

## Dynamics of Seasonal Migration of Rural Livelihood; Capital Formation Perspective



Muhaiminul Islam\*, Sumaia Kashem, Shameem Morshed, Md. Mostafizur Rahman, Anutosh Das

Department of Urban & Regional Planning, Rajshahi University of Engineering & Technology, Bangladesh

\* Corresponding author email: [muhaiminul.urp13@gmail.com](mailto:muhaiminul.urp13@gmail.com)

Received: 02 February 2019 / Revised: 26 April 2019 / Accepted: 29 May 2019 / Published: 03 June 2019

### ABSTRACT

Globally, farming communities migrates considering it as a livelihood strategy, especially given unprecedented environmental change. Because migration facilitates poverty reduction, education improvement, entrepreneurial investments and even the economic evolution of the origin areas. Farmers in the northern region of Bangladesh migrate during the slack season when farming activities are not up to the mark. Driven by this context, this study examined the principal actors, the pattern of seasonal migration in the context of seasonal variability and migration's role in food security and livelihood resilience in the Barind Tract, Bangladesh. The participatory rural appraisal was employed for collecting basic facts and information. The study suggests that poverty is the root cause of migration, such that men from poor households with small landholdings and high food insecurity migrate for work during the winter. Moreover, the traditional practice of sharecropping, which helped them reduce food shortages, has also become less profitable these days. Therefore, the tendency of migrating is likely to escalating among the people of this region, and those already relocated are planning to settle down there for a more extended period. Currently, such migrants are getting engaged in low-paying unskilled wage work, construction work mainly in Rajshahi city, Mohadevpur, and Dhaka the capital city of Bangladesh, which enables them to make not only modest savings but also hard enough to repay the debt their family has incurred during food shortages.

**Keywords:** Food security, livelihood resilience, seasonal migration, environmental change.

### 1 Introduction

From the remote past, population mobility (migration) is used to be a norm (Loyd, Mitchell-Eaton, & Mountz, 2016). Despite being a complex phenomenon, the movement in search of a better life is a critical component of livelihood strategies in rural households, which focus on minimising risks and diversifying household income (Deotti and Estruch, 2016). However, migration can be distinguished as two main types; seasonal and permanent. A person's temporary stay in a new place to do a temporary job considered as temporary migration. Many rural residents temporarily migrate in the slack season to the neighbouring cities and elsewhere to find employment. This type of brief seasonal movement of people refers to seasonal migration (Rain, 2018). Many economists recognise that immigration in some form or other is conceptually one of the rightest strategies that the poor can use to improve their living standards (Peri, 2016). Indeed, temporary, or circular, migration across borders has long been a feature of labour markets in developing countries. It is evident from the extant literature that temporary migration one of the most significant livelihood strategies adopted by the most deprived sections, predominantly in the form of seasonal mobility of labour (Imbert & Papp, 2016).

As agriculture depends on seasonality, hence the rural farmers have to look for off-farm employment during the slack season (after completion of implanting), and in general, seasonal migrants come back from urban areas to the village to participate in continuing work of harvest (Waniganeththi, 2017). On the contrary, the permanent migrants involved in non-firm and off firm activities send remittances to the household members in the village (Leighton, 2016). Although people migrate for long-term to attain high standard

living, seasonal migration is an adaptation strategy to cope up with the adverse effect of climate rather than a desire for a standard life (Imbert & Papp, 2016). Nowadays, the necessity to understand the causes and consequences of seasonal migration has emerged and received massive attention due to its essential role in the socio-economic situation of rural life (Mochebelele & Winter-Nelson, 2000). Although, it is generally believed that economic development is more likely to occur if migrants direct a large share of their remittances toward “productive” investment, such as agricultural land, machinery, livestock, or business (Qin & Liao, 2016). Yet, migrants use it to buy food, clothing, and medicine, pay for their children’s education, build or repair their houses, upgrade household facilities, acquire foreign-built consumer amenities, and pay off debts rather than investing their externally earned capital in “productive” activities (Erdkamp, 2016). Still sometimes they investments in agricultural assets and inputs such as land, farm equipment, seeds, fertilizer, and livestock, or purchase small commercial establishments (variety and grocery stores, bars, and restaurants), or set up small businesses, such as carpentry, rental of farm machinery and transportation if possible (Dinkelman & Mariotti, 2016a).

Again, seasonal rural to urban migration improve the knowledge, skills, competencies and other attributes embodied in individuals (Dinkelman & Mariotti). Thus, seasonal mobility, not only supplements non-firm earning of poor and broaden the means of income opportunities but also accumulate various types of capital (IOM, 2005 and Khandakar et al., 2010). Being a significant aspect of capital accumulation, human capital is the stock of competencies, knowledge, habits, social and personality attributes. Human capital in a real sense is an ‘invisible asset (Dinkelman & Mariotti, 2016b). Besides this human capital can be understood as the individual's capabilities, knowledge, skills and experience of the company's employees and managers, as they are relevant to the task at hand. As well as the capacity to add to this reservoir of knowledge, skills, and experience through individual learning (Bachewe, Berhane, Minten, & Taffesse, 2016) where social capital is the cement of society's goodwill. It creates a cohesive society. The networks, trust and shared values of social capital bring to life our human values, skills, expertise, and knowledge. It could include social advantages, reputation, "connections", mentoring, and other forms of support or influence that are associated with human relationships (Theoharides, 2016). Social capital represents resources that reside in function-specific social relations in which individuals are embedded (Dubos, 2017). Social capital may also be represented by the density and consistency of educationally-focused relationships that exist among parents, children, and schools and even relationship exists among the labour. (Parganiha, Sharma, Paraye, & Soni, 2016) report that migrants make investments in agricultural assets and inputs such as land, farm equipment, seeds, fertilizer, and livestock, or purchase small commercial establishments (variety and grocery stores, bars, and restaurants), or set up small businesses, such as carpentry, rental of farm machinery and transportation, the overall conclusions reached by these researchers are that these investments rarely lead to sustained local development. (Castelhana, Lawell, Sumner, & Taylor, 2016) depicts that migrant's move from areas of low opportunities to areas of high opportunities in which the choice of destination is regulated by distance. Migrants from rural areas move first to nearby towns, and then to larger cities. The questionnaire survey focus group discussion and critical informants survey was used to identify the causes and effects of migration. Some pull and push factor like poverty, seasonal unemployment, low productivity of agricultural product and high income in the urban area was identified as the cause of migration.

(Aguilar-Støen, Taylor, & Castellanos, 2016) have indicated, the poor in Guatemala have migrated more than the relatively better off family, and lack of land is identified as an essential determinant of migration. The case studies indicate that social networks and lack of work opportunity are the most critical determinant of movement. Positive contributions of movement include meeting the labour demands of receiving areas, bringing back skills, and playing a pivotal role in the diversification of household livelihoods, also as a coping and livelihoods improvement strategy. The data was collected primarily from first-hand sources, and the second material has supplemented the primary data. The information was obtained from families of migrants, employers, key informant and local administrators. Some PRA tools were used like the Seasonal diagram, mobility map, and trend line. The research found that single men are predominantly involved in migration while the participation of women is negligible. The earnings obtained have allowed rural

households to supplement their income from agriculture and indirectly contributed to overcoming the problem of farmland scarcity. In another study, (Panda & Mishra, 2018) identifies the determinants and patterns of mass migration in Moldova. Particular emphasis is placed on seasonal migration. The community-based approach used to determine the activity pattern of the seasonal migrant. Findings of that study indicate that poverty is the main push factor of migration decisions. Information flow and personal networks such as friendship and kinship ties are among the essential determinants of seasonal migration in the study area.

The effects of warming and drying weather in the north-western region of Bangladesh undermine agriculture potentials and results into lack of year-round employment in rural areas. From a survey of 1600 households in Northwest Bangladesh, it is found that about 19% of households migrate in the lean agricultural season where 25% of chronic poor families (Islam, Shen, Hu, & Rahman, 2017). Moreover, the rate is increasing with time. The poor coverage of government social safety program VGD/ VGF is a reason for failure in keeping seasonal migration in check. Moreover, most of the family lacks social networking ability which is an important determinant of movement. The article conducted by Institute of microfinance and Palli Karma Shahayok Foundation (PKSF) uses 480918 poor rural household survey from five districts of monga region. The large dataset of 2433 villages under 15 upazillas has been used to give a picture of the extent of seasonal migration, its impact, and determinants. Finally, it has reached to a conclusion pointing out some requirement of the rural poor such as government and non-governmental support for the provision of credit facilities, information of job markets, training and income opportunities by microfinance. Though the study has only identified the lack of social networking as an essential determinant of the unwillingness of seasonal migration, it has excluded the actual scenario of this social networking in those villages. However, Naogaon, a central district under Barind tract, can be marked as the prominent sufferer of adverse climate. Low rainfall, hot weather results in a higher possibility of drought in this region. The economy of Naogaon is mainly agro-based where out of total 6, 11,822 holdings of the district 63.83% holdings are farms. (BBS, 2011). However, being seasonal in character, seasonal unavailability of work creates temporary out-migration of workers and laborers. Thus, it remains an essential component of the livelihood strategies of many rural households. (Asfaw, 2010). Despite being a critical component, explanations specific to the perception of rural migrants about the effect of seasonal migration on capital generation have been overlooked in prior studies.

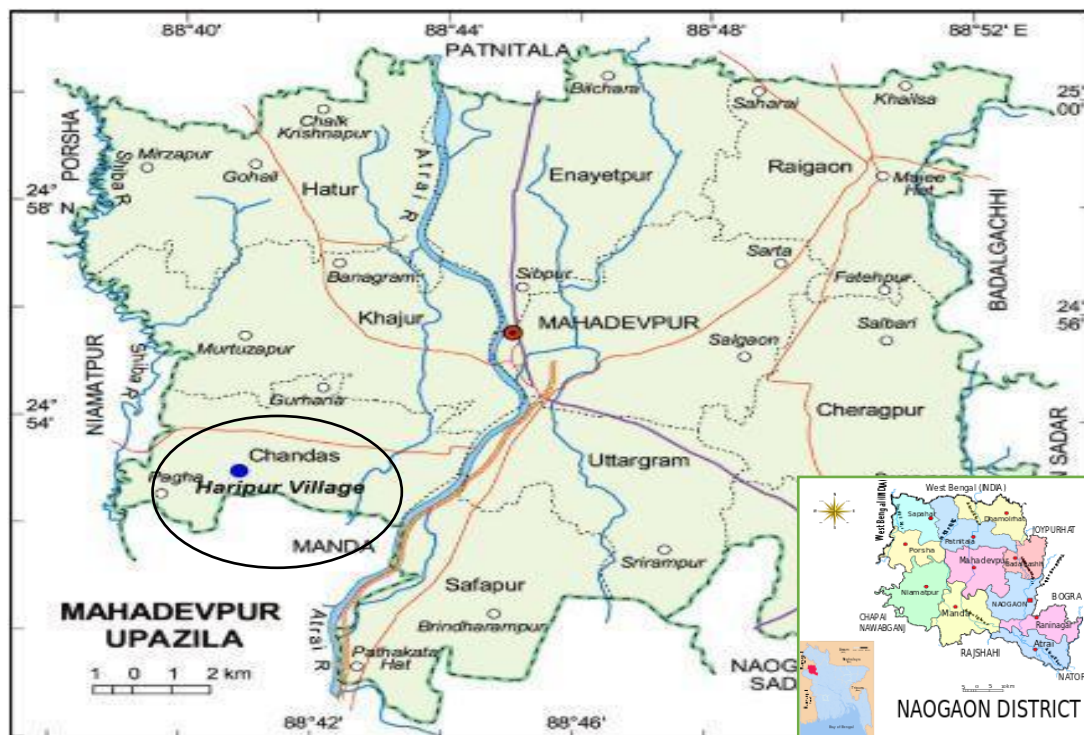
Seasonal migration is a typical scenario in the Barind Tract. Still, there isn't any study giving an in-depth look into the perception of the local people about the seasonal migration. Hence, this research will offer a vast scope of documentation of the dynamics of human migration as well as their vision about the long and short-term effects of this on the rural people's life. Given this high proportion, the case of Haripur, a remote village of Naogaon appears particularly interesting to investigate the country people's own perception about causes of seasonal migration, the phenomenon of the activity and mobility pattern of seasonal migrant and most importantly the impact of seasonal movement on capital formation.

## **2 Research Methodology**

### **2.1 Study Area at a Glance**

The study was conducted in the Haripur, a village situated beside Atrai river in the Mohadevpur upazila located between 24°52' to 24°54'N and 88°38' to 88°43'E in the Naogaon District of northwest Bangladesh as shown in Figure 1. It is the central part of Barind region with an area of about 1326.52 square miles. Due to the geographical location of this area, it can be marked as a prominent sufferer of adverse climate. Low rainfall, arid nature of weather results in the higher possibility of drought in this region. This adverse effect of climate challenges agriculture potentials and results into lack of year-round employment in rural areas which results in seasonal migration. Haripur, a small undeveloped village of one of the remote unions 'Chandas' has been selected as representative of seasonal migration in this study as it is one of the victims of seasonal unemployment. Haripur is a small village having 3.03% population of the total population of

Chandas Union (BBS, 2011). No of household in this village is 228 with 22.4% electricity connection. 88.6% house is Kutchha. The mainstay of people is predominantly agriculture here. Hence the rough and threatening climate deprived them of their regular work in some period of a year called slack season. Consequently, rural people have to choose migration as the only and one way for their livelihood which makes Haripur a reasonable study area for this study.



**Figure 1:** Map of the Haripur Village

Source: Tourism Directory of Bangladesh, 2018

## 2.2 Methodology

As already stated in Introduction that the objectives of the study are to find the impact of seasonal movement on capital formation analyzing the activity and mobility pattern of the seasonal migrant. Hence, the comprehensive research requires community participation of farmers for better efficiency. The study is conducted by using PRA qualitative research tools for identifying their insight about the study concept. Their insight was identified on the basis of several FGDs where each group consists of 10-12 people with diversity in gender, age, and profession. Each group involves the participation of both the migrants and non-migrants and members of their families to gather in the difference of their life and capital. Several PRA tools were used to collect the primary data with the help of the rural people. *FGDs* tool has become helpful to provide an overview of the type of activities, places of migration and the actual movement pattern due to seasonal migration is explored through *Mobility Mapping*. *DPSIR framework* is used in this study to understand the actual factors fueling for the seasonal migration. Moreover, the impacts, driving and restraining forces of seasonal migration are being assessed by using *Cause-effect diagram*, *Pair wise ranking method*, *Force field analysis* respectively. Finally, the overall condition of the study village is assembled by *Service and Opportunity mapping* and *Social mapping* which indicate the underlying causes pushing them towards migration by exploring the lack of services and opportunities in the study area. And their needs and demands are neatly represented in the *Dream Map*. However, all the participants were clearly explained about the purpose of the exercise and were asked about the related phenomenon for the respective tool. They were also requested to prepare the map and diagram, and their direct participation is ensured in each exercise. Once a description is ready, the participants were asked to discuss the picture for clarifying the



topic. Moreover, the socio-economic information about the study area is collected from Bangladesh Bureau of statistics, 2011 to justify the rationale of the study area.

### 3 Results & Discussion

#### 3.1 Social & Demographic Realities of Haripur Village

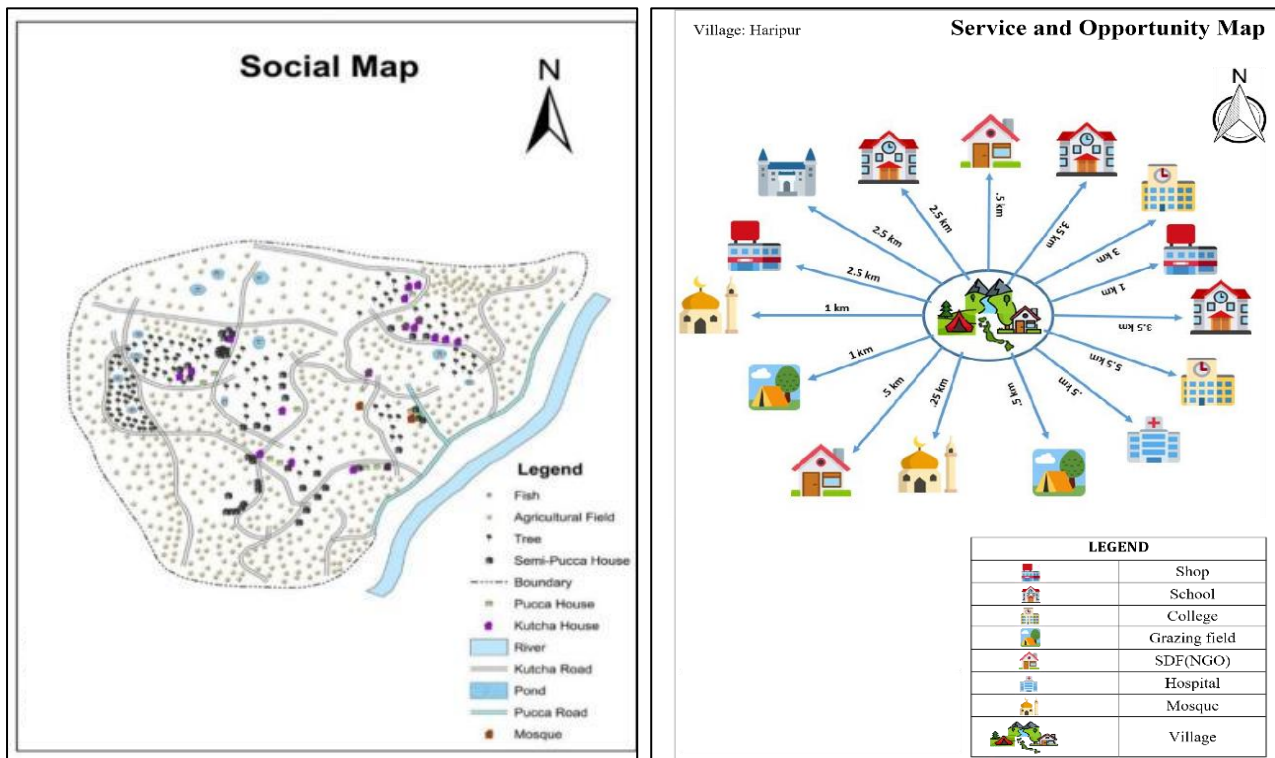
Understanding the present context of seasonal migration is before determining its impact as well as the activity and mobility pattern of the migrants. However, the social and demographic condition of Haripur village is comparatively unsatisfactory rather than other communities.



**Figure 2:** Type of Household in Haripur Village

Source: PRA Survey, 2018

The habitation patterns, nature of housing (Figure 2) and other social infrastructure, especially the development status of this village is depicted by 'Social and Resource Map' in Figure 3.



**Figure 3:** (a) Social & Resource map of Haripur village, (b) Service and Opportunity Map of Haripur village.

Source: PRA Survey, 2018

Corresponding, two primary land uses are observed in this village. Not only the agricultural field is a dominant land use but also water body is seen as a significant land use type. However, being a victim of hot and warm climate, the water bodies dry up in the summer season. Most of the households have narrow access. Only the east portion of the village is connected with Pucca road while the others are kutcha.

Unavailability of rail connection, low percentage of the pucca road, narrow access road verifies that communication system is still undeveloped in this village. There is also observed a large no of ponds in this area. However, due to the hot and warm climate, the lakes dry up in the summer season (Figure 4).



**Figure 4: Condition of the Pond in Dry Season**

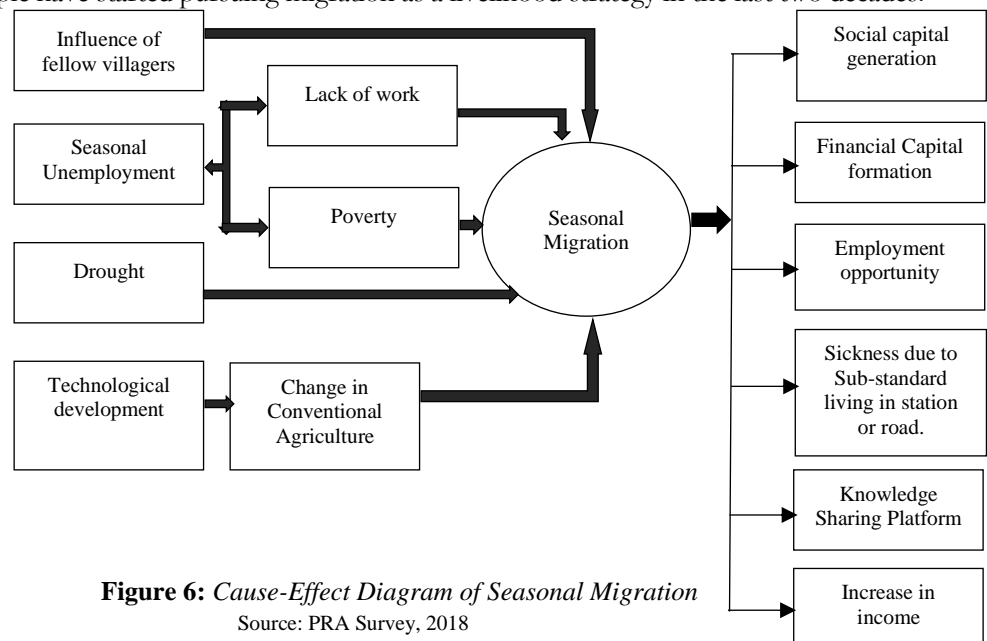
Source: PRA Survey, 2018

However, the available service and opportunities of the village are more clearly presented in the Service and Opportunity map (figure 3b). It is used to explore the local people's perception of the existing environment of the village and its surroundings. The various services including education, health, transportation, rural market, religious institution is depicted along with the respective distances in Figure 3b. Being a remote village, there exists only one administrative center that is the neighbour union parishad Chandas (2.5 km away). The various educational institution such as one primary school (2.5 km), one high school (3.5 km) and two colleges (3 and 5.5 km respectively). The respective distances of the educational institution displayed from the center of the village give an idea of the educationally backward village having no educational institution in the center. The village is blessed with some community facilities such as a community hospital and an NGO named Social Development Foundation (SDF) situated within a half kilometer of the village and is connected with the Pucca road shown in figure 3. However, the villagers mainly go to Bagdum Bazar to meet up their daily necessities, but it is far away (2.5 km) from their village. They are facing difficulties in this case.

### 3.2 Driving and Restraining Forces of Migration in Study Region

The prior analysis defines the study area as a victim of underdevelopment and agro-based economy. The findings exhibit that people have started pursuing migration as a livelihood strategy in the last two decades.

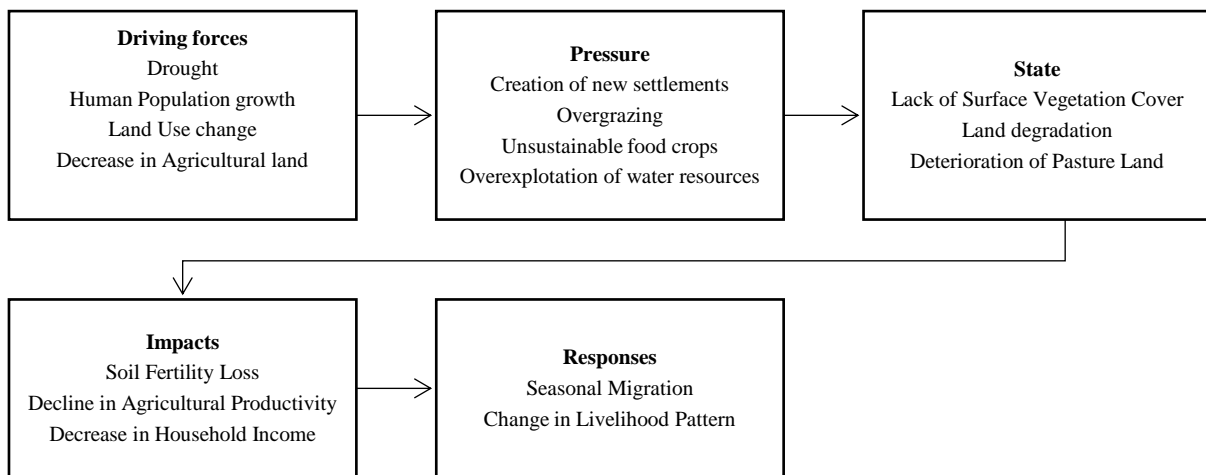
Drought, unavailability of water in dry season results into lack of work and poverty are driving forces which lead them to migrate for meeting up the demand of standard living as depicted through cause-effect diagram in Figure 6.



**Figure 6: Cause-Effect Diagram of Seasonal Migration**

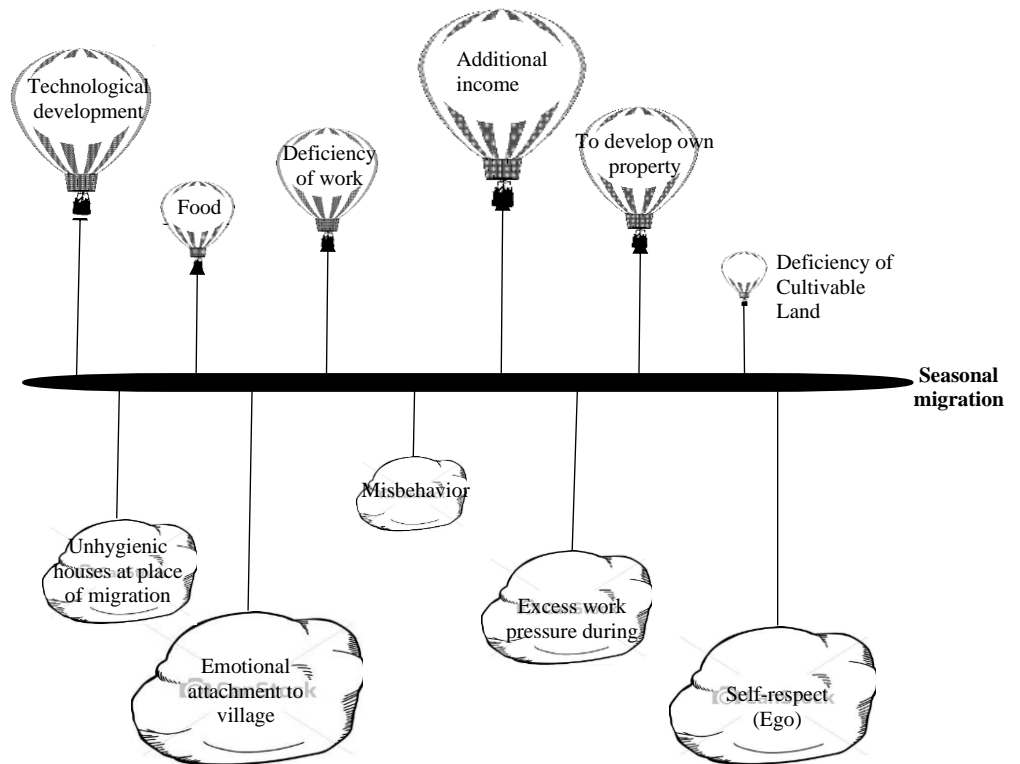
Source: PRA Survey, 2018

Over again, nowadays one of the significant causes is the technological development in agro-sector including the invention of hybrid seed, use of tractor instead of hand ploughing etc. bringing significant change into conventional agriculture pattern. That reduces their working span and extend the slack period. Last but not least, a very significant result is found that not only poverty, seasonal unemployment is responsible for migration, but also there is an excellent influence on fellow villagers for their movement. However various effects of seasonal migration portrayed by villagers show that increase in income formulates financial capital that facilitates better living condition, access to education of their children. The causes are more described explicitly through the DPSIR framework. However various effects of seasonal migration portrayed by villagers show that increase in income formulates financial capital that facilitates better living condition, access to education of their children. The causes are more described explicitly through the DPSIR framework in Figure 7.



**Figure 7: Modified DPSIR Framework for Seasonal Migration in Haripur Village**  
Source: PRA Survey, 2018

Moreover, various natural push factor including drought, land use change, a decline of supply of agricultural land as well as human-made reasons like population growth works as driving forces that create pressure in rural life. Thus, land degradation, deterioration of pasture land. States results in a decline in agricultural land, household income which forces people to migrate to bring change in livelihood. The effects are more clearly discussed through force field analysis (Figure 8).









**Figure 8: Force Field Analysis: Balloons and Stones Method** (Source: PRA Survey, 2018)

This time, the forces inducing, and inhibiting migration have been ranked separately. The size of the circle represents the rank of the power. Corresponding this figure, drought and lack of land emerged as the most critical factors contributing to migration. It is already stated technological development has brought a change into a conventional agricultural pattern which on the contrary accelerates lack of employment. During the slack season, they often find themselves in a situation that they can't afford basic needs for their family. Hence, to cover up the basic needs as well as developing their property, they must depend on seasonal out-migration. On the contrary, migration was a village and during migration. They often get misbehaviour in working place which also discourages out-migration.

### 3.3 Seasonal Variability of Factors of Migration

To depict the actual influence of the seasonality, 'Then and Now diagram' is being combined with 'Seasonal diagram' in the Table 1. Here, "then" means the situation of about 20 or 30 years ago and "now" means present situation. In this village, the irrigation water is supplied by Barind Multipurpose Authority in December- March at the time of implantation IRRI in their field. However, earlier it was observed in October- December. This difference is occurred due to change of cropping pattern with time. In earlier, they only cultivate jute and one type of paddy. However, with technological development, cropping pattern has become Paddy-dependent due to the availability of the various kind of hybrid paddy seed. Usually, they cultivate Amon, IRRI.

**Table 1: Then & Now Seasonal Diagram**

Time Scale	Month	Boisakh	Joishtha	Ashar	Shrabon	Bhadro	Aswin	Kartik	Agrohayon	Poush	Magh	Falgun	Chaitra
	Variable	Apr-May	May-jun	Jun-Jul	Jul-Aug	Aug-Sep	Sep-Oct	Oct-Nov	Nov-Dec	Dec-Jan	Jan-Feb	Feb-Mar	Mar-Apr
Then	Water Availability							*	*				
Now										*	*	*	
Then	Crop Production	*	*	*	*							*	*
Now			*	*	*	*			*	*	*		
Then	Food Shortage						*	*					
Now		*											*
Then	Flood							*	*				
Now							*						
Then	Drought	*	*										
Now													*
Then	Unemployment	*	*				*	*					
Now							*	*				*	*
Then	Migration	*											
Now							*	*				*	*
	Happiness												

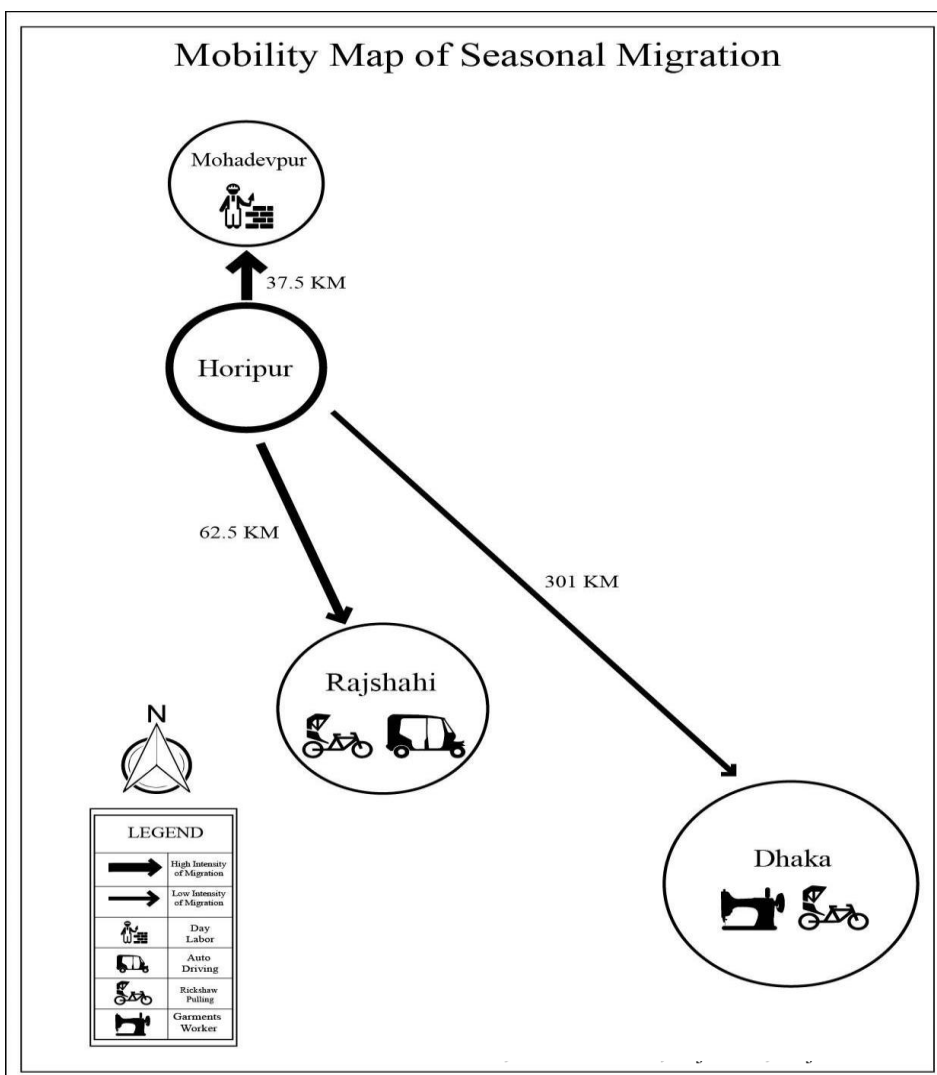
Source: PRA Survey, 2018



Among them, in April-June harvesting IRRI becomes their main work while in June-August and November they grow Amon. A small amount of vegetable is being developed in this area but only for their family not for livelihood. Hence, they have to suffer from food shortage in March- April due to hot weather. Additionally, a considerable change is observed in the climate. The percentage of the flood has been decreasing over time. Drought occurs mainly in March when they have to suffer in a lack of irrigation water. Due to unavailability of rain and hot weather, the village people suffer from unemployment in September-November & March-May. The poor rural people fall in a great dilemma in this period including food shortage. So, the migration rate is higher in those time. In their opinion, despite bringing money for fighting with their poverty, food shortage and unemployment, migration is not a happy experience for them.

### 3.4 Activity and Mobility Pattern of Seasonal Migrant

Mobility map is one kind of space-related PRA method that reflects the movement pattern of an individual or group of people (Andrijasevic & Sacchetto, 2016) as shown in Figure 9. The purpose of the visit, intensity, way or medium of transport is also depicted in the mapping. Keeping that in mind, Mobility mapping is used in the study for completion of the first objectives of the study. However, the movement pattern of migrants due to seasonality is expressed in the diagram. They usually go Mohadevpur, Dhaka, and Rajshahi. The weight of connecting line presents the frequency of visit. Maximum percentage of people are off to Mohadevpur for their work due to its proximity. After living there for five to six weeks or a maximum of two months, they take a break and come back to their home.



**Figure 9: Mobility Map of Seasonal Migrants** (Source: PRA Survey, 2018)

In Mohadevpur, they usually migrate in a group and works as a day labourer, artisan, and construction workers. People also go to Rajshahi main town for auto and rickshaw driving in the slack season. A few percentages of workers migrate to Dhaka and takes the job of a rickshaw puller, garments worker. The period is more extended than the other two dues to its distance and the high cost of travelling.

### 3.5 Evaluation of Impacts Regarding Significance

Migration is one of the ways that can poor use to improve their living standards. In understanding the factors underpinning the positive impacts of seasonal migration on participating households, qualitative

evidence will be presented and discussed not only to make inferences about the social capital generation of the community but also to note some of the reported experiences felt by communities and participating households. To arrive at a similar understanding of the impacts of seasonal migration on the village, pairwise ranking method is used and given in Table 2. According to the villagers, the most prominent one is the formation of human capital.

**Table 2:** *Pairwise Ranking of Impact of Seasonal migration*

Impact	Impact No.					Score	Rank
	1	2	3	4	5		
1. Financial Capital Formation		2	1	1	1	3	2
2. Human Capital generation			2	2	2	4	<b>1</b>
3. Social Capital generation				3	3	2	3
4. Sickness due to substandard living					4	1	4
5. Knowledge sharing Platform						0	5

Source: PRA Survey, 2018

The migrants' family can provide a better facility which is quite tough in case of non-migrants. It is natural that the migrants' family can earn while the non-migrants are sitting idle at home. However, they give more importance in financial capital generation than social. In case of adverse impact, the most prominent one is sickness due to low living. Most of the non-migrants indicated it as a reason for not migrating

### 3.6 Human Capital Generation

Working experience and the knowledge acquired from migration offer improved employment prospects for many migrants. This study on seasonal migrant showed that returning migrants actively participate in business development in origin areas, but their overall influence on technological development is insignificant. Migrants play an essential role in the modernization of some enterprises, introducing new technologies and adopting new tools and skills. Meanwhile, work experience from an urban area is only applied marginally, mostly in small businesses owned and run by the migrants themselves. Hence the most significant impact of adaptation through new techniques, tools, and methods introduced by migrants is limited to areas with the highest concentration of small businesses such as services, construction, and manufacturing and the processing and storage of agricultural products. The increase in educational attainment is reflected among the children of the migrant family. Additional income helps them to support their children to go to school.

### 3.7 Social capital generation

This study analyses the level of trust and relationship among an understudied seasonal migrant group. Higher levels of trust held by migrants are suggestive of healthy and robust connections. Through seasonal work opportunities, women in the study area, are now able to negotiate their traditional gender roles but are failing to bring about long-term changes affecting domestic power inequalities within a household.

### 3.8 Financial capital generation

Migration has economic, social, and cultural implications for the origin of societies, wealth the migrants bring home is perhaps the most tangible and least controversial link between migration and development. Immigration and wealth have both direct and indirect effects on the welfare of the population in the origin

societies. The migrants are linked with families residing in origin areas and frequently send a considerable amount of money back to their families. This helps to improve financial positions, education improvement and health facilities of concerned families. People stated that they could save a portion of that money to use that shortly.

### **3.9 Sickness due to Substandard Living**

As the seasonal characteristics of their mainstay agriculture bring bad luck upon them, migration is the only way to fight with that luck. However, at destinations, the migrated people internally end up living in beside roads, construction sites or urban slums. Migrants end up in massive slums or smaller 'poverty pockets', their houses (and workplaces) are frequently found to be in unhygienic and in environmentally vulnerable locations which are characterized by close quarters, poor sanitation, safe water scarcity and insufficient food supply or livelihood opportunities. Exposure to such a dirty environment is hazardous to migrating people, and people feel suffocated to live there. That discourages people from relocating.

### **3.10 Knowledge Sharing Platform**

In most of the cases, the migrants are facilitated with various type of information including sources of work, small business techniques. While non-migrants are deprived of it. For example, In FGD discussion they stated that more than 90% of the migrants go in a group to their work, often being encouraged by directly their friends or sometimes the development of fellow migrant's family helps them to pursue it. Thus, seasonal migration often creates a platform of being enriched and sharing knowledge between them.

## **4 Conclusion**

Seasonal migration has become a significant weapon to fight against unemployment due to adverse and unfavorable climate in the northwestern Barind region of Bangladesh. People are moving from one place to another in the hope of reducing poverty and attain better socioeconomic opportunities. To provide a better understanding of seasonal migration and its contribution to rural livelihoods improvement, the study was conducted at origin areas in the migration process. The study attempts to concentrate on their perception about the phenomenon of the activity and mobility pattern of seasonal migrant and most importantly the impact of seasonal migration on capital formation. Usually, the people of the study region migrate to Sadar Upazila, Rajshahi or Dhaka town and takes works as a day labor, construction workers, rickshaw and auto drivers. The rate of migrating in Dhaka is low due to high transport cost and top accommodation cost which is sometimes more significant than their earning. Focusing on the second objectives, the study identified the factors both driving and restraining to understand the impacts more clearly. The significant factors that drive people to migrate for seasonal waged employment are the shortage of farmland, debt, lack of sufficient means of subsistence, and the desire to earn additional cash to supplement income from agricultural work. Social networks and flows of information are also essential factors in decisions about migration. The earnings obtained from this type of movement enable rural people to repay debts, buy cattle, pay taxes, and cover household expenditure. The remittances earned during movement often help people to break the vicious circle of poverty and assists in the upward shift of the regional economy. From this point of view, the study concludes that the potential of remittances to enable farmers in this district to enhance their livelihood resilience is bright. Their social networks, human and financial capital are developing in the process of migration — however, the unhygienic living provision, misbehavior in the workplace, self-respect. Often discourages them to migrate. Hence, there is a need at the planning and policy level to consider seasonal migration as an alternative livelihood strategy for the rural poor people to increase assets and reduce poverty.

## **5 Competing Interest**

Author declared no conflict of interest exist in this study.

**How to Cite this Article**

Islam, M., Kashem, S., Morshed, S., Rahman, M. M., & Das, A. (2019). Dynamics of Seasonal Migration of Rural Livelihood. *Advanced Journal of Social Science*, 5(1), 81-92. doi:10.21467/ajss.5.1.81-92

**Reference**

- Athukorala, P., 1993. Improving the contribution of migrant remittances to development: the experience of Asian labour-exporting countries. *International migration (Geneva, Switzerland)*, 31(1), pp.103-124.
- Aguilar-Støen, M., Taylor, M., & Castellanos, E. (2016). Agriculture, Land Tenure and International Migration in Rural Guatemala. *Journal of agrarian change*, 16(1), 123-144.
- Andrijasevic, R., & Sacchetto, D. (2016). From labour migration to labour mobility? The return of the multinational worker in Europe. *Transfer: European Review of Labour and Research*, 22(2), 219-231.
- Bachewe, F. N., Berhane, G., Minten, B., & Taffesse, A. S. (2016). Non-farm income and labor markets in rural Ethiopia (Vol. 90): Intl Food Policy Res Inst.
- Castelhana, M., Lawell, C., Sumner, D. A., & Taylor, J. E. (2016). The effects of migration and remittances on productive investment in rural Mexico: University of California Davis.
- Dinkelmann, T., & Mariotti, M. (2016a). The long-run effects of labor migration on human capital formation in communities of origin. *American Economic Journal: Applied Economics*, 8(4), 1-35.
- Dinkelmann, T., & Mariotti, M. (2016b). The Long Run Effects of Labor Migration on Human Capital Formation in Communities of Origin: National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc.
- Dubos, R. (2017). *Social capital: Theory and research*: Routledge.
- Erdkamp, P. (2016). Seasonal labour and rural-urban migration in Roman Italy. de Ligt and Tacoma, 33-49. International Organization for Migration (IOM). 2005, "Migration, Development and Poverty Reduction in Asia", International Organization for Migration, Geneva, Switzerland.
- Imbert, C., & Papp, J. (2016). Short-term Migration, Rural Public Works and Urban Labor Markets: Evidence from India. Department of Economics, University of Warwick.
- Islam, A. R. M., Shen, S., Hu, Z., & Rahman, M. A. (2017). Drought hazard evaluation in boro paddy cultivated areas of western Bangladesh at current and future climate change conditions. *Advances in Meteorology*, 2017.
- Leighton, M. (2016). Desertification and migration *Governing global desertification* (pp. 63-78): Routledge.
- Loyd, J. M., Mitchell-Eaton, E., & Mountz, A. (2016). The militarization of islands and migration: Tracing human mobility through US bases in the Caribbean and the Pacific. *Political Geography*, 53, 65-75.
- Mochebelele, M. T., & Winter-Nelson, A. (2000). Migrant labor and farm technical efficiency in Lesotho. *World development*, 28(1), 143-153.
- Panda, S. S., & Mishra, N. R. (2018). Factors affecting temporary labour migration for seasonal work: a review. *Management Research Review*, Vol. 41 Issue: 10, pp.1176-1200.
- Parganiha, O., Sharma, M., Paraye, P., & Soni, V. (2016). Migration effect of agricultural labourers on agricultural activities. *Indian Research Journal of Extension Education*, 9(3), 95-98.
- Peri, G. (2016). Immigrants, productivity, and labor markets. *Journal of Economic Perspectives*, 30(4), 3-30.
- Qin, H., & Liao, T. F. (2016). Labor out-migration and agricultural change in rural China: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Journal of rural studies*, 47, 533-541.
- Rain, D. (2018). *Eaters of the dry season: Circular labor migration in the West African Sahel*: Routledge.
- Theoharides, C. (2016). Banned from the Band: The unintended consequences of migration policy on origin-country labor market decisions: Working Paper.
- Waniganethi, G. (2017). *Role of Participatory Rural Appraisal (PRA) Tools and Techniques for Rural Development Planning*: Department of Philosophy, University of Kelaniya, Sri Lanka.

**Publish your research article in AIJR journals-**

- ✓ Online Submission and Tracking
- ✓ Peer-Reviewed
- ✓ Rapid decision
- ✓ Immediate Publication after acceptance
- ✓ Articles freely available online
- ✓ Retain full copyright of your article.

Submit your article at [journals.aijr.in](http://journals.aijr.in)

**Publish your books with AIJR publisher-**

- ✓ Publish with ISBN and DOI.
- ✓ Publish Thesis/Dissertation as Monograph.
- ✓ Publish Book Monograph.
- ✓ Publish Edited Volume/ Book.
- ✓ Publish Conference Proceedings
- ✓ Retain full copyright of your books.

Submit your manuscript at [books.aijr.org](http://books.aijr.org)