

# **Socio-Economic Impact of International Migration**

(A case study of District Mirpur)



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## **FORMAL DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that this is my own work without anyone else help except those mentioned here. This work has not been submitted or published for any degree or examination in any other university in identical or similar shape. All the other sources used in this work have been mentioned as complete references.

Numan Dawood

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## Table of Contents

Chapter 1 .....	1
1 Introduction .....	1
1.1 International Migration from Pakistan .....	3
1.2 Types of Migration .....	6
1.2.1 Temporary labor migrants.....	6
1.2.2 Highly skilled and business migrants .....	6
1.2.3 Irregular migrants (or undocumented/illegal migrants) .....	7
1.2.4 Forced migration:.....	7
1.2.5 Family members (or family reunion / family reunification migrants) .....	7
1.2.6 Return migrants: .....	7
1.3 Statement of the problem .....	7
1.4 Objective of the study .....	8
1.5 Significance of the study .....	9
CHAPTER 2.....	11
2 Review of Literature.....	11
Chapter 3 .....	22
3 Research Methodology .....	22
3.1 Participant Observation .....	22
3.2 Key Informant interviews.....	22
3.3 Case Study Method: .....	23
3.4 Sampling Technique.....	23
3.4.1 Convenient Sampling.....	23
3.4.2 Purposive Sampling .....	24

3.4.3	Sampling Unit & Sample Size .....	24
Chapter 4	.....	25
4	AREA PROFILE .....	25
4.1	Introduction .....	25
4.2	History of Mirpur .....	27
4.3	Industry .....	28
4.4	Education.....	28
4.4.1	Sports .....	28
4.4.2	Transport.....	29
4.5	Languages .....	29
4.6	Demographics .....	29
4.7	Cultural Events.....	30
4.7.1	Saif-UI-Malook Festival.....	30
4.7.2	Rathoa Mehla.....	30
4.7.3	Pahari Mushahira .....	30
4.7.4	Eid Milad-Un-Nabi.....	31
4.7.5	Urs celebration of Baba Peer Shah Ghazi.....	31
4.8	Elections.....	31
4.9	Tourism .....	32
4.10	Climate .....	32
4.11	Religion and Belief .....	32
4.12	Food.....	32
4.13	Dresses .....	32
4.14	Inter Family Marriages.....	33
4.15	Attributes of the Inhabitants.....	33

CHAPTER 5 .....	35
5 Impacts of International Migration and Economy.....	35
5.1 Introduction .....	35
5.2 The traditional economic patterns .....	36
5.3 Modern Economic Patterns .....	36
5.4 Trade and Commerce .....	38
5.5 Effects on infrastructure of the village.....	39
5.6 Family Requirements .....	41
5.6.1 Case Study :1 .....	43
5.7 Unavailability of Opportunities and Unemployment.....	44
5.7.1 Case Study:2 .....	47
5.8 Better Wage Rates.....	49
5.8.1 Case Study:3 .....	50
5.9 Trends of Migration .....	52
Chapter 6.....	56
6 The impact of Migration on Social and education structure .....	56
6.1 Social Impact of Migration .....	56
6.2 Family System and Migration .....	56
6.2.1 Case study 1 .....	57
6.2.2 Case study 2 .....	57
6.2.3 Case study 3 .....	57
6.2.4 Case study 4.....	58
6.3 Traditional marriage patterns .....	58
6.3.1 Preference regarding marital arrangement.....	59
6.3.2 The Current Scenario of Marriage Practices (a changed form as a result of out-	

migration) .....	59
6.4 Migration and its impacts on Educational patterns in sending regions..	60
6.5 On Religious Activities .....	64
6.5.1 Hajj.....	65
6.5.2 Case study 7 .....	65
6.6 Behaviors and Attitude.....	65
7 Summary & Conclusion .....	67
Annexure.....	71
Bibliography .....	73

# Chapter 1

## 1 Introduction

Movement is life. It is considered as that fundamental physical phenomenon because of which life exists and sustains itself. Perpetual motion around our natural world, makes it possible to create life on earth. The motion of planets and stars, winds and water, blood and atoms, are all in a continuous flux making life possible on planet Earth. Stagnation is death. Inactivity, brings upon lifelessness. To elaborate on this the analogy of moving water helps to understand this concept. A body of water that is in motion contains with it lifeforms and pleasant aroma. Whereas, a body of water that remains trap for a long-time, cultures within it bacteria, that decomposes all the other life forms in it and hence becomes poisonous. Therefore, Migration in general refers to movement of people from one place to another with intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily, at a new location (geographic region). (International Organization for Migration, 2020)

Like animals migrations the idea of motion did not disappear during human evolution, rather changed its mode of execution. In most of the early hunters & gatherers communities, members moved frequently in search for better food and shelter options. Such uninterrupted and frequent Migrations became less frequent yet movement in the realm of art, aesthetics, tool making, etc. prevailed in an unprecedented manner. The worries of survival switched to worries of politics and other petty family disputes. The civilizations later began to emerge and human migratory movements came back into flow in forms of invasions, conquests, wars, intercontinental trading and other forms of migrations and movements. Later with commencement of industrialism, migration took form of colonialism and today as we face economical gulf among social classes, people from across the world migrate from one place to another mostly for economic reasons and sometimes mass migration is practiced amidst of natural catastrophes and wars. According to the 2016 World Bank report, (Bank, 2016) the rise in the number of global migrations has been consistent. Every year more people migrate around the world than the previous one. Figure 1, illustrates this ever rising trend of global migration.

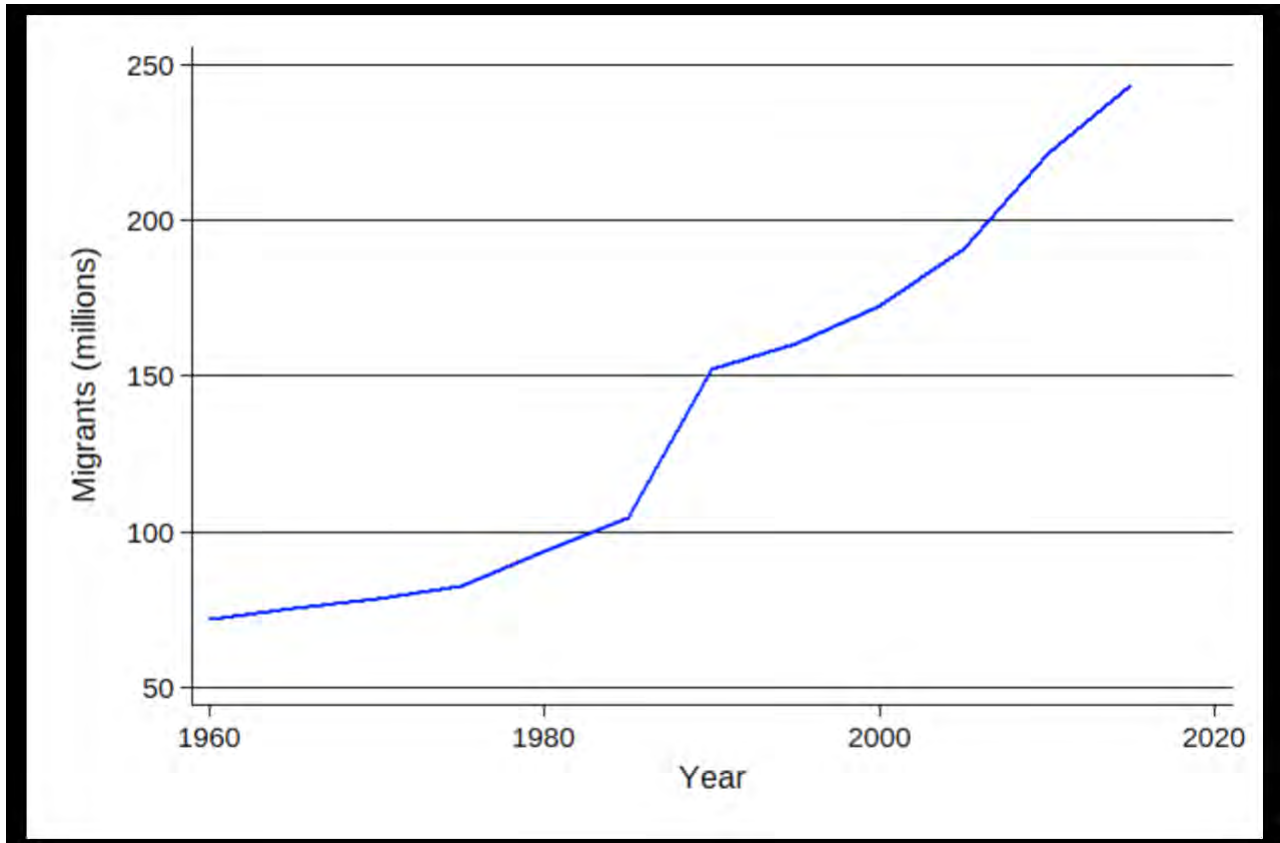


According to Koser this concept of migration is as old as the Human species itself. Yet archeological excavations and findings states that this idea of migration where ancient human remains are found and started with the origins of humankind, especially from the “Rift Valley” in Africa which dates back to 1.5 million years. (Koser, 2007)

Latest migration trends project the flow of migrants from developing to developed countries in pursuits of the labor work, seek jobs and endeavoring to attain citizenship. Early part of the 21<sup>st</sup> centaury shows the unprecedented amount of international migration. A study has mentioned that. The world has witnesses the migration burst during the last few decades. (Research, 2003)

The updated migration patterns illustrates the inflow of migrants from underdeveloped to developed nations to find work as labors, look for jobs and trying to get the citizenship. During the early 21<sup>st</sup> century shows the highest flux in the international migration.

Therefore, the element of motion has always displayed and projected its articulation in one form or another as it describes life. In this introductory chapter, I will focus on the types of migration, purpose and significance of my research.



*fig.1 Number of global migrants from 1969 to 2018*

## **1.1 International Migration from Pakistan**

Now a day's migration of internal, regional and international is very common especially mass movement of people across international borders. Behind the international migration there are so many reasons. When people cannot find jobs in their own countries and they are victims of many disasters they prefer to go somewhere, where they can live freely and enjoy all the opportunities of life, and where they have the chance to improve their potential. When one or two member of the family migrates, it can affect the rest of the family positively and as well as in negative ways especially in case of their children's education. When they migrate, it effects both male and female education (Giovanni Facchini, 2015).

Due to such migration, children in the family are affected in many ways. They become financially

strong which enables them to get higher education in whatever institution they want. They become confident enough to ascend in their perspective fields in victorious and better way. Furthermore, migration of any family member, not only have positive effects but can also have some adverse effects on the family. Children without guardian supervision also become betrayed from right path in household and career as well.

When migration become common in society its visions become broader, first people have no concept of education especially for girls but when they start to migrate their mind get open and they start to give education to their girls (Iqbal et al. 2014).

Education is very important because education will help them in all the spheres of life from bringing up of their children to help them their household duties. Education make women's confident, through education they get job whenever and wherever they want to become financially strong and can't depend on others.

In Mirpur most of the people live abroad and literacy rate is higher than other cities especially female literacy rate is relatively good. They are well aware about the importance of knowledge nowadays. So, they try to educate both men and women on equal grounds.

Education increases the overall position of society. Migrant families considered that education is very essential so they prefer that their children study abroad because through international migration cultural exchange increased by learning new languages and skills, in this way, they are more aware of educational opportunities which boosts their career. Therefore, education will be increased with the increase of migration (Milder B Levy, 1974).

In Pakistan most of people live in rural areas when they cannot find the new technologies and life accessories, they migrate to urban areas so they can find more things for making their future bright. In Pakistan terrorism is getting common and spreading day by day people feel insecure and prefer to move from Pakistan and want to settle their life without fear. When they adjust there and get all the things then they suggest their relatives or friends to migrate and boost their careers so in this way international migration is increased.

In Pakistan, Azad Kashmir is one of the major chunk of population of Pakistan from where people migrate to England during 1930s to work on the sea (Khan 2016). Over the last 60 years migration from Pakistan to other countries is increased due to education and economic facilities for their families and as well for their communities. In a survey it is estimated that 4 million Pakistani people living in the abroad. Europe North America is the country where mostly Pakistani people lived. And 80% of the Pakistani people lived in two countries Saudi Arabia and UAE. Saudi Arabia is most destination country that received many migrants from Pakistan and increased the migrants who travel to UAE-14% in 2001 and its steadily increased in 2007 reached on 40%. In a report we can find that 50% of the Pakistani migrants are unskilled and uneducated they work in low scale jobs and 40% Pakistani migrant are labor, only 2.2% are work in highly skilled job like doctor engineer etc. An estimated value of Pakistani migrant workers from Sindhi migrant is 9.4%, from Punjab is 54%, NWFP is 1.3%. Punjab is a province where many people migrate (Pildat 2008:2).

This wide explanation of migration reflects the present complexity in differentiating between migrants who migrate for various reasons like political asylum, disputes, economic issues, environmental limitations or a combination of these reasons. It also attempts to define migrant population in a way that takes new situations into consideration (Goldthorpe, February 20, 2019).

Migration on the other hand can be referred to as the crossing of boundaries by someone from their Native land for a period. There are displaced people, refugees, uprooted folks and those who migrate for finances. Migration are sometimes internal and sometimes International. Internal are those migrants who migrated within the country. International migration people relocate themselves to another country which is not Native to them.

Migration depends upon the motive of moving from one place to another, like economy, refugee crisis, etc. Therefore, there exist various reasons for migration and for that reason we cannot explicitly define migration.

Migration plays an important role in triggering the phenomena that are associated with cultural variation within a distinct culture. Diffusionism, assimilation and acculturation are certain social terms that are caused by this practice of migration. The impact of migration on the social order such as economics and education, is huge.

## **1.2 Types of Migrations**

### **1.2.1 Temporary Labor Migrants**

Temporary laborer are also referred as workers who have come to work for a while or overseas contract workers. These are those people who because of the weak economic conditions in home migrate abroad for some time and send back home money to their families. (D.Miller, 2015)

### **1.2.2 Highly Skilled and Business Migrants**

These are technocratic, well trained in their specific fields and are sent by the companies they work for to other countries as part of their training or requirement.

Countries accept such migrants because of their skill, rather they have developed policies programs to inflow skilled labor.

### **1.2.3 Irregular Migrants (or Undocumented/Illegal Migrants)**

. These are illegal migrants, who are not equipped with proper travelling documents and migrate stealthily.

### **1.2.1 Forced Migration:**

These are people who are initially not willing to migrate but certain external factors unfortunately force them to leave their original residency. Factors such as natural catastrophe or development projects like dams etc. makes people to move. Refugees of wars nowadays are also forced migrants. About 1 of every 500 people is a refugee. (UNHCR, 2008)

### **1.2.2 Family Members (or Family Reunion / Family Reunification Migrants)**

Sometimes people get official nationality or citizenship for a country in abroad. Such people always prefer to call their family relatives as well. In this way a family reunion also cause migrations. Family reunion is acknowledged as one of the principle rights that many countries offer to legal migrants. Yet some of the countries deny this principle right. (D.Miller, 2015)

### **1.2.3 Return Migrants:**

This type of migration is self-explanatory. Those people who have spent a long time abroad migrate back to their native lands, thus are recognized as return migrants. Return Migration might refer to, (Pia Orrenious, 2015).

## **1.3 Statement of the Problem**

International migration is being practiced in the entire world and especially in Pakistan and it has both negative and positive effects on education. All over the world different percentages of the people migrate for the purpose of education. However, district Mirpur Azad Kashmir has high rate of education, Mirpur district is situated in the North part of the province Punjab. Before the informative and previous research there was little bit research conducted on the educational and economic perspective due to migration in the particular geographical area. International migration is rapidly increasing in Mirpur most of the family's males live in abroad and the families who left behind have both negative and positive effects on education.

This research will try to focus on the socio-economic impacts on the left behind families that follow

significant migratory activities. Socially the family unit is out of place or disturbed. Impact over this primary family unit's structure, may or may not adversely affect the normal and balanced unit of a family. There are various roles and responsibilities associated to a father of young children. Therefore, it is an inquiry that needs to be approached.

General conception about the affluence of left behind migrant family is reasonable, yet my focus will try to consider the adverse effects over the family preferences after they are economically regulated by the remittances. For instances, is a child responsible to maintain a good performance after their family started receiving remittances.

The presence of the father figure in house is necessary to provide for a normal family environment, yet the migrants leave behind their father or a sibling partially responsible for their surveillance and upbringing of the children they are leaving behind. How effective can the role of the temporary guardian can be in the case of migrant parent?

#### **1.4 Objectives of the Study**

Conducting a research requires a structural approach. The topic of the research hence becomes essential that helps to set forth certain goals which are supposed to be achieved by conducting this research. These goals always remain within the close vicinity of the topic of research, and helps to understand the original nature of the topic and produce a well-structured form of findings that reflects the gist of the research topic.

The main objectives of the present research can be briefly numerated in the following list:

- Comprehend and document the socio-economic condition and situation of the families that are left from the locale.
- Study the consumption and spending patterns in left behind families and academic performances and attainment of education.
- Role of social networks in terms of alternative supervision of the children of migrants'.

My main purpose or we shall say objectives of my research was to keep my focus and study the variables of "international migration and remittances." What trend does the left behind families

follow in terms of social and economic realms considering the variables of international migration and remittances? Another area of study fits under the impacts on social practices, for instance kids being extravagant with the remittance money. With such a leisure and irresponsible social attitude towards remittances what impact does this exercise have on the children of the left behind families have on their academic performances. There do exist a potential logical assumption that remittances certainly help the children of the left behind families in attain sound education, yet, the objective that, are there any adverse impacts on the educational trends of the left behind families, remains another enquiry that I intent to cover.

Absence of a father figure mostly, from a household in Mirpur district implies certain articulations of social ties of the same household with their relatives, neighbors and other institutionalized networks. This may also define some emerging annexed roles that may get assigned to a mother in the absence of father. Most importantly, the upbringing of children is disturbed or we can say a certain glitch remains that may affect their behavior. Therefore, how this change of family structure and migration impacts the daily life of the household. Chapter 6 of this thesis elaborately deals with this social impact of migration. I have also included education as another yet social objective. Economic factor is distinctive, but education tends to be more of a social activity, so I dealt with this objective in the same chapter. This is why the topic that I chose mainly concerns these two variants of socio-economy and how they are impacted by the outflow of migrants.

## **1.5 Significance of the Study**

The reason of selecting this particular problem in this specific village is that researcher preliminary visit revealed that the most prominent and outstanding feature of the sector is out- migration. So, it was decided that this village would be an ideal place to study this aspect. The venison for choosing this particular village Mirpur Sector F1 was that in this village with respect to outer migration no research has been done before. This study not only deals with the changing economic structure but it also deals with the changing structure of the community due to education.

The researcher also studies to know about the impacts of economy and education in society. The research is requirement for the several people of the district Mirpur. This research comprises



information and the prevention of education and economic condition for those whose families lived abroad. Through this research we can find about the problems of those families who live without their male member and they face the problems in their education and daily life economic problems, and also know about the impacts of international migration on their education and economic condition of family. My study aim is how economy and education are affected by international migration, is it increase the participation of families in education or it reduce the education.

Significance of the present study can be explained from both academic as well as applied perspectives. It will be a useful contribution to the existing anthropological literature on the issues of migration. Because anthropology is a study of human beings and its culture and migration is one of the most fundamental phenomena of human culture. Moreover, after discussing the negative impacts over education by this phenomenon of migration over the families of the migrants, certain policies can be designed in order to persuade the children about the importance of education. Their motivation to leave education and go abroad to earn money has to be cut-down and opportunities has to be created for these motivated youngsters to carry on their education. This research will help the policy makers to carve out policies that will control the human labor drainage from Pakistan. Indeed Pakistan is an under developed country and faces various issues, one of it is migration of skilled and un-skilled labor to developed countries. The analysis for this migration emphasis the need for the authorities to consider migration an important issue and carve out policies to maintain this rate of migration.

## CHAPTER 2

### 2 Review of Literature

Migration is as old as mankind. Migration is the non-permanent or permanent displacement of individual or community groups from one location to another for multiple reasons, that range from better employment opportunities to prosecution. From the last decades migration has become the attention of many scholars due to the rapidly growing phenomenon. In many different dimensions of migration many scholars / researchers worked. The main focus at the early stages of migration was in the economic aspect of migration and then turned them into social remittances and the social impact of migration, both at source, as the destination countries for anthropology student migration has become the most profound and disturbing problem. In the words of Castles and Miller (2003), we entered an "Age of Migration", in which more people were on the move than ever before. (Sattar, 2004)

Persecution may be assumed to have taken place over a year. It took one year to compare with international recommendations and to keep up with current persecution on international borders. Thus, in the migration module's survey, only one has asked for a place where one person has been living for at least one year. There is something special about this regulation. If a person leaves the country three months ago and has been in a foreign country for at least three months, he or she will be there for at least one year (Onwaegbuize, 2004).

There are many reasons for people to be persecuted worldwide or internally. Depression involves things, costs, and accidents beyond knowledge and social networks. Some countries do not have a wider scope to reach the desired goal, for example, for health institutions and for basic Services. Therefore, people are interested in meeting their family needs and better times (Khan, 2010).

People migrate majorly to better their and their family's lives, they add to their basic skills some new skills, new experiences, find a better job, or migrate to escape from unsafe conditions, so like disaster or starvation. Because migration has become a social and political economic process and disaster affects those moving individuals' migration has become a worldwide phenomenon with the onset of globalization. Sometimes creates a competitive environment at community level. When an individual migrates to any country for the winning goal, he or she at least improves the social mobility of dependent families. To achieve the great comfort of life, people get motivation while

paving the way for others to emigrate. To ensure a better future for people in their families are crossing the boundaries and seeking the job opportunities. Those who migrate have weak left-hand effects and are also highly motivated to migrate in the hope of improving their living conditions (Khan, 2010, p. 426).

The amount of migrants who migrate internationally and where they migrate is affected by the these factors: (a) original wage or Per capita income differences between sending and receiving nations for a practical skill; (B) the state of the business cycle and economic prospects in both shipping and receiving countries (Solimano, 2002).

Globalization's status at this present time, causes international migration to get under the phenomenon which influences large group of population, households and communities all around the world. The only few factors that make people migrate are poverty and political confusion. There are several factors that contribute to the increasing vulnerability of people such as poverty, economic instability, not political instability and social problems. (hamid, 2007).

There are various agents who play a vital role in employment migration, as is the case with recruitment agents and agents that play an important role in employment migration; without these agents, very few migrants have agents are usually from the village. These agents or agents are usually from village. These agents charge their jobs because they work for national recruitment agents and give commission for their work. For brokers it is very easy to persuade people to migrate because they belong to the same village. As they do not want to lose a customer so they persist in recruiting. They constantly try to motivate them by telling them the success stories of their neighboring immigrants who are already working out and earning the greatest amount (Chen).

There are theories of migration that traces factors of migration such as economy in the sending and receiving countries. Migration factors are not restricted to demographic pressure with ever increasing unemployment issues the standards of living set forth are low in their native lands. These factors were recognized as shock factors. In the host country, migration factors included promising economic opportunities, demand for labor, and political liberty, and more of these elements are known as trait factors. All types of migrations are explained by push and pull factors. Migration can occur due to pressure and tensile factors. The negative attributes attributed to the shock factors include overpopulation, famine, job losses, job shortages and middle-class war activity, while attributing positive attributes to the trait factors, including a chance of better work, better education

and a better standard of living in the middle of destination (Orozco, 2002).

There is a strong relationship between migrants with the source country and it takes the form of the exchange of information and ideas, overpayment of financial property or it is categorically referred to as payment. In the area of origin, this remittance helps specially to help these overpayments leave families to improve living standards. In the country of origin there is a very significant and economic implication about the transfers they receive from abroad. Pakistan is one of the countries in which, without getting work, it is unthinkable that a family buys house, buys land or purchases a household animal. For these reasons, the young people are generally motivated and encouraged by their relatives and relatives to work abroad for work. In Pakistan, a majority of families believe that if their young people work abroad, they will definitely improve the overall economic conditions of the household. In our country, men are even encouraged by their wives to work abroad for work (Sattar H., 2009).

From developed countries to developing countries become the most important and important source of foreign exchange earnings over takings. The foreign currency not only helped to reduce the current deficit but also helped the recipient countries to achieve a rational high economic growth, but also reduced their external loans as well as foreign debt. The Pakistani workers have been found in a number of countries of the world. The flow of migrant workers from Pakistan was 12300 in 1973, 16328 in 1974 and 23077 in 1975. This outflow of migration was reached in 129847 in 1980, 115520 in 1990, 110136 in 2000 and 1143329 in 2005 (Bureau for Emigration and Overseas Employment, GOP, 2006). The migration of Pakistani workers was unique in many ways, especially for the Middle East. First, in Pakistan, those who sent a great deal of merit, the young men. Secondly, those who migrated were unskilled laborers of low- income households and enabled their families to acquire real estate, set up small businesses and make significant improvements to their living standards (Economic survey, 2001-02) Over the past three decades, the millions of immigrants working abroad have sent a large and significant amount of remittance to Pakistan. For developing countries, such as Pakistan, overpayments of workers are considered to be an important source of foreign currency. These overpayments have a positive impact on the economy of the Pakistani economy, although these overpayments improve the balance of the opposition position and reduce the dependence on external loans. The unemployment problem has been reduced, and the living standards of recipient households improved (Iqbal, 2005).

In Pakistan, migrant surpluses are equivalent to twenty two percent of goods export and tertiary services. Retrospectively, this flow of overpayments has come an important part of Pakistan's balance of payments. This economic inflow have been contributed to the strong value of the Pakistani rupee. Payments therefore play an important role in the foreign position of countries and replace exchange rate policies and affect current money. The total remittances that Egypt receives is equal to its 15% of the country's exports of goods and services. The endowment of Egyptians in the balance of payments has been very close to tourism in recent years, and the impact of this flow on Egypt's external position is historically significant (Bougha-Hagba, 2006).

There is a good link between migration and the economy. It has a significant effect on international migration to reduce poverty and increase economic growth (Macours, 2010).

Migration has had a different effect on the gender role when a male member of a migrant country abroad will affect the role of a female member, female Members enjoy more autonomy (ibid) Within the family, international migration of wealthy people has had a major impact on the structure of family power (Azhar, 2008)

When transfers send money to their men, it leads to the restructuring of political structure the family so that women immigrants have power over the family. For domestic activities and decision making, immigrant women have significant control. Women not only take over the family, in the absence of the man she also gets control of household resources and greater responsibility for their family (Kuhan, 2006). Immigrant women do not have equal access to transfers. In the treatment of transfers sent by their migrant husband, the educational status of women also plays an important role (Azhar, 2008).

The families of immigrants who are left behind find opportunity to better their economic status that adds up to things like better food, renovation of homes or constructing new homes with the remittances and developing of a new business. The people excited to migrate to the Gulf States are less educated, unskilled, have less resources. The migrants who move to the Gulf States work there as unskilled workers and support their families by sending overpayments on a monthly basis, but they reduce their own expenses there. The emigrants who move to the Gulf States work there as unskilled workers and support their families by sending overpaying on a monthly basis, but they reduce their own expenses there. The immigrant's families increase the property and their lives by means of overpayments. They increase the purchasing power of households in the following

domains such as: a) household utilities; B) household accessories; C) Purchase of new property; and d) contribute to the wealth deposits. By doing business, they also use the better opportunities. Arif (1990) examined payments and investments at home level. The study found that about 68 percent of total worker's overpayments were invested and saved by emigrants and their families. Orozco (2003) concluded that migration represents a very important dimension; and families' overpayments. The integration of societies in the global context has made an important contribution to the economic and social development of the remittances.

There are several reasons for migration related to the blend of ungoverned situations and conditions in their native lands, like the lack of economic and social opportunities and the impression of the opportunity in the host country. People try to avoid the worst socio-economic situations when they need to stabilize themselves and their families (Khan I. M., 2010).

By using the mix of economic and social networking factors, international labor migration explains the factors, i.e. why people move, the mechanisms of migration through which it happens and the persistence of flow. According to standard neoclassical economic explanations individuals make an analysis of cost advantage between their sources and capacity for developmental areas, including an assessment of intermediate factors, the psychological cost of and the difficulty of travel: They migrate, if the benefits are usually expected forever, higher wages are greater at the destination (Lee, 1996) leaving family and community. Early migration researchers focused on male migration experiences. By mid-twentieth century women are increasingly involved in migration and most people in most cases but largely ignored in the search for migration (Brink, 2011, 201-211).

Over the last decades, migration has become a factor in promoting international development. Every aspect of migration is not beneficial to developing countries. Migration can impose high costs on developing countries without the human capital needed to achieve long-term economic growth. This flight of human capital can give a considerable economic burden in developing countries, since emigrants value their training to deal with them. Migration itself can have significant impacts on economic development, especially in poor countries experiencing significant migration flows (Cox, 2003).

The practice of migration provides companies that are international, both with opportunities and challenges. Not only companies but also communities and individuals long term geographical

movement changes the family structure abruptly (McKenzie and Rapoport, 2005). During this time the adolescent age is affected all around the world. Children are left behind by the migrant parents. The migration of mostly a father figure from a family has huge potential to impact the regular upbringing of children, and witness shortcomings in their behavior. The major factor of this changed behavior of children is the inadequate or no supervision of the children which affects the normal psychology of children and develop into problems. Such problems can have negative consequences for the upbringing of children in these families (Amuedo-Dorantes, Georges and 2010 Pozo, Hanson and Woodruff in 2003, McKenzie and Rapoport 2011).

Secondly, the presence of family individuals, mostly an earning elder can give migration with mature performance information and reduce the migration costs of children by reducing network effects. After a in parent in another region, child migration can be facilitated, which may have a negative impact on their education, after being able to stay at school fairly high, especially for children in poor families (Brauw and Giles 2008, McKenzic and Rapoport 2011).

Thirdly, exposure of children with the other parts of the world may affect their understanding and preference about their personal education. Their view point may change when the gather new information as a result of migration. (Lee and Park 2010) Therefore, remittances can have positive and negative results for children's education. Innocent Social Monitor (2004) reported that overpayments are sent home by parents can increase consumption, finance schools, buy health care and fund better housing. Or children's benefit depends on their access to those extra resources, which depend on age and the context of care when left behind. The involvement of substitute care or the lack of care causes problems for some children's emotional well-being and psychological development. Migration affects young children from many angles. Children's lives are influenced by migration. Again, the move is out of representation or again. The parents are well educated and financially stable (Edward and Ureta, 2003).

On the one hand, migration shows the positive impact of increasing access to healthcare in the y countries of origin by sending payments. On the other hand, there are many weaknesses of migration, however, the transmission of diseases. A very important aspect of migration is the attitude of migrants who are used to deal with their particular health services and deal with the diseases of individual countries. Their habits may need to be changed if they move to a host country and the language barrier caused constraints and therefore greater risk of poor health outcomes.

Migration also has a serious impact on mental health in terms of the migration process that causes stress due to the loss of family, friends and the environment. Questions about the identity and feeling of their accessories, the fear of expulsion and discrimination create problems identity and feeling of their have arisen in adulthood (Wu et al., 2004).

With the rise in overall levels of education worldwide, the rate of transfer of skills increased with migration. Kink (2007) showed that in the 1990s to 2000 the proportion of emigrants with higher education in the world increased from 29.8 to 34.6 percent, while the share of emigrants with levels of education worldwide, overall) 44.9-36.4 percent.

This has been well established in the academic spheres that international migration carries both positive and negative consequences over those children who are left behind. It is quite potent that the economic hindrance of left behind families are well covered and hence decreasing the ration of child labor (Antman, 2012).

For example, Antman (2011b) found a negative effect of paternal fatherhood studies on migration for children in the first year after migration, when it is still too early to expect a e impact of remittances to overcome the home's father's absence may be. By contrast, Antman (2011 c) finds a positive effect of father's migration on the ultimate educational achievement for girls, a natural consequence when long-term migration can be expected to give a greater positive impact. Hanson and Woodruff (2003) found a similar positive effect of living in a family with an outside achievement of immigrant education and girls in Mexico.

However, the practice of migration by the commoners of developing nations is not cheap. In recent years, there has been growing concern about the impact of migration on the achievement of immigrant children education (Kindle and Kao, 2001, Cordoba,2004, Yang, 2005, Hanson and Woodruff, 2003). In the first wave of migration in a country, many young immigrants leave their children in the village in the care of others, as parents' absence due to migration leading to fewer parents contributes to the educational process acquisition, immigrant families can find educational achievement of their children depressed McKenzie et al., 2006)

Some scholars say that without any support the empirical achievement of migrant children will be adversely affected (Wang Wu, 2003: Tan and Wang, 2004: Li, 2004; Zhou and Wu, 2004). He came to the conclusion that there was a negative effect, and that the cost is high, the government



may want to respond. For example, it may be possible to spread to the school building fund, mentored mentoring programs, to ensure close monitoring of student's class sizes) and / or built more schools in urban areas for children of emigrant families his time and the programs themselves will have cost. On the other hand, if the cost can be caused by the negative impacts of migration on the achievement of immigrant children's education are not so high and there is no reason to believe it cannot be then it can be which Policy makers can avoid time and effort to produce a timely response (and their free resources in other areas of the poor).

It could happen that the children of the families emigrated from bad because they left their parents but to start their grades were lower systematically with (Ye et al., 2006). In fact, because of school performance can be related to income (Blau, 1999, Korenman et al., 1993; Duncan et al, 1994, Hanushek, 1992, Wolfe, 1981) can generate income and migration Higher); This may be the case for emigrant children benefiting as a result of the effect of remittances. In addition, there are other implications that the true relationship may also be a mask. Surprisingly, little work is done to understand whether immigration undermines the work of children.

The positive effects of migration have been highlighted by Hildebrandt and McKenzie (2005). It reduced the infant mortality rate in Mexico. There are also negative impacts over health due to the migration of a single main head of the family. Gibson et al. (2001) states that emigrants who leave behind their children the get less in weight and height.

It has been shown in various studies that migration raise the standards of health among left behind people. (Gulati, 1993; Hadi,1999; Kuhn, 2003). A study in the Mexico study found that the migration of parents improved the health outcomes of children and the reduction of child mortality (McKenzie, 2006) bryant (2005) states that the children of migrants have better health than the children of non- migrant families' due to the use of transfers for children's education and health needs.

Studies have shown that migration leads to better health among the population (Gulati, 1993; Hadi, 1999; Kuhn, 2003). A study in the Mexico study found that the migration of parents improved the health outcomes of children and the reduction of child mortality (McKenzie, 2006) bryant (2005) states that the children of migrants have better health than the children of non- migrant families due

to the use of transfers for children's education and health needs.

On the other hand, some studies left negative effects of parental migration on children's mental health after finding (Gao et al., 2010, Jones, Sharpe & Sogren, 2004; Pottinger, 2005;) while others observed adverse effects on The physical health (Konseiga et al, 2009, Salah, 2008; Shen et al, 2009), Within these, a study was conducted with some students in a Chinese rural area found out that the annual injury rate of kids of left behind people is very high (Shen et al. 2009), In Nairobi same study was conducted and where the mother had migrated. Her kids were targeted with ailments and other seasonal diseases frequently (Konseiga, et al., 2009). Similarly, food and medicine care, and low quality of a survey by UNICEF in Moldova. This study found that immigrant parents, children like alcohol use, drug use, and parents found refugees to be more vulnerable to the negative effects of exposure to sexual violence associated al, 2008) under the age of sufficient control or pressure Women form the largest part of our population but they are rarely women who gave equal rights and status with men. Although the United Nations recognize equality of women but there is a lot of discrimination based on sex. The existence of sharp gender disparities in resources is usually attributed to cultural and social conditions regarding the mobility of women. A patriarchal country to prevent men from controlling men in Malaysia, by controlling property household income, rigid cultural perspectives, divorcing spouses of men and women (Anonymous, 1994).

A study shows that men who leave their women in Egypt and migrate, their wages are dropped significantly. Thus, out migration causes less wage for women in Egypt. The research also showed that they outflow of the male figure causes women to work in fields thus increasing their produce. This was done by mu and van de Walle (2011). Marriage relations between couples have frustrated by separation by distance. Therefore, some couples conflict and emotional distances, divorce and extramarital sexual intercourse, other developments, in fact, stronger emotional bonds during their divorce (Chee, 2003).

Gender change due to lack of people. Women's duties have increased in the absence of immigrant people, including the animals that come to the fire, to collect firewood and water Women are the most autonomous families. In the absence of male member, females were doing their best to manage all the additional responsibilities and problems. These problems and responsibilities insist on tackling strategies and most women fill this space with a traditional female means more than feminist or masculine. In this way the immigrants keep the women in their traditionalism (A.

Wilkerson, Yamawaki, D. Downs, 2009). Men's migration leads them to a higher autonomy of women. Men's migration can stimulate women to work outside their home as suggested by a range of approximate determinants, the absence of men probably will reduce the fertility level. Financial benefits of male labor migration can allow a spouse to live independently from a family member. As we describe, each of these possible consequences of men's labor migration can be a mechanism that will promote greater autonomy of women.

The migrants can pay a fraction of their income to family members living in the source country the practice of repaying such payments became common in the post-war era and the size of the overpayments were considerable. In the case of developing countries, this now represents a significant break in total foreign exchange earnings. Transfers were also high in relation to earnings earned by migrants in the host country. If it is obvious that such payments improve the well-being of direct recipients, they can benefit from migration from their countrymen if the flow of overpayments is sufficiently large (Djajic, 1986).

The researchers however, do not necessarily agree that the remittance money are wasted as a resource or whether they utilize this resource in very civilized and rational manner. They are of the view that these annexed funds has to be invested in a business to produce fruitful results, (Pastor and Rogers, 1985; Martin 1990; Diaz Briquets and Weintraub, 1990). Criticism on consumption patten after local development relies hugely on the context which is local, and say that the patterns of consumption overlooks the local situations and conditions that may include varied economic, political and social. (Koc and Onan, 2004)

For a clear perspective pertaining to international migration we must consider the idea of remittances as a product. These international funds from individuals are of critical importance to the foreign exchange of various companies that heir migrants for work. Not only this, but remittances bring investement for the house hold of left behind families.

The funds that are sent by the migrated workforce to their native countries is genuinely an important money flow but unfortunately its badly understood. \$79 Billion were money sent by the migrant workers to their native lands in 2002. This figure kept on increasing and had a significant effect over the annual inflow of money into developing nations.

Migrants' earnings are generally not randomly allocated to households. Outcomes can only reflect the influence of unmarked third factors. For example, more ambitious households can have more

migrants and receive larger payments, as well as higher investment levels. Alternatively, households who recently experienced a detrimental shock on existing investments (say the failure of a small business) can send members abroad to make lost income so that migration and overpayments negatively correlate with domestic investment activities (Yang, 2008).

Thus, we can conclude this from the past literature that this phenomenon of migration is ever proliferating and therefore, must be attended in a serious academic manner. The gap that needs to be filled up here is about the impact of social migration. Very less very less attention has been given to the impact of remittances on families left behind especially with respect to Pakistan i.e. the unnecessary use of remittances. It is also cleared from the review of literature that most of the researcher have tried to measure the impact of migration quantitatively. Only quantitative techniques are not enough to study the phenomenon of migration. So, in this study the effort has been made to bridge these research gaps.

## **Chapter 3**

### **3 Research Methodology**

Methodology is an integral part of social research through which a researcher collects the data. The researcher collects valid data about the topic by using the methods. The researcher has followed the qualitative research techniques to collect the data and Different Anthropological techniques which researcher used are as under.

#### **3.1 Participant Observation**

Participant observation is the main part of qualitative research because without observation the researcher cannot collect valid data. We Use this tool to understand the native people as a native rather than investigator is very important.

Bernard Russell also gives the same definition in a more calibrated form i.e.

The researchers personally gets close to the people under study and involve themselves with their activities. They note down or record information after they observe from the perspective of the natives. Rapport building is a bonus advantage that a researcher can achieve while doing participant observation. [1940, pp, 321]

By using this tool, I have collected data from field and live like native live, first of all I built my rapport in my locale and it is the only way to observe their daily life and I gradually started my work in the field. During the field research in Mirpur Sector 1 I managed to utilize all situations to intervene and participate in local affairs at family level. I visited the households personally of those whose heads had gone abroad. This association allowed me to get interviews.

#### **3.2 Key Informant Interviews**

Key informants are those who have concise and sound information about the topic of study. Being an investigator, it is very complicated to handle the attitude of the respondents and such kind of preliminary complication are overcome by the help of key informants.

Yin provides an optimal definition of key informants. He says that when a respondent goes beyond the plain facts and offers to discuss in depth about the issue the researcher is pondering into, then that respondent nominates itself to be considered as the key informant. (Yin 1984, pp.83).

To have such informants is the most crucial thing as they help in helping researcher to target more authentic information. So, by using this data collection tool I was able to conduct research by having reliable data about migrants and their families economic and education conditions left behind in Mirpur. The researcher has approached 3 key informants in the initial stage of the research.

### **3.3 Case Study Method**

Case study is one of the most important techniques, which I have adopted to get information about the migrants and the socio-economic changes observed in their families. Yin defines it in the following words,

According to Yin, it is an enquiry that is based on some evidence and is investigating a current phenomenon in a real-life situation. [Yin, 1985: 44].

I had chosen this method because it allows me to perform an in-depth study aspects that are sort of relational that are supposed to be hectic to find out through questionnaires. This helps to study only a small number of cases yet achieve collective analysis of the population. I have selected 8 case studies which were directly related to my research topic. Lastly this research method also provided me the in-depth information about the person selected as case study which was absolutely impossible to get by interviews.

### **3.4 Sampling Technique**

There are various methods to minimize our population for research purposes. In the present study the convenient and purposive sampling are used to extract a sample out of the main population.

#### **3.4.1 Convenient Sampling**

A convenient sampling technique simply consists of group of people that is easy to access. This method is common in academic researches. In the present study the convenient sampling was used because the target population was consisting of different families.

### **3.4.2 Purposive Sampling**

This type of Sampling selects respondents out from the main population for a certain purpose. Human mind's intervention is expected to extract certain samples that fulfills some conditions. These respondents then play the role of informant. They are also possibly capable of providing with information that is unique and exclusive. My research focused on the impact of migrant left behind families with a keen focus on usage of remittances and the economic conditions.

### **3.4.3 Sample Size**

In the present study, the sample size of 50 respondents were selected for in-depth interviews from the total population and from the 50 respondents 15 were selected to be included in this thesis as case studies.

## Chapter 4

### 4 AREA PROFILE

#### 4.1 Introduction

Mirpur is a capital city of the district Mirpur. It is area wise the largest city now in all of Azad Kashmir. It is a modern city now with agro land around it. This city is famous for its old and big buildings and huge houses, depicting the richness migration remittances has brought to this city.

**Figure 3 Mirpur Main City**



**Source: Photo by Researcher**

Major crops grown in this area are pulses and millet. But at various places wheat, vegetables and maize are also seen. Around the Jehlum Valley we also see the production of quality rice. Moreover, Mangla Dam is responsible for providing Mirpur with its electricity.



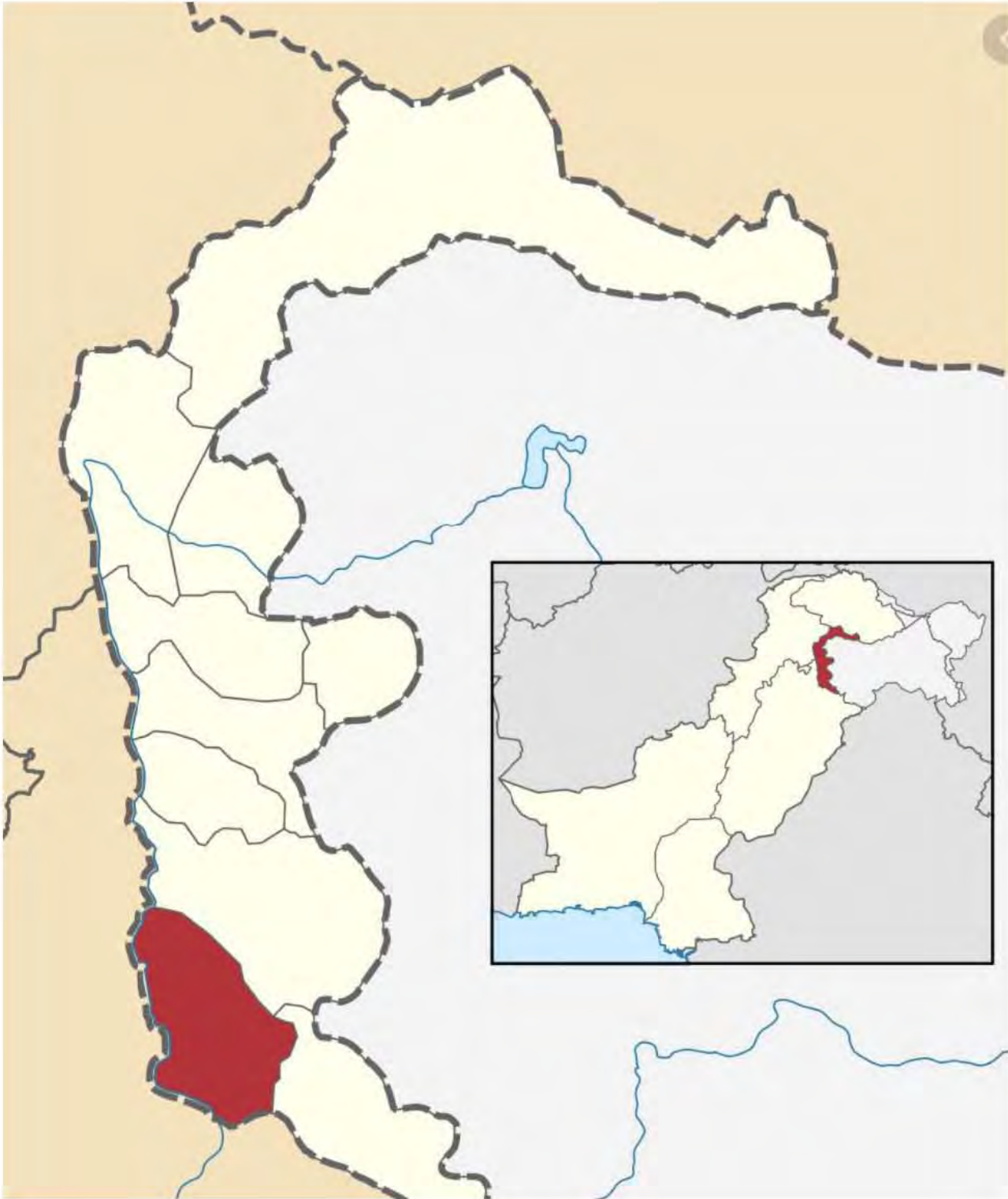


fig.4

Source: By Google

Inbetween years 1959 & 1960, a huge amount of people migrated to United kingdom. The number from Mirpur is so great that 70% of Pakistanis living in UK constitute of migrants from Mirpur.

#### **4.1 History of Mirpur**

The city was founded in 1640 AD. Its founder was Ghakhar chief Miran Shea Ghazi and Sultan Fateh Khan. This is recorded history present in the Imperial Gazetteer of India. But there are other views also suggesting its founders to be couple of saintly figures who attracted huge population.

**Figure 5 View of Mirpur Sector F1**



**Source: Photo by Researcher**

The area that is now Mirpur has been historically associated with Pothohar. By the end of the 18th century, Gakhar power in Pothohar had declined. Mirpur had become part of Chib ruled state of KhariKhariyali with capital at Mangla Fort.

Mirpur is associated with the mountainous area of Potohar. During the start of 19<sup>th</sup> century the Gakhar power had declined there. Then when Sikh rose to power Mirpur state became part of Ranjit Singh's territory.

## **4.2 Industry**

The functioning administration of AJ&K has done a lot of effort to develop this city as an industrial urban area. So far industries like, synthetic yarn, cosmetics, textiles, garments, soaps, foam, polypropylene are flourishing here. Yet this city has to still do a lot to produce quality products.

As part of the development project of Mangla dam, a new city is being constructed near Mirpur city. This has extended the original size of the city twice. Chinese investment is also very prominent and moreover, township planning is also undergoing. This would significantly affect the population dynamics of this city.

## **4.3 Education**

The language spoken in educational institutes mostly is English. Recently, University of AJ&K was the only educational institute present in the province, but later various other institutes kept on emerging and added to the pre-existing institutes. MUST or Mirpur University of Science and Technology and few other Medical colleges has increased the availability of education in Mirpur significantly. State run colleges and schools provide education to all levels of social stratas.

### **4.3.1 Sports**

Three sports are most popular in Mirpur, Volleyball, Cricket and Football. Mirpur even entertains its population with a cricket stadium. Mirpur also have few sports club that are registered, like A-5 Cricket club. There are held annually various tournaments of cricket and football.

Figure 6 Mirpure Cricket Ground



Source: Photo by Researcher

#### 4.3.2 Transport

The local transport is mostly the auto Rickshaw that are not run on petrol, rather CNG. Unfortunately, because of the difficult terrain Mirpur does not have its railways. Similarly, the air space also remains vacant as there is no airport as well. The closest airport is 130Km away from the city in the capital territory of Islamabad.

#### 4.4 Languages

Potohari is the most popular language spoken in the region, sometimes also referred to as Mirpur language. Yet due to the extensive trend of migration to UK, English has also become significantly popular. There are various private educational institutes that do the job of English coaching. Urdu is obviously spoken as well as being the national language of Pakistan. There are words like (kutha) for where, (kijyan) for why, miki for I, mara for my, juliyan for going

(Mirpur. The Mini England)

#### 4.5 Demographics

Mirpur population has remained consistent with the overall increasing trend of population of Pakistan. We see a significant leap in the number of inhabitants in the last 40 years. Figure 7



illustrates this trend vividly. This huge change in the demographic pattern of the Mirpur district directly affects the probability of a household breadwinner to migrate for employment purpose.

<b>Table: 15.6 Division-wise Population of AJ&amp;K in 1972, 1981, 1998 and 2017 Census</b>										
<b>Census</b>	<b>Nos.</b>									
	<b>Muzaffarabad</b>			<b>Poonch</b>			<b>Mirpur</b>			<b>Total Population of AJ&amp;K</b>
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1972	183,000	166,000	349,000	284,000	260,000	544,000	355,000	325,000	680,000	<b>1,573,000</b>
1981	248,000	218,000	466,000	374,000	348,000	722,000	400,000	392,000	792,000	<b>1,980,000</b>
1998	384,373	361,378	745,751	513,880	514,661	1,028,541	597,046	601,163	1,198,209	<b>2,972,501</b>
2017	539,699	532,391	1,072,090	639,339	682,825	1,322,164	801,756	849,205	1,650,961	<b>4,045,215</b>

Source: Planning & Development Department, Muzaffarabad

*fig.7*

In 1988 a census was conducted in Mirpur and portrayed the total population of Mirpur to be around 100,000. Mirpur's population is composed of variety of tribes just like there are in lower and central Punjab. The highest diaspora of Mirpur population resides in England, United Kingdom. (Moss, 2006)

## **4.6 Cultural Events**

### **4.6.1 Saif-UI-Malook Festival**

This festivity is celebrated in April in city center. It is the celebration of the birth of the saint known as Baba Pir-e-Shah Ghazi. He was a spiritual teacher of Muhammad Baksh who is famous for his remarkable piece of poetry known as Saif-ul-Malook.

### **4.6.2 Rathoa Mehla**

This is a summer fest and is commenced annually in the town of Rathoa. This celebration is famous for maintaining cultural values of the area and also has the aspect of promoting peace and tolerance.

### **4.6.3 Pahari Mushahira**

This is sort of a poetry fest and is considered as a Pahari mushaira which is a literary fest in its real sense. General audience find this opportunity to express their writings in public. This not an annual celebration rather it is celebrated on regular basis. The poems mostly reflect the culture of the area

and are said in the local Pahari language. This practice helps to preserve the culture of Jammu and Kashmir.

#### **4.6.4 Eid Milad-Un-Nabi**

Eid miladul Nabi is the celebration of the Birth of Muslim's Prophet Muhammad (PBUH). This is celebrated according to the Islamic calendar on 12<sup>th</sup> of Rabi-ul-Awal. The decoration is the main feature of this event. All around the town people celebrate this day by decorating the exterior of their houses with lights and people display toys for kids as Prophet used to love kids. Young adults decorate their cars with stickers and lights. This all is a gesture of love towards the Prophet.

#### **4.6.5 Urs Celebration of Baba Peer Shah Ghazi**

This three daylong event, lets people to celebrate the Birth of a saint. It commences from 20<sup>th</sup> of zilhaj according to the lunar calander. People from the surrounding villages come and visit the shrine with the playing of dhol music on their way and spiritual dancing in form of procession. After reaching their Naats, poems and Kalams are recited for the saint. Food is in surplus during these days around the shrine. Everyone is happily fed as people mostly do charity.

### **4.7 Elections**

Mirpur is indeed a small city and everyone knows everyone. Elections are very exciting as women of influential households go from door to door to campaign and it turns out to be the most fun event in the city. Girls have full permission to roam and do campaign for their favorite party and convince their friendly neighbors to side according to their choice. After the results are announced, huge celebrations are initiated by the party that wins the election and exchange of gifts and sweets is performed.

## **4.8 Tourism**

Places of interest in Mirpur are:

- Ali baba fun house Sector F2 Quaid-e-Azam chowk Opp. Cricket stadium Mirpur.
- Khari Shanif Darbar
- Pir Sayed Naik Alam Shah Darbar - Syed Naik Alam Shah Road - Sangot
- Mangla Dam.

## **4.9 Climate**

The average temperature of Mirpur is recorded as 27.4 °C and average rainfall is 110mm. Its location in the South of Kashmir makes the summers pretty hot compared to the northern parts of the Kashmir. It becomes very identical with the plain land areas of nearby regions of Punjab like Gujjar Khan. (Moss, 2006)

## **4.10 Religion and Belief**

Islam is the dominant religion in the area. And the culture over it is of Potohar plateau. Islamiyat, which is an Islamic syllabus for students, is made compulsory for all the students till the gradational level. Baba Peer Shah Ghazi and Mian Mohammad Bakhsh is the most famous shrine or Darbar and attracts various spiritual seekers from around the vicinity of Mirpur area.

## **4.11 Food**

Mirpur has multiple centers for food and markets. People prefer smosas as a snack and fish is also adored by the locals. Takeaways, dining and food stalls are abundant and people love to enjoy their exotic food experience. Most popular cuisine is red beans known as 'Lal Lobia' in local language. Pulao, Biryani, qourma are some common household dishes that are similar to the common Pakistani society.

## **4.12 Dresses**

People in Mirpur prefer a plain dress known as Shalwar Qameez that reflects the collective dressing preference of the Pakistani Society overall. But because of the ever increasing migratory trends inspires people to import western dressing choices like Jeans and sweat shirts. The girls dress is colorful and is known as Kurta that is basically a colorful long shirt and they wear it with jeans. Turban is also worn by the elders of the family signifying their social stature.



#### **4.1 Inter Family Marriages**

In Mirpur, people are accustomed to marry off their kids within the social cast they are identified with. It is strict and regulated cultural practice. This is taken so seriously that the choice of the individual is ignored and forcefully the child is wedded in within the cast and some times at a very small age.

#### **4.2 Attributes of the Inhabitants**

People of Mirpur are hospitable, loving and kind. They help each other financially in times of need, sometimes even for the enemies. Their guests for them are the source of blessings, known in local terms as Rehmat and Barkat. Another strange attribute of the people of Mirpur is that they do not work hard. Instead they construct malls, homes and hotels to earn while they sit and relax. This way they work very less and consume the affection of their families most of the time.



**Figure 8 Night View of Mirpur City**



**Source: Photo by Researcher**

# CHAPTER 5

## 5 Impacts of International Migration on Economy

### 5.1 Introduction

Economy is generally defined as a critical part of society, that deals with the production, exchange and distribution of commodities. Jahan Ara describes economy as,

"Economic hustle and bustle in the cultural sense refer to prolific activities involved in for payment of money or remuneration" [Jahan Ara; 1979:47]

I first tried to discuss the changing pattern of the Town (local) economy brought about by out-country migration in this chapter. Movement of money or other tangible resources from the migrated country by the migrant to his left behind family members in the town given special consideration. I shall also discuss the foreign remittances and their consumption and their role in the development of Town.

There are many things in equalizing flows of migration. Migration is at the root of poverty Alleviation. Increasing the intensity of the mobility and the lower the pressure, as migration becomes more expensive and less hazardous now. Migration is a landmark because it is easy to convince people to come out of the country. Where to relocate individual migrants, economic, political and social pressure. It is important to analyze the pattern of migration for the understanding of changes occurring due to people's movement. Migration is considered among those few phenomena that is contains unpredictable factors of population expansion and most sensitive to economic, political and cultural factors (Singh, 1998).

As reported in Immigration Studies, Immigration Flows cannot provide a satisfactory explanation of the economic issues that immigrants to the country of origin and to the countries they receive. However, economic breakthroughs initially encouraged much of the labor force.

Transition many people are frustrated by the financial decisions that individuals make because of the difference in earnings in some countries. Large differences in income are less effective in the international division of labor, and lack of equal access to productive and productive productivity among the high industry and developing countries (Tsuda, 1999)

## **5.2 The Traditional Economic Patterns**

The fundamental particulars concerning this topic was gained through various rounds of discussion with the Town Population because there was no hand written account was at disposal that could help in searching out the economy and the villager's style of life in history.

## **5.3 Modern Economic Patterns**

Modern economic pattern, I mean the present economic conditions of sector F1 Mirpur. Now-a-days men work at different jobs that are not related to agriculture outside the town in nearby cities other than army. At present, the subsistence pattern relies on two types of economic activity. One type is based on agriculture, the other one is based on the incomes sent by the persons who have migrated to abroad to their respective family members. So, mechanization has replaced the old ways of agriculture to a great extent which is a clear proof of out- migration on the economy of village.

As a result of decrease in labor force, wages are becoming higher than usual leading to reducing production. A significant change in the village family system is coming due to less utilization of land and lack of manpower needed for agriculture.

Based on general observation, we realize that economy is hugely influenced upon the families whose breadwinners are abroad or have migrated internationally on work base. In today's capitalistic economy lifestyle, people are trending their way abroad more than ever before. Since 2009 (Plecher, 2020) the ever-inflating unemployment factor within Pakistan triggered the outflow of migrants for work purposes, according to Statista research department in a report published on August 28<sup>th</sup> 2020. Hence national unemployment crisis becomes a major contributor to the movement of local people to settle outside the state for employment purposes. *Fig.2* displays a change in the trend of unemployment in year 2009. And since then rise in unemployment rate is evident. Today we stand in crisis in terms of our unemployment status of 10 years ago.

This factor of unemployment directly affected the outflow of migrants in almost the same year. In year 2011 approximately 0.45 million people migrated for labor purposes only. After then the trend has risen until 2015 as depicted in *fig.3*. We shall not get into the discussion of why has the trends not maintained with continuous rise in unemployment. New elections and Imran Khan bringing

hope for the people or strict monitoring over migration policies by other countries, whatever the cause may be for this reduced trend of migration outflow, but our focus or objective is not to open a debate for why the trends did not continue to match but why did it match at first place. The discovery of this relationship hence becomes an objective that is to prove the relationship whether people decide to migrate more frequently in an unprecedented unemployed environment or not.

Thus, impact on economy fundamentally becomes a factor to mass migration. Similarly, there exist certain social impacts as well. Educational trends among the community whose breadwinners reside abroad, gets impacted as well. This is because in various case studies of my research the respondents showed gratitude towards the opportunity of working abroad that helped their children to get a decent education. Therefore, education becomes another domain in objectives and classifies itself as a social factor leading to migration.

### Pakistan: Unemployment rate from 1999 to 2019

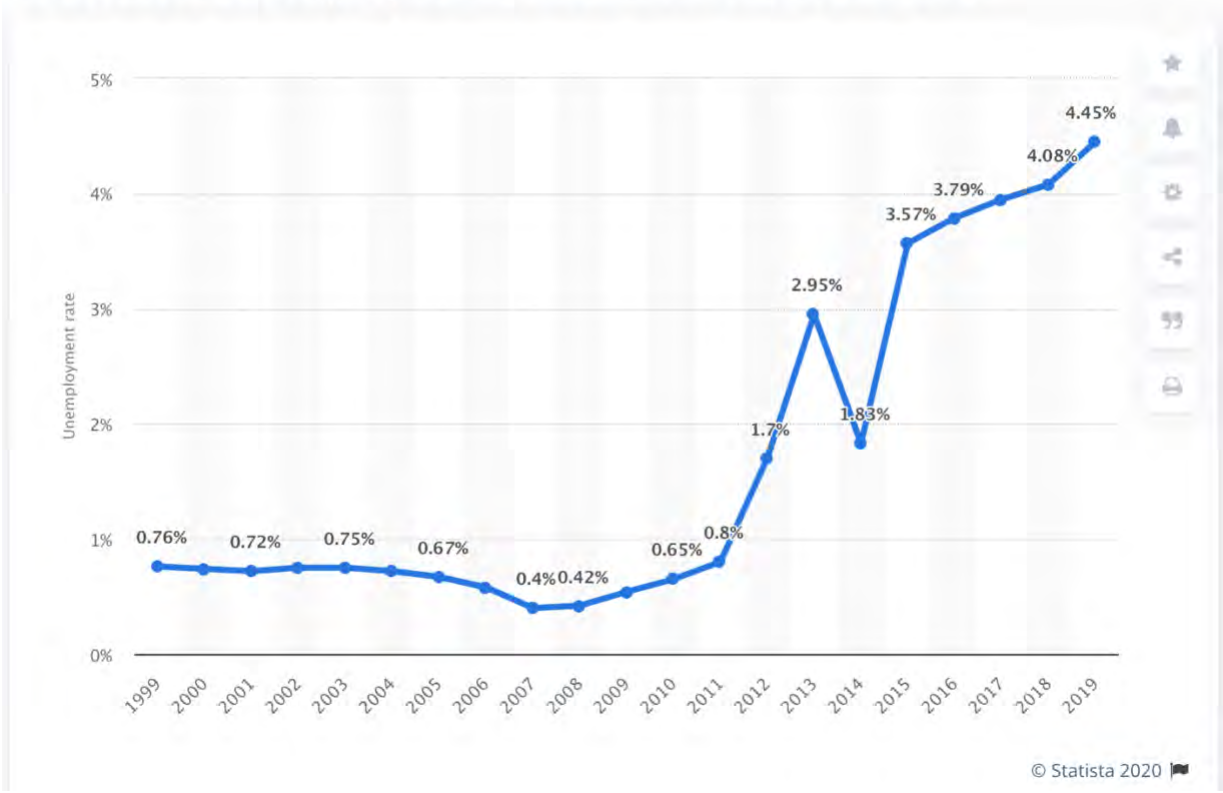
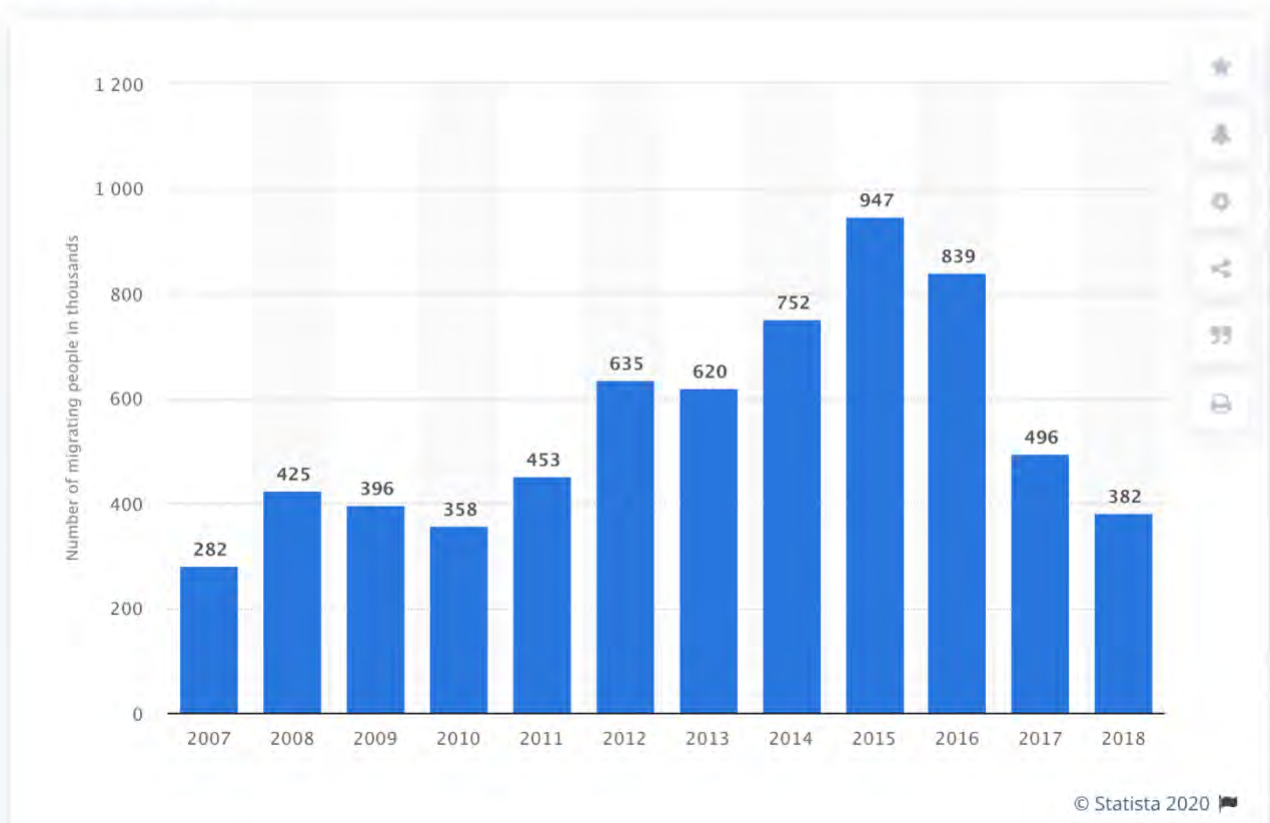


fig.9 Pakistan's Unemployment rate

## Labor migration flow from Pakistan from 2007 to 2018 (in thousands)



*fig.10 Labor Migration flow from Pakistan*

### **5.4 Trade and Commerce**

In the historical context most of the people earned money from farming or agricultural activities while 300-345 people joined in Armed Forces with some of them were serving Police. 5 % of the population farm their own animals (Bulls, Camels and Donkey) used primarily for selling goods. Tractor was used for the first time in 1975. Before that agriculture activity was carried out by conventional methods usually plough. There exist 22 % or more of families that have involved themselves in putting money into a huge amount of the foreign remittances in local real estate businesses.

## **5.5 Effects on Infrastructure of the Village**

Economic prosperity due to migration affected the life style of the villagers. These changes are those which can be empirically observed. According to my informants and majority of the people of the village, 412 houses present in the village out of which no one is kacha or even semi-kacha whereas before 1965 only 5 houses were pakkah.

After working diligently and relentlessly in Norway for many years and adopting Norwegian culture they also wished to have same ambience and facilities in their hometown. So, when they came first time after living there, they not only come with pockets full of Coronas but new mindset and passion for the development of their area without any other intention of show off.

So, the houses which were made of mud and clay were given a new touch by using brick and cement and other material which was being used in cities at that time. The roads and street although got less attention during first phase of development of village, when people of Mirpur witnessed great impact of out migration not in financial terms but also in other phase of i.e., more people planned to go abroad and as a result this time it was not merely 8 or 10 men but two dozen people leaving their village where they have strong roots and they never even thought of going to nearby cities. For this purpose, they sold all their expensive belongings including mothers and wife jewelry, livestock, certain portion of land for bearing the expense of Rs ten thousand which was incurred in going to Norway. So table turned when some of the migrant after getting citizenship and some getting permanent jobs in Norway and UK varying from working in restaurants, mostly doing dish and floor washing, paid visit to Mirpur, the village having no individuals water pump, school and other utility facilities remained no more typical and backward village of District Mirpur.

The migrated persons not only worried for the progress of their families but also focused on improving their standards by renovating house and buying motor vehicles and community infrastructure. Therefore, they also provide funds for the construction of the community streets and roads, street light being installed, mosques given a new look, schools were made and teachers were hired on market-based package for teaching students of Mirpur.

One of the prominent features which really amazed me was migrant contribution towards betterment of other ethnic group of lower status. During the marriage of their daughters, the remittances also helps in collecting the dowry for their daughters. In return they get work from these people in form of jobs like drivers and porters.

Now all the houses are reconstructed on modern architecture, have different and unique shapes and attractive out looks Today there are multiple story houses which are furnished with new and expensive furniture. Having latest electric appliances. Drainage system and roads are improved a lot. Now all the streets are made up of cement and bricks and wide drains are built along the side of the streets.

Migration is considered as normal part of population growth in various societies, the extent of movement to the countries that are developing is so much that increase in population may have undesirable results in terms of general development and poverty. So this fast motion of people is out of the peoples desire to bettr their economic status: migration is only possible when the expected wage of the individual is reached. (Todaro, 1969, 1970, 1976 and 1986, and Harris and Todaro, 1970).

Migration is the result of a relatively good incomplete perspective to make as much as possible low of the displaced. This is one of the main reasons why immigrant flows consist of improving the education of individuals with higher socio-economic status. In addition to the economic factors of declining wages and employment opportunities in the sending country of migrants, there should be ample economic demand for migrant employment in the host to embark on migration. It is clear that the lack of economic pressures built in both sending and receiving countries, migration often does not happen. However, the current timing sends of these economic pushes and pull forces is as important as the size of both (Tsuda, 1999)

The Pakistani workers are also found in several countries of the world. In this study an effort has n made to unearth the reasons of migration. According to the findings of the study the main factors that motivate people to migrate are:

## **5.6 Family Requirements & Standard of Living**

Khan and Khalid (2011: 626) highlight the positive impacts of migration on socio-economic conditions of the families of migrant in Azad Jammu Kashmir result show positive impact of remittance on family of international migrants. Before immigration the income of families and standards of living were low. But immigrant people living standards are better than before,

spending on household and their observances and lavishness items are significantly improved. Migration also effects children left behind positively due to increase in the income of migrant member. The expenditure on household items and accessories are also increased now people of that area educate their children in private schools and pay all their expenses required on their education. Results of the study shows that remittance families living behind spent their income to purchase commercial plots and constructions of new modern houses will full luxuries of life so people of that area are living satisfied life as compared to non-migrant people.

People move as a part of their attempt to improve the living standard of their families. For a male individual the main issue is to meet up with the basic needs of family. In the community it is observed that people migrate just to fulfill the requirements of family. One of the respondents said

*Pehly hum keraey key ghar main yha rehty thy hmary pass apna ghar nhi tha to hm bari mushkil sy guzara kerty thy or loug bhi acha nhi smjhty thy "*

"We used to live as paying guest earlier; we didn't have our own house. We used to live hand to mouth and we were also matter of discussion for people".

It was observed that after the migration, they were getting education. Before migration, they were not financially good enough to get educate their Children. In the current situation, children of emigrant's families are going to school now because they can afford school expenses. As one of the respondents said

*"Hum apny bachoun ko pehyl taleem thi day sakty thy kio hota the keh um unki feesain day skain or school ky akhreja ky hmary pass tna paisa nia pory ker skain ab hmary bachy taleem hasil ker rhy hain."*

"We were not able to educate our children earlier because we did not have enough money to pay their school fees and fulfill their needs. Now our children are getting education".

In the village the situation before migration was quite different. Many respondents told that before migration they wished to enroll their Children in schools but due to lack of resources, they were unable to give best treatment to their Children. As one of the respondent said



*"Main khud to nhi parh ski mera dil chahta tha key mery bachy zaror prhain mery bary baity ko thelesemia tha or main uska ilaj nhi krwa skti thi usko main nhi prha ski myhy bay had afsos hai or ab mery pass paisy hty hain mery bachoun ko jah bht koi bemari hoti hai muin unka achy doctor s iluj herwa ushai hun ab."*

"As I could not get education, I really wanted to educate my children. My elder son was suffering from thalassaemia and I could not get him treatment, I could not educate him. I feel so depressed about it. Now I have enough money. I can get my children proper treatment whenever they get ill."

In the community it was observed that the emigrant's families were dependent on their in-laws and were not getting enough amount of money from in laws to meet up their basic needs. They were suffering from many difficulties. As one of respondents said

*"Mery husband key jany sy pehly meiny biht tkleefain bardasht ki hain mery susar mujhy 20000 dery thy jis sy main bari mushkil say apna mheenay ka kharcha kerti thi raz key ye halat dekh dekh ker meny apny husband ko bahir jany ko kuha"*

"I suffered a lot of difficulties before my husband's migration. My father-in-law used to y monthly expenses with give me 20,000 per month, and it was very hard for me fulfill 111 that money. Seeing the same tough condition on daily basis, I asked my husband to go to abroad."

In the village it was observed that due to lack of money, community members were not treated in well They were unable to marry their daughters and it was one of the main issues for them. T fulfill tis need, the male members migrated. As one of the respondents said

*"Main apni betion ki shadian nhi ker skti thi jitney bhi rishtay aty thy wo jaheez kam deny ki wajah say tot jaty thy ya hoty hi nhi thy ab hmary pass paisa hai to meny apny 2 betion ki shadi ker di hai"*

"I was not able to get married my daughters. All the marriage proposals sent, used to be refused or broke up because we were not able to afford enough dowry. Now we have enough money and I have got my two of daughters married."

Another respondent said

*"Mery maiky waloun k halat achy thy or mery bachy un key ghar jab bhi jaty thy wo bhi waisi zindgi guzarny ka sochty thy or mujh sy swal Kerty thy ab alhamdulillah mery bachoun key pass bhi her chez hai unko ksi say kam tari ka ehsas nhi hai."*

"As my parents were leading a good wealthy life, my children wished to live such life whenever they used to go there. They used to ask me questions about it. Alhamdulillah Now, my children have everything and they have no more complexes."

On the basis of data, it was concluded that most of the respondents migrated to different parts of world to meet the needs of family. They think that they cannot fulfill their while living in Pakistan

#### **5.6.1 Case Study: 1**

<b>Age in completed years</b>	<b>30</b>
<b>Family Size</b>	<b>05</b>
<b>Family Structure</b>	<b>Nuclear</b>
<b>Completed Year of Marriage</b>	<b>10 (years)</b>

#### **Duration of Husband Migration 07**

Respondent told the researcher that she is a housewife and her husband has been in Dubai for last seven years. Her husband has migrated overseas to meet the needs of family. He is not much educated and it was very difficult to earn enough through they lead a reasonable life. Before migration they were living in joint family system. They did not have their own house. After the migration of her husband they got separated and made their house separately. It was only possible due to the migration of her husband otherwise they had to live in rented house. She Nuclear narrated that before migration all the decisions were executed by her in-laws and she had to get permission from her in-laws to take decision. In case of any disease her mother in-law used to decide the mode of treatment which was usually traditional method of treatment.

After the migration of her husband and the separation from her in-laws, many new responsibilities are added. She has to play dual role. She has to pick and drop her children in school daily. She has

to visit market to purchase daily household necessities of life. It's really difficult for her to move frequently, according to the respondent's personal experience; it's very difficult for her to live alone in Pakistan. She has to face many bad comments from society. Being the head of household, she has to participate in all social obligations but she has to hear a lot of things from the people. The environment is not suitable for single women to move she also added that distance sometime produce misunderstanding and doubt among relationships. She always tries to inform her husband with all the details and the decision which on gap between the respondent and her husband she want to take, she said that communication gap between the respondent and her husband sometimes effects the decisions, the stress of workload leads her mental stress and tension. In pressed situation she misses her husband very much.

She told that her children were getting education in the best institution. She was very much satisfied with the education of her children. According to her, this was only possible due to migration of her husband and remittances sent by him. She told that in this age of competition; children education is very important and have to invest maximum on education.

She is more autonomous as compared to the migration of her husband. She takes decisions for herself or her family. She has authority to sale and purchase related matters of her family needs. She concluded that due to the migration of her husband their lifestyle has been changed. But on the other hand, she also feels that her family was incomplete in the absence of her husband.

## **5.7 Unavailability of Opportunities and Unemployment**

In the village it was observed the community members were facing worst conditions. They were not able to fulfill their Children needs. It was difficult for parents to take the responsibility of all domestic expenditures. As many respondents do not have the land for cultivation before migration. As one of the respondents said

*“Thmary puss upni kwi zameen hi nhi thi key hm koi fastain ugaty or ghar ka kharcha chalay thy mery shohar aik dukan pey mamooli mulazim thy or wo 15000 maheena kama ker laty thy jin sy main bht mushkil sy maheena bhar guzara kerti thi”*

"We didn't own a land so that we could grow crops and fulfill our needs. My husband was a servant on a shop, and he used to earn 15,000 per month. We used

to live hand to mouth."

In the village lack of opportunities were pushing people to migrate. They do not have their own any and for cultivation. Majority were not educated so in Pakistan they were unable to get any reasonable job. It was observed that after migration they have money to accomplish their requirements. As one of the respondents said

*"Jab meri shadi hoi mery shohar bahar jany ka irada rkhty thy per hmary halat bilkul bhi achy nai thy keh wo bahar jaty meiny kai din faqy bhi key hain unky pass kamany k ley patsa bhi nhi tha or koi nokri bht nhi thi kbhi meri saus hmains khana deti thien or kbhi mairy ghar waly thari bht imdad terty thy"*

"When I got married, my husband wanted to go to abroad. But we didn't have enough recourse at that time for his migration. I starved for many days because he didn't have any job or money. My mother-in-law used to feed us sometimes and my parents used to help us financially to some extent."

Another respondent said

*"Mery husband gari or alim hain jis madras mein wo prhaty thy uski tankhaw say ghr ka guzara nhi hota tha or school ki koi degree thin hi keh wo kopi nokri kerty achi ah wo Saudia chaly gaey hain wahan per wo quran pak ka darss dety hain or bht acha kama lety hain."*

"My husband is an Islamic Preacher. We were not getting enough pay from those religious institutions where he used to teach and he didn't have any degree so that he could get a job. Now he's migrated to Saudi Arabia. He is teaching Quran Pak to children there and earning well."

In the village it was observed that those who were educated also want to do job in government sectors but due to low qualification they were unable to get Job. As they were not highly educated, they were teaching in private schools and were getting very less amount in the form of pay. Few emigrants also completed their education in abroad just to facilitate their families. As one of the respondent said

*"Mery husband nay B.A ki hoi thi or aik private school main prhtaty thy sara din*

*ki mehnat key bad wo school waly sirf 11000 unko dety thy jis sy hm logo ky bht bi buri halat thy hum na apny bachoun ko taleem day skty thy unnky achy mustagbil ko mehfooz bna skty thy."*

"My husband had done bachelors in arts and used to teach in a private school. He used to earn only 11,000 after all the effort. We were going through the worst situation. We not only could education our children but also could not secure their better future.

Another respondent said

*"Mery husband ny solah (16) jamatain prhi hain magar usko yhan koi uchi nokri nhi mil government to safarishon sy nokri deti hai or tankhaw bhi bht kam deti hai key Pakistan main guzara nii ho skia !hasley mery hlisband ny banr Ja ker anni taleem bhi Po, ki or ub wo wahan py hi nokri kerty hn."*

My husband has done masters but he could not get a good job here. Governments only give jobs on recommendation basis and not give enough pay to survive in Pakistan. My husband got higher education after his migration and now doing a job there."

The other main reason accounted for male migration was low wage rates and fewer opportunities in their source country. According to the respondents there were very less job opportunities that they could not support their families that's why they have to migrate internationally.

People after migration do not only send money for their immediate family but also send for relatives. And it also triggers a cascading effect of calling for other members of the family or relatives as well. For example one of my respondent, **Iqbal**, who had migrated to Saudi Arabia was now sending money to his wife and also to his brothers and sisters. He could not take care of his wife economically when he was in Pakistan. He was able to manage a sound education for his 5 children. Now his children are well educated. Iqbal had become so affluent that he also sponsored marriages for his sisters.

Another similar case was of **Chaudhary Sajjad**. His story was same as his family's economical condition was poor and at 27 he got married, but after working for 9 months he could not earn



it's difficult for her to manage all he works and provide care to children alone. She felt that sometimes it is quite problematic for her to take children to hospital in the time of emergency. She told that, she is also facing in controlling the children. She acknowledged that her children are being ignored due to lack of time and they feel insecure.

She reported that her husband is in abroad for 9 years. While talking about the remittance sent by her husband, she said that she herself receives and uses according to her will. She told the researcher that before the migration of her husband it was quite difficult to manage all expenses especially on education and health of the children. But the conditions are different now they can get best treatment in case of any disease and provide all necessities to their children. In other words, after the migration of her husband they have better standard of life.

She acknowledged that living alone is a big challenge in Pakistan for a woman. It is difficult to deal with social issues but she was optimist that much better confidence with the passage of time. She added more that for better relationship, it is important to have good attachment through different sources of communication. She said that the children get emotionally attached to their parents naturally but if they do not get proper attention, the consequences could be seriously dangerous. In case lack of communication, the children don't feel any concern to their father They don't have emotional attachment towards their father after years.

She also narrated that in the absence of her husband it is very difficult for her to maintain all the social relations. She has to perform all indoor and outdoor activities by herself. Due to oven no time to visit her burden sometime she could not even make time for her children. She has parents due to busy life. She told that although they have financially husband, she is autonomous and make decisions but due to the over burden of migration of her responsibilities she has to suffer a lot. She has to perform double role in the absence of her husband and have to manage all the activities at household.

## **5.8 Better Wage Rates**

In the community it was observed that before migration emigrants earning was not enough for them. The better wage rates attracted people to migrate, as in Pakistan if they were earning in the range of 500-800 per day. After migration they were earning great amount of money per day.

They wished to live a good life before migration. As one of the respondent said that

*"Mery husband palambri ka kaun janty thy wo jahan kam kerty thy unko roz key 500 milt thy jis s hmara ghar ka rashan bhi pora nhi ho skea iha ah wo saudia chaly gaey hn wahan bhi plumbri ka kam kerty hn wahan unko roz key 8000 tak milta hai jis sy hmary bhi sary akhrajat bhi pory hoty huin or acha guzara ho jata hy."*

"My husband was a plumber and he used to get 500 per day where he was working. It wasn't enough to buy ration even. Now he is in saudia, and is working as a plumber there. He earns 8,000 per day that are enough to fulfill our all needs."

Before migration male members were paying rent for the place of business. All the emigrants were doing very small business so that they could not afford the rent and the basic household expenditures. The emigrant's families do prefer to migration rather than a business because they think that due to migration, they can earn a handsome amount to fulfill their needs. As one of respondent said

*"Her insane chahta hai wo achi zindagi guzary mery shohar prhy ikhy to nhi thy wo vhan per aik choi ct parchvon ki dukan kiraoy per lay ker apna karoobar ker rhy thy pr mehnai bht thi ghar ka rashan to aa jata tha magar us main s itni kam bachat thi ky or koi bhi akhrajat hn nh pory ker xkty thy ab mery shohar taxi driver hain wo itna kama lery hn ky hm apni zindagi asani sy guzar rhy hn".*

"Everyone person wants to live a good life. As my husband was not educated so he was running a small business on a small rented shop. He used to work hard so we could buy enough ration. But it was hard to save some money and fulfill other needs. Now h taxi driver there after migration. He is earning enough for good survival"

In the village it was also observed that to live a satisfactory life they migrated. In Pakistan if they could have honorable job, they did not need to bother that job and prefer to migrate. As one of the respondent said,

*"Mery shohar aik primary school teacher thy government s bht kam tankhaw milti thi jb k unki izzat bht thi ustad honhy ki wjh s ider ghar ka zaroraiyat pori na hony*



*ki wajah s unhn ny government nokri chori or bahr chaly gaey ab hmary halat pehly say bht behier hain. "*

My husband was a teacher in primary school. But he was paid very less pay however he was much respected teacher. As the pay was insufficient to fulfill basic needs so he left the government job and went to abroad. Now we are living a satisfied life."

In the community it was observed that people want to migrate because they think in Pakistan there is nothing better for them. By living in Pakistan, they think they do not have secure future here their efforts cannot facilitate but if they put the same effort in abroad, they can enjoy much more. As one of the respondent said

*"Pakistan main reh ker jitni bhi mehnau kru bht kam paisa milta hai jis s apny bachoun k or apni zaroreyai pori nhi ker skiy yhan reh ker kamuny sy behter hai bahr ja ker kamain mehmat k sath paisa bhi itna zaror mita hai keh izza ki zindiagi guzar skain."*

"We can't earn enough in Pakistan no matter how much we work hard and can't fulfill our needs. It's much better to migrate and work hard in other countries than to earn here in Pakistan. At least we could earn enough to live a respectful life."

The Finding of the study also depict that better wage rates in the destination countries was also a main cause of international migration. The respondents think that they can earn enough thro migration that they can easily fulfill the needs of their families.

### **5.8.1 Case Study: 3**

**Age in completed years: 31 (years)**

**Family Size: 05**

**Family Structure: joint**

**Completed Year of Marriage: 06**

**Duration of Husband Migration: 04 (Year)**

Respondent said that she is a housewife and her husband has migrated to America since last four

years for the sake of better opportunities. She reported that before the migration of her husband they were leading a reasonable life but due to the locale settings and inspirations from the other relatives her husband was motivated to migrate. She told that in their area; it is considered that the future is only secured through overseas migration. It is also considered as the status symbol and its very common phenomenon. People considered that money is everything and without money there is nothing. No doubt, migration has a lot of positive impacts on the economic status of the families but it also has negative one.

She reported that after two years of marriage her husband went to America and in meanwhile only three times, he has visited family. She added that the crucial period of their married life her husband is spending in abroad. It's very difficult for a young and newly married female to live without her husband. She added more that without husband she is facing a lot of problems as she has to take care of all family members. Her mother-in-law is very much weak due to different disease. She has to take much care of her. In this way she does not find time for her children properly

She said that it is very difficult for her to manage all the responsibilities alone. She wishes that her husband should back but the fact is that her husband has no interest in household affairs. He is just busy in earning money and according to his point of view he is doing best for his family. He keeps in mind that family has emotional expectations from him which are more compared to economic needs.

She also told the researcher that she has to participate in all social obligations in the family and community which is most difficult task for her being a young female. She reported that Pakistani setting is not supportive for females especially for those who are living alone. For young married females living without husband is social stigma here in Pakistan. People even comment on the characters of females which are most unbearable for the respondent. So, she feels insecure and stressed in the absence of her husband.

She further narrated that father's participation is also very important for socialization of his children. Although she tries to give her best for socialization of children but she acknowledged that father's part is still missing. Children also feel insecure and less confident. She told that male children could not be handled by mothers. Their performance is also influenced due to the absence of their fathers.

She said that she has no time for herself. She has to play dual role and her health is much affected

due to the responsibilities of the household and children. She told the researcher that these problems made her patient. According to her, emotions are rare thing in the world and there is no alternate of emotions. At the end the respondent concluded with a long breath;

*“jazbat ki koe qeemat nahi hai yeh doalat se nahi khareedy jaty”*

“Emotions are valueless; they could not be purchased with money”

## **5.9 Trends of Migration**

In the community it was observed people were motivated for migration. They were selling their precious things just to migrate. They used to think that migration is the main source of their earnings. As one of my respondent said

*“Mainy apny 2 baiton ko apna sona (gold) baich ker bahar bija hai yhan pakistan main kuch nhi rkha hua ider reh ker waqt ka zaya krny s behter hai wo bahar ja ker kamain.”*

“I sent two of my sons to abroad by selling my gold. There is nothing here in Pakistan. It's better to earn in out of country than to waste time in Pakistan”

It was also observed that for the migration village people and relatives help migrant family and also giving them handsome amount in the form of debt, after the migration they return that one of the respondent said that,

*“Mairay sub rishtay dar bahar mulk hoty hain unki dekha dekhi nery shohar ny bhi bahar jany ka irada kia mery kuch rishty daron my qarza dya or mery shohar bair chaly gaey”*

“All my relatives live out of country. My husband decided to go to abroad because of them. Some of our relatives gave us debt and my husband went out of country.”

In the village it was observed that people were migrating because their relatives live in other countries and they were earning a huge amount. So, majority also migrated to have better li their relatives. As one of the respondent said:

*“Mery shohar ky sub rishty dar bahr hoty hain ur sb ki zindgio main her usaish thi her bandy ka dil kerta hai keh wo sakoon ki zindagi guzary unki zindgio ki asamian*

*dekh ke meny apny shohar ko bahar jany ka kaha r ab hmari zindagi pehly sy behter hai bht magar main apny shohar ki kami mehsos kerti hun bht."*

"All the relatives of husband live out of country and they are enjoying each and every facility. Everyone wants to live a peaceful life. I asked my husband to go abroad by seeing their luxuries life. And now we are living a better life but I miss my husband"

In the community it was also observed that relatives insist emigrants and also their wives for migration. The migrants think that if they put efforts in any kind of work in abroad, they will get better amount as compared to Pakistan. As one of the respondent said

*"Her insan achi zindagi hy khaawab dekhia hai mery bore kya her wgt unka zehnaty rehry thy keh bahar jao bahar ki kamai achi hai rty in to paisa bhi mil jata hai yhi sub batain sun sun ker mery shohar ny faisla shohar ko kuch rishty daron ny kya bahar jany ka"*

"Every person dream to live a good life. Some of relatives of my husband forced me and made my mind to go to abroad that "Life there is much better; we could get more money by same effort than here. My husband decided to go out."

In the village it was observed that migration also have a negative impact on the attainment of boys' education. The boys do not show their interest in studies, they also want to go abroad like their fathers. The girls are interested to get education as compared to boys. As one of the respondent said

*"Mery shohar hahar hoty hain to ab mery larkon ko prhai main koi dilchuspi nhi rhi j bhi unko prhai ki baat kerti hun to wo kehty hn hm ny prh hy koya krma hai ider nokri to milti nhi hai isley behter hai hum bahar jaa ker apmy baap key sath kamain."*

"As my husband lives out of country, so my sons have lost their interest in studies. They say what we will do by getting education as there is no job in Pakistan. So, we better go out and earn with our father, whenever I talk to them about studies."

In the village it was also observed that many mothers wished that their sons also take interest in

education but unfortunately it was observed that the girls were taking interest in education. Few boys were educated but they also prefer to migrate. As one of the respondent said

*"Yhan bht sari maen (imothers)asi hn jo chahi hn ky unky bachy prhain siwa rky yhan nhi prhty bht kum larky asy in jo Kuch humar seekh rhy hain keh bahar ja ker wohi kam krain gay."*

"There are so many such mothers who want their children to get education. Except girls, get education. And there are few such boys who are learning some skills boys here don't so that they could get jobs in out of country on basis of their skills."

In the village it was also observed that from every house two or three people were emigrants in the village and migration in the village was high. When they migrate internationally, on the first earnings use in paying back the loans etc. As one of the respondent said;

*"Ider her ghar sy 2 ya 3 loug bahr gaey hoey hn yhan iogo ky pass itna paisa nhi hai k wo apna zindagio ko asaish sa guzar skain isley loug jb aik bar bahur chaly jary hn to apny qarzy bhi utarty hn or apny ghar b bnaty in."*

"Two or three of person from every family have migrated to abroad here. People here don't have enough money to enjoy facilities of life. People pay back their loans and build their houses when they go out."

In the village it was also observed that there was a trend to go abroad at the age of 18-20. Majority of the respondent told that our male children follow their fathers for earning. As one of the respondent said

*"Jab bachy bachpan sy yhan per yh idekhty hn keh umhy baap yhan per nhi hain to unky zehno main bachpan sy hi yhi beth jaia hy keh unhn ny bhi aik din apny baap ki trah bahar jana hai wo bachpan sy hi in chezo ky adi hoty hain jb 18 sy 20 yr ki umar (age )ko puhnchty hn to wo bahar jany ki zidd Igaty hain or bahar chaly jaty hain."*

"When children here can't find their father since childhood, so it builds image in their mind that one day they also have to go out like their fathers. They get used to it since, they stubbornly ask for migration and childhood. And when they get 18 or

20 years old go out."

It was also observed that in the village people motivate to each other for going to abroad. Many respondents told that our male children do not accept to do any kind of job here or any business. As one of the respondent said

*"Yhan per loug aik dosry ko himmat dety hain bahr jany key ley unko (motivate) kerry hain ider ky loug keh ap loug bahar ja ker kamao to hmary larky (boys) kf karobar ka sochty hi nhi hain keh wo krain aik hi baar bahr ja ker jo bhi rozi unko hai wo wohi kerty hain phir. "*

"People here give courage to each other, motivate each other for migration that you should go out and earn there. So, our boys don't think about any other business. They just do their jobs they get after migration."

On the basis of field data, it was concluded that migration trends in the study area were very high. People want to migrate internationally at any rate even the young boys quit their schooling early for migration. They prefer to migrate to abroad while getting any job in their country. On the other hand, people prefer to get married their daughters to those people who were migrated internationally because they feel future secure through foreign remittances.

## Chapter 6

### **6 The impact of Migration on family system, education and religion.**

## **6.1 Social Impact of Migration**

The social life of the people of Mirpur sector F1 has been greatly influenced by the extensive out-migration towards Norway and UK. In this chapter I shall try to show how the basic social organization of the village is being disturbed because of migration. This chapter may be regarded as the major emphasizing factor on education. This description consists of the structure and function of every sphere of social life whether it has been positively or negatively affected by the migration. So, there is a process of gain and loss resulting from the very popular trend in out-migration.

## **6.2 Family System and Migration**

The great effect of migration on family system is that the joint family is going to be finished, traditional relations among kin members, between close relatives are going to suffer; more-over the relationship between the husband and wife takes a new direction often leading to a conflict between them. Above all, the children in the absence of the father develop much more attachment to the mothers and carry more from the mother than from the fathers.

Following are some examples of people that migrated from the district. These case studies show reasons related to the migrations. Major reasons for migration were indeed economic dearness. Other reasons parents marrying off their daughters to a national living in abroad also somewhat adds to economic satisfaction as well at least for their daughters. These case studies will further provide with testimonies from people who migrated in order to pursuit economic prosperity for themselves and other family members.

### **6.2.1 Case study 1**

**Name: Muhammad Jamal**

**Age: 39**

He visited Qatar almost 15 years ago. His economic condition was very poor. He was sad that he was leaving his country yet the economic situation left him no choice. Just after month or two he received a well-paid job in a hotel. After a week he got another job in the hotel but now the owner was an English man. He treated Jamal so well regarding his salary that after the first six months of migration he sent 50,000 rupees to his family. He was so happy on his achievement and he is still working in the same hotel as a counter manager. He said to me "it was so difficult for me to earn such big an amount in Pakistan in a duration of 5 years but in Kattar I got such handsome amount within a month".

### **6.2.2 Case study 2**

**Name: Yasir Arafat**

**Age: 25**

Yasir Arafat was a 25-year-old boy and was a graduate from Mirpur Sector F1. After the death of his father he had to discontinue his studies and decided to go abroad. One of his relative uncles sponsored him and he went to UK 5 years ago. Now he is working at UK airport and his salary is more than 1 lac and 10 thousand rupees a month. According to him

"Pakistan main rehtey howey agar hum 6 bhai be kamatey to itna na milta jitna ajj main akela kama raha hoon"[while living in Pakistan we six brothers were unable to earn as much as I am earning alone in Uk].

### **6.2.3 Case study 3**

**Name: Miss Jamila**

**Age: 35**

Mrs. Jamila was a widow and his husband was a farmer. She had 5 children. Her parents were very poor like her in-laws. One of her husband relatives called her to Canada in order to do second marriage with her. Her parents forced her to go there. After migration with her all children to Canada she came to know that her ability to make rugs and woolen dolls will help her. she met the Canadian women living next to her and requested them to help her. As a result, she got work in fruit factory and she started packing the fruit in big jars and now today she is well established and



her all children are getting education in good schools of Canada. She even sends some money to her parents and now she is very happy with her present life. According to her mother

"muje beti ki qismat say bohat dar lagta tha likin ajj hum ussi ki qismat ka kha raahian hain,yeh sab merey malik ka karam hey.

"[I was frightened of my daughters' luck but today we are eating from her income this is just because of blessing of ALLAH].

#### **6.2.4 Case study 4**

**Name: Ghulam Rasool**

**Age: 45**

Ghulam Rusool was 45 years old and living in UK from last 20 years, he was married and had 3 sons and one daughter. Her wife was her first cousin, according to him.

### **6.3 Traditional Marriage Patterns**

Like all the villages of Kashmir, Mirpur has also a strict biradari system. Usually and traditionally people preferred to marry within the biradari. It is considered as an emblem of family honor and individual prestige. In the past, the marriage ceremony and the selection of spouse was highly routinized and embedded in the biradari system. The responsibilities and the symbolic rituals of these important socio-cultural events were group oriented in which aged and elderly members were the important ones in making any decision. The methods of selecting spouses were functionally consistent with the ideal of patri-local residence. Because the new bride joined the household of her husband's parents so her selection was important to all the members, not just to the groom.

Therefore, usually the elders of the boy's family took the initiative in the negotiations for marriage. But it did not mean that after the final word of the family the bridegroom was completely debarred from having a say in this matter. They had the right to show their interest but it was considered as undesirable that the bride should have the option of saying anything regarding her marriage against the wishes of her parents.

### **6.3.1 Preference Regarding Marital Arrangement**

The family social structure pertaining to marriage practices is very close to endogamic. People tend to marry off their children into the same cast or Biradari. The priority lies within patrilineal parallel cousins. The search for the bride is done by the family members of the male bachelor.

### **6.3.2 The Current Scenario of Marriage Practices (a changed form as a result of out- migration)**

For the last few years or so the people of this village are very busy. The ones who are living in the village are also responsible for the ones who have migrated to Foreign. So, they are very busy with their business and other worldly affairs. Consequently, certain loss of rituals is noticed. Now, marriage ceremonies are started just 1-2 days before the marriage. *Garoli bharna* and *chowki charna* are also among the disappearing customs because the villagers think that these are insignificant, time consuming, unnecessary and waste of money and are also old fashioned. In the past, marriages did not consist of three to four days like now but they were celebrated for whole two weeks in which various marriage related rituals and ceremonies were performed which are discussed above. So, migration has affected the duration of traditional ceremonies just because of unavailability of much time.

In this village before five days of the marriage the groom family distributes 2 kg of uncooked chicken, 2 kg of uncooked rice and 2 kg of jaleebee) type of fresh sweet meat) among all the villager families. The changes in the important ceremonies of marriage: It has also been observed that relatively migrant's families which are quite richer have started to celebrate the Walima ceremony in nearby popular city hotels of Kharian like Usmania Hotel and Lasania Hotel and these hotel-held functions have become a status bel but some traditional migrant s families hire the catering services from these hotels. On the wedding day [baraat] now fireworks are extensively practiced by the richer families which cost about more than 1 lac rupees.

Similarly, changes occur in the items, things and values in marriage ceremonies due to migration. Now people spend a lot of money on marriages, particularly on dowry and food activities.

My informants told me that in past before migration some of the families were so poor that they sold their livestock in order to prepare dowry for their daughters. But now the situation is too

different. Just because of migration, the dowry which was about 15,000 rupees in past is now worth rupees more than 3 lacs. Migrant families spend according to their economic conditions, but sometime in order to show-off their status they surf money like water. It was also to maintain their prestige and position among their co-villagers.

#### **6.4 Migration and its impacts on Educational patterns in sending regions.**

AJ&K is well reputed when it comes to literacy rate. Figure 11 shows the percentage of literacy in AJ&K in comparison to overall Pakistan score of literacy. It shows 16% more than the average literacy rate of Pakistan. But some of my case study supported the argument. Although the general trend maintains significantly but, some isolated cases did show lack of interest in getting education whose fathers are abroad. This opinion becomes popular among those students one of whose guardian is abroad and is out of high school.

Description	AJ&K	National
1	2	3
Total Area (sq.km)	13,297	796,096
Population Census 2017 (in million)	4.045	207.775
Rural/Urban Ratio	83:17	64:36
Per Capita Power Availability (KWH)	504	865.70
Unemployment Rate (%)	10.26	06
Population Per Doctor	3,893	1,038
Maternal Mortality Rate (Per 100,000 LB)	201	178
Infant Mortality Rate (Per 1000 LB)	47	62
Population Per Bed	1,079	1,613
Literacy (%)	76.79	60
Road Density (km/sq. km)	0.78	0.33
Forest Land (%)	42.6	05
Area Under Productive Forest (%)	11.6	5.03
Crime Rate (Per 100,000 Person)	186	339

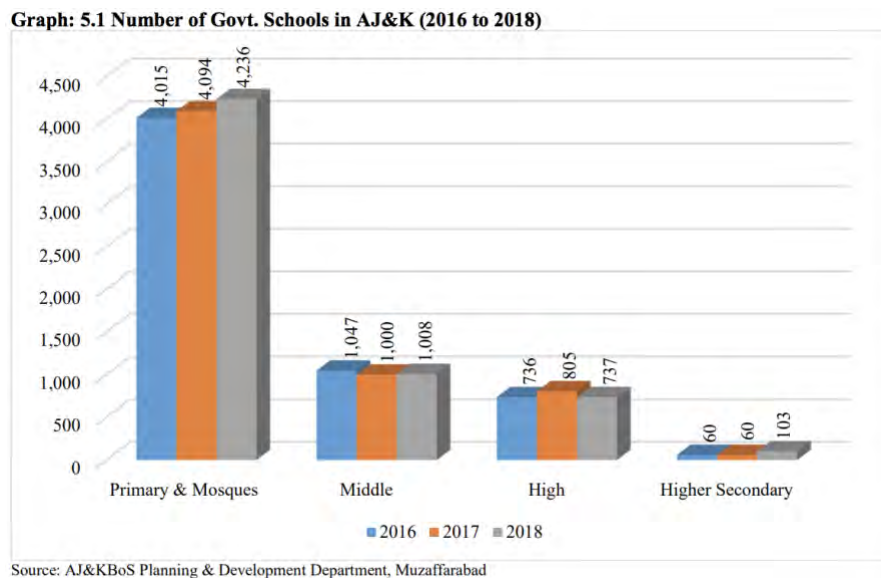
Source: (i) Pakistan Economic Survey 2016-17  
(ii) Education Department, Muzaffarabad  
(iii) Health Department, Muzaffarabad  
(iv) Forest Department, Muzaffarabad

*fig.11 Socio-Economic indicators of AJ&K*

As I have mentioned earlier that the literacy rate of Mirpur Sector F1 is 76.45% at primary and middle level and at secondary school level. There are now seven schools in the village out of those four are of government and three are private. The construction of private schools becomes possible due to the financial help given by the villagers. Not only the physical aspects but the standard and trends towards education also increased during the last decade. I came to know that admission ratio has increased from 30% to 66% percent in the primary schools whereas the ratio has increased

from 20% to 72% at the middle and secondary school level.

In the beginning, there were only 2 primary schools, one for boys and one for girls in the village without a building and classes were arranged in open air where Master Qadir 1918 to 1950 this school had no building and the Rasool used to teach the students. From total strength of boys and girls were 35 out of which 25 were boys and 10 were girls. But in 1971 the villagers built a building by the donation of Chaudhary Ehsan Ellahi from Norway. Now almost the ratio of boys and girls are same in the schools. Out of four government schools two are for boys and two are for girls. There is also one madrissa for the religious education, which is present in the courtyard of the Madina mosque. Figure 12 shows number of educational institutes.



*fig.12 No. of Govt. Schools in AJ&K*

A gradual augment in education during 1970-2005 could be witnessed in the village at school level. There is no family in the village whose children are not seeking education up till matriculation. As the standards of education have increased, the trends towards going abroad have also increased manifold, because people want to increase their living standard. The quality of education of girls' and boys' school is very good. The ratio of studying Science subjects is 7 % as compare to 35 % in Arts subject.

But if we talk about the ratio of education at higher level that is Undergraduate and Postgraduate

level there are tangible cases present in the village because people are not much interested in getting higher education of their wards. The present decline in the education sector is because of some common reasons mentioned below.

- In the past, the factor behind out-migration was getting good and higher education and ultimately to get jobs in urban areas in order to improve the life standard.
- The second main reason of declining education rate is the unawareness and illiteracy of the parents who don't consider education as an important factor and step for progress and eventually their children follow the same path.
- Since all facilities and necessities are easily available to them without any effort, youngsters don't want to indulge themselves in educational activities as they are confident enough of sound financial future because they have strong faith and rely on their parent's income instead.
- The availability of servants to all the migrants' families also lessens this ratio. Children are becoming more dormant and lethargic and ordering and calling all the time their servants for their needs and home chores etc.
- Girls are more responsible than boys in education, which is clearly evident from the fact that there are just four boys who are master degree holders but there are 16 girls who have done Master. At graduation level there are countable boys as compare to girls in the village,
- Another reason is leniency of parents in matters of their children's regarding any matter so they do not consider higher education an important issue.
- Lastly when they see that their parents are earning good amount in Norway without any higher education and skills, they follow their elder's footprints.
- No control over children activities. The left behind families of the migrants, where the father was not present, it primarily became the responsibility of father's brother or grandfather to look after the educational activities of the children. The caregivers in this case are not efficient as the father whose care quality cannot be replaced.

All the above-mentioned reasons for decline in the educational trends are self-explanatory. Except for the last one which needs a further interrogation. The fathers who migrate, always wished that their children back at home can attend to good educational institutions. But in their absence, this

responsibility could not be satisfactorily fulfilled by the immediate family member of the migrant's family. It is very well established and understood social fact that when a man migrates and leaves his family behind, the supervision of his children is regulated by father's brother or father. One of the respondents (40 years old) stated this supervision structure in the following manner”

*“We try hard in the absence of my brother, but it remains ineffective. His elder son is out of school because of my negligence. I was disconnected with the child in a way a father is not supposed to be.”*

In some cases, where children of the migrant family, did not perform well in their academic activities were sent to boarding school to learn the hostel discipline. In many cases, such children indulge in notorious activities like drug abuse due to the access of money beyond their needs making them lose their interest in education and its importance. Hence, migration has both positive and adverse effects on the school attendance of migrant children back at home.

Hence, these international funds allowed the left behind families to spend their received money on education, yet the spending pattern are not fully rational and seems to be invested carelessly. The educational performance of the students of middle and matric levels. But girls performed a lot better against their siblings and they performed well at all levels of education. The data has shown that when boys reach near adult age they waste their remittance money on things that are not cleverly thought of and the money is wasted on activities that are not related to education at all. And these boys then start following the steps of their fathers in their consciousness and dream about moving abroad just like their fathers and leave education.

## **6.5 On Religious Activities**

The whole Mirpur population is belonging to Alha-e-Sunat Sect. As far as the religious activities are concerned, a portion of amount earned from abroad is also invested for aforesaid purpose. They spend money for the maintenance of village Mosques and Shrines. There are seven Mosques in the village. On inquiring from the informants regarding the strength of namazis in these mosques, I came to know that around 80-100 persons are the regular namazis in the main jamiah mosque

whereas in jumah prayers the strength increased to 150-200. In other six mosques the ratio of namazis are not more than 50. I observed that during the Jumah prayers, people pay respect and all business activities come to halt. Prior to migration, only old people were very religious and performed all the religious activities but now the situation has changed.

After the migration, migrant family's young and adult boys offer prayers. Women's are also becoming religious with the passage of time and in order to thank Allah that He blessed them with everything now. Over all old persons are more religiously active comparatively with young's one.

### **6.5.1 Hajj**

This year 35 people in the age group of 35-60 performed Haj, whereas from adjacent villages not a single person performed this Holy activity. This shows their sound financial position to bear all expense which incurred on performing these activities and reflect their passion toward religious duties. The dwellers of Mirpur cook daig on Eid Milad 1 Nahi and other religious festive and give Zakat regularly. The well-off families of village some time make arrangement for performing of Haj of poor ones with any intention of showing off rather as symbol of solidarity and equality.

### **6.5.2 Case study 7**

**Name: Fatima Bibi**

**Age: 36**

One villager woman Fatima Bibi did not offer even a single prayer in the past before migration because according to her she did not have enough time for prayers as she had lot of responsibilities on her shoulder and secondly, she thought that why should she be thankful to

Allah as he has given her family nothing. But after the migration of her Husband and brother-in-law their economic condition improved day by day and now she offers five times in order to say thanks to ALLAH almighty for His blessings on her and her whole family.

## **6.6 Behaviors and Attitude**

Hypocrisy is one of the common feelings among the villagers although they are jealous and envious of others but never show it as all of them are of same roots. If any project or matter is not supported by all villagers it doesn't execute at any cost. Similarly, when they become agree on any point, they implement it.



- Funeral court fund of Rs 3.2 million was raised in one hour after it asked by counsel.
- Rs 1.3 million were also collected within a day for the construction of bridge.
- Rs 0.7 million was collected for the extension of the Jamiah Mosque.
- More than Rs 4.0 million donations have been sent for earthquake affected in the month of October beside another donation.

So, the development is because of unity and harmony. People are not extremist but moderate in every aspect of life social, political or religious.

## 7 Summary & Conclusion

### Summary

Migration in general refers to movement of people from one place to another with intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily, at a new location (geographic region). Latest migration trends project the flow of migrants from developing to developed countries in pursuits of the labor work, seek jobs and endeavors to attain citizenship. Early part of the 21<sup>st</sup> century shows the unprecedented amount of international migration and keeps on rising.

Migration is never an isolated act of crossing a border, rather it is long procedure that has the potential to deeply affect all elements of society and lives of those involved. Migration is having very high impact on the economic and education structure of society. Economic impacts of migration does not only include positive but also adverse impacts.

In this thesis I have also discussed that there are various types of migrations, but my focus mainly remained on work based migrants. The main objectives of the present research can be briefly described as (i) Comprehend and document the socio-economic situation of the left behind families from the locale. (ii) Study the consumption and spending patterns in left behind families and academic performances and attainment of education. (iii) Role of social networks in terms of alternative supervision of the children of migrants’.

In the present study, for the in-depth understanding of the co-relation between international migration and educational outcomes of children from migrant families, in addition to qualitative analyses the sample size of 50 respondents were selected for in-depth interviews from the total population in Mirpur district and from the 50 respondents 15 important ones were selected to be included in this thesis as case studies.

On the basis of field data, it was concluded that migration trends in the study area were very high.

People want to migrate internationally at any rate even the young boys quit their schooling early for migration. They prefer to migrate to abroad while getting any job in their country. On the other hand, people prefer to get married their daughters to those people who were migrated internationally because they feel future secure through foreign remittances. The great effect of migration on family system is that the joint family is going to be finished, traditional relations among kin members, between close relatives are going to suffer; more-over the relationship between the husband and wife takes a new direction often leading to a conflict between them. Above all, the children in the absence of the father develop much more attachment to the mothers and carry more from the mother than from the fathers.

Therefore, the foreign funds sent by migrant family heads to their original countries allowed it for the households to invest this foreign fund sent by mostly the migrated father figure on the education of their kids, yet these patterns of spending these funds were not well thought and did not fulfill the objective of making children to perform good academically. Just paying for school fee does not matter rather children performance is the main yard stick to measure the success of remittances when invested in the children education. On the other hand girls performed way better than boys of the same households at all the levels of their education. The data suggested as soon as most boys reach the matric level they start spending on no academic activities and prefer to follow the footsteps of their father and migrate like them.

## **Conclusion**

Migration is a proliferating concept which required more attention. Studies that have been done with focus on migration also covered dimensions such as determinant migration, modes of remittances, and other economic impact of migration. Very less attention has been given to social impact of migration. Very less attention has been given to the impact of remittances on families left behind especially with respect to Pakistan i.e. the unnecessary use of remittances. There are also some methodological biases in the study of migration. It is also cleared from the review of literature that most of the researcher have tried to measure the impact of migration quantitatively. Only quantitative techniques are not enough to study the phenomenon of migration. So, in this study the effort has been made to bridge these research

gaps.

People of Pakistan, mostly from middle class, are in a desperate condition. They are willing to leave their country and work abroad for fulfilling their material needs and desires. Most of them leave behind family members that depend economically and emotionally upon their blood relatives who have gone abroad. Leaving Pakistan does not disconnect them from their origins as they have property and relatives present there. Education of local settlers whose parents have left for abroad has fundamentally been affected in unimaginable ways. Without parental surveillance, in most cases it is the father who has gone abroad, children are vulnerable to becoming detract and thus mold their trends from education to other unnecessary activities. They become more economically affluent and hence buy different luxury items including motor bikes and cars. This makes them involve more in activities like hanging out with friends more frequently and hence results in the diminishing of the educational trends. When they look at their parents they also get motivated to leave for abroad and hence their trend towards education wards off significantly. They spend more time with friends bragging about their new stuff. On contrary, the data that I collected also showed that children who were being educated, after their fathers had migrated, they got enrolled into schools as they received optimal amount of income from their father. families who left behind have both negative and positive effects on education. When one male member of a family migrates the economic position of the family gets effected, and for which purposes they migrate to different countries the economy gets strong and education is also increased people get aware of education. When they migrate, they become aware of education and get started to give education to their children. In Mirpur, there are only some rural areas where literacy rate is low otherwise both genders participated equally to get better educational opportunities.

Local unemployment, insecurity, and inflation become the reasons for the individual to migrate abroad. People are attracted by the handsome pay that even the Taxi drivers receive. This motivates them and they see their future in a developed nation. This way they can take care of their families back at home in a better way. Young generation are already so much motivated to travel abroad and earn there, they make up their minds to leave education and move abroad. This is indeed an immature decision that they are taking. When they see that

their parents are earning good amount in Norway without any higher education and skills, they follow their elder's footprints.

As the results have shown that the quality of life is indeed positively affected by the remittances for the left behind families, but there is another important contradicting aspect to this that projects an adverse impact on the academic interest of the children of the left behind families. This is mainly blamed over the absence of one of the blood guardian which leads to superficial supervision of the children by the relatives.

## Annexure

1. Name
2. Age
3. Education
4. Occupation before migration
5. Reasons for migration
6. Country of migration
7. Period of migration
8. Migration through
9. Work done in abroad
10. What do you know about international migration?
11. Why people migrate to others countries?
12. What are the factors which reinforce people for migration?
13. What are the factors behind the international migration?
14. What are the effects of international migration?
15. What were the push factors for migration?
16. What are the changes occur in your life after migration?
17. What are the effects of migration in a family?
18. Is there anyone in your family who migrated?
19. If yes who and why he migrated?
20. What changes did you see in your thought come due to international migration?
21. Is international migration occur due to the prevailing situation?
22. What are the changes occurs in families because of international migration?
23. Do you know someone who migrated due to family ties?
24. Are the migrants changed these culture due to international migration?
25. What is the marriage pattern of international migrant?
26. Do you think international migration can solve the problem of the people of Kashmir?
27. Did international migration effects the atmosphere of area?
28. What do you think about students who migrated due to education?
29. In your opinion what are the major impacts of the migration on the education of the family members?
30. Tell us about the school infrastructure where the children of the emigrants studying?
31. How the prevailing atmosphere force people towards international migration?
32. Due to your opinion what is the effects of line of control situation on peoples?

33. Did people migrate due to economic problem?
34. Have you ever seen anybody on your area or a family who migrate because of economic problem?
35. Are migrants sending money back home?
36. In which modes migrant send money?
37. How they become economically stable due to international migration?
38. How many times migrants come back to home?
39. What do you know about transnational marriages?
40. Have you ever seen or listen any transnational marriage?
41. Is your opinion about migration occurs because of wars on line of control?
42. Do you think people also did international marriage due to terrorism?
43. What do you think people usually migrate due to terrorism or study purposes?
44. How international migration effects economy?
45. What are the socio economic factors behind the international migration?
46. How they adjust their self-issues due to economic situation?
47. How you think economy has its impacts on education system?
48. How economic situation motivate young student towards education system?
49. What are the cultural traits in other countries?
50. How international migration effects culture?
51. What is the difference between our culture and international cultures?
52. Is their IM is a result of culture amalgamation?
53. How migrants face cultural barriers in settlement in a country?
54. Due to migration how problems are usually faced by migrants?
55. How they perform their funeral and marriage ceremony?
56. Is migrants come back to home for marriages of cuzn and family members?
57. Are international migrants marry in other culture over their?
58. Do you think people also merried due to social media (like Facebook, Instagram etc)?
59. Do you think social media is playing a part in international migration?
60. Did you think constructions of dams in Kashmir is responsible for international migration?

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