low frequency of visits, low flow of remittances and declining trend in investment in Bangladesh by the Bangladeshi origin people living in the UK and their perceptions towards Bangladesh in the same context. This study has focused only on the Bangladeshi origin people living in the UK permanently. To fulfill this research gap, an attempt has been made to conduct this research concentrating on the reasons of low frequency of visits, low flow of remittances and reduced trend in investment along

with their future plan for keeping connection with Bangladesh which is directly related to their perceptions towards Bangladesh.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the present study is to know how the present relationship holds between Bangladeshi origin people in the United Kingdom and Bangladesh.

The specific objectives of the study are outlined below:

- 1) To know the relationship between Bangladeshi origin people living in the UK and Bangladesh in terms of visits, sending remittances and investment
- 2) To know their future plan towards Bangladesh with regard to visits and investment
- 3) To know their future plan for keeping connection with Bangladesh
- 4) To make a comparison among three generations of Bangladeshi origin people living in the UK in the context of above objectives.

1.3 Research Questions

To meet the objectives of the study outlined above, the following research questions are addressed:

- 1) How frequent the people of Bangladeshi origin in the UK visit Bangladesh
- 2) What is the remittance flow to Bangladesh
- 3) What is the existing investment situation in Bangladesh
- 4) What is the plan for keeping relationship with Bangladesh in future
- 5) What are the variations among three generations (visits, remittances and investment)

1.4 Rationale of the Study

From many sources including Bangladesh Bank (BB) and Bangladesh Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training (BMET), it was observed that there are about 500,000 Bangladeshi origin people living in the UK either temporarily or permanently. These people in the UK have various types of residential status like citizenship acquired by birth and/or brought up, family avenue, high skilled migrant, temporary stay permit holder, political asylum, students, having no valid stay permit and so on. The accurate figure of Bangladeshi origin people living in the UK has not been possible to determine because many Bangladeshi people migrate to the UK even without having any passport. But according to an estimate of BMET there about 500,000 Bangladeshi emigrants living in the UK either temporarily or permanently having different residential status (2008) and the same figure was mentioned in the Encyclopedia Britannia (2011). There about 360,000 Bangladeshi origin people living in the UK who are officially recorded and the rest does not have any official record. According to the census of the UK in 2001, a total of 283,063 people with Bangladeshi heritage living in the UK and it was 0.5 percent of the total population of the UK and 6.1 percent of the total ethnic minority population. And, among them 154,000 were born in Bangladesh (Kyambi, 2005) and it was 0.27 percent of the total population of the UK (BBC, 2005). According to the estimates of the office for the National Statistics of the UK, the number of Bangladeshi emigrants is 384,300 (2009) and 500,000 that is 0.8 percent of the UK's total population (2011). Among the Bangladeshi population in the UK, 95 percent are from Greater Sylheti origin and about 37 percent of the total Bangladeshi origin people living in East London and the remaining 63 percent are scattered in different places all around the UK (*Bangladeshi Diaspora, Encyclopedia, 2009*).

Many of the Bangladeshi emigrants living in the UK constantly feel insecure in their visits to Bangladesh. At the time of planning to visit Bangladesh, most of them mentally suffer from the anxiety of unnecessary harassment and exploitation especially in the airports and in different visiting places during their visits. Besides, long complex procedures and bribes system etc in the government offices when they visit officers with a view to initiate a new business in Bangladesh. These kinds of behavioral exposures make the emigrant Bangladeshis pessimistic in the UK towards Bangladesh. The government of Bangladesh has not undertaken yet any especial policies for emigrants Bangladeshis safeguard in their visits to Bangladesh. Also, there is no proper investment policy facilitated in Bangladesh for emigrant workers working abroad.

On this issue, a recent study by World Bank revealed that every government should formulate proper investment policy for the emigrant workers to invest their remittances to the productive sectors in their country of origin rather than spending more for food, lifestyle and buying more household appliances etc. Again, a study of Asian Development Bank (ADB) titled *ECONOMY-PHILIPPINES: Migrant Workers Use Remittances as Investment Tools* which revealed that 0.9 million Pilipino shifted from the low income group to the middle-income group by using remittances in investment in small business enterprises which has reduced the poverty rate by at least 5 percent (2009). In Bangladesh, there is no accurate statistics about the shifting of low level income group to middle income group but of course, there are many households shifted to middle income group through emigrants' remittances in Bangladesh.

The reality is that remittance changes emigrant's family's lifestyle and enhances investment both in the micro means household level and macro means pertaining

to the national level. So remittance intervenes poverty alleviation, through cutting down unemployment and increases family's economic condition including rising social dignity.

There are many international, government and non-government organizations that deal with various issues of migrant population a few of which are as follows:

- International Organization for Migration (IOM)
- World Bank
- International Labor Organization (ILO)
- Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
- USAID
- Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS)
- Ministry of Expatriates' Welfare and Overseas Employment, Government of Bangladesh (EW & OE)
- The Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training (BMET)
- Bangladesh Overseas Employment Services Limited (BOESL)
- International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)
- Welfare Association of the Bangladesh Returnee Employees (WABRE)
- Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU)
- Bangladesh Society Enforcement of Human Rights (BSEHR)
- Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS)
- Bangladesh Migrant Centre (BMC)
- Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST) etc

The above mentioned organizations partially or mostly deal with various issues of migrant population especially migrants' training, secured routes of migration, legal support to migrant workers, especial take care of women labor migration, manipulation and/or exploitation in migration, situation of migrants' destination including their wages, situation of work environment and behavior of recipients, proper utilization of remittances in the country of origin, proper utilization of remittances of returnee migrants, human smuggling, trafficking, illicit migration etc.

Some researcher to date have undertaken a few studies regarding the proper utilization of remittances but the issue of visits, low flow of remittance along with low trend in investment in Bangladesh by Bangladeshi origin people living in the UK deserves particular attention. The author felt necessity on studying more to search the reasons, real views and perceptions that lead to low frequency of visits, low flow of remittances along with low trend in investment by Bangladeshi people living in the UK towards Bangladesh. This led to the selection of this topic as subject of research. However, the study will be limited within the area of visits, flow of remittances, trend in investment and future plan for keeping connection with Bangladesh by Bangladeshi origin people living permanently in the UK.

CHAPTER TWO

Review of Literature

2.1 Introduction

There is not enough study or literature done about the perceptions of Bangladeshi origin people living in the UK towards Bangladesh in the context of visits, low flow of remittances and low trend in investment to Bangladesh. The emigrant Bangladeshis in the UK hold the longest migratory history with more or less participation in the development process in Bangladesh and the host country UK as well. There are very few studies dealt only with their accomplishments both in the host country UK and their country of origin Bangladesh but not with their perceptions towards Bangladesh with respect to their visits, flow of remittances and share in investment and a very little studies found relevant with this undertaken study.

The long migratory and settlement history of Bangladeshi people in the UK consists of lots of painful and tragic incidents that deserve right to be written in migratory history of the world. From the beginning of their migration to the UK that was around 1914 they had to struggle a lot in the UK for survival and sustenance against racism, for recognition as ethnic minority and to establish legitimate right for settlement there etc. On the other hand, their present situation in the UK, their diversified participation and accomplishment in different sectors, contribution to their country of origin and various problems they face in both the states have not been much studied anywhere either in the host country UK or in the sending country Bangladesh.

Some relevant literatures have been collected through visiting relevant organizations, publications and electronic sources most of which are relevant to the impact of migration and remittance issues. The title of this study seemed to be relevant with some other studies but in fact, a very few works were found relevant in a very minimum level with the current research. The following are some of the studies which describe very precisely about some of the emigrant Bangladeshis' successes in different areas in the UK with their life profiles and impact of remittances in the developing countries. Those studies also include very briefly the migratory process with settlement history. In fact, no study is found to be very closely relevant with this study.

'Migration' is a very commonly and globally used term that directly implies shifting of people from one area to another. In this study, the term 'migration' is used to refer to international migration only. Again, for this study the term 'Emigrant Bangladeshis' (EBs) refer to those Bangladeshi migrants who live and settled abroad permanently with valid residential permit. International migration relates different issues of migration like nature of migration, human smuggling, trafficking, remittances of migrants, utilization of remittances, remittance related investments, returnee, cost-benefit analysis of migration, accomplishments of migrants etc. But unfortunately, no study on the perceptions of Bangladeshi emigrants' in the UK towards Bangladesh in the context of their visits, remittances and investment to Bangladesh is found. There are vast works done on the impact of remittances especially for many developing countries which receive large volume of remittances from those countries' migrant workers working abroad. Only a very few studies mentioned some negative reflection on the relationship of Bangladeshi origin people living in the UK permanently with Bangladesh but did not explain the impacts of deteriorated relationship that ultimately turns to low frequencies of

visits, low flow of remittances and decreased trend in investment. The influence of remittances on the economy of developing countries and some hints regarding negative perceptions of Bangladeshi origin people living in the UK towards Bangladesh are mentioned below:

Buch and others (2004) used panel data on workers' remittances for a large cross-section of countries for the three decades. The study focused mainly on the importance of workers' remittances to developing countries in quantitative terms, the macroeconomic determinants of workers' remittances using panel data of 87 developing countries from 1970 to 2000, volatilization of workers' remittances to developing countries and the correlation between remittances and other capital flows like private and official capital inflows. The authors have showed that remittances contribute more than 5 percent to the GDP for 19 countries. In their study, it was also found that the remittances share the similarities with private and official capital flows and play very significant role in macro level in developing countries. The study significantly fitted with the Bangladeshi atmosphere of remittances especially the contribution of remittances to the Bangladeshi GDP which accounted 12 percent (*BB, 2011*).

A study by *United Nations (2011)* focused mainly on the impact of remittances on three areas e.g. impact of remittances on poverty of 77 developing countries, impact of remittances on poverty in India and in micro-level analysis of remittances in Kerala. In all the three areas of study, it was revealed that the remittances are more reliable and stable as compared to other financial flows and it works as remedy to any economic shocks. In any devastation or conflicts, remittances are crucial to survival, rehabilitation and reconstruction. Remittances also provide household livelihoods, consumption items in local communities that

contribute to local economies by supporting small businesses. Remittances also shared the construction of homes, health care and education, savings and above all, generate employment. In fact, remittances are truly considered as the largest sources of external private finance for developing countries. The impact of remittances is also positively reflecting in Bangladesh in the same manner of the findings of the United Nations. Remittances are mostly used in building shelter, buying land, meeting household needs, cutting down unemployment and opening small business enterprises etc in Bangladesh.

Hoque (2006) has included very important historical information of Sylhet division exposing glorious accomplishments of many renowned persons of that area in his study. The study has importantly highlighted the background and present situation of the people of greater Sylhet living in the UK permanently. The study also included the reasons and process of migration of Sylheti people to the UK along with their painful episode of both on the way to the UK and the situation after settlement in the UK. Not only that the author has very precisely mentioned the reasons for low tendency of visits and the embarrassing situation arising in their visits to Bangladesh, the author has cited some problems, to some extent, that they face in Bangladesh in their visits like unnecessary harassment especially in the airports, visiting areas, teasing, discrimination, manipulation and/or exploitation that in fact, make them reluctant to Bangladesh in all aspects (*Hoque, pp-598*). Again, he added that there were two murders of greater Sylheti origin UK migrants that occurred in Dhaka, Surat Miah and Moghol Miah which created serious negative impacts among the emigrant Bangladeshis in the UK (*Hoque, pp-599*). Surat Miah was murdered at the Dhaka airport in 1996 when he was coming from the UK for visiting Bangladesh. On the other hand, Moghol Miah was killed by some miscreants at the time of visiting Dhaka city in 2001. Both the murder cases

are still pending in the court. The families of Surat and Moghol Miah did not get any judgment yet from the court which negatively influences the emigrant Bangladeshi community in the UK to visiting Bangladesh. Besides, he has mentioned some embarrassing situations that usually occurred by immigration and custom officers in the airports. Even the emigrant Bangladeshis are sometimes negatively treated and teased by some of their native villagers which make them pessimistic towards Bangladesh. With an ill intention to manipulate and/or exploit them some of the villagers make fake case against them with the cooperation of local administration and finally, hassle them. All of the mentioned embarrassing factors make them reluctant to visiting Bangladesh and thus the good perception of the Bangladeshi people living in the UK towards Bangladesh deteriorates.

Faruque (2006) has described some historical perspectives of both the countries the UK and Bangladesh (*Faruque, pp-31*). He highlighted some renowned emigrants Bangladeshis in the UK in his study. He revealed some innovative information of development works done by Bangladeshi community in different areas like London, Birmingham, Manchester, Oldham and Rockdale and so on in Britain. He spent a long period for his study and met many renowned persons of different spheres like business, politics, professors etc in the UK which mostly reflects their views of achievements. He mentioned very briefly the contribution of those Bangladeshi people to Bangladesh in different crisis period occurred in Bangladesh especially in the liberation war in 1971 including their mental, physical and financial participation. He also added some significant information regarding current situation of emigrant Bangladeshis' education level, level of unemployment in Bangladeshi community, participation of Bangladeshi women in works along with their educational qualifications etc in the UK (*Faruque, pp-78*). In his study, nothing was mentioned about the perceptions of Bangladeshi origin

people in the UK towards Bangladesh in terms of visits, remittances and investment.

Hossain (2004) in his own life history narrates a series of events of about 50 years of his UK life. The study has reflected the present situation of his attitudes towards native land Bangladesh to some extent. He has migrated to the UK through Employment Voucher System offered by British government immediately after the completion of his study in Bangladesh which was immediate after the Second World War. We find some poems and dialogues of many wise men and the previous situation of emigrant Bangladeshis in the UK in his study. The author has expressed his views in the context of survival and situation of racism that were faced by the Bangladeshi emigrated people to the UK (*Hossain, pp-39*). His alarming views were revealed about melting of emigrant Bangladeshis' in the western society of the UK. The author has also very briefly mentioned his participation in the liberation war of Bangladesh and also, cited racist attacks which were committed by the Pakistani people on the people of Bangladesh in the UK in 1971 during the liberation period. The most important views that we obtained from his study was that how the author's mentality changed towards Bangladesh staying in the UK society for long though he always recalls his Bangladeshi childhood memories but his physical and environmental situation inspired him to stay in the UK. Thus staying in the UK for long period the relationship between the people of Bangladeshi origin in the UK and Bangladesh is also declining.

Tasneem (2004) has furnished a comprehensive study that has been done through collecting primary information both in the UK and the USA. The author explored pragmatic views and experiences of emigrant Bangladeshis' for both the countries

the UK and the USA along with their country of origin Bangladesh. The empirical study provides present facts & figures, process of migration and settlement history to the UK and USA along with their previous and present situations there (*Tasneem, pp-18*). The author also narrated the success of some emigrants' in the host countries along with their participation in the context of remittances, investment and economic development process etc in their country of origin Bangladesh (*Tasneem, pp-47 and 57*). Though the sample size was very small yet the study found some problematic situations among respondents in the UK regarding their intention for investment in Bangladesh. In this context, the respondents' opinion exposed some severe problems with bidding system and practice of bribes that usually negotiable by some high political authority in Bangladesh which ultimately, lost interest of some investors to initiate any business in Bangladesh (*Tasneem, pp-57*). The author's innovative findings reflected negative views toward investment in Bangladesh. The study did not explore the problems of emigrants' visiting situation and reasons for low flow of remittances to Bangladesh along with their future plan to keeping connection with Bangladesh. But from the study, it can be concluded that the perception of Bangladeshi origin people living in the UK towards Bangladesh is not fair in terms of investment.

The methodology of the study describes a perceptual framework of relationship between emigrants in the UK and their country of origin which is very helpful for further study related to relationship. However, some problematic situations that arise during emigrants' investment in Bangladesh were perceived from this study.

Livingstone (2006) provides information especially related to the religion Islam of Bangladeshi origin people living in the UK that has discussed in his study. Although the study has been focused only on the Muslims population of different

races in London but some significant additional information regarding Bangladeshi emigrants' religion and culture were noted in this study. Historically, people of greater Sylhet district in Bangladesh are with deep faith on religion Islamism by born since long and that tradition of faith still persists even after migration to the western country UK long ago. This notion ultimately refers to their integration and loyalty to their culture and religion. The author has also mentioned that Bangladesh receives about 6 percent of UK's total remittances from the UK (*Livingstone, pp-63*). The author found in his survey of this study that Bangladeshi and Pakistani Muslim migrants were the most religiously devoted races in the UK (*Livingstone, pp-24*). The information of his study was limited only to the Muslim community in London.

Morshed (2004) has furnished a very comprehensive study regarding the situation of tourism sector in Bangladesh. In his innovative research study, he has identified the problems that are encountered by the visitors in visiting Bangladesh. And policies also have been suggested to the government with a view to eliminate those problems faced by the foreign visitors during their visits to Bangladesh (*Morshed, pp-73*). The author has honestly showed some primary information like the percentage of major country's visitors coming to Bangladesh for visit etc. For an instance, from the survey of this study the author found that 7.46 percent out of total 201 foreign visitors came from the UK (*Morshed, pp-75*). The information contained in the study was really helpful for analyzing other studies. The author also advised policy makers to develop visiting areas and mentioned the name of several places that can be taken under visiting zone for foreign visitors only for their safe, secured and enjoyable visits (*Morshed, pp 25-40*). The study comprised only of visiting issues of foreign visitors to Bangladesh and did not indicate any

information regarding remittances and/or investment in Bangladesh by Bangladeshi people working abroad.

Eade and others (2006) have furnished very informative oral histories and socio-cultural heritage projects of three generations with Bangladeshi origin people living in the UK having long migratory history from Bangladesh to the UK. On the basis of their birth places, age, period of migration, residential status etc the author significantly has classified three generations among the Bangladeshi people living in the UK permanently that can be used in any further related studies. The study directly did not mention any definite age of classifying three generations'. It has been indicated as the 'migrants of second phase of Bangladesh who actively participated in different kind of movements to establish their legitimate rights as ethnic minority in the UK' in the decades of 1970's and early 1980's (*Eade and others, pp-49*). From this point of view, the second generation has identified those who were adult or at least adolescent at that period for movements having education and/or little understanding about establishing their own rights in 1970's and early 1980's ignoring birth places. Adopting this conception of classifications of generations, the second generation refers the age group '40 to 59' years, and those who were below this age group considered as the third generation of Bangladeshi origin people in the UK. On the other hand, from that notion the first generation included those who were '60 and above' under the condition that all generations living in the UK permanently. The author mentioned some reasons for that the third generation does not like to visit Bangladesh and also, expressed some views about different types of harassment in their visits to Bangladesh. The authors did not mention any issues related with three generations' remittances, investment and their future plan to keeping connection with Bangladesh.

Faruk has done a study which contained the effective guidelines for citizenship test that enables the Bangladeshi temporary stay holder to be permanent immigrants in the UK arrived for family reunion. The author has made a real structural senerio of the society of UK including some statistical facts and figures like population size, economic structure, education system etc of the UK (*Faruk, pp-19*). Some important statistical information regarding Bangladeshi emigrants living in the UK since long can be obtained from this study. In his study, nothing is mentioned about the relationship of Bangladeshi people in the UK with Bangladesh. To have a transparent notion about UK society, the study is expected to be very helpful.

CHAPTER THREE

Methodology of the Study

3.1 Introduction

Bangladeshi people working abroad are expected to have good and transparent perceptions towards Bangladesh in terms of the existence of safe and secured environment in Bangladesh which produces good relationship between Bangladeshi emigrants abroad and Bangladesh. For keeping close relationship with Bangladeshi emigrant working overseas, Bangladesh needs to hold safe and secured environment in Bangladesh society. It is because of the fact that the investment of emigrant Bangladeshis' in Bangladesh certainly the output of strong relationship between the Bangladeshi emigrants abroad and Bangladesh which is generated through frequent interaction of two parties.

The analytical perspectives are not much available for explaining the relationship between long-term emigrant populations who settled abroad permanently and their country of origin. So the relationship is explained from very few conceptual perspectives that are either the views of receiving country or of the sending country. From the receiving country's perspectives, three concepts are well known e.g. melting pot, cultural mosaic theory and multiculturalism and from sending country's perspectives, brain drain is the most well known theory (*Tasneem, p-5*). Recently, two other concepts are in use e.g. diaspora and transnationalism which indicates both the sending and receiving country's perspectives.

The notion of melting pot, cultural mosaic theory and multiculturalism that reflect only receiving country's needs and views indicates mixing of immigrants' culture with the culture of receiving country but does not imply any relationship with

emigrants' country of origin (*Tasneem, p-6*). Again, for explaining relationship of long-term emigrant population with their country of origin, the concepts of brain drain does not fit as brain drain reflects movements of trained and skilled professional people from developing countries to industrial countries. From sending country's views, brain drain concept ultimately hinders economic development of own country as heavy investments are spent for those people to be trained, skilled and professional. A section of brain drain migrants called Brain Circulation is another concept which implies that return to their country of origin after passing a certain period in overseas can be able to contribute through their gained skills and experience to the society for the development of their own country (*Tasneem, p-6*). This concept also reflects only the sending country's views.

An old term known as Diaspora is originated from Greek word and transnationalism whose notion incorporates all kinds of migrants (*Tasneem, p-7*). The concept of diaspora implies migrants living abroad permanently and maintains a certain degrees of relationship in terms of economic, social and political along with participation in the development process of their country of origin (*Tasneem, p-7*). But sometimes question arises about diaspora's loyalty either to own country or to host country and in such context, the term transnationalism provides clear notion of the migrants' loyalty.

The term transnationalism explains such a moderate concepts about migrants' loyalty that migrants can live in two countries at the same time and always negotiate their identities with host and sending countries (*Tasneem, p-7*). Migrants can easily keep relationship with their country of origin and can participate in the economic, political, social and development activities in both the states. For this

study, the term ‘Bangladeshi origin people’ like ‘diaspora’ has been viewed as migrant communities living abroad permanently. And, owing loyalty to the host countries and at the same time, conscious about their origin and identity and maintaining relationship with their country of origin and with other diasporic communities of the same origin (*Tasneem, p-7*). In fact, the concept of diaspora is perfectly fit for long-term Bangladeshi people living abroad. Of course, the first loyalty of those Bangladeshi people should be towards host countries where migrants can maximize their economic benefits. Simultaneously, the sending country Bangladesh gets opportunity from their experience and skills in the development process and thus creates a good relationship to satisfy their social and cultural needs that ultimately diverts the Bangladeshi people abroad to the increased relations in the economy with their country of origin (*Tasneem, p-8*). In such way, all the three parties’ viz. host country, sending states and the emigrants become mutually benefited. So to understand the long-term emigrant Bangladeshis implies Bangladeshi origin people living abroad permanently, the conceptual frame-work mentioned above has been used in this study.

3.2 Methodology

3.2.1 Selection of Survey Area

The London Borough of Tower Hamlets was selected purposively as a study area for the present investigation. London Borough of Tower Hamlets is composed of two electoral constituencies viz. Bow and Bethnal Green, where about 37 percent Bangladeshi origin people do their business and live on different professions with different types of residential status and because of this the area Tower Hamlets draws the highest concentration of Bangladeshi community. The highest concentrated area of Bangladeshi origin people viz. Bethnal Green South, White

Chapel, Shadwell and Brick Lane (Bangla Town) among 17 wards in London Borough of Tower Hamlets was purposively selected for collection of primary data. The targeted respondents like businessmen, service holder, politicians, journalists, ordinary workers, students, house makers and retired persons were living in these areas. The remaining 63 percent of Bangladeshi people are dispersed all over the UK. So the area Tower Hamlets was taken under consideration as sample survey area. The following table shows the Bangladeshi population sizes of those areas along with the minority percentages:

Table 3.1: Bangladeshi population sizes with their minority percentages

Areas	Population	% of the total	Bangladeshi Minority	Bangladeshi Minority (%)
Bethnal Green South	6,609	27.95	3194	48.33
White Chapel	6,238	26.38	3230	51.78
Shadwell	5,922	25.05	2904	49.03
Brick Lane (Bangla Town)	4,874	20.62	2834	58.15
Total	23,643	100.00	12162	

Source: Office for the National Statistics of UK, 2011

The table above shows that the Bethnal Green South is the highest concentration area in terms of the population size which accommodates nearly 28 percent of the total population of the 4 areas brought under the purview of the present investigation. In contrast, this area has the lowest proportion (48.3 percent) of Bangladeshi minority. On the other hand, Bricklane appears to have the highest concentration of Bangladeshi minority accommodating more than 58 percent of this population though it has the lowest proportion (20.8 percent) of the total population among the 4 areas.

The following map indicates the survey area of Tower Hamlets:

Figure-1: Map of the Survey area



3.2.2 Variables included in the Study

The present study is based on 400 respondents of which 275 were males and 125 were females. The rate of response in the fieldwork was 98.5 percent. The targeted respondents like businessmen, service holders, politicians, journalists, ordinary workers, student, house makers and retired persons were included to meet the objectives of the study. The fieldwork was conducted from November 2006 to April 2007. The quantitative data were analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) with latest version 13.

Semi-structured questionnaire was used in the survey that included a total of 67 questions regarding respondents' demographic and socioeconomic characteristics in the UK as well as their present relationship in terms of visits, remittances and investment with Bangladesh along with their future plan to keeping connection with Bangladesh.

The study addressed a few issues that followed a qualitative approach of analysis thereby seeking 9 key informant interviews from three generations were conducted in depth with broad themes of their settlement in the UK, present situation of Bangladeshi community in the UK, depth of relationship with Bangladesh in terms of visits, sending remittances, investment and environment of investment in Bangladesh and intention to keeping connection with Bangladesh in future etc. The interviews were recorded with the permission of participants and played back to them. The questionnaire was the same that was used in the other part of the survey. The participants were selected purposively from three generations and the perception about generation was perceived from the study of John Eade and others that indicated a clear classification among three generations of Bangladeshi origin people living in the UK permanently (2006). According to the perception about classification of generation by Eade and others, the 'third generation' falls in the age group '20 to 39', 'second generation' in the '40 to 59' age group and the age group '60 and above' was considered as 'first generation' (Eade and others, pp-56). On the other hand, by the third generation with Bangladeshi origin in the UK we consider the grand children of the first generation. The age group of the third generation is considered as '0 to 39'. But for analytical convenience the age group '20 to 39' have been considered as the third generation of Bangladeshi origin people living in the UK permanently. All the information received was analyzed keeping in view the study objectives such as present and future relationship

between the people of Bangladeshi origin in the UK and Bangladesh in terms of their future plan for keeping connection with Bangladesh and desire for investment in Bangladesh.

3.2.3 Data Management and Analysis

Soon after the collection of data from primary sources, the data were arranged and subsequently edited the data. The analysis was done by computer with the most recent version of SPSS. Chi-square (χ^2) test of association have been applied to examine the extent of association among generations and respondents' background variables such as marital status, education, visiting status, interest of visiting tendency, sending remittances, investment status, interest of future investment etc. The applications of the statistical tests revealed significant associations between generations and these variables of interest as mentioned above.

Both the univariate and the bivariate tables were prepared for subsequent analyses. The association between the generations and other attributes like visits, remittance, investments and intention to keeping future connection with Bangladesh etc will be undertaken in subsequent chapters to explore the statistical significance between variables of interest.

3.2.4 Limitations of the Study

As the undertaken research deals with Bangladeshi emigrants in the United Kingdom it involved time constraints, financial limitation, and visa problem and also, confronted a lots of hindrances. At the time of fieldwork in the UK, the author had to conduct the survey without any rest because of the time limitation of issued visa which was issued only for six months. The fieldwork took place between November 2006 and April 2007. Besides, some respondents were reluctant and hesitant to answer certain questions like age, income, marital status,

residential status etc for obvious reasons. In those cases, long duration of time was required to persuade some individuals for their clear conception about the importance of the study. It was difficult to reach the respondents because they were very busy with their daily works. The questionnaire was brief so that within minimum time the respondents can be interviewed.

3.3 Classification of Bangladeshi Origin People by Generation, Age and Birth cohort in the UK from Historical Perspectives

Bangladeshi people started migration to the UK since the year around 1913. At the early stage of migration, the Bangladeshi young and energetic workers were hired for the British ships to work as ‘coalmen and/or porter’. So it can be assumed that at that period those laborers were not above 30 years and for conceptual convenience perceived from historical perspectives, we can consider the age 25 as the average age of the initially migrated people to the UK. But in the fieldwork of this study no one was found to be over even 80 years old because perhaps, most of the emigrants of age 80 or above died or became too old to come out of home. In fact, massive migration from Bangladesh to the UK occurred after the Second World War for huge labor shortage in the UK.

As huge shortage of laborers took place in the UK for World War II, the British government was forced to hire a lot of laborers from different countries to engage them in the British industries to upgrade their economy. As a result, the British government announced a Labor Import Avenue with various facilities which was called Voucher Permit. It is worth mentioning that the Voucher Permit was given only to the British emigrants and by their help many people could enter the UK with only one Voucher. At that time single entry permit to the UK was not introduced. The Voucher entry system continued until 1968 and after the abolition

of this system the individual entry permit to the UK started and it has been continuing till now. So until 1968, huge Bangladeshi people especially from greater Sylhet district migrated to the UK even with their family members to take advantage of the Voucher Avenue. Many of the early migrated people took their families and relatives to the UK and many unmarried migrated people got married even to the British women. They had only the dream to return to their motherland i.e. Bangladesh after making some money. So they were not interested to learn British language and to be associated with that society of UK. As a result, they could not gain much education and social dignity in the UK. For the convenience of data analysis of this study and the differentiation among three generations, the age group of first generation could be assumed as '60 and above' and they were either born in the UK or entered the UK up to the year 1952 or before.

From the historical perspective as many literate and socially conscious people migrated during the period 1946 to 1968, many of them planned to settle in the UK permanently being involved in different professions. Accordingly, they started many kinds of business specially restaurant business and were engaged in different kind of activities and even were involved in the British local politics. Also, they established different minority associations like religious associations, business associations and even were involved in anti-racist movements and so on. Besides, in various crisis of Bangladesh like riots in 1968, war of independence in 1971 and natural disasters, all these associations in the UK played a very significant role through their participation in different manner. Not only that, with the cooperation of the British politicians, they persuaded the British society to cooperate Bangladeshi people taking a strong stand against the enemies of Bangladesh. In the war of 1971 in Bangladesh, all the Bangladeshi emigrants in the UK rendered very strong financial support for the freedom fighters and for the people injured in the

war. The characteristics mentioned above indicate that the people migrated from Bangladesh to the UK or the people with Bangladeshi origin there having been between the years 1951 and 1970 pertaining to the age group '40 to 49' and '50 to 59' could be considered as the Bangladeshi origin second generation in the UK.

On the other hand, by the third generation with Bangladeshi origin in the UK we understand the grand children of the first generation. Most of the third generation is accustomed to the British education, fashion, culture, language, society etc as they were grown up in the British society. In the fieldwork of this study, it was found that the third generation could assimilate more easily with the British people than the other Bangladeshi of other two generations. They could follow British life style in their daily life; prefer English language to using rather than Bengali language though their parents usually use Bengali language. Except talking to their parents, they mostly use English language even with their brothers, sisters and their friends with Bangladeshi origin in the UK. The age group of the third generation is in fact, '0 to 39'. But for analytical convenience the age group '20 to 39' will be considered as the third generation of Bangladeshi origin people in the UK.

The concept of the classification of generations among Bangladeshi origin people in the UK has been derived from the study of John Eade and others also (*p-56, 2006*).

Following table 3.2 shows the classification of age groups of Bangladeshi origin three generations living in the UK permanently:

Table 3.2: Respondents' Age group, Birth Cohort and their Generation type

Current age group	Generation Age limit	Birth cohort	Year of birth of generation	Generation Type
20-29	20 - 39	1983-1992	1973 - 1992	<i>Third Generation</i>
30-39		1973-1982		
40-49	40 - 59	1963-1972	1953 - 1972	<i>Second Generation</i>
50-59		1953-1962		
60 and above	60 and above	1952 and before	1952 and before	<i>First Generation</i>

Source: Fieldwork

From historical perspectives, it was found that the age group '20 to 29' with the birth cohort '1983 to 1992' and age group '30 to 39' fall in the birth year '1973 to 1982' which indicated third generation. Age group '40 to 49' had the birth cohort '1963 to 1972' and the age group '50 to 59' had the birth cohort '1953 to 1962' which implied second generation. The age group '60 and above' had the birth cohort '1952 and before that' indicated first generation of Bangladeshi origin people in the UK.

CHAPTER FOUR

Migratory Behavior of the People of Bangladeshi Origin and Its Impact

4.1 Introduction

In general, migration implies shifting from one place to another either temporarily or permanently and of course, searching for betterment of life in all aspects. Human being having the highest experimental knowledge and judgment always searches for a safe life in terms of food, cloths, shelter, education and social security. For this reason migration is becoming a crucial factor for human life to obtain a sustainable living standard with complete social security. Usually, massive migration occurs in the developing countries like Bangladesh to alleviate poverty with a view to upgrade their living standard.

4.2 Migration

Migration is a common phenomenon all around the world that occurs because of the searching for a better, safe and secured life. These migratory process and reasons of migration differ from person to person on the basis of the vision, financial condition and educational status of a person and so on. At the same time, many people having sound economy and higher education are not interested to leave the motherland for good rather they look for a safe and secured place within their own country. On the contrary, in spite of having an intention to move abroad many of the people cannot shift for their vulnerable economic condition and lack of proper education; but they move elsewhere in their own country to upgrade their living standard. Therefore, two types of migration usually occur: internal and

international and in both the cases, it may happen either for a short term or for a permanent settlement.

4.2.1 Internal Migration

Internal migration refers to the shifting of people from one place to another within their own country to search for better life especially in terms of food, shelter and security. In fact, internal migration is the root based of all other migrations that have been happening from the time immemorial. Although local migration is not any radix of foreign currency, it may bring about financial, social and many other developments of the migrated people as well as that of the society. Many people take to this migration in their life within their own country either temporarily or permanently that paves their way to a radical amelioration in their life. Numerically, the internal migration is much bigger than the international migration because of the unconditional freedom of movement and easy access to settling inside a country. Therefore, in the internal migration, anyone can migrate at his sweet will and people frequently do it because of the rapid industrialization. Traditionally, in a developing country like Bangladesh, huge internal migration takes place and it gives an impetus to urbanization.

4.2.2 International Migration

People shift from their motherland to other countries to search for secured and sustainable life or to hold up or upgrade their existing living standard and this is called International Migration. As in most of the cases, international migration occurs for mutual benefits of both the migrated person and the recipient country, so the rate of international migration is increasing day by day. If we have a look to the report on international migration, we see the Statistics of International Organization for Migration (IOM) that 150 million people of the world were

migrated which indicates that one person migrated out of every 35 in 2000 and it was 2.9 percent of the world's total population. After a decade the figure of international migration rose to 214 million (3.1 percent) which indicates that out of every 33 persons one person was migrant in 2010 (*IOM, 06/04/2012*). And, the total remittance of the world amounted to US\$ 132 billion in 2000 whereas in 2010 the remittance increased to US\$ 440 billion of which US\$ 325 billion was sent by the migrants to the developing countries in 2010 (*IOM, 06/04/2012*). In fact, the actual figure of remittances considering the unofficial flow of it through legal and illegal channels is believed to be more than the figure mentioned above. The USA, Saudi Arabia, Switzerland and some other oil-rich countries are the main sources of remittances. Actually the advancing figure of remittances indicates a positive trend of international migration and it is clear that the rate of migration is high mostly in developing countries for four important reasons. These are *a) poverty b) availability of information technology, c) high growth rate in education and for d) over population*. The reasons (b) and (c) are seriously influencing the migration especially the international migration as these two factors help to building capacity of understanding and develop the awareness of living standard of various nations.

4.3 International Migration in Bangladesh

Historically, the people of Bangladesh started migration immediately after the First World War from greater Sylhet district to the UK although the number of migrants was very smaller in number. The main reason for this migration to the UK was for the domination of Bangladesh by the UK over 200 years, and some UK businessmen who would run some kinds of business like exporting of limestone and tea in greater Sylhet, to Calcutta and the UK facilitated it. Sea ships were used to carry those products to different places. So British businessmen used to hire Bangladeshi laborers to work in the ships for the sake of their business and with

that connection some people of Bangladesh got opportunities of shipments to the UK. In the Pakistan period, many Bangladeshi people particularly from the areas of greater Sylhet, a very few from greater Noakhali and Chittagong migrated to the UK and to the United States of America (USA). But people massively migrated to the UK immediate after the Second World War for the availability of odd jobs of comparatively good salary offered by the government of the UK. After liberation war in 1971, many people migrated to different other countries like Germany, France, Canada, Australia, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Bahrain, Oman, Kuwait, Qatar, Dubai, Libya, Iraq and many others. The decade of 1980 added some other countries as recipients of Bangladeshi workers such as Singapore, Japan, South Korea, Italy, New Zealand, Brunei, Malaysia etc. The developed countries like the UK, the USA, Canada, Australia, Japan and many others usually do not hire unskilled labor force except in very especial situations like war and labor crisis. People having high professional skills or study program or the permission for family reunification are allowed to enter those developed countries. On the other hand, oil-rich countries especially the countries hire unskilled labor forces let alone skilled ones from Bangladesh. The following table (4.1) shows that the highest recipient country of Bangladeshi labor force is Saudi Arabia followed by UAE, Kuwait, Bahrain and so on. Now easy entering system for work is continuing only with the Middle Eastern countries as they need workers for their oil industries and for some others. There about 8.2 million Bangladeshi people who are living abroad of whom 2.1 million are living permanently (*Bangladesh Economic News*, 21/03/2012).

The following table showed the figures of Bangladeshi workers living at present either temporarily or permanently in different countries around the world:

Table 4.1: Bangladeshi Migrant Workers in different countries and their Remittances

Country Rank	Name of the Country	Bangladeshi workers abroad, 2011	Remittances 2010-11, Million in US\$
1.	Saudi Arabia	25,94,175	3290.02
2.	European Union (EU)	20,45,504	---
3.	Malaysia	7,00,321	703.73
4.	Oman	5,24,506	334.31
5.	Kuwait	4,79,647	1075.75
6.	Singapore	3,63,214	202.32
7.	UK	*3,57,629 (BMET, 2008)	889.60
8.	United Arab Emirates	2,70,000	2002.63
9.	USA	*2,50,053 (BMET, 2008)	1848.51
10.	Bahrain	2,25,573	185.93
11.	Qatar	1,79,523	319.35
12.	Libya	95,263	---
13.	Lebanon	65,764	---
14.	Italy	39,792	---
15.	Jordan	31,337	---
16.	Brunei	27,794	---
17.	South Korea	26,105	---
18.	Moribus	22,264	---
19.	Egypt	12,944	---
20.	Sudan	7,833	---
21.	Iraq	2,887	---
22.	Iran	1,002	---
23.	Japan	770	---
24.	Other Countries	1,14,762	798.15
	Total	81,73,694	11650.30

Source: BMET, 2011 and Bangladesh Bank Report, May 2012

There is no up-dated information of Bangladeshi migrants working in different countries of the world. The Bangladeshi workers working abroad amounted to about 8.2 million in 2011 which was BMET official estimation only. The European Union consists of different European countries absorbed almost 2.5 million Bangladeshi workers in 2011.

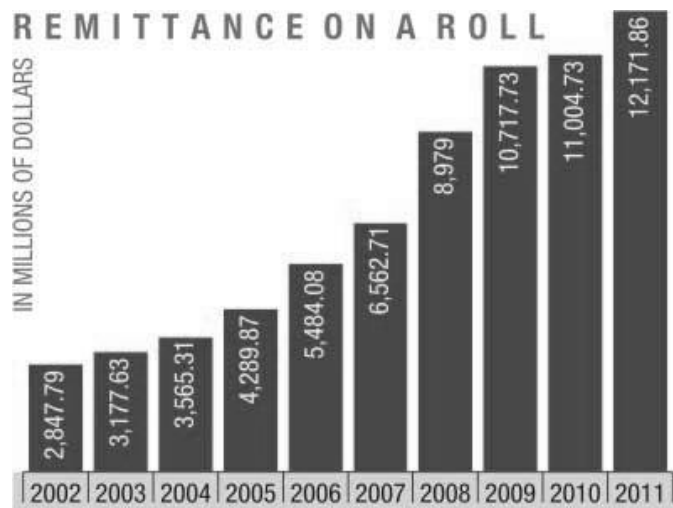
From the table above, it is seen that according to the statistics of January 2011 of Bangladesh Manpower and Employment Training (BMET) Center, the highest recipient country of Bangladeshi workers was Saudi Arabia facilitating about 2.6 million workers with the remittances sent by them amounting to about US\$3290.02 million. The second largest recipient country was Malaysia that was about 0.7 million and remittance sent by them was about US\$703.73 million in 2011. The lowest recipient country was Japan having only 770 workers. Although in most of the recipient countries the number of workers increased, in some countries the number of workers decreased. Yet the absolute number of workers working abroad increased resulting in the increase of remittances proportionately.

4.4 Impact of International Migration in Bangladesh

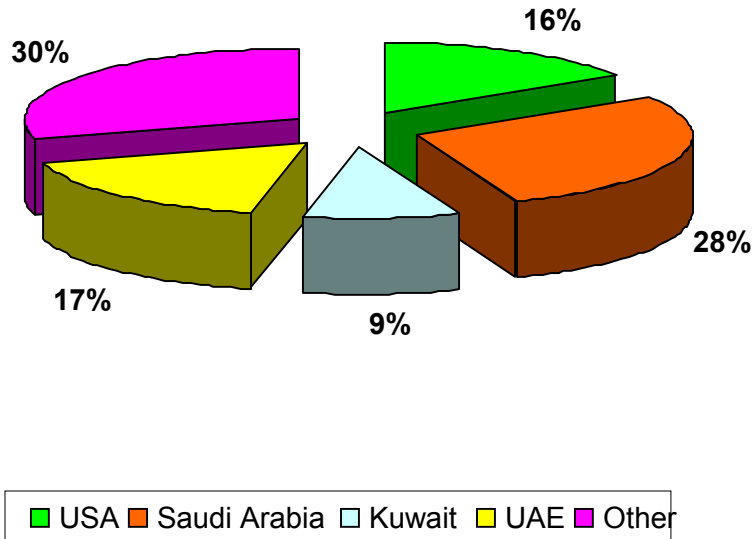
At present, about 8.2 million Bangladeshi people are living abroad of whom about 2.1 million are living permanently (*BMET, 2011*). In the economy of Bangladesh, the overseas emigrants' remittances amounted to about US\$ 12.17 billion in 2011 which was 10 percent higher than the previous year in terms of growth rate. This remittance was the second largest avenue of foreign currency and it contributed 11 percent to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of Bangladesh (*Bangladesh Economic News, 2012*). The remittance of emigrants enriches different economic sectors including boosting the rural economy in particular. It is massively generating new kinds of businesses and mostly positively works in the micro level. An macro level, it also significantly increases foreign currency reserve. Remittance is a pre-requisite for smooth balance of payments for international trade in the realm of economy. Besides, with the inspiration of emigrants' abroad foreign investors with new technologies and development strategies feel interest to invest in Bangladesh and it strengthens the overall development process of the country. Not only that international migration reduces

the pressure of unemployment problem of the country and thus paves the way to poverty alleviation. So international migration has multi-dimensional positive impacts especially for an over populated agrarian small developing country with limited natural resources like Bangladesh. The following chart shows the remittances to Bangladesh from Bangladeshi workers working abroad from 2002 to 2011:

Figure-2: Volume of remittances during 2002 - 2011 to Bangladesh



Source: Bangladesh Bank Report, 2012

Figure-3: Share of remittances of different countries to Bangladesh in 2011

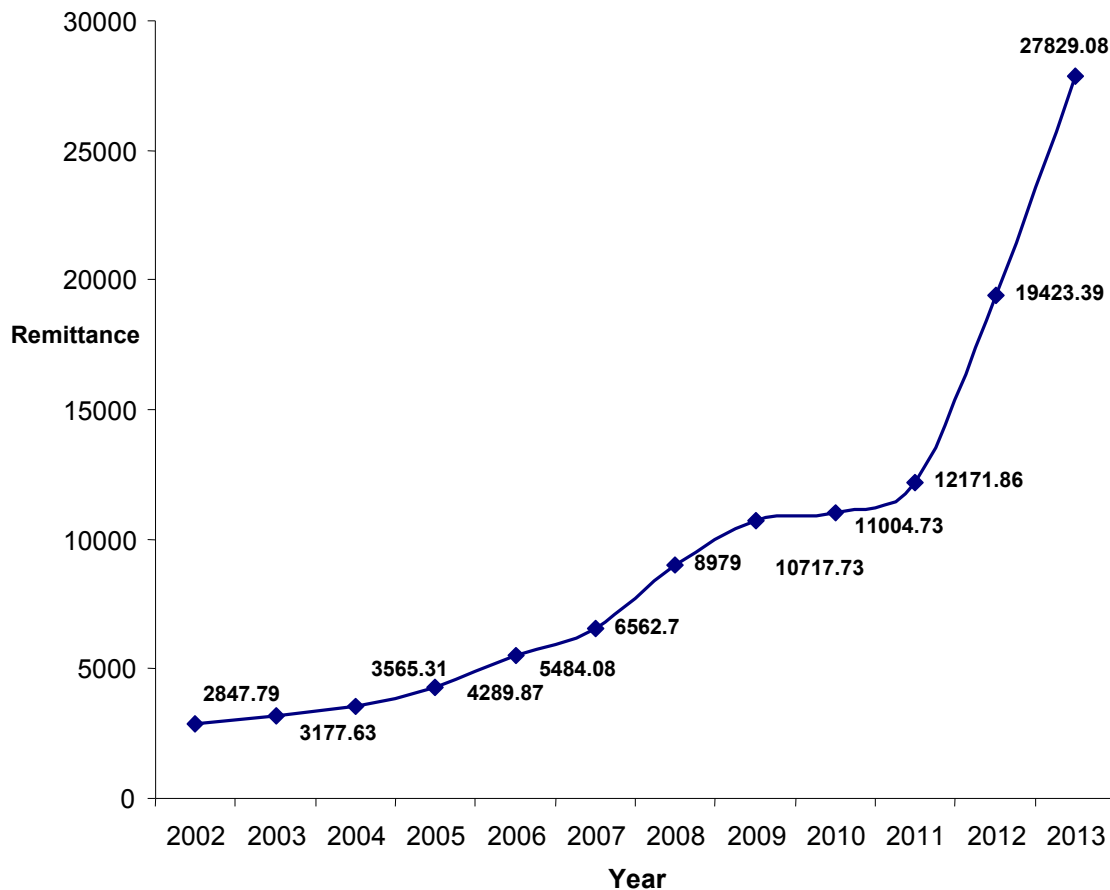
From the chart above, it is clear that there is always an increasing trend in the remittances from the year 2002 to 2011 that markedly alludes to the fact that the flow of Bangladeshi migrants' remittance is continuously rising. Although this process sometimes, confronts impediments as it happened from the year 2007 to 2009, normally it gallops forward flouting crisis as it happened between the years 2009 and 2010. But in 2011 it was 10 percent higher than that of the previous year. As the major part of the remittance usually comes from the Middle Eastern countries, the remittance showed a fall political instability and war in those years. In fact, remittance of Bangladeshi emigrants is an important part of the economy of Bangladesh in all respects. The remittance of Bangladeshi emigrants has been contributing to the GDP of Bangladesh since long.

The following table shows country wise remittances that come through legal way to Bangladesh during the year 2004-05 to 2010-11.

Table 4.2: Country wise Remittances of Bangladeshi Workers Abroad (in million US\$)

Countries	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
UK	375.77	555.31	886.90	896.13	789.65	827.51	889.60
USA	557.31	760.69	930.33	1380.08	1575.22	1451.89	1848.51
Saudi Arabia	1510.45	1696.96	1734.70	2324.23	2859.09	3427.05	3290.02
Kuwait	406.80	494.39	680.70	863.73	970.75	1019.18	1075.75
UAE	442.24	561.44	804.84	1134.14	1754.92	1890.31	2002.63
Qatar	136.41	175.64	233.17	189.79	343.36	360.91	319.35
Oman	131.32	165.25	196.47	220.64	290.06	349.10	334.31
Bahrain	67.18	67.33	79.96	138.20	157.45	170.14	185.93
Singapore	47.69	84.84	80.24	130.11	165.13	193.50	202.32
Malaysia	25.51	19.05	11.84	92.44	282.22	587.09	703.73
Other Countries	147.60	238.81	339.32	444.38	501.33	710.70	798.15
Total	3848.29	4801.88	5978.47	7914.78	9689.16	10987.40	11650.30

Source: Bangladesh Bank, Inward Remittances Report, p-1, May, 2012

Figure-4: Trend in Remittances to Bangladesh in 2013

It is important to mention here that the remittances received unofficially are more than what are received officially.

Figure 4.2 shows that from ‘the fiscal year 2004-05’ to ‘the fiscal year 2010-11’ Bangladesh received the highest amount of remittances from Saudi Arabia, and of course, the highest number of Bangladeshi migrants is working there. In ‘the fiscal year 2010-11’, the total amount of remittance from Saudi Arabia was US\$ 3290.02 million and at that period the lowest amount of remittance was US\$ 185.93 million that came from Bahrain which was followed by Singapore where from Bangladesh obtained US\$ 202.32 million. Saudi Arabia has been hiring laborers of different

categories from Bangladesh since long and even the unskilled laborer are also hired by Saudi Arabia. Although the wages and salaries are not so satisfactory, a huge number of migrants working there and as a result, the highest remittance come from that country. Besides, the migrants are working in the Middle Eastern countries; most of them are temporary migrants. They usually work there on contract basis for a limited period. After the contract period is over, they are forced to return home. Therefore, they intended to send their remittance to their homeland where their family members live. On the contrary, the migrants living in the developed countries usually try to settle there and many of them have already settled there permanently with their family members. For this reason comparatively a small amount of remittance come from the developed countries. But the modern technological know-how is being shared mostly by Bangladeshi migrants living in developed countries either temporarily or permanently.

On the other hand, a comparison between two highly developed countries the UK and the USA included in the table 4.2, it reveals that the remittance from the UK was more or less half of what came from the USA in almost every fiscal year. In the fiscal year 2010-11, it was seen that the remittance received from the UK was US\$ 889.60 million whereas in the same period the remittance received from the USA was US\$ 1848.51 million. Besides, all the fiscal years of the table above showed almost the same trend of remittances between those two countries. But from the report of the demographic Yearbook, it was found that about 500,000 Bangladeshi origin people live in the UK (*Encyclopedia, 2011*) and about 300,000 to 500,000 live in the USA (*Tasneem, 2004*). From the statistics of Bangladeshi emigrants living in the UK and the USA, it was clear that the number of Bangladeshi emigrants to the USA is less or at most equal to the number of the

emigrants to the UK but the volume of remittance from the USA was always almost double or more than that of the UK.

CHAPTER FIVE

Bangladeshi Origin People to Different Countries

5.1 Introduction

Bangladeshi people started migration around 1913 - 1914 to find job as a coal laborer and/or loader in British ships and the migration began from greater Sylhet district. After migration of some people to the UK, the migrated people achieved their economic development through working in the UK and it ultimately encouraged other poor people of Sylhet to cross the boarder of Bangladesh. The migration is still continuing to twist the wheel of fate but it is now not boundaries only with the UK but in other countries where work opportunities exist. People migrate to different countries not only for economic betterment but also for many other reasons like escaping from political persecution, for higher studies, relief from torturing of majority, war and so on. Bangladesh being an underdeveloped country, so her people were eager to migrate mainly for improving their economic situation. For massive migration both the countries Bangladesh and the host country are mutually benefited. Especially the Middle Eastern countries require huge skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labors for infrastructural development. Those countries have been doing heavy infrastructural works like building schools, colleges, universities, hospital, roads, engineering sectors, cleaning and service sectors and so on. Thus they needed huge workers from abroad as their population sizes are small. The present chapter is devoted to make an overview of the economy, status of Bangladeshi workers including their remittances received by Bangladesh of some host countries.

The following table shows some of the major countries with the number of Bangladeshi workers and their remittances.

Table 5.1: Bangladeshi Workers working in some major countries with their remittances received Bangladesh in 2011

Name of Country	Area in Square Kilometer	Population			Total Workers		Remittance received Bangladesh US\$ in mil.
		Total in million	Local in million	Others in million	Bangladeshi	Others	
Saudi Arabia	2.1 million	25.7	18.7	7	2.6 million	4.4 million	3290.02
United Arab Emirates	83,600	8.6	1.65	6.95	2.07 million	4.88 million	2002.63
Kuwait	17,818	3.6	1.18	2.24	.5 million	1.74 million	1075.75
Oman	3,09,500	2.8			.536 million		334.31
Qatar	11,435	1.7			1,80,919		
Bahrain	665	1.23	0.57	0.66	2,27,001		
Malaysia	3,29,847	28.8			7,00,392		703.73
Singapore	697	4.8			3,67,317		202.32
South Korea	99,720	4.9			26,134		23.93
Australia	7.7 million	22.7			5,067		12.99
Canada	9,98,4670	34.03			29,920		-----
Germany	3,57,050	81.8			6,929		25.64
Italy	301,318	60.6			40,542		215.58
Japan	3,77,780	12.8			9,230		15.21

Source: Country Profiles and Bangladesh Bank

The contents of the table 5.1 are elaborately discussed below:

5.2 Bangladeshi Migrants in the Middle Eastern Countries

5.2.1 Saudi Arabia

Saudi Arabia is one of the biggest countries among all Middle Eastern countries with a total area of 2.1 million square kilometers with a population size of 25.7

million only (UN, 2009). With 19.1 percent of world's total oil reserves and 11 percent shares (2007) of world's total oil production the country attracts foreign workers who are about 7 million in number coming from different countries (Country Profile, 2011). Saudi Arabia is considered as the country of the highest number of Bangladeshi migrant workers. This country hires huge number of Bangladeshi workers of different categories e.g. skilled, semi-skilled and even unskilled labors. Even they hire maidservants for their house cleaning. At present about 2.6 million Bangladeshi migrants of different categories are working there and Bangladesh received US\$ 3290.02 million in the year 2011 (BB, 2011). Most of the workers living there temporarily having short stay work permit and some of them are doing their own business mostly in collaboration with Saudi Arabian people.

5.2.2 United Arab Emirates (UAE)

The second largest number (about 2.07 million) Bangladeshi migrants have been working in the United Arab Emirates (UAE) since long and the estimated remittance sent by them was US\$ 2002.63 million up to Dec. 2011 (BB, 2012). The country's total area is 83,600 square kilometers with 8.26 million people of whom only 20 percent are Emirati, more than one-third are South Asian and a significant number are from Europe and North America (Country Profile, 2012). Dubai is one of the beautiful cities in the world and a very important transit point for Western countries. The country is industrially highly developed having huge reserve of oil and gas. It produces petrochemicals and has manufacturing sector and sector of construction. The country hires huge foreign professionals and laborers including huge Bangladeshi workers of different categories like skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled. From house cleaners to highly skilled professionals like doctors, engineers and many others' are hired by UAE.

5.2.3 Kuwait

Kuwait is also a very important development partner of Bangladesh and is playing a very significant role through hiring both skilled and unskilled labor forces from Bangladesh. With only 17,818 square kilometers of area Kuwait has 3.6 million people (2011) of whom 33 percent are Kuwaiti born and the remaining are Egyptians, Syrians, Iranians, Palestinians, Asians, Americans and Europeans (*Country Profile, 2012*). Kuwait is one of the richest countries in the world having a total GDP of US\$ 131 billion (2010) with a 1.97 percent annual growth rate (2011). The country has a huge oil reserve amounting to a figure between 8 percent and 9 percent of world total oil that attracts people from different corners of the world. Kuwait also hires skilled and unskilled laborers from different countries of the world including Bangladesh. There about 0.5 million Bangladeshi workers are employed there. The estimated remittance was US\$ 1075.75 million in the year 2011 (*BB, 2012*). Bangladeshi people started migration to Kuwait in the decade of 1970 and still different categories of laborers and professionals are going there.

5.2.4 Oman

Oman is one of the biggest countries among Middle Eastern countries with an area of 3,09,500 square kilometers inhabited by about 2.8 million people (*Country Profile, 2012*). Oman also hires a good number of laborers of different categories from Bangladesh. Although the economy of Oman is not strong as that of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar and Dubai, it has diversified areas of industries based on oil, natural gas, agriculture and fishing. Bangladeshi workers are employed in different sectors in Oman. At present, about 536,430 Bangladeshi migrants are working there who generated remittance of US\$ 334.31 million in 2011(*BB, 2012*).

5.2.5 Qatar

Although Qatar is one of the smallest countries among the Middle Eastern countries with an area of only 11,435 square kilometers and 1.7 million people, (*Qatar Statistics Authority, 2012*) 80 percent people live in Doha, the capital city of Qatar (*Country Profile, 2012*). Qatar hires a good number of Bangladeshi workers in different categories and at present about 180,919 Bangladeshi workers are working there and Bangladesh received remittance of US\$ 319.35 million in 2011 (*BB, 2012*). For sound relations with Qatar, every year the number of Bangladeshi workers is increasing there and Qatar helps Bangladesh in different manners such as ODA and relief.

5.2.6 Bahrain

Although Bahrain is one of the smallest countries in the world with respect to hiring labor from different corners of the world it plays a very significant role especially for Bangladesh. The total area of the country is 665 square kilometers having 1,234,569 people (*2010*) of whom 666,172 are expatriates (*Country Profile, 2012*). The capital city of the country is Manama. The country is very potential with respect to hiring human resources from Bangladesh. The major industries of the country are of oil and gas, aluminum, ship building, etc and the per capita GDP is US\$ 20,475 (*IMF, 2010*). At present, about 227,001 Bangladeshi workers are working in Bahrain and Bangladesh received the remittance from Bahrain in 2011 of about US\$ 185.93 million (*BB, 2012*).

5.3 Bangladeshi Migrants in the Developing Countries

5.3.1 Malaysia

Malaysia is located in the South East Asia with an area of 329,847 square kilometers having about 28.8 million people and the population comprises different ethnic groups (*Country Profile, 2012*). The country attracts laborers especially from the third world countries for industrial and agricultural sectors. Malaysia is one of the biggest Bangladeshi laborers absorbing countries in the world. Since 1980, Malaysia has been hiring a remarkable number of Bangladeshi laborers in different categories on a regular basis for her fast growing economy. Nowadays, a good relationship has been established between these two countries for trade and manpower. At present, about 700,397 Bangladeshi workers are working in different sectors in Malaysia and from those migrant workers Bangladesh received of US\$ 703.73 million as remittance in 2011 (*BB, 2012*).

5.3.2 Singapore

Singapore is one of the smallest countries in the world and is located in the South East Asia. It has very important transit points directing to Far East Asia and many others. The country has an area of only 697 square kilometers having about 4.8 million people. For rapid expansion of service sector, Singapore hires a good number of Bangladeshi labors on a regular basis for its labor shortage. Singapore hires different categories of laborers from Bangladesh. About 367,317 Bangladeshi migrants are working in Singapore at present and Bangladesh received remittance of US\$ 202.32 million in 2011 (*BB, 2012*) from them.

5.3.3 South Korea

South Korea is situated in the East Asia with an area of 99,720 square kilometers having about 4.9 million people (*Country Profile, 2012*). South Korea turned her economy to the industrialization in the 1970s decade and has opened labor market for foreign workers since 1980s decade. South Korea hires only well trained and skilled foreign workers for their different industrial sectors. Prior entry permit is not required to visit South Korea and with this opportunity many Bangladeshi people go there with an eye to working. Thus without having any work permit many Bangladeshis are illegally working there but for shortages of labor forces, South Korea does not push or send back the illegal workers unless any bad occurrences take place by those illegal workers. Now about 26,134 Bangladeshi migrants are working there and from South Korea remittance of US\$ 23.95 million came in the year 2011 (*BB, 2012*). For high wages in South Korea, Bangladeshi workers are very much interested to go there but there are some pre-requisites for the work permit.

5.4 Bangladeshi Migrants in the Developed Countries

5.4.1 Australia

Australia is one of richest and biggest countries in the world with a total area of 7.682 million square kilometers having the population size of only about 22.7 million (*Country Profile, 2012*). The major shares of GDP are diversified to exports that are about 57 percent (*2011*) by minerals and agriculture, and others are from education, tourism, financial services and information and communication technology. Australia doesn't hire any unskilled labor but there is high skilled migrants' program under which skilled people can migrate to Australia easily.

There are three main factors that attract people to migrate to Australia which are vast land, high per capita income and favorable weather.

At present, there are only 5,067 Bangladeshi migrants in Australia (*BMET, 2008*) and Bangladesh receives from Australia US\$ 12.99 million as remittance in 2011 (*BB, 2012*).

5.4.2 Canada

Canada is the second largest country in the world. With an area of 9,984,670 square kilometers it has only 34.03 million people (*Country Profile, 2011*). The main earning sources of the country are automobile manufacturing, pulp and paper, iron and steel works, mining, extraction of fossil fuels and agriculture. High per capita income pulls migrants here even for permanent settlement. For vast agricultural land, people especially from third world countries try to migrate to Canada. At present, about 29,920 (*BMET, 2008*) Bangladeshi migrants are living in Canada and from them Bangladesh receives handsome amount of remittance each year on a regular basis.

5.4.3 Germany

Germany is located in the central Europe bordering North Sea and the Baltic Sea and is between the Netherlands and Poland and is to the south of Denmark. Total area of Germany is 357,050 square kilometers with the population of 81.8 million of which 3.4 million people live in the capital city Berlin (*Country Profile, 2012*). Germany is one of the most industrialized and populous countries in the world. For its technological achievements' it is famous. Germany is one of the most important countries to which Bangladeshi people have been migrating since long. For its high industrialization and well-organized economy many Bangladeshis migrated to Germany. Being an industrialist country, different kinds of job are available there

even for unskilled laborers. At present about 6,929 Bangladeshi migrant workers are working there and from them Bangladesh received remittance of US\$ 25.64 million in the fiscal year 2010-11 (*BB, 2012*).

5.4.4 Italy

Italy is one of the richest countries in the world is located in Southern Europe. The total area of the country is 301,318 square kilometers with only 60.6 million people (*Country Profile, 2012*). Major industries of Italy are tourism, precision machinery, motor vehicles, chemicals, pharmaceuticals, electrical goods, textiles, fashion, clothing and footwear etc. Italy became a good place for Bangladeshi migrants in the decade of 1990. Although the country is quite new in pulling migrant workers, for its deliberate migrant policies along with good economy it became very attractive to foreign migrant workers in no time. Many Bangladeshi migrants became Italian citizen within very short period of time though those people were irregular migrants at the beginning. At present, officially about 40,542 Bangladeshi migrant workers are living there and Bangladesh received a handsome amount of remittances that amounted to US\$ 215.58 million in the fiscal year 2010-11 (*BB, 2012*).

5.4.5 Japan

Japan is one of the richest countries in the world and is located in the Far East Asia. Japan consists of a chain of islands. The main land is mountainous and volcanic and only 17 percent of the total area is cultivable. The capital city is Tokyo. Total area of Japan is about 377,780 square kilometers of which about 65 percent are covered by mountain and the population size is 127,692,000 (*Country Profile, 2011*). For sound and industry based economy Japan attracts labors from all parts of the world but Japan does not hire any unskilled labor.

At present, about 10,000 Bangladeshi migrant workers including students living in Japan and among them about 9,230 migrants do not have any valid stay permit. The remaining 770 are living there with valid stay permit, and Bangladesh receives remittance is US\$15.21 million in the year 2011 (*Japan Immigration and BB, 2012*).

CHAPTER SIX

Socioeconomic Characteristics of the Respondents Living in the UK

6.1 Introduction

At the initial stage of migration and settlement of Bangladeshi people in the UK, the migrants would do different types of odd and dirty jobs such as cleaning of homes, factories, cleaning roads & sewerage lines and so on for their survival. They had to do their daily activities like shopping, cooking, taking baths, maintaining shelter etc with the cooperation of the British people exchanging views through body language only that is gesture as they were mostly illiterate and did not know English language. Many of the migrants living in the UK permanently at present know some true but ridiculous stories pertaining to the problems of language used by the early migrated people at the beginning of their migration. For instance, when someone had to go outside his home for shopping he would have usually carried some rice to put along the road he went by at intervals of few yards so that he could easily recognize the way back to his home. Another instance can be cited when someone went to buy an egg from a shop; he could not express his views and needs to the British shopkeeper for language problem. To express his demand of eggs, he would expose an oval shape by all his fingers of a hand and at the same time would make sounds by his mouth, just like the sounds a hen makes at the time when it lays an egg. Even sometimes, many of them were seriously suppressed, discriminated, tortured and harassed by the British people. But very unfortunately, they did not have any alternatives in the UK but to digest all kinds of persecution silently. In fact, it was a kind of disguised slavery. Now the situation has completely changed.

At present Bangladeshi expatriates in the UK are significantly playing roles in different economic sectors, social sectors and politics etc. They are dominating catering sectors, doing different dignified jobs, running important businesses and contributing remarkably to media. Only 22 percent of the women living in the UK are involved in economic activities. Over 40 percent of Bangladeshi youths were unemployed; about two thirds of the employed are manually employed and only 16 percent of that two thirds are engaged in various professional jobs (*Faruque, p-78*). The facts & figures of emigrants Bangladeshis in the UK are narrated below.

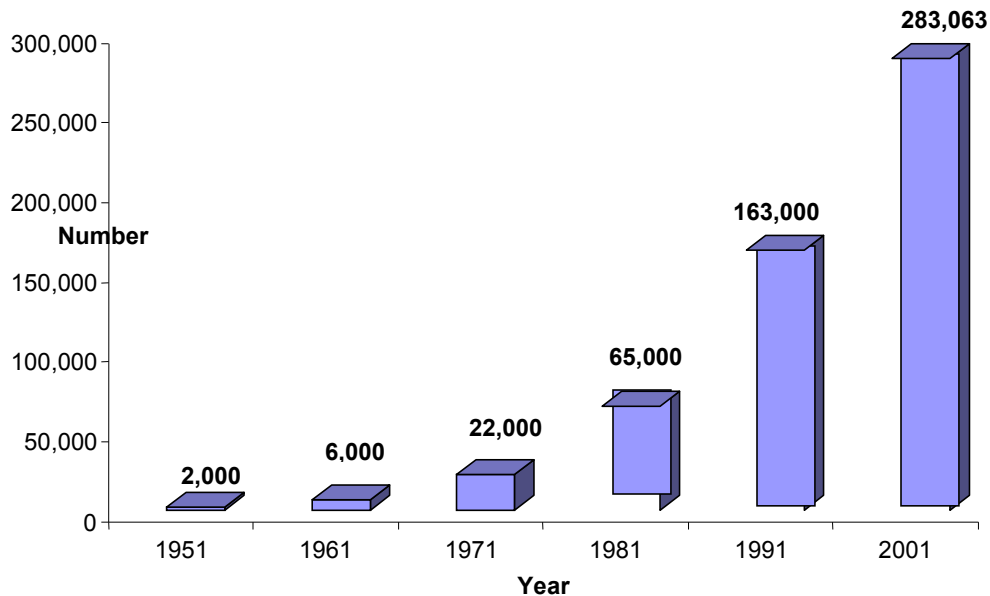
6.2 Present Facts & Figures

The accurate figure of Bangladeshi emigrants living in the UK has not been determined because many Bangladeshi people migrate to the UK even without having any passport. But according to the estimate of the Bureau of Manpower Employment and Training (*BMET, 2008*), there were about 500,000 Bangladeshi people living in the UK either temporarily or permanently and the Encyclopedia Britannica substantiated the same figure (*2011*). About 360,000 are officially recorded and the rest does not have any official record. It is known from another statistics that were generated from the census of 2001 in the UK that the number of the Bangladeshi emigrants in the UK has an ascending drift. The following table shows the results of different censuses in the UK from 1951 to 2001 on this issue.

Table 6.1: Estimate of the Bangladeshi Population in the UK, 1951-2001

Year of Census	Total Number of people
1961	6,000
1971	22,000
1981	64,561
1985/87	111,000
1991	162,835
2001	300,000

Source: Tasneem, p-18, 2004

Figure-5: Estimated Bangladeshi Population in the UK from 1951 to 2001

According to the census of the UK in 2001, a total of 283,063 people with Bangladeshi heritage lived in the UK and it was 0.5 percent of the total population of the UK and 6.1 percent of the ethnic minority population. And, among them 154,000 were born in Bangladesh (*Kyambi, 2005*) and it was 0.27 percent of the population of the UK (*BBC, 2005*). According to the estimates of the Office for the National Statistics of the UK, the number of Bangladeshi migrants is 384,300 (2009) and the number was 500,000 that was 0.8 percent of the UK's total population (2011). Again, about 37 percent of the total Bangladeshi migrants live in East London and the remaining 63 percent scattered in different places all around the UK.

The following tables (Table 6.2- Table 6.8) based on the primary information of this study display the respondents' age, sex, education, profession, marital and residential status etc reflecting respondents' present personal information:

Table 6.2: Distribution of Respondents by their Age Group (Sample size = 400)

Age group	Frequency	Percentage
20 - 29	83	20.75
30 - 39	122	30.50
40 - 49	85	21.25
50 - 59	47	11.75
60 and above	63	15.75
Total	400	100.00

Source: Fieldwork

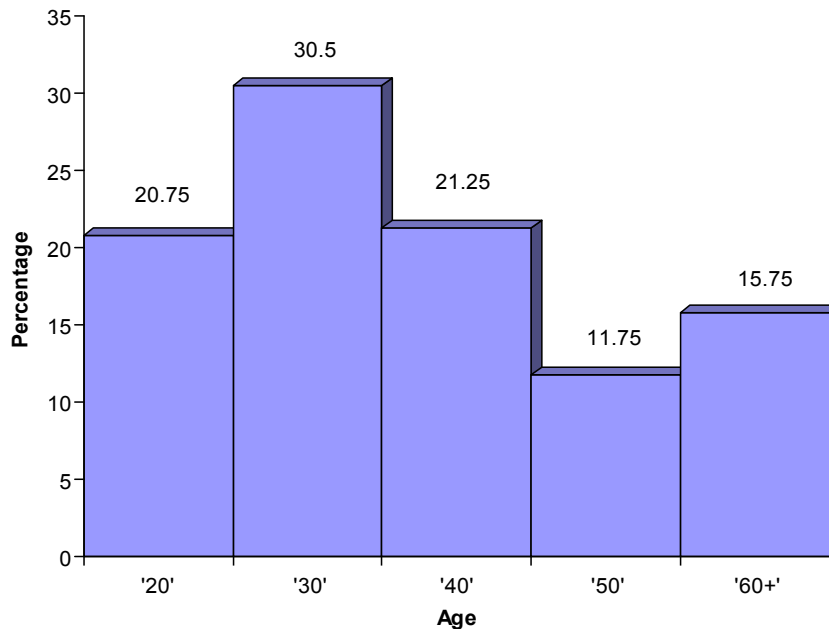
Figure-6: Histogram for Respondents' Age group

Table 6.2 shows the frequencies with percentages of different age groups of which the highest percentage 30.5 was in the age group '30 to 39'. The age groups '40 to 49' and '20 to 29' had almost the same percentages of the respondents which were 21.3 and 20.8 respectively. These two age groups had some special facilities such as family reunion permit, work permit, high skilled migrant, investments and

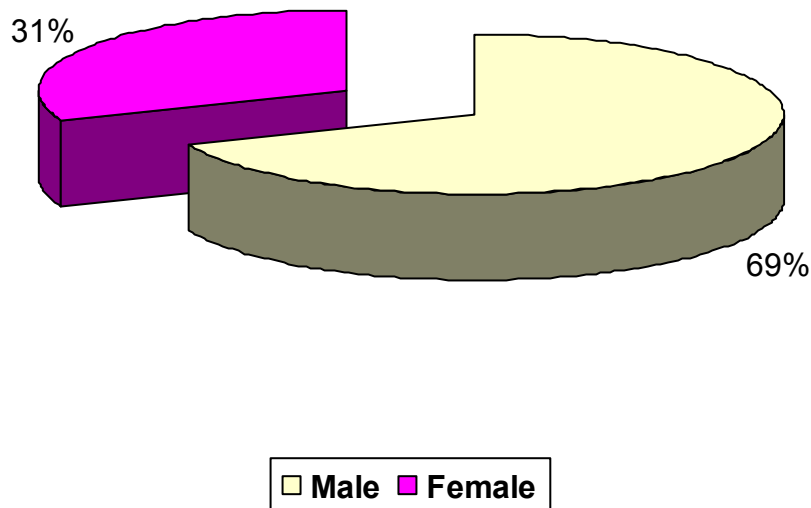
settlements opportunities etc. Age group ‘50 to 59’ contains the lowest percentage, 11.8 because most of the migrants of this age group were extremely busy with jobs, businesses and other activities. On the contrary most of the people of the age group ‘60 and above’ were retired and/or passing idle time and the availability of respondents of this group raised their percentage to 15.8. The Median Age is 39.59. The following table shows the distribution of respondents’ by sex:

Table 6.3: Distribution of Respondents by their Sex

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	275	68.75
Female	125	31.25
Total	400	100.00

Source: Fieldwork

Figure-7: Pie chart for Male female ratio



Of the total respondents more than two-third were males (68.75 percent) and the remaining one third females (31.25 percent). As most of the women usually do not want to come outside their homes and feel shy to disclose their personal or family history to the unknown people, comparing with the percentage of male respondents the percentage of females was very low. The following table indicated the age-sex distribution of respondents:

Table 6.4: Distribution of Respondents by their Sex with age group

Age group	Male		Female		Frequency	Percentage
	Frequency	(%)	Frequency	(%)		
20 - 29	54	19.64	29	23.20	83	20.75
30 - 39	70	25.45	52	41.60	122	30.50
40 - 49	55	20.00	30	24.00	85	21.25
50 - 59	37	13.45	10	8.00	47	11.75
60 and +	59	21.45	4	3.20	63	15.75
Total	275	100.00	125	100.00	400	100.00

Source: Fieldwork

It is observed from the table 6.4 that most of the respondents belong to the age group 30-39 constituting 25.5 percent and 41.6 percent for males and females respectively. The second highest percentage for male was 21.45 percent in the age group '60 and above' and the lowest was 13.45 percent in the age group '50 to 59'. On the other hand, the second highest percentage for female was 24 in the age group '40 to 49' and the lowest was 3.2 percent in the age group '60 and above'. The median for male is 42.5, female is 36.4 and overall median is 39.6

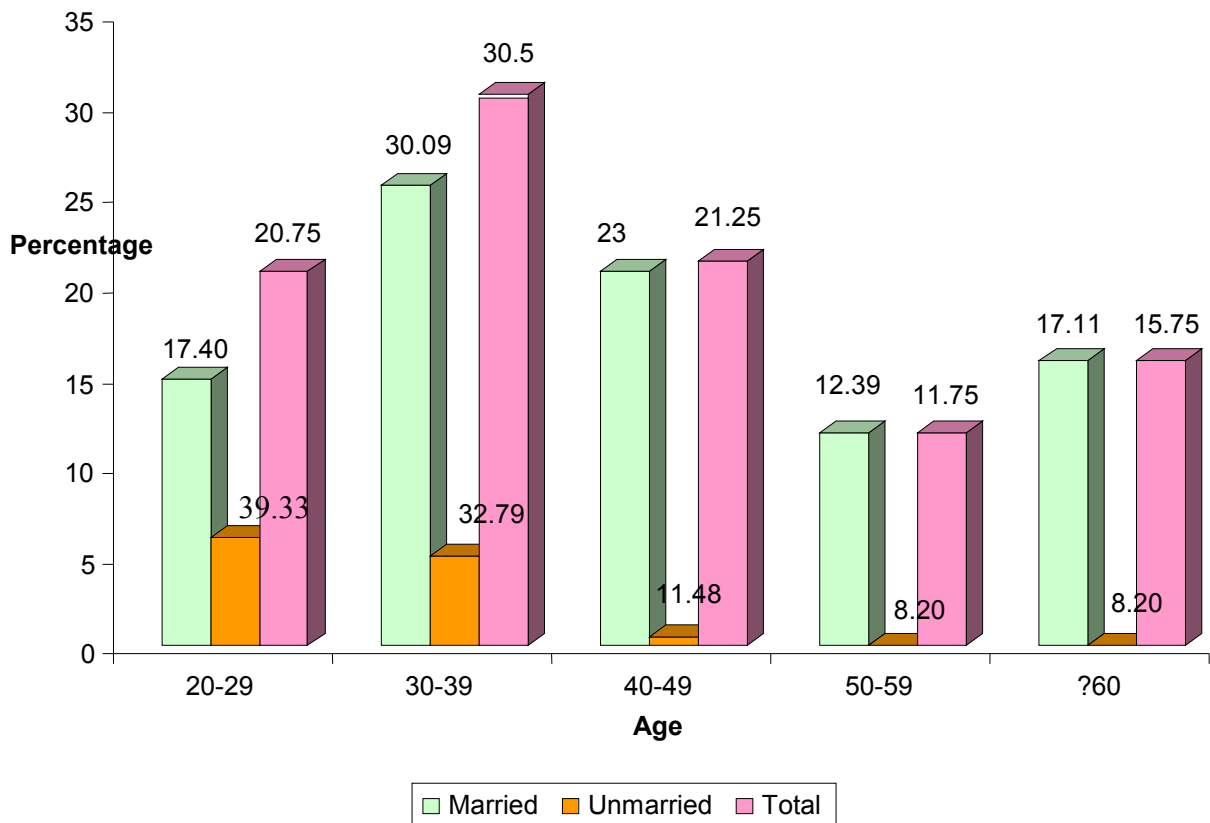
The following table indicates respondents' marital status with frequency and age group:

Table 6.5: Distribution of Respondents by their Marital Status with age group

Age group	Married		Unmarried		Frequency	Percentage
	Frequency	(%)	Frequency	(%)		
20 - 29	59	17.40	24	39.33	83	20.75
30 - 39	102	30.09	20	32.79	122	30.50
40 - 49	78	23.00	7	11.48	85	21.25
50 - 59	42	12.39	5	8.20	47	11.75
60 and +	58	17.11	5	8.20	63	15.75
Total	339	100.00	61	100	400	100.00

Source: Fieldwork

Figure-8: Bar diagram for Respondents' Marital Status



From the table of respondents' marital status it is seen that out of 400, 339 respondents were married having percentage 84.7 and the remaining only 15.3 percent were unmarried. 8.2 percent respondents belonging to the age groups '50 to 59' and '60 and above' were unmarried. The age group '20 to 29' had the highest number of unmarried respondents. In the age groups '30 to 39' and '40 to 49' 32.8 percent and 11.5 percent respectively were unmarried. In fact, the percentage of married respondents of various age groups is logically consistent with our expectation. The chi-value was 18.713 with 4 degrees of freedom and the p-value is 0.00089 which indicates significant association between marital status and age groups of the respondents.

The following table shows the real picture of the level of schooling of respondents in the UK:

Table 6.6: Distribution of Respondents by Years of Schooling with age group

Age group	Primary =up to V	High school =up to X	Intermediate =up to XII	Graduation and above	Total Respondents
20-29	19 (17.75)	42 (26.09)	14 (17.28)	8 (15.69)	83
30-39	30 (28.04)	59 (36.65)	20 (24.69)	13 (25.49)	122
40-49	12 (11.21)	33 (20.50)	18 (22.22)	22 (43.14)	85
50-59	15 (14.02)	14 (8.70)	12 (14.81)	6 (11.76)	47
60 and above	31 (28.97)	13 (8.07)	13 (20.99)	6 (3.92)	63
Total	107 (100)	161 (100)	77 (100)	55 (100)	400

Source: Field work; Figures in the parenthesis indicate percentages

The tabular values show that 161 out of 400 respondents had completed high school level of education. This reduces to almost half for those who completed intermediate level of education. Only about 13.7 percent of the respondents had completed graduation and above level of schooling. The age group '40 to 49' holds the highest percent of 'graduation and above' because many of this group migrated to the UK having higher degrees from Bangladesh. But people of age groups '30 to

39' and '20 to 29' had higher education with 3.3 and 2 percent respectively of the total respondents which indicated a clear downward trend of higher education among the third generation. Again, another degraded trend in higher education was found in the age groups '50 to 59' and '60 and above'; but in fact, this declining trend may be acceptable because of high illiteracy rate among the first and second generations. Even the rate of intermediate level education in the age group '20 to 29' was only 3.5 percent and only 5 percent was of the age group '30 to 39' respectively. The percentage of intermediate level education in the age group '20 to 29' was disheartening because it was almost same in the two age groups. Again, between two age groups '20 to 29' and '30 to 39' the highest percentage belongs to the high school level that amounted to 10.5 and 14.8 percent respectively of the total respondents. Having almost the same number of respondents the age group '20 to 29' and '40 to 49' hold the percentage of primary education 4.8 and 3 respectively, whereas education facilities are available and high school level education is mandatory for the British children. The rate of primary education was high among the third generation because most of them were reluctant to avail higher education. There two chi-square test were done to find the association between education with age groups and another one for education with generation. The chi value implied 67.34 with 12 degrees of freedom for education and age groups with p-value 0.000 which indicates high association. On the other hand, the chi value was 34.97 with 6 degrees of freedom with p-value is 0.000 shows also significant association between education and generations.

Figure-9: Respondents by Age and level of Education

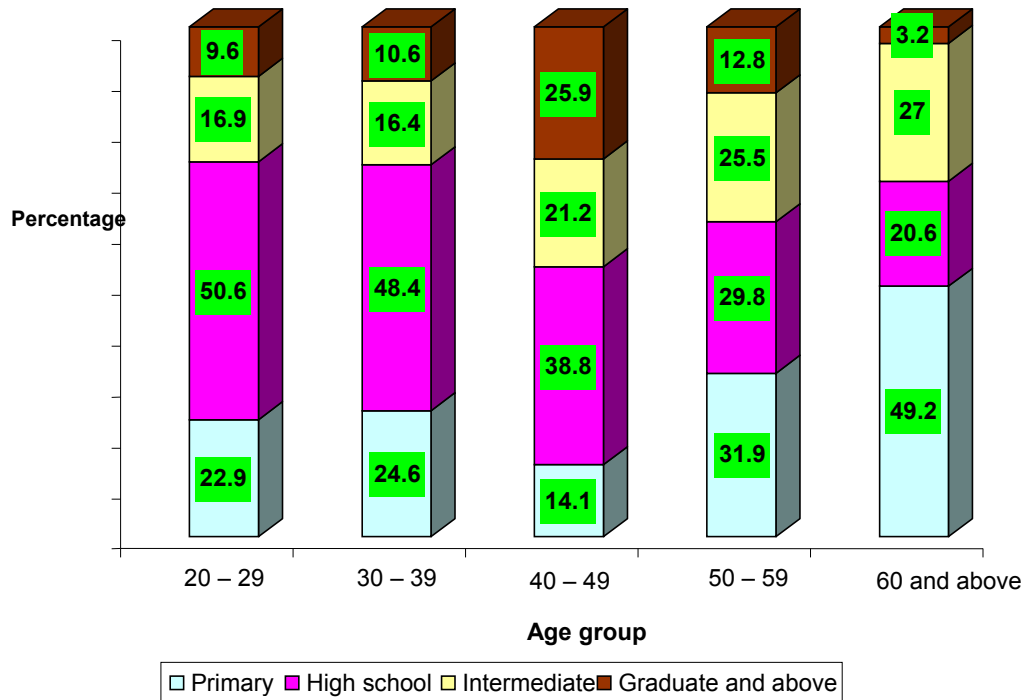


Table 6.7 shows the major occupations of the respondents:

Table 6.7: Distribution of Respondents by Occupations (sample size = 400)

People in jobs	Frequency	Percentage
Permanent Job holder	22	5.50
Weekly basis worker	121	30.25
Businessmen	98	24.50
Students	25	6.25
Politicians	10	2.50
Journalist	6	1.50
Volunteers	2	0.50
House Wives (not employed)	92	23.00
Retired	24	6.00
Total	400	100.00

Source: Field work

Table 6.7 shows that 30.3 percent of the total respondents were involved in weekly basis jobs. Here permanent job holder means government, semi-government or

non-government jobs which was 5.5 percent. The category ‘business’ contained 24.5 percent of all cases. Different categories of business like the business of restaurant, media, travel agent, money transferring, job centers, and grocery etc were included in the ‘business category’. Then the percentage for ‘students’ 6.3 percent, ‘house wives’ 23 percent, ‘the retired’ 6 percent, ‘politicians’ 2.5 percent, ‘journalist’ 1.5 percent and ‘volunteers’ 0.5 percent. Different categories of Bangladeshi migrants having different status live in the UK. The following table illustrated the current living status of the respondents in the UK:

Table 6.8: Distribution of Respondents by their Residential Status

Residential Status through	Frequency	Percentage
By birth	127	31.75
Brought up	200	50.00
Spouse visa (family avenue)	58	14.50
Political asylum	15	3.75
Total	400	100.00

Source: Field work

From a total of 400 respondents, 127 were the UK citizens ‘by birth’ which was 31.8 percent. Two hundred respondents got citizenship through ‘brought up’ category containing 50 percent. Among other citizens 58 (14.5 percent) got citizenship through ‘Family Avenue’. 3.8 percent obtained citizenship through ‘political asylum’.

CHAPTER SEVEN

Results

7.1 Introduction

Interaction generates relationship between Bangladeshi origin people in the UK and Bangladesh. To find the relationship that holds the Bangladeshi emigrants in the UK with Bangladesh three variables e.g. visits, remittances and investment had been considered in this study as the key factors to know the present relationship between two partners. From the collected primary information, frequency of visits, flow of sending remittances and the trend in investment have been explained to know the depth of relationship. Good perception of Bangladeshi emigrants towards Bangladesh implies holding good relationship with Bangladesh reflected by high frequency of visits, sending remittances on a regular basis along with sound volume of investment in Bangladesh. Chi-square test had been applied to assess the association between those three variables visits, remittances along with investment and generations where generations considered as dependent variable.

7.2 Visiting Bangladesh

Visiting Bangladesh is an important phenomenon to know the interaction of Bangladeshi emigrants in the UK with Bangladesh. In fact, high frequency of visits by emigrants to Bangladesh refers good perception the emigrants' hold towards Bangladesh under the condition of having ability likes availability of time, money and willingness etc to visit. Inversely, low tendency of visits in spite of having mentioned capacity implies perception towards Bangladesh is not good enough or no interest towards Bangladesh.

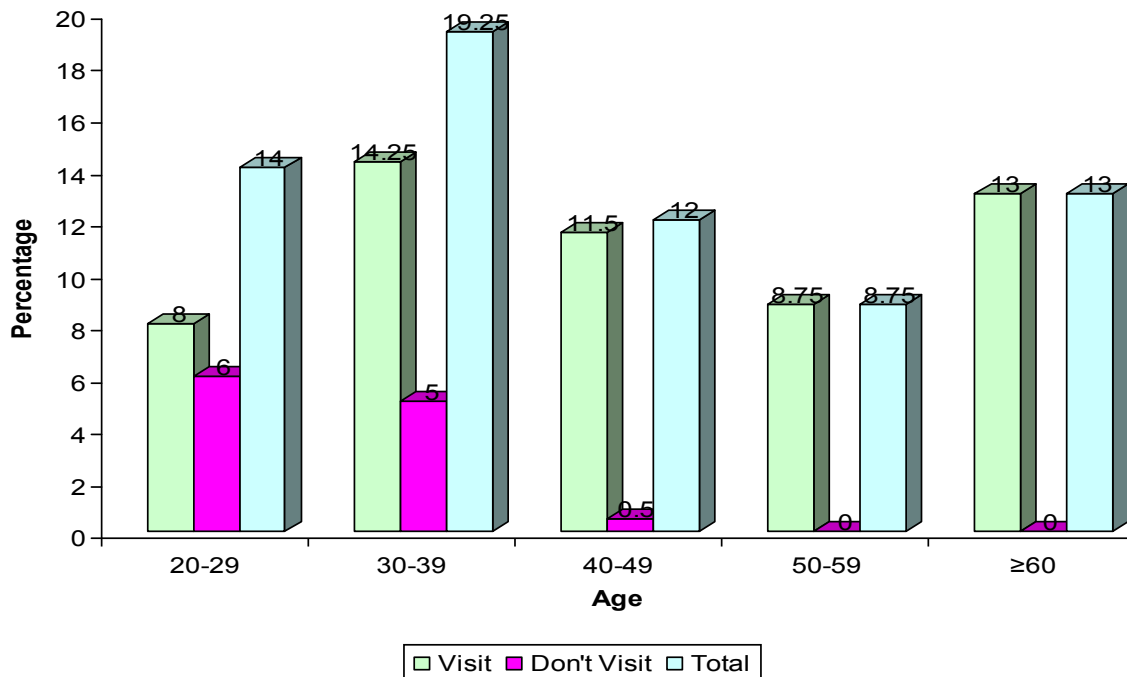
The following table shows the respondents' frequency of visiting Bangladesh by their current age:

Table 7.1: Respondents' Visiting Status to Bangladesh by Age groups (N=400)

Age group	Visiting Bangladesh				Frequency	(%)	Generation
	Yes	(%)	No	(%)			
20 – 29	32	14.41	51	28.65	83	20.75	<i>Third Generation</i>
30 – 39	57	25.68	65	36.52	122	30.50	
40 – 49	46	20.72	39	21.91	85	21.25	<i>Second Generation</i>
50 – 59	35	15.77	12	6.74	47	11.75	
60 and above	52	23.43	11	6.18	63	15.75	<i>First Generation</i>
Total	222	100.00	178	100.00	400	100.00	

Source: Field work

Figure-10: Bar diagram for Visit and non-visit



It is seen that only 55.5 percent of the total respondents visit Bangladesh though among them some respondents visit hardly. Remaining 44.5 percent do not visit

Bangladesh. The table above further shows that four age groups '30 to 39', '40 to 49', '50 to 59' and '60 and above' had higher percentages of visiting Bangladesh which were 25.7, 20.7, 15.8 and 23.4 of the respondents respectively who visit Bangladesh. Respondents of the remaining age groups demonstrated low percentage of visits to Bangladesh. It also found that in the third generation out of 205 of the total 400 respondents only 89 (22.3 percent) visit and 116 respondents' (29 percent) do not visit Bangladesh.

The value of chi test for age groups with frequency of visits was 39.02 with 4 degrees of freedom and the p-value was 0.000 which implied significant association. And, the value of chi test for visits and generation was 32.73 at 2 degrees of freedom and the p-value was 0.000 which indicated deep association.

Table 7.2 shows the main reasons as perceived by the respondents for visiting Bangladesh:

Table 7.2: Reasons for Visiting Bangladesh (N=222)

Reasons for Visiting Bangladesh	Frequency	Percentage
Meeting own or extended family members	48	21.62
To meet friends and Neibougrers	13	5.86
Business	39	17.57
Political purposes	4	1.80
To enjoy vacation	116	52.25
Others	2	0.90
Total	222	100.00

Source: Field work

The table under reference shows that a significant number of respondents (116) used to visit Bangladesh just to enjoy vacation; this is followed by 'meeting family members' which accounts for 21.6 percent of the total visitors. The other reasons as cited by the respondents are to meet friends, political purpose etc.

The following table shows the preferable time period of visiting Bangladesh:

Table 7.3: Respondents' Preferred Period for Visiting Bangladesh (N=222)

Preferable period to visits	Frequency	Percentage
Usually prefer school vacation	131	59.01
Holidays	53	23.87
For other needs	38	17.12
Total	222	100.00

Source: Field work

It is seen in the above table that out of a total 222 respondents, 131 preferred the period of 'school vacation' of children, 53 respondents preferred 'holidays' and 'other needs' preferred by 38 respondents with the corresponding percentages 59, 23.9 and 17.1 respectively. Here, the most preferred period to visiting Bangladesh was 'school vacation' and the lowest respondents' category was 'other needs'.

The following table shows the notion about 'pre-contact' made by respondents with any one in Bangladesh before their visits:

Table 7.4: Respondents' Opinion with issues of Pre-contacts for Visiting Bangladesh

<i>Do you have any prior contact with the person or purpose you visit for Bangladesh (N=222)</i>					
Age Group	Yes	(%)	No	(%)	Generation
20 - 29	12	6.98	20	40.00	<i>Third Generation</i>
30 - 39	40	23.26	17	34.00	
40 - 49	38	22.09	8	16.00	<i>Second Generation</i>
50 - 59	32	18.60	3	6.00	
60 and above	50	29.07	2	4.00	<i>First Generation</i>
Total	172	100.00	50	100.00	

Source: Field work

From table 7.4, it is seen that out of total 222 visitors, 172 visitors usually contact with the persons of their destination mostly over telephone or email. It was also found that the frequency of making contact increased with the increase of age e.g.

in the age group ‘20 to 29’, only 6.98 percent contact but in the age group ‘60 and above’ 29 percent contacted in Bangladesh before their visits. In the age group ‘50 to 59’ 18.6 percent contacted and 22 percent made contact in the age group ‘40 to 49’.

The following table shows that the respondents receive request from Bangladesh for visit:

Table 7.5: Receiving Request from Bangladesh to Visit

<i>Do you receive any request from Bangladesh to visit (N=400)</i>					
Age Group	Yes	(%)	No	(%)	Generation
20 - 29	7	3.63	76	36.71	<i>Third Generation</i>
30 - 39	40	20.73	82	39.62	
40 - 49	54	27.98	31	14.98	<i>Second Generation</i>
50 - 59	36	18.65	11	5.31	
60 and above	56	29.02	7	3.38	<i>First Generation</i>
Total	193	100.00	207	100.00	
<i>Who request you to visit Bangladesh (N=198)</i>					
Requesting Person	Frequency		Percentage		
Own or extended family members	158		79.80		
Relatives	11		5.56		
Friends	3		1.52		
Business sources	22		11.11		
Other	4		2.02		
Total	198		100.00		
<i>How often do you visit Bangladesh receiving request (N=198)</i>					
Visiting Modes	Frequency		Percentage		
Monthly	5		2.53		
Half yearly	37		18.68		
Yearly	63		31.82		
2-3 yearly	67		33.84		
As and when needed	16		8.08		
Other	10		5.05		
Total	198		100.00		

Source: Field work

Table above consists of three sub-tables which are headed as ‘request calls from Bangladesh to visit’, ‘requesting person’ and ‘how often respondents visit’ Bangladesh.

From the first sub-table for ‘requesting phone call to visit Bangladesh’, it is seen that with the increase of age rate of receiving phone calls also increased. 29 percent of the respondents belonging to age group ‘60 and above’ received calls from Bangladesh to visit, 27.9 percent of age between ‘40 and 49’ received calls. On the other hand only 3.6 percent received calls from Bangladesh who were in age group ‘20 to 29’ and 36.7 percent did not. The value of χ^2 was 129.08 at 4 degrees of freedom with p-value 0.000 which significantly shows that there is strong association between receiving phone calls and age group. On the other hand, significant association shows between generations and requesting phone calls from Bangladesh where the chi value indicated 115.29 at 2 degrees of freedom with p-value was 0.000.

Sub-table for ‘requesting person(s)’ mainly was of category ‘own or extended family members’ which account for 79.8 percent and the second highest category is ‘business’ pertaining to 11.1 percent. The third sub-table for frequency of visits of 198 visitors, 2.5 percent visit Bangladesh ‘monthly’, 18.7 percent ‘half yearly’, 31.8 percent respondents visit ‘yearly’ and the highest number of respondents (67) visit Bangladesh 2-3 times yearly which accounts for 33.8 percent.

The following table indicates various problems in their visits to Bangladesh:

Table 7.6: Problems of Respondents which they face in visiting Bangladesh

Problems in Visiting Bangladesh	Frequency	Percentage
Harassment in the airports and other visiting areas	151	68.02
Hijacking/stealing/robbery/kidnapping etc	15	6.76
Manipulation or exploitation	27	12.16
Adulterated food and medicine	3	1.35
Insufficient public health facilities	7	3.15
Scarcity of public toilets in visiting areas	15	6.76
Insufficient power-energy	1	0.45
Political instability	3	1.35
Total	222	100.00

Source: Field work

The above table showed some major problems that emigrant Bangladeshis faced in their visits to Bangladesh. The problem ‘harassment in the airports and other visiting areas’ in the table shows the most vulnerable situation. This is indicated by 68 percent of the respondents. There were three more major problems viz. ‘hijacking/stealing/robbery/kidnapping’, ‘manipulation and/or exploitation’ and ‘scarcity of public toilets in visiting areas’. This is mentioned by 6.8, 12.1 and 6.8 percent of the respondents respectively. The category called ‘insufficient public health facilities’ accounts for the 3.1 percent.

The following table illustrates the attitude of respondents’ after facing problems in their visits to Bangladesh:

Table 7.7: Respondents’ Reaction about the Problems of Table 7.6

Respondents’ Reaction	Whether respondents will Visit Bangladesh				Total
	Yes	Percentage	No	Percentage	
Do the factors of table 7.6 make you reluctant to visit Bangladesh	182	45.50	40	10.00	222
If a secured environment exists eliminating problems in visits in Bangladesh, will you visit	390	97.50	10	2.50	400

Source: Field work

The table above shows that 182 respondents (45.5 percent) that became reluctant to visit Bangladesh and no reaction is found in 10 percent of the cases. Again, if safe and secured environment for visits can be ensured to them 97.5 percent were interested to visit Bangladesh.

The following table shows major reasons for not visiting Bangladesh.

Table 7.8: Respondents' Opinion about not Visiting Bangladesh (N=178)

Reasons for not Visiting Bangladesh	Frequency	Percentage
Unnecessary harassments	108	60.67
Time constraints	60	33.71
Expensive	3	1.69
Other	7	3.93
Total	178	100.00

Source: Field work

Table 7.8 shows major reasons for not visiting Bangladesh were 'unnecessary harassment' and 'time constraints' that vexed 60.7 percent and 33.7 percent respectively. In the category 'other' accounts for 3.9 percent and the category 'expensive' is of little significance (1.7 percent).

7.3 Remittances to Bangladesh

It is imperative to have an optimum level of relationship between Bangladeshi origin people in the UK and Bangladesh with a view to increase the flow of remittances from them to Bangladesh. Virtually, the number of Bangladeshi emigrants living in two highly developed countries, the UK and the USA are almost the same but in the context of receiving remittances the higher amount always comes from the USA.

The following table provides a clear idea about the flow of remittances to Bangladesh from those two countries, the UK and the USA in the fiscal years 2004-05 to 2010-11:

Table 7.9: Comparison of Remittances of the UK and the USA to Bangladesh (2004 to 11)
(US\$ in million)

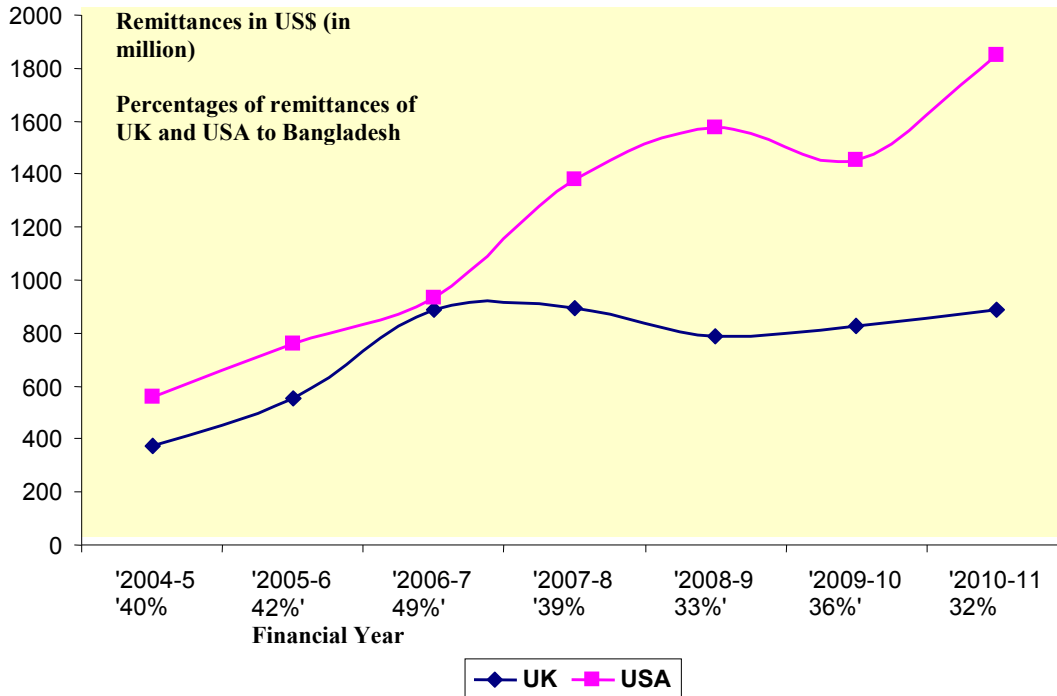
Country	2004-05	2005-06	2006-07	2007-08	2008-09	2009-10	2010-11
UK	375.77	555.31	886.90	896.13	789.65	827.51	889.60
USA	557.31	760.69	930.33	1380.08	1575.22	1451.89	1848.51
% of UK to US	40%	42%	49%	39%	33%	36%	32%

Bangladesh Bank Report, 2012

From the above table, it was seen that in all fiscal years there was an increasing trend of remittances from both the countries but the growth rate of remittances from the USA was always higher than that of the UK. It was also found that in the fiscal year 2004-05, the remittances from the USA was US\$ 557.3 million whereas during that period only US\$ 375.8 million came from the UK which accounted 40 percent of the total remittances. Again, in the fiscal year 2010-11, Bangladesh received US\$ 1848.5 million from the USA and in the same period only US\$ 889.6 million came from the UK with the lowest percentage (32) from the USA. The fiscal year 2006-07 was the only period where the UK holds almost the same percentage of the USA amounting to 49 percent.

A graphical trend in the remittances from these two countries is displayed on figure 10.

Figure-11: Remittances to Bangladesh from the UK and the USA by Financial Years



A clear picture of reasons for sending or not sending, mode and frequencies of sending remittances to Bangladesh from the UK is shown in table 7.10 to 7.15.

Table 7.10: Respondents Sending Remittances to Bangladesh by their Age group

Age group	Send Remittance		Not sending		Respondents	Percentage	Generation
	Freq.	(%)	Freq.	(%)			
20 – 29	11	5.76	72	34.45	83	20.75	<i>Third Generation</i>
30 – 39	32	16.75	90	43.06	122	30.50	
40 – 49	52	27.23	33	15.79	85	21.25	<i>Second Generation</i>
50 – 59	40	20.94	7	3.35	47	11.75	
60 and above	56	29.32	7	3.35	63	15.75	<i>First Generation</i>
Total	191	100.00	209	100.00	400	100.00	

Source: Field work

Out of a total 400 respondents, 47.8 percent respondents remitted money to Bangladesh whereas 52.3 percent did not send remittances. Among the three age groups of remitters, the highest number belongs to the age group ‘60 and above’ amounting to 29.3 percent. On the contrary, respondents of age group ‘20 to 29’ only 5.7 percent transferred remittances to Bangladesh. Again, though the number of respondents of the age group ‘50 to 59’ was low (only 47) but the percentage of sending remittances was 20.9. So the lowest position with only 5.7 percent found in the age group ‘20 to 29’ as many of this age group were born and/or brought up in the UK with a very low interaction with Bangladesh. Yet in both the cases the chi value significantly showed association between sending remittances with age groups and sending remittances with generations. The chi value for remittances with age groups was 137.40 at 4 degrees of freedom at 5 percent level of significance with p-value 0.000 and the chi value for generation with remittances was 127.14 at 2 degrees of freedom with p-value as 0.000.

The following table explains the main reasons for sending remittances from the UK to Bangladesh:

Table 7.11: Distribution of Respondents by Reasons for Sending Remittances

Reasons for sending	Frequency	Percentage
Own or extended family	153	80.10
Relatives	7	3.66
Friends	3	1.58
Business/investment	12	6.28
Social developments	5	2.62
Helping the poor	7	3.66
Natural disaster	4	2.09
Other	0	0
Total	191	100.00

Source: Field work

The above table indicates multiple reasons for sending remittances with top most priority basis. It was found that most of the respondents remitted for ‘own or extended family’ which accounts to 80.1 percent of all respondents. The second highest percentage of transferring remittances for ‘business/investment’ was 6.3 and the category ‘natural disaster’ showed 3.7 percent.

The following table illustrates the notions of some Bangladeshi emigrants who have to remit on a regular basis because of their dependents are living in Bangladesh:

Table 7.12: Number of Dependents with frequencies of Respondents’ in Bangladesh

Number of Dependents	Respondents’ frequency	Percentage
2 dependents or less	7	4.58
3-4 dependents	109	71.24
5-6 dependents	28	18.30
7-8 dependents	6	3.92
9 dependents or more	3	1.96
Total	153	100.00

Source: Field work,

From the table, it is seen that 109 (71.2 percent) respondents hold ‘3-4 dependents’, 28 (18.3 percent) respondents had ‘5-6 persons’ families, dependents of ‘2 or less’ of 7 (4.6 percent) respondents’, 6 (3.9 percent) respondents having ‘7-8 dependents’ and only 3 (1.9 percent) respondents had families with ‘9 or more dependents’ in Bangladesh.

The mean of dependants is 4.37 and the median is 4.28.

The following table indicates the notion about frequency of sending remittances by respondents' to Bangladesh:

Table 7.13: Frequency of Sending Remittances to Bangladesh (N=191)

Trend in Sending Remittances	Frequency	Percentage
Weekly	31	16.24
Monthly	84	43.98
Quarterly	30	15.71
Half yearly	7	3.66
Yearly	21	10.99
Others	18	9.42
Total	191	100.00

Source: Field work

From the above table, it is seen that 43.9 percent respondents remit 'monthly', 16.2 percent sent 'weekly', 15.7 percent sent remittances 'quarterly' and 10.9 percent remitted 'yearly'. 9.4 percent respondents remit who fall in the category 'other'.

The significance of the following table was great and it gave a clear idea of the mode of transferring remittances by Bangladeshi emigrants in the UK to Bangladesh:

Table 7.14: Mode of Sending Remittances to Bangladesh (N=191)

Mode of Sending Remittances	Frequency	Percentage
Bank	42	21.99
Money transferring Companies	83	43.45
Unofficial means Hundi	61	31.94
Others	5	2.62
Total	191	100.00

Source: Field work

The above table shows only the modes of sending remittances on priority basis. There were multiple choices of sending remittances that consists of 'banks', 'money transferring companies', 'unofficial system called Hundi' and 'others'. In terms of the number of remitters 'money transferring company' was of the highest

priority (43.4 percent) and the lowest (2.6%) showed in the category ‘others’. About 22 percent emigrants used ‘bank’. A significant number of respondents chose the avenue ‘unofficial/Hundi’ which accounts to 31.9 percent.

The following table shows the major reasons for not sending remittances to Bangladesh as offered by the respondents.

Table 7.15: Reasons for not Sending Remittances to Bangladesh (N=209)

Reasons for not sending	Frequency	Percentage
No interaction with Bangladesh	43	20.57
No liability in Bangladesh	48	22.97
No business in Bangladesh	84	40.19
Consider not necessary	19	9.09
Others	15	7.18
Total	209	100.00

Source: Field work

There were multiple reasons for not sending remittances. The respondents not sending money answered as they did not have any deep ‘no interaction’ with Bangladesh which accounts to 20.6 percent. 40.2 percent respondents of the category ‘no business in Bangladesh’ were not sending remittances. The categories ‘no liability’, ‘consider not necessary’ and ‘others’ showed the percentages 22.9, 9 and 7.2 respectively as some reasons for not sending money to Bangladesh.

7.4 Investment in Bangladesh

Investment is an output of good relationship. Good relationship grows through frequent interaction having honest and transparent perception. Inversely, it can be said that deep interaction generating from transparent and dependable perception ultimately generates deep relationship and investment. Bangladeshi people in the UK should have good, transparent and dependable perception towards Bangladesh for investment. So visiting Bangladesh ultimately generates deep interaction

among the people living in the UK with Bangladesh and investment rises through this deep interaction and relationship. The accompanying tables display the respondents' opinion regarding their present status of investment and their future plan for investment in Bangladesh.

To begin with table 7.16 shows the distribution of the respondents' by investment in Bangladesh and age.

Table 7.16: Distribution of Respondents by Investment in Bangladesh by Age

Age group	Invested in Bangladesh				Frequency	Percentage	Generation
	Yes	(%)	No	(%)			
20 – 29	6	8.70	77	23.26	83	20.75	<i>Third Generation</i>
30 – 39	9	13.04	113	34.14	122	30.50	
40 – 49	21	30.43	64	19.34	85	21.25	<i>Second Generation</i>
50 – 59	27	39.13	20	6.04	47	11.75	
60 and above	6	8.70	57	17.22	63	15.75	<i>First Generation</i>
Total	69	100.00	331	100.00	400	100.00	

Source: Field work

It is observed from the above table that only 17.3 percent out of all (400) respondents had invested in Bangladesh. Among all the age groups, the highest percentage of investors was in the age group '50 to 59' which accounts to 39.1 percent and then the age group '40 to 49' with 30.4 percent only. The age groups '20 to 29' and '60 and above' had the same percentages which was 8.7 only. There was strong association between age groups and investment where the chi value was 72.32 at 4 degrees of freedom with p-value 0.000. On the other hand, there was significant association between generations and investment where the chi value showed 46.5 at 2 degrees of freedom with the p-value 0.000.

The next table indicates various sectors of investment by respondents in Bangladesh:

Table 7.17: Sectors of Investment by Bangladeshi UK Expatriates' in Bangladesh (N=63)

Different sectors	Frequency	Percentage
Productive sector	7	11.11
Heavy industries	1	1.59
Small enterprises	18	28.57
Non-productive sector	35	55.56
Others	2	3.17
Total	63	100.00

Source: Field work

As evident from table 7.17 most of the investors invested in non-productive sectors. Among 63 investors, 55.6 percent were involved in non-productive businesses sector. 28.6 percent in small business, 11.1 percent in productive sector and only 1.6 percent respondent had set up heavy industries. So, respondents in the UK were doing small businesses and mostly not involved in any heavy industrial sectors in Bangladesh.

The following table indicates the various reasons for which the respondents have been invested in Bangladesh:

Table 7.18: Reasons for Investment in Bangladesh (N=63)

Reasons for Investment	Frequency	Percentage
It has potentiality of good return	8	12.70
Cheap labor cost	5	7.94
Mental satisfaction through participating in development process in country of origin	15	23.81
Keeping connection with relatives and Bangladesh	17	26.98
For getting recognition in person's own society	1	1.59
Loyalty and responsibility to country of origin	7	11.11
For future settlement after retirement	3	4.76
Others	7	11.11
Total	63	100.00

Source: Field work

Table 7.18 shows the reasons for investment in Bangladesh by Bangladeshi people in the UK. The highest 26.9 percent in the category ‘for keeping connection with relatives and country of origin’ and the reasons ‘for getting recognition in person’s own society’ had the lowest percentage (only 1.6). Besides, the reason ‘mental satisfaction through participating in the development process in the country of origin’ showed 23.8 percent. A few reasons like ‘potentiality of good returns’, ‘cheap labor cost’, ‘loyalty and responsibility to the country of origin’ and ‘others’ had the percentages as 12.7, 7.9, and 11.1 respectively.

Again, it was observed in the accompanying table that most of the respondents were somehow encouraged by some people for investment living in Bangladesh:

Table 7.19: Category of People encouraging Respondents’ to Invest in Bangladesh (N=63)

With the Encouragement of	Frequency	Percentage
Own or extended family members	24	38.10
Relatives	11	17.46
Friends	5	7.94
Self motivation	18	28.57
Others	5	7.94
Total	63	100.00

Source: Field work

The table 7.19 indicates that among 63 investors, 24 were influenced for investment by their ‘own or extended family members’ that pertain to 38.1 percent, 11 respondents for ‘relatives’ equivalent to 17.5 percent, 5 respondents amounting to 7.9 percent were influenced by ‘friends’ and 18 respondents that correspond to 28.6 percent were ‘self motivated’.

Most of the investors cannot operate their business in Bangladesh staying in the UK.

The following table indicates some categories of people in Bangladesh who operate the business of respondents' in Bangladesh:

Table 7.20: Respondents' Business operated by the following People in Bangladesh

Business Operated by	Frequency	Percentage
Own or extended family members	20	31.75
Relatives	13	20.63
Friends	16	25.40
Self supervision	7	11.11
Others	7	11.11
Total	63	100.00

Source: Field work

Table 7.20 shows that among 63 investors, 20 (31.7 percent) respondents' business were operated by their 'own or extended family members', 13 (20.6 percent) respondents' business by 'relatives', 16 (25.4 percent) were operated by 'friends', 7 that estimated 11.1 percent were 'self supervision' and 7 were operated by 'others' representing 11.1 percent.

The following table indicated the major beneficiary of the business of respondents' in Bangladesh:

Table 7.21: Major Beneficiary from Respondents' Business (N=63)

Major Beneficiary	Frequency	Percentage
Own or extended family members	25	39.68
Relatives	11	17.46
Friends	17	26.98
Yourself	6	9.53
Others	4	6.35
Total	63	100.00

Source: Field work

Table 7.21 indicates that 39.7 percent answered as their 'own or extended family members' who were benefited from their business, 17.4 percent beneficiary were 'relatives', 17 means 26.9 percent were 'friends', 6 that counts 9.5 percent were 'yourself' and 4 were beneficiary as 'others'.

The following table indicates the persons who encouraged respondents' in the UK to invest more in Bangladesh:

Table 7.22: People Encouraged Respondents to Invest more in Bangladesh (N=63)

Always encourage to invest more	Frequency	Percentage
Own or extended family members	17	26.98
Relatives	15	23.81
Friends	21	33.33
Yourself	8	12.70
Other	2	3.17
Total	63	100.00

Source: Field work

Above table indicates that among 63 investors', 17 respondents' (26.9 percent) answered that they were encouraged to open business by 'own or extended family members', 23.8 percent mentioned encouraged by 'relatives', 21 respondents (33.3 percent) were influenced by 'friends', 8 (12.7 percent) were 'yourself' and 2 (3.17 percent) influenced by 'others'.

The following table illustrates various problems that respondents faced in their investment in Bangladesh:

Table 7.23: Respondents Faced following Problems in doing Business in Bangladesh

Problems in doing Business	Frequency	Percentage
Unnecessary harassments in government offices	31	49.21
Terrorism/subscription	13	20.63
Manipulation/exploitation	14	22.22
Political in stability	1	1.59
Problem with power-energy	3	4.76
Other	1	1.59
Total	63	100.00

Source: Field work

Table 7.23 showed different kinds of problems that the respondents were facing in their business in Bangladesh. It is seen that the highest category of troubles is 'unnecessary harassment in government offices' that showed 31 respondents with

of 49.2 percent reporting so. The category, ‘terrorism/subscription’ showed 13 respondents pertaining to 20.6 percent. Again, investors facing problems in ‘manipulation/exploitation’ that seriously affects their business were 14 in number that claims 22.2 percent.

Table following table indicates the ideas regarding the reasons for not invest:

Table 7.24: Distribution of Respondents by Reasons for not Invest (N=337)

Reasons for being not Invested	Frequency	Percentage
Unnecessary harassment in government offices	131	38.87
Terrorism/subscription	78	23.15
Manipulation/exploitation	63	18.69
Political instability	18	5.34
Problem with power-energy	12	3.56
No interaction with Bangladesh	17	5.05
Consider no necessity	11	3.23
Others (specify)	7	2.08
Total	337	100.00

Source: Field work

The above table indicates some reasons like ‘unnecessary harassment of government officers’, ‘terrorism/subscription’, ‘manipulation/exploitation’, ‘political instability’, ‘power-energy’, ‘no interaction with Bangladesh’, ‘consider not necessity’ and ‘others’ that were not mentioned here. As many as 131 respondents 38.9 percent mentioned problem with ‘unnecessary harassment of government officers’. Problems with ‘terrorism/subscription’, ‘manipulation/exploitation’, ‘political instability’, ‘power-energy’ is a pervasive features almost in everywhere in Bangladesh that seriously influence investors that estimates 78, 63, 18 and 12 with the percentages 23.2, 18.7, 5.3 and 3.6 respectively. The number of respondents in the category ‘no interaction with Bangladesh’, ‘consider no necessity’ and ‘others’ are 17, 11 and 7 with the percentages 5, 3.2 and 2 respectively.

The following table gave an idea of respondents' intention to invest in Bangladesh:

Table 7.25: Interested Respondents to Invest in Bangladesh by Age groups (N=400)

Age group	Whether interested to Invest						Generations
	Yes	(%)	No	(%)	Total	(%)	
20 – 29	53	20.46	30	21.28	83	20.75	<i>Third Generation</i>
30 – 39	102	39.38	20	14.18	122	30.50	
40 – 49	66	25.48	19	13.48	85	21.25	<i>Second Generation</i>
50 – 59	21	8.11	26	18.44	47	11.75	
60 and above	17	6.57	46	32.62	63	15.75	<i>First Generation</i>
Total	259	100.00	141	100.00	400	100.00	

Source: Field work

Table 7.25 shows a highly positive views of respondents' of all age groups except the age groups '50 to 59' and '60 and above'. And, the respondents of these two age groups had negative attitudes because of their over age that did not permit them to maintain far distant business and/or they were somehow very busy with something else in the UK. Bangladesh eagerly expects to have economic cooperation and participation of the migrants through investments for her economy. Though some respondents of the age group '20 to 29' even did not see Bangladesh, yet 20.5 percent of them were interested to invest in Bangladesh. Again, out of 30.5 percent of total respondents of age group '30 to 39', 39.4 percent were highly interested to invest. Again, in the age group '40 to 49' out of 21.3 percent of the total respondents of that age group, 25.4 percent had positive attitudes to invest. Needless to say there were some people who do not like business by nature. The respondents of age groups '50 to 59' and '60 and above' haven't so positive attitudes. But the number of interested respondents was not negligible even considering their ages. And, being a developing country Bangladesh possesses a lot of strategic advantages for various businesses and the third generation knows it. As the business competition in developing countries is lower than that in the developed one, the third generation felt more interest to do

businesses in Bangladesh. The chi value showed significant association between age groups and interested investors where the chi value is 72.841 at 4 degrees of freedom with p-value is 0.000. Again, the chi value between generations and interested investors very strongly associated where chi value is 50.05 at 2 degrees of freedom with p-value is 0.000. The following table illustrates the ideas about respondents' participation in various development works in Bangladesh:

Table 7.26: Participation of Respondents' in Development Works in Bangladesh (N=400)

Participation in Development Works	Frequency	Percentage
Establishing schools, colleges, madrasa etc	78	27.37
Building private roads, culverts etc	33	11.58
Non-profitable works for poverty alleviation	38	13.33
Occasional donation for poor	122	42.81
Others	14	4.91
Total	285	100.00

Source: Field work

The table above shows that out of a total of 400 respondents, 285 (71.3 percent) were somehow involved with development process in Bangladesh. From the table, it is seen that 42.8 percent are involved in 'occasional donation for poor', the second highest indicated 27.3 percent who are involved in 'establishing schools, colleges, madrasa' etc, 13.3 percent were involved in 'non-profitable works for poverty alleviation', in the category 'building private roads, culverts etc' are 11.5 percent and 4.9 percent in the category 'others'.

7.5 Future Plan of Respondents' for Keeping Connection with Bangladesh

This section mainly deals with different questions related to respondents' views about their future plan to keeping connection with Bangladesh and how their understanding towards Bangladesh and how they feel the necessity to keeping good relations with the people of their country of origin Bangladesh.

The following table illustrates to what extent the respondents agree with each statement. In the following table, ‘SA’ denotes strongly agree, ‘A’ states agree, ‘N’ implies neutral, ‘D’ indicates disagree and the symbol ‘SD’ states strongly disagree. The number in the cells of the following table indicates frequencies of respondents’:

Table 7.27: Respondents’ Plan for Future Connection with Bangladesh

Different Statements	SA	A	N	D	SD	Total
I should participate physically or mentally in any crisis in Bangladesh like political or natural etc	53	24.5	15.8	4.8	2	400
I sympathize at least mentally to the people of Bangladesh in any crisis in Bangladesh	93.3	4	2.8	--	--	400
I do not care any problem that occurs in Bangladesh	0.5	1.8	1.5	--	--	400
I always recall my childhood memories passed in Bangladesh	67	19.3	3.8	10	--	400
As Bangladesh is my country of origin, it is necessary to keep connection with Bangladesh	83.5	10.8	3.5	0.8	1.5	400
I should visit Bangladesh to gather practical knowledge and experience being my motherland	75.5	14	5.3	2	3.3	400
Curiosity grows in mind when I participate any Bangladeshi cultural events in the UK like Pahela Baishak, Bijoy Dibosh, Shadhinata Dibosh etc	97	1.5	1.3	0.3	--	400
I feel proud of Bangladesh for any glorious success that brings high level international reputation	77.5	18.5	3.8	0.3	--	400
I feel shy for any bad reputation of Bangladesh	77	16.8	4	1.5	0.8	400
I will be very happy and proud if Bangladesh becomes a rich country in the world	94.3	5.5	0.3	--	--	400
I should participate to setting up new businesses in Bangladesh to make her a rich country	64.5	5.8	26	3.8	--	400
Sometimes, responsibilities grow in mind for Bangladesh to eliminate her vulnerable economy through investment	39	23.8	22.3	10.8	4.3	400
I feel necessity to up-grade the relationship between me and Bangladesh through frequent visits and financial investment in Bangladesh	44.8	24.8	13.8	3.8	13	400
The people living in Bangladesh are cooperative and friendly	61.8	15.8	19.5	3	--	400
There are some barriers for visitors and investors in Bangladesh that are controllable	75.5	10.8	5.5	8.3	--	400
For integration and emotion, Bangladeshi different social organizations in UK provide support in any odd situation of difficulties facing any Bangladeshi	97.3	2.8	--	--	--	400
I like and enjoy Bangladeshi people’s hospitality in Bangladesh	89.5	5.3	2	1.3	2	400
Total	--	--	--	--	--	400

Source: Fieldwork, (SA = strongly agree, A = Agree, N = Neutral, D = Disagree and SD = strongly disagree (cell value shows percentages of total sample size 400))

From the table above, it is seen that to the statement ‘in any crisis like political, natural etc’ 53 percent respondents strongly agreed to participate in any form, 24.5 percent agreed, 15.8 percent neutral and 4.8 percent disagreed to the statement. With the statement ‘at least sympathize mentally in any crisis in Bangladesh’ 93.3 percent respondents strongly agreed. Regarding the statement ‘I don’t care in any crisis in Bangladesh’ 0.5 percent respondents strongly agreed to the statement. The statement ‘recalling childhood’ 67 percent respondents strongly agreed, 19.3 percent agreed to the statement. To the views of ‘necessity of keeping connection with Bangladesh’ 83.5 percent respondents strongly agreed to it and 10.8 percent agreed to the statement. To the statement of ‘necessary to visit Bangladesh to gather knowledge and experience’ 75.5 percent respondents strongly agreed to it and 16 percent agreed to the statement. The statement ‘grows curiosity for Bangladesh through participating Bangladeshi national events’ 97 percent respondents strongly agreed to the statement. For the statement ‘feel proud for glorious achievements of Bangladesh, 77.5 percent respondents strongly agreed, 18.5 percent agreed and 3.8 percent neutral. About the views ‘feel shy for any internationally bad reputation of Bangladesh’ 77 percent respondents strongly agreed, 16.8 percent agreed and 4 percent were neutral with the statement. To the statement ‘be proud and happy if Bangladesh becomes a rich country’ 94.3 percent respondents strongly agreed to this view and 5.5 percent agreed. 64.5 percent respondents strongly agreed the statement ‘should set up new businesses to make Bangladesh a rich country’, 5.8 percent agreed, 26 percent neutral and 3.8 percent disagreed to this. To the statement ‘grow responsibility for investment to Bangladesh’ 39 percent respondents strongly agreed, 23.8 percent agreed, 22.3 percent were neutral, 10.8 percent disagreed and 4.3 percent strongly disagreed to it. About the statement ‘feel necessity for up-grading relationship with Bangladesh through frequent visits and investment’ 44.8 percent respondents strongly agreed,

24.8 percent to agreed, 13.8 percent neutral and 13 percent strongly disagreed this statement. 61.8 percent respondents strongly support the statement ‘people of Bangladesh are friendly and co-operative, 15.8 percent agreed and 19.5 percent were neutral to this statement. To the statement ‘barriers to visits and investment in Bangladesh are controllable’ 80 percent respondents strongly agreed, 10.8 percent agreed, 5.5 percent were neutral and 8.3 percent disagreed. The statement ‘for deep integration and emotion Bangladeshi different organization in the UK support Bangladeshi emigrant in any crisis’ 97.3 percent respondents strongly agreed. Finally, to the statement of ‘like Bangladeshi people’s hospitality in Bangladesh’ 89.5 percent respondents strongly agreed, 5.3 percent agreed and 2 percent strongly disagreed to this statement.

CHAPTER EIGHT

Results of the Qualitative Studies

8.1 A few Case Studies of Respondents in the UK

The qualitative findings of nine case studies are based on three respondents from each generation (First, Second and Third) that have been discussed in this chapter. Case studies have been done to know in depth about their present interaction and connection in terms of visits, sending remittances and their current investment in Bangladesh. Also, the core focus in discussion was to know their present and future plan to keeping connection with Bangladesh. For this qualitative study, the main theme keeping in mind during interviewing period is to find the similarities and dissimilarities in their thinking and planning towards Bangladesh among three different generations. Also, to know how their interaction and relationship with Bangladesh is declining generation to generation that came out through in-depth interviews which reflected their perceptions towards Bangladesh. The case studies have been classified among three generations and each generation belongs to three Bangladeshi origin people in the UK in the following manner:

Generations	Frequency	Total
Third Generation	3	3
Second Generation	3	3
First Generation	3	3
Total	9	9

8.2 Case Studies of Respondents from Third Generation

Case Study-1

Samad was born under Sylhet Sadar Thana of Sylhet district. He moved to the UK for permanent settlement in the year 2000. Now he resides in the UK with citizenship status. He is 38 years old and belongs to the third generation. Professionally, he is a social organizer, journalist and businessman. He is married. He holds a bachelor degree from Sylhet.

Samad has his own company in East London that is specialized in comprehensive public relation services. Many of the leading diplomats and eminent personality especially Bangladeshi origin people visit his organization on a regular basis as the organization provides various important services especially to the Bangladeshi emigrants in the UK. He is connected with many activities in different spheres especially in the Bangladeshi community in the UK. He was the member secretary of civic reception committee of Nobel Peace Prize lairiat Dr. Muhammad Yunus where he played most important role in organizing this unique reception event that was held on 15th December 2006 in the UK.

He also plays key roles in different kinds of innovative business development program through his own Media Company and also, supports financially. One of his most important enterprises is United Airways. He played a key role to motivate the Bangladeshi emigrants to be involved in the airline business which brought the financial solvency to the company to procure aircrafts and ultimately to launch the United Airways. His company is also a media partner of the United Airways.

Bilingual monthly magazine *Shomoy* is the mouthpiece of thousands of Bangladeshi emigrants settled in different countries all over the world and it is

published from his organization and edited by him. He also, publishes some important directories like the UK Bangla Directory, the UK Asian Restaurant Directory, Muslim Index that significantly direct the guidelines of making connections with the Muslim Community, having ideas of restaurant business and having information of Bangladeshi migrants in the UK especially who are prominent. He is also associated with some other newspapers and magazine that are published daily, weekly, fortnightly, monthly and yearly. Among those, the most remarkable are the Notun Din, the Weekly Euro Bangla. He is also associated with Bangla TV and Channel S and many others.

Besides, with the unrest cooperation of him some educational institutions have been established in different periods in Bangladesh and the institutions are British Bangladesh International School (BBIS), Al Makkah Education Trust (ALMET), Dakhil Madrasha, Adarsho Shomaj Kollyan Parishad (ASKOP), Sanlap Front and many others. All of these establishments have been set up in his birth place, greater Syhet district, in Bangladesh.

Samad has very strong connection with Bangladesh especially for his education institutions and some dependents of extended family. He has telephonic contact almost everyday with someone in Bangladesh especially for his institutions and to know the overall situation of the country. His own family members mainly look after his business. Almost every month, he remits money as necessary especially for his family members. He visits Bangladesh almost every year and wants more but time constraints that do not permit. He always recalls his childhood memories spent in Sylhet.

According to his opinion regarding the environment for visits and investment in Bangladesh, he mentioned some problems like unnecessary harassment, manipulation and exploitation in some particular areas like airport, visiting areas even sometimes in his own village. It seems to him the environment in Bangladesh is somewhat unsecured but overcomeable. He added that almost every Bangladeshi origin people dreams to visit Bangladesh and willing to participate in the development works in Bangladesh but safe and secured environment is a pre-requisite. He has also plan to expand his media and some other businesses in Bangladesh.

From the above discussion, it was clear that as he was born and spent his youth period in Bangladesh he has enough interest in all aspects like business, visits, keeping connection and so on towards Bangladesh. Even staying in the UK, he did not much accustomed with British culture and society yet.

Case Study-2

Nasim was 25 years old young man born in the UK residing at White Chapel in East London with the address in Bangladesh as under Sunamgonj district of greater Sylhet. He is a citizen of UK by birth and he falls in the third generation. His father was moved to the UK 35 years before. Nasim is in the 3rd one among six brothers and sisters. He studied only up to Primary school and even could not succeed in the GCI examination. The School authority expelled him for quarrelling with classmates and for doing unlawful activities like smoking, drinking with friends etc in his primary school. Now he is working at a restaurant as a waiter on weekly basis. He is married but divorced. Nasim speaks British English but cannot speak Bengali properly.

When he was only 12 years old he felt interested in smoking Cigarettes seeing the smoking of a hero in the movie at his home. Then he went to some of his very close elder friends who used to smoke and requested them to give him cigarettes. They gave him cigarettes and thus he started smoking. His parents forbade him to do that but he did not stop smoking because those senior naughty friends themselves used to give him cigarettes and encourage him to smoke. Thus within a very short time, he became habituated to smoking and then his seniors stopped providing him with free cigarettes. So Nasim started to buy cigarettes with his own money. To manage money for cigarettes, he had to start working very hard in his childhood. Having earned some money he became a chain smoker. After 6/7 months, some of his elder Bangladeshi friends who used to sell drugs offered him Wads to smoke and he kept their request smoking Wads. Within a year, he became addicted to Wads and some friend and girl friends of Bangladeshi origin were in his circle. Those friends were his former neighborhoods and classmates. Few years later, he started taking some other drugs like Heroin, Cocaine, Crack, etc on a regular basis and for this purpose sometimes he had to steal money from his father's pocket. As an effect of the taking of drugs, he expressed the views that drugs gave him mental peace and kept him away from depression and other anxieties. Nasim started gambling with a view to earning more money for the drugs. At the same time, he started working to earn money secretly as the British government does not allow anybody to work under 18.

Again, he was forced to marry one of his relatives living in Bangladesh when he was only 20 years old. The marriage was arranged by Nasim's parents who wanted to bring that girl to the UK. More interestingly, he never saw the girl before the marriage. To conduct the marriage he visited Bangladesh only once and returned to the UK immediately after the marriage. After that he neither visited Bangladesh

nor even contacted any more with his wife. He mentioned that his parents did not value his opinion regarding this marriage rather tortured him mentally and physically to realize his assent to the marriage. He cited that as his life style was totally westernized and he was seriously addicted to gambling and drugs, an innocent Bangladeshi conservative girl could not adapt herself to his life. He also thought that as his wife did not live with him at all, so she could easily marry another person and accordingly, very recently he had divorced his wife. Now Nasim is trying hard to give up drugs and for that purpose, taking medication. According to him, in the UK there are many Bangladeshi emigrants who pressurize their children to marry boys or girls living in Bangladesh with a view either to bringing their relatives in the UK or sometimes, to getting a huge dowry.

He also, mentioned that this kind of circumstances cause a high rate of divorce and also, creates family crisis in Bangladeshi families both living in the UK and in Bangladesh. This kind of situation generated bad perception of Bangladeshi people towards the emigrant Bangladeshis in the UK.

He has very good perception regarding the hospitality of the people of Bangladesh. According to his views, people in Bangladesh are very much cordial, friendly and helpful though he visited Bangladesh only twice in his life time. In fact, he has some relatives in Bangladesh but he doesn't have any interaction with them. His father usually maintains connection with those relatives.

Nasim is interested to visit Bangladesh but for time constraints it is very difficult for him to visit. He doesn't need to remit money to Bangladesh as there is no liabilities even any friends of him in Bangladesh. He doesn't have any intension to do business in Bangladesh and so far, he is not interested to do any business. Also,

he doesn't have any contact with anyone in Bangladesh. He divorced his wife especially for non-British cultured wife and for his addiction which any Bangladeshi born and brought up wife would not have adopted.

Case Study-3

Sujol is 22 years old presently resided at Hackney of East London and with a permanent address in Bangladesh as under Sylhet district. He is unmarried and working with a restaurant as weekly basis worker. He obtained only Junior School certificate (JSC) from a local school nearby his residence Hackney. He has another two brothers and two sisters and among all he is the youngest. His father migrated to the UK about 40 years before from Bangladesh. He is by born citizen of UK. He belongs to the third generation of Bangladeshi origin people in the UK.

During the period of taking in-depth interview with him, he mostly used English language rather than Bengali. The reason for using English in the interview, he mentioned that he feels English comfortable than Bengali. Among the friend circle, they mostly use English even having Bangladeshi origin. English is used by him even in his working place and brothers and sisters. He usually uses Bengali with his parents but not proper Bengali, its Sylheti local language. But he loves proper Bengali language.

At his adolescent, he visited Bangladesh with his parents only once in 2005. He was in Bangladesh only for two weeks and it was good time for him to learn many things about Bangladesh. He said people of Bangladesh are very cordial and friendly. According to him, there was a little problem with immigration officers in the airport after their arrival and it was embarrassing. He has some relatives in Bangladesh and his parents maintain those relations.

He does not have any business in Bangladesh but sometimes he becomes curious to do some business with Bangladesh but lack of interaction he cannot. He doesn't need to remit money to Bangladesh. If any subject of discussion regarding Bangladesh appears to him, sometimes he thinks to visit Bangladesh more as Bangladesh is his country of origin. Sujol also mentioned that his parents never encourage them to visit Bangladesh but always influence him to get marry with his cousin living in Bangladesh.

8.3 Case Studies of Respondents from Second Generation

Case Study-1

Mojnu is a man from Sylhet district in Bangladesh. He has been living in the UK since 1995. He obtained Master degree from Jagganath College, Dhaka. He is now 43 years old and fallen in the second generation. He is married and has two children. He is UK citizen. Professionally he is working as a journalist with weekly newspaper and also, a social worker.

Moving to the UK, he joined a weekly newspaper as a report editor and he is still working in the same position. There was a long discussion with Mojnu to have a clear picture of the status of present relationship of Bangladeshi origin people in the UK with Bangladesh.

According to him, many of the Bangladeshi emigrants of the third generation cannot even read Bengali newspapers as they do not have the opportunity to learn Bengali language in the UK. Most of the readers of the Bengali newspapers are the second generation in the UK who had received education mostly in Bangladesh

before their migration to the UK. Most of them read Bengali newspapers and sometimes English also.

He also added that in the UK there are many Bangladeshi families of which the heads were born and/or brought up in the UK and they do not use Bengali language at all even in their family. Thus Bengali language along with the culture is being abolished from many families as both are deeply interacted. With the present situation of Bangladeshi emigrants in the UK especially in the context of Bengali language and culture, Mojnu is not pessimistic as many of the social leaders of Bangladeshi community along with him are taking various effective steps for keeping existence of Bengali language and culture there. And, at the same time, many of the second generation of the UK have established many education institutions in the UK where Bengali language and culture are taught by Bangladeshi teachers.

Mojnu has a good connection with Bangladesh though he cannot visit Bangladesh frequently. He visits Bangladesh usually 2-3 yearly for time constraints for his responsible job and for education of children in the UK. He remits money on a regular basis as some members of his own family are living in Bangladesh. He has telephonic contact with those members mostly on weekly basis.

He wants to keep connection with Bangladesh on a regular basis but does not have any plan to do business in Bangladesh. During his visits to Bangladesh, he also faced some unexpected embarrassing situations especially in the airports which hurt him seriously.

Case Study-2

Akkas is an academia. He is 48 years old belonging to second generation. He secured M.Sc. degree from the University of Dhaka. He also completed MBA and Doctorate degrees (PhD) in the UK. He migrated to the UK in 1993. He is married and having three children. He resides at East London. In Bangladesh, he was born in Mymensingh district. At present, he is living in the UK as a high skilled migrant.

Akkas migrated to the UK for higher studies but he had to settle there permanently for the situation. He has been established an educational institution in East London and his institution is the first one in London that is set up by a Bangladeshi expatriate aiming at providing higher studies with low education cost especially for Bangladeshi students. He has gathered vast knowledge and experience of different aspects of Bangladeshi community living in the UK. He expressed both the positive and the negative views of Bangladeshi emigrants living at present in the UK.

Regarding the social and political achievements of Bangladeshi migrants in the UK, he cited an example of a television discussion that was held in 2007 by the British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC) about achievement of social dignity and contribution to the mainstream politics of the UK of those who have migrated to the UK after Second World War from different Asian countries. In the discussion with BBC, the commentators recognized that achievement of Indian migrants was in the highest position in terms of social, financial and political achievement. Inversely, they opinioned that Bangladesh was in the lowest position except the catering business in the UK. He mentioned that the main reasons for this lagging were illiteracy, poverty and dream of short term settlement of the Bangladeshi

emigrants. Most of the Bangladeshi emigrants have a vision of short term stay at their initial migration time just for their economic gain and of returning to homeland after an amelioration of their financial condition. They never used to think and did not feel the necessity of their involvement in the mainstream of the UK. They emphasized earnings rather than education, social and political involvement and for this reason, Bangladesh got the lowest position in the UK.

About the present situation of the Bangladeshi emigrants, especially that of the third generation in the UK he revealed that the emigrants in the UK having higher education from Bangladesh are very much alert and conscious of their children's education but inversely, the uneducated parents or the parents with little education are not so conscious of the education of their children. Uneducated or less educated guardians cannot guide their children properly. Sometimes, some British rules prevent the guardians from being strict for their children. As a result, in spite of living in a developed country like the UK with high education rate, many of the 3rd generation cannot even receive formal education for the extreme freedom of children.

He said that many of the third generation and even sometimes, the second generation do not use Bengali language and gradually they are going to forget it. Western environment is also responsible for the situation of Bengali language and culture among the Bangladeshi emigrants in the UK. He also added that family chaos, easy earning sources, citizen benefits, unemployment benefits and extreme freedom of life are destroying many of the third generation. According to him, proper counseling by Bangladeshi community may improve this vulnerable situation of Bangladeshi emigrants in the UK.

Akkas has a partnership business establishment in a private university in Bangladesh and trying a diversification in the business. Regarding to open new businesses, he mentioned some unnecessary complex situations that occur especially in the government offices that sometimes make him serious pessimistic. Yet he is determined to expand some business.

He visits Bangladesh in every 2-3 years interval for time constraints. Occasionally, he remits money to some of his poor relatives. Most of his family members are rich. He has regular contact over telephone and email with the members of his extended family, relatives and with the engaged people in business sector. He has a plan to settle in Bangladesh after completion of children's education in the UK.

Case Study-3

Sumon was born under Sylhet district. He is living at Isle of Wight, UK. He is now 53 years old belonging to the second generation. His education is up to Higher Secondary level (HSC). He is married with two children. Professionally, he is a chef in a restaurant. He arrived in the UK in 2003. He is living in the UK with citizenship status that obtained through political shelter.

Before his migration to the UK, he was involved in different types of business in Bangladesh and was doing well but being Sylheti he had a dream of going to the UK. To reach his goal, he always tried to find ways of going to the UK. Before starting the process for that purpose, he bought a British passport in Bangladesh from someone who was a Bangladeshi origin British. Having the passport he went to somewhere in Africa and from there he arrived at Heathrow Airport in London. Arriving at the Airport, he had destroyed the British passport throwing it to a dustbin of the Airport and then without passport he faced the Airport immigration.

He requested the immigration officers to accept him providing political shelter as he flew from his own country to escape from political persecution. He also, mentioned that he did not have passport and money with him even he did not have money for transport fare to reach his relative's residence in the UK. On hiding the story of his arrival, it seemed to the immigration officers to be true that for avoiding persecution he went there. The immigration officers became sympathized to him and allowed him for short stay as a political asylum seeker to the UK and this is called Temporary Admission (TA) in the immigration law (*Jane Coker, 2002, pp-20*) and even the officers gave him some money for transport fare to go to his relative's residence in the UK. Temporary Admission is normally granted for a limited period of time and the applicant is given some conditions. The conditions are: ***“a condition of residence, a prohibition on employment, a requirement to report on a regular basis and the address to which the person must report; details of next interview. A failure to comply with the conditions imposed renders the person liable to detention”*** (*Jane Coker, 2002, pp-19*). After completion of the immigration formalities at the airport having short stay permit, he went to his relative's residence to stay with them. He has some relatives who have been living in the UK for a long time. After few days that is before expiring his short stay permit, he applied for political asylum to the UK court of justice being advised by the immigration officers previously at the airport. The trial was going on for few weeks and the court of immigration refused his application for political asylum for his documents were insufficient. But he immediately brought the necessary documents from Bangladesh. Getting documents he appealed against the court's decision and after trial for few months he won the case and got permission to live in the UK for indefinite time period. After getting the permission, he tried hard to have British citizenship and within two years, he got British citizenship. He became Bangladeshi origin British citizen.

Now he is living in the UK with his wife and two children. He is a chef of a Bangladeshi restaurant and making good money. His wife is a house maker and looks after the children. His elder child, a son is reading in class eight and the daughter is reading in class four. Both of them are reading in a public school. Subal is very happy and proud of his family and he is taking all kinds of benefits provided by the British government.

He has some businesses in Bangladesh for which every year he visits Bangladesh to supervise that. His family members mainly look after the business. He has very strong connection with Bangladesh. Almost every day he makes phone call to his family members. He sends remittances every month to expand business and to buy land. He has a plan to pass his retire life in Bangladesh. His aim is to stay in the UK for a certain period. He also faces some unexpected problems especially in the airport at his visit to Bangladesh and in the government offices.

8.4 Case Studies of Respondents from First Generation

Case Study-1

Farhad a Bangladeshi origin UK citizen is one of the most respected and well known social workers and renowned politicians in the UK. He was born under Sunamgonj district in Bangladesh. Now he is living in Bethnal Green of East London. He is 63 years old and belongs to the first generation of Bangladeshi people in the UK. He is married and his three children are university students in the UK. He obtained Masters degree from the University of Dhaka and was involved in teaching profession at Sunamgonj College for a few years when he was in Bangladesh. Subsequently he migrated to the UK for permanent settlement. He is now a British citizen.

For social development of the Bangladeshi community, he took different initiatives. For the development of Bangladeshi migrants he has established a workshop and training center named in East London where high integration of Bangladeshi emigrants exists. At first he trains Bangladeshi unskilled migrants to make them efficient for the jobs of the UK standard. His organization has also introduced some new drifts in it and for this reason the organization works as an agent of jobs media.

Having a rich personal profile with a good personality and huge popularity with Bangladeshi community, he was nominated twice for parliamentary election in 2001 and 2005 for the constituency comprising Bethnal Green and Bow in East London where the majority of Bangladeshi emigrants live (*Shahagir, 2007, pp-41*). Besides, he always enthusiastically encourages Bangladeshi emigrants for various social developments of ethnic minority groups and helps Bangladeshi emigrants in all aspects. Also, he works as a trainer of various social development courses like Food Hygiene, Health and Safety and so on. He has been awarded with a high honorable rank, 'Freeman of London' in Britain.

He always enthusiastically encourages Bangladeshi emigrants to set up new businesses in Bangladesh. He visits Bangladesh very frequently especially in any occasion of international fair in Bangladesh. Occasionally, he remits money to the poor relatives and other poor people in Bangladesh. He has also a plan to establish a man power training centre in Bangladesh with a view to up-grade skills of Bangladeshi people for migration. He doesn't have any plan to spend his retire life in Bangladesh. But he always keeps very strong connection with Bangladesh through business, politics and participation in any crisis in Bangladesh etc. He

always dreams to establish a strong bond between the expatriates especially the third generation in the UK and Bangladesh.

Case Study-2

Asad is living in East London and was born in Sylhet. He is now 61 years old belonging to the first generation. He is unemployed and depends only on the UK government's benefits for his survival. He got married but now divorced. His wife is still alive and living in another place in the UK. He has three children, two boys and one girl. Unfortunately he could not cross the border of Primary school.

In 1962 he came to the UK with his uncle through 'Voucher Permit System' without present formal visa when he was only 16 years old. Few years later he got his own passport in which his occupation was written as 'Kuli' that means labor and he has still kept the passport as a memorial though he has got a new British Passport since long. In 45 years of his British life he did many kinds of jobs in the UK. At the initial stage of his life in the UK, he used to work in factories, restaurants and so forth. His children cannot read and write Bengali language at all though ironically their father uses dialect of Sylhet all the time with them. The children talk to their father using the dialect of Sylhet but always use English language among themselves and their friends. They feel comfortable in English to communicate with each other but use Bengali language only when they talk to their father or with any other aged Bangladeshi people.

All the children are reluctant altogether to visit Bangladesh watching documentary films on flood, storm, cyclone, poverty etc of Bangladesh through Bangla television channel in the UK. They resentfully remember the harassments in Airport of Dhaka in Bangladesh which they experienced once when they visited Bangladesh. So, they are not interested to visit Bangladesh any more.

The father is determined to marry them off to his brothers' sons and daughters living in Bangladesh so that he would be able to help his brothers bringing sons & daughters of his brothers from Bangladesh to the UK. He feels guilty because he could not help his brothers at all in his life in the UK but he thinks that he is liable for the situation of his brothers. So, if his sons & daughters wedlock's with his brothers' sons & daughters he will be free from his mental ailment and liability. However the children have also agreed to do that for their father's mental satisfaction, as the children are very loyal to their father. Interesting enough, the children do not know well to whom they will get married because they met their cousins only once during their visit to Bangladesh and that was long before.

Asad stopped working few years ago when he was divorced by his wife but now he is leading a very happy life and does not have any anxiety. The British government looks after him as instead of his wife he himself is patronizing his children. He has got a house free of cost from the government, is getting 'child benefits' and 'unemployment benefits' every week and 'health benefits' in the case of sickness.

He has to pay only the utility bills of the house.

Sometimes, he alone visits his brothers and sisters living in Bangladesh. When he will be 62 years old, he will get pension and then he wants to spend his life in Bangladesh. Sometimes, he sends remittances to his brothers and sisters living in Bangladesh. Actually, he has got a very happy life in the UK with the blessings of the UK government. With respect to the social dignity he is quite apathetic to his life and never wants to come out in the society with dignity. He always recalls his adolescent memories in Bangladesh and becomes emotional. He added that he is trying his best to keeping connection and good relationship with Bangladesh as Bangladesh is his birth place. He feels deeply liable himself to Bangladesh.

Case Study-3

Jalal is a retired person of 67 years old and belongs to the first generation of Bangladeshi origin people in the UK. He is now residing at Brick Lane, East London. He is living with two sons, one daughter and with some grand children. He was born in Bangladesh under the district of Sunamgonj. He moved to the UK with his elder brother in 1954 with Voucher permit issued by British government. He read up to class II. He has UK citizenship since long.

When Jalal arrived in the UK, he was only 14 years old. At that time he had to work hard in British factories. He said he was in the UK but his mind was always in Bangladesh. He always used to cry for his parents in Bangladesh. Initially, he used to work with factories and tailoring shops. Later on he moved to the restaurant business and it was around 20 years before. He has two restaurants and his children look after that. He is now passing idle time. He spends most of the evenings in the Brick Lane Park.

He always recalls his past memories in Bangladesh. Very hardly he visits Bangladesh because of old age. Sometimes, he sends remittances for the poor people to his birth place but he doesn't have much connection with Bangladesh. According to him, all the Bangladeshi people living in the UK should keep connection with Bangladesh being our country of origin. For his over age, he doesn't have any business in Bangladesh. He gives advices to his children to keep good relationship with Bangladesh.

CHAPTER NINE

Comparative Analysis of Perceptions of Bangladeshi Origin People of Three Generations Living in the UK towards Bangladesh

9.1 Introduction

To assess the perceptions of Bangladeshi origin people of three generations living in the UK towards Bangladesh. This section focuses on the variation of frequency in visits, flow of remittances, trend in investment and future plan for keeping connection with Bangladesh among three generations.

9.1.1 Socioeconomic indicators of Respondents

Out of a total sample of size 400, 205 respondents (51.3) percent of third generation having the age group '20 to 39', 132 respondents (33 percent) of second generation falling in the age group '40 to 59' and in the age group '60 and above' there are 63 (15.8 percent) respondents of first generation.

About 33 percent respondents got residential status through citizenship by birth, 50 percent obtained citizenship through brought up manner, 14 percent through Family Avenue and 4 percent through political asylum of the total respondents.

Among 400 respondents 69 percent are males and 31 percent are female. In the third generation 78.5 percent are married, 98.5 percent in the second generation and in the first generation 100 percent are married.

Among three generations, it is seen that in the third generation 23.9 percent had primary level of education, 49.3 percent high school level and 10.2 percent had graduation or above. 49.2 percent of the respondents of second generation read up

to primary level, which 20.6 percent high school level and 3.2 percent did graduation or above. Regarding the occupation of respondents, 30 percent are working on weekly basis worker, 24 percent are involved in different businesses, 23 percent were house makers and 5 percent were permanent job holders.

9.1.2 Visits

Regarding respondents' visits to Bangladesh, it is found that 55.6 percent of the total respondents (400) visit Bangladesh. Among three generations, 43.4 percent of the third generation, 61.4 percent of the second generation and 82.5 percent of the first generation visited Bangladesh.

Among 172 visitors, 25.4 percent of the third generation contacted Bangladesh before their visits, 53 percent of second generation and 79.3 percent of the first generation usually contact with someone in Bangladesh before their visits.

Out of a total of 400 respondents who received request to visit Bangladesh, 22.9 percent were of third generation, 68.2 percent of second generation and 96.8 percent were from first generation. Finally, it is seen that 97.5 percent Bangladeshi people of the total respondents in the UK are interested to visit Bangladesh if had there been a safe and secured visiting environment.

9.1.3 Remittances

It is found that among three generations only 48 percent of the total respondents (400) sent remittances to Bangladesh. Among these remitters, 21 percent are of third generation, 69.7 percent are of second generation and 88.9 percent of the first generation. Many of the third generation mentioned the reason for not sending remittances as they do not have any interaction with Bangladesh.

9.1.4 Investment

Regarding respondents' investment in Bangladesh, it is seen that only 16 percent of the total respondents (400) invested in Bangladesh. Among three generations, 4.4 percent respondents of the third generation invested in Bangladesh, in the second generation 36.4 percent and in the first generation only 4.8 percent did so.

There were some problems faced by investors in their investment in Bangladesh. If the government of Bangladesh solves those problems then out of total 400 respondents 65 percent would have been inclined to invest in Bangladesh. 75.6 percent were from third generation, 65.9 percent from second generation and 27 percent from first generation.

9.1.5 Future Plan of Respondents for Keeping Connection with Bangladesh

A close review of the respondents' future plan towards Bangladesh that shows 84 percent respondents strongly agreed to the statement 'necessity of keeping connection with Bangladesh'. More than three fourths of the respondents strongly agreed to the statement 'necessary to visit Bangladesh' to gather knowledge and experience. The statement 'grows curiosity for Bangladesh' through participating in Bangladeshi national events' was supported by 97 percent respondents. Almost 78 percent respondents strongly agreed with 'feel proud for glorious achievements of Bangladesh'. On the other hand, 65 percent respondents strongly agreed with the statement 'should set up new businesses to make Bangladesh a rich country'. Again the statement 'feel necessity for up-grading relationship with Bangladesh' through frequent visits and investment was strongly agreed by 45 percent respondents. About 62 percent respondents strongly supported the statement 'people of Bangladesh are very friendly and co-operative and the statement 'barriers to visits and investment in Bangladesh are controllable' was felt strongly

by 80 percent respondents. Finally, 90 percent respondents strongly agreed to the statement ‘I like Bangladeshi people’s hospitality in Bangladesh’.

9.2 Qualitative Part of the Study

Samad keeps deep connection with Bangladesh in terms of visits, remittances, investment along with a strong will to continue the relationship for future.

Nasim visited Bangladesh twice in his life and does not have any relationship with Bangladesh in terms of remittances and investment. But he feels the necessity to visiting and keeping connection with Bangladesh. He is not interested in doing business in Bangladesh.

Sujol visited Bangladesh only once in his life time. He doesn’t have any business in Bangladesh but sometimes, he thinks to visit and invest in Bangladesh. He has no interaction in any aspect with Bangladesh.

Mojnu visits Bangladesh and send remittances. He is not interested in business but feels the necessity to keeping connection with Bangladesh.

Akkas frequently visits Bangladesh. He sends remittances and has a business set up in Bangladesh. He has strong will to continue deep relationship with Bangladesh.

Sumon also visits Bangladesh. He sends remittances and has some investment in Bangladesh. He is adamant to continue deep connection with Bangladesh.

Farhad visits Bangladesh as and when needed. He has no business set up but has a plan to do the same. He sends remittances as necessary and has the plan to continue good relationship with Bangladesh.

Asad visits Bangladesh very hardly and often remits money. He has no business in Bangladesh but has a plan to keep connection with Bangladesh.

Jalal also visits Bangladesh rarely for his over age. Sometimes, he sends remittances for poor people. He has no business in Bangladesh and also, not

interested to do. He is also very much eager to keeping connection with Bangladesh.

9.3 Comparison among Three Generations based on Quantitative Information

With a large population size of about 500,000 of Bangladeshi origin people in the UK, the second and third generations mainly represents the Bangladesh community in the British society. The people of Bangladeshi origin in the first generation are mostly of old ages and passing retired life. Considering this situation, from a total sample size of 400 respondents, 51 percent have considered from third generation aged 20 to 39 years, 33 percent are from second generation between 40 and 59 years and the remaining 16 percent from first generation of ages 60 and above. The male-female ratio is 69:31. More than seventy eight percent of the third generation is married, 98.5 percent of second generation and 100 percent of the first generation. About twenty four percent have only primary level of education of third generation and only 10.2 percent have graduation or above level. In the second generation, 20.4 percent got primary and the percentage 21.2 shows in the graduation or higher level. More than forty nine percent were seen to have completed the primary education of first generation whereas only 3.2 percent got graduation or above that.

With regard to the respondents' frequency of visits, it is found that in the third generation only 43.4 percent visit Bangladesh because most of the respondents of this generation either had born in the UK and/or brought up there. They do not have much direct interaction with Bangladesh. More than sixty one percent of the second generation visit Bangladesh on a regular basis as most of them were born and/or brought up in Bangladesh. Also, most of them got education in Bangladesh.

Besides, almost everyone had either own or extended family members in Bangladesh. Most of the first generation visits Bangladesh regularly because they are passing idle time in the UK and getting pension from UK government. Their childhood and/or adolescent memories are mostly oriented with Bangladesh. On the other hand, 22.9 percent of the third generation receives phone calls to visit Bangladesh, 68.2 percent of the second and 96.8 percent of the first generation received the same. The third generation receives minimum level of phone calls because they do not have much interaction with the people of Bangladesh. Regarding sending remittances, only 21 percent of the third generation sends because most of them do not have any own and/or extended family members. Even most of them do not have very close relatives and any interaction with relatives. More than sixty nine percent of the second generation sends remittances because many of them have own and/or extended family members, businesses etc in Bangladesh. The first generation is mostly very much sympathized to the people of Bangladesh as most of them spent their childhood in Bangladesh and always recalls those memories in their idle time. Most of them send remittances more or less especially to the poor relatives and poor people in Bangladesh. The percentage of this generation of sending remittances is 88.9. With the issue investment of three generations in Bangladesh, it is seen that the highest proportion 36.4 percent is shown in the second generation because most of them have somehow interaction and relationship with the people of Bangladesh. Only 5.9 percent of third generation has invested because they do not have much interaction with Bangladesh. On the other hand, for old ages of first generation the rate of investment was as low as 4.8 percent. Again, from the views of Bangladeshi people in the UK towards Bangladesh in terms of keeping connection with Bangladesh in future, most of the respondents positively replied the necessity of

keeping connection with Bangladesh as their country of origin. All of them share the situation of sorrow and/or happiness of Bangladesh even staying in the UK.

9.4 Comparison among Three Generations based on Qualitative Information

Nine cases were taken for qualitative studying which were from three generations having different kind of background to know their different views with several issues. Each generation contained with equal sample size of three respondents. The opinions were given by the respondents the same in some points and differed in some issues.

From the point of view visits and keeping connection with Bangladesh as their country of origin, all the respondents irrespectively agreed to these issues. Although the third generation visits Bangladesh very hardly but for the necessity of keeping connection with Bangladesh they should visit Bangladesh according to them. All other 6 respondents of second and first generation visited Bangladesh on a regular basis.

Among three generations, most of the respondents send remittances to Bangladesh for various needs. Only 2 respondents of third generation did not send remittances at all as they did not have any interaction with anyone in Bangladesh. All other 7 respondents sent remittances almost on a regular basis to meet various needs.

Regarding investment in Bangladesh by three generations, most of them felt necessity to invest in Bangladesh. But some respondents did not have business background and they were not willing to involve in business elsewhere. Third generation hasn't much interaction with Bangladesh and mostly of first generation was in old ages to perform any business in Bangladesh staying in the UK.

For future plan of respondents, all were agreed on the needs of keeping connection with Bangladesh.

CHAPTER TEN

Results and Discussion

10.1 Introduction

This section focuses on the findings of the quantitative part of the study that contained the sample of size 400 respondents. All the respondents spontaneously expressed their views with different issues like their demographic, socioeconomic, frequency of visits, problems in visits, flow of sending remittances, trend in investment, future plan to keeping connection with their country of origin Bangladesh and so on. All of this attractive information gave emphasis and made the author interested to summarize their opinion. For the ascertainment of the objectives of this study, 67 questions were asked the respondents of three generations having different backgrounds, different ages, different occupation and different residential status and so on. The contents of the questionnaire fully ascertain the objectives of the study. There are three components of the findings of the quantitative information of respondents' e.g. demographic and socioeconomic information, core part of information of objectives that includes respondents' visits, sending remittances, investment along with their future plan for keeping connection with Bangladesh.

10.1.1 Socioeconomic Background of Respondents

The respondents of this study were all aged 20 and over and they were classified in 10-year age groups. The following table shows background characteristics of respondents.

Table 10.1: Background Characteristics of the respondents (N=400)

Characteristics of respondents	Number of respondents	Percentages
Age Group:		
20 - 29	83	20.75
30 - 39	122	30.50
40- 49	85	21.25
50 - 59	47	11.75
60 and above	63	15.75
Sex:		
Male	275	68.75
Female	125	31.25
Marital Status:		
Married	339	84.75
Unmarried	61	15.25
Education:		
Primary	107	26.75
Secondary	161	40.25
Intermediate	77	19.25
Graduation and above	55	13.75
Employment Status:		
Permanent job	22	5.50
Weekly basis job	121	30.25
Business	98	24.50
Students	25	6.25
House makers	92	23.00
Retired	24	6.00
Politicians	10	2.50
Journalists	6	1.50
Type of Citizenship:		
By birth	127	31.75
Brought up	200	50.00
Spouse visa (family avenue)	58	14.50
Political asylum	15	3.75

Source: Fieldwork

Table 10.1 illustrates that there are 20.8 percent respondents in the age group '20 to 29', 30.5 percent in the age group '30 to 39' and hold the highest respondents group. The successive age groups are 21.3 percent in the age group '40 to 49', 11.8 percent in the age group '50 to 59' and the age group '60 and above' showed 15.8 percent of the total respondents. There are 68.8 percent male and 31.2 percent female.

The marital status is found that 84.8 percent respondents are married and 15.2 percent are unmarried among the total respondents (400). In fact, the percentages of married respondents of various age groups are logically consistent with their age groups.

Respondents' education level shows that all age groups of the total respondents having average primary education are 26.8 percent, the high school level is 40.2 percent and the 'intermediate' are 19.2 percent of the total respondents. The 'graduation and above' hold 13.8 percent also of the total respondents (400). The second generation hold the highest percentage of 'graduation and above' level of education because many of this group migrated to the UK having higher degrees from Bangladesh. The third generation has a clear downward trend in the 'higher education' because of availability of job facilities and social securities in the UK.

The highest percentage 30.2 of the total respondents are involved in 'Weekly basis jobs' which is called temporary basis job as this kind of jobs are available in the UK. The percentage of permanent job holder means government, semi-government or non-government jobs are only 5.5. Again 24.5 percent respondents involved in businesses. The percentage of 'house wives' are 23. The percentage of permanent jobs is very low because of low rate in higher education.

31.8 percent are the UK citizens by birth. 50 percent respondents got citizenship through ‘brought up’ manner means they were born other than UK. 14.5 percent got citizenship through ‘Family Avenue’. The respondents got citizenship through Family Avenue system has been mostly brought up in Bangladesh. It is found that the respondents were born and/or brought up in the UK have less interaction in different aspects with Bangladesh than the expatriates’ were born and brought up in Bangladesh.

10.1.2 Findings and Discussion of Quantitative Results

To meet the objectives of the study, the following findings have been found to be relevant in policy recommendation.

It is seen that only 43.4 percent from the third generation, 61.4 percent from the second and among the first generation 82.5 percent visit Bangladesh. It is also found that most of the respondents visit Bangladesh to spend vacation which is 52.3 percent, 21.6 percent visit for meeting relatives and/or extended families, 17.6 percent visit for business. Most importantly, it is observed that according to the number of respondents the upper age groups have higher frequency of visiting Bangladesh because of their demographic background in Bangladesh. In fact, the respondents visit Bangladesh to spend their leisure period. 59 percent respondents preferred ‘school vacation’, 23.9 percent like ‘holidays’. Regarding respondents’ pre-contact to Bangladesh before visits, it is interestingly found that the increased phone calls done by the upper age groups e.g. 18.6 percent did contact who were in the age group ‘50 to 59’ but for those who were in the age group ‘20 to 29’ only 6.9 percent of them contact before their visits. In fact, this implied that the aged emigrants have more contacts and interaction because of their Bangladeshi demographic background.

Out of the total respondents (400), nearly 50 percent respondents received phone calls from Bangladesh to visit which also shows that the respondents of higher age groups receive more phone calls than that of low age groups.

It is also seen that 68 percent respondents mentioned the major problem ‘unnecessary harassment in the airports and other visiting areas’. Another three major problems mentioned by the respondents were ‘hijacking/stealing/robbery/kidnapping’, ‘manipulation or exploitation’ and ‘scarcity of public toilets in visiting areas’ that vex 6.7 percent, 12.1 percent and 6.7 percent respectively. So it is clear that the respondents who visit Bangladesh somehow faced some problems. It is also revealed that 96 percent of the total respondents reacted negatively regarding the unexpected situation they faced in Bangladesh. And, if a safe and secured environment exists in Bangladesh for visit, 98 percent of the total respondents would be eager to visit Bangladesh.

Twenty seven percent respondents did not visit Bangladesh for ‘unnecessary harassment’ and 15 percent mentioned ‘time constrains’ of the total respondents. So the unnecessary harassment is a serious negative factor which hinders spontaneous visits to Bangladesh.

It is found that among the total respondents 47.8 percent respondents remit money to Bangladesh whereas 52.3 percent does not send remittances for one reason or other. The highest number of remitters belongs to the age group ‘60 and above’ which is 29.3 percent. On the contrary, in the age group ‘20 to 29’ only 5.7 percent transfer remittances to Bangladesh. Although the number of respondents of the age group ‘50 to 59’ is low (only 47) but the percentage of sending remittances of this age group is 20.9. So it is clear that the highest remittances sent by the upper most age groups and the lowest remitters belong to the lowest age group especially in

age group of third generation. It is perhaps because of the fact that many of this age group were born and/or brought up in the UK and most of them do not have any interaction or deep relationship with anyone in Bangladesh.

The reasons of sending remittances showed that 80.1 percent respondents remitted for their 'own or extended family' members. The second highest percentage of remitters for 'business/investment' is 6.3 percent. The category 'natural disaster' carries a significant percentage implying that the respondents are sympathized to the people of Bangladesh in any natural disasters. The number of dependents of respondents' in Bangladesh shows that 71.2 percent respondents' hold '3-4 dependents', 18.3 percent respondents' have '5-6 dependents', 4.6 percent respondents hold families of '2 or less', 3.9 percent respondents having '7-8 dependents' and only 1.9 percent respondents have families with 9 or more dependents' in Bangladesh. The respondents who had dependents in Bangladesh send remittances to Bangladesh on a regular basis and it is found that the nuclear family of respondents' in Bangladesh is rare.

The 'monthly basis' remittances sender constituted 43.9 percent, weekly and quarterly basis senders are 16.2 percent and 15.7 percent respectively and yearly basis senders formed 10.9 percent. The statistics on remittance senders reveal that the remitters mostly prefer monthly basis sending process. Regarding the mode of sending remittances, it is seen that 43.5 percent emigrants send remittances through private money transferring companies, 31.9 percent sent through unofficial channel called Hundi and only 21.9 percent send through bank. The main reason for using unofficial channel was that these types of sending modes are quicker and hassle free than bank.

Fourty percent respondents do not send remittances as they have no business in Bangladesh. Nearly twenty three percent mentioned that they have no liability in Bangladesh and 20.6 percent said that they have no interaction with Bangladesh. The investigation on this issue reveals that the respondents should have some interaction with Bangladesh for sending remittances.

On the other hand, it is found that out of total 400 respondents only 15.8 percent have invested in Bangladesh. Among these investors only 5.9 percent invested from third generation, 36.4 percent of the second and 4.8 percent of the first generation. The low proportion of investors in the first generation is caused probably by age and low percentage in the third generation arisen because they do not have much interaction with Bangladesh. At present, the deep interaction exists only among second generation in the UK with Bangladesh and thus the percentage of investors in this generation is much higher than other generations.

Among total investors only 11.1 percent invested in the productive sectors and 55.6 percent invested in non-productive areas. It is also found that 26.9 percent respondents invested mainly for keeping connection with their relatives and country of origin, 23.8 percent invested for mental satisfaction through participating in business in the country of origin and 12.7 percent invested for good return. It is also observed that among investors, mostly invested in the non-productive areas mainly to avoid business risk.

It is also found that 38.1 percent respondents are encouraged for investment by their own or extended family members, relatives encouraged 17.5 percent and self motivation made 28.6 percent investment in Bangladesh. On the other hand, 31.8 percent businesses are supported by their own or extended family members, 25.4

percent look after by their friends and relatives look after 20.6 percent. It is also seen that 39.7 percent of respondents' own or extended families are benefited from this investment, 26.3 percent are friends and 17.5 percent relatives are benefited. Regarding the encouragement to invest more it is seen that 33.3 percent friends of respondents encouraged, 23.8 percent relatives and another 26.9 percent own or extended family members encourage them to invest more in Bangladesh. However, it is observed that the respondents have invested in Bangladesh which completely interacted with their own and/or extended family members and/or relatives and/or friends in all aspects like encouragement for investment, business operation, beneficiary of business etc.

In the process of doing business in Bangladesh, it is found that 49.2 percent investors faced unnecessary harassment in government offices when they visit, 22.2 percent faced problems with manipulation and/ or exploitation and 20.6 percent mentioned about the difficulties of terrorism and/or subscription in Bangladesh. So it can be concluded that all the investors are somehow more or less fallen in trouble in doing business in Bangladesh. The reasons for not invested in Bangladesh shows that 38.9 percent respondents do not invest for unnecessary harassment, 23.2 percent for terrorism and/or subscription, 18.7 percent do not invest for manipulation and/or exploitation and 5.3 percent do not invest for political instability.

On the other hand, if problems in investment in Bangladesh can be solved, 20.5 percent of the age group '20 to 29' are interested to invest, 39.4 percent of the age group '30 to 39' and 25.5 percent in the age group '40 to 49' are interested to invest. 8.1 percent are interested in the age group '50 to 59' and 6.6 is interested in the age group '60 and above' because most of these age group are old and retired.

So undoubtedly, it can be concluded that if a safe and secured environment can be provided by the government of Bangladesh the growth rate of investment by the Bangladeshi origin people in the UK will certainly be developed.

For the development processes in Bangladesh, it is seen that 42.8 percent respondents give emphasis on occasional donation for poor, 27.4 percent are involved in establishing schools, colleges and madrasas, 13.3 percent were doing some works for poverty alleviation and 11.6 percent contributed to construct roads, culverts etc for the people of Bangladesh. Needless to say most of the respondents were spontaneously eager to participate with different kinds of development works in Bangladesh.

Regarding the plan of respondents towards Bangladesh for keeping connection with Bangladesh in future, it is observed that 'in any crisis like political, natural etc' 53 percent respondents strongly agreed to the statement. Regarding 'I don't care in any crisis in Bangladesh' 0.5 percent respondents strongly agreed to the statement. To the views of 'necessity of keeping connection with Bangladesh' 83.5 percent respondents strongly agreed to it. The statement 'necessary to visit Bangladesh was meant to gather knowledge and experience' 75.5 percent respondents strongly agreed with it. The statement 'grows curiosity for Bangladesh through participating Bangladeshi national events' 97 percent respondents strongly agreed. For the statement 'feel proud of glorious achievements of Bangladesh, 77.5 percent respondents strongly agreed to it and 77 percent respondents agreed with the views 'feel shy for any internationally bad reputation of Bangladesh'. About the statement 'be proud and happy if Bangladesh becomes a rich' more than 94 percent respondents strongly agree with the views. About 65 percent respondents strongly agreed to the statement 'should set up new businesses to make Bangladesh

a rich country'. About the statement 'feel necessity for up-grading relationship with Bangladesh through frequent visits and investment' 44.8 percent respondents strongly agreed. Nearly 62 percent respondents strongly support the statement 'people of Bangladesh are friendly and cooperative. With the statement 'barriers to visits and investment in Bangladesh are controllable' 75.5 percent respondents strongly agreed. The statement 'for deep integration and emotion among Bangladeshi different organizations in the UK support Bangladeshi emigrant in any crisis' 97.3 percent respondents strongly agreed. And, with the statement 'I like Bangladeshi people's hospitality in Bangladesh', 89.5 percent respondents strongly agreed.

From the above discussion regarding respondents' future plan to keeping connection with Bangladesh, it is found that most of the respondents are willing to keeping connection as Bangladesh is their country of origin. It is also seen that any kinds of good reputation of Bangladesh brings honor to them and inversely, bad reputation for Bangladesh hurt them seriously. And, above all any kind of tasks that will make Bangladesh rich, most of the respondents are willing to participate in that case.

10.2 Discussion of the Qualitative Results

Varying knowledge, experience and plans towards Bangladesh in terms of visits, sending remittances, investment and future plan of keeping connection of Bangladeshi generations in the UK have achieved through analyzing nine in-depth interviews. There are some common views among all the three generations such as needs to keeping connection with Bangladesh with their country of origin, "should visit Bangladesh" etc. On the other hand, some opinion differed from each other because of their birth places, ages and interaction with Bangladesh.

10.2.1 Bangladeshi Origin People of Third Generation in the UK

Three respondents were interviewed in-depth Samad, Nasim and Sujol who had some common views that should have a good relationship with Bangladesh being their country of origin.

1. According to *Samad's* opinion, he has a deep connection with Bangladesh in the context of visits, sending remittances, investments and has a plan to expand his business in Bangladesh as Bangladesh is his birth place.
2. *Nasim* revealed that he is completely westernized and his orientation with the UK society. He doesn't have any interaction with Bangladesh and no one encourage him at all to visit Bangladesh. So he doesn't dream any investment in Bangladesh but sometimes, he feels visiting Bangladesh is necessary being country of origin.
3. *Sujol* expressed that sometimes, visiting and keeping connection with Bangladesh is mandatory as Bangladesh is his country of origin. He also mentioned that no one encourage him to visit Bangladesh. He plans to do business with Bangladesh but no interaction with any one in Bangladesh.

So, it is clear that all of them have the intention to visit Bangladesh. But regarding investment, Samad has already invested and wants to expand his business more. Nasim had no plan to do business in Bangladesh as he has no connection with Bangladesh and her society. But Sujol is interested to do some business but he doesn't have any dependable relations in Bangladesh. Even no one encourages Nasim and Sujol about Bangladesh to visit. From their own understanding they think to keep connection at least at a minimum level through visits being his country of origin.

10.2.2 Bangladeshi Origin People of the Second Generation in the UK

In the second generation, three persons were interviewed in-depth to ascertain their views regarding keeping good relationship with Bangladesh through their visits, remittance and investment along with their future plan about Bangladesh. All of these persons have almost the same views except some issues like business and final settlement after retirement.

1. *Mojnu* has a good relationship with Bangladesh with respect to visits and sending remittances. He has no plan to invest or do business with Bangladesh as he is a job holder. But he has very strong intention to keep connection with Bangladesh all along.
2. *Akkas* has also very strong tie with Bangladesh in the context of visits, sending remittances, investment and willing to settle finally in Bangladesh expanding more businesses.
3. *Sumon* also maintains very strong bond with Bangladesh. He has some business in Bangladesh since long and interested to expand business more in Bangladesh. He also visits and sends remittances to Bangladesh on a regular basis.

From the above three case studies, it can undoubtedly be said that all the three interviewees were born and brought up in Bangladesh and later on became citizen of the UK. All of them have very strong connection with Bangladesh in terms of visits and remittance. Akkas and Sumon are involved in business in Bangladesh but Mojnu is different from them because he doesn't like business which he thinks extra burden for him. But all of them are confident to keep good connection with Bangladesh in future also.

10.2.3 Bangladeshi Origin People of the First Generation in the UK

Three in-depth interviews were taken from Bangladeshi expatriates of first generation to know their present connection with Bangladesh in terms of visits, remittance, investment and future plan towards Bangladesh. All of them were born and brought up in Bangladesh. Farhad migrated to the UK after completion of his study from a university in Bangladesh, whereas Asad and Jalal migrated at their adolescent when they were only 16 and 14 years old respectively.

1. *Farhad* is deeply oriented in the mainstream politics of UK along with doing little business in the UK. He visits Bangladesh frequently and sometimes, remits money to Bangladesh. He has very deep connection with Bangladesh which he will continue until his death that he opinioned. But has no plan to do any business in Bangladesh.
2. *Asad* is now unemployed and suffering from family crisis as his wife divorced him. He is absolutely dependent only on various British benefits like child benefit, unemployment benefit, house rent etc. Yet from these benefits, he sometimes remits money to his extended family members. He also hardly visits Bangladesh. He is not involved in any business in Bangladesh. He has a plan to keep connection with Bangladesh through getting marriages between his children and the children of his own brothers.
3. *Jalal* is retired and physically not fit for visits Bangladesh on a regular basis. Sometimes, he remits money for poor people in Bangladesh. He doesn't have any business in Bangladesh. He always encourages his children to keep connection with Bangladesh.

From case studies of the above three respondents of first generation, it is ascertained that all Farhad, Asad and Jalal more or less send remittances. But Farhad visits Bangladesh frequently for his profession. On the other hand, Asad

and Jalal visit Bangladesh hardly for their over age. All of them were not from business background. So they are not interested to doing any business in Bangladesh. But all of them were desperate to keeping good relationship with Bangladesh establishing relationship through their children, grand children and successive.

10.2.4 Common Views on the Case Studies:

1. All the respondents of three generations unanimously felt the necessity to visiting Bangladesh.
2. All of them send remittances to Bangladesh except in two cases.
3. Everyone gave emphasis on keeping connection and good relationship with Bangladesh.

10.2.5 Different Views on the Case studies:

1. Some respondents especially British born and brought up usually do not visit Bangladesh for lack of well connection with Bangladesh and also, they do not send remittances for the same reason.
2. British born and brought up were not interested about investment in Bangladesh as they are not familiar with the society of Bangladesh and are deeply integrated and concentrated with the British society and culture.
3. Some are not eager to involve themselves in the business in Bangladesh because of their non-business background and for over age.

From the above studies, it was observed that perception of Bangladeshi people living in the UK towards Bangladesh grows through relationship which is yielded through visits and interaction with Bangladesh. The respondents were born and/or brought up in the UK having less visiting tendency and interaction with

Bangladesh. So they have very little relationship with Bangladesh which was not enough to build any business relationship. But they have interest to visit Bangladesh sometimes to enjoy their vacation or holidays and even sometimes, they feel to invest. On the other hand, the respondents were born and/or brought up in Bangladesh has strong will for keeping good relationship with Bangladesh through visits and investment. They have clear perception towards Bangladesh as they were mostly grown up in Bangladeshi society. So it was observed that the relationship between the Bangladeshi origin people in the UK and Bangladesh depends on their birth place, demographic background, social orientation and interaction with the society.

10.3 Summary

The present study emphasized that Bangladesh must have good and continuous cooperative relationship with Bangladeshi origin people living in the UK permanently for flourishing Bangladesh's vulnerable economy through their frequent visits, sending remittances and investment. All the respondents are more or less educated living in Tower Hamlets area having different professions like jobs, business, students, house wives (unemployed) and so on.

From the study, it is undoubtedly clear that majority of the Bangladeshi people in the UK have more or less connection and accomplishment in the development process in their country of origin Bangladesh. The accomplishment in development and relationship of Bangladeshi people in the UK with Bangladesh vary on their background of birth, place of grown up and social interaction etc. Naturally, the motivation and relationship of the Bangladeshi origin people in the UK to their country of origin declines from generation to generation because of taking birth and/or living in another society for long period having deep interaction with different culture. Besides, emigrants pass very busy life for their survival abroad, so they hardly find enough time to ponder over Bangladesh unless getting retirement even if they had childhood memories oriented with Bangladesh. Yet, their enthusiastic efforts to establish themselves as Bangladeshi ethnic minority in spite of lots of racist attacks, organizing Bangladeshi community in the UK and to stand beside Bangladesh in different plights indicate their deep attraction for Bangladesh.

Not only that especially the second generation arranges several Bangladeshi national festivals in the UK with a view to holding onto the Bangladeshi cultural image in the Bangladesh community. To arrange such festivals, the spontaneous

cooperation and participation of the third generation are really remarkable reflection of love and attraction of third generation's for Bangladesh. Here mainly the second generation takes major initiatives and responsibilities with the cooperation of the young third generation to arrange such big festivals where about 50,000 people of different races come across. The second generation very consciously tries hard for maintaining Bangladeshi culture and tradition in the festivals in the UK. And, enjoying the festivals the third generation becomes interested in Bangladeshi culture, which indicates attraction of third generation to Bangladesh. Besides, quantitative information of respondents of this study indicated that a large number of emigrants of the second and the third generation are highly interested to visit and invest in Bangladesh. Sixty three respondents among three generations have already invested.

The present study is to know the perceptions of Bangladeshi origin people in the UK towards Bangladesh with respect to their visits, remittances and investment along with their future plan to keeping connection with Bangladesh. To our knowledge, perceptions of Bangladeshi people in the UK towards Bangladesh in terms of visits is not good enough (*Hoque, 2006, pp-599*). And, no study found regarding the perceptions of Bangladeshi origin people in the UK towards Bangladesh in terms of low flow of remittances, degraded trend in investment along with their future plan for Bangladesh. In this study, it is found that majority of the respondents heartily think about their country of origin in different aspects like country's international image, crisis etc. In addition, majority of the respondents are eager to keep connection with Bangladesh through their spontaneous visits and investment but most of the respondents mentioned almost the same problems that they face in their visits and investment in Bangladesh. This study has clearly mentioned the barriers that hinder respondents' visits and

investment. So the study will make opportunities and give emphasis for further studies in this regard. Investment certainly depends on emigrants' good relationship with Bangladesh and this relationship occurs through frequent visits and interaction. Thus spontaneous frequent visits generate good perceptions among them in the UK which rise investment through sending remittances.

According to the raises of majority of the respondents, the problems that they face in their visits and investment in Bangladesh are controllable. The government of Bangladesh should facilitate their visits and investment with easy entrance and free movements here in Bangladesh ensuring safety and security. Also, several government banks can be opened for quick and guaranteed money transferring system in all around the UK to protect unofficial money transferring system to Bangladesh which will also raise the flow of remittances. Therefore, the interaction of the third generation with Bangladesh is not identical with that of the second and the first generation in the UK and it is very natural. Yet the relationship between Bangladeshi origin people living in the UK and Bangladesh should be improved, further for their wellbeing.

10.4 Conclusions

The respondents were taken from all the three generations to identifying the depth of their relationship even for every individual generation's with Bangladesh. The specific objectives of the study are 1) to know the respondents' relationship with Bangladesh in terms of visits, sending remittances and investment 2) to find their future plan towards Bangladesh with regard to visits and investment 3) their future plan for keeping connection with Bangladesh and 4) to show the comparison among three generations of Bangladeshi origin people in the UK in the context of above objectives.

Credible and transparent relationship grows through spontaneous frequent interaction among people which generates good perceptions and ultimately, yields new investment. In this study, an attempt has been made to know the perceptions of Bangladeshi origin people living in the UK towards Bangladesh in terms of frequency of visits, flow of remittances, status of investment and future plan for keeping connection with Bangladesh. To find the reasons of low trend in visits, declining flow of remittances and minimum investment, the author has tried hard to make a picture of reflection of their views and plans in the above context towards Bangladesh. And, from that scenario it is found that relationship between Bangladeshi origin people in the UK and Bangladesh is declining from generation to generation because of different birth place, different social orientation, communication and cultural gap and above all, lack of close interaction. Close interaction and cultural gap with Bangladesh differs from generation to generation. Presently, three generations of Bangladeshi origin people (first, second and third generation) are living in the UK. Among those three generations most of the second and first generations were born and brought up in Bangladesh and they have very at least mental strong bond with Bangladesh. On the other hand, most of

the third generation were born and/or brought up in the UK and mostly accustomed with British culture and society. Even many of them are drug addicted, early divorced and for these reasons always suffering from mental depression. Therefore, cultural gap with Bangladesh declines among third generation and thus intensity of interaction declines and as a result, flow of remittance and investment tendency become very low. On the contrary, the people of first generation are mostly in old age and majority of them does not handle financial matters. Only second generation keep connection with Bangladesh, send remittances and also interested to invest in Bangladesh. Thus the flow of remittances is very low along with declining trend in investment. Some unexpected embarrassing incidents usually occur in their visits to Bangladesh and also, lacking of guardians' encouragement to the successive generations towards Bangladesh is mainly responsible for this decreased relationship. The study attempted to sketch the problems how the problems hinder in making good relationship between the Bangladeshi origin people living in the UK and Bangladesh.

The findings of the study revealed that all the respondents of three generations except a very few people have awareness of necessity to keeping connection with Bangladesh and should visit Bangladesh as their country of origin. Most of them are very much interested to expand their businesses in Bangladesh but for lack of interaction with Bangladesh and for old age of some respondents' make them reluctant to do businesses. Sending remittances also depends on the relationship that also the result of deep interaction. It is also found that all the variables like visits, remittances and investment are significantly associated with characteristics of the three generations.

The study also shows that some irregular and unexpected events like unnecessary harassment, manipulation and/or exploitation etc sometimes make them pessimistic to pay visit and invest in Bangladesh which also negatively influenced the flow of remittances as well. Some literatures also revealed these situations and reasons of deteriorated relationship and building distances between Bangladeshi origin people living in the UK and Bangladesh implied negative perceptions towards Bangladesh.

In sum, it can be concluded that the Bangladeshi origin people living in the UK are eager to keeping connection with their country of origin Bangladesh under the condition of safe and secured environment for them which ultimately, will enhance spontaneous frequent visits and increase flow of remittances along with bringing high trend in investment. Second generation will also have to play significant role to increase interaction with a view to make good relationship especially between Bangladeshi origin third generation in the UK and Bangladesh. Thus a credible, good and long term relationship between Bangladeshi origin people living in the UK and Bangladesh will sustain for long which will ultimately, bring economic viability in Bangladesh.

It is recommended that the government of Bangladesh should understand the concerns of Bangladeshi people living in the UK towards Bangladesh. The concerns of the people could be intervened through taking initiatives by the second generation in the UK and by the NGOs, government and semi-government organizations in Bangladesh. The findings of our study suggest that the mutual beneficial relationships can be established for long through undertaking persistent policies to be implemented by the government of Bangladesh.

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Appendix-A

Questionnaire

Please answer the following questions putting tick (√) in the appropriate box or write your answer in the space provided.

Section A: Background information of respondents

This section of the questionnaire refers to background and demographic information of respondent.

1. Name _____

2. Father's or Spouse's Name _____

3. Gender 1. Male 2. Female

4. Age (in complete years) _____

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5. Marital status 1. Married 2. Unmarried 3. Divorced 4. Other (specify) _____

6. Address in the UK _____

1. Phone 2. E-mail

7. Address in Bangladesh _____

8. Years of Schooling

- 1. Primary level (5 years or below)
- 2. High school (up to 10 years)
- 3. Intermediate (up to 12 years)
- 4. Graduate Degree (s)
- 5. Post-Graduate Degree (s)

9. Profession

- 1. Permanent Job holder
- 2. Temporary Ordinary worker
- 3. Businessman
- 4. Student
- 5. Politician
- 6. House maker
- 7. Other (specify) _____

10. Residential Status

1. Citizen
2. Long/short stay permits
3. Other (specify) _____

11. If citizen, method of acquiring citizenship

1. By birth
2. Brought up
3. Political asylum
4. Family avenue
5. Other (specify) _____

12. Duration of stay in the UK (in complete years)

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13. Age at migration (in complete years)

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14. Reasons of migration

1. Economic betterment
2. Permanent settlement
3. Political asylum
4. Other (specify) _____

15. Place of birth

1. Bangladesh
2. United Kingdom
3. Other (specify) _____

16. Do you live with your family here ?

1. Yes 2. No

17. Do you face any problem at your stay in the UK ?

1. Yes 2. No

If yes, what is the nature of problem ?

3. Shelter
4. Discrimination in wages
5. Manipulation in work
6. Racism
7. Police harassment
8. Other (specify) _____

Section B: Information of visits, remittances and investments in Bangladesh

This section explores the connection of the people of Bangladeshi origin living permanently in the UK with Bangladesh maintained by respondents with regard to their visits, sending remittances and investments in Bangladesh.

About Visiting Bangladesh

18. Do you visit Bangladesh ? 1. Yes 2. No
If **yes**, please continue from question 19. If **no**, please skip to question 31 and rank 1 indicates the most important reason and rank 2 implies the second most important and so on in all the questions. Please, mark only one answer.
19. Why do you visit ? (Tick the most important reason only)
1. To meet own or extended family members
 2. To meet friends and other people
 3. To look after business
 4. To help poor people
 5. Political purposes
 6. To enjoy vacation
 7. Other (specify) _____
20. Whom do you visit ?
1. Own family or extended family members
 2. Relatives
 3. Neibougrers
 4. Friends
 5. Other (specify) _____
21. When do you usually visit Bangladesh ?
1. Usually in the school vacation of the children
 2. Holidays
 3. For other needs (specify) _____
22. Do you have prior contact with the person you visit ? 1. Yes 2. No
If yes, how do you contact them ?
3. Over telephone
 4. Email
 5. Letters
 6. Other (specify) _____
23. How frequently do you contact ?
1. Everyday
 2. Weekly
 3. Monthly
 4. As and when needed
 5. Other (specify) _____

24. Do you contact them only for visit purpose ? 1. Yes 2. No
If no, what are the other issues ?
3. Family and/or relatives' information
4. Business matter
5. To know country's overall situation
6. Other (specify) _____
25. Do you receive any request from Bangladesh to visit ? 1. Yes 2. No
If yes, who request you ?
3. Own family or extended family members
4. From relatives
5. From friends
6. Other (specify) _____
26. Do you feel interest to visit upon receiving request from Bangladesh ?
1. Yes 2. No
27. How frequently do you visit ?
1. Monthly
2. Half yearly
3. Yearly
4. 2-3 yearly
5. Other (specify) _____
28. Do you face any problem while visiting Bangladesh ? 1. Yes 2. No
If yes, what are the problems that you face in your visits ?
3. Harassment in the airports and other visiting areas
4. Hijacking/stealing/robbery/kidnapping and so on
5. Manipulation or exploitation
6. Adulterated food and medicine
7. Scarcity of public toilets in public visiting areas
8. Insufficient power-energy
9. Other (specify) _____
29. Are those problems mentioned above make you reluctant to visit Bangladesh ?
1. Yes 2. No
30. If a safe and secured environment exists in Bangladesh for visits, will you visit Bangladesh in future ?
1. Yes 2. No
31. If you do not visit Bangladesh, why ?
1. Unnecessary harassments
2. Time constraints
3. Expensive
4. Other (specify) _____

Information of Sending Remittances

32. Do you send remittance to Bangladesh ? 1. Yes 2. No
If yes, for whom do you send remittance ?
3. For own or extended family
4. Relatives
5. Friends
6. Business investment
7. Social development
8. To help poor
9. Natural disaster
10. Other (specify) _____
33. Do you have any dependents in Bangladesh ? 1. Yes 2. No
If yes, how many dependents do you have ?
3. 2 dependents or less
4. 3-4 dependents
5. 5-6 dependents
6. 7-8 dependents
7. 9 dependents or more
34. Do you need to send remittance to Bangladesh for them ? 1. Yes 2. No
If yes, how often do you send ?
3. Weekly
4. Monthly
5. Quarterly
6. Half yearly
7. Yearly
8. Other (specify) _____
35. Which of the mentioned modes do you like most to send remittance ?
1. Bank
2. Private money transferring companies
3. Unofficial means Hundi
4. Other (specify) _____
36. If not sending remittances, what is the reason you find important ?
1. No interaction with Bangladesh
2. No liability in Bangladesh
3. No business in Bangladesh
4. Consider not necessary
5. Other (specify) _____

Questions about Investment

37. Do you have any investment in Bangladesh ? 1. Yes 2. No
If yes, in which sectors have you invested ?
3. Productive sector
4. Heavy industries
5. Small enterprises
6. Non-productive sector
7. Other (specify) _____
38. Why did you invest in Bangladesh ?
1. It has potentiality of good return
2. For cheap labour cost
3. Mental satisfaction through participating in development process in the country of origin
4. For keeping connection with country of origin
5. It gives opportunity of getting recognition in a person's own society
6. For loyalty and responsibility to the country of origin
7. For future settlement after retirement
8. Other (specify) _____
39. Who encouraged you to do this business in Bangladesh ?
1. Own or extended family
2. Relatives
3. Friends
4. Self motivation
5. Other (specify) _____
40. Who support you to operate this business ?
1. Own or extended family
2. Relatives
3. Friends
4. Self supervision
5. Other (specify) _____
41. Who are mainly benefited from your business ?
1. Own or extended family
2. Relatives
3. Friends
4. Yourself
5. Other (specify) _____
42. Is there any one mentioned below who encourage you to invest more ?
1. Own or extended family
2. Relatives
3. Friends

4. Yourself

5. Other (specify) _____

43. With the encouragement of someone of the question 41, do your interests grow to invest more ? 1. Yes 2. No

44. If yes, why ? _____

45. If no, why ? _____

46. Do you face any problem in doing business in Bangladesh that make you reluctant to invest any more ? 1. Yes 2. No

If yes, what are the problems that you face and if no, skip to question 47

3. Unnecessary harassment in government offices

4. Terrorism/subscription

5. Manipulation/exploitation

6. Political instability

7. Problem with power-energy

8. Other (specify) _____

47. If government of Bangladesh solves the problems mentioned above, will you be interested to invest more in Bangladesh in future ? 1. Yes 2. No

If yes, what are the reasons for which you will be interested to invest more ?

3. For your country of origin

4. To keep connection with motherland through business

5. Available business facilities being a developing country

6. Helping families/ relatives/friends

7. Other (specify) _____

48. Will you encourage others to invest in Bangladesh if government of Bangladesh offers especial facilities to the people of Bangladeshi origin in the UK ?

1. Yes 2. No

49. Do you have any participation in any development works in Bangladesh ?

1. Yes 2. No

If yes, what kind of the mentioned development works in which you are involved in ?

3. Establishing schools/colleges/madrassa

4. Building private roads/culverts

5. Non-profitable works for poverty alleviation

6. Occasionally donation to the poor

7. Other (specify) _____

Section C: Future plan of Respondents

Section C explains the plan to keeping connection with Bangladesh in future through your visits and investments. To what extent do you agree with each of the following statements? Please indicate your answer using the following 5-point scale where:

1. Indicates = Strongly agree (SA)
2. = Agree (A)
3. = Neutral (N)
4. = Disagree (D)
5. = Strongly disagree (SD)

Statements of Respondents	SA	A	N	D	SD
50. I should participate physically, mentally or otherwise in any crisis in Bangladesh like political or natural etc	1	2	3	4	5
51. I sympathize at least mentally to the people of Bangladesh in any crisis in Bangladesh	1	2	3	4	5
52. I do not care any problem that occurs in Bangladesh	1	2	3	4	5
53. I recall my childhood memories passed in Bangladesh	1	2	3	4	5
54. As Bangladesh is my country of origin, it is necessary to keep connection with Bangladesh	1	2	3	4	5
55. I should visit Bangladesh to gather practical knowledge and experience being my motherland	1	2	3	4	5
56. Curiosity grows in my mind when I participate in any Bangladeshi cultural events in the UK like Pahela Baishak, Bijoy Dibosh, Shadhinata Dibosh and so on	1	2	3	4	5
57. I feel proud of Bangladesh for any glorious achievements that brings high level international reputation for Bangladesh	1	2	3	4	5
58. I feel shy for any bad reputation of Bangladesh that spreads internationally	1	2	3	4	5
59. I will be very happy and proud if Bangladesh becomes a rich country in the world	1	2	3	4	5
60. I should participate to setting up new businesses in Bangladesh to make her a rich country	1	2	3	4	5
61. Sometimes, responsibilities grow in mind for Bangladesh for her overall development through investment	1	2	3	4	5
62. I feel necessity to up-grade the relationship between me and Bangladesh through frequent visits and financial investments in Bangladesh	1	2	3	4	5
63. The people living in Bangladesh are cooperative and friendly	1	2	3	4	5
64. There are some barriers for visitors and investors in Bangladesh that are controllable	1	2	3	4	5
65. For deep integration and emotion, Bangladeshi different social organizations in the UK provide support in any situation of difficulties facing by any Bangladeshi in the UK	1	2	3	4	5
66. I like and enjoy Bangladeshi people's hospitality in Bangladesh	1	2	3	4	5

67. In the following space, please mention your views regarding any other steps that can up-grade a transparent and deep relations between the emigrant Bangladeshis in the UK and Bangladesh

Thank you very much for giving me your valuable time in completing this questionnaire.