

## **Globalization and Governance Issues: Problems of Sudden Return Migration in Rural Bangladesh**

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### ***Abstract***

*In recent, out migration for remittance is one of the desirable matters for rural youth in Bangladesh. The aspiration for out migration related to own employment and to gain economic solvency for individual or family level. Besides push and pull factors of migration, risk taking mentality to go abroad has been developed dramatically in rural Bangladesh for many reasons like demonstration effects of successful migration. Substantial number of risk takers became victims due to lack of proper information at local level, lack of humanistic guidance from the concern cross cultural authorities. The international and domestic policies of destination countries for unskilled and semi skilled migrant labour employment particularly in Saudi Arabia and other Middle East countries, and Malaysia has been changed in recent time. There are many reasons for sudden return such as lack of legal documents, higher tax burden, torture cum sexual abuse due to gender identity. We have observed substantial number of rural people come back home suddenly. We have conducted field work at two villages of Cumilla district of Bangladesh to explore the causes of sudden return migration that negatively impact their socio economic status. We have documented several cases of return migration including recent migration events. Every problem promotes opportunity. To harness those opportunities it is essential to find innovative pathway and explore to engage skilled cum trained Bangladeshi people in international labour market and decent service sectors. Present Government of Bangladesh has such vision. Lot of international and regional cooperation and governance issues in changing international labour market such as surveillance, humanistic view, quickness in decision making, alertness to care in right time probably the vitals.*

**Keywords:** Globalization, Governance, Migration, Rural Bangladesh.

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## **Introduction**

Globalization is a process where almost all of the people of the earth closer through all forms of speedy transports, air routes, and information communication technologies in compare to fifty years ago. Marshal Macluhan has articulated the trend as global village in 1964. As a historical process, globalization has evolved sea trades, colonialism which resulted one's prosperity outcome of one's poverty. Capital flows through investment in global business across the nation states and regions at the age of financial capitalism. Once people moves anywhere of the world. However, in modern world, getting visas that applicable for worker or labour class people are very hard and difficult. The developing nations are trying to pull foreign direct investment (FDI) by reforming the economic structure. If we tell about capital we should see what Marx analyzed capital and capitalism. Lenin has indicated the process of capitalism consists of three or four stages, viz. Commercial capitalism, industrial capitalism, financial capitalism and imperial capitalism. Sociologist Immanuel Wallerstein called these trends as world system where core countries have flourished in result of poverty and under class status of the people of periphery countries. Globalization has produced societal conflicts over values of government and market, where market often fail to produce equality, resulted social alienation, pollute environment, contaminate water and need for balance between government and market through government intervention; however only government is not efficient to address those (Stiglitz, 2016). In 1980s encyclopedia of Britannica has mentioned due to its reformative nature, capitalism has turned to people's capitalism. Latter on social business (Yunus, 2010) has tried to give human face to it. Someone sees with the present development of capitalism and aspirations for liberal democracy the present trends of history will sustained forever, and this stages of social progress called as The End of History; as such: that is, the end point of mankind's ideological evolution and the universalization of Western liberal democracy as the final form of human government (Fukuyama, 1992). On the other hand Samauel P. Huntington found clash of civilizations. At junctures of debate in social thoughts still ensure social justice, caring the environment, sustain the cultural diversity, universal access to health care, and consumer protection at local and global are the significantly outburst in people's minds and action. It requires systematic people's movement at the backdrop of race and class divisions.

In such situation of global trends, where human institutions are not perfect and it is important to learn and share the experiences for gaining new thought and consciousness in that governance is vital for international relations (Stiglitz, 2016). A Bangladeshi scholar Sirajul

Islam Chowdhury has opined in his article in 1990s that internationalism is more acceptable term which has interdependence and respect character than this type of discriminatory type of globalization. Present form of globalization is fading away diversity and internationalism. Underdevelopment and global contrast north south division of labour is the cumulative result of unequal exchange, unequal development and imperialism. United Nations Secretary General Antonio Guterres has opined that to establish fair globalization---Multilateralism is more important than ever.

Migration probably by product of growth of industry, service sector, oil field in some of the regions of the world. Once plantation economy demanded labour forces from Africa and India. Industrial revolution in England and other European countries attracted rural agricultural labour to industrial sector. Similarly growth of infrastructure in Middle East and Malaysia has attracted labour from South Asian including Bangladesh which begun at late 1970s and picked up at 1990s. Rural Bangladesh characterized by unemployment and it was opportunities to deploy labour in those countries due to labour transition between two sectors, the capitalist sector and the subsistence sector. According to Arthur Lewis the labour class of agriculture and pre industrial areas know that the job opportunity sparse even in growing city and industrial sectors.

For many years, out migration for remittance is one of the desirable matters for segment of rural youth in Bangladesh due to unemployment crisis and low wages. The aspiration for out migration related to achieve own employment and to gain economic solvency for individual and family level. These reasons are pushing/pulling rural youth to migrate other country for job haunting. Besides push and pull factors of migration, risk taking mentality to go abroad has been developed dramatically in rural Bangladesh for many reasons like manifestation of successful migration of community people. However, substantial number of risk takers became victims due to lack of proper information at local level, lack of humanistic guidance from cross cultural legal authorities. The international and domestic policies of destination countries for unskilled and semi skilled migrant labour employment particularly in Saudi Arabia and other Middle East countries, and Malaysia has been changed in recent times. There are many reasons for sudden return such as lack of legal documents, higher tax burden at destination country, torture cum sexual abuse particularly for women. Sudden Return migration stops remittance and hamper living styles. Besides remittances are playing significant roles in developing and least developed countries socio economic conditions. For low-income countries or countries where their economy is struggling to develop, remittances represent one of the largest sources of income for their people (Kagan and Murphy, n.d.).

The global governance on expatriates and remittance are manifolds. Such as listening and documenting expatriates voices and accountability to them, provision of decent living, humanistic regulation, transparency, and accountability.

### **Justification of the Study**

Expatriates people are very much vital for Bangladesh socio economic progress. However, we have observed substantial number of rural people come back home suddenly in recent time during 2016-18. We have conducted field work at a village named Elahabad which situated at Devidwar Upazila of Cumilla district of Bangladesh to explore the causes and consequences of sudden return migration. Majority of return migration negatively impact on their socio economic status. We have documented several cases of return migration with considering the recent regional and global migration events. Despite of hurdles of sudden return migration it has other side that every failure displays lesson and promotes opportunity. To harness those opportunities it is essential to find innovative pathway and explore to engage skilled cum trained Bangladeshi people in international labour market and decent service sectors. On the other hand how many skilled people are needed in destination countries and what are the policies of migrant labour are crucial to search. The demand of low status job like cleaning, housekeepers are growing in affluent households particularly Middle East and other Asian countries. In this juncture it is necessary to apply humanistic approach whether Bangladesh allows home based work demand or institutional work demand.

In its Seventh Five Year Plan of Bangladesh sees migration as driver of development, among others, by creating employment for a large number of workers and bringing in remittances for millions of individuals from low or marginal economic backgrounds. In economic growth and equity it has focused financial inclusion by remittance earning, fostering Diaspora investments in Bangladesh soil, to develop skills and overseas labour market and protect the expatriates. Other important aspects of the Plan included education, health, and gender equity. Simultaneously migration governance and South-South cooperation are eternal importance. Surveillance with humanistic view, quickness in decision making, alertness to care migrant people in right time probably the vitals. While comeback of female migrants due to deplorable condition that reflected in newspapers as 'abused' and 'fall of dream'. To overcome such adverse situation government and international non government organizations are seriously postulates new way of procedure on safe and secured migration.

Return migration can be classified into voluntary return and forced return. One survey of International Organization of Migration (IOM)

disclosed that international migration at this moment is not an effective longer-term insurance against poverty. It also states 32 percent of the Bangladeshis who travel to the Gulf and South East Asian countries after paying large, upfront costs of migration are either unemployed or are not receiving regular payment. Brain gain is the term related with successful return migration. Several foreign newspapers published stories of illegal migrants and sufferings of people throughout world those mainly originated from least developed countries, were victims of jobless growth and lack of social status at own countries irrespective of developing or least developed countries, and above all war prone zone.

### **Objectives**

The general objective of the study was to know the changing global or regional situation and explore the nature of problems that causes of return migration of the expatriates. The specific objectives of the study were:

1. To know the changing phenomena of regional and global labour market;
2. To explore the causes of return migration of expatriates;
3. To examine interrelations of migration, remittances, and sudden return migration.

### **Methods of the Study**

The study was based on observation on migrants in view of changing environments both in national and international arenas and find out their challenges at home and abroad. In this connection a checklist was prepared and data were collected from the field through interview. Besides several documents on related subject was reviewed. Authors' professional attachment with rural villages inspired them to take such field work.

### **A Village: Different Cases of Returnee**

Village Elahabad situated in Devidwar Upazial in Cumilla district of Bangladesh. We have interviewed sixteen (16) returnees of the village during first to second weeks of December 2018. The age structure of the returnee mainly consists of 30 to 40 years, mainly young and active people. All were also young when they leave country temporarily at the time of arrival at foreign. The purpose of went foreign country (destination country) was to earn salary or wages by engaging themselves at work. About 70 percent of them were in age group of 30-35. Rests (30%) of the respondents were belonging to age group 36 to 40.

### **Findings and Rescission**

The causes for going abroad in a village mainly occurred in economic and social causes. Reasons were little bit different from one another. However major cause was to earn and to gain economic solvency that lead to their social status. Remittance means money sending to someone.

In country it is job and labour market determines wage structure. Due to apparently lack of job opportunities pushed a person to find a job at foreign country. The causes are furnished below.

- a. To gain economic solvency
- b. Family pressure where feel responsibility by elderly son to earn money. The poverty stricken family did such thing. Economic insolvency of the family pushed family member to take decision on temporary outmigration.
- c. Poverty due to large family and lack of income scope in country.
- d. Continuity of individual income that contribute income of the family at village.
- e. Indebtedness of money and burden of repay loans pressured a person to take decision on temporary outmigration.
- f. To build up good socio economic position at community.
- g. To live decently mainly in home.
- h. To establish economic solvency.

Among these causes, to gain economic solvency was the major reasons among the expatriates. About 80 percent of expatriates borrowed money from different sources for going abroad.

**Table 1:** Destination country from Bangladesh

Destination country from Bangladesh	Number and percentage
Dubai	6(37.5)
Dubai and Lebanon	1 (6.25)
Cyprus	1(6.25)
Lebanon	1(6.25)
Malaysia	7(43.75)
Oman	1(6.25)
Malaysia and Maldives	1(6.25)

**Note:** Two respondents gave multiple destinations.

### **Occupation of the Returnees**

Occupation indicates the economic position of a person in a society. The occupations of the returnee were different. The intra generation and intergenerational occupations has been occurred in this regard. Few returnees have stable job at foreign and they have enjoyed their duration at family or home. They were example of successful returnee (about 45% of the respondent) and posed circular migration like destination to home and home to destination for a stipulated time period.

**Table 2:** Occupation of the returnee

Occupation	Frequency
Job/employee in a shop	3
Driver	2
Business (own shop and seller, stationery shop ( <i>dokan</i> or grocery shop)	3
Painting work and selling electric products at the shop at foreign	1
Decorator and event management at foreign	1
Tailoring at foreign/home	2
Agriculture at foreign/home	2
Hotel business at foreign	1
Fishing	3
Construction and factory work	2
Working at company	2
Work at tea stall and sell food	2

**Note:** one respondent mentioned more than one occupation.

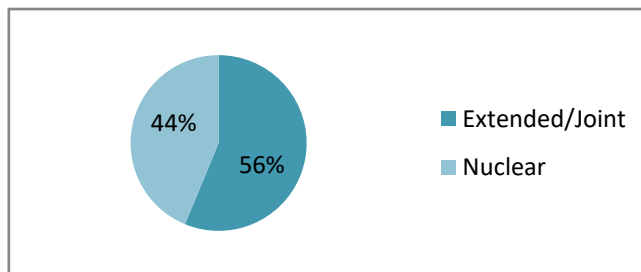
**Marital Status of Returnees**

Majority of the returnees were married. They were married but spouse live at home country. It is another factor for come back home in regular intervals. Married life pushes them to engage in salaried and wage work at home and abroad. Sometimes it has been created desperate to a male married person to search a job even at foreign and anxious to get work.

**Table 3:** Marital status of the returnees

Married	Unmarried
14 (90%)	2 (10%)

**Figure 1:** Types of family of the expatriates and return migrants



**Table 4:** Major occupation of the expatriates and returnees

In country	At foreign
Agriculture and fishing. Business	Painting work and selling electric products at the shop, working at company, hotel business, decorator and event management, driver, tailoring.

**Table 5:** Intergenerational occupational mobility

Father's occupation	Own occupation at home	Occupation of respondents at abroad
Occupation of the father of respondent's was farmer (81.25 percent). Business constituted 18.75 percent as father's occupation. It was more or less family decision to change their fortune by going foreign so that family send their son to earn at foreign and remit money and to gain social status.	Farmer or small farmer, driver (12.5%) and one (6.25%) belonged to business.	Mainly nonfarm, business, service providers (painter, construction workers, tailor) 75%, shop owners

### **Intra Occupational Change (Occupational Shifting) and Level of Satisfaction**

All respondents have changed their occupation. Three respondents adopted painting work although at home country they were farmer or businessman previously. Initially they had no experience on painting work. By gaining experiences they were able to establish a paint shop and adopted modern tools for painting work. One respondent became tailor at foreign country. Their dream or expectation still is high. Because when people go to abroad for remittance at first they recover their loan amount after that they concentrate to make durable house. As a result they construct a brick house or building at home country. After that they painted and coloured their own home gorgeously. It turns to fulfill own dream to live in own *pucca* (brick build) residence. Technical work at abroad mainly changed the intra and inter generational occupations of the respondents. On the other hand if they have liquid money with handsome amount, they are involved in seasonal business in home country. Most significant is that according to data, they sustain their foreign experiences as painting work and tailoring cum garment work at home. The learning point is technical work is widen income opportunities and brings financial and social benefit for their family. Children are getting basic needs properly due to higher income. Level of Income and satisfaction of expatriates has been increased in compare to previous condition. At this moment their income ranges monthly Taka 15000.00 to Taka 60000.00. Their satisfaction level is relatively higher in compare to recent past.

### **How Expatriates did go abroad**

Right information and procedure to go abroad are very much important. The decision takers for going abroad initially took advice and way out to



reach foreign country (destination) form kin, brothers, friends, brokers, private organizations. Different methods adopted for moving toward destination country, such as an individual took more than one way; advice and direction from a broker, fees for agency, and sell tiny land. A person has collected money by selling 7.5 decimal lands for getting visa to fly. Student visa also used as going abroad. Kinship relations also utilized brother. Kin group also seek assistance from broker. There are two routs by air and by sea. Trawler is the main vehicle for sea routes. This route is widely used by the Rohingya people, due to their vulnerable condition at Rakhine state of Myanmar, where they are facing ethnic cleansing by Myanmar army and security forces, and forced to shelter at Cox's Bazar in Bangladesh. Broker in Bengali called as *dalal*, that has negative notion in Bangladesh society. However broker has played important role for sending people to foreign country in a village. About 40 percent of expatriates were dependent on broker when they go abroad.

In Bangladesh, broker has played their roles. Willing human transfer and trap human trafficking both are operating at sea routes at bay. On the other hand advice from friends and their networks also used for going abroad. About all the cases, taking loan from usury business was important source for money collection to travel. Collecting money through selling or rent out land has occurred, however in almost every cases brokers were involved to go abroad. Another aspect was work visa for tailoring work. Respondents also mentioned in their own word 'calling' visa. A case of student visa total cost was Taka 3,00,000. From destination country company or farm owner offer a visa also. The cost for going abroad for expected remittance earners varies from Taka 2,50,000 to Taka 3,50,000. Local ship or trawler is not legal route but carries relatively low cost. However it (illegal route) was also higher in compare to other South Asian country's legal routes. Cost or fare at trawler boat saved Taka 1,00,000 to 1,50,000 in compare to the air routes. Conversely, still this small amount of Taka very much burden to bear to poor people. In Elahabad village, male were collected money from selling land and taking loan mainly. Obviously in few cases kin or brother or friend financially helped them.

The trawler that on board people sometimes lost the direction. The passengers faced lack of food and drinking water. The thirsty and hungry people at the sea, the surveillances of securities; resulting no land welcome them, only own home land can take them. How this trend has developed and why people choose this type of risk. It was paradox of development and inequality. Obviously lack of caring, lack of governance, spreading inequality at society, lack of knowledge and lack of guidance from community and state victimized the general people.

### **A Failure Case**

Having huge desire to gain better economic condition a man went Malaysia but spend only 6 month there. His visa cost was Taka 3,50,000. After reaching Malaysia he worked at shop as employee. He was unaware that he was unfortunately cheated and bound to comeback home with huge frustration.

### **Cost and Expenditure**

While most migration in the region is temporary. In average cost of foreign going more than Taka 0.26 million. The respondents collected such amount by mortgaging land, taking loan, borrowing money from friend or relative, selling land. Cost of migration varies. In case of air route it costs bigger. In average 270,000 Taka. In case of trawler that go to Malaysia charged Taka 2,10,000. Lack of small amount of financial strength like Taka 50 thousand pushed them to choose sea routes which are very risky in terms of life and uncertainty. In this sense, trawler cost is costlier than the air route cost. Bangladeshi migrant workers, who are the country's major source of hard currency earning, often face trouble at workplaces abroad because of their poor skills and little education.

### **A Case of a Broker and his Network**

Middleman or broker has evolved in Bangladesh society due to inadequacy of intuitional development. The extension of brokers has occurred in villages. Eventually brokers became stronger owing of their income and network. Going abroad by fair and unfair depends on a person how much price given to. Brokers are not isolated they have network which called *dalal* (broker) party. They are divided into different subgroups or agents in different parts of the country and outside the country. The sub agent sends the people in Cox's Bazar. They are stay in Cox's Bazar hotel. When all the targeted people crowd together then *dalal* party sends the people using fish boat / trawler to the ship near the Bangladesh Myanmar sea border at Bay of Bengal. Between 3 days this ship reached in Thailand here also have Bangladeshi and Thai *dalal*. It is Notable that the people paid the money phase wise. Thailand *dalal* party receive money clearance message from Bangladeshi *dalal*. Then they send the people from Thailand to Malaysia. If Thailand *dalal* party don't receive money clearance message from Bangladeshi *dalal* then they don't provide any food to the people and said to call the guardian to send the money. After they received money they send the people in Malaysia. In This stage they committed to send the money after go to Malaysia and getting work. *Dalal* party have an agent in Malaysia they are try to get the job. After getting job if people don't provide money as per requirement then Malaysian *dalal* agent call the police and arrest them. And try to pressure creation collect the money. Otherwise they said to you must be stay in prison or return to home country. These types of way they collect the money and manipulate all situations.

On the other side village scenario is changing because of incidence of theft has been reduced significantly. The young people have dream and successful expatriates' sends remittance to the village and the family members are happy to fulfill the basic needs.

**Why Expatriates Leave Foreign Country: Some of Unexpected Causes General Causes**

- a. Lack of capital so that business was not running.
- b. Expired the insurance coverage
- c. The abolition of company
- d. Not renew the visa due to death of owner of the company
- e. Owner was not good
- f. Irregular salary or wages
- g. Tax burden of work permit
- h. Economic recession (Cyprus).
- i. Expired the visa and failed to renew the visa
- j. Physically ill
- k. Lack of knowledge and unaware the duration of visa (expired visa)
- l. Leave vacation and get medical treatment at country.

**Psychological Causes**

- a. Feeling not good in foreign
- b. Home sickness
- c. After recovery of loan and feeling of homesickness
- d. Affection to family
- e. Affection to family and to see family and kin groups
- f. Owner was not good and inhumane at Maldives

**Table 7: Duration and Causes of expected return and other causes**

<b>How long expatriates live in abroad</b>	<b>Expected return: causes</b>	<b>Other causes of return</b>
From less than one years to 10 years. In average 5.2 years. <i>Akama</i> or legal documents are the key for staying abroad particularly in Middle East country.	Leave vacation Affection to family and children so take leave	Come back home due to family affection but now unable to go again. The cost of <i>akama</i> was rise and it turn into beyond their financial capacity. In few cases, the broker did not arrange visa but grab the money. On the other hand there were problems in food and lodge at abroad so it was unfavorable condition to force to come back home.

### **Problems at Foreign**

- Extend the visa is problem and feel problem at food and lodge
- Little time for to get better job due to work load and work pressure. However some company maintains labour law, working hour 8-9 hours.

### **Facing Challenges and Potentials**

There were several cases those trying continuously to get handsome money income. Try to get hand some job or work in different countries (from Malaysia to Lebanon; from Malaysia to Dubai, or from Dubai to Malaysia). Due to uncertainty and hesitation in mind a person is not sure when the returnee will start again to go abroad.

### **Assistance from Owner at Foreign**

The expatriates also lucky to get good and humane owner who provide shelter initially and offer phone connectivity at very early stage of their settled down.

### **After Return: Present Work at Country**

- a. Doing business, running shop. The lack of capital is problem.
- b. Decoration business
- c. Stationery shop
- d. Enjoying leave
- e. Agriculture and petty business
- f. Agriculture and conducting small shop
- g. Business
- h. Agriculture
- i. Agriculture and fishing
- j. Caretaker at house and work at shop
- k. Fishing and agriculture farm
- l. Tea stall and sell food

### **Present Problems at Home and Abroad**

- a. Lack of capital for conducting business
- b. Low opportunity of work,
- c. Economic problem. Took loan and now in indebtedness problem and burden of increasing interest.
- d. Market is competitive and broker takes the business opportunities. So that lobbying and bravery for finding work
- e. Police harassment and to continue the shop bravery is given to some people. Cash and food.

- f. Lack of customers at petty business due to bad location
- g. Feel no problems and working at production
- h. Lack of financial
- i. Lack of training
- j. No assistance from necessary support from Bangladesh embassy
- k. Feeling poverty at the foreign
- l. Problem of getting driving license
- m. Food problem
- n. Low salary and take insufficient food
- o. Not get promised job and salary
- p. Lack of economic
- q. Financial problem so require assistance, burden with indebtness and installment of loan due to higher interest
- r. Lack of good owner and cheated by the owner and worker (in this case a foreman) not get two month wages.

**Future Plan for Going abroad as Expatriate**

- a. No plan due adverse condition and low paid
- b. Fly to better country like European countries
- c. To own a shop at Malaysia
- d. Continuity to stay in foreign and continue the earn money until health is allowed that
- e. Searching better country to fly
- f. After vacation it is obvious to go again to foreign its like a some kind of addiction.
- g. Want secured visa or good visa
- h. Recovery money from the cheater broker

**Initiatives of the Seturnees**

Initiatives by the returnees vary on different minds and financial strength. However the cheated and exploited persons expressed their huge frustration. The successful expatriates expressed their aspiration and they have shown zeal. The table depicts some of initiatives by the respondents.

**Table 8:** Some of the initiatives by the returnees

<b>Initiatives at in country</b>	<b>Initiatives at destination country</b>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Capital for doing business</li> <li>· Establish electrical</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Extension of shop</li> <li>· Establish tailoring shop and</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>accessories and painting materials</li> <li>· Act as a trainer of painting and colour mason</li> <li>· Social welfare</li> <li>· Establish good quality shop</li> <li>· Agricultural work, fishing farm</li> <li>· Opportunity for doing business</li> <li>· Cattle farm</li> <li>· Own shop and doing business</li> <li>· To establish fishing firm</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>reqroute Bangladeshi worker</li> <li>· Secured work</li> <li>· Good visa</li> <li>· Good environment and secured job and searching goodwill company</li> </ul>
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**Present requirement of the returnees on assistance from the Government and Service Providers?**

Assistance very much required by the returnees. The table 9 shows their expectation for assistance from the government and other service providers. The major requirement embedded in financial and other assistances from government or other service providers.

**Table 9:** Returnees present requirements

Home country (Bangladesh)	Destination country
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Capital</li> <li>· Agriculture related training such as cow rearing, poultry,</li> <li>· Opportunity for painting Trainer</li> <li>· License for business</li> <li>· Dealership</li> <li>· Good school for children</li> <li>· Legal support for expatriates</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Necessary support from Bangladesh embassy</li> <li>· Rid of police harassment</li> <li>· Credit with low rate of interest</li> <li>· Good owner and better salary</li> <li>· Driving license</li> <li>· Increase the salary</li> <li>· Accommodation and access to cooked food</li> <li>· Tailoring shop</li> </ul>

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Access to government financial assistance</li> <li>· Financial cooperation for fishing, so that training and services are required from fishing department</li> <li>· Financial assistance and appropriate services</li> <li>· Financial assistance and training on fish culture and services</li> <li>· Required appropriate services and financial assistance</li> <li>· Training on agriculture work and appropriate assistance from institutions and concern organizations.</li> <li>· Agriculture farm and want to extend the shop</li> <li>· Fishing and Agriculture farm where friend crops will grow</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>· Business license for own business</li> <li>· Good owner and better food and lodge</li> <li>· Want work at good company</li> <li>· Good environment and good owner</li> <li>· To ensure security and get different facilities</li> <li>· Ensure Bangladesh Government and require training and other related facilities.</li> </ul>
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On the other hand a few expressed the plan for initiatives in terms of (Want fishing firm; cow rearing; training on agricultural trades with loans at in country). Doing business at home country.

### **Expectations and Aspiration**

Many voices expressed on aspiration. Therefore it is essential to harness aspiration management on following matters:

- a. No harassment at Bangladesh airport
- b. Peace at abroad
- c. Better job at abroad
- d. Owner of depot or big shop
- e. Family peace
- f. Big business person at Malaysia
- g. To enroll quality school and educational institute

- h. Shop at growth centre
- i. Doing business by utilization own savings rather taking credit
- j. Only *dal bhat* (food) is my family need and opined ‘Alhamdulillah’
- k. I failed to work at foreign so that my dream to bring family happiness by earn money
- l. Whole sale business
- m. Fulfill basic need
- n. Be religious
- o. Rid of harassment at airport
- p. Ensure no stolen at airport
- q. Establish own cow and fishing firms so that I expect all obstacles from financial, environmental and legal sides to establish agro business. So that I need economic, environmental and legal supports and assistance.
- r. Want retailer and own the shop. To get facilities from financial assistance, environmental and legal
- s. Fishing and cattle rearing and retailer
- t. Want retailers and shop owner
- u. Want financial assistance for establish agriculture farm and enlarge the own shop

### **Remittance Impact on rural society**

Employment provides dignity and responsibility among the people. Therefore it has reduced theft and robbery. The total social environment turn to conducive and harmony. During the pre-departure stage, most of the migrant decision makers have faced problems like relatively high cost of migration, corruption and trickery. On the other hand they posed low skills. They were in the disadvantaged position so that they easily **are** cheated through informal or verbal agreement. In addition they were lack of cultural orientation of the destination countries.

### **Present trends of globalization**

Global inequality has produced sea differences of rich and poor. As a result due to jobless growth in present world, unemployment is one of the major problems for developing and least developed countries. In addition lack of decent living is pushing people to search decent and secured life for children in those countries in present world mainly industrial, social welfare based countries.

Obviously multilateralism, multi culture, plural, diversity is emerging guiding principles for global governance in view of internationalism



perspectives. United Nation's very keen to global peace and justice and with its Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) are the blueprint to achieve a better and more sustainable future for all. They address the global challenges we face, including those related to poverty, inequality, climate, environmental degradation, prosperity, and peace and justice. The Goals interconnect and in order to leave no one behind, it is important that we achieve each Goal and target by 2030. On the other hand the social unrest, inhumanity throughout the world has been spread. People from low income countries pushed from own country to pull at destination country. Human sufferings due to low wage, indignity, human trap, and human trafficking have been increased in recent time. In that case, many people from war torn countries or low employment situation at own country has migrated illegally from African coast to European coast, among them substantial number of people drowned at Mediterranean sea even with family members.

Despite of trade war between USA and China, Brexit issue of United Kingdom still Globalization has huge potential to come. Because of Information Communication Technology, social media. The airports of the world are very busy to operate passenger flights and cargo. The people interact and are creating new culture and values. However some of terrorism, war situation, and mass upsurge hamper the status qoue. The web of turbulent is visible due to inequality, not faith in own country. Migration caravan another significant incidence in Latin America. United States of America is planned to build wall in its Mexico border. The globalization process has entered in new situation of reservation and protection because of migrants diversified culture and living styles, baby boom and etc. it is not possible to stop peoples movement from one place to another. The issue of governance is vital. If the rulers of a country not ensure justice at home in addition without global justice and responsibilities it is obvious to suffer of people. Fleeing persecution, poverty and violence in home countries of Honduras, Guatemala, and El Salvador pushed people collectively towards US-Mexico borders.<sup>1</sup> The migrants faced separation of family. Childs separated from family by US securities as technique to stop aspirations of migration. Because of migrants not only think on own they greatly thing for kid's future happiness at desired destination country on basis of country's scope of life chances. In his book Making Globalization Work, Nobel Prize winner author Joseph Stiglitz indicates another world is possible through reforming globalization in terms of poverty reduction, making trade fair, reduce global inequality, and saving the planet. (Stiglitz, 2016)

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<sup>1</sup> Migrant caravan: What is it and why does it matter? 26 November 2018  
<https://www.bbc.com/news/world-latin-america-45951782>

## **Conclusion and recommendation**

The lives of expatriates from Bangladesh in many cases poses full of struggles. Such as they have faced uncertain situation in terms of salary, job continuation, and different forms of vulnerabilities. About 90 percent of expatriates return home due to unfavourable condition, lack of right information and knowledge, low skill, and lack of empathy from owner and agency. The issues on governance at the globalization have entered in cross roads. The delocalization trends has reflected at the mind of nationalistic views, own capacity building in one hand on the other hand trade war of USA and China turn to global cold war. Another event is Brexit. However the potentials of globalization are huge on progress of people's interactions and trade or exchange. On the other hand ethnocentrism and trade war probable hamper the global peace and justice. A collective consciousness is growing at civil society and people minds. However movement for social justice must be continued and bold steps from humanistic approach or proactive roles must uphold. In that case democratization of globalization essential to practice and promote. Without proactive efforts democratization of governance can not be achieved. Despite of dependency and hegemonic situations of global spaces, approaching justice is cornerstone for development efforts which is evolving by critical thinking and knowledge sharing. However, diplomacy, negotiation capabilities and strategic planning are imperative for international relations as well as development cooperation of a particular country for achieving expected win –win situations.

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