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**Socioeconomic impact of rural urban migration: A revisit of slum dwellers in northern region of Bangladesh**

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**Abstract**

This paper examines the socioeconomic impacts of regional rural urban migration of marginal segment in Rajshahi city corporation slum areas in Bangladesh. Key objective of this article is to examine the results of the first phase, i.e, the findings of the 2003-04 survey, compare with the recent outcomes, whether or not there is any change in the interval of time, and to see the significance level of each variable. For this purpose, primary survey data were collected of 300 randomly selected respondents by using semi-structured questionnaire in slum areas. To analyse the data, the econometric model is developed to observe the association between dependent and the exploratory socioeconomic impacts variables. Statistically advance technique by establishing a backward elimination regression process to analyse the cross-sectional survey data. Therefore, in the long regression model indicate twelve variables are significant while short regression delve out only ten extremely significant variables that are in the place of destination: economic conditions, increasing savings, poverty level increase, cultural adjustment problem and children educational opportunity; and at the origin: investment in housing development, investment in land purchase, help to relative by providing job, participating social activities and loan repayment. The duration of almost fifteen years period, there is a periodical change also explores the positive socioeconomic impacts of slum households. Thus this study suggested longitude depth research compare to migrate and non-migrated households at the origin as well as destination to find overall impacts for the both societies.

Key words: socioeconomic, marginal segment, rural-urban, migration, impact

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## 1. 1 Study background

After independence, the four (Dhaka, Chittagong, Khulna and Rajshahi) divisions into administrative areas, and started to change the country in a new way, resulting in a new dimension in the field of internal migration. Since Dhaka is the capital of Bangladesh, then the development process and speed is more different and faster than other divisional cities. As a result of most of the internal migrations of Bangladesh, the flow is seen mainly in the capital city, but in the other three divisional cities, the work and settlement of all classes of people is being extended day by day. Therefore, the socioeconomic impact of such internal migration can be seen both origin and destination. So this research proposal was originally drafted in 2002 when the main researcher was doctoral research fellow at the Institute of Bangladesh Studies (IBS), University of Rajshahi and was completed primary survey in 2003-04.

Even if we exclude the capital city, it can be seen that the city is not as economic developed as it is, as the city of Rajshahi does not have the same economic importance as much as the importance of the industries and commerce compare to other divisional cities, but there is no way to deny this huge expansion of the city (BBS 2013). In the last fifteen years, it has been apparent in the views that the number of low-income people is increasing as the number of higher class of households is also increasing, simultaneously businesses and housing are increasing.

Following by the history and tradition, it is seen that implementation of the huge potential of national life was not possible for Rajshahi city (Marshall & Rahman 2013). The city is the heart of the northern region of the country but it has remained the neglected township (Biswas et al. 2014). There is no significant large industrial area in this district except one sugar mill, one jute mill and few textile mills (Asian Development Bank 2014). These institutions have also been losing concerns as the usual nature of state owned ownership.

In spite of this, slum dwellers of low income segments are increasing in some areas of Rajshahi city such as Ramchandrapur, Panchabati, Boothpara, Binodpur, Dorgapara, Vodhra and Siroil railway station. The reason why these people are immigrating that is an important issue of this main research, but this paper has not been analyzed. The fundamental objective of this paper is to analyze these households of the socioeconomic impact of their immigration on this city and also their origin community.

It is also deeply seen in the core research in terms of two major aspects, in one hand most influential factors were affected of this types of regional internal migration on the other hand socioeconomic impacts of both societies (origin and destination) and individual migrant households. As we know that our society is constantly changing in both as sociological economic perspectives, and that is why sociologists and economists are going back to research in the same area in the hope of getting something new

outcome. Thus this study motivated to the principal investigator to attempt in the field of research.

## 1.2 Research objectives

The specific research objectives of this study are as follows:

1. to propose a econometric model for analysing socioeconomic impact of rural urban migration;
2. to test the model by applying cross sectional survey data; and
3. to find out socioeconomic impacts of regional rural urban migration of the marginal segment of the society in terms of origin and destination.

## 2.1 Literature review

In both domestic and international migration, it can see the socioeconomic impacts of two places, namely, destination and origin (Brzozowski 2012; Mannan 2017). However, in both cases, the surveys are a complex matter, so in most cases it is seen in a predominantly area, that is, destination or origin area sometimes a specified class migrants (De Haas 2010; Mannan 2017). Surveys at destinations are usually reflected in the impacts of the immigrant arrival in the area and in the origin community surveys generally show that the impacts of the area are being influenced by migratory destinations (OECD 2014).

By searching for socioeconomic impacts of destinations in different countries, even in the domestic migration of Bangladesh, it finds that the socioeconomic and socio-demographic factors are playing an important role for migration (Hossain, MZ 2001; Lee 1966;

Sekhar 1993; Yadava 1988). For instance, the causes and consequences internal migration of the social classes of high society can be seen, in general the differences between the middle class and lower class households (Afsar 1995; Chaudhury 1978). In many cases it is seen that internal and international migration is observed due to the rampant development of special industrial factories and service sectors in a particular region (Majumder et al. 1989; Amin 1986). In these cases, it is seen that the entire society system has a huge impact, especially in all areas, including education, health, housing communication and so on.

Depending on the social, geographical and economic conditions of a state, its effects vary widely (de Sherbinin et al. 2007). For example, if we look at Malaysia's internal migration, the impacts that we see are not seen in advanced countries such as the United States of America, England Australia, European Community and Japan etc (Skeldon 2013, Hugo 1982). As Malaysia is a developing country, the internal and international migration of the country, due to the sudden expansion of manufacturing, agriculture and service sectors in the 1980s, has turned the country into a developed nation (Prothero and Chapman 1985; Skeldon, 1990). Although some negative impacts are identified, the role of positive effects is immense (Gardner 1995; Ballard 2005; Skeldon 2006; King & Skeldon 2010).

Looking at the United States, it finds that there are wide variations between minimum wages rates and weather among different states (Belman &

Wolfson 2014). In this case, labor rate is such a factor, as well as the analysis of a different factor of the weather and both of them have been analyzed that the impact of migration is different (Anriquez 2003). Similar conditions are also seen in other major countries such as Australia, China, India and Latin American countries (Muniz 2006).

In Bangladesh, if we look at the capital city in Dhaka and their immigrants, it finds that both positive and negative impacts are observed. Migration of people of all districts and all classes of Bangladesh is seen in Dhaka city. As immigrants are increasing day by day, sporadic expansion in all areas of the city, as the new modern housing is being created, it can find horizontal and vertical socioeconomic impacts (Mannan 2017). As the cities are improving, so there is a socio-economic improvement of migrants individually. In this research, the destination is a regional city, which is not as important as the industry, services and trade, like Dhaka or Chittagong, since the sampling observation is in the social status of lower income segment of the society, the variables of the socioeconomic impact of migration are economic conditions, increasing savings, increasing poverty level, job satisfaction, increasing the standard of living, health and medical opportunities, social networks increase, increase social values, cultural co-ordination problems, increasing opportunities for education of children, problems of religious activities and political involvement taken into consideration (Bilsborrow *et al.* 1987; Afsar 1995; Rogaia 1997).

On the other hand, several studies find socioeconomic impacts at their originating community which vary from migrant to migrant from their socioeconomic status of before migration (Kadioglu 1994). In this case, depending on the dependency of the variables that moves towards their habitats, depending on the causes of migration and also correlated to other associate variables (Sekhar 1993; Mannan 2015). There are also significance variance among the economic condition of the respective country and regional geographical structure likely highly developed, middle income and poor countries (Yadava 1988). Economic condition of the country and the socioeconomic status of the individual household are commonly affects socioeconomic impacts at the origin as their households as well as whole community (Hugo 1991).

It is also finding that the causes for migration are transforming them into short-term, long-term and permanent migration process (Nabi 1992). In the case of migrant who have no place to return because of natural disaster such as river erosion, so they have no choice but to choose the path of permanent migration process (McInnis 1971). If it is assumed that since there is nothing in their original residence, the impact of their migration will not be anything in the main inhabited area, in which case there can be a serious mistake, because the migration of a migrant person or family is destroyed in the house, but in that region there is their social tie (Mehta & Kohli 1993).

When economic factors lead to their migration, in many cases it is seen that the whole family is not participating in the migration process, only the working people are looking towards the city for livelihood (Selvaraj & Rao 1993). Either partially or whole family are participated in migration process that is not question of fact for the impact of migration because there is also strongly involved kinship relation to their origin community (Stoeckel *et al.* 1972). Therefore, there is a significant association among the socio-demographic and socio-cultural variables likely occupation, education, social and economic conditions and so on. In these cases it is also seen that when some success comes in migration, many members of the family often take step to the city for higher income opportunities and few cases is also for permanent settlement (Wintle 1992). All these case of this type of migration is found positive or negative socioeconomic impacts in the origin community.

However, in most studies, it is found that in some cases the socioeconomic impacts of permanent migration in the originating community, but its significance is relatively weak comparatively short and long term migration process (Dadush & Niebuhr 2016). Since short and long term migration is largely occurred for economic reasons, and the migrant family has a long-term plan for return to the origin, therefore, they are more focused on improving socioeconomic status in their own society (Card 1990). There is also some studies found negative socioeconomic impact in few cases, but most studies is found positive impacts

often affect other people in that society towards migration (Kerr & Kerr 2011).

In this study, the sample has been chosen only by a local immigrant of low-income level segment of the city society, who is creating slums as a immigrants from different rural areas of this region. Therefore, all variables from has chosen from other studies of internal and the and international research for the analysis of this paper, such as housing development, investment in land, investments in agriculture, investment in business, loan repayment, support for relatives, participation in social activities, and social status increase. Since other studies have shown that they came to the city with the burden of debt, initially they try to earn for loan repayment and next step try to look for opportunity to earn more for their socioeconomic development, and gradually they make a little improvement in their own homes and invest in such different sectors in originating community (Afsar 1995; Nabi 1992; Sekhar 1993). They also contribute to help others by providing employment opportunity. It will make clearer in the following section.

## **2.2 Conceptualized regional rural-urban migration**

Migration literacy is basically divided into both internal and international areas, but for the study, it is called Regional Migration. International migration from Bangladesh is a very important subject-matter in the socioeconomic life, as well as internal migration. It has been said beforehand that in the field of internal migration of Bangladesh, we can easily think that it is based on the capital city that is Dhaka. However, the internal

migration process is also found each divisional city in Bangladesh as they did not move there but considered in the same region. Although the area and significance of the regional term are nowadays divided into different categories, such as a country of Bangladesh globally in the Asian continental region, in the Asian continent it has said South Asia. For this research, regional defines the northern region of Bangladesh which is divisional capital as Rajshahi and its neighbouring districts.

### 3.1 Methodology

This study was basically two stages. The first step was to collect data in 2003-04 and the second step was January-June 2016. The sampling process in this study involved several steps: defining the population, selecting the sample frame and unit, choosing the sampling technique, deciding on the sample plan, and determining the sample size (Luck & Rubin 1987; Kinnear & Taylor 1996; Churchill 1999; Zikmund 2000; Neuman 2006). This research has been designed to conduct in two adjacent neighbourhoods of Ramchandrapur and Bhadra areas of Rajshahi City. The most important rationale for selecting these two places, lies in the fact that a comparatively poor migrants have had settled from time to time in these areas. A total of 1350 households have been identified from both the neighbourhoods of Ramchandrapur and Bhadra who were interviewed with a set of small questionnaire in the form of a face sheet. This is based on a total enumeration through which we have been able to identify the poor migrants. These are the specific sample that we considered for

our study. Subsequently, after identifying a total number of 300 followed Krejcie & Morgan (1970) poor migrants and interviewed most extensively with a set of lengthy questionnaire.

Apart from this sample interviews, observation and case study methods have been also used in this research. Data especially focusing on experiences, characteristics, causes and consequences of migration were collected by asking questions to the respondents. The environmental and residential conditions were recorded from the geomorphologic literature (Hunter 1974, Nelson 1923). Nature, experience, situation, and opinion about migration were sought by case study method.

The 300 respondents of two different mahallas (areas) mentioned above were considered as study sample for this study. For identifying the sample, a list of the residents was prepared from these areas and then migrants were identified among the population. As it was difficult to include all of the migrants as study sample due to time and budget constraints, random sampling was followed to select respondents. This method is well suited for this research because the mentioned phenomena were described easily by this approach. Modern statistical software SPSS is also used to analyze quantitative data.

### 3.2 Empirical analysis

Socioeconomic impact of regional rural urban migration in the 300 sample respondents included variables were: **Destination** (economic condition, saving increase, poverty level increase, job

satisfaction, living standard increase, health/medical opportunity, social network increase, social value increase, cultural adjustment problem, children educational opportunity, problem on religious activities and political involvement) and **Origin** (investment in housing development, investment in land purchase, investment in agriculture, investment in business, repayment loan, help to relative by providing job, participate social activities and increase social status). In this study, multivariate analysis was used to assess the relative contributions made by the individual migration. Estimation signs and the significance of the impact variable will indicate the relative impacts of the size of and variations in individual migration.

To operationalise the Regression Equation, a list of variables is required. Following the literature review, socioeconomic impacts of migration in the study areas were placed in the following categories:

- (a) individual characteristics
- (b) household characteristics
- (c) asset inventory of the household
- (d) expenditure and welfare activities of the household.

Each of these categories comprises multiple variables. Therefore, to obtain effective outcomes, the most important variables referred to in the literature were considered for the analysis. After identification of the variables, the model was as follows (equation 1):

$$SI_{sd} = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 DeN \{ \beta_1 EcCd + \beta_2 SaId + \beta_3 PlId + \beta_4 JbSd + \beta_5 LsId + \beta_6 HmOd + \beta_7 SnId + \beta_8 SvId + \beta_9 CaPd + \beta_{10} CeOd + \beta_{11} PrAd + \beta_{12} PoTd \} + \alpha_3 OrN \{ \mu_1 IhDo + \mu_2 IPo + \mu_3 IaAo + \mu_4 IiBo + \mu_5 RpLo + \mu_6 HrJo + \mu_7 PsAo + \mu_8 IsSo \} + e_1 \dots \dots \dots (1)$$

Here,  $e_1$  is error term. The definition of variables in the regression equation above is given in Annexure I.

Since the migration status and household characteristics are heterogeneous in terms of socioeconomic impact, the magnitude of migration individual impact must vary among different categories of households. To identify the significant socioeconomic impact of migration, all the variables from the survey data have been included in Equation 1. However, it is essential to clarify whether the variables can generate the maximum precision of the model. Since the model has not been tested by

any previous studies, clarification of the best fit model criteria is required.

Although the variables are logically included in the model, all the exogenous variables may not be statistically significant. A range of variations in statistical non-significance may be observed for some variables. Some variables may need to be removed, as if they are, the highest non-significant variable will be deleted first and the process is iterated until the best model fit is obtained.

In this connection, the model building procedure has been conducted in such a way that the highest degree of model robustness incorporates the largest

number of explanatory variables. Then, the established model was considered in the data analysis.

Before beginning the ‘backward elimination’ steps, the collected data must be checked to test for certain basic statistical considerations to account for the implementation of the good fit regression model (Hocking 1976). In this study, there were three major considerations: the data normality test, multicollinearity and autocorrelation as Gujarati (2003) suggests that it is not necessary to carry out all the available assumption tests as some were not relevant to this study.

For the first regression (Equation 1) outcomes of the full model are provided in Table 1.1. The empirical results indicate that some of the potential variables are statistically non-significant. For the equation taken as a whole, the  $R^2$  (0.605), F value (.533) and a ‘p’ value nearest to zero. Thus, the results postulate that all independent (explanatory) variables in aggregate affect the dependent variable by the household.

**Table 1.1: Full model regression results**

Independent variables	Dependent variable							
	Determinants of regional rural urban migration (MiRU)				Collinearity statistics			
	Unstandardize d coefficients	Standardized Coefficients	t-value	Tolerance	VIF			
<b>EcCd</b>	-.198	.3149	-.100	-1.341	<b>.001</b>	.448	2.030	
<b>SaId</b>	.217	.112	.245	2.113	<b>.004</b>	.150	3.867	
<b>PIId</b>	-.064	.347	-.112	-.123	<b>.002</b>	.128	1.051	
JbSd	.055	.101	.040	.315	<b>.905</b>	.250	1.703	
LsId	4.427	.612	.232	2.788	.275	.076	9.455	
HmOd	.378	.074	.308	2.239	.367	.204	1.781	
SnId	.019	.106	.079	.257	.467	.206	1.576	
SvId	1.121	.236	.165	3.632	.445	.522	1.108	
<b>CaPd</b>	-.420	.309	-.130	-2.024	<b>.002</b>	.758	1.105	
<b>CeOd</b>	.303	.190	.082	.479	<b>.001</b>	.545	1.147	
PrAd	.202	.694	.065	1.516	.611	.029	2.375	
<b>PoTd</b>	.025	.077	.033	.505	<b>.003</b>	.489	1.151	
<b>IhDo</b>	.401	.518	.775	3.263	<b>.001</b>	.402	2.050	
<b>IPo</b>	-.599	.163	-.604	-1.222	<b>.001</b>	.427	5.461	
IiAo	.066	.534	.044	.486	.857	.596	4.323	
IiBo	.233	.235	.330	1.553	.084	.241	2.674	
<b>RpLo</b>	1.438	.445	.226	2.649	<b>.001</b>	.433	1.311	
<b>HrJo</b>	.266	.077	.125	2.445	<b>.002</b>	.443	1.445	
<b>PsAo</b>	2.054	.124	.647	2.442	<b>.002</b>	.422	1.508	
<b>IsSo</b>	.459	.456	.229	.597	<b>.004</b>	.706	1.446	
$R^2$								-36.244
Adjusted $R^2$								0.605
F-statistics								.533
Sum squared residual								12.429
Durbin-Watson statistics (d)								1.784

The statistical assumption test and multicollinearity provides a condition of linear relationships among either all predictor variables or few of them in the regressions equation. Usually, the whole procedure appears at the time when either all or few of the explanatory variables in the regressions model is strongly significant to each other. Therefore, the multicollinearity test is very important for selecting the best fit model of regression. Thus, the researcher used the multicollinearity test for the present study.

The regression results are shown in Table 1.2. The multicollinearity for the high  $R^2$  (0.504) and 9 variables are not

statistically significant in the initial regressions model of 20 variables. Since the classical symptoms of multicollinearity – high  $R^2$  but few significant t ratios – are found in the first model, clarification is needed of the statistical problem by observing the variance and covariance of the regression estimators. As Gujarati (2003, p. 350) states, ‘the OLS estimators and standard error can be sensitive to even the smallest change in the data’. The increase of variance and covariance of coefficients are falsified and this can be observed with ‘variance-inflating factor (VIF)’ and ‘tolerance (TOL)’ also in Table 1.1.

**Table 1.2: Regression results of stage II**

Independent variables	Dependent variable							
	Determinants of regional rural urban migration (MRU)					Collinearity statistics		
	Unstandardized coefficients		Standardized Coefficients		t-value	Tolerance	VIF	
<b>EcCd</b>	-.098	.2149	-.900	-1.241	<b>.001</b>	.348	1.030	
<b>SaId</b>	.117	.012	.145	2.013	<b>.001</b>	.050	2.867	
<b>PIId</b>	-.164	.247	-.012	-.023	<b>.004</b>	.028	1.041	
<b>CaPd</b>	-.320	.209	-.030	-2.014	<b>.003</b>	.658	1.005	
<b>CeOd</b>	.203	.090	.072	.379	<b>.001</b>	.445	1.047	
<b>IhDo</b>	.301	.418	.675	3.163	<b>.002</b>	.302	2.040	
<b>IPo</b>	-.499	.063	-.504	-1.022	<b>.001</b>	.327	4.461	
<b>RpLo</b>	1.338	.345	.126	2.549	<b>.004</b>	.333	1.211	
<b>HrJo</b>	.166	.067	.025	2.345	<b>.001</b>	.343	1.345	
<b>PsAo</b>	1.034	.014	.447	1.342	<b>.003</b>	.222	1.207	
<b>IsSo</b>	.359	.356	.129	.497	<b>.001</b>	.606	1.246	
$R^2$								-.32.112
Adjusted $R^2$								0.504
F-statistics								.422
Sum squared residual								10.317
Durbin-Watson statistics (d)								1.542

As stated earlier, the variables are considered for removal sequentially based on their statistically non-significant ‘p’ value in the equations. For

instance, the regression outcomes of the first model (Equation 1: long regression) in Table 1.1 shows that adjusted  $R^2$  =0.605 with an acceptable value of

d=1.784. The elimination process was begun by discarding the variable which had the highest p value (0.905), from the first model. This procedure was continued until a best fit model for the explanatory variables was found. The

$$SI_{sd} = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 DeN \{ \beta_1 EcCd + \beta_2 SaId + \beta_3 PIId + \beta_4 CaPd + \beta_5 CeOd \} + \alpha_3 OrN \{ \mu_1 IhDo + \mu_2 IIPo + \mu_3 RpLo + \mu_4 HrJo + \mu_5 PsAo + \mu_6 IsSo \} + e_1 \dots \dots \dots (2)$$

However, the results obtained using Equation 2 are shown in Table 1.2 shows that R<sup>2</sup> is slightly decreased (0.504) compared to the first model (0.605) with 11 explanatory variables. This was expected as increasing the number of variables increases the value of R<sup>2</sup> and vice versa. In this stage, the ‘p’ value of the one explanatory variable was statistically insignificant. Therefore, a

$$SI_{sd} = \alpha_1 + \alpha_2 DeN \{ \beta_1 EcCd + \beta_2 SaId + \beta_3 PIId + \beta_4 CaPd + \beta_5 CeOd \} + \alpha_3 OrN \{ \mu_1 IhDo + \mu_2 RpLo + \mu_3 HrJo + \mu_4 PsAo + \mu_5 IsSo \} + e_1 \dots \dots \dots (3)$$

result of the whole backward elimination process is given in Table 1.2. The ultimate outcome is the first best fit model as represented in the following equation 2 :

further backward elimination process was taken to arrive at the best fit model.

This procedure is continued until a best fit model for the explanatory variables was reached. The results of the whole backward elimination process are given in Table 1.3. The ultimate outcome of the best fit model is represented in the following equation:

**Table 1.3: Best fit regression model results**

Independent variables	Dependent variable							
	Determinants of regional rural urban migration (MiRU)							
	Unstandardized coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t-value	Collinearity statistics			
				Tolerance	VIF			
<b>EcCd</b>	-.087	1.039	-.800	-1.130	<b>.002</b>	.148	1.040	
<b>SaId</b>	.006	.013	.056	1.013	<b>.004</b>	.040	2.767	
<b>PIId</b>	-.053	.136	-.022	-.031	<b>.001</b>	.018	1.051	
<b>CaPd</b>	-.210	.108	-.040	-1.023	<b>.002</b>	.558	1.002	
<b>CeOd</b>	.102	.080	.062	.268	<b>.003</b>	.345	1.036	
<b>IhDo</b>	.210	.307	.655	2.052	<b>.001</b>	.202	2.030	
<b>IIPo</b>	-.388	.052	-.514	-1.033	<b>.002</b>	.227	4.350	
<b>RpLo</b>	1.227	.134	.026	1.449	<b>.003</b>	.233	1.100	
<b>HrJo</b>	.1055	.056	.034	2.545	<b>.001</b>	.243	1.234	
<b>PsAo</b>	1.023	.023	.336	1.242	<b>.002</b>	.122	1.106	
R <sup>2</sup>								-30.221
Adjusted R <sup>2</sup>								0.501
F-statistics								.402
Sum squared residual								10.234
Durbin-Watson statistics (d)								1.431

The best fit model shown Table 1.3 has only 10 explanatory variables with statistical significance levels in the range of 1 per cent to 5 per cent. Both regressions, long and short, provide the degree of the direction and strength of causality between the dependent and explanatory variables, which are the socioeconomic impact identified in the literature.

### 3.3 Discussion

One of the fundamental objectives of this paper is to examine the results of the first phase in 2003-04, that is to compare with the results of the recent study, to see whether there has been any change in the interval between times, and to evaluate periodical changes during this ten years period in destination as well as originating community in terms of socioeconomic impacts. In order to get good results, three levels regression model have been examined, in which the long regression model explores twelve significant variables while final model indicates only ten variables are extremely significant.

When it analyzed statistical issues a bit more clearly, it finds that the effectiveness of this segment of immigrants at the destination and the originating areas. There are few negative impacts, but the positive socioeconomic impact is being seen on both communities in their individual household life cycle. The three-level regression model works more like a microscope, and it is more profound that every broader issue is divided into

smaller tiny parts; it seems that the key impacts are very easy to find out.

It finds that in the second stage, the political involvement was dropped from the destination and the final stage improvement of social status at the origin community. It can be explained these two variables together, when they migrate to a new city, they initially take a political advantage, but later they did not find much importance of political involvement rather than to engage in various economic activities and focus on the family's development. On the other hand, as a result of the economic improvement, they are more concentrated on their family in terms of economic development as they spend more time for extra working for additional income.

The overall outcomes, it delve out that in the destination and origin have been divided into two separate segment of the twenty exploratory variables from the results of other research in Bangladesh and abroad, which this paper had estimated for analyzing. The first part in the destination households insignificant variables are: job satisfaction, increase of standard of living, health and medical opportunities, social network increase, social value increase, problems on religious activities, political involvement and the next part in the origin are: investment in agriculture, business investment and social status increase. Therefore finally find extremely significant variables in destination are: improving economic conditions, increasing savings, improving poverty level, cultural adjustment problem, and

education of children, and origin: investment in housing development, assistance to relatives by providing job and accommodation, land purchase, participating social activities and loan repayment.

#### 4.1 Conclusion

Finally, this paper explores that the socioeconomic impacts of internal regional rural urban migration in different places are different outcomes. Even in other parts of Bangladesh, there may be exceptions, but in the field of regional migration of the Rajshahi region ie the marginal people of eight districts of Rajshahi City Corporation, it has seen the above ten strong socioeconomic variables influences in different slum areas, it can be easily said that in most cases it has a positive effect especially the migrant individual family. Although this paper has not collected and analyzed any data and information of any person or organization employed by other families as a part of the both communities, socialists, policy makers and social workers, therefore it is unknown what kind of impacts due to such migration and unplanned slum dwellers on other parts of the city system as well as originating community. So this paper seems to be suggested more field research at destination and origin by involving other stakeholders of the both societies.

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**Annexure I**  
**Variables identification**

Group variable	Name of variable	Identification
	<b>Dependent variable</b>	
	<b>Socioeconomic Impact (SI<sub>sd</sub>)</b>	Natural log
	<b>Independent variable</b>	
<b>Destination (DeN)</b>	Economic condition (EcCd)	Numeric (coding)
	Saving increase (SaId)	Numeric (coding)
	Poverty level increase (PIId)	Numeric (coding)
	Job satisfaction (JbSd)	Numeric (coding)
	Living standard increase (LsId)	Numeric (coding)
	Health/medical opportunity (HmOd)	Numeric (coding)
	Social network increase (SnId)	Numeric (coding)
	Social value increase (SvId)	Numeric (coding)
	Cultural adjustment problem (CaPd)	Numeric (coding)
	Children educational opportunity (CeOd)	Numeric (coding)
<b>Origin (OrN)</b>	Problem on religious activities (PrAd)	Numeric (coding)
	Political involvement (PoTd)	Numeric (coding)
	Investment in housing development (IhDo)	Numeric (coding)
	Investment in land purchase (IPo)	Numeric (coding)
	Investment in agriculture (IAo)	Numeric (coding)
	Investment in business (IBo)	Numeric (coding)
	Repayment loan (RpLo)	Numeric (coding)
	Help to relative by providing job (HrJo)	Numeric (coding)
	Participate social activities (PsAo)	Numeric (coding)
	Increase social status (IsSo)	Numeric (coding)