

Notions of Belonging of Bangladeshi People Residing in the Netherlands

by

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Preface

I always had a dream to study abroad. Finally, I got the opportunity for the Master's level. Migrating from a different continent always make me so enthusiastic to know more about the process what I am going through. The desired topic in an international environment was one of the best blessings I have got. The interacting environment and high-quality lectures at Radboud University taught me a lot about the possibilities and limitless potential inside a person. I appreciate the friendly approach of the professors. I can feel the change in myself as I have got the perfect level of stimulation. I am pleased that I have done the Pre-Master's program, which helped to get into the migration topic in a very smooth way. In the main Master's program, the intense migration-related topic gives me solid insights into the concept of sense of belonging and transnationalism. The International Globalisation, Migration and Development course was very helpful for me. I have got some lectures from Dr Lothar Smith, who is also my thesis supervisor. His lectures inspired me to work on some topic which can relate the two concepts. One is the sense of belonging and another one is the transnationalism. I am always very interested in working on the refugees or the minority groups. However, last year I worked on the Syrian refugees and this year I wanted to work on the minor groups. After coming here, I always hear that the Bangladeshi people are known as Indian. I was curious about why people think like this? What is the reason behind it? Then I started to go in-depth and got to know that Bangladeshis are a very small human group here. Also, there is no research on their belongingness in the Netherlands. These reasons are the motivation for me to choose this topic.

Besides, being a Master's student in Human Geography department, I was also privileged to do an Internship regarding my thesis topic. The internship in a Bangladeshi diaspora organisation which is called 'BASUG' helped me to find participants for my research. I want to thank 'BASUG' for giving me the opportunity and support me to go in-depth with my research. Taking the interviews and dealing with Bangladeshi people taught me a lot about practical life from their experiences. I have also got all the relevant information which helped to analyse my findings properly. I am really grateful to my participants for their cooperation and valuable time.

Finally, I would like to express my gratitude to Dr Lothar Smith for his tremendous support and appreciation. He is one of the most knowledgeable and patient people I have ever seen in my life. He always listens to my ideas and answers to all my weird questions. He allowed me

in our meetings to record our conversations which helped to understand my study very well. I am very grateful for this. After every submission, his constructive and informative ideas always enabled me to go further. He always inspired me to take the challenges which boosted up my confidence level. I hope he feels satisfied to see the piece of work and also feels that his hard work is being paid off. The first day he told me about the level all the international students need to reach. I hope I can reach to his expectation level where he wanted me to see.

I am grateful to my parents and sisters, who supported me mentally and financially to chase my dream. I cannot explain these in few words. God bless you all.

Dear Sady, the sacrifices you have made for me it's beyond everything. You deserve all the happiness, no matter if we are staying together or not.
You are always in my prayers.

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1. Introduction

Is there any country where we will only find the people from the origin? It's impossible in this globalisation era, which means migration is a very obvious story. Bangladesh is a country with a long history of migration (Bundeszentrale für Politische Bildung, 2015). Every year 500,000 people leave the country and move abroad for work or to study. A big part of Bangladesh's economy depends on emigrant's remittances, which are 7.24% of the country's GDP (The Independent, 2018). According to the Global Economy.com, which is the economic indicators of more than 200 countries, the average value of remittance is 4.58% of the total GDP in Bangladesh. According to the World Population Review (2018), the surface area of Bangladesh is 147,570 km-square, while the recent number of population is nearly 167 million. The density of the population is 1,115.62 people per square kilometre, which makes Bangladesh the 10th most populous countries in the world. The growth rate is 1.32 % per year (BBS, 2011). The population forecast to be 206 million in 2025 (World Population Review, 2018). Among this massive number of population, the Netherlands is one of the countries with a small number of immigrants from Bangladesh, and the flow is stagnating (Meeteren et al., 2013). When looking at different pull factors of Bangladeshi immigrants, not having a language commonality with the Dutch can play a role in not choosing the Netherlands. A plausible pull factor could be chain migration, as this process started from the 70s after the independence of Bangladesh. In the 1970s, there was a flow of political Bangladeshi migrants (Meeteren et al., 2013). After that, a massive influx of labour migrants in '80s and a few numbers of professionals and international students started moving to the Netherlands (Meeteren et al., 2013).

There are 263,000 Bangladeshis who are staying in the UK. However, among the top ten migrant countries, Bangladesh is number seven on the list (The Migration Observatory, 2018). David (2005) stated that different kind of research was conducted on migrant-related topics, such as diaspora, transnationalism, belonging, religion, citizenship, networks, security etc. (please see 'Theoretical Framework' part for elaboration). Because of the absence of Dutch studies on Bangladeshi people in the Netherlands, I am using concepts from Italy and the UK's research to show the relationship between the concepts. However, the Bangladeshi community in the Netherlands is still an exceptional group because of their historical development and the different flows of migrant groups, so it could be relevant to be cautious about the findings and the generalizability of the results.

There are also other reasons that are like other migrant groups that make them seem unexceptional. Questions that are asked such as, why are they staying here for 30-40 years? Is it without any reason or without adding any value? Is it that Dutch society has something extraordinary that attracts them? Why are the flows of migrants from Bangladesh changing over time? The flows I am indicating for my study are the first generation, second generation, professional people, International people and the family. There could be some other groups but to make the study precise, and I am going to focus on these groups. The type of migrants from Bangladesh in the Netherlands has changed over time. The history has been explained in the background of the study (2.4). The main focus of the research is to see how Bangladeshi people perceive their sense of belonging in the Netherlands and how their social network is influencing that. The relevancy of the study is described briefly in the societal and scientific relevance part. In short, the research is necessary because of its temporal dimension to the notion of belonging. If we see different migrants group, we will find nearly the same category and among Bangladeshi people, we will find variations. But these variations have been created over time. What actually influencing these variations? Is there something from the Netherlands or Bangladesh or somewhere else? Bangladeshi people are mostly tagged as Indian in the Netherlands as they are quite a small number of people compared to the Indian population and they have some physical resemblances. My query is, is the Bangladeshi migrant group just a nice butterfly-like other small butterflies in the collection, or does it have something particular to be relevant (here butterflies mean the different migrant groups)? The statistics of Bangladeshi migrants are kind of overshadowed on the map in the Netherlands compared to the more previous migrant groups like the Moroccans, Turkish, Surinamese, etc. Bangladeshis are instead represented in the other category. But what is actually hidden and obscured behind the heterogeneity of this migrant group? From the curiosity to know all these things, I feel the necessity to go more in-depth with research on this migrant group.

1.1 Background of the study

According to Meeteren et al. (2013), the first generation of Bangladeshi migrants totalled 781 people, and the second generation totalled 764 people who arrived in the Netherlands; which is nearly 1500 officially registered migrants. According to the Bangladeshi migrant organisation in the Netherlands, the number of migrants is between 4500 and 5000. Siddiqui (2003) stated that according to the migration experts the number of Bangladeshi migrants is nearly 2500. According to Meeteren et al. (2013), the discrepancy between the official

number and the estimated number of Bangladeshi migrants is related to the independence of Bangladesh in 1971. Between 1947 and 1971, Bangladesh was part of Pakistan, and therefore, the people who arrived in between 1947 to 1971 were registered as Pakistani people.

The history of Bangladeshi people coming to the Netherlands started with one migrant who came to England by boat, and in 1963, he continued to the Netherlands (Meeteren et al., 2013). Knights and King (1998) stated that after the liberation of Bangladesh from Pakistan in 1971, few migrants who were students, artists, diplomats and political dissidents came to the Netherlands via England once again. The first application that the Netherlands received from Bangladesh in 1975 was for political asylum from one family. Khondker (2004) explained that migration from Bangladesh started to grow from this point between 1985 and at the beginning of the '90s. People from their late twenties and early thirties made-up these groups. They mostly applied for political asylum, but other migrants were also motivated to move for economic purposes, and this was the most significant wave of Bangladeshi migrants to the Netherlands. Meeteren et al. (2013) explained that after this wave, the Netherlands become one of the targeted destination countries for Bangladeshi migrants. There was also some malicious applications received, where individuals claimed to be a part of the minority group from Bangladesh, but they were not. Most of the asylum requests were rejected, but still, they were staying in the Netherlands illegally and were trying to move to other European countries. According to Meeteren et al. (2013), at the beginning of the nineteenth century, most of the Bangladeshi migrants started working in restaurants or had cleaning jobs. Because of their hard work and after a specific time, they owned restaurants in many of the big cities of the Netherlands. Through this way, their statuses shifted from illegal to legal because, in that time, it was easier to get legal papers. Some Bangladeshi people got amnesty and others had bogus marriages in order to gain legal status in society. Meanwhile, others came to the Netherlands for jobs and professional purposes. After some time, they applied for permanent residency. There were also some international students, but those numbers were low.

According to Zeitlyn (2006), Bangladesh is a country where most of the people have a very average income. People from rural areas are mostly dependent on agriculture. It is a beautiful country which has every kind of landforms like hills, rivers, plains, etc. Also, it is a country with a huge number of natural resources like gas, oil, fish, grains, vegetables, fertile soil,

water, etc. However, if we zoom in to the government system, corruption plays a massive role in society. The ultimate sufferer is the people who don't have any political power. The well-educated people are struggling because the employment rate is extremely low, while the population continues to grow, as it is one of the most over-populated countries in the world. The situation is quite understandable as people are growing, but the land is not increasing. The government of Bangladesh is encouraging emigration by advertising for labour migrants because of the high unemployment rate. Therefore, to reduce unemployment and increase foreign income, labour migration is the most preferred application option for Bangladeshi citizens (De Bruyn and Kuddus 2005). Siddiqui (2005) stated that Bangladesh is now one of the highest labour-sending countries in the world. Most migrants are males, but in the 1980s law had been implemented to send female migrants as well (Dannecker, 2005). Following this law, however, there was an argument for keeping the women inside the house with the family to protect them. Dannecker (2005) again described that in 1997, a new rule was announced that women could not cross the border without the guidance of men. In recent times, this law became more flexible, but the recruitment procedure still bares harder for females. Siddiqui (2005) stated that women under 35 years old are still not allowed to migrate alone. According to De Bruyn and Kuddus (2005) and Dannecker (2005), due to this strict rule, few women are working on a contract basis rather than moving illegally.

Meeteren et al. (2013) described the Bangladeshi community in the Netherlands in his paper, which is called 'Destination Netherlands: History of Immigration and Immigration Policy in the Netherlands'. According to his findings, most of the Bangladeshi people in the Netherlands live in big cities, such as Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Groningen, Eindhoven and The Hague. Because of the Philips Company in Eindhoven, a significant number of Bangladeshi professional migrants move here, this displays another type of migrant group that is coming to the Netherlands. Lastly, another flow of migrants is international students. In the Netherlands, there is no Bangladeshi language (Bangla) classes, and neither is there a formally organised migrant community of Bangladeshi people. Despite these absences, Bangladeshi migrants are still motivated to move to the Netherlands. Often it is people who come on their own, even though there is no massive inflow. Due to the limited research on Bangladeshi migrants in the Netherlands, there is little information about their trajectories, about their pull-push factors for migration and their sense of affiliation with the Netherlands and other countries.

On the other hand, there is literature on Bangladeshi people in the UK with sufficient arguments on their belonging. The article ‘Contextualizing Formation of Diaspora of Bangladeshi Immigrants in the UK’ by Morad, Haque and Alam (2014) explained three types of diaspora characteristics which includes dispersion, connection with the homeland and maintaining a distinctive identity in the host country. Here they mainly described the transnational ties of Bangladeshi people living in the UK. Also, Ethnos research and Consultancy published a research report in 2005, which is called ‘Citizenship and Belonging: what is Britishness’, where they examine Bangladeshi people and being part of British society. The focus of my study is to know how the social network plays an essential role among the different flows of Bangladeshi migrants residing in the Netherlands.

Moreover, how they perceive their sense of belonging in the transnational world, as little research has been done on this particular subject. This research is not only on the social network; it involves the meaning of social network, which constructs the sense of belonging and identity. In the sections below, I will take related topic into my consideration to explain my study authentically.

1.2 Aim of the Research

In the previous section, we have got a clear idea about the history of Bangladeshi migrants in the Netherlands. In this part and the upcoming parts, I will try to describe and explore the current situation of Bangladeshi migrants in the Netherlands. If we try to look who is actually here, then the map will be quite fascinating because of the historical development. People came here through different generations. Now it is high time to get these people into a map of migration and belonging which is not only related to the Netherlands but also related to the transnational notion of belonging. They are a very small human group however, they are still here, and their minority status doesn’t make them any less worthy. In fact, they are a growing human group and their pattern of migration is also changing. Before there was mostly labour migration, but now the high-skilled migration is taking place. The focus of this research is to fill in the gap in the knowledge field around the concept of belonging and how this is relevant to the position of Bangladeshi’s residing in the Netherlands. Further, how do the dynamics of their social networks affect how they perceive their belonging?

In the case of the Bangladeshi population in the Netherlands, diversity has always been there. There are different flows of Bangladeshi people, that of the first-generation and the second-generation which include professionals, international students, and family people. Before, there was an understanding that most people come here for work. But now, it also includes people who fled from the country or diaspora. There are also people who are the second generation of the political diaspora. Also, people are coming here for their families or as an international student or skilled worker. Do these people have a connection between each other or do they care for each other? In this research, I will try to understand how the different flows relate to the construction of their notion of belonging. Are these flows or categories distinct or interrelated to each due to other factors? My research will try to cover all the factors related to the notion of belonging. More importantly, the primary purpose of this thesis is to examine the network of Bangladeshi people and their different aspects of belonging. To achieve the main objective of my research, the main research question is:

How do social networks influence the notions and practices of belonging of Bangladeshi people residing in the Netherlands?

Here, I will focus on the notions and practices of belonging and how the different flows of Bangladeshi migrants perceive that through their social networks. Regarding the fundamental research question, I studied the personal networks and local circles in the book named 'Introducing Social Networks' by Degenne, A and Forse, M in 1999. According to Delanty (2003), to create social bonding and belonging, people need to depend on communication, which is more like a network. This can vary among people. According to Berry (1980), belonging can have different forms among migrants because of different kinds of bonding. One can live in a country that is different from the one in which they were born while also feeling a sense of belonging in their country of origin, which is known as transnational belonging. This different kind of belonging within and outside of the country really has a significant influence from the state authority. To make it more precise for the study, I am considering citizenship here. For any citizenship, it can be civil, political or social; belonging is an extremely crucial part to measure because of the reconstruction of social policies which needs a common solidarity base (Faist, 1999). According to Faist (1999), the security aspect is one of the close functions of social citizenship in EU which supports people to adjust to the work environment, reduce the risk for life and provide security during mobility. For this study, I am going to focus mainly on social and income security as they are the main two

things people consider to get a flexible life from my point of view. According to Marcelo, Particia and Araci (2015), social security means a secure life and fulfilling all the basic needs and income security means having proper income to live a sound life. Also, I am considering job quality to measure the role of security on the sense of belonging as it is relevant to know how people perceive their job quality personally and how the society perceives that. With this, we can know either security is playing a role to perceive the sense of belonging or not. As I have already mentioned in the beginning that the network is significant in creating bonds among people, I am going to analyse the role of the network. Here, I am going to detail whether or not development goals or life goals have any influence on people's perception of their sense of belonging. Development goals are learning-oriented which actually help a person to grow from inside, and the life goal is a self-set objective that will help a person for the betterment of his/her future (Country of San Mateo, 2019). These are the primary sort of elements that come up in talking about goals in my study and therefore they are the main focus.

Lastly, I will focus on different capital because it helps to understand the resources (Ahn and Devis, 2019). I will focus on human and social capital. According to Ahn and Devis (2019), human capital is the skills and abilities a person can have. Social capital is the relationships people have within their social network. Networking is a significant factor that influences both the goals and the notions of belonging as its motive is to create a connection (Networking Manual, 2014). To examine the broader picture of belongingness, the related factors that I am considering to take into account are the influence of society, citizenship, security and the role of the network.

The sub-questions I choose to answer the main research question and to understand the dimension of the study are the following:

Influence of Society:

- What is the role of the society (local and transnational) for the belonging of Bangladeshi people?
- How does transnationalism influence the role of society to perceive the sense of belonging?

After moving to a new country, it is complicated for an immigrant to integrate with society (Treas and Batlova, 2009). People practice their sense of belonging by involving themselves in the labour market, as it helps them to connect to the people in the host country. For that, the first sub-question is essential. Transnational ties are a widespread phenomenon among migrants (Meeteren et al., 2013). While people have ties with their home country, they may also develop ties in the host country. It is thus essential to take transnationalism into consideration when analysing Bangladeshi migrants' social network.

Citizenship:

- How does citizenship influence the notion of belonging?

For the immigrants, staying in a foreign country with legal status is very important: 'Citizenship designates the equality of rights of all citizens within a political community, as well as a corresponding set of institutions guaranteeing these rights' (Baubock, 1991). If migrants receive citizenship in their host country, this may influence their sense of belonging.

Security:

- What is the role of security (social/income) to analyse the notion of belonging?
- How is job quality perceived (self/ societally) in the sense of belonging?

As I have already mentioned that I will focus on social security and income security. According to Marcelo, Patricia and Araci (2015), social security is to have a secure lifestyle and income security is to have proper income to survive. Here the job quality and the perception of job quality is also playing a role as the job quality has different types regarding to the job level (CEPS, 2010) and especially the self and societal perceptions of job quality are essential to understand the job satisfaction which actually helps to measure the sense of belonging (Lu, 2015).

Role of Network:

- What are the functions of the goals (development/life) in the field of belonging?
- How do the networks influence the goals and the notion of belonging?
- How do capitals (human, social, etc.) influence the role of the network?

Achieving a goal is very useful for a person's well-being (Kaftan and Freund, 2018), and the sense of belonging is firmly related to well-being (Fletcher, 2015). In the previous part, I have already mentioned development goals and life goals and want to see if there are any implications of these in the sense of belonging or not. Networking is a relevant tool to influence both the goals and the notions of belonging as the focus is to create a connection (Networking Manual, 2014). Networks are one of the significant components to measure capital as well because it helps to understand their resources (Ahn and Devis, 2019). The research observes types of capital that are fundamental in measuring the notion of belonging (Boyte-White, 2018) and I will try to examine that in the upcoming sections.

1.2 Societal relevance

My research seeks to explain the notions of belonging of Bangladeshi people currently living in the Netherlands. Today, the numbers of Bangladeshi migrants are increasing compared to the first generation in the Netherlands (Meeteren et al., 2013). According to Meeteren et al. (2013), the first generation of Bangladeshi migrants was only 781 people. The numbers of Bangladeshi migrants increased in 2008 and 2009 because of granting amnesty: some earlier migrants managed to legalise their status in the Netherlands. As the Netherlands has a Bangladesh embassy in The Hague, these countries are connected in many ways. The main three fields both countries work on together are water, sexual and reproductive health and food security (Kingdom of the Netherlands, 2019). Bangladesh and Netherlands have 50 years of water cooperation (Netherlands Water Partnership, 2019). For migrants, it is desirable that the host-society works positively in their lives, although this might not always be the case. Living as a migrant in a host country may come with some challenges as they are struggling with identities, or need to put more effort to fit into society etc. In difficult times, the migrant may rely on the Bangladeshi community or support from Bangladesh: the Bangladeshi community is more extensive than people might expect. The transnational belonging of migrants has not only an influence on themselves as individuals but also on their national country from where they migrate. According to Vertovec (2001b), the political authority is always very concerned with the transnational migrant communities as they are very local instead of staying so far from their country of origin. In order to understand the purpose of their staying, I want to go in-depth with their social network and examine their connections. In the methodology section, this is further detailed.

Is the Bengali community something to take into consideration? Or it is just a community who are rarely active on some occasions? Is the community adding any value to the Dutch society? We can also put it like this, is this a unique butterfly in the collection or it's just a beautiful butterfly? To understand this, we can consider some literature on Bangladeshi people. According to Meeteren et al. (2013), there used to be a flow of labours from Bangladesh. They moved for economic reasons, and the Dutch society was welcoming them to help them to be economically sufficient in one hand and on the other side to develop the Dutch labour market. From here, we can see that the Dutch community is adding value to the Bangladeshi community and vice versa. The Bangladeshi community is not very big, but the fact that some of them have been living in the Netherlands for 30-40 years indicates that there are reasons for staying here this long. This study may help to better understand the position of Bangladeshi people in the Netherlands and what their relevance is. If I look at the categories, the second generation has different relevancy as compared to their parents who are considered as the first generation. The second generation is the future of Dutch society and focusing on them will help us to understand and predict a certain pattern. The professional people are directly involved in the labour market. Most of the international students want to make their careers in the Netherlands. The family people have different kinds of mind-sets to stay with their spouses, but after a certain time, they are also trying to involve with the Dutch society. Not only this, analysing their connections and engagement will be essential to see the future trends in the movement of people, money, goods and ideas (Lee, 2008). It is relevant, because in the modes of integration, acculturation and particularly in the patterns of diversity in an increasingly globalising world, this particular group may have commitments to the Netherlands, but at the same time they could belong to elsewhere in the world. There is the possibility of balancing out these options, and for that reason, it is interesting to examine their networks they are involved in and to what extent it affects them having this, possibly, transnational perspective. Essential questions that play a role are: Are Bangladeshi people going to stay here for a long time or will they leave the place in the moment of crisis? Are they making Dutch society a better place?

Moreover, is the migration engagement with the Netherlands for the Bangladeshi population for a long time or for a short time? Answer to these questions is strongly related to the two main concepts, which are the sense of belonging and the social network. However, to give more additional insights and crucial understanding, these two central concepts will help to unpack some other related concepts which are the influence of society, citizenship, security

and the role of the network. In this research, I will compare the belongingness with different flows of migrants to understand their engagement level in Dutch society and also in their own (Bengali) society, which can be outside of the Netherlands as well. The way people use their network and the way people perceive their sense of belonging is extremely relevant for the community to explore in order to understand the heterogeneity within the population, and the heterogeneity of the affiliation of the legends in the Netherlands and elsewhere in the world, both the local and transnational perspective that is embodied. However, I believe that the research could be interesting to the Bengali community in the Netherlands. I ground this conviction on the basis of my respondent's curiosity to know the outcome of my study. One of my respondents who is the councillor of Bangladesh embassy in the Netherlands said 'Firstly, let me congratulate you that you are doing very good. I should say, Masters' in a very precious discipline which is migration and development. I think as a nation, we are both (Bangladesh and the Netherlands) migration sending countries, receiving country and transit country in the local and national context. I think the subject is very important.' Most of the participants were talking about these issues for the first time. None of them heard about the 'Name Generator exercise' what I have used to understand their network properly. This additionally inspired me to continue the research in-depth.

1.3 Scientific Relevance

Previous literature provides detailed information about the belonging of different migrants groups in the Netherlands. The highest number of people currently coming to the Netherlands is from Syria (Carneiro da Silva, 2017). There are concerns about assimilation of Syrian refugees into Dutch society and their feelings of belongingness (Carneiro da Silva, 2017). According to Klok et al. (2017), there is a study on the national and transnational belonging among Turkish and Moroccan older migrants in the Netherlands as they are the highest number of migrants in the Netherlands from decades. Compared to other migrant groups, the numbers of Bangladeshi migrants in the Netherlands are low, which is nearly 4,500 to 5,000 (Meeteren et al., 2013). My research focus is to describe the belonging of Bangladeshi people regarding their social network in the transnational world. I have made this focus for my thesis because this is not solely a study about Bangladeshi people; this is a study which has a temporal dimension to the notion of belonging. In the literature, there is research on Syrian, Moroccan, Turkish and other groups, but research about the belonging of Bangladeshi people has not been conducted to this extent. However, I would like to add certain insights to this

field of study. Firstly, I plan to do that by bringing the discussion about the sense of belonging of Bangladeshi people by dividing them into five categories. Secondly, I will analyse their social networks by using the 'Name Generator exercise'. To achieve this focus, I will use some supporting concepts like the influence of society, citizenship, security and the role of the network. Meeteren et al. (2013) described the migration history of Bangladeshi people, the motivation of Bangladeshi people to come to the Netherlands, the effect of changing policies in the Netherlands on Bangladeshi people, the economic and political shifts in Bangladesh, the Bangladeshi community in the Netherlands and their transnational ties. However, the belonging of Bangladeshi people and their networks are still not explored in research. It is relevant to explore this topic because according to WODC (2006), the Dutch integration policy is stronger than in other countries. To assimilate into Dutch society, people have to learn the Dutch language, country rules, culture and history and they have to agree with the country's laws and values. Before, it was easier to get amnesty, but with the changing political-legal context, it is challenging to migrate to the EU and the Netherlands in particular. Most of the migrants are settled here in the Netherlands because the Netherlands has strict laws on temporary migration. Most temporary migrants are in the UK or Italy. There are variations in sub-groups of migrants who are coming from Bangladesh in Europe. They are mostly workers, professionals and students (Meeteren et al., 2013). Miglic (2011) examines the homogeneity among generations: the first generation is involved with a specific part of the economy with the society, while the second generation has the diversity of their perspectives. Among Bangladeshi people, their heterogeneity helps us to understand around community building in a transnational and a local context, including their notion of belongings, which is a relevant part of this research. A variety of Bangladeshi migrants immigrate to other countries, and they may have various reasons to migrate. These different motivations come with different strategies, with different notions of affiliations and more importantly in this research: this diverse group may perceive their sense of belonging in the Netherlands and to the larger world differently from each other. Understanding these aspects of Bangladeshi migrants will offer a unique inside into how they achieve and fulfil the notions of belongings. In-depth interviews with different groups of Bangladeshi migrants and analysis will answer these questions. The hypothesis of the study is to see if the belongingness of Bangladeshi people regarding their social network is adding any value in the Netherlands or Bangladesh or somewhere in the world. Is it just a small heterogeneous human group which is adding value to the society temporarily? Is the Netherlands a place worth staying in for Bangladeshi people? It is the transnational linkage which makes up that

extra value? The study is trying to understand how social network supports relationships and connections among people. Also, this research can add a new dimension in the field of belongingness of smaller migrant groups. Finally, the social network analysis among Bangladeshi people will give us insights about the relevance of this group in Dutch society and also, the other way around. I believe that this research can contribute to filling the gap in the field of belonging and also, will contribute to understanding the influence of the social network in the sense of belonging, especially to the Bangladeshi migrant group.

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1 Societal viewpoint of the notion of belonging

2.1.1 Introducing the concept of belonging in local and transnational society

Humans are social creatures which have characteristics that increase the ability to live in groups. According to an empirical literature review of social and personality psychology by Baumeister and Leary (1995), personal belonging is an essential motivation for the need to belong. They also explained this need as a driving force for the significance of interpersonal relationships. The satisfaction of these relationships depends on the positive meaning bond between people.

Belonging means to have social attachment and interaction with other people (Baumeister and Leary, 1995) as well as involvement with an environment (Hagerty et al. 1992). According to Gilmartin (2017), belonging has two broader meaning. One is social, and another is spatial. Social belonging is the attachment to a particular social group which can differ from size and scale, from the local community (family) to transnational community (nation). The spatial belonging is the attachment to a particular place where the place also varies in size and scale, from the home to state. An article by Peter, Allison and Melissa (2015) explains that the sense of belonging has increased between regions and ethnic groups. For the immigrants who are staying less than five years in Canada, their sense of belonging is lower than other immigrants. Here, we can see the temporal dimension of sense of belonging. A positive sense of belonging is strongly related to full-time work and house ownership. The focus group from the study also explained that besides having a strong sense of belonging with the city of residence, they also maintain strong feelings of belonging with their ethnic group which shows the spatial dimension of a sense of belonging.

According to Marcelo, Patricia and Araci (2015), belonging can be determined by the significant connections of individuals that are very vital for their overall development as well as it improves from the experiences and interactions of individuals from the world. Berry (1980) explains how acculturation is a concept which helps to explain the notion of belonging. Acculturation is a process through which people with specific cultures connect. It

is a contested term like integration. Its dynamics are related to the operation of integration as the value system, progressive orders and personality factors are influencing the individuals to communicate with each other. Berry explains four criteria which are integration, assimilation, separation and marginalisation to explain the intercultural connection from a migrant's point of view, including the bonding towards own group and towards the majority of the population also. These criteria influence the implications for well-being (Berry, 2005 and Sonn, 2002). Migrants who continue their identity and follow their own culture and value can live a wealthy life than the migrants who do not (LaFromboise et al., 1993 and Phinney et al., 2001). According to Phinney (1990), ethnic identity is a feature of acculturation that focuses on the intuitive sense of belonging. It is considered as a vital part of the acculturation process because it only appears when immigrants come to a new society. According to Liebkind (1992, 2001) and Phinney (1990), the difference between the two concepts is not very clear because these concepts are used interchangeably (Nguyen, Messe & Stollak, 1999). According to Phinney (1990), acculturation is a broader concept as it includes a comprehensive range of behaviours, attitudes and values that modifies regarding different cultures. Ethnic identity is a particular domain of acculturation that focuses on the subjective sense of belonging. According to Phinney et al. (2001), the concept of ethnic identity is used to understand the concept acculturation properly. Ethnic identity means an individual's belongingness in a particular ethnic group. This term can only be used to express group attachment (Rumbaut, 1994). According to Klok et al. (2017), belonging to one's group can be divided into two parts. If the belonging of one's group is in the host country, then it is known as national belonging, and if belonging is with the group in the country of origin, then it will be known as transnational belonging.

After migrating to a country, the bond with family, friends and relatives put them in a difficult emotional situation (Treas and Batlova, 2009). To socialise with new people, the expectation from the host society and the development of a new social network become a big challenge for them (Watt and Badger, 2009). According to Fletcher, satisfied migrants in local areas have a higher percentage of sense of belonging compared to the people who did not feel at home. According to Yuval-Davis (2006), belonging is perceived as the feeling of being at home, where the home symbolises a known, comfortable and secure space, including emotional attachment (Antonsich, 2010). Antonsich (2010) explained that belonging is an ambiguously interpreted concept. Scholars from different disciplines explain it in different ways and sometimes associate with citizenship or notion of identity. In his argument, he

described that belonging could be analysed both as place belongingness and politics of belonging. Place-belongingness means personal, intimate and feeling of being at home. Politics of belonging include authentic ways of socio-spatial inclusion or exclusion. The lack of belonging can lead to loneliness, outsider feeling and deprivation (Verkuyten, 2004). Loneliness is an experience where there are a disappointing quality and quantity of personal relationship (Gierveld, 1998). The sense of belonging is strongly connected to less loneliness (Gierveld, 2015 and Prieto-Flores et al., 2011). In the article about the transnational ageing among older Turkish and Moroccan migrants in the Netherlands, Klok et al. (2017) argued that transnational behaviour is the manifestation of the country of origin and transnational belonging is created by the emotional attachment to the country of origin. According to Watt and Badger (2009), the hypothesis of belongingness assumes that the feeling to belong is significant as people don't want to end a social connection because it needs a strong determination to create the bond. According to Gierveld (1998), networks form a secure connection that provides a sense of belonging. The heterogeneity of networks is the initial step to assure the benefits of a sense of belonging in both local and transnational society. The main objective of this thesis is to know about the influence of the social network on the notions or practices of belonging. For that, the impact of society plays a significant role in my research. To describe this part, I will mainly focus on how the role of the local and transnational society affects the sense of belonging, which is one of the research sub-questions.

2.1.2 Influence of transnationalism on the notion of belonging

Vertovec (2001) explained that “migrants are not necessarily oriented towards either origin or destination countries, but can identify with several places, communities and societies at the same time” which is known as transnationalism. The relationship and connection that migrants have during their lives by the link between their societies of origin and settlement are termed as transnationalism (Glick Schiller, Basch and Blanc-Szanton, 1992). According to Franco (2016), for the last few years, transnationalism has become a complex set of phenomena in the field of social transformation as the flow of migrants across the border is very high recently. Cultural practices from one territory to another are becoming very obvious, as well as the new social and political identities are constructed around the nation randomly (Smith and Guarnizo, 1998; Sassen, 2002). Interdisciplinary literature has

recognised transnationalism as critical phenomena concerning the de-territorialisation of cultural, social and economic practices (Portes et al. 1999; Levitt and Glick Schiller 2004; Vertovec 2009). According to Klok et al. (2017), transnationalism scholars make a difference between behavioural and expected elements of belonging. The behavioural component is ways of being, and the expected component are ways of belonging (Levitt & Glick, 2004).

According to Anderson (2006), the ways of being are the connections and practices across borders. The attachment to the people in the country of origin, even though not being there physically, is known as the transnational ways of belonging. In the field of migration, transnationalism fuels the rights of belonging and construction of personal and communal identities (Gregory, 2005). According to IOM (2010), transnationalism creates a connection between societies, individuals and communities across borders. A transnational perspective is vital because of the influence of globalisation and their impacts on mobility. It mainly helps in communication technologies and transport and the benefits from transnationalism can be increased in a useful and practical way in these fields. Migrants can influence main ideas in both host and destination country by distributing different views about social and political events in the country of origin or create a better understanding of cultures in the destination society. In some destination countries, transnational ties are seen as an unfortunate event as they think it shows the unwillingness to integrate with the new society. On the other hand, transnational bonding is also represented as divided loyalties. Sometimes, transnational activities in the home and host countries raise national security concerns. Cities are the key places where transnational ties are created.

According to Van Meeteren (2011), Bangladeshis maintain strong social ties with friends and family back home from the Netherlands. The primary way of keeping a connection is through satellite. Migrants also prefer to go to Bangladesh during their holidays. They also send remittances back home through various channels but mostly using indirect channels by giving money to someone or via product exchange because they are not aware of the facilities provided by the Bangladeshi Government. Van Meeteren (2011) stated that in the Netherlands, there are two kinds of migrants. One is temporary migrants, while the others are settled, migrants. The temporary migrants were found to send remittances regularly while the settled migrants send fewer. According to Meeteren et al. (2013), temporary migrants work hard to earn as much as possible and send mostly 80% to their families to save for the future. Regardless, most of the migrants are settled here in the Netherlands, because Dutch laws

make it challenging to be a temporary migrant. Most temporary migrants are in the UK or Italy. Meeteren et al. (2013) argued that the settled migrants send few remittances because they feel the need for a standard life in the Netherlands. They send money occasionally, and besides this, they also send charitable funds to help the poor people in Bangladesh.

According to Meeteren et al. (2013), politics also has an enormous influence in the Bangladeshi community. There are two main parties in Bangladesh. One is the government party, and the other is the opposition party. Bangladeshi migrants in the Netherlands support these parties, and they have their community which is sponsored from Bangladesh. Sometimes the leaders from the parties also come to the Netherlands to discuss several issues which illustrate that transnationalism can also be very political. However, it is mostly the generation who moved in the 80s, and 90s remain involved with the politics in Bangladesh. Furthermore, the Bangladeshi people who are staying in the Netherlands often have relatives in other European countries, which mean they have the possibility of visiting each other. Also, they give each other updates about new facilities in their countries. To understand the transnational ties of Bangladeshi people, therefore, we should also focus on the relations between Bangladesh and other countries in Europe. From the discussion in this part, we can understand that Bangladeshi people maintain active and transnational ties. By analysing the effect of transnationalism on the sense of belonging, it will add a new dimension to properly understand how transnationalism influences the role of society in the migrant's sense of belonging.

2.1.3 'Home-making processes' the socio-cultural part of the notion of belonging

According to Leung (2004), migrants juggle their memories during their movement process across geographic and cultural boundaries. Making a new home works in both ways for a migrant. One is psychological, and another is material. The diversity of their memories and experiences from a different time and place shapes their perception and thought of the sense of belonging. According to Fortier (2000), memory is a crucial part of the formation of identity for a migrant as the territory is decentred for them. Memories are helping them in their life-long project, which is known as home-making process. According to Leung (2004), home-making is a process where an individual puts efforts in the social, economic, political

and psychological field to create a home environment. In her study, Leung (2004) explains that Chinese migrant parents were admitting their children in a Chinese school away from home to acknowledge them with their home culture or to establish a business in their new homeland to provide the basis of livelihood. In this study, he took 68 interviews between 1999 and 2002. The participants were Chinese men and women from a different class, linguistic, national and generations, but they all were connected to the Chinese social networks in one way or another. Memories and personal experiences were mostly taken into consideration because they represent the moving reality to interact with the social environment. This is an example, but the scenario could be different for other migrant group or maybe not. According to Fortier (2000), homemaking is not just made a house, and it means belonging in a place and has a feeling of attachment. In my study, I want to examine either the 'Home-making process' has any influence on the socio-cultural part of the notion of belonging or not. Do all the migrants have this kind of attachment like the Chinese migrants or they want to cope with the new system in the host country? Do they only practise some cultural things on some specific occasions or they follow everything very strictly?

2.2 Citizenship

According to Leitner and Ehrkamp (2006), there is a debate among scholars from the last ten years about how globalisation, transnational migration and migrant's transnationalism are modifying the structure and meaning of citizenship. The main focus of these debates is the threats to nation-states as political and sociocultural units from above by economic and political globalisation (Habermas, 2001). From below, the transnational migration and migrants transnationalism means migrants are creating familial, economic, cultural and political ties and identities across the national borders (Guarnizo and Smith, 1998). According to Tambini (2001), the top and below developments encounter the state's ability to guarantee rights, implement obligations and support traditional concepts of identity-related to national citizenship. However, they also think it's hampering the national model of citizenship, or it's replacing by transnational and post-national forms of citizenship (Leitner and Ehrkamp, 2006). In understanding the transnational movements of migrants, we also need to look at the position within the society to the concept of citizenship.

‘Citizenship constitutes an expression of full and formal membership of individuals in a state or state-like structure’ (Aristotle, 1962). Immigration countries have rigorous policies to handle the significant amount of ethnic diversity (Aleinikoff and Klusmeyer, 2000), and the first concern rises about citizenship (Castle et al., 2016). According to Castle et al. (2016), the national state only permits one-citizenship, but the immigrants have a connection with more than one country. They are maybe a citizen in two states or cities in one state and living in another state, and the situation is known as transnational consciousness, which also means the division of loyalty. Regarding Castle et al. (2016), there are few ideal types of citizenship. They are imperial, folk or ethnic, republican and multicultural and transnational model of citizenship. The definition of the imperial model of belonging is the nation under the same power or ruler. The folk or ethnic model is in the term of ethnicity. The republican model of citizenship is for the political community based on constitution, law and citizenship where newcomers are willingly welcomed based on the condition to adapt to the legislative rules and national culture. The multicultural model is nearly the same as the republican model, but the difference is that people may maintain their own cultures and form ethnic communities. The transnational model is the identities of the transnational community members who are crossing the national boundaries and creating multiple types of belongings. According to Vertovec (2010), the political affiliations of migrants in more than one nation-state can be led to dual citizenship or nationality. The dual or multiple citizenships are very common among immigration and emigration countries for the last 40-50 years because of maintaining good connections with the national’s abroad (Castle et al., 2016). Citizenship means the equality of rights of all citizens within a political community, including an institutional guarantee of these rights (Baubock, 1991). It can be different for some migrant groups. According to Dutch News.nl (2019), the Morrocans who are now staying in the Netherlands want to give up their Moroccan passport. However, the Moroccan government still want them to be committed to Morocco, which means the government doesn’t want them to give up the loyalty they have towards their country. It can have some positive and negative consequences, but this is not the case for my study. For that, I am not going in-depth with this. The citizenship and policy responses to the border-crossing are the second movement of society, according to Karl Polanyi (1944). According to Kivisto & Faist (2007), citizenship is the formal declaration of membership in a nation-state which assures your sense of belonging to a political community. Through this discussion, we can see that citizenship plays an essential role in the community. The detailed discussion about the influence of citizenship on

the sense of belonging will help to analyse the importance of the social network in the sense of belonging among Bangladeshi migrants in the Netherlands.

From the current literature on migration, we get an idea of the different kinds of migrants in mixed flows. The different types of migrants are cosmopolitans, expats, and migrants for family purposes. The different flows of migrants regarding the literature could be first generation, second generation, professional, international students and family people. The kind of stylised relationship that we see based on research connecting Bangladeshi migrants in the Netherlands as depicted by five flows to the type of categories that has been used to create distinction in different kind of migrants. Including these two dimensions, I will try to relate to the empirical context of Bangladeshi people in the Netherlands to clearly understand that how people instrumentalise their notion of belonging or they organise their notion of belonging. In the methodology part, I will draw a matrix to see if the empirical part relating to the different flow and different kind of migrants is adding any value in the field of belonging or not.

According to Vertovec (2010), there are some policies and programs regarding citizenship courses and tests for immigrants in countries such as France, Germany, Netherlands, UK, Singapore and Australia. These tests require knowledge of national civics and prevailing norms and values. The immigrants who pass these courses and examinations are rewarded with citizenship ceremonies which are meant to serve national belonging.

2.3 Security

In ILO (International Labour Office) conventions and UN instruments, social security protection is defined as a fundamental human right. In 1952, ILO defined social security in Convention 102 as ‘the protection which society provides for its members, through a series of public measures, against the economic and social distress that otherwise would be caused by the stoppage or substantial reduction of earnings. It was the outcome from the sickness, maternity, employment injury, unemployment, invalidity, old age and death. Also, the provision of medical care and the provision of subsidies for families with children.’ (ILO 1984: 2-3).

According to Leliveld (1991), the definition of social security from ILO is used by both policymakers and researchers during the last decades. However, from the previous decades, a considerable number of studies on social security are published in developing countries. These studies make it clear that the definition of ILO does not cover all the aspects, that it is incomplete to investigate the non-western security system. Fuchs (1985) stated that the state provided social security to only 10 per cent or less than 10 per cent of the population in developing countries. Nevertheless, some studies interpret that ILO definition attracts attention to the state-organised form of social security. Smith (2007) explained about the influence of transnational networks on social protection in Accra, Ghana. He concluded that respondents noted more outgoing than incoming transactions. The impact of transnational ties and social network varies among the three main types of respondents. The dependency on transnational support to overcome the crisis is higher among the poorest people. For the less disadvantaged people, the ties play an important role to improve the economic situation, not to overcome the crisis. For the rich respondent, the transnational relations in social security are minimal.

Leliveld (1991) explained that the primary cause of economic and social suffering is the loss of income as the outcome of a core group of risks. There can be two reasons to look at the loss of earnings. Firstly, earning can be monetary earnings, but in the developing countries, a lot of people are relying on the activities from where they get non-monetary earning. Secondly, social security doesn't cover the situation of a person who loses an unearned income, which means the income attributable to a current economic activity on their part. According to Woodman (1988), the concept of income security is not only about the people who lose an income-producing event, but also for the people who are unable to begin any earning movement like jobs or business.

Besides income security, it is also important for a person to be satisfied with what he/she is doing. As an example, If a person is referring to his/her current job to others and chooses to work in the same company again, that is known as job satisfaction (Lu, 2015). Besides this, job satisfaction is also related to job quality. According to CEPS (2010), job quality is a multidimensional concept. In Europe, the empirical analysis of job quality has three types. Firstly, it presents crucial differences among countries. Secondly, it follows the hypothesis that a higher level of job quality is combined with better labour market and economic performance. Thirdly, it measures the heterogeneity of quality across social groups,

especially to age, gender and education. According to Fischer (1983) and Sundstrom (1986), the sense of belonging depends on the quality of the workplace rather than the dynamic performance on tasks. According to Lu (2015), job quality also depends on how people perceive that and how society perceives that. Sometimes, people are quite satisfied with what they are doing, and sometimes they are not. For some people, how society perceives that is very important, and for some people, it's not. In my study, I want to examine if the job quality has any influence on people's sense of belonging or not?

2.4 The role of Social Network

According to Ahn and Devis (2019), networks play a significant role in social capital, which is essential to civil society and the wellbeing of people. However, it is challenging to measure. Resources, behaviour and values are always connected to the social capital. Resources can be estimated through networks, and behaviour can be accessed by the participation of people and values can be dignified by the trust. According to Boyte-White (2018), there are three main types of capital. They are financial, human and social. Financial capital is for the business off the ground. The two primary sources for this capital are debt and equity. Financial capital is tangible. Human and social capitals are intangible. Human capital is the skills and abilities a person can have. Social capital is the relationships people have within their social network, which is a cycle where people get mutual benefits to survive in the system. Goals and notions of belongings both are influenced by networking as this creates a connection among variables (Networking Manual, 2014). According to Harmonious (2016), when a person has a specific goal to achieve, it is known as an individual goal, and when a collective group of people has a particular focus to accomplish a goal, it is known as a collective or mutual goal. The individual goal is similar to the development goal as both help a person to develop from inside. For collective or mutual goal, people must have to have strong connections between them.

According to Degenne and Forse (1999), a set of connections what an individual or a group of people maintains is known as sociability. It can be formal or informal. The main difference between formal and informal is that formal sociability works within an organisation or institution and informal sociability blooms within a chaotic environment like in a coffee table or a bar. The informal connections are stronger than the formal connection. As an example, a

Friday night poker party is collective sociability but if two persons go for fishing in the next morning that is individual sociability. The weak connection means knowing some people by face or pass by them in the street, and the strong intensity is the relation with the close ones whom you can ask for help in your crisis moment. In my study, I am using strong, medium and weak connections to understand my participant's social network properly.

According to Lawrence and Shah (2017), homophily is an essential part of human relationships. It is the intention of people to be involved with those who are similar to themselves. Degenne and Forse (1999) stated that homogamy is known as the homophily between spouses or lovers. However, homophily and homogamy have some specific characteristics. Friends and lovers are mostly expected to be in the same age, social status, job categories and family background. On the other hand, the personal network has very random sampling, and they are the product of homophilic bias. The first research on sociability was the INSEE Loisirs leisure survey on French sociability. The primary outcome is that sociability usually decreases with age. The number of connections declines after the age of 40. In my analysis, I am explaining about it regarding the Bangladeshi people. The second outcome is regarding social status. If the social status is high, the sociability with job contacts, friends and acquaintances is high as well. The third outcome was the French blue-collar workers' reputation for intense sociability what is first observed by Paradeise (1980). According to Hoggart (1957) and Sansot (1991), factory workers have less developed sociability than executive members. Sometimes, well-developed sociability also exists within the working class comradeship. The fourth finding is regarding the indicator of internal or external sociability (Degenne and Forse, 1999). According to Forse (1981), this indicator explains physical or symbolic distance to the household. According to Degenne and Forse (1999), young people are always interested in having external sociability via clubs or sports teams. However, the pattern of sociability change to internal when the young people set up their home with their partner and mostly, after the birth of a child. The explanations give us a picture of the functions of sociability in practice. The descriptions are mainly based on the urban population in industrialised societies. Because rural society networks have overlaps between social circles as everyone knows each other as they are friends, relatives, co-workers. The separation of these circles is the result of urbanisation and industrialisation, which also creates metropolises that reduce the interactive overlaps. However, there are different kinds of sociability that can be analysed as in big cities, and the co-workers are not always considered a friend, relatives or neighbour. There are some representations of

sociability relations. They are neighbours, fun and recreation, friends and relatives, civic organisational membership and mutual help. In my research, there will be a different kind of people. Some will be older, and some will be younger. This discussion is very much relevant in my analysis as I want to see either my applicants are similar to these patterns, or they have some different kind of network.

Degenne and Forse (1999) stated that the density of the network is the proportion of existing to maximum possible links. Multiplexity is measured by surveying different types of relations in a network. Most ties are structurally fixed in clusters and cliques which facilitate group support and social control. In Barnes's (1954) ethnological research on the importance of intersecting relations to the sociability of Bremnes Island and Norway, he divided social relation into three parts. The first one is the territorial systems with permanent boundaries and stable relationships, which are families, countries or clubs. The second one is the industrial systems with many relatively independent units and categorised relations. The third one is diffusion systems with no unity, hierarchy or boundaries with unstable connections like friends and acquaintances. In this study, I am also using three types of connections. The strong connection is with the people whom they will remember and contact first if they are in trouble or any kind of uncertainty. The medium connection is their second choice which means who comes after their strong connections. The last connection is the weak connection whom they have contact but not on a regular basis. These connections have really good implications for understanding where the participant's network is actually working and what is the importance of that connection. The discussion of the network and connections are the quantitative part of the research, which includes the social network analysis.

From the overall discussion in this part, it is quite clear to us that the central focus of the study is the notion of belonging. However, to understand it properly, we need to look at the personal and impersonal influences and where does it work actually, in the Netherlands or in Bangladesh or somewhere else? We need to look at the role of the state as well as the non-state factors. We also need to see how the local and transnational society is influencing the notion of belonging and what is the role of the transnational identity to perceive the sense of belonging? Also, how security is influencing the notion of belonging and how the self/societally perceived job quality is playing a role to understand income security. Another security we are taking into account is social security. However, regarding the discussion, we

are also focusing on how the role of the network is influencing the goals and the notion of belonging and also, how capitals are influencing the role of the network.

3. Conceptual model

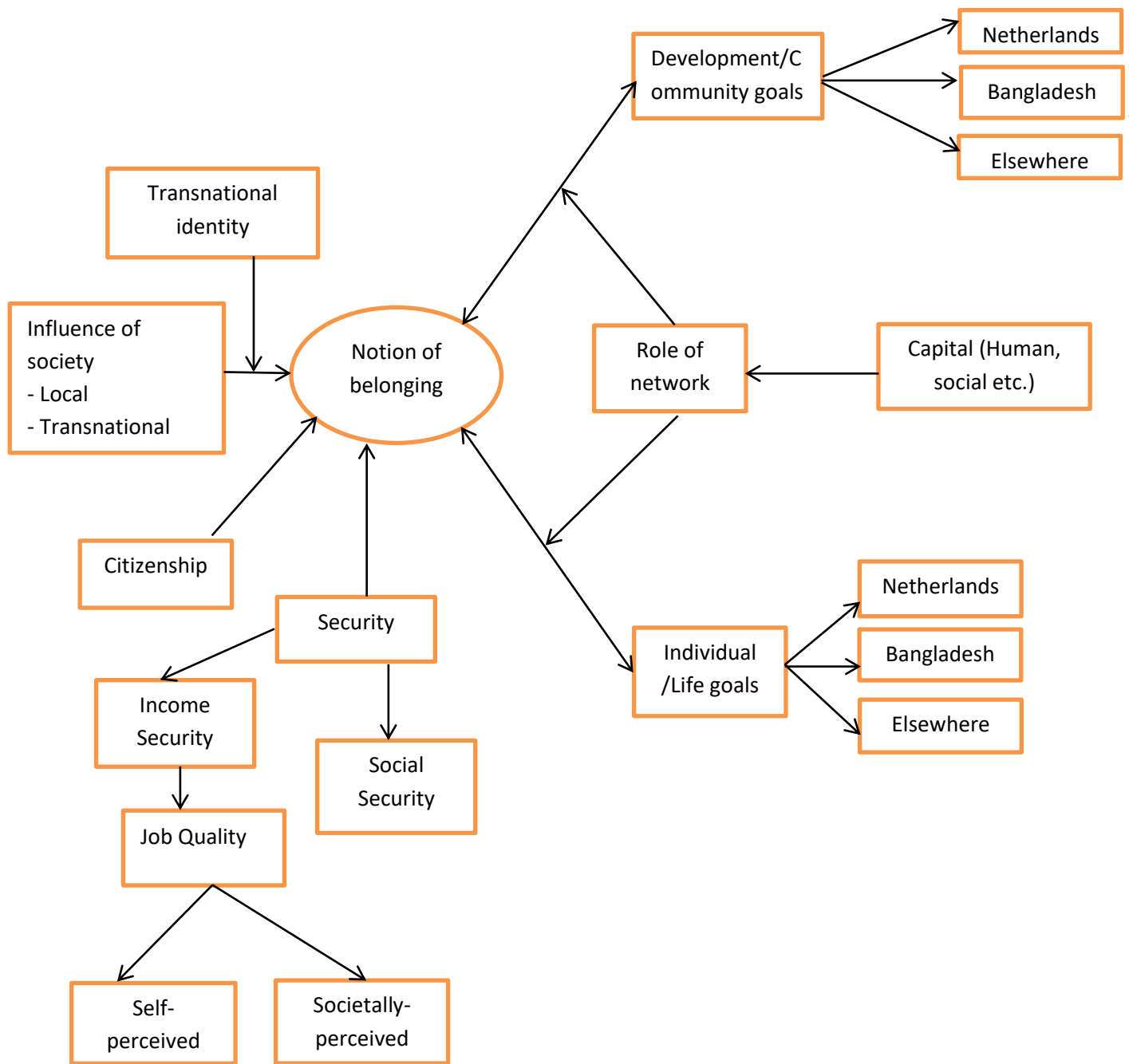
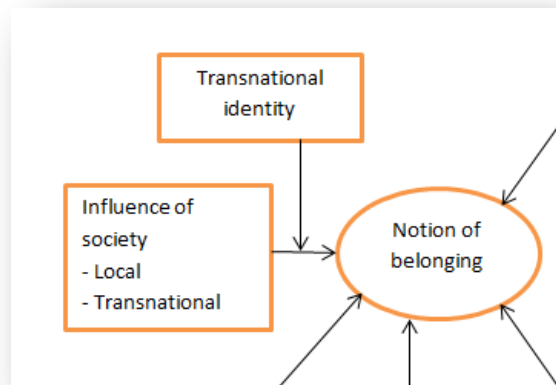
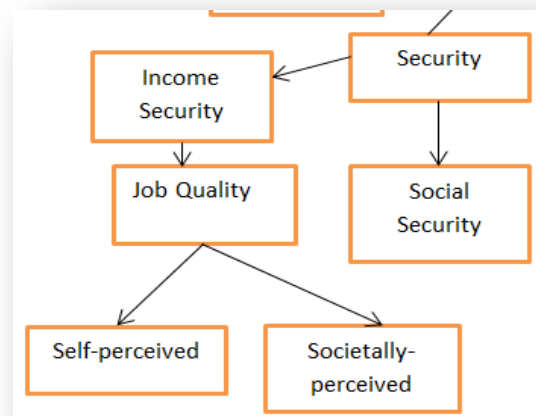


Figure 1: Conceptual Model

There are a few parts in the conceptual model, which I want to unpack to have a clear understanding of the model.



In this part, I will explain the existence of the transnational arrangement and how it influences the way the local and transnational society is configured.



In this part, I will describe the income and social security to get better insights about their influence on the notion of belonging. As job quality is a very relevant part to measure the income security, it is essential to explain how the job holders perceive their sense of belonging and how the society is perceived in their sense of belonging.

4. The Practical Design and Implementation of the study

“Uh, you know, I've studied here, I was born here, I talk fluently. Um, I am Dutch so that some people may be, can be surprised when they hear me because they have, you know, I'm not fully Dutch. Um, so the only thing I can think of is that when you ask people where you're from, then sometimes my initial reaction is from Netherlands because hey, I'm from Netherlands and if for some people it's not enough, they say, no, I mean you're not really from Netherlands as because you know, because of skin color you know, and then I say, Oh, you know, I am from the Netherlands, but my ethnicity is also Bangladeshi because my parents are from Bangladesh. I think it's a bit unfair if I said I am from Bangladesh because I wasn't born there. I don't have the nationality.”

(Participant-1)

“Actually, why I had come, there was no chance to choose. My father came here as a first Bengali my father was living here since 1966. In the meantime, my father didn't want to bring our full family. My uncle, aunt, mother and my siblings everyone was there. My elder brother, who is an engineer, came here in 1975. My father brought him here. Then my father became sick; that's why he wanted my father and mother, and my siblings wanted to stay together. It was easy to bring then. So my father didn't want to. Even my father didn't take a Dutch passport. His British boss (now German) forced him to make a Dutch passport. Then the father tried to bring us. Boss and my elder brother helped and it was straightforward then, that's why I shifted to Nederland with my family. Mother and my sibling bring me them. I had no choice. I was happy because I would be able to stay with my father. Because I was adorable to my father. So I was happy being with my father. Did I tell you or not that my father is the first Bengali here.”

(Participant-15)

“Actually, I came in Sweden first for my studies, and then after my graduation, I was looking for my job. And then yeah, I was applying randomly, and yeah, I got this opportunity and the company itself a Swedish company, so they send me here for my job. So that's why I am here.”

(Participant-3)

“Firstly, I was searching for the, for my subject and the countries which offered the masters in microbiology. And I found some universities in the Netherlands, not only Radboud, but I also applied for few other universities in the Netherlands and specifically, uh, chose Radboud because they offered the international scholarship and they also had the masters in microbiology and other universities I found the Masters but not in microbiology in similar subjects. So in this way, and not only in the Netherlands, but I also applied in Australia as well and in the UK as well, but, uh, uh, considering the scholarship and considering my subject, my priority was my subject. So finally, I chose Netherlands and Radboud University.”

(Participant-8)

“Actually, it’s not my opinion. My husband is doing his PhD here, so he has got this scholarship here, and I am, I am bound to come here as a housewife.”

(Participant-10)

These are five responses from randomly picked participants in my study while asking about the reasons to come to the Netherlands. These reasons are very diverse, but all of them are from the same nationality, but they are a varying sense of attachment to Bangladesh nationality. As an example, for interviewee-1, she is from the Netherlands, but her ethnicity is also Bangladeshi because her parents are from Bangladesh. For her, it's a bit unfair if she said that she is from Bangladesh because she wasn't born there. These are the things I want to unpack in my study. The unit of analysis of my research is the construction of a sense of belonging. How can I measure belonging? How do people feel? How are they connected? How many connections do they have? How are the connections influencing their feelings? How are their feelings socially constructed as they come from a different perspective? What can we see from their different responses? It’s about getting insights into how people make sense of where they are and to understand the scale on which their existence is measuring. Is this study, firstly, I have a lot of descriptive data which are the qualitative data that is helping me to sketch the whole scenario. Basically, I am mapping out the way Bangladeshi people in the Netherlands are living their lives which is the demographic overview of my study. Secondly, the name generator part which is helping me to elucidate the kind of networks all my participants have. It is helping us to understand either their lives are only the Dutch lives, or it is also linked to Bangladesh which I am trying to take forward with the interviews. This is the analytical step I am trying to make. Thirdly, what does the qualitative data tell us which

help to understand the link between the insights from the demographic data versus what really comes forward out of the interviews? Where does the network become important? How people explained the choices they make in their lives as related to their position in a social network. Also, the kinds of pressure put on them or the social belonging they feel at various moments which either pushing or pulling them into a particular direction. In short, we can say more event-oriented kind of analysis that is helping to make clear how different people have different relationships to perceive their sense of belonging. I am going to look at the social network and assess how much of it is here in the Netherlands, how much of it is there in Bangladesh and how much of it is somewhere else in the world. The differences in locations will be the starting point of my study, and it is a premise for understanding how people organise their activities in their social network and particularly how it affects and influences their notion of belonging.

From the discussion, we can say that it is not possible to go forward with one method. I need a mixed method to quantify the kind of networks that people are part of and qualitatively assess how people develop their notion of belonging and how this changes over time. According to Almalki (2016), 'the use of different approaches has the potential to provide a greater depth and breadth of information which is not possible utilising singular approaches in isolation'. Regarding the aim of the research and the research questions, this chapter will give us some tools which will help to fulfil the objective of the study by getting the answers to the questions. In the main research question, which is 'How does social network influence the notions and practices of belongings of Bangladeshi people residing in the Netherlands?' we can see that the research is mainly dealing with two major concepts. One is the sense of belonging, and the other is social network analysis. To go in-depth with these two concepts, I am describing other concepts such as transnationalism, security, citizenship, the influence of society, goals and capitals. I am going to have a qualitative dimension to it and one quantitative dimension to it.

According to MacDonald and Headlam, CLES (1986), 'Qualitative method deals with the quality of information, it attempts to gain an understanding of the underlying reasons and motivations for actions and establish how people interpret their experiences and the world around them. It provides insights into the setting of a problem, generating ideas and hypotheses.' This definition gives us a clear idea to use qualitative method to get the descriptive data from the interviews. Again, According to MacDonald and Headlam, CLES

(1986), ‘Quantitative method is concerned with trying to quantify things; it asks questions such as ‘how long’, ‘how many’ or ‘the degree to which’. It quantifies data and generalises results from a sample of the population of interest. They may look to measure the incidence of various views, and opinions in a chosen sample, for example, or aggregate results.’ This part is to analyse the social network for that I have created the ‘Name generator’ exercise, which will give us numerical values. With the combination of the name generator and interviews, I am really going forward to elucidate and explain some of the process of decision making with related to belonging where some of the elements are explicit, and some are implicit. The implication of these methods is taking this research in the meta-analysis stage which is the final outcome of the mixed-method.

4.1 Case Selection

According to McLeod (2014), ‘Case studies are in-depth investigations of a single person, group, event or community. Typically, data are gathered from a variety of sources and by using several different methods (e.g. observations & interviews). The research may also continue for an extended period, so processes and developments can be studied as they happen.’

From the previous research and literature, we can see that there is not enough research on Bangladeshi people who are residing in the Netherlands. According to the research question and aim of the study, the central area of my research is the Netherlands. As there is no exact statistics of Bangladeshi people, I have made the categories based on the flows of migrants. There are five categories. The first one is the first flow of migrants in the Netherlands. The second flow is the generation after them what we can call the second generation. The third flow is professional migrants. The fourth flow is the international students, and the last flows are the migrants who came for the family purpose. However, the categories are made regarding their main reason for being in the Netherlands. If a person is from second-generation migrant and also professional worker then I am considering him/her as a second-generation migrant because the person is here because of the background. Also, the person who is here for a professional reason doesn’t have any connection with the background. He/she came here because of the job. I want to have a representation of people of each of those categories. It was challenging to find people to fit into these categories as the number of people is very limited, and we don’t have any register statistics on the number of Bangladeshi

people. Firstly, I have used my contacts to find respondents. Secondly, I tried to look for people who attended the programs offered by the Bangladeshi embassy. Thirdly, I tried to contact people on social media. After all of these, I wanted to utilise the connection of my Internship organisation, which is called BASUG, a diaspora organisation. BASUG has connections with many Bangladeshis staying in the Netherlands for an extended period. The organisation is in The Hague, which is one of the biggest cities in the Netherlands.

In big cities, the possibilities are also higher to get more participants. I wanted to maintain an exact number of participants for each of the categories. I didn't take any unique case. For five categories, I want to take four interviews for each of the groups. There is some heterogeneity between them, but at least they are representing the same category. In this research, I am considering people who are more than 18 years old as they have more experiences regarding their networks and belongingness. Also, I tried to maintain gender ratio, by making sure that half of the participants for each category are male, and half of them are female. From my point of view, differences in their opinions also matter. But unfortunately, I couldn't follow that for each category because of the time limitation and lack of confidence among participants. In total, I conducted 20 interviews, of which 11 interviews are with males, and the remaining nine are with the female. Also, I am not going to focus on a specific city. I wanted to spread myself around the country in approaching people because I wanted to maintain the categories and their notions of belonging in a local, national and transnational world. In a nutshell, I took one individual and tried to explore his/her network. After that, I am analysing the primary purpose of this thesis to discover how the respondents' network influence their sense of belonging.

4.2 Sampling

The people from Bangladesh have different perspectives on their sense belonging. They create their ways to make belonging work for them, which can already see in our conceptual framework. The judgement sample is the best option to gather all the data from the sense of belonging and social network analysis of Bangladeshi people. Judgment sampling is also known as a researcher selecting the most productive group of people to answer the research question (Marshall, 1996). When we talked about the research population and how to approach them, I used different gateways to understand the heterogeneity of my population. According to Diccico-Bloom & Crabtree (2006), sampling helps to reach the maximum depth

of collecting data and also gather rich data to answer the research question. Patton (1999) argues that there is no fixed formula to determine the sample size in the qualitative research part. The quality of data and time limitation will fix the sample size. The perfect sample size is the one which helps to answer the research question accurately.

In this research, I have included five flows of Bangladeshi migrants who came and are still coming to the Netherlands for different purposes. These various reasons make them different from each other. The flows are first-generation, second-generation, professional people, international students and people coming for family purposes. The types of migrants are cosmopolitan, expat, migrants for study or work or family purpose. I was trying to look for people who could represent the categories of cosmopolitan and expat, but they were much harder to come across. Hence, I focused on different migrants who came here to study or work or family purpose. Regarding the flows of migrants, I considered the first-generations as those who have been living in the Netherlands for more than 25 years. I included second generations who are born and brought up in the Netherlands. However, this second group was challenging to find, and mostly, they are younger than 18 years. I found very few numbers of people who are born and brought up in the Netherlands and comfortable to speak in English or Bengali. Because of this, I have included some people who came to the Netherlands at a very young age and brought up as a Dutch kid. However, they prefer to speak in Dutch, where I have the limitation as I cannot speak Dutch. They were also not comfortable to talk in English, and they couldn't express themselves adequately in Bengali. So, I needed to take mix interviews which include both English and Bengali. The professional people I included in my study are those who came to the Netherlands because of getting a job here. The international student's flow refers to the migrants who came here for educational purposes. Some came here for doing their bachelor's, Master's or their PhD's. The family people include migrants who are in the Netherlands because of their family. This group is mainly with females. Mostly, they came because of their husbands.

As I have mentioned that the sample consists of 20 respondents. There are five flows of migrants, and each flow has four migrants. The representation has given below:

- First-generation: Interviewee 2, 9, 14, 15
- Second generation: Interviewee 1, 6, 18, 19
- Professional people: Interviewee 3, 16, 17, 20

- International students: Interviewee 5, 8, 12, 13
- Family people: Interviewee 4, 7, 10, 11

For each of the five flows, I conducted four interviews, meaning there are 20 interviews in total. As I have already mentioned that I didn't focus on a specific city as I wanted to maintain the categories and their notions of belonging in a local, national and transnational scale. Here I am attaching a map to show the locations of my participants and the areas I covered.

Map 1: The location of the participants in the Netherlands



(Source: 123rf.com)

In map 1, I have shown the location of my participants. Interviewee 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9 lives in Nijmegen. Interviewee 3 lives in Arnhem. Interviewee 1 lives in Utrecht. Interviewee 10, 11, 12 and 13 lives in Delft. Interviewee 14, 15, 16, 17 and 20 lives in The Hague. Interviewee 18 lives in Amsterdam. Lastly, Interviewee 19 lives very close to Rotterdam.

As I have already mentioned, I was not able to maintain the gender ratio, but the overall ratio is nearly 50/50. Some categories are total, with males like the professionals, and some categories are total, with females like the family people. The first generation category is with three males and one female because females were not willing to participate in the study. The second generation category is with three females and one male. This category was challenging to find as I have already mentioned that the second generations are mostly less than 18 years old. There are no statistics on it, but when I got the contacts of people, mostly they were very young, and some were not willing to participate. The international student category could be equal in gender, but unfortunately, I had three males and one female. However, if I had a bit more time, maybe I could have managed to make it equal. On the other hand, there are less female international students than male regarding my observation. As a Bangladeshi international student myself, I have observed this in my surroundings.

Nevertheless, I have selected some of my participants through my contact, and most of them are through gatekeepers. According to De Laine (2000), gatekeepers are the people who work as a bridge to help the researcher to achieve the research goal. They help to get access to the participants. The gatekeepers can be individuals groups or organisations. They help the research by providing an active channel between the researcher and participants (Clark, 2010). In my research, I have gotten the majority of my participants by the gatekeepers because of working as a 'Research Intern' at BASUG (Bangladeshi Diaspora and Development Organisation in the Netherlands) situated in The Hague. The head of the organisation is staying in the Netherlands for 28 years, and his wife is staying for 40 years. Through them, I was able to meet other Bangladeshi people who are staying in the Netherlands. However, I got to know the majority of people through the wife of the head of the organisation. She did not know many details about the research, but she knows about the flows of migrants and what kind of respondents I need for my study. As such, this woman approached people and collected their contacts for me. Some of the contacts I got from my participants while talking to them about the details of my research. I tried to disclose the categories after finishing the interviews. Otherwise, it could influence their answers. Though

I had time limitations, I tried my best to use different gateways to reach to my participants. All my gatekeepers were my participants, as well. I was also aware of having some biases in the selection of participants. However, by having different categories and different gatekeepers, the bias should be limited. I am discussing this briefly in the ‘Credibility and Bias’ section.

4.3 Data Collection Techniques

4.3.1 Semi-structured Interviews

According to Cohen & Crabtree (2008), the Semi-structured interview is often preceded by the combination of observation, informal and unstructured interviewing, which helps the researcher to get a broad idea of the topic to develop the authentic and meaningful semi-structures questions. The characteristics of the semi-structured interview are given below:

- ✓ The interviewee and the interviewer are always maintaining a formal relationship while interviewing.
- ✓ The interviewer must prepare an interview guide which will contain the essential questions in a sequence to cover the topics regarding the research.
- ✓ The interviewer can follow the interview guide and sometimes can ask the question without the guide to get authentic answers.

The semi-structured interview is beneficial because firstly, the question is ready because of the interview guide. Secondly, it helps the interviewer to prepare him or herself for conducting the interview. Thirdly, because of the flexibility of the interview, the respondent becomes relaxed to share their point of view. Lastly, it always gives reliable data from qualitative research.

According to Keller & Conradin (2019), the benefits and reasons for using semi-structured interviews are given below:

- ✓ It helps the interviewer to gather knowledge before conducting the interview
- ✓ Semi-structured interviews allow the respondents the freedom to express their point of views or perceptions.
- ✓ The data collected from semi-structured interviews are reliable and enriched with information because of the flexibility of both the interviewee and interviewer.
- ✓ It also includes two ways communication, and it means respondent can also ask questions to the interviewee

- ✓ In this interview, when individuals give their interviews, some sensitive issues can also be discussed.

In my research, the main concepts can be very personal to the participants. It is not sensible to ask these questions directly. For that, the semi-structured interview is the preferable one for my research. Also, I have different categories of Bangladeshi migrants in my study. I needed to change some questions for various categories as all the questions were not suitable for everyone. A structured interview guide is the most relevant one to get all the answers for the issues, and interview guide is one of the main focuses of the semi-structured interview (Cohen & Crabtree, 2008).

4.3.2 Open-ended questions

According to Zull (2016), Open-ended questions don't include any fixed response options, and it allows the respondent to create a response of their own words as well as expresses it verbally or written. In my research, all the questions are self-related. For that, it is complicated to ask direct questions to the participants. That's why the open-ended questions helped me to get the answer regarding the topic. In open-ended questions, the interviewer has to ask about a particular issue, and the respondents can answer in their own words as well as there will be no bindings. For that, in some transcribing part, we get irrelevant information, but on the other hand, we have some hidden information which is helpful during the analysis.

4.3.3 Face-to-face interview

According to Susan (2014), the face-to-face interview includes accurate screening, Capture verbal and non-verbal questions, keeping focused and capture behaviour and emotions. These are the advantages of face-to-face interviews, which are significant factors to reach the goal of my research. Accurate screening, Capture verbal and non-verbal questions, keeping focused and capture behaviour, as well as emotions, are very important while conducting an interview. The systematic screening helps to avoid false information. In capturing verbal and non-verbal questions, we observe the body language, which helped me to get some answers about what I couldn't ask directly. The face-to-face interview helps to keep the focus on the interviewee without having any technological distraction, which is not possible in online interviews. Technological distraction means texting, reading and answering emails, video streaming, web surfing, social sharing and more. Face-to-face interviews also help to capture

the behaviour and emotion of the interviewees during the interviews, which also added value in interpreting and analysing the results.

As mentioned before, this thesis conducted semi-structured open-ended face-to-face interviews with Bangladeshi migrants in the Netherlands to collect in-depth information. These interview methods helped me to gain detailed information about their sense of belonging and social network. The interview lasted nearly one hour for half of the participants and approximately 30-40 minutes for the rest of the participants. I tried my best to maintain the time, as more than one hour could be annoying or irritating for the participants. Some interviewees were giving me concise answers because they needed to go somewhere, and they cannot provide me with time after that day which put me in a situation where I did not have any choice without finishing the conversation shortly. I tried to conduct the interviews in English, but from the 20 interviews, I could take 13 interviews in English, while the others were in Bengali and sometimes a mix of Bangla and English. Some English interviews were also a bit challenging. Sometimes, I have the feeling that maybe they cannot express themselves adequately. However, I gave the flexibility to the participants to choose the language. Few people were comfortable in Dutch rather than English or Bengali. In one case, his family was there and trying to explain better in Bengali to make him understand. This way of interaction was slightly interruptive, but for the aim of this research, I had to adjust to the situation. Besides these challenges and the limited amount of data, they still provided me with relevant and valid information.

I recorded all the interviews by providing anonymity and privacy. The structure and the nature of the interview gave flexibility to the participants because the interviews were not very formal and too-structured. There is no real certainty about their comfortability with me, the interviewer, but I believe that I managed to create a relaxed atmosphere in which the respondents felt at ease to talk to me. I gave respondents the option to change the location of the interview or to take a small break if needed. The interviews took place at their own house, as this is their comfort zone. Besides that, I planned to talk to the respondents individually, but sometimes this was not possible as they had someone beside them at their house. In the end, 18 out of 20 interviews were conducted alone.

4.4 Network appraisal

According to Za Zhi (2007), the appraisal is the coping process of an individual. It is the act of investigating someone or something based on their qualities, successor needs. Network appraisal is the assessment of the network. The first step to examine the network is the quantitative measure. It includes the number of people in the participant's network and the size of the network. Maybe these are not impressive numbers, but when we see the broader picture of the entire network, we can see a fascinating contrast among the different networks. After that, I am describing the reasons for the differences in networks. The description and analysis of the network are in the evaluation part.

4.4.1 Network Configuration

This network part is the quantitative part of my study. I have done an exercise to explore the networks of my participants. The name of the exercise is 'Name Generator'. After that, I have evaluated them to get an overall outcome. I have drawn that network at the end of the interview part. In that picture, we can see the spread of the networks, which is a conceptualised or a real map. Distance does not show you the importance of the network, and it shows the existence of the network. This drawing of the network is very constructive, as I am doing it individually. Each of the lines is explaining a relation. It could be empirical, incoming or outgoing. The importance of the connection has been measured by the thickness and colour of the lines. The width of the lines exemplifies the strength of the relationship. Sketching a network for each of the respondents is very relevant as it gives us the idea of how the network comprises. The network could base on a professional relationship or a personal relationship which actually varies regarding every individual. After getting the network, we are able to see if the connections are local-based, region-based, nation-based or transnational-based. Network configuration is helping us to explain the transnational network and do the network analysis based on the relevant data.

✓ Name generator

For network appraisal, the name generator is an additional method that I am using this in my thesis. According to Marin and Hampton (2007), the name generator is a useful and relevant

method in personal network analysis and transnational studies. In the 1960s, the name generator was first introduced, which includes a whole set of network related questions. The questions are regarding whom they talk, whose advice they take or to whom to go first if they are in crisis etc. Through this way, we can get a whole list of names and then we can ask further questions from the question guide. I want to use this method and get an in-depth idea about the respondent's network.

In my study, I am using the name generator as an additional part of my interviews. I start with the qualitative part, in which I ask questions regarding their belongingness, society, citizenship, security and networks. After that, I add the name generator as an exercise. I have used some fancy coloured papers to draw it as I wanted to give them as a gift after completing the interviews. Half of them took it and appreciated it a lot, and half of them told me to keep it and use it for my further interpretation. While making the name generator, I quickly draw a few lines to divide the paper into four parts, keeping the number of the interviewee in the middle. The parts are named Netherlands, Bangladesh, Europe and others. Then I asked my participants to mention a minimum of five names of people (first name) from each part who are important to them. Also, why is the relation significant to them? How is the relationship different from other connections? Not everyone has a minimum of five contacts from each group. Some people have more in one group, and some people have less. This variation has added a substantial value while analysing the outcome. After that, I asked them about their most reliable connections and what that implies for them. I drew the most reliable connections in thick lines with neon colour. The second most reliable connection I drew with blue colour and a little bit thicker than the first one. Lastly, the relationships which were left, I drew them with a thin line using red colour. If someone mentioned something in between the second and third connection, I have used a purple colour with less thickness than the blue colour. In the end, this drawing provides an overall picture of every individual of my study and their network, as I can count their number of connections. Maybe on an individual level, the name generator won't seem as attractive. However, when I compare the name generators among the different respondents and the different flows of migration, it shows the area where the highest density of the participant's network works.

4.4.2 Network Evaluation

According to Alkin and King (2017), evaluation is the process of judging something's quality, importance or value. Network evaluation includes the overall description of the networks what this thesis has gathered during the fieldwork. What are the implications of the mentioned by the participants? How is that connection giving us the idea of transnational bonding and belongingness? Is the network temporary or permanent? How are these networks influencing their lives? In the second part of the analysis, I am including the 'Name generator' exercise which helps to elucidate the kind of networks all the participants have and that helps us to understand if their lives are Dutch lives or it's also linked to Bangladesh or with some other places. So where the network does become important and in chapter 5 is that reflecting on the kinds of comments that people make. This is how the name generator and interviews can really go hand in hand to explain some of the processes of decision making around the sense of belonging.

4.5 Data Collection and Analysis

According to Stuckey (2018), the spoken text from the interview in written form is known as transcribing. It is called the first step of data analysis. The analysis starts after reviewing the first interview from the transcription if it fulfils the research question-related area or should we need to refine anything. After transcribing the first interview with a Bangladeshi respondent, I reviewed this interview and modified the question guide for the remaining interviews. As I had five different groups of migrants, I needed to modify the questions slightly for each group. Evaluating the source of information is a vital part of continuing research because not all data can be reliable or accurate (Elmer E. Rasmuson Library). For the study and to get depth knowledge about the topic, reading literature is very important. There are three types of sources of information (Mary Woodley, CSUN Oviatt Library).

4.5.1 Source of information

Primary source

According to Galvan (2013) and Persaud (2010), Primary source means the source from an academic journal which is related to the entire methodology, in-depth details and description of findings.

Secondary source

According to Galvan (2013), Paul Vogt (Ed.) (2005), Weidenborner & Caruso (1997), The secondary source provides non-original or second-handed information. Primary resources are the principal basis of this source. The leading research what we can get from primary sources like textbooks, magazines and newspapers, in the secondary research, we create summary reports from that resource. Some secondary sources provide a global description of the methodology, and other includes critical studies on the author's work.

✓ Desk research

According to Travis (1989), Desk research is the other name of secondary research. It is not only collecting data, but it is also to review previous research to get a better understanding of the study. In this research, I will collect data by myself and analyse them regarding the literature we have in this field of study. For that, desk research is quite a relevant part of my research.

Tertiary source

Tertiary sources are the summaries and condensed version of materials of primary and secondary resources (Mary Woodley, CSUN Oviatt Library).

My research topic is quite challenging as there was no research on the social network analysis of the Bangladeshi people who are staying in the Netherlands. There was research on Bangladeshi people in UK or Italy or Germany. I have used those studies to get a detailed idea about the concept, which helped me to execute the research in the Netherlands. As there is not enough primary source of information, I have mainly used the secondary sources and the tertiary sources for my research. By reviewing the previous studies, I have a good understanding of the analysis patterns, which helped me to conduct the fieldwork, and also helped me to do my analysis based on the source of information.

4.5.2 Analysis

According to Ricardo and Contreras (2011), the most relevant part of the research is to examine the relation between concepts. ATLAS.ti has a very suitable tool that shows the relationship between thoughts, their intensity, meaning and role in constructing the phenomenon under any research. This tool contains two codes. The first code is precisely the

same citation, and in the following code, the quotations are touching each other in some way like enclosing or overlapping. In my thesis, my main focus is to show the influence of the social network in the sense of belonging. There are also other concepts which are the influence of society, citizenship, security and role of the network. In ATLAS. ti, we can present the relationships among them and also the common and uncommon features. I have tried to conduct this part in step by step. These steps are:

- Firstly, I input the transcription in ATLAS. ti.
- Then coded them based on the concepts and the main focus of the study.
- If there was some extra information needed, I created memos as well.
- I created code groups and included the codes there regarding the concepts
- I drew the network for each of the participants.
- After completing 20 networks, I got an overall view of their networks.
- After that, I started comparing these twenty interviews based on the main points indicated in the interview guide.
- Lastly, I started writing an analysis based on the research focus.

I also considered the uncertain circumstances related to the research, which is also a vital part of the methodology.

4.6 Critical reflection

During the fieldwork of my research, I needed to take 20 in-depth face-to-face interviews. I had also added an exercise, which is called ‘Name Generator’ to understand the participant’s social network properly. I went to different cities in the Netherlands, which are Delft, Amsterdam, Arnhem, Nijmegen, Utrecht and others. As I am Bangladeshi by myself, I first used my personal contacts. I have done my internship in a Bangladeshi organisation called ‘BASUG’, and I have used that link as well. I have also got some people from social media. Also, the Interviewees gave me some participants from their connections. However, most of the people are connected to each other. In my research, I didn’t need to observe anything directly, but I was more comfortable in a face-to-face interview. I feel a barrier if I need to take an online interview. It could be because the face-to-face interview will help to keep the focus on the Interviewee without having any technological distraction, which is not possible in online interviews.

Thus, I decided to take a face-to-face interview. I contacted my participants via phone and social media. They were very humble and polite. They always responded on time. I had to fix the time very quickly as I was staying in some other city to finding the participants. I wanted

to get participants from different cities to know if there are any variations in their experiences or not. My Interviewees cooperated a lot, and even they make spare time in between their parties for the interview. I went to most of the places regarding their convenient time. Some of the interview I took at night and the Interviewees were okay with that.

I asked for their permission, if it is okay to record the audio of the interviews as it would help me to analyse and interpret the interview, and they said yes willingly. I was the interviewer, to break the ice I always introduce myself first and also gave a brief introduction to what kind of interview I am going to take and why. I asked their permission to start the interview. I was recording this interview on my smartphone, and also tell them to record if they want. I made sure we sit in a quiet place without any disturbances during those interviews. I asked them if they are willing to include their names or not and fortunately, most of them were willing to include their names. Also, I gave options to all the Interviewees about their language flexibility. Some Interviewees were not that comfortable talking in English as they are Bengali speaker natively, and here they learnt or learning Dutch. Some Interviewees were also not comfortable in Bengali and English both as they speak Dutch from their childhood. I needed to understand their answers in some specific words which can be problematic for the reader who will read the transcribed interviews. Few Interviewees gave their interviews in English, but they were not so clear about explaining their thoughts. 13 people gave their interviews in English, and 7 people gave it in Bengali. It was difficult for some people to express themselves properly, but none the less they still answered all the questions. It can seem like, I stuck to the interview guide, but it was actually a struggle to get the appropriate answers from the. Sometimes, there was an understanding problem, but I tried my best to repeat them in an easier way to make my question understandable for them. Towards the end of my interview, they all seemed more confident and enjoying the interview. After I finished those interviews, it took a while to transcribe this word to word as it was difficult for me to figure out certain words and sentences as some of them could not communicate well. I needed to translate the Bengali interviews, and then I transcribed them. In the transcripts, you can find a lot of grammatical mistakes, but the concepts are quite understandable to interpret. There are some spelling mistakes as well because I had used add-ones tool, and it's automatically changed some words. But after completing the work, I have checked and corrected them again.

The lacking I think in my interviews is that I couldn't maintain the gender ratio. I tried to convince some people to follow that, but they were not willing to give the interview. I used

some indicators for each of the concepts to be more focused and clear. I also made my interview guide regarding those indicators, which helped me to be more productive during the interviews. After taking the first interview, I analysed that and also refined some questions to get more informative answers. My first interview was quite lengthy. After that interview, I got an idea about the environment and the difficulties. However, I have changed the way I was making the network of the name generator. In the 'Name generator' part, some people were quite random, and they were not explaining the connections precisely. For that, I did the name generator part regarding the origin and the number of connections. I have also used the relationship strength from the name generator in my study, but the outcomes didn't support it properly. I can't infer all the information for all the participants but for some respondents, I was able to qualify their responses and indicated their reasons for choosing them. However, I managed to get a pattern because of having details information for the strong connections. Some people didn't feel so comfortable to say the name of their connections, then they mentioned some fake names with real relations. But, it could be typically something with the universally designed name generator which provides a set of ideas around how to understand social issues. It doesn't actually work all the time if people don't trust you that much. So, it takes maybe five to six visits before you can normally do the name generator. It sounds like a wonderful approach in order to understand how people network work but this kind of analysis actually needs a certain level of trust between two people. Even though I am also from Bangladesh doesn't guarantee that particular trust rather it would need to sort of take a much deeper relationship before you should do the exercise. It's not possible with the Master's thesis to spend this much time with this big group of people.

The internship in BASUG gave me a lot of insights about the different group of Bangladeshi people here in the Netherlands. I have worked there for four months and was travelling from Nijmegen to The Hague for three to four times a week. During my internship period, I learnt about time management practically. It helped me when I was travelling in different places for taking interviews. It was quite expensive for me to travel inside the Netherlands as I don't have any personal transport. For that, I was staying for a few days in Delft in my friend's place to take the interviews. I have explained more about my learning and positionality in the 'Reflection Report'.

5. The role of the social networks on perceived senses of belonging: descriptive data analysis from the interviews

The process of how people organise their activities in the social network and particularly how it affects and influences their notion of belonging starts with the descriptive data which I am using to sketch the whole scenario. I prefer the descriptive data which is the demographic overview before the social network analysis because this research is mainly on the belongingness, and the social network is a part of that. To understand the sense of belonging properly, the variables I have used are the influence of society, citizenship, security and the role of the network. To see how people are connected, I zoomed in to their networks by doing the Name Generator exercise. For that, I am doing the qualitative analysis first then the quantitative analysis. This chapter is relevant because here I uncover the details of different domains and sub-themes which help to explain why and when the social network matters in the way people construct their identities. This chapter is vital to get into the next chapter where I will do the meta-analysis. In this chapter, I am going to zoom in to each variable which has an impact on people's local or transnational life. It's not about the significant interactions; it's the day to day interaction people have.

The characteristics of the Interviewees could be a relevant starting point for the analysis section. To see the characteristics of the Interviewees, please go to the 'Appendix'.

The name of the interviewer is Sabrina Rahman Shanto. The division of participants in the categories is given below.

First-generation: Interviewee 2, 9, 14, 15

Second generation: Interviewee 1, 6, 18, 19

Professional people: Interviewee 3, 16, 17, 20

International students: Interviewee 5, 8, 12, 13

Family people: Interviewee 4, 7, 10, 11

We have already gotten some idea about the participants in the study and which category they belong to. Now I will briefly discuss the findings.

In this section, I will explain the different dimensions and factors which influence the notions and practices of belonging. In order to explain the sense of belonging, I will describe the supporting concepts with regard to the conceptual model and what I get from the respondents during the interviews.

5.1 Influence of society

5.1.1 Language

There are three levels in the Netherlands for the Dutch language. Level A (Basic User): A1-Beginner, A2-Elementary. Level B (Independent User): B1-Intermediate, B2- Upper-intermediate. Level C (Proficient User): C1-Advanced, C2- Proficient (near-native).

All the people from first-generation and second-generation can speak Dutch, but at different levels, which means they are quite integrated with the local society. Professional people are not so good in speaking Dutch, and some of them totally can't speak the language. Because they actually get an international environment at their offices and they are mostly influenced by the transnational society. Upcoming variables are going to make their transnational identity quite visible. Most of the international students are here for study purpose. They don't have enough time to learn the language however those who are staying for a long time can speak Dutch. Which means those who are staying here for a long time; they are actually influenced by the local society. Except for one respondent, all the family people have some basic knowledge about the Dutch language, and two of them have a language certificate which actually gives the indication that except one, all of them are quite influenced by the Dutch society or willing to integrate into the society.

5.1.2 Weekdays and Weekends activities

During the weekdays all the people from first-generation backgrounds go to work and one of them works part-time, which means they all are connected to the Dutch labour market. They all want to spend their weekends with their family as they all have their families in the Netherlands. Sometimes, during the weekends, they do some household work or go to the invitations from Bangladeshi people which means they are mostly connected to Bangladeshi people either at home or outside of the home who are residing in the Netherlands. People from the second generation spend their weekdays at work as they are also connected to the Dutch labour market. During the weekends, they have different plans, such as meeting with

friends or other leisure activities and most of the time they are with Dutch or international people. However, two of them sometimes go to several Bengali invitations because of their parents, which show that they share transnational bonding with Bangladesh but indirectly. The professional people spend their weekdays at work like the first and second-generation people. After coming from work, they stay with their families. In the weekends, they go to some Bangladeshi or other invitations which means they have both local and transnational connections. One of the professional people said

‘We don’t have a lot of Bangladeshi people here. But we are fortunate to have some good friends here from Bangladesh. We spent our weekends with them at parties, and it’s a fun time.’ (Interviewee 16)

Here we can see that the people are feeling fortunate to have some people around them from Bangladesh. International people spend their weekdays at their Universities. In the weekends they go out with their friends or family. Those who are staying here for a short time mostly have international friends and those who are staying here for a long time have different types of connections which actually creates both local and transnational influence on them. One of the family people works part-time, but others spend their weekdays at home doing household work. In the weekends, they go out with their families but mostly to meet Bangladeshi people who are staying in the Netherlands.

5.1.3 Free-time activities

Free-time activities are slightly different than the weekend activities. Because weekends are already full of obligations and the free-time activities are something which helps you to relax. Some people want to spend it alone, and some want to spend it with someone else.

One of the first generation people goes to the invitation for lunch or dinner from Bangladeshi people in his free time. Others like to do some activities with their kids or like to stay alone and relax. People from the second generation spend their free-time by watching NETFLIX or doing household work or hanging out with friends or go shopping. So, they have some diverse plans, and mostly they are connected to the local society. Among four of the professionals, two of them like watching TV and relaxing, one of them is trying really hard to learn the Dutch language while another respondent practices his hobby of photography and most of the time like to stay with his kids and family. All the international students spend their free time watching matches or talking to their family back home which actually shows

their transnational bonding with Bangladesh. In their free time, the family people talk to their family or do gardening or pray or go out with their friends. Most of them prefer to talk to their families back home which is the representation of their transnational belonging.

5.1.4 Interaction

Here interaction means the willingness to communicate with people. When it comes to the interaction, the first generation like to interact with people expect for Interviewee 2. One of the people from first-generation has mainly Dutch friends which actually show the influence of local society, as he has been here for 25 years. Two other Interviewees are also very friendly towards people, and they are also the owners of a diaspora organisation which actually helps them to interact with people easily. Interviewee 15 from the first generation mentioned that

‘I can’t live without talking to people. Even I interact with my enemy. Even when I go to my village in Bangladesh, I talk with random people like fishermen. I am very fond of talking to people’. (Interviewee 15)

Here, Interviewee-15 mentioned her enthusiasm to interact with everyone from anywhere. She specifically mentioned Bangladesh because of having an influence of the transnational society. As she is also staying in the Netherlands for a long time both the local and transnational society has an influence on them. Interviewee 15 shares a very strong transnational bond with Bangladesh because he spent 36 years of his life in Bangladesh and he goes there very often. Upcoming sections will further describe this in detail. People from the second generation like to communicate with people and most of them appreciate their surroundings which helps them to interact. They contact each other via Whatsapp, but mostly they prefer to meet face-to-face. Interviewees 18 and 19 have really good contact with both Dutch and Bangladeshi communities, which also show their transnational bonding with Bangladesh. They mostly attend all the programs from the Bangladeshi community, and according to them there is always something happening in the community which demonstrates that the community is quite active in the Netherlands. Half of the professional people can speak Dutch. Interviewee 3 wants to learn Dutch to interact with people in the Netherlands because all of his colleagues are Dutch. He also thinks that it’s very important to know the local language. Interviewee 16 likes to talk to close people but does not always go first to talk to people. He has Bangladeshi colleagues in his office for that he doesn’t feel the

need to interact with the local's that much. He mainly interacts with Bangladeshi people who actually show the influence of transnational society. The upcoming variables are going to explain it clearly. Interviewee 17 has a very formal relationship with his neighbours and little influence from the local society. He talks to the Dutch people in the shops or markets. When he finds any difficulties to speak in Dutch, he switches to English which actually shows a certain shift from local to international identity. He has a language certificate, but still, he is not so confident to speak Dutch with people, and he is very much connected with Bengali culture. The international students who are still studying are mostly surrounded by the international people and connected with people back home which clearly shows their transnational identity, and it has the influence of transnational society as they are not well connected to the local society. Interviewee 7 faced a lot of difficulties to communicate with people as she was kind of separated from everything. She was mostly contacting people from back home. But after getting the contact of Bangladeshi people in the Netherlands, she started to interact with them. But unfortunately, she doesn't have any positive influence from the local society. Other family people are quite interactive. They go to the public library or take their kids to a park or just roam around to explore the city. However, all of them still have more connections with the people from Bangladesh which actually shows the difference between the local and transnational influence on them.

5.1.5 Sports club

From the first generation, except for Interviewee 2, all of them go to fitness, but they only do this to be fit, there is no social influence. Interviewee 2 did sports when he was in Bangladesh, but after coming to the Netherlands, he got busy with organising his life and job which means he was actually focused on involving himself with his future and the Dutch society. From the second generation, except for Interviewee 18, everyone goes to the gym which is actually a regular part of their Dutch lives which we can say the local influence of the society. However, Interviewee 18 also has a gym card. From professional people, except for Interviewee 3, none is actively involved with sports. Interviewee 3 wants to involve with sports to be a part of the Dutch sports which is actually the local influence of the society. From the international students, Interviewee 5 practised sports, but now he got very busy with his job and business. His main focus is to establish himself in the Netherlands, and unfortunately, sports are not playing any vital role for him. Except for Interviewee 8, none of them is involved with sports. However, for Interviewee 8 there is also no influence of society

on her belonging regarding sports. For family people, none of them is involved in sports. Interviewee 7 sometimes goes jogging. However, for them also sports don't have any influence on society to perceive their sense of belonging.

5.1.6 Cultural organisation

Half of the Bengali people from the first generation involve themselves in a cultural organisation and the organisations are Bengali organisations which actually show their transnational bonding and here we can also see the influence of the transnational society. Unfortunately, the people from the second generation don't have any connection with either Bengali or Dutch cultural organisations. So regarding the cultural organisation, there is no influence of local or transnational society on their notion of belonging. From the professional people, except for Interviewee 20, everyone is involved with the Bengali cultural organisation either the Netherlands or outside of the Netherlands. It actually represents their transnational attachment to their notion of belonging. Among international students, 50% were involved with a cultural organisation in Bangladesh but now none of them is involved. Now it doesn't have any influence on their notion of belonging. Among family people, except Interviewee 4, none of them is involved with any cultural organisations. Interviewee 4 is involved with two cultural organisations in Bangladesh which actually shows her transnational bonding to perceive the sense of belonging.

5.1.7 Voluntary organisation

Among the first generation migrants, Most of them have or had involvement with Bengali organisations either in Bangladesh or in the Netherlands which actually shows the influence of the transnational society and their transnational identity. From the second generation, Interviewee 1 does some voluntary activities in the Netherlands and also did some in Bangladesh which actually shows both local and transnational influence of the society to perceive her sense of belonging. Interviewee 18 has plans to work voluntarily for the aged Bangladeshi people who are staying in the Netherlands. Here her transnational identity is influencing the local society to perceive her sense of belonging. For the other half, voluntary activities don't have any influence to perceive their sense of belonging. Half of the Interviewees from the professional people were involved with voluntary organisations in Bangladesh and one of them was raising and sending funds for orphans in Bangladesh. He considers it as an indirect involvement but it actually shows the transnational bonding he has

with Bangladesh. It is actually a part of his belongingness where he is staying in the Netherlands but working for Bangladesh. Interviewee 20 is a government worker from Bangladesh and he is involved with some organisations to help people from Bangladesh which is a part of his job but also it's because he belongs to both places. Among international students, three of them were involved with some voluntary activities in Bangladesh but not here in the Netherlands. Only one of them was involved with some voluntary activities in the Netherlands but not anymore. Unfortunately, for international students, voluntary activities don't have any influence in their sense of belonging. From the family people, half of them don't have any influence of voluntary activities and among the other half, one is involved in the Netherlands and the other one was involved in Bangladesh. For Interviewee 4, the voluntary activities helped a lot to integrate with Dutch society and also influenced her notion of belonging.

5.1.8 Contact

The first generation has good contact with the Dutch people, people in Bangladesh and people from Bangladesh in the Netherlands which actually shows both the influence of local and transnational society on their notion of belonging. From the second generation, all of them have family here in the Netherlands. So, their scenario is a bit different. They interact with the Dutch people, international people, Bangladeshi people and people who are staying in the Netherlands but from different ethnicities which means they have both local and transnational influence on their sense of belonging. From professional people, they all need to maintain contact with Dutch people and international people at their workplace which shows the automatic influence of the local society. However, they all have a good connection with the Bengali community and they are more comfortable to spend their weekends with them which actually show the influence of the transnational society and their transnational identities and it has also impact on their notion of belonging. From the international students, who are staying here for a long time which is more than 5 years, half of them have a good connection with Dutch, Bangladeshi and international people. Those who are staying here for nearly one year mostly connected with international people and few Bangladeshi people. It actually shows only the influence of the transnational society but if they stay here for a long time it could be both the influence of the local and transnational society. From the family people, half of them have a good connection with Dutch, Bangladeshi and other internationals which is the influence of both local and transnational society. One of them is

only connected with few Bengali families which actually show the transnational identity of her to perceive her sense of belonging. Another one is mainly connected with the international people here as she is staying here for a short time in a student dorm and mostly surrounded by international people. She has regular contact with her family back home in Bangladesh which actually shows the influence of transnational society to perceive her sense of belonging.

5.1.9 Relatives

From the first generation and second generation, except one person everyone has their relatives here which actually support them when they are in a vulnerable situation but it doesn't have any strong influence for them to perceive their sense of belonging. None of the migrants from the professional people, international students and family people have relatives here. Also, it doesn't have any local or transnational influence on them to perceive their sense of belonging.

5.1.10 Experience in the Netherlands and Dutch society

All the people from the first-generation have positive feelings about their experience in the Netherlands and Dutch society. One of the participants said,

‘I have a very good experience. This country is like me, they are very straightforward like me. They don't tell lies. They say good to the good things and they say bad to the bad things. I like these things very much. People do criticize others but it's not extreme like our country. I have a friend here who always helps me a lot. I have a very good relationship with my friends.’ (Interviewee 2)

Here he likes the directness of the Dutch people. He said ‘they don't lie’ it actually means that they don't harm people to achieve something. They are very loyal and keep their words. He has some negativity towards Bangladesh because of the corrupted system and uncertain life. However, compared to that, he feels very welcomed to stay here which shows the influence of the local society and it's actually helping him to perceive the sense of belonging.

People from the second generation are brought up here in the Netherlands. So, they actually can't differentiate their experiences because it's the normal life for them. One of the participants mentioned

‘I mean I think my situation will probably be different from first-generation because I was born here. I also grew up in The Hague with a family so I had uncles, cousins, brothers. So for me actually it was very nice. For me, it never felt different than home. So the experience has been really good. I have nothing to compare it to so.’
(Interviewee 1)

Interviewee 1 mentioned Dutch society as her own society and she has the feeling of being here from her childhood. So, for the second generation, Dutch society is their own society and it is strongly influencing their sense of belonging. All of the professional people find Dutch society a friendly and welcoming society. They also mentioned that people are very kind-hearted and supportive. One participant said:

‘It’s amazing because, uh, even though I didn't decide to come specifically to this country, yeah. Initially, I never thought of leaving Bangladesh. Yeah. It was a sudden thing I had come here and after coming here I found this is a very beautiful country. Uh, people are very friendly. Uh, I have heard a lot of things about racism from different people from different countries, uh, with uh, people from countries like us with the black skin colours. But I have never faced something like that here. Uh, people are very welcoming and I had a good job. Maybe it definitely made it a little easier for me. It is amazing’. (Interviewee 16)

Interviewee 16 mentioned his positivity towards the Dutch society and the reason for choosing the Netherlands for staying longer. The experiences in the Netherlands make him belong here.

Another participant from the professional people said,

‘Overall it is very positive. It's much more positive than Bangladesh. But if you want to know in detail, then I also tell something in detail. Okay. Uh, for example, um, here, um, in terms of job security ... uh, Europe is quite some like, um, secure place. Yeah. So they don't really fire or they don't really, um, give pressure. So there's a nice balance between your private life and job atmosphere. And if you are quite good at communication then you actually don't have any problems. Most of the time all Bangladeshis has quite some technical expertise, but the problem mostly lies within the communication. So if somebody is quite good at communication, when normally he doesn't have any problems’. (Interviewee 17)

Interviewee 17 mentioned the positive sides to stay here in Europe and compared it to Bangladesh. With these comments, we can see that the people from the professional field seem quite satisfied with their lives in the Netherlands. The local society has a really good influence on their sense of belonging. All the international students have really positive experiences in the Netherlands and they have positive feelings towards the Dutch society as well. Interviewee 8 said:

‘My experience in the Netherlands is quite good. Uh, and I found that the Dutch people are one of the most modest they are one of the modest nations because I found that there, I mean, they're so friendly and humble. Whenever you were walking on the road, they will smile at you. And it was really uncommon for me. And even, yes. But the thing that all people know that or people say that, that Dutch is kind of straight forward. Yes. I also faced this and I found that. Yes, there are some people are kind of rude, but on a whole, I will tell that I, I like their culture’. (Interviewee 8)

She mentioned about the behaviour of Dutch people and the Dutch culture which is very much positive for her. She faced some difficulties but the good things are more than the challenges she had. So, it influences her feeling of belonging. Interviewee 12 mentioned that,

‘I leave Europe before. When I came to the Netherlands, something that I did not find was racism. So that means the environment is international and you can see a lot of people from a different culture and different countries’. That means [I] can move easily. [Another important thing here is that you can communicate with almost everyone because they can at least speak English]. So you don't have any barriers. [Otherwise] you couldn't [find] what you [like to] eat, [or what] you like to do. But this thing is actually really helpful for us and also for the new people to come to Netherlands international students. But another thing I like to say, I think life is really expensive. If you compare the neighbouring countries like in Germany, because I know how, how much [is] the average living cost when I compare this thing, maybe you didn't, it [isn't as] expensive [there], but the good thing also that you can find everything here especially like [to] find different kind of foods from my country here. And also I find different kinds of Mosque I can go [to], especially in build. I can find two Mosques and I can pray especially in ‘Jumma prayer’ on Friday [this is] one kind of freedom to live the life’. (Interviewee 12)

People are really impressed by the facilities they have in the Netherlands which actually helps them to feel their existence in society. Most of the family people now have a really good experience in the Netherlands and Dutch society.

‘As we were 1st generation (1st generation mean none from our family went abroad for education or job. As my husband came here first and then I came here. So, we are the 1st generation). In here, firstly we had to struggle a lot leaving own country and family member. I studied and worked in Bangladesh. At first, I feel frustrated for not getting a job due to incompetence in language. Again, I have a child and I had to look after him, I can’t get involved in any job. Currently, I have overcome this slowly and now I am feeling good about this country’. (Interviewee 4)

Interviewee 4 faced some difficulties after coming here but now she has started to feel integrated after a certain time. Now, she starts to feel very positive about the country and also get the feeling to belong here. For another participant,

‘Okay, Netherlands is a good city. Uh, it's uh, the city I'm living actually in Delft, uh, it's very good because they are kind of international cities because uh, there are so many universities like IT Delft. TU Delft and there are so many students so I can communicate with them in English, I don't have to learn Dutch or anything and uh, even the sweeper can tell English. So it's very easy for me. And the rules and regulations here are amazing. They're very good and there is no racism. First of all, it's wonderful. The thing is racism, I just, I'm just fond of the city because of racism. There is no racism’. (Interviewee 10)

Interviewee 10 really likes the Internationality in the Netherlands. She also likes the positive attitude of the Dutch society. So, from the statements, we can see that the influence of Dutch society is helping the family people to perceive their sense of belonging.

5.1.11 Feel at home

To feel at home is a feeling to belong somewhere. Here different groups of people have different reasons to feel more comfortable or connected in one place, or for some people, it could be more than one place. From the first generation, Interviewee 2 mentioned that

‘I feel very connected here in the Netherlands. After leaving Bangladesh I have gone there very few times. I don't have much connection there. I have only one friend there. I talk to him over the phone that's it. I used to talk with my family members very much earlier but now I talk very less with them. I have a sister, I talk to her. Without any reason, I don't talk to people. Also, my parents died a long time ago’.
(Interviewee 2)

It's actually not that he is only influenced by the local society; somewhere he had lost his connections back home. Now he is quite happy to stay here in the Netherlands and it gives him a homely feeling. So, both the local and transnational society is influencing his sense of belonging. Interviewee 9 mentioned that,

‘I feel, the Netherlands is my home country and Bangladesh seems to a foreign country. The reason is that no one knows me outside the family in my homeland. Everyone is so busy in their own life, including friends and family. That's why I think I am a foreigner and so Bangladesh is. It is also reciprocal for my children. I feel living in the Netherlands is more comfortable and equally well connected than Bangladesh since I have passed the best moments of my life here. I left Bangladesh when I was at 22 and from then I am living in this country. So this is the country I feel so adherent and well connected to me’. (Interviewee 9)

He has the homely feeling with the Netherlands because for the last 25 years he is surrounded by this environment. The influence of the local society is actually giving him the feeling of home. Interviewee 14 mentioned that,

‘I miss Bangladesh. Uh, I love to go to Bangladesh and, but once, but once in Bangladesh, uh, the situation around you, uh, I mean, uh, it's so unfortunately it's so bad that then the question automatically comes. Can I live here for a long time or for the rest of my life? Because, there are a lot of things which is missing in Bangladesh. First of all, Uh, there is no security of life in Bangladesh. There is no, uh, I mean good medical facilities. Uh, there is no good education for your kids. And there is no, I mean transportation system, there is no law and order and, and there is corruption overall, you cannot do anything done any, you cannot, uh, I mean, get any work done without paying bribes. This is. I mean, I mean, so when you think all these things then

you think should I live here? Can I live here? So, and, and now look, I'm uh, I mean, uh, we are getting old and the more you're... you become older, the more you think about all these things, especially your health situation. I mean, so that is the most worrying for not only for me, these also for many Bangladeshis who are of my age and they're really scared. Suppose the traffic jam this is another headache in Bangladesh. So if you think all these things then.. Then I should say, here. For example, I have a son. Uh, he's now, uh, about 18, I mean, uh, now, he, he, he can move anywhere alone. He can travel to any other country. I don't feel. I'm not scared. He comes at night at one or two alone. But can you imagine in Bangladesh, such a situation? So when you think all these things then, so no thank you Bangladesh, no more'. (Interviewee 14)

He has an emotional attachment to Bangladesh but because of the challenging situation, he doesn't want to stay in Bangladesh permanently. He also mentioned that,

'Yeah, I, I go frequently, at least twice a year. Um, well I mean you can say almost half of my life spent in Europe and in Bangladesh. Uh, but there's a difference. I mean, uh, when I don't know whether, uh, I mean I feel like saying "Home sweet home". But again, it's not my home. Where is my home, actually?' (Interviewee 14)

He actually belongs in both places but because of the flexibility of his life, he is staying in the Netherlands. Here the local society which is the Dutch society is positively influencing his feelings of being at home. Interviewee 15 feels more connected in Bangladesh and she mentioned that,

'Because in my in-law's house [the] people are so good. I feel comfortable talking. Some of them are the same age and junior, I can easily mix with them as friends. They can't think a marriage function without me. Whenever I go to my country by relatives help me in every way. I need not do anything. I call them. Now it's very easy because of [the] internet. I miss my country but in the world of [the] internet, it's getting closer. My family lives here so I have a close relationship with them. But friendship [is a] different thing than the family, it's not possible here. It's different. I feel connected here too. I feel more connected to both sides. It doesn't mean that I am good here and bad there. I feel connected where I am'. (Interviewee 15)

She has her connections in both places and she gets the feeling of belonging in both places. She is a transnational person in general but ultimately she wants to stay here in the Netherlands because of having her whole family here.

Regarding the people from the second generation, Interviewee 1 mentioned that,

‘To some extent like yeah, I think it's more like a 60- 40% maybe or 70 -30 and a lot of things I am more Dutch. But how I see it as having to grow up also in a culture where my parents really focused on Bangladeshi culture, I think I am more like a mixed identity. You know, like I'm really Dutch, but I am also Bangladeshi in certain ways, and I try from both sides to pick up the good things. So the Dutch things I liked the language is good though that I can work here, that I'm very open-minded and I'm on a Bangladeshi culture I tried prior to be very generous to people and be kind of open. So it's taking both sides. But yeah, maybe I am more Dutch, but I wouldn't say I'm completely Dutch because some of my international friends say you are not really Dutch. You know, you love food, you love cooking, you love inviting people over. Dutch people don't do that.’ (Interviewee 1)

She actually has influences from the local society, but she has a transnational identity as well. As she mentioned, she is trying to take the positive things from both cultures. She is born and brought up in The Hague, but she feels more connected in Utrecht. She said,

‘Because it's a combination of things. Here I love the city. I love the city more than The Hague. Um, for me The Hague has become because I'm so busy, The Hague has become a thing, a functional thing. So when I'm with family, I love being there. But here I think, my house, uh, I have my boyfriend, and I have my friends, I have my work, I have, uh, the streets that I love to bike towards from the station to home. You know, it's everything connected. When I bike from the station in The Hague from my house, I don't like that road there, and it's far, it's not cute’. (Interviewee 1)

She was born in The Hague but she feels very connected to Utrecht. Her feeling of home and sense of belonging is different than others. But the differences are in the Netherlands. So, the local society has an influence on her sense of belonging. However, she also has a

transnational identity because she was born with that. For Interviewee 6, he never lived in any other country except Holland, and for him the only destination is Holland. He doesn't prefer to go anywhere else because he has his parents here and he wants to stay with his parents. For him, the local society is the Dutch society, and it's helping him to feel at home. For Interviewee 18, she is mostly connected with the Bengali community that is because of her parents. She also mentioned that,

'It's because of my parents because since childhood I've spoken Bengali and there is a quite a large Bengali community here, which we are well connected with. So we've always been surrounded there Bengalis, and we watch Bengali television, music and Bengali music is beautiful. So I don't know, it just, it's just you feel it by heart. If you don't have you the Bengali community, I think it would, and it wouldn't be possible. Because they give the influence to be connected, to, you know, how to behave like other people. Like, when you meet Bengali people you meet differently when you meet a Dutch person. It's more warmth. We meet with more warmth and uh, we ask about them, how they are, how your parents are and what you want to eat. You know, there are some cultural differences. That's what I want to tell. Like I'm 25, but I still feel like I sometimes have an identity crisis. Like I have to switch my character from time to time and sometimes I don't know anymore who I actually am. Like, am I Bengali? Am I like that or am I actually very Dutch and very frankly, or uh, do I want to compromise or do I not want to compromise? Oh, but I have to compromise because of my culture. But do I want that? I'm also Dutch. So these kinds of confusions I have and I think I will have those confusions where you just have to make choices and just move on. So I think that is the hardest part for foreign kids like me. Like you have to switch between them and sometimes you don't know even, you don't know any more what you, what you are. So you just have to make a choice. Like what do I want to be?' (Interviewee 18)

She is living in Dutch society, and she is also influenced by the Bengali culture. Her transnational identity sometimes makes her confused about her existence. So, regarding her comments, she is getting influence from the transnational society which is creating an impact on her notion of belonging. On the other hand, she has an impact on the local society. So, both the local and transnational society has an influence on her sense of belonging.

Interviewee 19 feels connected in both places because she has her family here in the Netherlands and also in Bangladesh. She said,

‘As I am saying, [I am] 50/50 [50% Dutch and 50% Bangladeshi]. I miss Dutch culture when I am in Bangladesh. And I also miss Bangladeshi culture when I am at Dutch. Actually, I don’t know’. (Interviewee 19)

She doesn’t consider it as an identity crisis; she is considering it as her transnational identity which is helping her to feel at home in both places.

All of the professional people still feel more connected to Bangladesh as all of them are born and brought up there. However, as they are staying here for a long time for their jobs, they feel some kind of attachment towards the Netherlands as well. One of the participants mentioned that,

‘I feel more connected still in Bangladesh because there I, uh, [was] born and brought up. Right. So yeah, you cannot compare these feelings with, uh, a foreign land. But on the other side, I, I also think the Netherlands is also my home. Yeah. Because I’m living for nine years. I like nature. I like the planning that, how they build cities and the villages, uh, there is almost no discrimination between poor and uh, and rich. Yeah. So that kind of social structure I really like. So I’m connected with both. So also my homeland and also in the Netherlands’. (Interviewee 16)

Interviewee 16 is staying here for a long time which developed his sense of belonging towards the Netherlands. He is also connected to Bangladesh and has regular contact there. The influence of the transnational society is affecting his notion of belonging which is actually a part of their transnational identity. The international students, except for Interviewee 5, everyone feels more connected to Bangladesh as they are staying here for a short time. Interviewee 5 is staying here for 10 years and still more emotionally connected to Bangladesh, but apart from the emotion, he is mostly connected to the Netherlands because of his job and family. The local society is actually influencing his sense of belonging as he is developing himself and his business. He doesn’t feel the need to go back to Bangladesh as he has his own house and everything here in the Netherlands now. However, we can see that the influence of the local society is helping him to perceive his sense of feeling at home. All of

the family people feel more connected to Bangladesh because they all came here because of their husbands. They all have their relatives and friends in Bangladesh. Those who are staying here for a long time they are trying to integrate with society by learning the language and involving them with the labour market. Interviewee 4 mentioned that she feels more emotionally connected in Bangladesh, but she also said,

‘I have the feeling [that my] own home is here because I have a house and family here. In the past, I feel that my parents' house is my own house. Because when I came back, just after [the] next day my mother died. As I was so shocked, I can't stay at home there. As my mother was in the house, I [was] frightened and felt so bad. So, I couldn't be there for more than two days’. (Interviewee 4)

For Interviewee 4, there was the influence of transnational society, but after she lost her mother, the local society began to create more influence on her sense of belonging.

5.1.12 Plan after 20-30 years

From the first generation, Interviewee 2 mentioned that he doesn't want to move anywhere else; he is very happy to live in the Netherlands. He is living a peaceful life with his wife and kids. He also mentioned that,

‘My children are living here, so I don't think they will move to any other country’.
(Interviewee 2)

For him, his family matters the most, and we can see that the local society has really positive influence on his belonging. Interviewee 9 mentioned that he has a settled life here and he doesn't want to spoil that, and he wants to go for the pension after 20 years. The local society has a really positive influence on them and their sense of belonging. Interviewee 14 and 15 wanted to live six months in Bangladesh and six months in the Netherlands. Interviewee 14 said,

‘Once I thought that, I mean, uh, after 65, I'll be back to Bangladesh, at least, uh, six months in Bangladesh or six months in [the] Netherlands because since I'm a Dutch European citizen, I can move easily. But now again, uh, I think sometimes I doubt I can stay in Bangladesh because if I [get] sick, I don't have any trust in the medical

system in Bangladesh, honestly speaking. And that is from my experience. So there's a point that I am doubting'. (Interviewee 14)

Interviewee 14 wanted to stay in Bangladesh for 6 months a year and 6 months in the Netherlands. Here, it shows his attachment in Bangladesh but when he thinks about the health facilities, he has doubts. We can say that the local society facilities are influencing his transnational belonging but still he is attached to both places. For Interviewee 15 it's the same reason. For Interviewee 14 and 15, the challenges in Bangladesh are changing their decision to stay in both places after 20-30 years.

For the second generation, Interviewee 1 wants to keep the option open to move anywhere. She wants to keep her base in the Netherlands. She said,

'I like to keep that open. As I said, I would like to have a basis in and the Netherlands, and my family lives here. I could never be away from them for so long. But then again, my boyfriend and I are very internationally oriented. I mean we love travelling. I lived in Hong Kong, Bangladesh. He lived in Africa. He lived in New Zealand for a few months. Um, I would say depending on where our work comes, you know, I still have two years here at the university, then I will also start working. I wouldn't be surprised, let's say in a few years if we go to some developing country and do some work there. But then I would like to come back here. So I'd say in when I'm 40, we have, I have kids or we have kids. Um, and we tried to, yeah, raise our children in the Netherlands because of our families. Like we both value our families a lot. Um, but together with maybe some mixed troubles for work. I don't know'. (Interviewee 1)

After all of her plans, she wants to stay in the Netherlands as she has her family and she is born and brought up here. Here the influence of the Dutch society is playing a vital role in her sense of belonging. Interviewee 6 doesn't have any concrete plan yet, but he wants to make a huge business career and travel the world. After a certain time, he wants to come back to the Netherlands because of his parents. Here we can see that Dutch society has a really good influence on his sense of belonging. Interviewee 18 said,

'I love Holland so much because of the little things, the freedom, the way people are. People accept you who you are and everything is possible here. Here you see people with the weirdest things, green hair, it doesn't matter. It's okay, it's normal here, and

you know then nobody says anything. And if you go out in the street a good morning, good night. Everybody talks, strangers talk. So I just love it here'. (Interviewee 18)

From her answer, we can clearly see that she really appreciates the way she belongs in Dutch society. Interviewee 19 is really attached to Bangladesh, and she wants to stay six months here and six months in Bangladesh because she is very attached to her relatives and she likes to practise Bangladeshi culture which actually shows her transnational belonging.

For professional people, Interviewee 3 wants to be a corporate leader. He wants to see himself in some multinational company in a top position. His plan will depend on his professional and personal growth. If his current company provides him with such facilities, he will stay here for the next 20-30 years. So, here the society is actually not influencing his belonging. Interviewee 16 wants to stay in the Netherlands because for him it's the best place to live. He was in Malaysia for quite a while. He visited Canada. He never felt to move to some other countries to live. After 20-30 years he doesn't know who will be left in Bangladesh. He lost his parents a few years back. His kids are growing up here. So, he wants to stay here with his family. Here, the local society is influencing his belonging as his kids are being habituated with this culture.

Interviewee 17 doesn't have any plans to move somewhere else. Sometimes he wants to go back to Bangladesh and help the poor people. He can teach them, and he is also good at music. So, he can teach courses like Bangla, English, Maths, Physics, Chemistry and also Bengali culture. He wants to involve somewhere where he can add some value. His plans are very uncertain but related to the development of Bangladesh. He is staying here for a long time, but he is more connected to Bangladesh. We can see the influence of transnational society on his sense of belonging.

Interviewee 20 has a job of councillor in the embassy. So, he needs to serve his country. He will go back to Dhaka, Bangladesh after serving here in the Netherlands. After 2-3 years, he will be sent again to another country. After 20-30 years, he will find himself in retirement, and he wants to do some social activities for underprivileged children in Bangladesh if his health remains good. If he gets an opportunity, he also wants to study again. However, it doesn't have any influence from the local or transnational society.

Among International students, Interviewee 5 doesn't want to move somewhere else as he also has a Dutch passport. He came to the Netherlands with a big dream. He wants to be a

successful entrepreneur. He struggled a lot, even though he faced the economic crisis in 2011. But he is still here, and when he looks back, he sees himself as very successful and well established. The local society has had a great influence on his sense of belonging; we can understand that from his achievements. Interviewee 8 has planned to stay in the Netherlands. If she couldn't find a job or PhD, she will plan to move to Canada or Australia. She wants to be a knowledgeable microbiologist after 20-30 years that's why she is prioritising the Netherlands over any other countries as the facilities have more here, that's why she chose to come here for her Master's. So, the career opportunity in the Netherlands is influencing her sense of belonging.

Interviewee 12 came here for his study. He has a job in Bangladesh. After his study, he will go back to Bangladesh and will try to contribute there. He sees himself in Bangladesh after 20-30 years. For him, the influence of local and transnational society doesn't have any effect on his sense of belonging. Interviewee 13 wants to stay here in the Netherlands for now. He is looking for jobs here. If he cannot find anything, then he will think about other countries in Europe. He didn't think anything after 20-30 years. Now he wants to stay here, but in his old age, he wants to return to Bangladesh. But he is not sure because the people who are staying here for a long time they are habituated with the advantages and there are a lot of lacking facilities in Bangladesh. Some of the people he knows wished to return, but they couldn't manage it. So, both the local and transnational society is influencing his sense of belonging, but for now, the influence of local society is creating an impact on his sense of belonging. None of the family has any concrete plan after 20-30 years. One of them wants to stay here and hopes to go for a pension. Also, she wants to see her son established as he is born and brought up here. So, we can see the influence of the local society to perceive her sense of belonging after 20-30 years. Another family member wants to be in Bangladesh after 20-30 years. So, here we can see the influence of the transnational society. And unfortunately, two other family members don't know anything about their future plans.

5.2 Citizenship

All the respondents from the first generation have a Dutch passport. Interviewee 2 said

'It is a good procedure. When I came here in the Netherlands, they have a law that if I work here for three years and pay their tax for 3 years, I have the right to apply for permanent residency. But after one year they changed their law. Now it took 5 years. I

applied for the permanent residency after 3 years, but they didn't approve that. They asked me to apply after 5 years as the law had changed. Then I applied after 5 years and got a permanent residency'. (Interviewee 2)

He also didn't need the Dutch language test. The main reason for him to apply for citizenship is the security of life. He said

'This country has many things which are not available in Bangladesh. Life security is the main thing. The security here is better than [in] America, and also we can have a very peaceful life'. (Interviewee 2)

So, for him, the citizenship is creating a positive impact on his sense of belonging in the Netherlands. For Interviewee 9, the Dutch language test was mandatory. The procedure was very flexible for him. He said,

'It was so simple indeed. It has happened just like a bolt from the blue. Actually, I did not have a plan to do this until a message made me conscious about that. I did a handsome job and paid the tax regularly that allowed me to register my name in their citizenship list. I went to the municipality to know the details about the procedures and came to know that I had to sit in a language exam. I participated for a language exam, filled the application form precisely and applied according to their suggestion. Just between three/four months I got my nationality status in hand. In our generation, we didn't require much time, but now it may be required'. (Interviewee 9)

He applied for the Dutch passport because it is quite a strong passport which minimises the hassles to get a visa compared to having a Bangladeshi passport. He can get facilities from the Dutch government if there is any problem or emergency. So, the Dutch citizenship is influencing his notion of belonging.

For Interviewee 14, the procedure of getting the Dutch passport was very easy as his wife was already a citizen. He said,

'who don't want to be a permanent resident of Europe. I think everybody, uh, wants and some people say no, I don't want, and they say only for the saying for the sake of saying, I think the very good thing of having a European passport is that, uh, suppose just one example, you decide tomorrow to fly to America. Or you decide to fly to any country in Europe or Asia. You just fly, you don't need a visa. You don't need to fill

out the form. If you have any, you don't, uh, get, uh, questioned at the immigration'.
(Interviewee 14)

So, citizenship is actually helping him to perceive his sense of belonging in the Netherlands.

Interviewee 15 came here when she was nearly 14 years old. She even doesn't remember the procedure. Her father and big brother did everything at that time. It took 1.5 years for her to get the Dutch passport. During that time, whether something changed or not, she can't say it properly. So, for her, citizenship is not something which is influencing her sense of belonging.

All the people from the second generation also have their Dutch passport. Interviewee 1 got it at birth. She said,

'I mean, I've met a few people who are struggling to get residency and it's very stressful, you know, or my friends who know other people who are struggling for residents. It's very stressful. But we don't know what it's like. So I wouldn't necessarily, I know what the difference is, but I can imagine that, uh, I live a very stress-less life in, in that sense. As in I know, or I can live, I have a passport, I can live in Europe everywhere where I want it. There won't be any difficulties. I can go to America. I will easily get a visa. So I am aware of those privileges. Yeah. Yeah. So, uh, yeah. yeah. I know. I am privileged also because of my work. I mean we work in immigration and whatnot. I mean, I know that if I am very privileged. Um, for me, citizenship really doesn't do much because I think because it was given to me and I don't really have to get it. And I mean, although I'm Dutch, I don't really consider myself as like a very Dutch identity. I think I'm more of like global European or whatever identity, you know. So for me, it's not necessarily the Dutch identity'.
(Interviewee 1)

She considers herself a global citizen, and for her citizenship doesn't matter that much. So, for her citizenship is not influencing her sense of belonging. For Interviewee 6, he got the citizenship after 1.5 years after coming here. He doesn't remember any procedure, and he didn't feel any changes after getting that. so, citizenship is not influencing him in any way. Interviewee 18 got the Dutch passport by birth. She said,

‘Yes. Yes, of course. Because I travel a lot during travel I uh, we have a lot of, lots of benefits. Southern nationalities can get visas easier and will fall away. People appreciate you more. Not in the Netherlands, no, nobody asks for your passport, you don't need to meet your ID card. But in the end, when you go to Bangladesh, they appreciate a foreign passport holder, more. Yeah. Like me or some a royalty or something. I don't know why. Maybe it has to do with money. They see you with lots of money. They think, oh, foreign passport. Oh, he must have money or something, or something does with status. It actually, it isn't actually something like that. But to them, it might be like, oh, foreign countries, foreign passport, state as high. So you get kind of appreciation there’. (Interviewee 18)

So, having Dutch citizenship is actually giving her the priority in Bangladesh, but it doesn't have any influence on her sense of belonging. Interviewee 19 doesn't feel anything about having a Dutch passport. She got it when she was six years old. She felt special when she got a Bangladeshi passport. So, the citizenship in Bangladesh is actually giving her the transnational ownership which is influencing her sense of belonging.

Half of the professional people are permanent, and half of them are temporary resident here. For Interviewee 16 and 17, it took 5 years to get a Dutch passport. The procedure was very easy for them. They just needed to pass the language exam and then applied for the passport. For Interviewee 3, the visa procedure was very lengthy. He applied in IND, and the application opened after 88 days. Interviewee 3 feels very uncertain about his future because of not having a passport. He wants to apply for a passport because of two reasons. First one is he likes his job and the second one is he feels very secure socially and financially to stay here. So, citizenship is actually influencing his sense of belonging. For Interviewee 16, citizenship gave him the authority to be here or not. Before the company had the power to fire him from his job, and he needed to go back, but now this is not the case. So, citizenship is actually influencing his sense of being here. For Interviewee 17, it didn't change anything for him. So, citizenship is not influencing him in any way. For Interviewee 20, he likes the Netherlands, but unfortunately, he is a government officer, and he must have to go back to Bangladesh and applying for citizenship doesn't work for him. So, it's not influencing him at all.

For International students, Interviewee 5 is a permanent resident here. Other than him, everyone is a temporary resident. Interviewee 5 has a different and lengthy procedure because he is nowhere for 10 years. He studies here for three years, which is counted as 1.5 years. After that, he also needs to work for 3 to 4 years. He also needed to learn the language, and then he got the passport. For the other international student, the procedure was very normal and simple like they need to apply to the IND and then faced interviews. After that, the university approves from the embassy, and the students get the visa. Interviewee 5 was quite confident that he will get the passport one day. It was quite expected for him, and his mind was changed before getting the passport. However, permanent citizenship gives you security. If someday the rules are changed, you don't need to leave the country. If you are in trouble in some other countries, the Dutch government will help you. So, citizenship is not directly influencing his sense of belonging, but indirectly it has some influence on his security.

Interviewee 8 likes the Netherlands because of the temperature, transportation system, security and the education system. She found that Radboud University is one of the best universities. The lab and the medical centre are enriched with highly advanced equipment. She wants to leave her home country because of two reasons. The first reason is that Bangladesh doesn't have enough opportunity for Microbiology. The second reason is social security. However, the Netherlands has them both, and for that citizenship is influencing her belongingness. Interviewee 12 doesn't know if he wants to apply here or not in future. If the situation comes like this, he will think about it. For now, he is not sure about it. Interviewee 13 wants to be a permanent citizen because he likes the country, society. Also, security is way better than Bangladesh. So, citizenship is influencing his belongingness.

5.3 Security

In my conceptual model, I have used a few variables to understand the influence of security on the notion of belonging. The two main divisions are the income and social security. To understand the social security, I am directly using a variable which is 'Socially secure'. To understand the income security, I am trying to measure the 'Life standard' of each of my participants. For that, another variable was included which is the 'Job quality'. However, how the job quality is self-perceived and societally perceived is also relevant to know to understand the security properly. I am using 'Job satisfaction' to understand the self-perceived job quality and societally-perceived job quality.

5.3.1 Socially secure

Interviewee 2 feels very much socially secure here in the Netherlands. He mentioned that he could go outside at 10 pm, but in Bangladesh, he can be robbed, or he can lose his life. In the Netherlands, he can stay outside till 4 am, and his life will not be at risk. So, social security is influencing his sense of belonging. According to Interviewee 9,

‘Security system in the Netherlands is highly appreciable which is very fragile in our country though it is equally preserved for every citizen according to the Dutch constitution’. (Interviewee 9)

For him, social security is a vital reason for him to stay in the Netherlands. So, security is creating an impact on his sense of belonging. As for Interviewee 14:

‘I mean the Netherlands is one of the most beautiful counties with all the social facilities. Even, uh, uh, I mean I, I don't, you know, every aspect of your life, day to day life you have the security here, you have life security, you have job security. Um, of course nowadays is getting tougher, but even then you have medical facilities’. (Interviewee 14)

He appreciates all kind of security in the Netherlands, and he prefers to stay here in the future because of the security. The security is influencing his sense of belonging very strongly. Interviewee 15 said:

‘If my health condition helps me then I will buy a flat here then I will stay 6 months here and the rest of 6 months in Bangladesh in a year. Yes, I still want to stay in Bangladesh, but when I am 65 it's difficult to stay on the basis of medical services that I will die. I have the difference between there and here's medical condition’. (Interviewee 15)

She is afraid to stay in Bangladesh because of the medical facilities. On the other hand, she mentioned that she feels socially secure in the Netherlands. So, social security is influencing her sense of belonging, but for emotional attachment, she wants to live in Bangladesh as well.

Regarding the second generation, Interviewee 1 said, compared to Bangladesh, she feels very much secure in the Netherlands. She can go anywhere at any time, but in Bangladesh, it was not possible. She must have to be with some male companion to be safe. Regardless of that, a girl must have to be more careful than a guy. Without the gender perspective, she feels very

safe here. Now she has her income. She can afford what she wants. So, she has her income and accommodation security as well. But if there is nothing left, she can always go to her family. So, security is influencing her sense of belonging and also, she has her parents to give her backup if she is in any kind of trouble. Interviewee 6 feels very secure in the Netherlands because he is brought up here, and he is habituated with everything. However, he doesn't have anything to compare it to. So, for him, it is very normal to be socially secure, and it doesn't have any influence on his sense of belonging. Interviewee 18 said,

‘Sometimes I go from work at home at 12, at night, one or early in the morning, at four o'clock. I begin sometimes, and I can't come. I can come easily. My parents aren't worried, you know, there were no problems. No, there's no reason to be worried. But in Bangladesh it would be impossible to go girl alone. At this time I would need a driver, not only [a] driver because the driver won't even be enough. I would need someone else to be with me, and you know’. (Interviewee 18)

So, she finds herself very privileged to stay here in the Netherlands regarding the social security which is actually giving her the freedom to move anywhere, anytime. For her, it's positively influencing her feeling of being here in the Netherlands. Interviewee 19 is habituated with this security from her childhood. For her, it is very important to have a secure life, but she didn't mention anything regarding her belongingness.

Among the professional people, Interviewee 3 feels very secure here because of the lower crime rate and the accessibility of facilities. These are his priorities to stay in the Netherlands. So we can say that this is influencing his sense of belonging. Interviewee 16 feels very secure in the Netherlands. Mainly, he cares about his children's future, and he is quite sure that they will get a minimum life here. They don't need to struggle, which is the main security he wanted for his kids. So, this is actually influencing his sense of belonging. Interviewee 17 feels very secure compared to Bangladesh that's why he is staying here now but after a certain time, he wants to go back to Bangladesh and serve the country. So, the security is influencing his sense of belonging for now. Interviewee 20 feels very secure here. He mentioned that it's a secure border, the country is socially secure, and insecurity is a very distant issue. However, he needs to go back after a certain time but for now the security is influencing his sense of belonging.

For International students, Interviewee 5 feels that the Netherlands is one of the safest countries in the world and that's why he wants to stay here. So, security is influencing his

sense of belonging. Interviewee 8 feels very secure to travel here at any time. Nobody is bothered about anyone. People always maintain basic courtesy. She also feels that the night can be dangerous anywhere, but the Netherlands is quite safe. It is giving her the comfort zone to stay safe which is actually influencing her sense of belonging. Interviewee 12 feels socially secure here, which is very important for him and his family. This is how security is influencing his sense of belonging. Interviewee 13 feels very secure here in the Netherlands, which is one of the reasons for him to apply for the permanent resident. It clearly shows that security is influencing his sense of belonging.

Among family people, Interviewee 4 feels very secure to stay here as she can move anywhere easily without any tension. So, for her, it's influencing her sense of belonging. Interviewee 7 feels socially secure here. She mentioned that the security of the Netherlands is very high. Anyone can lead their life in their own style. They don't need to worry about security which clearly shows that the security is influencing her sense of belonging. Interviewee 10 feels very socially secure here. She can go out at midnight, and she knows that nobody will harm her or her daughter which actually shows her flexibility and a sense of belonging. Interviewee 11 feels very socially secure here, which is one of the reasons for her to apply for citizenship. It is very clear that security is influencing her sense of belonging.

5.3.2 Life standard

As I have mentioned earlier that the living standard is representing income security in the conceptual model. Interviewee 2 is very satisfied with the life he is living here. He said,

‘It actually varies from person to person, I am self-satisfied’. (Interviewee 2)

For Interviewee 2 he has his own house, car and properties and he mentioned that he can't ask for a better life. So, the life standard is influencing his sense of belonging. For Interviewee 9, the living standard is very satisfactory for him. He said,

‘Economic prosperity is also growing that doesn't mean economic structures are well developed but no scarcity of money’. (Interviewee 9)

He has all the facilities he needs for his family. He is living a very sound and satisfactory life. So, the life standard is influencing his sense of belonging. Interviewee 14 is happy about his life standard as he didn't need to face any tough times. He got everything prepared when he came here. So, the life standard is influencing his sense of belonging. Interviewee 15 is very

satisfied with the life standard she has. She doesn't want more. She has all kinds of facilities she needs. So, the life standard is influencing her sense of belonging.

Among the second generation, Interviewee 1 has a pretty good lifestyle, but she also mentioned that her parents needed to work very hard. She appreciates her life standard though she doesn't consider herself super-rich. Her mother works hard to provide her with whatever she needs. She completed her Master's degree; she has a fixed income, which makes our life quite stable. So, the life standard is influencing her sense of belonging. Interviewee 6 considers his life standard very high as he is running his own business and earning a lot. So, his life standard is influencing his sense of belonging. Interviewee 18 is a bit confused about her living standard. Sometimes she feels that she need more money, degrees and a better job. However, when she compares the situation with Bangladesh, then she feels very blessed whatever she has. So, she appreciates her life standard if she compares it with Bangladesh. So, the life standard is influencing her sense of belonging. Interviewee 19 is very satisfied with her life standard. She doesn't care what other people think. She is very happy with her life as she has everything to facilitate herself and her family. So, the life standard is influencing her sense of belonging.

For professional people, Interviewee 3 feels that the life standard depends on the city you are living in. He is habituated to stay in a big city in Bangladesh. Life is expensive there. If he can earn more, he wants to move to the big cities. For now, he is happy to stay in Nijmegen, which is a small city. But sometimes he has doubts about his life standard. So, for him the life standard changes regarding the place people live and it's not influencing his sense of belonging. Interviewee 16 is very happy with the life he is leading now. He mentioned that whatever he wants to do, he is doing that. He doesn't have any complaint about anything. He has a sound life where he has all the facilities he wants. So, the life standard is influencing his sense of belonging. Interviewee 17 considers his life standard as the average Dutch life standard. It's a balance between job and private life, which is quite useful for him. So, for him the life standard is influencing his sense of belonging. Interviewee 20 appreciates the life standard he has. He got accommodation and a certain amount of money from the government. He has his transportation. His daughter is going to a good school here. The only challenge he is facing is that his wife is a physician, and she is jobless. This is the only dissatisfaction for him. But the life standard is influencing his sense of belonging.

Regarding international students, Interviewee 5 mentioned that his life standard is very well, but people need to work very hard for that. The Netherlands maintains the roads, super shops, houses and everything but you need to pay a lot for that. The Maintenance standard is very high, but in the end, you are getting a better life. So, the life standard is influencing his sense of belonging. For Interviewee 8, the living standard is good here but not like in Bangladesh. In Bangladesh, she has the flexibility to spend how much she wants. However, here she needs to be a bit calculative and reduce unnecessary expenses which are good in the sense that she is spending less. But, the living standard is not influencing her sense of belonging. Interviewee 12 mentioned that life standard is measured by the money. As a PhD fellow, the amount he is getting is medium. So, he is considering is the minimum standard. Regarding the financial things, he is just satisfied. So, the living standard is not influencing his sense of belonging. Interviewee 13 has a very standard life here. There is equity in the society. People who earn less or who earn more, everyone has a standard life here. He appreciates the life standard here and it's influencing his sense of belonging.

For the family people, Interviewee 4 considers her life standard in the medium level where she also mentioned that she is very satisfied with this. So, the life standard is influencing her sense of belonging but she wants to make it a bit better. Interviewee 7 mentioned that the living standard here is better than Bangladesh. She also said that the life standard depends on the income source. As her husband is a student dorm in a studio apartment. It's not that they are living in a nice environment as local people are living. Apart from that, the food and every other facility are good here. If the accommodation cost is a bit less, it could be easier. So, the life standard is influencing her sense of belonging positively if she compares it with Bangladesh. Interviewee 10 mentioned that she has a really good life here. She is learning Dutch; she meets people who are also living abroad, which is quite a valuable thing for Bangladeshi people. So, she feels good. So, the living standard is very much satisfactory for her and its influencing her sense of belonging. Interviewee 11 is fine with the life standard she has and she doesn't have any complaint. She wants to stay here in future. So, the life standard is influencing her sense of belonging.

5.3.3 Job satisfaction

Regarding the first generation migrants, Interviewee 2 is working as a chef for a long time, and he is very happy with it. He said,

‘If you consider 10 cooks here in the Netherlands, and I assume I will be one of them’. (Interviewee 2)

He seems to be very satisfied with his job. So, job satisfaction is influencing his sense of belonging. Interviewee 9 works as a Preventive Maintenance Technician at NXP. He considers his job at the medium level. He had got his present job regarding his primary level of study. Once the company was reducing the employees, but luckily, his job sustained. If the old company was there, he could have done better. But now, there is no opportunity for him to develop or possible to upgrade in future. But he is very much satisfied with his job and it's influencing his sense of belonging. Interviewee 14 is very much satisfied with his job. He considers his job at the medium level, but people appreciate him more than he accepted. From other people's perception, he is quite a successful person but for him being satisfied matters more. He feels happy because of his social status. Financially he doesn't have any complaints. He enjoys the respect he gets from his community and also from other international community. So, job satisfaction is a vital part of his sense of belonging. Interviewee 15 is very satisfied with the job. She never thought about the levels of jobs. She works under one person, and most of the time, she takes all the responsibilities. So, she considers herself at a very high level. She is doing the same job for a long time. Her boss and patients appreciate her a lot. She is very much dedicated to her job. So, it is clear that job satisfaction is influencing her sense of belonging.

For the second generation migrants, Interviewee 1 knows that she is now working in academia, which is a high-level job in the society. In the beginning, it was very hard for her to cope. But now, it is quite flexible to her. She doesn't want to stay in academia because she studied to help people and work with people. In academia, she needs to work with computers, data and a lot of writing. After her contract ends, she wants to work with an NGO or municipality with the knowledge she gained from her job. The job she desires to do may be considered a bit lower than the job she has now, but she doesn't care. She would love to do the job because she studied social science to help people. She thinks analytical thinking or critical thinking is necessarily better than hands-on working with people. She is very much satisfied with the job and she wants to utilise it in future to work for people. So, her job satisfaction is influencing her sense of belonging. Interviewee 6 is satisfied with his business and he wants to expand it more in the future. So, job satisfaction is influencing his sense of belonging. For Interviewee 18, it's very difficult to maintain work and study. She needed to take a study loan, which is very expensive for her. Now, she is managing slowly. She needs

to work 4/5 days a week and also go for classes. That is why her study is being a bit delayed, but she feels more independent. She started working when she was 18 years old to get more experiences. After starting university, she started working more. She lives with her parents so she doesn't have any accommodation or food costs. She is paying her education, health insurance and other expenses. So, the workload is very high for her but she is satisfied with what she is doing which actually influences her sense of belonging. Interviewee 19 considers her job at the medium level, but she is fully satisfied with her job. Because she can see her improvement as she already has a promotion. So, job satisfaction is influencing her sense of belonging.

For professional people, Interviewee 3 is fully satisfied with the job he is doing now. He considers his job at a medium level, and he wants to reach a high level. For now, the job satisfaction is influencing his sense of belonging. Interviewee 16 is very satisfied with his job because here the job level doesn't make any difference. The job satisfaction is influencing his sense of belonging. Interviewee 17 is entirely satisfied with his job as there is no competition. The job satisfaction is influencing his sense of belonging as he doesn't expect more. Interviewee 20 is very satisfied with his job, and He considers his job as the mid-level management job here. However, job satisfaction is influencing his sense of belonging.

For international students, Interviewee 5 is now very satisfied with his job. One year ago, he was tense because the driving instructor field is very competitive here. He works 55-60 hours per week, and his agenda is full for the next two months. He has a feeling that his dream will come true within one year. He considers his job at a medium level, and he is quite okay with that. The job satisfaction is influencing his sense of belonging. Interviewee 8 faced many difficulties regarding her study. But after nine months, she is quite satisfied. She found some professors are racist and also a bit rude. It was just her assumption because the professor was very strict towards her group. The professor was German. But now she is done with those courses, and she is not much concerned about it. Her study program is at a very high level. However, she is not satisfied with her progress. She finds herself at the medium level. She needed some time to adjust to the culture, study and everything. She couldn't give her full effort, and she mentioned that it's her fault. The progress makes her satisfied and also it's influencing her sense of belonging. Interviewee 12 will be satisfied with the PhD if he can come to an end within four years. So, his PhD doesn't have any relation with his sense of belonging. Interviewee 13 is very much satisfied with the PhD he is doing here and the satisfaction is influencing his sense of belonging.

Regarding the family people, Interviewee 4 works part-time. Here people don't have any job type. Everyone try to be satisfied with the job they are doing. She considers her job at the medium level as there is a lot of physical work. She wants to upgrade in the future where she will have a less physical job. But now, it's better than doing nothing. For now, her job satisfaction is influencing her sense of belonging. Interviewee 7 is quite frustrated with her life, as she mentioned. If she involves herself with some kind of activities then she can get a normal life. In that sense, job satisfaction can influence her sense of belonging. Interviewee 10 is very much satisfied with what she is doing. She doesn't regret that she is not doing any job or further studies. If in future she does something, she will also be happy. So, job satisfaction is influencing her sense of belonging. Interviewee 11 is satisfied with what she is doing now. She is happy with her husband and son. She dedicated herself totally to them and she is very much satisfied with this which is influencing her sense of belonging.

5.4 Role of Network

I have used a few variables in the conceptual model to understand the relation between the sense of belonging and the role of the network. The two main parts which are influenced by the role of network are the development/community goals and individual/life goals. To explain it properly, I have used a variable called 'Specific goal' where I will describe goals and achievements. If people want to achieve their goal in the Netherlands or Bangladesh or somewhere else, I am using a variable which is called 'Help from the Netherlands or somewhere else'. After that, to know if the Netherlands is their destination or transit country, I have used a variable called 'Destination/Transit country'. Lastly, to understand the influence of capital on the role of network, I have used a variable called 'Communication skill'.

5.4.1 Specific goal

For the first generation migrants, Interviewee 2 wanted to travel a lot when he was in Bangladesh, but after coming here, his mentality has been changed. He got busy with his family and children. He travelled to a few places in Europe but not fully the way he wanted. So, the connection with his family and the responsibilities he got that has changed the individual goal in his life. So, the network has influenced his individual goal which is related to his sense of belonging. Interviewee 9 wanted to do something better in his professional life if he could complete the Master's degree. But unfortunately, he got busy with his family and

kids. His role of network influenced his individual goal and it creates an impact on his notion of belonging. Interviewee 14 is planning to work more on women empowerment in Bangladesh. He has his organisation called 'BASUG' in the Netherlands which has a branch in the UK and Bangladesh also. It is teamwork he wants to do with the other members of his organisation. And the connections he has that is influencing his goals which are also creating impact on his sense of belonging. Interviewee 15 sticks to the same job for a specific purpose. She wants to see how far she can go. She did a lot of courses with the help of her mother, sister and husband. If there is any offer for promotion, she is willing to take that. However, if there is nothing that is also fine. So, the relationship she has is helping her to achieve her dreams and is also influencing her sense of belonging.

For second-generation migrants, Interviewee 1 has already mentioned her goals in her professional life. She wants to change her job later on. Besides that, she wants to be happy and a healthy relationship. From her point of view, the surrounding is way more important than your job. If people have an amazing job but a bad social life, it doesn't make any sense to her. She has some of her friends, who also think like her. They never talk about it, but maybe in the future, they can do something together. She was always a people person; she doesn't find any importance to work with numbers. The world is getting more cruel day by day. Terrible things are happening like refugees, minority groups etc. The connections and bond she has with her friends and relatives are what helps her to achieve her goals. She wants to be with people and wants to work for people where the networks are helping her to perceive her sense of belonging. Interviewee 6 wants to establish his business and earn more money and for that he is maintaining a good relationship with his business partners. It's his individual goal and his networks are helping him a lot to achieve this which is also influencing his sense of belonging. Interviewee 18 wants to be educated, be a good human being, lives a happy life with a nice family. So the bond with her family has a huge impact on her to achieve her goal which is also influencing her sense of belonging. Interviewee 19 wants to try for her development. If it doesn't happen, that's also fine for her. She already got a promotion. So, she is slowly developing. She wants to develop her career but that's not related to the connections she has. The achievement of her goal doesn't have any relation with her sense of belonging.

Among professional migrants, Interviewee 3 already mentioned that he wants to be a corporate leader in a multinational company in the future. He is focusing on his goal and upgrading slowly. His network from the professional field could help him to achieve his goal

and he is working hard for this. It is also influencing his sense of belonging. Interviewee 16 doesn't feel that much ambitious here. He mentioned that people are not so career-oriented; they don't have a very high ambition. Sometimes he feels like changing his profession, but that's a peculiar feeling for him. He wants to be an entrepreneur in future, but it's a dream for him. Maybe it will come true when he is old. His goal has an influence on his sense of belonging but there is no influence of his networks. Interviewee 17 doesn't want to achieve any goal. He mentioned that achieving a goal is an Asian mind-set. Here people do something because they love to do that. They don't need to think about switching the job all the time. For him, achieving goals don't have any influence on the sense of belonging neither the role of network. Interviewee 20 is a government officer in Bangladesh. So, he will get into a certain level by the government process. His goal is already set by the Bangladeshi government and the higher position has influence on his notion of belonging but there is no influence of the role of network.

Among international students, Interviewee 5 wants to establish a driving school. If the development of his driving school is growing like now, then hopefully he can reach his goal. He has alternative plans as well. If his business doesn't go well, he will work for the driving examination board. He studied International Business, and he is quite confident about his plans. He is staying here for 10 years now and he has made a lot of connections and he has his family here also. All of them are supporting him to achieve his goal which is also influencing his sense of belonging. Interviewee 8 wants to be efficient in practical work. Secondly, she wants to be self-reliant and confident as she is staying away from home. Her friends and family are supporting her to achieve her goal and it is also influencing her sense of belonging. Interviewee 12 wants to achieve his PhD degree and his friends and family are supporting him for this. His wife and daughter are also here to support him which is influencing his sense of belonging as well. Interviewee 13 wants to help Bangladesh with the water issue. There are a lot of projects from the Netherlands to assist Bangladesh. His MSc and PhD both are in Bangladesh. His goal is to help Bangladesh and in the meantime, secure his future as well. He met a lot of people regarding his work and his family is also supporting him to achieve his goal. This is also helping him to perceive his sense of belonging.

For family people, Interviewee 4 always wanted to start her career in the Netherlands. She is planning to study again after ½ year. Currently, she doesn't have a plan, but she was thinking of doing the driving instructor course. But now, she is pregnant, and she needs to postpone. Driving instructor course is for one year; that's why she wanted to do that. Her husband has a

driving school as well. It will be also helpful for them to maintain their family. So, her family is supporting her to achieve her goal. Interviewee 7 wants to involve herself in any kind of activity. Now, this is the only goal for her. However, she doesn't know that much people. So, the network is not helping her to achieve the goal. If she could start working or involve herself in some kind of activity it will influence her sense of belonging. By this, she can get her confidence back. She wants to develop her skills. She wants to achieve a degree related to her subject. Once she gets the degree, she thinks her career will be automatically set. Interviewee 10 wants to study after three years when her daughter will be grown up and she is confident that her family will support her. She wants to pursue her Master's from the Netherlands or Greece. Her priority will be the Netherlands as she is staying here and also knows that the Netherlands is better than other European countries in many aspects like in education and security. Her family is the main connection for her and they will help her to achieve the goal which is also influencing her sense of belonging. Interviewee 11 is gaining a lot of knowledge from here by meeting a lot of people and her family is also supporting her to integrate with people. Achieving knowledge is the goal for her and the network has a great influence on that which is also creating an impact on her sense of belonging.

5.4.2 Help from the Netherlands or somewhere else

Regarding the migrants from the first generation, Interviewee 2 mentioned that he fulfilled 60-70% of his dream because of the Dutch passport because he has got the accessibility to move easily around Europe. So, Netherlands helped him to achieve his goal and it's influencing his sense of belonging. For Interviewee 9, when the company was firing people they found, he had got some basic knowledge from the Dutch society which helped him to sustain his job. So, for him Netherlands helped him to achieve his goal and it's influencing his sense of belonging. Interviewee 14 was getting help for his diaspora organisation from the Netherlands, but now because of the changing government policies, he doesn't get any help. So, he is not getting any help from the Netherlands but he is getting support from the UK and Bangladesh which is influencing his sense of belonging. Interviewee 15 doesn't want to move from the Netherlands. She has all the achievement from the Netherlands. When her husband got a job offer in the UK, she didn't want to move. Now, she is very happy with her decision. So the Netherlands is adding value to perceive her sense of belonging.

For the second generation migrants, Interviewee 1 is from the Netherlands. So, she gets her education and influence from the Netherlands. But it is not limited here. She can go anywhere

for her goal. It could be America where they have food poverty; it could be Bangladesh where there is huge corruption. However, the basic knowledge she gains from the Netherlands and it's influencing her sense of belonging. Interviewee 6 doesn't feel any specific help from the Netherlands as he is here from his childhood. He never stayed in other countries. So, he doesn't know how life could be in other countries. So, the Netherlands is the only place from where he gets the support which influences his sense of belonging as well. Interviewee 18 has a feeling that she cannot be happy anywhere else without the Netherlands because she likes and appreciates everything in the Netherlands which are the lifestyle, security, freedom, etc. So, Netherlands is adding value to perceive her sense of belonging. Interviewee 19 appreciate the facilities given by the Netherlands like sick leave, pension etc. In these ways, she thinks that the Netherlands is helping. Also, she is brought up here and she has learned everything here so it has an influence on her sense of belonging.

For professional people, Interviewee 3 has a job here, other than that the Netherlands is not helping him in some way. However, he mentioned that he got his education from Sweden. So, he gets help from Sweden as well. But the job is helping him to achieve his goal. So, in that sense, the Netherlands and Sweden both are adding value in influencing his sense of belonging. Interviewee 16 doesn't know about the contribution of the Netherlands because he was doing the same thing in Bangladesh. However, he has a more stable life here and it's influencing his sense of belonging. Interviewee 17 came to the Netherlands before he accepted the job offer. He fell in love with greenery and nature. That's why he decided to come here. And now, he has a settled life here and it's influencing his sense of belonging. Interviewee 20 has a very different level of engagement with the Netherlands. He works for the Bangladesh embassy in the Netherlands. He is here for his job to serve his country. He is learning the discipline of communication from the Netherlands, and he tries to practice this in his regular life. He feels the necessity to reply to people as soon as possible. So all his learning from the Netherlands is influencing his sense of belonging.

Regarding the international students, Interviewee 5 appreciates the help from the Netherlands a lot. He registered his first company when he was a student. It didn't work out because of monetary support, but still, he got the experience. People can open their licence for 35 to 40 euros for export-import business. The environment here actually helps a lot to grow your-self. So, the help from the Netherlands is influencing his sense of belonging. Interviewee 8 mentioned that the Netherlands is a beautiful and organised country. She also mentioned that it's not only the Radboud University but also all the universities in the Netherlands would be

the same. She appreciates the social life, security and everything here which actually shows that it's influencing her sense of belonging. Interviewee 12 doesn't find any specific help from the Netherlands. He got a few opportunities for his PhD, and he didn't want to spend more time to look for more options. Finally, he decided to come here because his fund owner chose this. So, for him, there is no value-added from the Netherlands to perceive his sense of belonging. Interviewee 13 mentioned that the Netherlands is helping to achieve his goals because IHE is one of the best institutions for Water Science Studies. Whenever he thinks for higher studies, he prefers the IHE institution. If IHE is there, then the Netherlands automatically comes there in his preference. When he saw society and people, his mind changed, and he decided to stay here. So, Netherlands is adding value and influencing his sense of belonging.

Among the family people, Interviewee 4 left her job in Bangladesh and staying here in the Netherlands. She is living a stable life with her husband and son which is better than life in Bangladesh. In that sense, Netherlands is influencing his sense of belonging. As Interviewee 7 is staying in the Netherlands, she is prioritising Netherlands more than any other countries because she started to understand the country a bit. Also, education in the Netherlands is very highly recognised. So, if she wants to study further, she will prefer the Netherlands. So, the Netherlands is influencing her sense of belonging. Interviewee 10 likes to stay in the Netherlands because people are very cooperative and it helps her to integrate with society. Interviewee 11 mentioned that the education standard here in the Netherlands would help her and her son to grow. The Netherlands is helping her son in his growing time and for her it's the most important thing. That's why it's also influencing her sense of belonging.

5.4.3 Destination/Transit country

I have made this section to get a small overview of my participants to know if they consider the Netherlands as their transit country or the destination country.

All the participants from the first and second generation consider the Netherlands as their destination country. From professional people, Interviewee 3 doesn't think about it yet. It could be destination or transit country for him depends on the opportunity. Interviewee 16 has positive views about the Netherlands, but he didn't tag it as a destination country. Interviewee 17 moved to quite a few places, but finally, he decided to come to the

Netherlands because of the security and opportunity he got. But he doesn't know if it will be the final destination country or not. For Interviewee 20, the Netherlands is a transit country.

For international students, for Interviewee 5 the Netherlands is the destination country for him. Interviewee 8 is not sure about her destination yet. In future, it could also depend on her partner. For Interviewee 12, it is not sure whether the Netherlands will be the destination country or transit country. For Interviewee 13, if he gets a job after his PhD, then the Netherlands will be the destination country for him. Among the family people, for Interviewee 4 Netherlands is the destination country. For Interviewee 7, the destination country depends on her husband's job and career. As Interviewee 10 wants to go back after a certain time, the Netherlands is a transit country for her. As Interviewee 11 is planning to apply for permanent citizenship, it is the destination country for her.

5.4.4 Communication skill

I am using the variable 'Communication skill' to understand the influence of the social/human capital on the role of the network of my participants.

For the first generation migrants, Interviewee 2 considers him-self 60% Dutch and 40% Bangladeshi regarding the mentality. He is confident enough to communicate with people. So, his communication skill is influencing his role in the network. Interviewee 9 has very good communication skills, which helped him to retain his job. He is also very confident to communicate. For him also, it's influencing his role of network. Interviewee 14 is very confident to communicate with people from everywhere. So, it has a great influence on the role of his networks. Interviewee 15 has a very impressive communicative skill. She can communicate easily with the Dutch people and also people from other nationality which influence the role of her networks.

Among second-generation migrants, Interviewee 1 has really good communication skills. She is a social person. Sometimes informal meetings, she feels a bit nervous. So, it depends on who is she interacting with and which purpose. Otherwise, she is very confident to communicate with anyone. So, it has an influence on the role of network. Interviewee 6 is very confident to communicate with everyone as he is doing business. So, his communication skills are influencing the role of his network. Interviewee 18 is a very confident person in communication. She can communicate easily in Bengali, English and Dutch. However, in France or Spain, if people don't communicate in English, she feels very bad and doesn't like

the struggle. However, her communication skills are influencing the role of her network. Interviewee 19 is very confident to communicate. Even though she feels that she cannot speak Bengali fluently, but she is confident to talk. So, her communication skill is also influencing her network.

For professional people, Interviewee 3 is very confident to communicate with people. If he knows the language, he feels more confident to communicate. That's why he is trying to learn the Dutch language. So, his communication skill is influencing his network. Interviewee 16 is confident to communicate with people if they speak in English but otherwise it is a struggle for him to communicate with foreigners. So, the communication skill is influencing the role of his network. Interviewee 17 is quite confident to communicate with people. He never faced any issue regarding that. So, his communication skill is influencing his network. Interviewee 20 can communicate well if people are comfortable speaking in English but it's very difficult for him to communicate with foreigners if they don't speak English. So, for him, his communication skill is influencing his network

For international students, Interviewee 5 is very confident to communicate with people where there is no language barrier. So, the communication skill is influencing the role of his network. Interviewee 8 can communicate easily with people if they speak in English. Also, the mother tongue is always more flexible. So, the communication skill is influencing the role of her network. Interviewee 12 is confident to communicate with people verbally. However, he struggles to translate things. So, the communication skill is influencing the role of his network. Interviewee 13 is very confident to communicate with people. So, the communication skill is influencing the role of his network.

Regarding the family people, Interviewee 4 is a very confident person to communicate. So, the communication skill is influencing the role of her network. Interviewee 7 is confident to communicate with anyone. However, she is struggling with her confidence. If she could involve herself in some work, she will be like before then maybe the communication skills will influence the role of her network. Interviewee 10 is very confident to communicate with people. She is also learning Dutch to improve her skills. So, the communication skill is influencing the role of her network. Interviewee 11 is confident to communicate with people. She was the same in Bangladesh. So, the communication skill is influencing the role of her network.

5.5 Further Remarks

For the first generation migrants, Interviewee 2 is quite known to the Bengali community as he is connected with ‘Sonar Bangla’. He mostly gets busy with food management. So, he couldn’t give enough time to people, but they know him by his name. ‘Sonar Bangla’ organisation is open for all. Some international people also join in the events because of being connected to the Bengali people. Interviewee 9 suggested me to make friends if I want to stay in the future. Interviewee 14 wants to grab the attention of the policy-makers in Bangladesh to find out the root causes of the negative attitude of Bangladeshi migrants communities towards Bangladesh. Why don’t they want to stay permanently in Bangladesh? Interviewee 15 appreciates the development of Bengali cultural practices. When her kids were younger, there were not enough options to develop cultural things. She is very proud of the excellent results of Bangladeshi children.

Among second-generation migrants, Interviewee 1 mentioned that her perspective regarding the conversation could be different as she is born here. She values both Dutch and Bangladeshi culture. Both have equal influence on her. She tries to absorb the good things from both cultures, which makes her a very diverse and exceptional person. Interviewee 6 doesn’t have any further comments regarding the interview. Interviewee 18 explained about her likings in the Netherlands. She likes the freedom here and also, and there is no discrimination. If someone hears that she can speak Dutch, maybe they don’t comment negatively. She also mentioned that people could survive without knowing the Dutch language here. But, it’s easier if you know the language. It helps you more to integrate. Her parents are staying here for 20-30 years, but they are still struggling with the language. She feels very sad about it as people were working hard to provide their families, but they couldn’t improve themselves. Interviewee 19 didn’t have any further remarks.

Regarding the professional people, Interviewee 3 mentioned that he likes the point I mentioned during the interview about the help from the government organisation to achieve professional and personal goals. He appreciates the information he got from me. Interviewee 16 didn’t give any further remarks. Interviewee 17 mentioned that the Netherlands is an innovative country. The people who studied IT, they have a lot of opportunities here. The people who have more communication skills they have more possibilities. All kinds of internationals from different countries like Africa, Portugal also feel that the Netherlands is a very good and a safe country. Interviewee 20 wanted to know the connection of his

participation and my research as he is not going to stay here in the Netherlands. I explained to him the different categories of my research and his importance in my research.

Among the international students, Interviewee 5 stated that he mentioned almost everything related to our interview. Interviewee 8 wanted to add something on social security. She explained that she visited Germany and Belgium. She always needed to be careful with her bag and mobile, but she never feels like this in the Netherlands. Interviewee 12 didn't have any further remarks. Interviewee 13 didn't have any further remarks either.

Regarding the family people, Interviewee 4 doesn't want to add any further remarks regarding the conversation. Interviewee 7 doesn't have any further remarks. Interviewee 10 didn't have any further remarks. Interviewee 11 meets a lot of International people because she lives in a student dorm. She also knows some Dutch people from her Dutch classes. That's why she has a lot of friends.

6. The role of the social networks on perceived senses of belonging: a descriptive analysis from the ‘Name Generator’ exercise

The ‘Name Generator’ is a much more comprehensive analysis of the different items what I have included in the sizes of the networks and also, in the variation of the networks. It is helping to elucidate the kind of networks all my participants have which helps to understand if their networks are working at a local level or on a transnational level. What their networks actually tell us? Where does the network become important and trying to find out is the importance of their network is reflecting in the kind of comments they are making during their interviews? Also, how they explained the choices in their lives within their social network? Is there anything which influencing their social belonging at various moments and that can be regarding their citizenship, security, networks or anything? Is it somehow pushing or pulling them in certain directions? To understand these things, the name generator and the interviews can work together to examine and explain some of the process of decision making which can be belonging or related variables to belonging. Some of the elements are clear to understand and some of them are indirect. This chapter is analysing the homemaking through the social networks that the participants have.

In this part, I have included the information from five tables to go in-depth with the networks. The tables are in the ‘Appendix’ part. All the data are collected from the ‘Name Generator’ exercise. The tables will show the number of connections of participants, the distribution of the networks in different parts of the world, the distribution of the strong connections, the distribution of the medium connections and the distribution of the weak connections. What are the strong links? What are the medium links? What are the weak links? What is the significance of those links that people maintained in Bangladesh, Netherlands or somewhere in the world? Are these relationships particularly important for emotional or recreational or business or professional purposes? In the last chapter, we have got a huge description of data of how people organise their lives which leads us to the following sets of pictures of the networks (in the tables) they have. Also, how these analogies networks are configured with which I can then better analyse their kinds of belonging. So, I am taking you through a number of examples of people who have different kinds of networks. On the basis of the heterogeneity within the groups and between the groups, what does it tell us about the construction of belonging? How belonging can be both local and transnational?

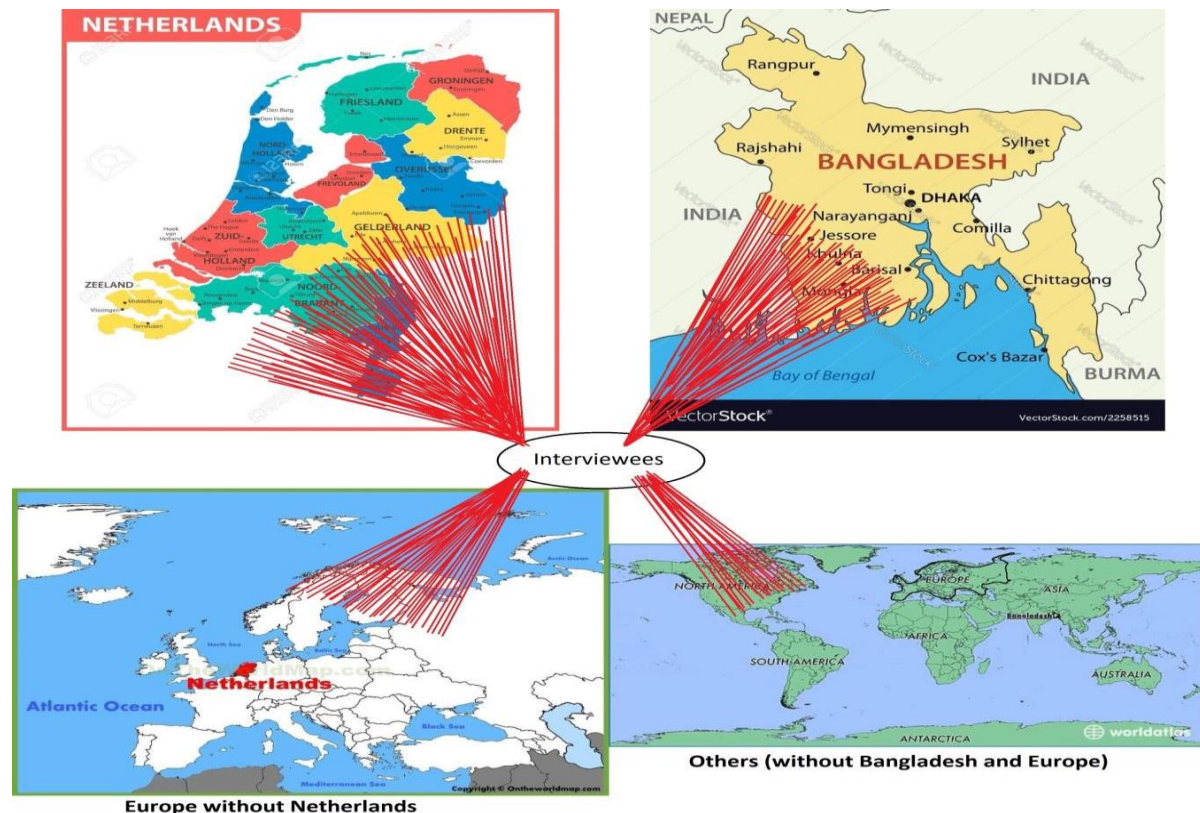
The strong links are the most valuable connections of the participants. Those are the connections with whom they will contact in their moment of crisis or when they are very sad or happy. The relations are very significant compared to the other relations. There are some stories behind the significance of the relationship but most of the time the participants are not very comfortable to share. Hierarchically, the medium links are less significant than the strong links. The weak links are less significant than the medium links.

First of all, in table-1 you can see the overall connections of the participants. I think it is a good start to go in-depth with those connections. If we compare the categories of migrants, first-generation has the highest number of total connections and they are also staying here for a long time. International students have the second-highest connections. Professional people have the third-highest connections. The second generation has the fourth-highest connections and the family people have the lowest connections compare to others. So, from here we can say that the connections have no relation with the age. It varies person to person. According to Degenne and Forse (1999), the number of connections declines after the age of 40 regarding the first research on sociability, which was the INSEE Loisirs leisure survey on French sociability. However, regarding my findings, there is no real difference with the people who are below the age of 40. It could also be like this in my study because I am looking at the transnational connection and the study was in France on a local basis. So, this holds perhaps more for people who are living in local circumstances. In my research I am looking at the construction of social networks, I didn't see any evidence because people who are also above the age of 40 are still investing heavily in relationships they have which is perhaps a sign of insecurity they feel or the fact that they want to make sure that they are not losing relationships to Bangladesh and to the Netherlands. So, be careful with trans-local research, these kinds of differences between below 40 and above 40 don't hold. I am seeing rather a different result.

Now I am going to the next level which is how have these networks distributed? This is relevant because it helps us to better understand citizenship and security. If we see in table-2 the first generation migrants have the highest connections in Bangladesh compare to other categories. However, they all have Dutch citizenship. They all obtained the citizenship because of getting a secure life in terms of social security, health facilities, income security and organised life. The second generation has the highest connections in the Netherlands and the lowest connection in Bangladesh. As they are brought up here and for them the Dutch society is their own society. Because they are habituated with this from their childhood and

they have nothing to compare to it. They are also Dutch citizenship which is very obvious for them to have. However, some of them got it by born and some of them got it at a very young age. Those who have got it at a very young age, they don't even remember the procedure. The first generation, second generation and the international students have more connections in the Netherlands than Bangladesh. Among 12 of them, 9 people have Dutch passport which is actually influencing their connections. The professional people and the family people have more connections in Bangladesh than the Netherlands. Among, 8 of them, 2 people have Dutch passport. So, 11 people from my 20 participants have Dutch passport and all of them mentioned about the security as the main reason to apply for citizenship. Also, they mentioned the flexibility to get a visa. Without 3 of them, everyone wants to apply for citizenship in future and for them also the security is the main reason if they compare it to Bangladesh. Though some people are still more connected with Bangladesh, they are willing to be a part of Dutch society because of getting a secure life and flexible visa facilities. Here I am including a map to show the density of connections of Bangladeshi migrants who are residing in the Netherlands.

Map 2: The density of the social network of all the Bangladeshi respondents



(Source: 123rf.com, worldatlas.com, vectorstock.com, ontheworldmap.com)

In map 2, I tried to show the density of connections. All the 20 respondents have in total of 385 connections. They have 153 connections in the Netherlands, 115 connections in Bangladesh and 66 connections in Europe without the Netherlands. Lastly, they have 51 connections without Bangladesh and Europe. If we zoom in to the connections, then we will see most of the people are originally from Bangladesh but staying in different parts of the world.

The table-3 is giving us insights about the distribution of the strongest connections. The people from the first and second generation have more connections in the Netherlands than any other countries. The second generation has '0' strong connection in Bangladesh. The international students, professional people and the family people have more strong connections in Bangladesh than the Netherlands. Two of the professional people and one of the family people have '0' strong connection in the Netherlands. The strong connections are giving us the idea of their 'Home-making' process. As home-making is not only making a home, it's a feeling of attachment and belonging to a place (Fortier, 2000). For the migrants from the first and second generation, they have more connections in the Netherlands and that's why they are more attached to the Netherlands. However, they have also strong connections with Bangladesh which actually gives us the idea of their transnational belonging. The professional, international students and family people are staying here but they are mostly attached to Bangladesh. One of the professional people have Dutch passport but he has '0' strong connection in the Netherlands. This also shows us their transnational belonging. For some people, if they put their emotions apart then they are mostly connected to the Netherlands. Smith (2007) explained that the transnational ties play an important role to improve the economic situation but in my study only two people mentioned about sending remittances for some specific reasons like wedding or any emergency but that's not regular. Others didn't mention about sending money to Bangladesh when they were asked about it. So, mostly the connections of the migrants in Bangladesh are limited to social exchange rather than the financial exchange.

In table-4, we can see the distribution of medium connections. Without International student, everyone has more connection in Bangladesh than the Netherlands. In table-5, we can see the distribution of weak connections. Everyone has more connections in the Netherlands than Bangladesh. These tables actually show us that, the Dutch society has influence on the Bangladeshi migrants though people are mostly connected with Bangladesh. But after a certain level, they appreciate their experiences and belongingness in the Netherlands. Lastly,

is there any influence on the achievement of their goals with their connections? Unfortunately, in our interviews we didn't have the chance to talk about this particular topic. However, all mentioned the support from the Netherlands regarding their development which influences their sense of belonging. However, when I see all the connections of my participants, I was really curious to know the origin of their connections which I also mentioned in my 'Name Generator' exercise. The outcome is very surprising. In the next part, I am explaining this based on the heterogeneity of my participants.

First-generation:

Interviewee 2: among 31 connections 26 people are originally from Bangladesh

Interviewee 9: among 24 connections 13 people are originally from Bangladesh

Interviewee 14: among 21 connections 15 people are originally from Bangladesh

Interviewee 15: among 20 connections 18 people are originally from Bangladesh

Second generation:

Interviewee 1: among 39 connections 18 people are originally from Bangladesh

Interviewee 6: among 19 connections 12 people are originally from Bangladesh

Interviewee 18: among 5 connections 4 people are originally from Bangladesh

Interviewee 19: among 9 connections 7 people are originally from Bangladesh

Professional people:

Interviewee 3: among 24 connections 12 people are originally from Bangladesh

Interviewee 16: among 18 connections 16 people are originally from Bangladesh

Interviewee 17: among 13 connections 11 people are originally from Bangladesh

Interviewee 20: among 19 connections 8 people are originally from Bangladesh

International students:

Interviewee 5: among 18 connections 13 people are originally from Bangladesh

Interviewee 8: among 25 connections 20 people are originally from Bangladesh

Interviewee 12: among 23 connections 14 people are originally from Bangladesh

Interviewee 13: among 18 connections 9 people are originally from Bangladesh

Family people:

Interviewee 4: among 17 connections 14 people are originally from Bangladesh

Interviewee 7: among 15 connections 15 people are originally from Bangladesh

Interviewee 10: among 15 connections 11 people are originally from Bangladesh

Interviewee 11: among 12 connections 8 people are originally from Bangladesh

Most of the connections of the participants are originally from Bangladesh but staying in the different parts of the world. Also, who are staying in the Netherlands are mostly originally from Bangladesh. An article by Peter, Allison and Melissa (2015) explains that the sense of belonging has increased between regions and ethnic groups. For the immigrants who are staying less than five years in Canada, their sense of belonging is lower than other immigrants. Here, we can see the temporal dimension of sense of belonging. A positive sense of belonging is strongly related to full-time work and house ownership. The focus group from the study also explained that besides having a strong sense of belonging with the city of residence, they also maintain strong feelings of belonging with their ethnic group which shows the spatial dimension of a sense of belonging. Here in my study, I can also see that the migrants who are staying here for less than five years feel more connected outside of the Netherlands and those who are staying here for a long time feel more connected here. Here also, we can see the temporal dimension of their sense of belonging. Most of the people who are staying here for a long time have full-time work and permanent place to stay. People here in the Netherlands also maintain a strong feeling of belonging with their ethnic group who are the Bangladeshi people in my study. So, this study has also the spatial dimension.

7. The meta-analysis of the outcomes of the notion of belonging

The first empirical chapter gives us a description of how people organise their lives. The second empirical chapter leads us to the network and they are configured with this we can better analyse their kinds of belonging. In this chapter, I am turning from the descriptive analysis to the more analytical analysis. We can now draw a number of key insights that cannot be revealed from the basic data. And for this, I am going to relate the qualitative data that I picked up with the outcomes of the interviews and the name generator and the conceptual model I have for this study. In this discussion, I have drawn some key insights regarding the conceptual model and some key patterns of the last two empirical chapters.

With regard to the distribution of the network in table-2, the first-generation has the highest number of connections in Bangladesh compared to other categories but they have more connections in the Netherlands compare to Bangladesh. The second generation has the highest number of connection in the Netherlands. Surprisingly, the international students have second highest connection in the Netherlands and Bangladesh also. The professional and family people have almost same amount of connections in the Netherlands. When I was talking to the respondents there were clear differences in their level of attention regarding their sense of belonging. However, I have used 12 elements to understand the influence of local and transnational society on the notion of belonging. Few of the elements create impact and few of them didn't turn out that well. Considering the heterogeneity of the migrants, those who have more connection in the Netherlands, they can speak Dutch better than others. All of them go to work or university in the weekdays; it shows their commitment towards their work in Dutch society. Most of them pass their weekends with their family or to integrate with the Bengali community in the Netherlands which actually shows their willingness to their ethnicity. Those who are here without their families, they use their free time to talk to people in Bangladesh. They are mostly from the International students, professional people and family people. However, in table-2 we can also see that they have more connection in Bangladesh. Some of them go to the invitations organised by the Bengali people. In general, they like to interact with people both with Dutch and Bengali. The sports activities didn't add anything to the analysis part. Mostly the Bangladeshi people are connected with either Bangladeshi cultural organisation in Bangladesh or in the Netherlands. For the voluntary organisation, it's also the same. If we look at the origin of the participant's connection in chapter-6, we can see that the people are mostly connected with Bangladeshi

people either in Bangladesh or Netherlands or somewhere else. As most of them don't have relatives here, they mostly contact their friends and family in Bangladesh. From table-3, we can also see that without second-generation everyone has more strong connection in Bangladesh than the Netherlands. If we look at table-4, we can see almost the same scenario as table-3. However, table-5 shows the weakest connections and for all the migrants, highest number of weakest connections is from the Netherlands compare to other places. This actually shows us the influence of Dutch society on Bangladeshi migrants. After a certain point, having strong and medium connections with Bangladesh, they are connected to the Netherlands. One of the elements which are very important comes forward with this discussion is the influence of Dutch society. Most of the participants appreciate their experiences in the Netherlands in terms of feel welcomed, no racism, social and job security. Though all of them without the second generation are mostly emotionally connected to Bangladesh they all have an attachment to the Netherlands which actually give them a feeling of home. And, they realise that they belong here. Most of the participants want to stay in the Netherlands after 20-30 years which actually shows their sense of belonging. However, all the migrants have influences from the local and transnational society which is actually creating an impact on their sense of belonging.

In table-3, we can see the distribution of strongest connections and those who have the strongest connections; they all have the Dutch passport which actually shows that the citizenship has an influence on people's network and sense of belonging. In this study, most people prefer to get citizenship because of getting a secure life and flexibility of the visa. Regarding all my participants, the Netherlands has given them a very secure life which they cannot get if they were in Bangladesh. This is their main influence for them to stay here now and for some people to stay in the future as well. Each of the participants positively mentioned about the security in the Netherlands both the income and social security. They all are very much satisfied with their life standard and all of them mentioned that the job level doesn't create any differences in the Netherlands. For all the migrants, security is influencing their sense of belonging. They all have very diverse goals in their lives and for most of the people; Netherlands is helping them in terms of supporting to gain knowledge and giving facilities to live a better life. All the participants are very willing to communicate with people. As some of them know Dutch and some are not, they are most comfortable to speak in English. Those who know Dutch, they are very comfortable in both. Without the language barrier, in general all the migrants are very confident to communicate which creates a

positive impact on their connections. In table-2, if we see the overall connections of the participants, highest number of connections is in the Netherlands which actually shows the influence of the network on their notion of belonging. Regarding the conceptual model and the outcomes from the empirical chapters, the influence of local and transnational society, citizenship, security and the role of network has created impact on the notion of belonging of Bangladeshi people who are residing in the Netherlands.

8. Conclusion

Bangladesh is one of the over-populated countries in the world. Every year a lot of people move to work abroad or study. Emigrant's remittances are one of the biggest income sources for Bangladesh. However, the Netherlands is a country where the numbers of Bangladeshi migrants are very low compared to other European countries. It could be due to not having a language commonality. But, that goes for other European countries as well. It could be the Dutch integration policy, which is stronger than other European countries. After the independence of Bangladesh, there was an influx of political Bangladeshi migrants. After that, in the '80s, there was an influx of labour migrants, and a few numbers of professional and international students started moving. Bangladeshis are not a big flow of population, but day by day, they are increasing in the Netherlands. Before it was easier to get amnesty, but with the changing political-legal context, it's not possible now. Surprisingly, the numbers of Bangladeshi migrants are increasing in this strict situation.

The main focus of my research is to investigate how Bangladeshi people perceive their sense of belonging in the Dutch society. The primary focus of this research is to fill the gap in the belonging concept and see how this is relevant to the position of Bangladeshis residing in the Netherlands, which is intended to establish the dynamics attached to the social networks. The main research question is to see how social networks influence the notions and practices of belonging to Bangladeshi people residing in the Netherlands. I have used different categories of migrants to explain the flows of migrants. To go in-depth with the concept of belongingness, I have also focused on some other concepts which give me more insights to achieve the goal of my research. The related concepts are the influence of society, citizenship, security and the role of the network.

I gave central importance to the notion of belonging as we have seen from the prior empirical chapters. The notion of belonging takes many different forms and this is also something that we reflected in the conceptual model in which we make a distinction between the local and transnational influences of society, development and individual goals, income security and social security, States derived notions of citizenship and security. For each of these, I am answering the sub-questions. The heterogeneity of my population has given me some different insights into the role of networks and how the networks play a role in people's sense of belonging. Regarding the sub-questions from the influence of society which are what is the role of the society (local and transnational) for the belonging of Bangladeshi people? and how

does transnationalism influence the role of society to perceive the sense of belonging?, I have drawn few sets of conclusion. Firstly, the transnational society has more influence than the local society. Mostly, their transnational connections are emotional connections. They practise Bangladeshi culture and mostly connected with the Bangladeshi people who are residing in the Netherlands. They have regular contact with the people in Bangladesh but they prefer to stay here because of the positive influence of the local society. As they like the language, they all want to learn it. They like the Dutch culture and Dutch people. In short, they like the organised Dutch lifestyle and most of them get habituated with this as they are staying here for a long time.

Regarding to the sub-question from citizenship which is how does citizenship influence the notion of belonging? Most of the people mentioned the reason to get a secure life and flexible visa facility to get a citizenship. The secure life influences their sense of belonging which is also related to their security. Regarding to the sub-questions related to the security which is what is the role of security (social/income) to analyse the notion of belonging? And how is job quality perceived (self/ societally) in the sense of belonging? All of them mentioned their social and income security positively. They can move freely at any time and they don't need to worry about their safety. Most of them compare the security to Bangladesh and said that it's the main reason for them to say here.

Regarding to the second sub-question, they all mentioned that there is no job level in the Netherlands and for that, every kind of job is respected here. They all are satisfied with what they are doing for their livelihood which actually shows that the self-perceived job quality is influencing their sense of belonging. The Dutch society has nothing to do with the job level as I mentioned earlier but how the society in Bangladesh perceive that, this question didn't come out during the interview.

Regarding to the sub-questions related to role of network which is what are the functions of the goals (development/life) in the field of belonging? and how do the networks influence the goals and the notion of belonging? and how do capitals (human, social, etc.) influence the role of the network? Most of the people want to achieve some goals in their lives and the Netherlands is helping them in different ways which influences their notion of belonging. All of them have good communication skills which is positively influencing their role of network and creating impact on their notion of belonging.

Finally, the main research question which is ‘How do social networks influence the notions and practices of belonging of Bangladeshi people residing in the Netherlands?’ to answer this question I am including some different insights. First of all, most of the people are connected with the people who are originally from Bangladesh but staying in the Netherlands or somewhere else. All of them are connected to their ethnicity in the Netherlands. They have other connections but compared to Bangladeshi connections it’s much less. Most of them belong here in the Netherlands and also in Bangladesh. So, it shows us their transnational identity which is also mentioned in the conceptual model and shows that it influences the notion of belonging. The Name Generator exercise is also showing us some valid outcomes. And those are the distribution of networks and the distribution of the strong connections. We can see that most of the people have more connections in the Netherlands but their strongest connections are in Bangladesh. This actually clarifies the transnational belonging of the Bangladeshi people who are residing in the Netherlands.

8.1 Bias and Credibility

In this study, I have already mentioned that people know each other quite well as the Bengali community is not a huge community. According to Lawrence and Shah (2017), homophily is the intention of people to be involved with those who are similar to themselves. The personal network of a person has very random sampling and also it is the product of homophilic bias. As I have used the contact of some people, this could be considered as homophilic bias. However, I had five categories of participants. So, there are fewer possibilities for similarities. Also, if we see the outcomes for each category, we can see that those are from the same content but in a different aspect.

8.2 Further Research

As the study is a mixed-method study, it could be done in more details if we just focus on one method. I have a lot of data from the Name Generator exercise, but I couldn’t take it fully to the direction because of the limitation of time and the geographical orientation. For future research, it would be great if we could look beyond the binary angles that we have in the transnational studies which are also relevant. The connections in Europe without the Netherlands and the connections without Europe and Bangladesh are less explored on this thesis. We could do massive research using this data. This would fit the larger arena of

research in this field which really uncovered how people connect or how people operate. Bangladeshi people are a minority group in the Netherlands. This research can also be done on another minority group in the Netherlands and also outside of the Netherlands. We can also conduct research by doing a comparative study between the minor groups. The numbers of participants were 20. We can conduct this research on a bigger scale in the future, then hopefully we will get even more relevant information. We can also include the gender ratio in both analyses for further research. There could be only male or female perspectives to understand the sense of belonging. Also, we can only do the male or female's network analysis with a bigger number of participants.

8.3 Reflection Report

As being a Master's student in the Department of Human Geography, I have to submit a thesis to gain proper knowledge about research. My thesis topic is 'The Notions of Belonging of Bangladeshi People residing in the Netherlands'. In this research, I have used a mixed-method to see how people perceive their sense of belonging and the analysis of their social network. In the societal relevance section, I mentioned that the topic is relevant, because in the modes of integration, acculturation and particularly in the patterns of diversity in an increasingly globalising world, this particular group may have commitments to the Netherlands, but at the same time they could belong to elsewhere in the world. There is the possibility of balancing out these options, and for that reason, it is interesting to examine their networks they are involved in and to what extent it affects them having this possibly, transnational perspective. From my findings, it is actually clear that the topic is societally relevant because the participants are mostly connected with the Bangladeshi people but they really appreciate the Dutch society and wants to stay here longer. So, here we can see their transnational belonging.

In the beginning, I was looking for a refugee group for these types of migrants. I couldn't reach them. In the end, when I was beyond my data collection, I got to know about a few. However, I have decided in this study not to include them. All the participants seemed to be very motivated individuals who are taking challenges for their professional and personal growth. They are focused and independent on what they are doing. They seem ambitious and hard working. Excluding the people from the second generation, most of them had to go through some procedures to get into the Netherlands. Most of the people are quite connected with the Bengali community in the Netherlands. They are also very internationally oriented.

They all like the Dutch society and Dutch culture. In the beginning, there were some struggles, but now they are habituated with the system. Now they are afraid to go back as they are used to the advantages here.

Lastly, being from Bangladesh gave me some positive and some negative experiences. It gave me some flexibility to speak in Bengali with the people, but on the other hand people were giving some frank answers, and they assumed that I could understand the rest of what they didn't say. They were very respectful to my work, but unfortunately, most of them were not so enthusiastic about going in-depth with this research. I was trying very hard, until a certain level, to push them to get my answers properly but as I know that the Bangladeshi people are very sensitive, I needed to maintain a certain level. However, 23 years of my life, I was in Bangladesh, and I never thought that the feeling would be this much different in a foreign land. It can also be because in Bangladesh I have my own family and relatives and here I have very formal bonding with people. The way people think in Bangladesh and the way people think here is the same but the way they organise and maintain themselves are totally different. The Netherlands put these Bengali individuals into a system, and maybe that is the reason for them not to go back to Bangladesh permanently now. Overall, I had a good experience and learned a lot in terms of dealing with Bengali people in a foreign land. I have tried my best to include the untold answers by using my sixth Bangladeshi sense, and I hope to recover that in most of the parts. For me, dealing with every challenge during the fieldwork is learning, and I really hope to deal with the challenges in a better way in my future fieldwork.

This is the first mixed-method research I am doing in my life. I learn a lot about scientific research. I was trying to implement my thoughts. However, I was not confident enough to do that in my Pre-Master's thesis. As I need to finish my Master's in a limited time frame, I was in a bit of a hurry. Some things I needed to do under pressure. I think I could be more productive if I could do this in a relaxed way. Bangladeshi people are very sensitive to talk. I always needed to focus on my words. They have different perspectives about the interviews. Some people couldn't even understand the work I am doing. So, it was very difficult for me sometimes to adjust to the environment. My knowledge was very limited, but I tried to work hard to get a good outcome. Although this is not the desired outcome, I am quite satisfied with what I have done. I tried to conclude the outcome with the help of the literature and the conceptual framework. Not all the variables worked well. It will not be authentic if I make a conclusion regarding the interviews and Name Generator exercise. I tried to analyse my

findings critically. This thesis made me curious to work on the notion of belonging and the network analysis in the future. I am motivated to take my findings and work even better in the future.

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Figure:

- Conceptual model, Source: Author

Maps:

- Social network analysis of all the respondents, Source: 123rf.com, worldatlas.com, vectorstock.com, ontheworldmap.com
- The location of the participants in the Netherlands, Source: 123rf.com

Tables:

- Connections of the participants, Source: Author
- Distribution of the networks, Source: Author
- The distribution of the medium connections, Source: Author
- The distribution of the strongest connections, Source: Author
- The distribution of the weak connections, Source: Author

Summary

Bangladesh is a country of natural beauty but unfortunately, it is one of the most densely populated countries in the world. This country has a long story of migration all over the world. A biggest part of the economy depends on the emigrant's remittances. Compare to other European countries, Netherlands has a very few number of migrants. This could be because of the strict Dutch integration policy which is stronger than the other European countries. But surprisingly, the numbers of Bangladeshi migrants are increasing now in the Netherlands. The main objection of this study is to know about the concept of belonging and how this is relevant for the Bangladeshi people who are residing in the Netherlands and also to see how the social network is helping to perceive their sense of belonging. The main research question of this study is to know how the social network is influencing the notions of belonging of Bangladeshi people who are residing in the Netherlands. For this I have some supporting concepts which are the influence of society, citizenship, security and the role of network. To understand the focus of the study, I divided the migrants in five categories. They are the first generation, second generation, professional people, international student and the family people. To understand the topic properly, I have used mixed-method where the descriptive data from the interviews and the name generator work together with the conceptual model to get the final in-depth outcomes.

When I go in depth with the analysis of the concept of belonging, I understood that the Bangladeshi people like the Dutch society but they are very much connected to Bangladesh. For that, they are close to the Bengali community in the Netherlands which is their comfort zone. However, most of them are internationally oriented. Most of their connections with the Dutch are very formal. The people who are born and brought up here have really good connections with the Dutch people but because of their family background, they are mostly connected to the Bangladeshi people. The people who are staying here with their families feel connected in both places. Some people also mentioned that, if they can keep their emotions apart, the Netherlands is the place where they actually belong. Most of them want to stay here after 20-30 years. Even though, some wanted to stay six months here and six months in Bangladesh. Now, they are giving it a second thought because of the facilities they have here. Without a few people, most of them are a permanent resident or want to be a permanent resident after a certain time. The procedure was very flexible for most people. Most of them want to get citizenship mainly because of a secure life, voting right and access to some countries without a visa. The visa thing is very desirable for most of the people. They are very enthusiastic about getting the facility. One of the main reasons for all the participants to

stay in the Netherlands is to have a secure life compared to Bangladesh. Most people are very satisfied with their life standard and job. They all know that here, the job level doesn't matter a lot, and the equity is everywhere. Everyone is living a standard life here. People want to develop their skills. However, they seem very satisfied with their lives.

Almost all of them want to achieve something in their lives and the Netherlands is helping most of them. As they are living in the Netherlands, they appreciate the facilities from the Netherlands. For most of the people, the Netherlands is their destination country. Almost all of them are confident to communicate with people which actually show the influence of their human and social capital on the role of their networks. Some of them mentioned that it's flexible when people can communicate in English. They also mentioned that it's way easier to communicate here than other European countries. Regarding to the network, most of the Bangladeshi people have connections with Bangladeshi people from the different parts of the world. Their networks mainly work in the Netherlands and Bangladesh. Regarding to the conceptual model and the outcomes, the influence of society, citizenship, security and the role of network is creating impact on their notion of belonging.

Appendix

Tables from the 'Name Generator' exercise

Table 1: Connections of the participants

Categories	Interviewee	Total connection	Strong connection	Medium connection	Between medium and weak connection	Weak connections
First Generation	Interviewee 2	31	8	10		13
	Interviewee 9	24	6	7		11
	Interviewee 14	21	7	5		9
	Interviewee 15	20	5	12		3
Second Generation	Interviewee 1	39	7	5		27
	Interviewee 6	19	10	6		3
	Interviewee 18	5	1	1		3
	Interviewee 19	9	2	1		6
Professional people	Interviewee 3	24	11	5		8
	Interviewee 16	18	10	2		6
	Interviewee 17	13	3	3		7
	Interviewee 20	19	4	2		13

International people	Interviewee 5	18	5	4		9
	Interviewee 8	25	11	6	1	7
	Interviewee 12	23	4	7		12
	Interviewee 13	18	4	11		3
Family people	Interviewee 4	17	4	1		12
	Interviewee 7	15	2	5	3	5
	Interviewee 10	15	3	2		10
	Interviewee 11	12	2	1		9

Total connections

First Generation: 96

Second Generation: 72

Professional People: 74

International People: 84

Family People: 59

Table 2: Distribution of the networks

Categories	Interviewee	Netherlands	Bangladesh	Europe	Others
First Generation	Interviewee 2	14	9	4	4
	Interviewee 9	7	8	6	3
	Interviewee 14	4	7	6	4
	Interviewee 15	8	7	4	1
Second Generation	Interviewee 1	23	2	9	5
	Interviewee 6	10	6	2	1
	Interviewee 18	5	0	0	0
	Interviewee 19	5	4	0	0
Professional people	Interviewee 3	6	7	6	5
	Interviewee 16	5	5	5	3
	Interviewee 17	4	6	2	1
	Interviewee 20	5	5	4	5
International people	Interviewee 5	8	4	3	3
	Interviewee 8	8	11	2	4
	Interviewee 12	8	7	5	3
	Interviewee 13	12	3	0	3
Family people	Interviewee 4	6	7	3	1
	Interviewee 7	5	6	1	3

	Interviewee 10	5	5	4	1
	Interviewee 11	5	6	0	1

First Generation:

Connections in the Netherlands: 33

Connections in Bangladesh: 31

Connections in Europe: 20

Connections in elsewhere: 12

Second Generation:

Connections in the Netherlands: 43

Connections in Bangladesh: 12

Connections in Europe: 11

Connections in elsewhere: 6

Professional People:

Connections in the Netherlands: 20

Connections in Bangladesh: 23

Connections in Europe: 17

Connections in elsewhere: 14

International Student:

Connections in the Netherlands: 36

Connections in Bangladesh: 25

Connections in Europe: 10

Connections in elsewhere: 13

Family People:

Connections in the Netherlands: 21

Connections in Bangladesh: 24

Connections in Europe: 8

Connections in elsewhere: 6

Table 3: The distribution of the strongest connections

Categories	Interviewee	Strong Connections	Netherlands	Bangladesh	Europe	Others
First Generation	Interviewee 2	8	5	3	x	X
	Interviewee 9	6	2	2	2	X
	Interviewee 14	7	1	4	2	X
	Interviewee 15	5	5	x	x	X
Second Generation	Interviewee 1	7	6	x	1	X
	Interviewee 6	10	10	x	x	X
	Interviewee 18	1	1	x	x	X
	Interviewee 19	2	2	x	x	X
Professional people	Interviewee 3	11	2	5	2	2
	Interviewee 16	9	5	4	x	x

	Interviewee 17	3	X	1	2	X
	Interviewee 20	4	X	4	x	X
International people	Interviewee 5	5	1	3	1	X
	Interviewee 8	11	7	4	x	X
	Interviewee 12	4	2	2	x	X
	Interviewee 13	4	1	3	x	X
Family people	Interviewee 4	4	1	3	x	X
	Interviewee 7	2	1	1	x	X
	Interviewee 10	3	1	2	x	X
	Interviewee 11	2	X	2	x	X

First Generation: Total strong connections 26

Connections in the Netherlands: 13

Connections in Bangladesh: 9

Connections in Europe: 4

Connections in elsewhere: 0

Second Generation: Total strong connections 20

Connections in the Netherlands: 19

Connections in Bangladesh: 0

Connections in Europe: 1

Connections in elsewhere: 0

Professional People: Total strong connections 28

Connections in the Netherlands: 7

Connections in Bangladesh: 14

Connections in Europe: 4

Connections in elsewhere: 2

International Student: Total strong connections 24

Connections in the Netherlands: 11

Connections in Bangladesh: 12

Connections in Europe: 1

Connections in elsewhere: 0

Family People: Total strong connections 11

Connections in the Netherlands: 3

Connections in Bangladesh: 8

Connections in Europe: 0

Connections in elsewhere: 0

Table 4: The distribution of the medium connections

Categories	Interviewee	Medium Connections	Netherlands	Bangladesh	Europe	Others
First Generation	Interviewee 2	10	6	4	x	x
	Interviewee 9	7	1	3	1	2
	Interviewee 14	5	1	2	2	x
	Interviewee 15	12	x	7	4	1
Second Generation	Interviewee 1	5	5	x	x	x
	Interviewee 6	6	x	6	x	x
	Interviewee 18	1	1	x	x	x
	Interviewee 19	1	x	1	x	x
Professional people	Interviewee 3	5	3	1	2	x
	Interviewee 16	2	x	x	1	1
	Interviewee 17	3	x	3	x	x
	Interviewee 20	2	x	x	2	x
International people	Interviewee 5	4	3	1	x	x
	Interviewee 8	6	x	6	x	x
	Interviewee 12	7	4	3	x	x
	Interviewee	11	11	x	x	x

	13					
Family people	Interviewee 4	1	1	x	x	x
	Interviewee 7	5	x	4	1	x
	Interviewee 10	2	x	1	1	x
	Interviewee 11	1	x	1	x	x

First Generation: Total medium connections 34

Connections in the Netherlands: 8

Connections in Bangladesh: 16

Connections in Europe: 7

Connections in elsewhere: 3

Second Generation: Total medium connections 13

Connections in the Netherlands: 6

Connections in Bangladesh: 7

Connections in Europe: 0

Connections in elsewhere: 0

Professional People: Total medium connections 12

Connections in the Netherlands: 3

Connections in Bangladesh: 4

Connections in Europe: 5

Connections in elsewhere: 1

International Student: Total medium connections 28

Connections in the Netherlands: 18

Connections in Bangladesh: 10

Connections in Europe: 0

Connections in elsewhere: 0

Family People: Total medium connections 9

Connections in the Netherlands: 1

Connections in Bangladesh: 6

Connections in Europe: 2

Connections in elsewhere: 0

Table 5: The distribution of the weak connections

Categories	Interviewee	Weak Connections	Netherlands	Bangladesh	Europe	Others
First Generation	Interviewee 2	13	3	2	4	4
	Interviewee 9	11	4	3	3	1
	Interviewee 14	9	2	1	1	5
	Interviewee 15	3	3	X	x	X
Second Generation	Interviewee 1	27	9	5	8	5
	Interviewee 6	3	X	X	2	1
	Interviewee 18	3	3	X	x	x
	Interviewee 19	6	3	3	x	x

Professional people	Interviewee 3	8	2	1	2	3
	Interviewee 16	6	X	X	4	2
	Interviewee 17	7	4	2	x	1
	Interviewee 20	13	5	1	1	4
International people	Interviewee 5	9	4	1	1	3
	Interviewee 8	7	1	X	2	4
	Interviewee 12	12	2	2	5	3
	Interviewee 13	3	x	X	x	3
Family people	Interviewee 4	12	4	4	3	1
	Interviewee 7	5	4	1	x	x
	Interviewee 10	10	4	2	3	1
	Interviewee 11	9	5	3	x	1

First Generation: Total weak connections 36

Connections in the Netherlands: 12

Connections in Bangladesh: 6

Connections in Europe: 8

Connections in elsewhere: 10

Second Generation: Total weak connections 39

Connections in the Netherlands: 15

Connections in Bangladesh: 8

Connections in Europe: 10

Connections in elsewhere: 2

Professional People: Total weak connections 34

Connections in the Netherlands: 11

Connections in Bangladesh: 4

Connections in Europe: 7

Connections in elsewhere: 10

International Student: Total weak connections 31

Connections in the Netherlands: 7

Connections in Bangladesh: 3

Connections in Europe: 8

Connections in elsewhere: 13

Family People: Total medium connections 36

Connections in the Netherlands: 17

Connections in Bangladesh: 10

Connections in Europe: 6

Connections in elsewhere: 3

INTERVIEW GUIDE

INTRODUCTION:

Hello, my name is Sabrina Rahman Shanto. I am from Bangladesh and doing my Master's in Human Geography with specialisation in Globalisation, Migration and Development at Radboud University.

Firstly, I would like to thank you for giving your precious time. I am very glad that you agreed to give the interview. I would like you to know that this interview will be only between us, and the interpretation will be completely anonymous. But, if you don't mind including your name in my thesis, I am willing to do that. It will be your choice.

This interview is consisting of questions regarding your network and belongingness. I like to inform you that I will have to record this interview for my further interpretation. Do you agree with that? I will take the interview in two parts. First part will not take more than 40 minutes. Then we will go for a break. After that, I will provide you with a document and we will continue for 30 minutes more. Do you have queries regarding this? And if you have any doubts please let me know. With your permission, I would like to start taking the interview.

INTERVIEW QUESTIONS:

Introductory questions:

- What is your name? (Age)
- Where are you from? Which city?
- How long have you been living in the Netherlands?
- What is your occupation?
- Do you stay here with your family?
- If no, with whom do you stay?
- Are you in a relationship?
- Are you married?
- Where is your family?
- Do you have children?
- Why did you choose to come to the Netherlands? (For the second generation, they didn't choose to come to the Netherlands; they are born and brought up here. For them, if you have any option to move somewhere else, where do you choose to go?)

- What is your migration history?
- In short, how is your experience in the Netherlands?

Main question:

How does social network influence the notions and practices of belongings of Bangladeshi people residing in the Netherlands?

You have already given some indications about how you feel here in the Netherlands. In the next part, I will expand on what makes you feel at home and what doesn't make you feel at home. What are the different dimensions and factors that influence that? For that, I want to focus on the influence of society, security, citizenship and the role of social network for our conversation. If you want to add anything else, you can always ask.

Sub-questions:

Influence of Society:

- What is the role of society (local and transnational) for the belonging of Bangladeshi people?
- How transnationalism influence the role of society to perceive the sense of belonging?
 1. Do you speak Dutch?
 2. In which level?
(There are three levels in the Netherlands.
Level A (Basic User): A1-Beginner, A2-Elementary)
Level B (Independent User): B1-Intermediate, B2- Upper-intermediate
Level C (Proficient User): C1-Advanced, C2- Proficient (near-native)
 3. How do you spend your weekdays?
 4. How do you spend your weekends?
 5. What do you do in your free time? (Beyond what you have already told me about your weekdays and weekends, is there any activity you do to enjoy the free time? With whom you associate in your free time?)
 6. What do you do to interact with people?

7. Are you a member of any sports club?
8. If no, do you do sports?
9. Are you involved with any kind of organisation in the Netherlands?
10. Are you involved with any kind of organisation outside of the Netherlands?
11. Are you involved with any kind of voluntary activities in the Netherlands?
12. Are you involved with any kind of voluntary activities outside of the Netherlands?
13. What is the role of your neighbours in your life?
14. Whom do you contact more, Dutch people or people from outside of the Netherlands?
15. If people from outside, where are they from?
16. Do you have any friends or relatives from the Netherlands?
17. What do you feel about Dutch society?
18. Do you feel welcomed here in society?
19. Do you feel restricted in society?
20. Where do you feel more connected (here or outside)?
21. Do you think talking to people or connect with people in the Netherlands is adding any value in your regular life?
22. Do you think talking to people or connect with people outside of the Netherlands is adding any value in your regular life?
23. Do you find any differences in your daily life if you don't talk to the people here?
24. Do you find any differences in your daily life if you don't talk to the people outside here?
25. How do you feel after talking to the people here?
26. How do you feel after talking to the people outside here?
27. Where do you feel at home?
28. Do you feel happy to stay here?
29. If no, do you think you will be happy to stay somewhere else?
30. Where is the place?
31. How often do you travel outside of the Netherlands?
32. Where do you see yourself after 20-30 years?
33. If yes, what reason you want to go? For work or contacts, you have there?

Citizenship:

- How citizenship influence the notion of belonging?

34. What kind of residence permit do you have?

35. For the permanent resident,

- ✓ How long it took for you to be a permanent resident?
- ✓ How was the procedure?
- ✓ Has something changed after becoming a permanent resident?
- ✓ What were the reasons for you to apply for a permanent residence in the Netherlands
- ✓ Does being a permanent citizen positively affect you in some way?
- ✓ Does being a permanent citizen negatively affect you in some way?

36. For the temporary resident,

- ✓ How do you feel to be a temporary resident?
- ✓ Do you feel any kind of limitations for being a temporary resident?
- ✓ Does being a temporary citizen positively affect you in some way?
- ✓ Does being a temporary citizen negatively affect you in some way?
- ✓ Is there any reason for you to apply for a permanent residence in future?

Security:

- What is the role of security (social/income) to analyse the notion of belonging?
- How is job quality perceived (self/ societally) in the sense of belonging?

37. Do you feel socially secure here in the Netherlands?

38. What is your perception about your life standard here in the Netherlands?

39. Are you satisfied with your job?

40. If you consider the jobs here in three levels which are high level, medium level and low level, which level does you think you belong to?

41. Are you okay with that?

Role of Network:

- What are the roles of the goals (development/individual) in the field of belonging?
- How do the networks influence the goals and the notion of belonging?
- How capitals (human, social, etc.) influence the role of the network?

42. Do you want to achieve any specific goals here?

43. If yes, do you have planned to achieve the goal by yourself or with a group of people?

44. What is the importance of that goal?

45. Has living in the Netherlands helped you to achieve these goals?

46. If yes, in which way the Netherlands is helping you?

47. If no, have any other countries supported you to achieve your goals?

48. As you are now staying in the Netherlands is it the destination country to achieve your goal, or it is just a country in the transit?

49. Do you think you can communicate with people easily in the Netherlands?

50. Do you think you can communicate with people easily outside of the Netherlands?

51. If both answers are yes, then where do you feel more confident to communicate?

52. Is there anything that you feel we are not touched upon this conversation that is important for you to mention?

We had a great conversation. I want to appreciate again the time that we spend together. You know a lot of people. Of course, some are from the Netherlands, and others are from outside of the Netherlands. To understand your social network properly, I will do an exercise which is known as 'Name generator'.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INTERVIEWEES

In the methodology part, I have already mentioned the different categories of migrants, namely: first generation, second generation, professional people, international students and

the family people. From each of the categories, I have chosen four participants. From my point of view, it would be quite flexible if I include the participant's category wise. It will help us to compare the categories, while also getting an overall picture of the participants in the study.

Interviewee 1 (Second Generation):

Country of origin: Parents are from Bangladesh but born in The Hague, Netherlands

Gender: Female

Age: 26years

Duration of staying in the Netherlands: 26 years, nine months stayed in Bangladesh

Occupation: Project manager at Utrecht University

Interviewee 1 was born in The Hague. At the age of 19, she moved to Utrecht. She used to live with her parents until the age of 18. Then she took a gap year and went to Bangladesh. After coming back from Bangladesh, she started her University at Utrecht and then she left her parental house. She lived on campus and then she was staying with three of her best friends. Now she lives on her own. She is in a relationship with a Dutch guy for six years.

Interviewee 2 (First Generation):

Country of origin: Bangladesh

Gender: Male

Age: 52 years

Duration of staying in the Netherlands: 27 years

Occupation: Chef

Interviewee 2 came to the Netherlands with a work permit visa. He lives with his family. His family came after five years of his arrival. He has two sons. He was doing business in Bangladesh, but he didn't like the business environment there. He wanted to do something better, and his brother is here in the Netherlands. For that, he decided to come here. Now he works part-time when his boss needs him.

Interviewee 3 (Professional People):

Country of origin: Dhaka, Bangladesh

Gender: Male

Age: 26+

Duration of staying in the Netherlands: 6 months

Occupation: Engineer at Alpha levels

Interviewee 3 came to the Netherlands because of his job. He studied in Sweden and got an opportunity in a Swedish company, and they send him here in the Netherlands. He doesn't have a family here. His family is in Bangladesh.

Interviewee 4 (Family people):

Country of origin: Lakshmipur, Bangladesh

Gender: Female

Age: 35years

Duration of staying in the Netherlands: Five and a half years

Occupation: Crew member at McDonald's

Interviewee 4 came to the Netherlands because of her husband. Her husband came here to study, and after that, he wanted to stay here, and that's why she needed to come. She has a son, and now she is pregnant. She didn't get a job for three and a half years, and now she works as a crew member in McDonald's.

Interviewee 5 (International Student):

Country of origin: Lakshmipur, Bangladesh

Gender: Male

Age: 34 years

Duration of staying in the Netherlands: 9 years

Occupation: Driving Instructor and Chef

Interviewee 5 came in the Netherlands for doing his Bachelor's study. He is now staying with his family. He has his wife and a son.

Interviewee 6 (Second Generation):

Country of origin: Doilotpur, Bangladesh

Gender: Male

Age: 29 years

Duration of staying in the Netherlands: 21 years

Occupation: Businessman

Interviewee 6 came to the Netherlands when he was eight years old. He stays with his family. He has his father, mother and brother in his family. He is not married yet, but he is engaged with a Dutch girl. He didn't choose to come to the Netherlands. His father was working here, and that drives him here in the Netherlands.

Interviewee 7 (Family People):

Country of origin: Dhaka, Bangladesh

Gender: Female

Age: 31 years

Duration of staying in the Netherlands: One and a half years

Occupation: Housewife

Interviewee 7 came here because of her husband. Her husband is a PhD student. They had an arranged marriage, and because of her marriage, she came here with her husband.

Interviewee 8 (International Student):

Country of origin: Dhaka, Bangladesh

Gender: Female

Age: 25 years

Duration of staying in the Netherlands: 9 months

Occupation: Master's student at Radboud University

Interviewee 8 came to the Netherlands for doing her Master's in Microbiology. She was applying abroad for Masters. She got a better opportunity in the Netherlands. That's why she chose to come to the Netherlands. She is staying here in a student dorm.

Interviewee 9 (First Generation):

Country of origin: Narayanganj, Bangladesh

Gender: Male

Age: 48 years

Duration of staying in the Netherlands: 25 years

Occupation: Civil service job

Interviewee 9 came to the Netherlands to complete his studies, but because of the circumstances he completed his initial part of study normally, and the other part has been done while working. He lives here with his family. He has a daughter.

Interviewee 10 (Family People):

Country of origin: Bangladesh

Gender: Female

Age: 26 years

Duration of staying in the Netherlands: One and a half year

Occupation: Housewife

Interviewee 10 came here because her husband is doing a PhD here. She has a daughter, and she is mostly busy with her. She did Bachelor's and Master's in English in Bangladesh.

Interviewee 11:

Country of origin: Thakurgaon, Bangladesh

Gender: Female

Age: 33 years

Duration of staying in the Netherlands: 5 years

Occupation: Housewife

Interviewee 11 came here because of her family. She has a son, and she is taking care of him. Her husband is doing a PhD now, and they are staying here in a student dorm. She worked part-time for six months.

Interviewee 12 (International Student):

Country of origin: Bangladesh

Gender: Male

Age: 35 years

Duration of staying in the Netherlands: One year and four months

Occupation: PhD student at IHE Delft

Interviewee 12 came to the Netherlands for his PhD. He is a faculty member in a Public University in Bangladesh. He lives here with his family. He has his wife and daughter here. Coming to the Netherlands was not the priority to him. His sponsor chose the scholarship from IHE Delft. That's why he came here.

Interviewee 13 (International Student):

Country of origin: Dinajpur, Bangladesh

Gender: Male

Age: 40 years

Duration of staying in the Netherlands: 7 years

Occupation: PhD student at IHE Delft

Interviewee 13 came to the Netherlands for his Master's, and after that, he continued with the PhD. He wanted to go back to Bangladesh after his Master's, but his priorities and

preferences changed, and he decided to come back with the PhD. He lives here with his family. He has his wife and a son here.

Interviewee 14 (First Generation):

Country of origin: Chittagong, Bangladesh

Gender: Male

Age: 60+

Duration of staying in the Netherlands: 28 years

Occupation: Running one Dutch progression which is called Bangladesh support in The Hague

Interviewee 14 came to the Netherlands because he got married to a Bangladeshi girl who was and still staying in the Netherlands. After coming to the Netherlands, luckily he got a job very soon, which is 22 days only. He considers himself very fortunate because he didn't face any difficulties like other migrants. He lives here with his family. He has a son and a daughter.

Interviewee 15 (First Generation):

Country of origin: Chittagong, Bangladesh

Gender: Female

Age: 53 years

Duration of staying in the Netherlands: 40 years

Occupation: Medical work

Interviewee 15 came to the Netherlands when she was 13 years old. She came here because of her father's job. Her father was the first Bengali who came to the Netherlands in 1965. She lives here with her family. Now, she has her mother and three siblings. She has a son and a daughter.

Interviewee 16 (Professional People):

Country of origin: Dhaka, Bangladesh

Gender: Male

Age: 39 years

Duration of staying in the Netherlands: 6 years

Occupation: Software Architect

Interviewee 16 came to the Netherlands for his job. He got a sudden job offer here from one of the companies via LinkedIn. He liked the job, and at that time, the political situation was not so satisfactory for him. Also, people had a lot of frustrations regarding their lives. He wanted a safe and secure socioeconomic condition, and he decided to come. He lives here with his family. He has his wife and two daughters.

Interviewee 17 (Professional People):

Country of origin: Kustia, Bangladesh

Gender: Male

Age: 42 years

Duration of staying in the Netherlands: 9 years

Occupation: Software Architect

Interviewee 17 was doing a job in Bangladesh, and the Netherlands had a partnership with that company. The partner from the Netherlands offered him a job. They also offered him to go short for a few months in the Netherlands. He fell in love with the greenery and nature of the country, and he decided to accept the job. He lives here with his wife, son and daughter.

Interviewee 18 (Second Generation):

Country of origin: Parents are from Bangladesh but born in Amsterdam

Gender: Female

Age: 25 years

Duration of staying in the Netherlands: 25 years

Occupation: Student and doing a part-time job

Interviewee 18 was born in Amsterdam. She stays with her family. She recently got married to a Bangladeshi guy and brought him here in the Netherlands. Her partner came just one month ago. They all are staying with her parents. It's costly to live here in the Netherlands. That's why she studies and works at the same time.

Interviewee 19 (Second Generation):

Country of origin: Chittagong, Bangladesh

Gender: Female

Age: 41 years

Duration of staying in the Netherlands: 36 years

Occupation: Personal assistant

Interviewee 19 came to the Netherlands when she was five years old. She came here because of her father's job. She lives here with her family. She has her husband, one son and one daughter.

Interviewee 20:

Country of origin: Tangail, Bangladesh

Gender: Male

Age: 46 years

Duration of staying in the Netherlands: 4 years

Occupation: Counsellor at Bangladesh Embassy.

Interviewee 20 came to the Netherlands, but it was not his choice. The Bangladeshi government send him here for his profession to serve the country. After four years, he will go back. He stays here with his family. He has his wife and a daughter.