Abstract

In this thesis I explore the relationship between internal temporary migration and education of children. Though the volume of internal migration is higher than international migration the latter receives more attention to the policy makers and researchers and the former one remained largely under-researched. Though the internal migration is also as complex as the international one the knowledge on this is very limited. This thesis helps to widen the boundary of existing knowledge.

Following a case study approach and a combination of data collection tools such as interview to parents and children, and participant observation I explore that the relationship is complex. Temporary migration can affect education of children both positively and negatively. Internal temporary migration can make positive contribution to aspiration of parents and improvement in affordability of parents. Many children can also migrate to benefit their own education. Girls are more benefited than boys. At the same time such migration can increase the workload at home, push the stay-behinds including school going children to involve in income earning activities that may lead many children to miss time at school and at home for their study. However, according to my impression the positive effect is more than the negative effects.