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A Bibliography Search on International Migration and Remittances Literature during the period of 1971-2020: A Case of Bangladesh

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Abstract

With nearly 8 million of its 160 million residents living abroad, Bangladesh has one of the world's largest emigrant populations, ranking only behind India, Mexico, China, Russia, and Syria, according to estimates from the United Nations' Population Division. The increasing outward orientation of Bangladeshis after national independence in 1971 as well as the 1973 oil boom and thus an increasing need for cheap labor in the Middle East then led to a rapid growth of international labor migration from Bangladesh. In 1976, only 6,000 Bangladeshis left to work abroad. Since then, the number of both temporary expatriate workers and permanent out-migrants has increased dramatically. The main purpose of this paper is to highlight how much progress has been made in the field of international migration and remittances research on the fiftieth anniversary of Bangladesh's independence. Thus, this paper delve out all segments of international migration from Bangladesh to worldwide and remittances inflows vice versa.

Keywords: migration, expatriate, diaspora, temporary, workers, labour, remittances, literature.

1.1 Introduction

As temporary workers who head overwhelmingly to the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries, Bangladeshi migrants remit much of their savings back home every month. After the Second World War, the United Kingdom faced labor shortages and therefore began to attract labor migrants of the Commonwealth states. Young men from Bangladesh, in particular from the Sylhet region, thus left for the UK, mostly settled in London, and contributed to meeting the increasing demand for cheap labor. This initiated chain migration of further workers and family members to the UK in the 1950s, 1960s and 1970s, and led to close transnational connections between Bangladesh and the UK. The states of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) are the most important destinations for Bangladeshi laborers. From 1980 to 2010, the number of migrants who annually left for work in the Gulf States increased tenfold from 25,000 to more than 250,000 per year.

Bangladesh is the sixth largest origin country for international migrants in the world, with 7.8 million Bangladeshi migrants living abroad as of 2019 (UNDESA, 2019). Over 2.2 million young adults join the job market in Bangladesh each year (IOM, 2017), but the domestic labour market is unable to employ all of these individuals. Instead, many migrate

internationally to secure employment and send remittances home, which are used to repay loans and to support migrant families (ibid). Remittances are an important part of the Bangladeshi economy and make up an equivalent of 5.4 per cent of the national GDP (IOM, 2018).

The majority of Bangladeshi nationals are living abroad in Saudi Arabia and India (UNDESA, 2019). In 2019, Saudi Arabia was the largest destination country for new Bangladeshi migrants (BMET, 2019). Only two per cent of migrants are considered “professional”, and 48 per cent are considered low skilled (IOM, 2017; BMET, 2019). Many migrants work in construction or hazardous jobs in countries of destination (IOM, 2017; IOM, 2020). Bangladeshi women joined the international migrant labour pool in 1991, and they increased in number after 2004, when government restrictions on female migrants decreased (IOM, 2017). Women often migrate to countries in the Middle East, where they are employed as domestic workers.

Migration from Bangladesh is facilitated by either the government or by private recruitment agencies in Bangladesh; the government of Bangladesh facilitates the migration process at a lower cost than what is charged by private recruitment agencies (IOM, 2017). Intermediaries and sub-agents help to connect the

larger private recruitment agencies to migrants at local levels (IOM, 2020). Like the government, private recruitment agencies also provide skills training prior to migration (ibid).

Their contributions form a crucial lifeblood for Bangladesh, which in recent years has reduced poverty, fashioned itself into one of South Asia's economic success stories, and has been on track to exit the United Nations list of least developed countries by 2024. Yet the country, which is situated in a low-lying delta, has seen its advances hamstrung in part by persistent exposure to the adverse effects of climate change and frequent natural calamities, including cyclones and typhoons that have killed thousands over recent decades. At the same time, Bangladesh has responded to one of the largest contemporary humanitarian crises, receiving 1.1 million Rohingya who have fled neighboring Myanmar.

The COVID-19 pandemic is adding to these challenges. As the coronavirus outbreak has spread rapidly around the globe, the Bangladeshi government has struggled to combat it. The public-health crisis has been exacerbated by the economic ripple effects resulting from the pandemic-induced difficulties faced by Bangladeshis working abroad: Large-scale job loss, salary reductions, and increase in deportations from the GCC. The migrant workers' sudden loss of

income and unexpected financial precarity have profound consequences for their families and communities, with remittances that normally equal nearly one-third of Bangladesh's national budget now predicted to fall significantly.

2.1 Methodology

Once the scope was defined, this paper combined in-house expertise—libraries or bibliographies referred to us from members of our team—with online searches using the citation database ISI Web of Knowledge. A bibliography such as this can hardly be complete. Despite our efforts, it is obvious that there will be gaps. First, the pace of publication is such that a handful of new publications would need to be added every week. Second, our systematic search for journal articles is limited to ISI-indexed journals; many articles from other journals have also been included, but not in an exhaustive way. Third, even with the range of search terms used, we may have missed ISI-indexed articles that address return migration but use an unusual terminology. Finally, there are probably relevant books and book chapters that we simply did not discover. On the other hand, the bibliography also contains entries that may seem at odds with the scope of the bibliography as described above. These are likely to be publications sourced from the pre-existing bibliographies of the team members,

which would not have otherwise come up in this searches. Despite these inconsistencies, it is confident that the bibliography constitute a reasonable representation of —the literature on return migration. The ambiguities of inclusion and exclusion nevertheless caution against bibliometric analysis.

3.1 Findings

The results obtained are divided into the following five categories:

3.1.1 During the period of 1971-1980

(Hussain 1979; ILO 1980; Islam 1980; and Mahmud & Osmani 1980).

3.1.2 During the period of 1981-1990

(Ali 1981; Ali. & Ali 1981; Boer 1981; Islam 1981; Nasiruddin 1983; Siddiqui 1983; Haque 1984; Carey & Shukur 1985; Habib 1985; Ahmed 1986; Hossain 1986; Osmani 1986; Adams 1987; Islam et al 1987; Alam 1988; Islam 1988; Kibria 1988; McKeigue 1988; Quibria & Thant 1988; Eade 1989; Qubria 1989, 1986; Stahl & Habib 1989; Peach 1990; and Rahim 1990).

3.1.3 During the period of 1991-2000

(Islam 1991; Mahmood 1991; Osmani 1991; Salim 1992; Tomlinson 1992; Ahmed 1993; Chowdhury 1993; Faraizi 1993; Ghosh 1993; Summerfield 1993; Gardner & Shukur 1994; King & Knights 1994; Matin 1994; White 1994, 1992; Chowdhury

1995, 1992; Eade & Momen 1995; Islam 1995, 1991; Khonkder 1995; Rudinick 1995; Asghar 1996; Eade et al 1996; Kotalova 1996; Knights 1996; Ahmad & Zohora 1997; Chowdhury 1997; Firoze 1997; Gavron 1997; Islam 1997; Ahmed 1998; Chalmers 1998; Eade 1998, 1997a, 1997b, 1994, 1990; Gardner 1998, 1995, 1993a, 1993b, 1992a, 1992b, 1990; Greenhalgh et al 1998; Mahmood 1998, 1996, 1995, 1994a, 1994b, 1992, 1991; Zahid 1998; Dannecker 1999; Hadi 1999; Karim et al 1999; Kuhn 1999; Foo 1999; Mannan & Kozlov 1999, 1997, 1995; Rahman 1999; Siddiqui et al 1999; Abrar 2000; Ahmed 2000; Achacoso 2000; Afsar et al 2000; Ali 2000; A Mu'min 2000; Flagstad 2000; Hassan 2000; Hazarika 2000; INSTRAW/IOM 2000; Ishida & Hassan 2000; Kibria 2000, 1997; Mannan & Krueger 2000, 1998, 1996; Rahman 2000; Shamim 2000; and Siddiqui & Abrar 2000).

3.1.4 During the period of 2001-2010

(Aziz & Rashid 2001; Blackledge 2001; Hadi 2001; Iredale & Guo 2001; Khanum 2001; Kuhn 2001; Mannan 2001; Naved et al 2001; Rahim 2001; Siddiqui & Abrar 2001a, 2001b; Akram 2002; Barn 2002; Blanchet 2002; Dale et al 2002; Dale et al 2002; Eade & Garbin 2002; Ellickson 2002; Gillan 2002; Mannan & Boucher 2002; Murshid et al 2002; Pollen 2002; Rahim 2002; Rashid 2002; Reza 2002; Titumir 2002; Kuhn & Meneen 2003;

Akram et al 2003; Baluja 2003; Kuddus 2003; Mahmud 2003; Miyan 2003; Phillipson 2003; Azad 2004; Abrar 2002, 2005; Akbory 2003; Kuhn 2003; Tahmina 2003; Chakraborty 2004; Datta 2004; Eade 2004; Joshi 2004; Khonkder 2004; Lawson & Sachdev 2004; Mannan & Krueger 2004, 2002; Menon 2004; Rahman 2004a, 2004b; Ahmed 2005; Ahmed & Uddin 2005; Al-Azami 2005; Blanchet et al 2005; Bruyn & Kuddus 2005; Chowdhury 2005; Dannecker 2005, 2004, 2003; Ghosh 2005; Kershen 2005; Mannan & Kozlov 2005, 2003, 2001; Nazneen 2005; Nandy 2005; Ramachandran 2005; Ahmed 2006; Al Hasan 2006; Beaudouin 2006; Bruyn & Wets 2006; Equal Opportunities Commission 2006; Faroque 2006; Gardner & Ahmed 2006; Haque 2006; Hasan 2006; Lian & Rahman 2006; Protik & Kuhn 2006; Rahman et al 2006; Rahman et al 2006; Tackey et al 2006; Ullah & Panday 2006; Zamir 2006; Aminuzamman 2007; Ghosh 2007, 2006; Protik & Kuhn 2006; Sayan 2006; Zeitlyn 2006; Barua et al 2007; Higuchi 2007; Islam 2007; Islam et al 2007; Khonkder 2007; Pichler 2007; Rozario 2007; Salway 2007; Samson 2007; Subban 2007; Dale 2008; Dale & Ahmed 2008; Haque 2008; Khan 2008; Afsar 2009, 2005, 2004, 2003, 2001; Begum & Khondaker 2008; Buchenau 2008; Joarder & Hasanuzzaman 2008; Khonkder 2008; Naim & Iftikhar 2008; Rahman & Yeoh 2008; Rahman &

Rahman 2008; Shamshad 2008; Sikder 2008; Sultana 2008, 2005; Sultana & Brahmmanbaria 2008; Ward & Spacey 2008; Ahmed & Uddin 2009; Akbar 2009; DCLG 2009; Farid et al 2009; Garbin 2009; Hasan 2009; Mannan & Wei 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006; Moses 2009; Rahman 2009; Raihan et al 2009; Sharma & Zaman 2009; Ahmed 2010; Alexander 2010; Chowdhury et al 2010; ILO 2010; Kibria 2010, 2009, 2008, 2007, 2006, 2005, 2004a, 2004b; Khattab et al 2010; Khonkder et al 2010; Mamun & Nath 2010; Mehdi 2010 and Orozco 2010; Rahman 2010).

3.1.5 During the period of 2011-2020

(Chowdhury 2011; Deka 2011; Lie 2011; Mohsin 2011; Paul et al 2011; Paul & Das 2011; Rahman 2011; Ahmed 2012; Barai 2012; Halder 2012; Mantoo 2012; Rao & Hassan 2012; Stevanovic 2012; Akter et al 2013; Alam 2013; Abdullah & Hossain 2014; Barkat & Ahmed 2014; ADB & ILO 2016; Ahmed 2011; Das & Chowdhury 2011; Al-Mukit et al 2013; Bal 2013; Belanger & Rahman 2013; Buchman 2013; Faroque et al 2013; Hassan & Mark 2013; Islam et al 2013; Ishtiaque & Ullah 2013; Kibria 2013, 2011a, 2011b; Khan & Islam 2013; Khan & Richardson 2013; Osmani & Latif 2013; Rasinger 2013; Roshid & Chowdhury 2013; Al-Azami 2014; Ali 2014; Barkat et al 2014a, 2014b; Bhardwaj 2014; Bose 2014; Chowdhury 2014; Chowdhury &

Rabbi 2014; Das et al 2014; Datta & Sarkar 2014; Ghosh 2014; Hatemi-J & Uddin 2014; Islam 2014, 2011; Iqbal 2014; Joarder et al 2014; Mannan & Farhana 2014a, 2014b, 2014c, 2014d, 2014e, 2014f, 2014g; Mannan et al 2014; Masuduzzaman 2014; MPC 2014; Sarkar & Islam 2014; Sarmah & Protim 2014; Baey & Yeoh 2015; Biswas 2015; Chowdhury 2015; GoB-ILO 2015, 2014; Pradhan 2015; Mannan & Farhana 2015a, 2015b, 2015c; Sarma 2015; Mannan & Fredericks 2015a, 2015b; Akter 2016; Azam et al 2016; Chowdhury & Hamid 2016; Das & Talukdar 2016; Haider et al 2016; Hassan et 2016; IOM 2016, 2014, 2010, 2009; Islam & Rayhan 2016; Kundu 2016; Majumder 2016; Osmani 2016a, 2016b; Rashid 2016; Regmi & Paudel 2016; Shafiq 2016; Taguchi & Lama 2016; Barkat & Suhrawardy 2017; Barkat et al 2017; Hassan & Shakur 2017; Khoda & Shahzada 2017; Mahmud 2017, 2014; Siddiqui 2017, 2016, 2005, 2004a, 2004b, 2003a, 2003b, 2003c, 2001; Wadood & Hossain 2017; Ahmed et al 2018; Ghelli 2018; Kumar et al 2018; Sarkar et al 2018; Mannan & Farhana 2018; Farhana & Mannan 2018a, 2018b; Banik & Kumar 2019; Kumar 2019; Karim 2020; Mannan 2020, 2017a, 2017b, 2017c, 2017d, 2017e, 2016a, 2016b, 2011a, 2011b; Mannan & Farhana 2020; Mannan et al 2020; and Rahman et al 2020).

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