



Glorified Image, Gloomy Life: Diversified Perceptions and the Transformation in Nature of Migration in Bangladeshi Villages

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ABSTRACT

Migration refers to the movement of people from their origin to another place for diversified reasons. The glorified image and good life expectations are a matter of discussion whenever it comes to migration but the gloomy sides, transforming perceptions on this migration issue, are still in the shade in Bangladeshi Villages. This article examined the nature of migration and prevailing multiple perceptions, and the transformation in these perceptions over decades this in Shakhail, Uladab, and Mirkutiya Villages, located in the Tangail district, of Dhaka, Bangladesh. This article addresses migration and growth, how young perceive "bidesh" and how family economic progress affects migration patterns. It is also concerned with the process of Materiality determining status. Psychological breakdown, seclusion, and separation are also discussed with relevant case studies in this article. I have identified various perceptions, which are the collective perceptions of different people from these village communities. In addition, I have tried to predict the future of these villages with the help of Lee's Push-pull theory with relative narrative analysis.

Keywords: Perception, Bidesh, In-out Migration, Migrant Workers, Migration Culture, Bad-Jobs.

INTRODUCTION

Migration has been occurring in Villages like Shakhail, Uladab, Mirkutiya throughout the decades, therefore different notions regarding this have emerged with time. The collective idea of migration has a huge influence over this migration tendency of the population. So, it is important to understand the diversity of these existing perceptions and the shifting nature of these perceptions.

The perception of migration among people has been transformed over time. This is now more than only economic needs that make people migrate to another country in search of work. It is now also associated with the social status of an individual. This study will analyze the reasons and effects of this growing trend which will contribute to the study of anthropological study of migration and diaspora, the national economy, public policy, and development studies.

In this article, I tried to investigate the various perceptions regarding the increasing migration trend from a micro perspective in the small village named “Shakhail”.

The question that guides my investigation is:

1. **What is the current nature of migration trends and peoples’ perception regarding migration in Shakhail village?**

To provide an answer to my research question, I have formulated one sub-question to understand the research problem-

- 1.1 Why people are attracted to migration at very early ages, and what is the current scenario and impact of these migrations?

LITERATURE REVIEW

Bidesh, Bideshha- Migration types and causes:

A book by Gardner, K. (1995), named *Global Migrants, Local Lives: Travel and Transformation in Rural Bangladesh*. In this book, the author discusses the development implications of migration for the country of origin. There are two types of migration including in and out-migration, when people come to live inside the country from another place is called in-migration and when people go outside specifically the author indicated that international migration is called out-migration (Bidesh, who lives in Bidesh called bideshsha) The author discussed migration impacts on the local people which are divided into two types, direct and indirect type impacts. Direct impact

shows the visible changes which are easy to understand, on the other hand, indirect impacts are not less in this case because both are important to understand the underlying cause of migration occurrences. Additionally, the author worked in terms from a Bangladeshi perspective, so it is beneficial to my research study to understand the impact of these migrations in these three villages and how these are visible in this society and within a short period have increased dramatically.

Migrant workers and perceptions Related to them:

To understand the condition of Bangladesh I have incorporated Bangladeshi literature by Alam, S. (2021), named What is the future of our migrant workers? Which was published in The Daily Star, on February 21, 12:00 am. In this report, the author discussed that we sent the migrant workers away with little preparation for the world beyond our borders. They are unskilled, undertrained Forced to navigate new countries with limited information. They take up those jobs that are not by the local people. In most societies, they remain segregated, for example, the author mentioned when war broke out in Libya in 2011, 60,000 Bangladeshis young men were stranded, deserted by their employers, and left to fend for themselves. Combined efforts of the government, the IOM, and NGOs were required to evacuate thousands who brought back horrifying tales of conflict and torture. He also mentioned the time of corona, countries began asking Bangladesh to take its workers back. Brac's migration program estimates that 400,000 migrant workers returned home last year. They returned to a nation far more impoverished than one day left. SANEM said poverty rates have doubled in Bangladesh because of COVID-19. Migrant workers have few employment prospects today. Without long-term investment in the systems of migration and in the very people who use them, it seems unlikely that we can promise our migrant workers the dignity they deserve.

Another paper by Siddiqui, T. (2003) named Migration as a Livelihood Strategy of the Poor: Bangladeshi Case Department for International Development, UK, examines the experiences of the government, private sector, and civil society in managing the international emigration of Bangladesh. This paper outlines the complex process of labor migration. It identifies where policy interventions may act to make international migration an important livelihood strategy for poor people while ensuring that migrant workers receive maximum protection both at home and abroad. It describes the extent, nature, and types of short- and long-term international migration.

In her other article called “ Labor Migration from Bangladesh 2018: Achievements and Challenges” the author Siddiqui discussed the challenges and achievements of Migration over the

Long Term Most Bangladeshis who leave their country do so for better economic opportunities in industrialized nations. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs and the Ministry of Expatriate Welfare and Overseas Employment must work together to create a realistic strategy for entering the labor markets of industrialized countries. It is the responsibility of the relevant authorities to assess the demand for labor in those nations and to develop their human resources accordingly. Yet again, the non-governmental sector and the commercial sector should be encouraged to carry out such training.

Anthropology and Migration Studies

In an article by Rashid, S. (2011) Anthropology of migration: concept, theories, and Bangladesh perspective. In this article, the connection between anthropology and migration has been discussed, where theories like classic, modern, and recent periods have been explained thoroughly, migration culture in Bangladesh. The author also discussed the past-time focus of anthropology on migration and the connection with recent time globalization and migration facts

The anthropology of migration explains that the migration decision is dependent on the household rather than the individual, (Rashid, 2010) although this notion has changed. However, the changes in the house in terms of structures, amenities, and how storied buildings are highly related to migration.

Anthropology is concerned with the relationship between these political and religious institutions and humans, (Kottak, 2012) hence, anthropological knowledge would be advantageous for comprehending the effects of migration on these institutions.

Research Objective

There are two objectives of this article including.

1. To examine the socio-economic factors behind this growing rate of migration.
2. To analyze the people's perception related to migration trend and the consequences of this trend in the community

METHODOLOGY

Research methodology or concept of methods used in the study is a must for conducting any kind of anthropological research. It contains the intensity of any research and guides how research should be done. To be specific, research methodology is those methods by which one researcher has done his/her research work. (Bernard, 1995).

Reflexivity and Researcher's Personality

In this report, I've tried to show my field communication and feelings toward responders. I interpreted my field's partiality. I also interpreted the research rationale.

Study Area

To gather information about indigenous knowledge, I have chosen the village Shakhail, Uladab, Mirkutiya, and some other villages near, Nagarpur thana, Tangail district, Dhaka Division, Bangladesh.

Study Population

People like former migrant laborers (both male, and female), the current migrant laborers, their family members, and other migrants.

Research Methods

There are two types of methods that are widely used in research studies:

1. Qualitative Research Methods
2. Quantitative Research Methods

“Qualitative analysis -in fact, all analysis -is the search for patterns in data and for ideas that help explain the existence of those patterns. It starts even before you go to the field and continues throughout the research effort” (Bernard: 1995)

Qualitative Research Methods

Various qualitative research methodologies are typically employed, including in-depth interviews, focus groups, ethnographic research, content analysis, and case study research.

The results of qualitative methods are more descriptive, and it is easy to conclude the given data. It occupies a great role in my research article.

Quantitative Research Methods

Quantitative approaches stress objective measurements and the statistical, mathematical, or numerical analysis of data obtained through polls, questionnaires, and surveys, or by modifying previously collected statistical data using computing tools.

I have incorporated both methods to write this article.

Sources and collection of data

I have collected data from two sources.

Primary sources

Secondary Sources

Primary Source: I have collected data through direct fieldwork. My informants are both males and females from the Shakhail, Uladab, and Mirkutiya communities who are directly or indirectly related to this migration trend.

Secondary source

To assess the concept of this growing migration trend the perception of this among the village people, and how the idea works, books, journals, articles, and other secondary sources have been used.

Selection of Respondents

When the respondent number is comparatively low, the selection of the respondents should be based on two things 1. Selecting a capable respondent 2. Respondents who know the relevant information and can give the appropriate answer.

In the writing of the methodology of my research, the main Steps I have incorporated can simply be divided into three parts, which I have discussed accordingly:

Step 1

- Entering the Field
- Building Rapport
- Household survey
- Sampling
- Key informant selection

Step 2

Procedures for Collecting Data:

- Interviews: unstructured and semi-structured
- Focus group Discussion
- Case study

Step 3

- ❖ Data analysis
- ❖ Case study analysis
- ❖ Narrative Analysis
- ❖ Life history analysis

Sample size: My sample size is 100 households from the three villages including male females (18-65) who are more or less related to this migration trend and worked as migrant laborers. I have integrated two types of non-probable sampling for my research study.

Purposive Sampling

Purposive sampling methods have been used in this study. Purposive sampling is a sampling technique in which researchers rely on their judgment when choosing members of the research population to participate in the study. (Bernard,2011). The migrants and their family members who are suitable for the interview for this study have been selected through purposive sampling, the

purpose is to select migrant workers, other migrants, and their experiences with migration throughout the years.

Snowball sampling

Snowball sampling is a nonprobability sampling approach in which existing study participants solicit new participants from among their friends. Thus, it is argued that the sample group expands like a rolling snowball. As the sample size increases, sufficient data are collected for research purposes. Snowball sampling employs a limited pool of initial informants to nominate, via their social networks, other participants who match the qualifying requirements and could potentially contribute to a particular study.

In my study, I have used this sampling method to find the collective notion of migration where the individual is not comfortable sharing their feelings about this negative side of migration and they feel comfortable sharing this in a group. They found the same opinion holder as them and thus I have collected the relevant Data.

Step 2

Procedures for Collecting Data

Interviews

I have grouped the data regarding migration perceptions according to age and gender.

Perceptions regarding migration vary from person to person

18-25 Male female both – The enthusiastic group

26-35 Male female both- The working group

36-50 Male, Female Both- The experienced group

50-65+ Males and females both- The Lonely Group

Here I have included several kinds of interviewees:

- Migrant aspirants
- Previous and current migrant workers,

- Family members of migrant and non-migrant households,
- People from other occupations,
- And the area's religious and political leaders for a complete study of the many perceptions prevalent in the Shakhail village.

Here are the household types

Type of families	Number of Households
Nuclear family (migrants)	40
Nuclear family (non-migrants)	40
Extended Family (migrants)	10
Extended Family (non-migrants)	10
Total	100

Table: Types of households

Source: Fieldwork, 2022

My respondent's interviews were informal interviews that took place in a naturalistic setting.

There were two types of interviews: open-ended and semi-structured.

Open-ended questions are those that cannot be answered with only "yes" or "no" " The applicants can answer the questions however they choose to respond. This qualitative method is used through in-depth interviews based on open-ended questionnaires.

A semi-structured interview is a qualitative method of inquiry that combines a predetermined set of open questions with the opportunity for the interviewer to explore particular themes or responses further. (Bernard, 2011) This study has incorporated this kind of interview to explore more about the current condition of migration trends in the village and the people related to this.

Interviews with former and current migrants and their family members have been incorporated to ensure that all stakeholders are actively involved in the analyses' results. Interviews from higher authorities related to this "Adam business" have also been incorporated.

The interview was a very important part of my collection of data. I have collected data and information through

- Individual interview
- Collective Interview
- Interview over telephones and social media networks like messenger calls, IMO calls, and Zoom meeting calls.

Focus group discussion (FGD)

FGD is frequently used as a qualitative approach to gain a better view of the collective ideas of people from the shakhail community related to their migration experiences and experiential knowledge throughout the years. The method aims to obtain data from a purposely selected group of individuals. 6 people are now working as migrant laborers in the Middle East and South Asia who have been connected through social media for this focus group discussion and shared their experiences, they are by birth members from the communities of the villages part of this focus group discussion

Steps of Writing My Field Data:

The following techniques have been used for the documentation of data;

- Maintaining Diary
- Jotting fieldnotes
- Audio Visual Recording and Capturing Photographs

I have used these methods in my fieldwork. After taking the respondent's permission I recorded their speech. I have also captured many photographs with their permission.

DATA ANALYSIS

Procedures like analysis of case studies, analysis of archival materials like photos, albums, or recordings, narrative analysis, and life history have been used here.

In this article, I have analyzed both qualitative and quantitative data. I have classified and organized all the data according to my article's topic and objectives. In this case, I have considered the nature, reason, and impacts of marginalization. Besides, I have also considered the reaction toward this migration. Then I used frequency distribution to calculate percentages. However, I have preferred narrative and case study analysis in qualitative data analysis.

Case Study

"A case study is an in-depth analysis of a single instance, be it an individual, a group, a location, an event, an organization, or a phenomenon. Research in the social, educational, and corporate sectors often makes use of case studies. (McCombs, 2019)

To collect qualitative information, I employed a case study approach. I have amassed 15 relevant case studies so far. For these two reasons, I have used the case study method:

- We can collect anecdotal information from case studies since interviewees often feel more comfortable speaking candidly
- I required in-depth qualitative data on my research topic in as little time as feasible. Furthermore, I discovered that the case study method was the most effective way to quickly gather a wide range of qualitative data.

Life History and Narrative Analysis

The life history approach to social research and theory encompasses a variety of methodological tools and data kinds. Case studies, interviews, the use of documents (letters, diaries, archival records), oral histories, and various types of narratives are examples of qualitative research methods.

In narrative research, narratives can be derived from journals, letters, dialogues, autobiographies, transcripts of in-depth interviews, focus groups, and other narrative qualitative research methods. aims to comprehend and summarize the human experience by employing in-depth approaches to analyze the meanings linked with people's lived experiences. These topics can be discovered through story research design.

Some Ethics Maintained in The Field

By following the steps, I have tried to maintain the ethical standards of the study.

According to the AAA, every anthropologist must uphold the ethical code. (Bernard,1998). Certain procedures have been taken to safeguard the study's ethical integrity. While performing my fieldwork, I notified all respondents of my purpose and methods.

During fieldwork, I have not done anything harmful to my research community or respondents. I have preserved the respondent's response using a recorder. Before using a recorder, I requested permission from the participants. In some instances, they have not authorized me. I have therefore not used the recorder. I have obtained permission from all respondents to collect their information. Even though I obtained permission from all of my respondents to photograph them I have used pseudonyms for all respondents of my study in the report. • I have not included any sensitive information that could jeopardize the community's interests. I have utilized the information solely for academic purposes.

Theoretical and Conceptual Frameworks

Both theoretical framework and conceptual framework are two significant parts of research. Particular theories and concepts can provide a guideline for research.

Conceptual Framework:

Some concepts are frequently used in my study. These concepts are given below:

Factors in Migration

Pull Factors

The Pull Factors are factors that attract immigrants to an area. Opportunities for better employment, higher wages, facilities, better working conditions, and attractive amenities are pulled actors of an area. in my study, these pull factors have been identified in the case of the migrants of the village. The aim is to attract them towards “bidet”. And the reasons for going there after knowing various consequences which are all not good for them.

Push Factors

Push factors in migration include but are not limited to limited job opportunities, political oppression, conflict, natural disasters, and corruption. Push factors of migration are economic, political, cultural, or a combination.

This concept is used in this article to examine what is forcing the village people to migrate in large numbers, and why they are leaving their place of origin for a long time.

This article largely relies on one broad theoretical perspective: Lee's push and pull factors

To anticipate migration patterns, Lee's migration model considers push/pull variables and intervening impediments. It argues that impediments might prevent migration to particular places, but push and pull factors can encourage movement from one area to another.

In the context of labor migration, push factors are frequently characterized by the lack of employment prospects in sending regions or countries, whereas pull factors are the economic opportunities accessible in receiving regions. Numerous elements act to retain or attract individuals to a certain location.

This theory helped to describe the push and pull factors for the village people when it comes to migration, the impact analysis and the formation of co-existence of diversified perceptions.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

I) Result

According to my field data, I have categorized the perceptions regarding the growing migration tendency into two types:

1. The positive perceptions include- Migration Business, Touch of modernity, and Economic Security.
2. The Negative perceptions include- House Without Males, Inappropriate comments on women migrant workers, and Emptiness.

My field research has yielded several views for further investigation of the factors driving migration tendency, the impact of this massive migration, and the future of the village as a result of these migration-related perceptions.

Discussion

Positive perceptions

On this side interviewees who are hopeful and find this attractive and beneficial are included, who see the brighter sides of this migration tendency. They are quite good-spoken about this matter and find this a must for the development of the village.

Bidesh: A Glorified image

The general impression of 18 to 25-year-olds is that migrating as labor is highly wanted and necessary for success in life, particularly among those who are not academically gifted and do not have "chacha" moms in prestigious positions in the country.

Here, the male aspirants are not overly concerned with the attainment of academic degrees because, for them, it was a very long-term process of being able to earn. For quick earnings and purchasing the things they desire, the money channel is preferred. The majority of the young male participants in the interviews mentioned their desire to marry the desired woman. The village's economy was mostly centered on agriculture. However, this is a long-term process, and the majority of the village's inhabitants are either middle-class or impoverished. Therefore, when a boy is born, he is expected to become the breadwinner as soon as feasible. Because there is only one primary school in the village and the quality of education there is subpar, the majority of families whose sole source of income is agriculture do not choose to send their children to school for so long. Therefore, they now intend to become a bidesh laborer. They believe they are strong enough to perform any physical activity and believe that

"now is the time to get money" and "fulfill their materialistic goals." (Miraj, 17-year-old boy).

They also cited their poor academic performance as a reason for not continuing their studies; as a result, obtaining a good job is virtually difficult for them.

This group is comparatively young and thinks of themselves as capable of surviving any situation, they do not find the migration as risky, if they find it, they believe that there are risks in everything. So, the "bidesh" is a good option.

Migration business: A way of supplementary income

One of my interviewees stated that working for any agency and assisting them in locating qualified applicants for overseas migration is currently a lucrative occupation. He only needed to identify and convince individuals to travel abroad. The "Adam Bepari" assists them in working abroad for a corporation. Even though "Adam Beparis" has a poor reputation in the community and many people view them as con artists, if the "agent" is a close relative, they will entrust them with all of their money.

"If you cannot or do not wish to go to Bidesh, you can earn money from those who do." (Gani Miyah, 52)

Now, many individuals are aligning themselves with the practice of sending people abroad to increase their income. In this manner, they conduct business in other communities, representing the foreign as something to be revered and a land rich in wealth. As the rate of migration increases, so does their population.

A house without males: economic security but Mental insecurity

The female participants of this age group and the young women group indicated that migrant laborers provide them money to acquire their necessities, which makes them ecstatic, but the absence of their fathers and brothers complicates social life for women if they get social security.

Another view is the "fear" that a house without a young male member is like a haunted house in which they have been harassed while living or traveling to the residence. The safety of the ladies is maintained by the male members of the family, as there is no police station in the village or close to it. Therefore, while girls and women are out of the house for an extended period, certain individuals of questionable moral character take advantage of and harass them. This resulted in the young ladies bringing up another societal concern, such as "early marriages" or having a kid as soon as possible, because they mentioned that the rate of these events dropped as the age of the women in the village declined.

Technological Progress: Brought about by Migration

All participants, regardless of age, agreed that whatever technologies they are utilizing are first brought to the village by the migrants.

Today, migrants who used to reside in cities and abroad bring modern gadgets to the villages. It could not have been done without them. Because of the migrants, they are learning new ways to use current technologies. Every home today has a smartphone because people use it to communicate with their family members online. Migrants deliver items like electric massagers and kitchen appliances. The villagers are introduced to many modern technologies, from small to large objects, as they return home with various items from "bidesh." Because of these migrants, they are interacting with urban cultures and "bideshi culture." They enjoy these because they feel modernized by them. Despite their claims that excessive usage of anything makes people sluggish, this is nevertheless assisting them in adjusting to modern life.

Negative Perceptions

What I called negative here are the perceptions that do not support international migration as laborers fully because of various reasons, which have been accumulated here with the information given by my interviewees. These perceptions focus comparatively on the darker sides of the migration tendency.

Another side of Happy Forever

Under this age range (35-50), participants are either previous or current migrant workers (both, males and females)

They spoke about their true overseas adventures and living after returning to the town.

They had to deal with the reality of migration. Due to the obstacles and sufferings, they face in their professions, the bulk of them have opted against traveling overseas again. Because it is tough to work as a laborer in hot countries such as Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and Oman, among others. Because all of my participants, both former and current employees, have lower-paying jobs that force them to work outdoors without proper amenities and are paid less than minimum wage. Therefore, the physical toll on them is not diminished. They did not spend money on medical care since they were under pressure to repay the travel debt. If they did not send the money on time, they felt like criminals fleeing their duties. One of the informants indicated that he had to have surgery as a result of the heavy labor he performed in Malaysia, indicating that such suffering can be permanent.

A work permit and proper credentials are essential because, without them, the individual risks imprisonment. Again, they desire to remain at their current job longer so that they can make more money for the family. However, they frequently lacked the time to renew their work permits, so they were compelled to reside there illegally until they acquired their return visa. They feel guilty anyway. Even though many people from my country are living illegally in other nations, the emotional pressure they face is constant, and they must frequently flee from one location to another for fear of being arrested.

They believe that the future generation should contribute to the national economy, not criminals. In this scenario, the government is not very helpful to them, as they experience many insulting situations both nationally and internationally.

Empty house - Empty yards

Males and females aged 50 to 65 and older in the household found this movement to be strongly connected with loneliness. Due to the emigration of every son, the population has decreased significantly.

The village's recreational activities lack vitality without the participation of the younger generation. For instance, they noted that twenty years ago, whenever there was a competitive game, there was a competition to determine who would participate and who would not. In recent years, however, players rarely participate in matches. Not even an adequate audience size. It appears as though there are no players or audiences.

In the village market, where there are a few grocery stores and tea stalls, young and old people used to play chess and carrom together in the evening, but today they cannot find a partner. They are disappointed and spend most of their time watching Bangla Natok, movies, serials, or news channels on their mobile devices. They claimed that delight is not present when watching alone, but only when watching with others.

It also appears to them that "their lands are farmed by strangers"; this is one of the most prevalent beliefs held by the fathers of migrant workers. Because in the past fathers, sons, and brothers existed.

As a result of this migrating custom, the sense of ownership has become hazy.

The females of this age group believe their sons may not be present at the moment of their deaths. They will be unable to conduct their 'Janazah' This frightens them since they want their children during their final years. They once felt joy while preparing meals for their family members, but they no longer feel the same joy when preparing food for themselves.

This relocation significantly affects their lives. It is equivalent to having money for medicine but no hands to administer it.

Family-The first and Foremost Priority

Commonly, the members of a non-migrant group believe that the happiness of living together is considerably greater than money. They may not have enough money to live a glamorous lifestyle, but they have their family with them to celebrate every occasion.

Families who live together have less risk of family disintegration, extramarital affairs, and loneliness, although their lifestyles may differ. There are competitions, but they do not require a passport or visa to see their relatives in an emergency.

Males in this group believe it is unnecessary to work overseas as migrant laborers if they can be successful or earn enough money to support their families at home. In the age of globalization, there are quite a few options, and even though the unemployment rate is pretty high, academically gifted individuals have enormous opportunities to shine in life and make money. In addition, they can work while living with the family rather than "leaving."

They believe that there is no need to be a migratory laborer if one can obtain sufficient respect and a sufficient income by remaining in his or her country of origin. One respectable work and a financially stable family are sufficient for a peaceful existence. They are constantly compared to other foreign residents in terms of salary and standard of living, but they have learned to adapt.

Never enough: The endless cycle of migration

People between the ages of 25 and 40 who are mostly migrant workers believe that when migration begins in a person's life, they will have traveled abroad at least twice in their lifetime.

They essentially perform contract-based employment, therefore some of my interviewees were required to return to their workplace, and three of them did so since the quantity of money they sent home was insufficient. They characterized this condition as having an infinite need. They

desire more and more, not only the family but also believe it is insufficient in contrast to others. Similar to a cyclical pattern, go overseas, return, and then return for an extended period. This cycle is difficult to escape until the person is severely damaged, and their entire working life is spent doing this. Occasionally it is the former country, and occasionally it is the new country.

Women's Migration does not mean bad jobs:

I've discovered this to be an important perspective among the villagers. There are no female international labor migrants in this village. Some girls from low-income families migrate to urban regions in search of employment in the garment industry or as housemaids.

In the view of the locals, these occupations are rather respectable, but when it comes to international migration, families are hesitant to send their daughters, wives, and sisters overseas out of fear that they will become victims of prostitution, sex trafficking, and harassment.

They are aware of this matter, and people of all ages concurred with this statement. One of my respondents, a former international migrant worker, noted that she had to endure a great deal of mental suffering due to the prevalent negative view in society.

These are the diversified perceptions among the people of the village where co-existence can be observable very easily.

Limitations of the Study

This article's focus is only limited to the perceptions of people regarding this migration in rural areas. So, the urban portion's perceptions are absent and the other issues associated with this have not been discussed in this article. But as Bangladesh is still a village-based country and villages are the powerhouse of migration-related issues, this article covered a bigger part and assessed the perceptions and underlying reasons.

CONCLUSION

This article is based on the field data I have collected throughout my fieldwork, which is the accumulation of various migration-related perspectives. Firstly, I have categorized the interviewees according to their age range, gender, and types of families then the perceptions into two categories. This article's focus is to highlight the brighter and darker sides of the migration perceptions existing in the mind of the village people. Where in the negative perceptions portion

perceptions like migration as a vicious cycle, mental insecurity, and loneliness of life exist, and in the positive portion it is seen as the glorified, high-status happy life. The combination of perceptions is the main discussion here.

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