



Migration and The Socio-Economic Condition Of Informal Labor Market: A Economics Study

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ABSTRACT

Informal sector is a very important area of the economy for any developing country; it is a growing occupational sector for the less skilled people, living both in urban and rural areas. Considerable amount of employment are ensured by this sector. What is specific to the informal economy is the absence of rights and social protection of the workers involved in it. Living in extensive poverty; exploited, with no place to go for protection; lacking access to basic social services; no basic safety conditions at work; holding little or no hope that life can be better; struggling on a daily basis just to survive, they are street vendors, wage laborers working in small enterprises on a regular, casual or contract basis; unpaid workers including family workers and apprentices, home-workers, paid domestic workers and more; and a smaller number are the owners of tiny enterprises. Many people are migrated from different part of our country and they choose to work as an informal labor. This study concentrates on the workers and their work life and living standards.

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Introduction

Informal sector is an important characteristic of third world urbanization. Bangladesh is a third world country under the process of Urbanization in Dhaka, informal sector grows in. As global restructuring expand in Third world cities, bringing with it highly paid professional services, poor people find informal sector or casual employment as shoe shiners, messengers, delivery persons and domestic helpers, in addition to the burgeoning demand for restaurant and other commercial laborers, many laborers, especially domestic servants and baby sitters and hired off the world. Urbanization creates an-imbalance in the demand and supply situation of the labor market. Due to the excessive supply of unskilled or semi-skilled migrants of prime working age (20-34 years) which affects productivity negatively (Todaro, 1969). The growth of informal sector is closely related with migration, is closely related with migration, one of the main causes of migration is search for work. The majority of urban workers in less developed countries are employed in the informal sector of the economy-that is, small enterprises, without access to credit, banks or formally trained personal, often these are family run businesses. They may involve everything from small manufacturers to street In the developing countries, population migration is not a recent phenomenon. In the early 21st century, it became top policy agenda in many developed and developing countries. Considering role of migration in development, the critical objective is to maximize the benefits and minimize the risks of migration for migrants and their families' vendors, (Palen, John, 2002:289). In the developing countries, population migration is not a recent phenomenon. In the early 21st century, it became top policy agenda in many developed and developing countries. Considering role of migration in development, the critical objective is to maximize the benefits and minimize the risks of migration for migrants and their families. International migration in the Asian region has changed substantially in terms of its magnitude, directions and character over the last two decades. Migration into and within the region takes a variety of forms – tourists, students, refugees, family reunion, labor, business but migration for economic reasons, particularly temporary labor migration, has experienced the most rapid growth. Asia is the developing region experiencing the most varied and

dynamic types of inter- national migration flows (Zlotnik, 1998: 7).

Labor migration is expected to become increasingly important to the countries of the region for the foreseeable future. In a recent study in Bangladesh, Pakistan, India, Vietnam and China, data shows that in Bangladesh, some of 40% of rural households send adult members to seek work in towns. In some areas, more than 80% of household's income was derived from outside village. (ibid: 21). Buchenau (2008) in a recent study on Migration, Remittances and Poverty Alleviation in Bangladesh's reports that in Bangladesh after 1970s, labor migration has become a strategy for household survival for many families. For migrants as well as for their families, migration carries high costs and risks, particularly because a migrant's family loses an important member of the household for an extended period of time. As data suggests each year thousands of Bangladeshi migrate to the Middle East and South Asia to work. According to the Bangladesh's Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training (BMET), 377,591 people left the country in 2006, an increase of 50% over the previous year, and this number has increased most years after 2007. By 2012 the number of overseas workers reached 607798(where UAE is the highest as an individual country of destination and May as the month the highest number of people migrated).Similarly January to June 2013, total no of overseas workers is 208340 with 79858 people (34%) migrating to Oman.

Recent literature on international migration suggests that emigration can influence economic development of sending country in four interrelated ways. Firstly, international migration allows for more efficient matching of international supplies and demand for labor. 32It helps to improve efficiency internally. Secondly, emigrants tighten the conditions that characterize sending country labor markets (even often at the regional level, not the national level) which ultimately help to strengthen bargaining position of the labor that remain. Thirdly, migrant labor provides a large and dependable source of development capital in the form of remittances. Finally, returning migrants bring capital, skills and access to markets that benefit the sending economy. However, the literatures also stress on lack of systematic analysis of the effect of migration on sovereignty may be

one of the reasons that open borders are associated with chaos, political labeling and the demise of the developed world's welfare states. It is also mentioned that the little work which has been done in recent years is not directly related to evaluating the political consequences of international migration. Rather the work tends to focus on how host countries control migration flows and evaluate their effectiveness. In general, there are studies that consider migrants as surplus pool of labor which is politically exploitative in nature (Moses, 2006:78 - 80).

Statement of the Problem

In the developing countries, population migration is not a recent phenomenon. In the early 21st century, it became top policy agenda in many developed and developing countries. Considering role of migration in development, the critical objective is to maximize the benefits and minimize the risks of migration for migrants and their families. Informal sector is a vital surmise in the development area, especially in developing countries like Bangladesh. When growing population is not provided with enough job opportunities by the formal sector, they engage themselves in small scale, micro level production and distribution of goods and services in the informal sector. Tran's formation of the economic policy in the surroundings flourishes this in formalization in the labor market.

Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to see the life-style of the informal workers. I want to see how they lead their life, what kinds of difficulties they face, in particular, the study aim to understand their living condition and every day's life. I also want to know, are they satisfied on their job and whether they liked to change their Job. More specifically the objectives of this study are as follows:

1. *To know socio-economic condition of migrant people.*
2. *To study the about their involvement in the informal sector.*
3. *To identify the socio-economic status of informal labor after migration.*

Rationale of the Study

In Bangladesh, the informal sector is a large and frequently growing, part of economic activity.

Informal sector constitutes a large segment of the economy representing the poor and socially disadvantaged people involved in heterogeneous peripheral activities primarily as the means of survival and existence. It is now well recognized that the urban informal sector which comprises a number of small and micro enterprises and embodies a wide range of activities like hawking, street vending, rickshaw pulling, petty-trading, Construction working, is no less important than the informal sector.

Operational Definition of the Concept

Informal Sector

The concept of the informal sector was introduced into international usage in 1972 by the International Labor Organization (ILO) in its Kenya mission Report, which defined informality as a-way of doing things characterized by (a) ease of entry (b) reliance on indigenous resources (c) family ownership (d) small scale operations (e) labor intensive and adaptive technology (f) Skills acquired outside of the informal sector (g) unregulated and competitive markets. The ILO/ICFTU international sector in 1999 proposed that the Informal sector work force can be categorized into three broad groups: (a) Owner employers of micro-enterprise, which employ a few paid workers, with or without apprentices (b) Own-account workers who own and operate one person business, who work alone or with the help of unpaid workers generally family members and apprentices and (c) dependent workers, paid or unpaid, including wage workers in micro enterprises, unpaid family workers, apprentices, Contract labor, home workers and paid domestic workers. The urban labor market is characterized by multi-dimensional heterogeneity. The expanding urban population that is engaged in diverse self-created economic activities constitutes the informal sector. That is the informal sector is 'casual work' consisting of four types:

- (i) Short-term wage work
- (ii) Disguised wage work
- (iii) Dependent work and
- (iv) True self-employed work.

(Bromley and Gerry: 1979:5-6)

Migration

Migration is generally defined as a permanent change in place of residence by the crossing of specified administrative or political boundaries. The persons who fulfill these two criteria are regarded as migrants. The United Nations' Multilingual Demographic Dictionary (1958, p. 46) defines migration as a form of spatial mobility between one geographical unit and another-involving a permanent change of residence. Is this definition comprehensive enough to include all kinds of moves made by people? The answer is a straight 'No'. This definition excludes nomadic or wandering people, seasonal migrants, and the movements back and forth of persons with more than one residence. Moreover, questions remain: How long should one stay in the new address to be regarded as migrant? What if one returns to the original home after 20 years of time? What about the commuting people? Should refugee movements, population transfers, mass movements between countries be categorized along with the frontier movements within countries? These questions must be dealt with before undertaking any systematic analysis.

According to Goldscheider (1971, p. 59), the definitional issues should be viewed as a part of two basic and interrelated aspects: an identifiable minimum end of the migration continuum, and the types of migration. But reaching a consensus concerning these two aspects is very difficult, because depending on the purpose and the nature of the study, the cut-off point delimiting certain moves as migration is an arbitrary choice. For example, Lee (1966, p. 49) has considered all moves, permanent or semi-permanent change of residence, regardless of the distance moved, whether forced or voluntary, as migration. Bogue (1959, p. 489) states, 'theoretically, the term "migration" is reserved for those changes of residence that involve a complete change and readjustment of the community affiliations of the individual'. A question that arises is to what factor— economic, social, cultural, or political—change and readjustment have to be noted? Economic change may not adjust or readjust to cultural or social change. Social adjustment may occur among the migrants, but political and economic changes may not. Although most definitions incorporate change of residence across internal and international boundaries, a comprehensive and universal definition is not forthcoming. Shaw (1975) lamented these in his

review of current literature on migration theory and facts. He states that the definitions and theories of migration are discipline bound. For example, demographers are mostly interested in the theory of selective migration, economists in cost-benefit framework and sociologists in career and life cycle approach' A close look at the phenomenon indicates 'that migration is not only demographic in nature, but also related to economic, political, sociological, anthropological and psychological issues (Jansen 1970.p.60). It is quite normal that a researcher from a particular discipline has specific interests in migration and accordingly, the sample design, the analytical methods, the approach to the study, etc., would be different from those of others. That is precisely why the definition and other issues vary from one discipline to another. For instance, according to Lee (1966) migration is a residential change of persons irrespective of its relative permanence or distance. Mangalam (1968) has defined migration emphasizing a change in the interactional system of migrants. Petersen (1969) has stressed the change of community. Population geographer, Zelinsky(1971) has viewed migration as a process of simultaneous shifts in both spatial and social loci. The meaning and significance of migration also vary from one society to another. As a result, the types, causes and consequences of migration vary from one society to another.

Goldscheider (1971, pp. 4&-51) has pointed out. first, migration is not a biological process; second, moving always involves an exit from one population and an entry into another, but fertility and mortality relate to only one of these processes, either entry or exit; third, fertility and mortality are societal universals, i.e., if human societies are to survive, they require reproduction and some control over the inevitability of 'death, while migration, is an optional aspect of human actions; finally, the definition of migration involves not only an exit of persons from one place, or entry into another, it also involves an aspect of non-movement. He has emphasized that we must account not only for decisions to move, but also for decisions not to move; not only for population movement, but also for population stability.

Research Methodology

Methodology of the Study

There are varieties of research methods available to the social scientist. Each of those methods has its own special strengths and weakness and certain concepts are more appropriately studied by some methods than by others. Research methodologies are an important factor for all kinds of studies. For studying Migration and the Socio – Economic Condition of Informal Labor Market the methodological issues should have a separate dimension with a clear aim. In this study I will adopt Qualitative and Quantitative research approach.

Research Area

All area of Dhaka Uttara has been considered as the area of the study. But, because of popularity and familiarity of Rajlaxmi, Azompur Super Market and House Building as the areas of migrant people and informal laborer, the study has been conducted on the basis of only those areas for exploring the real data of the research.

Conceptual Framework

1. General discussion on informal sector

Concept & characteristics of Informal sector

The informal sector covers a wide range of labor market activities that combine two groups of nature. On the one hand, the informal sector is formed by the coping behavior of individuals and families in economic environment where earning opportunities are scarce. The two types of informal sector activities can be described as follows:

- 1) Coping strategies (survival activities): Casual Jobs, temporary jobs, unpaid Jobs, Subsistence agriculture, multiple job holding.
- 2) Unofficial earning strategies (illegality in business): Unofficial business activities tax evasion avoidance of labor regulation and other government or institutional regulations. No registration of the company and underground activities crime, corruption.

The concept of the Informal sector was introduced into international usage in 1972 by the International Labor Organization (ILO) in its Kenya Mission Report, which defined informality as a way of doing things characterized by- ease of entry, reliance on

indigenous resources, family ownership, small scale operations, labor intensive and adaptive technology, skills acquired outside of the formal sector, Unregulated and competitive markets. ILO/ICFTU international symposium on the informal sector in 1999 proposed that the informal sector workforce can be categorized into three broad groups- (a) Owner employers of micro enterprises, which employ a few paid workers, with or without apprentices, (b) Own account workers, who own and operate one -person business, who work alone with the help of unpaid workers, generally family members (c) Dependent workers, paid or unpaid including wage workers in micro enterprises, unpaid family workers, apprentices, contract labor and paid domestic workers. Source: World Bank FCA, "Informal Sector Transition Economics"

2. Trend of employed population in Informal sector of Bangladesh

Participation of employee in informal sector in Bangladesh is increasing over the last two decades. The number of employed labor (15+ years) in informal sector has increased from 29.3 million in 1999, 2000 to 47.3 million in 2010 with an annual rate of 6.14 percent. This rate of increase in the recent years has occurred at an accelerated pace than that of the before. Additionally, the rate of increase in female employee per annum is three times higher than their male counterparts. The annual rate of increase in informal sector, for male, was 4.27 percent from 22.7 million in 1999. 2000 to 32.4 million in 2010, whereas female employee has grown from 6.6 million in 1999. 2000 to 14.9 million in 2010 with a rate of 12.58 percent per annum. The higher rate of increase in the participation of women than their male counterparts might be the result of some indicators like female are naturally thought as calm, less educated, less powerful and skilled than their male counterparts, having low voices in the society. Moreover, lack of access to information, markets, finance, training and technology boosting the informal labor up in the country. Result of globalization and privatization of some state owned enterprises, by the pressure and prescription of the World Bank (WB), Asian Development Bank (ADB) and International Monetary Fund (IMF), are increasing the informal sector and consequently, reducing the rights of the labor in the workplace. Moreover, lack of skill,

inadequacy of proper or higher education, shortage of employment in formal sectors, political instability, requisite for involvement in governmental politics and alienation of labor are escalating and boosting the labor up in the informal sectors of Bangladesh. In this context, importantly, simply having access to employment is not enough, rather both quantity and quality of the employment should be emphasized for the path of economic growth (ILO, 2012a).

3. Factors associated with the involvement in informal sector due to job crisis:

Informal labor force is increasing over the years in Bangladesh (BBS, 2011). Majority of the respondents (62.7 percent) engaged themselves in informal sector due to job crisis. Therefore, an attempt has been made to show the relationship between the cause of involvement in informal sector due to job crisis and other socio-economic variables. Sex status, household size and residential migration of the respondent due to job is statistically significant with the involvement in informal sector due to job crisis. Respondents who engaged at informal sector at age of 20-25 years experienced less job crisis (56.3 percent) than the respondents at age group of 20-25 years; and 26 years and over. In case of age group of 26 years and above, the highest crisis of employment (87.5 percent) is found in the job market. This is because, the respondents who engaged themselves in the informal sector at an earlier age that is before 20 years, are less skilled and taken away from study to involve in such unregistered sector with lower wage. Moreover, age group of 20- 25 years is the standard time to achieve graduate and post -graduate degree from the institutions, for which they contain less experience of employment sector in this time. On the other hand, in most of the cases, students find the job, basically in formal sector after the age of 25 years, realizing the shortage of job in the country. Sex status is an important factor associated with the involvement in informal sector as well due to job crisis. In this study, the female labor is less experienced for the job crisis than their male counterparts. Since, female labor in the informal sector is less skilled and schooling therefore; they have less tendency as well as opportunity to gather experience of job crisis in well-known services. Educational status is another important matter for

experiencing in job crisis that influence to involve in the informal sector. Analysis showed that with the increase of their education level, the respondents are facing more job crisis. It is happened as naturally, highly literate persons are able to apply in all the familiar jobs and therefore, justify the job crisis. In case of monthly expenditure, the cause of involvement in informal sector due to job crisis is more among the respondents whose monthly expenditure is high. Generally, the increased expenditure demands no alternative rather than the employment. In that case, most of the unskilled and less educated persons are involved with the informal sector. Household size is closely related to the involvement in informal sectors. However, in that case, the respondents face the challenge of livelihood. Most of the cases, the family consisted of more than six members need more food, housing, sanitation, cloths etc. which are not always available to them. Therefore, they are termed as a poor family. Poor family members deserve less literacy and poor capacity to engage in a formal job. As a result, they do not have the opportunity to face the challenge of formal job market. On the other hand, household size of 3-5 members in a family faces more job challenge in the formal sector. Consequently, the study showed that 70.04 percent of the respondents consisting of 3-5 family members involved in the informal sector due to job crisis and 56.2 percent of them are for families of 6 members or above. Residential migration due to job pushes the respondents to involve in informal sector significantly. In this study, 73.0 percent of the respondents who are residentially migrated have been involved in informal sector due to job crisis whereas 45.5 percent of them have not been migrated.

4. Key informal sector drivers

Although Government of Bangladesh (GoB) has taken several initiatives for employment, there are growing numbers of informal labor in the country. Informal sectors are affected by various driving keys, those are discussed below, have to be practical about these.

5. Unity of labor

Labor in both formal and informal sector is not organized in Bangladesh. Consequently their voices are abolished in the workplace, basic needs and

demands are over heard by the capitalist and ultimately rights are violated. It is noticeable that most of the manufacturers in the country do not act as industrialist rather they perform as commercial businessmen. Accordingly this way of thinking creates limited and somewhere no trade unions in Bangladesh that finally emerging labor in informal sector.

6. *Job creation in formal sectors*

The neo-liberal paradigm decreases the facility of nation to generate employment in formal economic activity through privatization and deregulation. Scarcity of employment in formal sectors pushes the labor in informal sectors that ultimately drive them into poor condition. Therefore, to generate employment in the formal sector the state should intervene with proper strategies and policies.

7. *Building skills and capacity*

Building skills and capacity among labor is one of the drivers' key in labor market. Skilled and productive labor have always demand in employment however lack of skill and lower capacity throws the labor out of formal employment. To survive in life the incompetence, incapable and less educated labor move to the informal service. Therefore, skill development training and general as well as vocational education is more important to create productive manpower for elimination of labor from informal sector.

8. *Wage and working conditions*

The working condition of labor in informal sector is severe and the wage rate is very low then their desired level. Even formal sectors do not adhere to minimum wages, toil them into hazardous working conditions, and react for raising voice or trying to organize associations. There are laws however fails to protect workers.

9. *Political influence*

Power and political ideology is sometimes distributing employment in the formal sector in Bangladesh (Case Study 2). Labor has no choice but to be in informal sector because of their no relationships with politicians from both spectrum party in power and opposition, makes anxiety in the administration. Moreover, the result of country's

political instability makes the vagueness among informal labor and continuous volatility directly affect their living condition and increasing unemployment.

10. *World scenario of informal sector*

Over the past two decades, employment in the informal sector has risen rapidly in all regions. It was only the once rapidly-growing economics of East and South-east, Asia that experienced substantial growth of modern sector employment. Even in these countries, a significant percentage of women workers were in rural and informal employment before the Asian financial crisis: for example, 43 percent of women workers in South Korea and 79 percent of women workers in Indonesia.

Table.1 Size of the Formal Economy

Share of formal wage Employment in total Employment	Low-income countries	Middle-income countries	High-income countries
	17%	58%	84%

Source: World Development Report 1995, Washington, And D.C: World Bank.

Table.2 Size of the Informal Economy

Informal Sector share of	Latin America/ Caribbean	Africa	Asia
Non-Agricultural Employment	57%	78%	45%-85%
Urban Employment	40%	61%	40%-60%
New Jobs	83%	93%	N/A

Source: Charmes, Jacques, 2000; In formal sector, poverty and gender: A review of Empirical Evidence, Paper commissioned for world Development Report 2000/2001. Washington, D.C. World Bank.

Even before the Asian crisis official statistics indicated that the share of the informal sector in the non-agricultural work force ranged from over 55 percent in Latin America to 45-85 percent in different parts of Asia to nearly 80 percent in Africa. In several African countries, informal sector

income accounts for nearly 30 percent of total income and over 40 percent of total urban income.

Urbanization and informal sector

People migrate from rural to urban areas in search of job and better living conditions. That is people are attracted to urban areas in search of livelihood. But in urban areas, the immigrants-unskilled and low educated very often find very little full time job market. In the formal job market, in response to such scant opportunity, an alternative job sector emerges. This is informal sector which is defined as the downgraded sector comprising micro-enterprises. It represents the poor and socially disadvantaged people involved in the heterogeneous peripheral activities primarily as the means of survival and existence (BIDS 1974) the urban labor market is characterized by multi-dimensional heterogeneity since the expanding urban population engaged in diverse self-created economic activities with no access to the formal sector. A major focus of development theory has been on the dualistic nature of developing countries, national economics-the existence of a modern, urban capitalist sector geared toward capital-intensive, large scale production and a traditional rural subsistence sector geared toward labor-intensive, small-scale production.

Development of informal sector in the third world cities

The informal sector in the third world appears to offer a panacea a for the urban employment problem, while at the same time providing scope for the exclusion of local entrepreneurial talent. The size of the informal sector is impressive enough. There can be no doubt that in most third world countries large proportion of the urban work force is found in this sector. In the third world, most workers entering in the informal sector are recent migrants from rural areas unable to find employment in the formal sector. Their motivation is usually to obtain sufficient income to survive, relying on their own indigenous resources to create work, many millions are homeless, living on the pavements of Calcutta, manila, Nairobi, Rio de janerio and many third world countries.

Urban informal sector in Bangladesh

In most Asian cities, the informal sector is a large and frequently growing, part of economic activity. Its growth reflects both the inability of the formal business sector to absorb all of the urban labor supply and special dynamism of small business, the informal sector poses a great development challenge in Bangladesh with deep-rooted socio-economic ramifications. It is now well recognized that the urban informal sector which comprises a number of small and micro enterprises and embodies a wide range of activities like hawking, street vending, letter writing, rickshaw pulling, garbage and waste collecting is no less important than the formal sector.

Women in the urban informal sector in Bangladesh

In Bangladesh the urban informal section is growing in importance for women as it mainly absorbs most of the push migrant, women who are forced out of the rural areas in absence of any rural options to earn a living. These women migrate to urban centers and reside in slums mainly due to lack of proper shelter and for the purpose of earning a living. Unfortunately, as they lack the minimum level of education, in most cases, they prove to be disqualified to get employment in informal sector. The World Bank report of 1981 shows that 65 percent of the total employment in Dhaka is in informal section and there are more women than men, involved in this sphere (Salahuddin and shamim: 1992). Informal sector employment for women tends to be associated with economic activities which are insecure, provide full-time employment, generate low incomes and are characterized relatively by low productivity. In addition, their average earning are even lower than those of men are women generally take up occupations that require traditional cooking and sewing skills, such as food vending and garment manufacture. Their income generating activities are considered secondary to their childcare and family responsibilities, women work long hours to cope with multiple responsibilities at home and work, get their income levels are much lower than those of men are.

Problems of labor (Male and Female)

Informal employment refers primarily to employment in enterprises that lack registration and social security coverage for their employees (OECD,

2009). It also refers to self-employment and precarious employment in formal enterprises. A distinctive feature of this type of employment is lack of social coverage and other related benefits applicable to formal employment. Hence it is highly precarious and vulnerable.

Educational problem

Educational status is another important matter for experiencing in job crisis that influence to involve in the informal sector. Analysis showed that with the increase of their education level, the respondents are facing more job crisis. It is happened as naturally, highly literate persons are able to apply in all the familiar jobs and therefore, justify the job crisis.

Experienced

Respondents who engaged at informal sector at age of 20-25 years experienced less job crisis than the respondents at age group of 20-25 years; and 26 years and over. In case of age group of 26 years and above, the highest crisis of employment is found in the job market. This is because, the respondents who engaged themselves in the informal sector at an earlier age that is before 20 years, are less skilled and taken away from study to involve in such unregistered sector with lower wage. Moreover, age group of 20- 25 years is the standard time to achieve graduate and post -graduate degree from the institutions, for which they contain less experience of employment sector in this time. On the other hand, in most of the cases, students find the job, basically in formal sector after the age of 25 years, realizing the shortage of job in the country.

Gender based problem

Sex status is an important factor associated with the involvement in informal sector as well due to job crisis. In this study, the female labor is less experienced for the job crisis than their male counterparts. Since, female labor in the informal sector is less skilled and schooling therefore; they have less tendency as well as opportunity to gather experience of job crisis in well-known services.

Monthly expenditure

In case of monthly expenditure, the cause of involvement in informal sector due to job crisis is more among the respondents whose monthly

expenditure is high. Generally, the increased expenditure demands no alternative rather than the employment. In that case, most of the unskilled and less educated persons are involved with the informal sector.

Household

Household size is closely related to the involvement in informal sectors. However, in that case, the respondents face the challenge of livelihood. Most of the cases, the family consisted of more than six members need more food, housing, sanitation, cloths etc. which are not always available to them. Therefore, they are termed as a poor family. Poor family members deserve less literacy and poor capacity to engage in a formal job. As a result, they do not have the opportunity to face the challenge of formal job market. On the other hand, household size of 3-5 members in a family faces more job challenge in the formal sector. Consequently, the study showed that 70.04 percent of the respondents consisting of 3-5 family members involved in the informal sector due to job crisis and 56.2 percent of them are for families of 6 members or above.

Residential migration

Residential migration due to job pushes the respondents to involve in informal sector significantly. In this study, 73.0 percent of the respondents who are residentially migrated have been involved in informal sector due to job crisis whereas 45.5 percent of them have not been migrated.

Marriage problem

Many labors don't get marriage in a proper time. Sometimes they are engage many people. Many labor get married 1/3. Many female labor also divorced by their husband.

Findings & Discussion

After completing the research, It is found that There economic condition does not effect on the National Income after migration. Informal workers are the non-owning class... They are migrated from many local areas from Bangladesh. They try to improve their life style. Sometimes they are gained to improve and sometimes they are failed. They are exploited by the owning class, they are the petty-proletariat by the Marxian terminology. They have

nothing without their labor force. They do not get sufficient money to lead their life. Underemployed workers do not get proper salary. Employers try to cheat them. These workers feel alienation; they are alienated from the society. By this research thesis, I have gotten the Answers to my research question. I have gotten a true picture that I have imagined. I was interested to know the life-style of the informal worker. By conducting this research work, I have known about the life-style of the informal worker. I have also known that actually these people are satisfied on their job or not. Different kind of difficulties of their life have expressed by this research. The research has helped to understand the class position and consumption pattern of the workers. My research objective was to see the life-style of the informal workers. After collecting and analyzing the data, I have found the living condition and life difficulties of the informal workers. I got the true picture of these people. Their life truly full's of sufferings. They live under the hardcore poverty level and their hardship knows no bounds. I knew the painful life experience of the workers of this research work. Most of the respondents are migrated. They have migrated Village to Dhaka because of unemployment, poverty, natural disaster, there are the push factor. On the other hand, working opportunity in Dhaka City is the pull factor. These workers work day to night and work every day in a week. These workers are maximum illiterate and less educated. All ages people are involved in this sector. Maximum workers live low rented house and there housing condition is not good, most of the house is congested and dirty. They face gas, electricity, pure drinking water and sanitation problems. Their food consumption is not good, they cannot buy sufficient nutrient foods, there child whom live in Dhaka, they are the drop out child. They finish their education at primary level and join in informal job. Their life style is not well they are excluded class in Dhaka city. They have no leisure time and resource of recreation. When they get free time then maximum worker spends their time by sleeping. These people live under the threat to loss their job, any time they can loss their job by the employer. Above all these difficulties, these people want to stay at Dhaka. Some respondents say they will go to home and start small business in village.

More Findings

1. The informal labor is no satisfied with their occupation.
2. Female labor faces various problems in the working place.
3. Their income is not enough for their family.
4. The labor is exploited by their owner.
5. Migration can be defined as the movement of individuals/households from one community to another fiat involve crossing of administrative boundaries. Internal migration may be permanent or seasonal. Our analysis mainly deals with permanent migration.
6. Following this argument individual migrant's perspective can be analyzed in a human capital framework-as an investment which produces a stream of returns the location change permits the migrants to maximize his utility that emanates from the differential between the present value of gains from migration and the costs of moving (Chatterjee, 1981, p.14).
7. Squire (1983) has also argued that the import-substitution and capital intensive nature Third World industrialization has generated minimal employment effects.
8. The only indirect measure to discourage migration to large urban areas in Bangladesh was the prohibition to issue ration cards to non-governmental employees. However, this step had very little perceptible impact on immigration

Conclusion

Informalisation in Bangladesh is growing over the years. This chapter explores the degree of labor in informal sectors as well as its patterns. It is evident that job crisis, poverty and lack of skills are the more influential factors responsible for the increased labor in informal sectors. Creating employment to improve the infrastructure and strengthens governance in both urban and rural area promoting good management practices through the choice of technology should be adopted. In addition, increasing employment and improving its quality to widen the opportunities to share the benefits of growth as well as adopt policies to develop the labor force and improve the functioning of the labor market is required as well. Results from the livelihood study point out that the labor of informal

sector have low awareness about their rights. Moreover, ideology of some of our policy makers is exploited and government has privatized some state owned enterprises limiting the equality, liability and fraternity of the labors. This reduction in the rights of the labor persuades them to work in informal sector. Therefore, workers should be valued not to sell their labor to the capitalists for a wage but for direct and purposeful contribution. In addition, worth of the employee should come from their own work, from their colleagues as well as from their superiors. Since, informal labor have to work long hours along with low or irregular wages in unsafe and unhealthy working conditions; recognized and protected job creation in the formal economy is essential for the developing country. Moreover, the informal economy should be contracted or discouraged as a convenient low-cost way of creating employment. In order to meet the job crisis challenge in the labor market, Bangladesh needs to create jobs for the educated youth at a rapid rate, which will come mostly through rapid expansion of productive and skill intensive formal and informal sector activities. The goal of respectable work can be met only by ensuring productive jobs along with fundamental principles and rights at work. People have to invest and encourage their entrepreneurial initiative to employment formation. To be effective and to create job opportunities for decent and formal economy, rather than informal, a legal framework, appropriate and supportive institutional structures and good governance are essential. Moreover, access to information, markets and technology among the people is needed, especially to youth and female, to develop human resources. This would also require in labor market reforms and employment, centered strategy for development of the country. Labor oriented production sectors should be identified and proactively encouraged by building and operating a large number of training institutes. Enabling the labor force to take up employment in the country, sending the skilled groups for abroad or to engage in rewarding self-employment schemes would be very effective strategy as well in this regard.

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