



Internship Report

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Letter of Transmittal

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Md. Hasan Maksud Chowdhury

Assistant Professor

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Subject: Submission of the internship report on “Problems and possibilities of migration business in Bangladesh”.

Sir,

With due respect and honor I am a student of yours, would like to formally submit my internship report. The title of the report is ‘Problems and possibilities of migration business in Bangladesh’. This report has been prepared to fulfill the requirement of my internship program. I have tried my best to present me ideas and findings as clearly as I could within the time and resource available. I hope this report will provide a clear picture of “Problems and possibilities of migration business in Bangladesh”. However this has been obviously a great source of learning for me to conduct similar types of studies in the future.

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to you for your guidance and suggestions for preparing the report. I would like to mention that this might be some unintentional errors in the report. I hope that you will consider my shortcomings while you evaluate my paper.

Sincerely yours

.....

RIDWANUL MASNUN

ID: 16264038

Major in HRM

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Approval of the Supervisor

This is to certify the internship Report on ‘Problems and possibilities of migration business in Bangladesh’ is done by Ridwanul Masnun, ID: 16264038 as a partial fulfillment of requirement of “Master of Business Administration (MBA)” program from “BRAC Business School, BRAC University”.

This report has been prepared under my supervisions carried out successfully.

.....

Md. Hasan Maksud Chowdhury

Assistant Professor

BRAC Business School

BRAC University

Acknowledgement

At first, I express my deep gratefulness to the almighty Allah for giving me assistance in the way of life. I feel satisfied and glad that I have completed this study within specific duration. A large number of people contributed significantly to making this report possible.

Next, I would like to express my kindness to my beloved parents whose continuous inspiration encourages me to make a right move towards the ultimate success of my life.

Then I would like to express my special gratitude to my Supervisor Md. Hasan Maksud Chowdhury, for his motivating inspiration, kind direction, valuable suggestions and advices me to prepare this report. Without his contribution, it would not be possible for me to complete this paper. This is indeed a good way of learning and I really appreciate his efforts towards giving me a proper line of directions.

There are a lot of people who helped me by providing valuable information and their time through responds questionnaire. I also thanked them all.

I am also extending my heartfelt thanks to this faculties of MBA Program for their continuous support, assistance, and inspiration through the accomplishment of this task.

Finally, once again, thanks to my supervisor for his guidance and support throughout the whole paper presentation and for sharing his valuable time to read my paper and providing valuable feedback to update it.

I am also hoping that this paper and the understandings of the task will greatly help me in my future professional life in order to illuminate my career.

Executive Summary

In this study, we can find the present situation of migration which is legal. What kind of business happening right now in Bangladesh what is their problem of that business? What steps they can take to make this industry big. What steps businessman can take to archive customers trust. How can they flourish this sector to the future Bangladesh? What steps government can play to make this industry sustainable and attracted? This is all about this study. Here I have used some new data and statistics which can help future researcher who will want to make it vast.

Title: “Problems and Possibilities of Migration
Business in Bangladesh”

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Organizational Overview

Our organization name is AUSIAID. It's an Australian Business Migration Center. It processes Australian Business migration VISA for big Bangladeshi businessman. Our head office is in Australia near to Sydney. In Australia we have a group of lawyers who work under Australian embassy and we are giving them client from Bangladesh. Our Bangladeshi office is in Banani, Dhaka. We started our journey in Bangladesh since 2014 as branch office of Australia. Here, we are working 15person including CEO and top management .We have total 3 department here in Bangladesh. Accounts, admin and marketing. Eight persons in Marketing, two people in Admin, Two people in accounts, CEO and AGM.

The name of our CEO is ASM Younus, He is a very experienced person in Migration sector. Already we have complete 100+ successful clients file. It's a very potential sector for future Bangladesh.

In Bangladesh through Our Branch office we contact with Big Businessman, who want 2nd passport and want to establish their business in Australia.

What is migration?

Human migration is the movement by people from one place to another with the intention of settling temporarily or permanently in the new location. It typically involves movements over long distances and from one country or region to another'

Internal migration:

Internal migration has large history in Bangladesh though data is unavailable. As Bangladesh is a disaster-prone country. Due to disaster, many people from more vulnerable area to less vulnerable i.e Barisal to Dhaka. Besides, during the 1943 the period of great Bengal famine, many people moved for living from northern part of the country to other parts of Bangladesh (Sen., 1988). The same things happened when the other famine occurred during 1974. Besides disaster, due to poverty, many people came and still coming to many areas of Bangladesh specially Dhaka survivorship.

International Migration:

The data of emigration from Bangladesh is not much available. From the historical view, remarkable emigration from Bengal may be seen and noticed by the visit of Buddhist religious Scholar and saint Atish Dipankar to Tibet in 1042 (Islam 2008). In the late 19th century, emigration also took place from Bengal to Myanmar and Assam of India to avail the employment opportunity. After this flow, some people moved to London from Sylhet within 1946-1950 when their British employer left Bangladesh after independence of India and Pakistan permanently (Islam 2008). During the 18th and early 19th century, sailors originating from the south eastern part of Bangladesh in the districts of Chittagong, Noakhali and Sylhet were employed in the British merchant navy. Some of them settled in UK and USA. Some people from Chittagong migrated to Makkah city of the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia overstaying there after performing hajj or umrah.

During the 1950s Bangladeshi migrants went to UK under a statutory mechanism of Employment vouchers issued to individuals selected by the British Government (Islam 2008). Emigration from Bangladesh was also initiated in 1922 when workers from British India moved to the African states under British colonial rule. During early sixties the Middle Eastern countries enriched their economy on the basis of oil exploration and started to recruit various kinds of manpower. After Independence of Bangladesh in 1971, formal migration started for employment in 1976. Immigration in Bangladesh were documented by a good number of Muslim spirituals religious personalities like Hazrat Shah Jalal (R), Shah Paran and other 'Aulias' came from Yemen to Sylhet and Chittagong areas and settled there in 1344 (Islam 2008). Like shahjalal, Khan Jahan Ali came in Khulna, Bagehot from Turkey in 1459.

After that, many undocumented immigrantations occurred in Bangladesh like some Tribal groups migrated from various parts of India to the tea plantation fields' concentrated in Sylhet (Islam 2008). The Overall trend has been a steady migration of people driven out by political and economic problems (U.S Library of Congress) through though Bangladesh has absorbed several waves of immigrants since the onset of the twentieth century. Following the partition of British India in 1947, more than 3 million Hindus may have migrated from East Pakistan; during the same period some 864000 Muslim refugees immigrated to East Pakistan from India. The operation of the Pakistani Military in East Pakistan in 1971 caused an estimated 8 to 10 million refugees to cross the border into India in one of the great mass movements of modern times. After the independence of Bangladesh, most of these refugees returned, although an undetermined number remained in India. After independence, Bangladesh received some 100000 stranded Bangladeshis from former West Pakistan. About 600000 non-Bengali Muslims, 1971 war, continued to reside in Bangladesh. After the independence, the migration shaped a different figure. Emigration increased a lot in 1990s. Then after 2000, emigration became as important as exports and it became a potential business industry. Everybody tries to settle in 1st world country from Bangladesh.

Types of migration:

New motilities

While migration is seen as a change in the usual place of residence of an individual, that is rarely a single, simple movement. People move on and back; they move over the short term as well as for longer term sojourns. As was made clear from the start of this paper, the instruments we use to capture the movement of people can only capture a part of the whole process of mobility. In the discussions of migration and of migration and development in particular, the focus on the minority of those who move international migrant, has produced a very partial and deceptive, and arguably distorted view of the whole process. The more recent inclusion of internal migration into the equation goes in the right direction, especially in the realization that the two migration systems, at least to the extent that they can be separated, act in concert as suggested above. Yet, one other form of mobility, mainly international but also internal, needs to be introduced into the discussion: the movement of tourists. Tourists are not generally considered to be migrants as they do not bring

any redistribution of population. They are short term movers for recreational purposes who go home after a few days or weeks at the most. Yet, the emergence of the “gap year” and programmed for working holidaymakers has extended this category into a grey area that begins to overlap with other circular forms of mobility. It has emerged as one of the largest industries in the world, accounting for one in eleven jobs worldwide and 7 percent of world exports (UNWTO 2015), and is particularly important for the populations of small islands and marginal areas, which otherwise have few other resources.

Urbanization, transitions and linkages between internal and international migration: Central to the consideration of internal migration is the sectorial pattern by urban and rural. Not all countries provide origins by sector and boundaries between the sectors often change to make longitudinal comparison problematic. Boundary changes, not just sectorial but also of the basic spatial units themselves, have proved to be an extremely difficult problem to deal with that has to be addressed on a case-by-case basis. Again, local knowledge is key in order to make any necessary adjustments and avoid drawing misleading results. Nevertheless, the overall trend has been a redistribution of population from rural to urban areas. This “urban transition” has become one of the key indicators of development, always accepting that rural-to-urban migration has not been the only, or even the dominant, internal flow in any country at certain times during the transition to an urban society. Rural-to-rural, urban –to-urban and urban-to-rural flows also play a role, although as populations become concentrated in urban areas. Migration out of and within the rural sector declines as movements within the urban sector come to dominate.

International migration systems

Quite apart from issues surrounding the variable quality of migration related data across the world, three systematic weaknesses in the data on international migration exist that need to be kept in mind in any interpretation of the data. The first relates to the specific destinations and origins of the migration, the second to underestimating the volume of international migration, and the third to the developmental context in which the migration takes place. While the global origin and destination database does provide basic information on the global patterns of international migration, perhaps its major limitation is that it is constrained by the unit that generates the data:

the state. Migrants move from country A to country B from very specific parts of country A. The evidence for destinations is stronger than for origins. In the United Kingdom in 2015, some 13.5 percent of the total population was foreign-born.

Internal migration systems

The issue of the global database on international migration underestimating the number of international migrants was raised above. However, that underestimate pales into insignificance if we try to examine all migration or both internal and international migration. Most migrants move within the boundaries of their own country as internal migrants. Thus, the key questions are how to measure internal migration and how many internal migrants exist in the world. Around the year 2000, UNDP came up with the global estimate of 740 million internal migrants, an estimate they admitted was “conservative” (UNDP 2009). Clearly, the more populous the country, the greater the number of internal migrants, and in the large, populous countries, UNDP took the largest of administrative units, states in India or provinces in China, for example, to define internal migration. However, as seen in the introduction to this paper, to go down to districts or townships as the migration- defining spatial unit would markedly increase the number of migrants so defined. The idea that most people do not move job are fixed at a specific location might be appealing but it is wrong. Mobility is an inherent characteristic of all populations unless specific policies of other factors are in place that limit of control that mobility.

Advantages and disadvantages of migration:

Migration is moving from one place to another in search of food, pasture, education, habitat, and employment. Many people in Kenya migrate. Others migrated to urban areas while others migrated to rural areas. Reason for this, is to look for employment, better education, and better place to live.

In Kenya, some people come from other countries (immigrants) such as Tanzania, Ethiopia, Uganda, and other parts. They come for tourism, to learn our cultures, interact with Kenyans and also Kenyans would learn from them.

Migration can be caused by drought, conflicts, clashes and other events. Drought can make people migrate with their livestock's in search of food and pasture. Examples of this sort of migration are the Maasai and Fulani communities.

Conflicts and clashes make many people migrate from their homes to save their lives. When people migrate, the population of the country will decrease. When clashes occur, many people will lose their lives too.

For me, migration is not good because when you migrate to another country, you might be discriminated, hated, or oppressed or even killed. When you migrate

For me, migration is not good because when you migrate to another country, you might be discriminated, hated, or oppressed or even killed. When you migrate with your livestock to search for food and pasture, you might be killed and the livestock might be stolen.

Migration has advantages and disadvantages. Some of advantages include: getting better places, interacting with people and learning their way of live. Disadvantages include: being killed, livestock stolen or conflicts.

When someone migrates, he/she will start everything new such as looking for shelter and it will take long time to interact with people of a certain community.

In some countries, some people might be merciful and they will help each other while others will discriminate the migrants and oppress them by giving them a lot of work to do without giving them enough food. Later the immigrants will became sick and might pass away.

Surely, migration should be avoided and security provided to keep people safe and enjoy life.

Types of migration business happening in Bangladesh:

There are many kinds of business happening and which is much related to migration

- 1) Direct embassy agent
- 2) Student visa consultancy
- 3) 2nd passport

- 4) Work permit
- 5) Business visa

Direct embassy agent: Not every country establishes their embassy in every country. Even if they establish then also some country not directly process their visa for every country, son smoke

Not every country establishes their embassy in every country

Even if they establish then also some country not directly process their visa for every country, so some organization work directly as their 3rd party to do the work done. (VFS) It's a good business.

Student visa consultancy: Every year a lot of people go for study in 1st world country. They go because they want to get better education and settle themselves in that Country and it's a huge potential market for migration agent.

Second passport: Bangladeshi Business become big in every sector, product become diversifies so the businessman who is leading that business they are also become rich. Those rich people try to settle themselves in a country where life style and government facilities are good. Country like Australia, Canada, USA, and UK proposed 2nd passport for investors. So it's a new market for migration business.

Work permit: There is chance in First world country that if somebody can pay high tax then he or will get resident ship , so there is a big amount of customer who wants work permit in first world country.

Business Visa: It's kind of direct investment in any country where if you can invest sudden amount they will give your business opportunity and citizenship.

Introduction to the Report

Rationale of the study

Migration history of the world

My topic is problems and possibilities of migration business in Bangladesh.

In Bangladesh there is a lot of people who wants to migrate in first world country. But they don't get the 100% authentic way to migrate. Now days lots of company and organization doing their business in Bangladesh but it's not sustainable because of many factors. Besides, there are some visa facilities in Bangladesh. In Bangladesh, dual visa is provided to the migrants.

Human migration is the movement by the people from one place to another with the intention of setting temporarily or permanently in the new location. Typically involves movements over long distances and from one country or region to another

Historically, early human migration includes the peopling of the world, i.e. migration to world regions where there was previously no human habitation, during the upper Paleolithic. Since the Neolithic, most migrations (except for the peopling of remote regions such as the arctic or the Pacific), migration was predominantly warlike, consisting of conquest or the part of expanding populations. Colonialism involves expansion of sedentary populations into previously only sparsely settled territories with no permanent settlements. In the modern period, human migration has primarily taken the form of migration within and between existing sovereign states, either controlled (legal migration) or uncontrolled and in violation of immigration laws (illegal immigration)

Pre-modern history

The pre-modern migration of human populations begins with the movement of *Homo erectus* out of Africa across Eurasia about 1.75 million years ago. *Homo sapiens* appears to have occupied all of Africa about 150,000 years ago; some members of this species moved out of Africa 70,000 years ago (or, according to more recent studies, as early as 125,000 years ago into Asia, and even as early as 270,000 years ago), and had spread across Australia, Asia and Europe by 40,000 BC. Migration to the Americas took place 20,000 to 15,000 years ago. By 2000 years ago humans had established settlements in most of the Pacific Islands. Major population-movements notably include those postulated as associated with the Neolithic Revolution and with Indo-European expansion. The Early Medieval Great Migrations including expansion have left significant traces. In some places, such as Turkey and Azerbaijan, there was a substantial cultural transformation after the migration of relatively small elite populations. Historians see elite-migration parallels in the Roman and Norman conquests of Britain, while "the most hotly debated of all the British cultural transitions is the role of migration in the relatively sudden and drastic change from Romano-Britain to Anglo-Saxon Britain", which may be explained by a possible "substantial migration of Anglo-Saxon Y chromosomes into Central England (contributing 50%–100% to the gene pool at that time)."

Modern History

Industrialization

When the pace of migration had accelerated since the 18th century already (including the involuntary slave trade), it would increase further in the 19th century. Manning distinguishes three major types of migration: labor migration, refugee migrations, and urbanization. Millions of agricultural workers left the countryside and moved to the cities causing unprecedented levels of urbanization. This phenomenon began in Britain in the late 18th century and spread around the world and continues to this day in many areas.

Industrialization encouraged migration wherever it appeared. The increasingly global economy globalized the labor market. The Atlantic slave trade diminished sharply after 1820, which gave rise to self-bound contract labor migration from Europe and Asia to plantations. Overpopulation,

open agricultural frontiers, and rising industrial centers attracted voluntary migrants. Moreover, migration was significantly made easier by improved transportation techniques.

Romantic nationalism also rose in the 19th century, and, with it, ethnocentrism. The great European industrial empires also rose. Both factors contributed to migration, as some countries favored their own ethnicity over outsiders and other countries appeared to be considerably more welcoming. For example, the Russian Empire identified with Eastern Orthodoxy, and confined Jews, who were not Eastern Orthodox, to the Pale of Settlement and imposed restrictions. Violence was also a problem. The United States was promoted as a better location, a "golden land" where Jews could live more openly. Another effect of imperialism, colonialism, led to the migration of some colonizing parties from "home countries" to "the colonies", and eventually the migration of people from "colonies" to "home countries".

Transnational labor migration reached a peak of three million migrants per year in the early twentieth century. Italy, Norway, Ireland and the Guangdong region of China were regions with especially high emigration rates during these years. These large migration flows influenced the process of nation state formation in many ways. Immigration restrictions have been developed, as well as diaspora cultures and myths that reflect the importance of migration to the foundation of certain nations, like the American melting pot. The transnational labor migration fell to a lower level from the 1930s to the 1960s and then rebounded.

The United States experienced considerable internal migration related to industrialization, including its African American population. From 1910 to 1970, approximately 7 million African Americans migrated from the rural Southern United States, where blacks faced both poor economic opportunities and considerable political and social prejudice, to the industrial cities of the Northeast, Midwest and West, where relatively well-paid jobs were available. This phenomenon came to be known in the United States as its own Great Migration, although historians today consider the migration to have two distinct phases. The term "Great Migration", without a qualifier, is now most often used to refer the first phase, which ended roughly at the time of the Great Depression. The second phase, lasting roughly from the start of U.S. involvement in World War II to 1970, is now called the Second Great Migration. With the demise of legalized segregation in the 1960s and greatly improved economic opportunities in the South in the

subsequent decades, millions of blacks have returned to the South from other parts of the country since 1980 in what has been called the New Great Migration.

World wars and aftermath

The First and Second World Wars, and wars, genocides, and crises sparked by them, had an enormous impact on migration. Muslims moved from the Balkan to Turkey, while Christians moved the other way, during the collapse of the Ottoman Empire. In April 1915 the Ottoman government embarked upon the systematic decimation of its civilian Armenian population. The persecutions continued with varying intensity until 1923 when the Ottoman Empire ceased to exist and was replaced by the Republic of Turkey. The Armenian population of the Ottoman state was reported at about two million in 1915. An estimated one million had perished by 1918, while hundreds of thousands had become homeless and stateless refugees. By 1923 virtually the entire Armenian population of Anatolian Turkey had disappeared. Four hundred thousand Jews had already moved to Palestine in the early twentieth century, and numerous Jews to America, as already mentioned. The Russian Civil War caused some three million Russians, Poles, and Germans to migrate out of the new Soviet Union. Decolonization following the Second World War also caused migrations.

The Jewish communities across Europe, the Mediterranean and the Middle East were formed from voluntary and involuntary migrants. After the Holocaust (1938 to 1945), there was increased migration to the British Mandate of Palestine, which became the modern state of Israel as a result of the United Nations Partition Plan for Palestine.

Provisions of the Potsdam Agreement from 1945 signed by victorious Western Allies and the Soviet Union led to one of the largest European migrations, and the largest in the 20th century. It involved the migration and resettlement of close to or over 20 million people. The largest affected group were 16.5 million Germans expelled from Eastern Europe westwards. The second largest group were Poles, millions of whom were expelled westwards from eastern Kresy region and resettled in the so-called Recovered Territories (see Allies decide Polish border in the article on the Oder-Neisse line). Hundreds of thousands of Poles, Ukrainians (Operation Vistula), Lithuanians, Latvians, Estonians and some Belarusians were expelled eastwards from Europe to

the Soviet Union. Finally, many of the several hundred thousand Jews remaining in Eastern Europe after the Holocaust migrated outside Europe to Israel and the United States.

Migration history of Bangladesh

Bangladesh's history is a history of migration. People have been mobile in the Bengal delta region for centuries. Patterns of contemporary labor migration go back to colonial times. Every year, around 500,000 Bangladeshis leave the country to work abroad. Bangladesh's economy depends on the emigrants' remittances.

International Migration from Bangladesh

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Labor Migration

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 officially recorded flow of people from (back then) East Pakistan to international destinations was, however, still quite small. 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 (see Figure 1). 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. Between 1990 and 1995, 1.2 million Bangladeshis left the country to live and work abroad. Out-migration increased to almost three million between 2005 and 2010. In the year 2008 alone, 875,000 migrant workers were recruited from Bangladesh.

According to the National Population and Housing Census, 2.8 million Bangladeshi household members were living abroad in 2011. 95 percent of them were men. The fact that these migrants are still considered "household members" and not "emigrants" indicates the temporary nature of these labor movements. The survey shows that more than 500,000 migrant workers had returned home between 2006 and 2011, a time period in which 3.5 million had left the nation. In 2014, 426,000 people migrated to work in another country – most often on temporary labor contracts.

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. From 2005 to 2010 alone, the Gulf States attracted more than 1.5 million Bangladeshi workers that is 52 percent of all international movements from Bangladesh. Most of them migrated to the United Arab Emirates (UAE) (647,000), Saudi Arabia (523,000), and Qatar (154,000) (see Figure 2). Since the United Arab Emirates introduced further restrictions for male labor migrants in 2012, the number of male Bangladeshi workers going there decreased rapidly, while the number of female labor migrants to the UAE quadrupled. Both male and female labor migration to Oman and Qatar increased rapidly in recent years. These two states were the two most important destinations for short-contract migrant workers from Bangladesh in 2014.

Besides the Gulf States, other important destination countries are Malaysia with 198,000 immigrants as well as the United States with more than 128,000 and, still, the United Kingdom with 106,000 arrivals from Bangladesh in the period 2005 to 2010. More than 631,000 Bangladeshis have been registered in India in the same time period. Many more arrive and leave undocumented as the 4,000-km-long border between India and Bangladesh is difficult to control and irregular border crossings of members of both states are frequent. Conflicts about "illegal migration", the militarization of the border – India has finished building a barbed-wired fence on three quarters of the borders' length – and the rising share of Bengali-speaking Muslims in the Indian states West Bengal, Assam, Meghalaya, and Tripura are subject of diplomatic tensions

between the two states. In total, about 3.2 million people of Bangladeshi origin lived in India in 2013 (see Table 2). In the past five years, more and more laborers left to work in Singapore's construction industry. In 2014, Singapore was the third most important destination for short-contract migrant workers. While Libya has decreased in significance as a destination for Bangladeshi workers since the war in 2011. Instead, Lebanon, Jordan, and Mauritius have become increasingly important destinations, in particular for female migrants who work there as domestic workers or cleaners. Besides the UAE and Saudi Arabia, these three countries exemplify the growing significance of female labor migration. The share of women in Bangladesh's overseas labor force increased rapidly from only one percent in 1994 to 18 percent in 2014.

Migration Business in Bangladesh

There are many migration service companies in Bangladesh which gives visa facilities to go abroad. There is a huge population of Bangladesh and we know that many of our population go to Middle East countries, Malaysia, Singapore and European countries. The migration companies are involved in providing visa due to:

Of all the components of population growth, migration is the most complex one. Migratory movements have the consequences for the individual migrants, for the population of origin and destination, and for the greater, more inclusive, societal unit within which the migration takes place and all these consequences must be described and analyzed.

Explaining migration requires an explanation in of why some people do not move just as much as why some people do move. To explain it some theoretical as well as practical explanation is discussed below:

Statement of the problem:

There are some problems

Irregular migration

Though there are continuous awareness campaigns by the NGOs, civil society and government agencies, irregular migration has been a major concern. The migration to South-East Asian countries particularly to Malaysia and Thailand became a dangerous phenomenon which has been

termed as “slave trade” in migration era over the year of 2014 and 2015. A new irregular migration route has been introduced and become highly active in 2015. With the flow of Syrian refugees migrating to the European region, a number of Bangladeshis are trying to illegally reach Europe. As a transit country for the people.

People from Asia and Africa, Sudan has become a hotspot in 2015. The Bangladeshis are going to Sudan on tourist visa and then from their human smugglers or traffickers help them to cross border and enter Libya.

Migration to volatile countries: Labor migration to politically unstable countries is also a major concern for Bangladesh. Around 14000 people have migrated to Iraq in 2015 which is about 2.6% of the total flow. Though the ongoing crisis in major parts of Iraq and absence of stable governance, why the government of Bangladesh allowed people to migrate in this volatile region is a matter of concern.

Expulsion of irregular migrants

A decision has been taken by Malaysian Government to expel the irregular migrants from their country from January 2016. Most of those who are now considered as irregular may have entered Malaysia with legal visa. Later when the employers failed to provide them with work, they themselves found work at other companies. In this process they have become irregular. Besides, many of the irregular migrants who had entered in Malaysia using maritime route are also facing difficulties.

Inability to provide MRP passports

From November 2015, only MRP passports are acceptable for foreign travel. Bangladesh Government outsourced the task of issuing the MRP passport to a Malaysian Firm. The company is yet to provide such passport to at least 500000 Bangladeshis abroad. A large number of Bangladeshis are in deep trouble as their work permits are dependent on valid visa stamp on a valid passport.

Decision to transfer fund to PKB from WEF

Probashi Kallyan Bank was established to provide loan to would be migrants. It was formed with a capital of 100 core. 95% of the fund was given from the Wage Earners' Welfare Fund, a fund created by the subscription from labor migrants and only 5% was provided by the government. The founding principle of the PKB states that in future the speed up capital of the bank has to be generated from others sources. In 2015 it could disburse loan only to 5463 would be migrants through 48 branches. However, without any assessment of the performance of the organization, the parliamentary standing committee on the relevant ministry again recommended to transfer 300 cr`11ore taka WEF to PKB.

Poor staffing of TTCs

There are 53 Technical Training Centers (TTCs) which have 6 diploma level Marine under the BMET. In 2015, 81000 participants received skill training on different trade. Number of trainees and centers are being increased every year but instructors are not recruited proportionately. Ensuring quality of training is a major challenge.

Role of Labor Attaches

Labor attaches are the main facts of contact between the migrants at destination and their country of origin. Currently, labor attaches creates major problems in providing services to the migrants. In Bahrain hundreds of Bangladeshis are in detention centers which awaits trails in prison, or serves sentences or facing deportation. In growing trend of female migration from Bangladesh, it is essential to appoint more female staffs at labor wings abroad.

Scope and delimitations of the study

On this point, it is needed to mention that migration sector is not so much flourish in our country. Therefore it has no such kind of government rules and regulations. Migration sector is not so broad in our country.

Objectives of the report

- ✓ **To exchange good practices and experiences:** It can be duplicated or adapted in other circumstances, in order to maximize the development benefits of migration and migration flows.
- ✓ **To provide policy makers and high-level policy practitioners** a venue to informally discuss relevant policies, practical challenges and opportunities of the migration development nexus, and to engage with other nexus, and to engage with other stakeholders, including non-governmental organizations, experts and migrant organizations in order to foster practical and action oriented outcomes at national, bilateral and international level.
- ✓ **To establish partnerships and cooperation of Ausiaid** between countries and other stakeholders on migration and development.
- ✓ **To identify information, policy and institutional gaps** necessary to foster synergies and greater policy coherence at national, regional and international levels between the migration and development policy areas

Research Questions

- How to get the Australian visitor VISA approved?
- What is the future of migration business in Bangladesh?
- What are the visa facilities of Bangladesh?
- What are the challenges of this sector?

Methodology: In order to find out the Problems & possibilities of migration business in Bangladesh, I have used various method to collect and present data. Mainly I used two types of data for this purpose-

1. Primary data
2. Secondary data

Primary data: This report has prepared through extensive use of primary data. It is collected from the people who work n Ausiaid. They helped a lot in collecting these data. The following methods are used in collecting primary data. These are:

- a) **Direct interviewing**: I have collected data from the branch manager, executives and officers with the protested and well-designed questionnaire.
- b) **Personal communication**: I have gathered data through personal communication with the officers, executives, managers and clients of Ausiad.
- c) **Observation method**: I went to every department of Ausiaid and observe their activities.

Secondary data: Secondary sources are those which are published or processed materials. I have collected secondary data from the following sources-

1. Various types of official documents
2. Some published research report, books, journal and articles
3. Personnel departments of Ausiaid
4. File study, some books on Banking theory and practice
5. Loans and advance manual

I have interviewed 10 company owner and its top management such as AUSIAID, B-WEST, Go-West, Student AID, IDP and many some of are not very old and some are experienced. In the Case of student migration they are 90% successful.

In Business migration they are 25% successful because Bangladeshi businessman have good business but those not filed in tax return to government, such as Mr. X owning a big company and he has 100cr turnover but he said to the government he done only 5cr turnover, so this the big

Problem for western country migration, because they don't thing about real value of your asset or transaction, they only count the Tax document I mean white asset. So when a migration agent through a file to receivers country they accept it initially but when they do investigation on their white money they reject file because customer did not show his asset to BD government.

There is a big mistake which is done by migration agent, they don't do pre study before sending document to receivers country and they know which file will accept and which will not, if they don't take fake file then acceptance rate will be 100% but if they do it then they don't do profit and for this mass people faces big lose and they can't take action against it because it's not approved by BD government. Even they don't have any registered lawyer, somebody doing their job under 3rd party so there is no scope of restiveness.

In the time of investor's migration in other word 2nd passport processing migration agent are 90% successful because there is some country in Europe and America who sell passport and their passport are very powerful. It's kind of collecting funds from outside to those countries so it does not matter from where and what kind of money comes to country, they need money and when somebody investing on it then they give them powerful passport. So it's an easy way to become migrated to those countries. In this case migration agents are very successful.

70% migration agent are very new in the market even they are not confined enough to close a successful file but for the business purpose they use to say" we will process your visa hassle free. 100% businessman believes Bangladesh is a huge potential market if they can grow confidence into clients then it will be very successful sector.

80% businessman are not using commercial apace and not registered as migration agent. They are running proprietorship business.

Every year at least 2000 people migrated to the western and American country legally by host country sponsorship but at least 20000 people migrating illegally , they become died in the time of illegal border crossing, sometimes went to jail and 85% people lead a miserable life in abroad.

Findings of Study

Some important findings and its solution:

Distrust: somehow the person who wants to migrate they don't want to trust the migration agent this is the big problem now because customer need to pay major amount of money before get the final visa and the past record was horrible because 50% people was cheated by migration agent.

Now I can recommend to the businessman: don't take full money from the customer before the job done. Let them understand that you want to process his file and if I can do this job you have to pay money even businessman can give EMI facility to the customer.

Business association: BD Migration agents don't have formal or national Business association so they need to form a formal business association that people can trust a single business, when customer will see that this company registered under this association then they will get a place to complain even this association member can rise demand to government for the specific need. So it will be a win-win game.

Company profile and reference client: As we now it's a new growing sector so the existing organizations don't have proper profile and client info. They need to develop it for the better future.

Regular lawyer conference: As we know this kind of organization running their organization by migration lawyer and this lawyer should be registered by host country government, so this lawyer don't know about current market situation so migration agent should be let them involve with customer by arranging conference at least 3 times in a year. In this conference lawyer will describe to the customer about their current status of application.

Government Rule: Government does not have information about the amount of business organization and does not have any control on it. So government should look to the sector and verify their activities whether they are doing right or wrong.

Protect border: There are lots of migration agent who do illegal border crossing. They take money from the customer and send them any country where sea side is bit open so government need to strict about this kind of migration and should take the necessity step against the migration agent.

Recommendations: Already we know details about this sector, it has a potential market and lots of new businessman who doing business here. But this is a lack of trust and confidence from customer side, so those migration agents should be more focused on building trustable relationship with existing clients and must do some promotional activities which will help to build trust. Migration agent association should be formed since they can maintain relationship with government about their problem and rights. They should be more focused on reference client. Now, the migration agents don't have fixed migration lawyer so they should appoint new and fixed tern lawyer who will consult with customer. Government should be look to this sector since all business being registered to the government portal and who will be not registered their trade licenses will be canceled. In the future when this sector will be flourished more than the rule of law must be set strictly.

Reference:

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- ✓ <http://www.un.org/en/development/desa/population/migration/data/estimates2/estimatesorigin.shtml>