

Illegal Migration to Dubai: Causes and Consequences

(A Case Study of District D.G Khan)



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By

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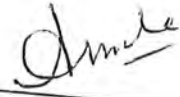
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Final Approval of Thesis

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Dedication

Dedicated to my dear brothers who support me morally and financially throughout my studies and to my beloved friend Nida Bhatti who did help and encourage me in my academic work.

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CHAPTER NO.1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. People can either choose to move '*voluntary*' or be forced to move '*involuntary*'. Migrations have occurred throughout the past. Migration occurs in a variety of ways. Migration can occur between continents, within a continent, or within a single country. Migration can even occur when people move out of the city and into the country. The most important thing about migration to remember is that it occurs when groups of people move for the same reason but the focus of present study is on the illegal migrants who go especially in Dubai. Movement of man from one place to another has been taking place since the emergence of man on earth and since then its impact is being observed. Many vital problems of human life are associated with it. It has been regarded by social scientists as a factor of social change.

¹There are several types of migration such as internal migration, external migration, and illegal migration. Internal Migration means moving to a new home within a state, country, or continent. External Migration is moving to a new home in a different state, country, or continent. There are two main factors of migration. Push Factors: Leaving a place because of a problem (such as a food shortage, war, flood, etc.). Pull Factors: Moving to a place because of some incentive (such as nicer climate, better food supply, etc.). Illegal migration refers to practices that involve a person gaining entry into a country without the necessary permission, whether or not this is undertaken for profit. This may include, for example, people who are hidden below deck on container, ships and people who travel on fraudulent documentation.

Illegal migration is a crime involving the procurement for financial or other material benefits of illegal entry of a person into a State of which that person is not a national or resident. It affects almost every country in the world. It undermines the integrity of countries and communities, and

¹ United Nation report on international migration, 2002

costs thousands of people their lives every year. Illegal migration has become part of a global trend. People illegally migrate can generate huge profits for organizers. Overseas experience suggests that the charging of large fees for migrants services may result in a virtual “debt bondage” between the migrant and the organizers. There is also evidence that individuals involved in illegal migration may use extreme violence as a form of control to secure payment from the migrants and their families.

Repeatedly punished and tortured by debt collectors who do not hesitate to use cruel and unusual measures to force their captives’ families and relatives to deliver the migration fee as soon as possible in cases such as this, the line illegal migration is blurred. On the one hand, these people have presumably sought out the services of people agents, knowing that what they are intending to do is illegal, and possibly even dangerous. On the other hand, it is unacceptable that anyone should be victimized, for example, by being coerced into paying organizers all of their earnings, or by being forced to work in extreme conditions for little reward.

²Criminals are increasingly providing smuggling services to irregular migrants to evade national border controls, migration regulations and visa requirements. Most irregular migrants resort to the assistance of profit-seeking smugglers. As border controls have improved, migrants are deterred from attempting to illegally cross themselves and are diverted into the hands of smugglers.

³Illegal migration is a highly profitable business in which criminals enjoy low risk of detection and punishment. As a result, the crime is becoming increasingly attractive to criminals. Migrant smugglers are becoming more and more organized, establishing professional networks that transcend borders and regions. The mode of migrant smugglers strategies is diverse. Highly sophisticated and expensive services rely on document fraud or ‘*visa-smuggling*’. Contrasted with these are low cost methods which often pose high risks for migrants, and have lead to a dramatic

² Gulf news, November 12, 2009

³ Emirates News Agency, November 11, 2007

increase in loss of life in recent years. Migrant smugglers constantly change routes and modus operandi in response to changed circumstances is often at the expense of the safety of the smuggled migrants. Thousands of people have lost their lives as a result of the indifferent or even deliberate actions of migrant smugglers or agents. Undocumented migrants include people who enter a country that is not their country of origin without the proper authority, and people who remain in a country in contravention of their authority. Smuggled migrants are vulnerable to life-threatening risks and exploitation; thousands of people have suffocated in containers, perished in deserts or dehydrated at sea. Generating huge profits for the criminals involved, migrant smuggling fuels corruption and empowers organized crime.⁴ It is difficult to construct a typology of illegal/undocumented/irregular migration, or even to know what terminology to use, due to the complexity of the issue and the diverse contexts in which it occurs. An "illegal migrant" may be a person who crosses a land border between ports of entry to seek employment in another country; a worker who is recruited by an unauthorized agency to work in a Middle Eastern country; a migrant worker in any number of countries who changes his job and fails to report the fact to the authorities; a tourist or student who decides to remain in a country and seek employment; a relative who joins a foreign worker without going through formal family reunion channels; or a worker who, typically in a Middle Eastern context, changes his sponsor or breaks his contract without authorization⁵.

He may even be a rejected asylum-seeker who is declared to be an economic migrant. Although there is general agreement that economic factors (e.g., wage differentials, the availability of jobs and the active recruitment of low-paid illegal labor by private employers) are paramount in inducing persons to migrate illegally, the issue of causation is highly complex, since a variety of non-economic factors may be involved (e.g. historical links between sending and receiving countries or communities; efforts to reunite families by circumventing legal obstacles; personal or idiosyncratic factors).

⁴ L. Huan, 1984:35

⁵ www.migrationinformation.org

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM:

The present study is an attempt to figure out and to document the causes and consequences behind illegal migration to Dubai. This study will take into consideration of their social and economic aspects. The majority of the citizens of our country have been working abroad, legally and illegally. But those who are willing to work abroad in different countries especially in Dubai, they use illegal ways of migration. Besides the strict law and order to checkout and to stop such kind of migration, number of people have been doing illegal migration. The main focus of the present study is to find out the techniques, reasons, problems and motivate factors of illegal migration.

There are many pull and push factors behind this persuasion, which will be discussed in the following chapters. According to the Anthropological point of view, in the world of globalization there are many theories on migration, in which a try has made to explain the factors behind the migration. Like in household theory it has been discussed "*decisions are not made by individuals but by the households*". So keeping in mind all the theories of migration and their causes, consequences and stimulants this study intends to find out these problems.

1.3 OBJECTIVES

The major aims and objectives of the research are given as under,

- To find out reasons of illegal migration to Dubai.
- To identify troubles faced by migrants.
- To know acceptance of migrants in Dubai.
- To know pull and push factors.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

This study is very significant for many reasons. Firstly, it is going to serve my academic purpose i.e. to help me complete my Masters degree in Anthropology where it is necessary to have a research work for one complete semester and write a dissertation for that. The other main significance of this study is that it would be very important for the new migrants to know about the troubles,

The main purpose of this study is to highlight the issues problems and the reason of the illegal migrants. It would be very useful for the Government for making new policies to control illegal migration to Dubai. This study tells that who go illegally to Dubai and what type of the people are involved in this entire process of illegal migration. Why they go through illegal way to Dubai while not caring about the danger of the lost of life. The other significance of the study is that it would be helpful to understand how people cross the border while not having any legal documentation.

Through this study all the socio-economic problems of the migrants would be visible to everyone. This would play an important role to save their lives that lost often in sea or in jungle. Illegal migration is the problem which not only affects the migrants but it has dire consequences for their families as well as the countries they belong to. This piece of work can help the authorities to take legal action in the light of research findings as the migrants when caught do reflect badly on their home countries. On the other side, this fact cannot be pushed behind that people do not think of migrating themselves if they have all facilities available in their own country as the procedure of illegal migration is full of risks and dangers. The findings of this study may be utilized to pay attention towards eliminating poverty and unemployment as a forceful strategy to stop illegal migration.

The best application of this study will be for NGOs who are working on migration issues and human smuggling. They can use this study for their development purposes and as these are relatively little known phenomena in Pakistan. So it will provide basic and necessary information about the illegal migrants and all information about procedure.

Agents are rapidly using different methods to cross the border in order to increase their financial resources. They are doing that in order to hide their identity and for work safely. This will be fruitful to have an access to the agents who help to cross the borders without documentation. The other significance is for the government while making policy to control the illegal migration to Dubai.

1.5 RESEARCH METHODOLOGY:

The “Scientific Validity” of a research is based on the effective of the methodology. According to Bailey;

“By methodology, we mean the philosophy of the research process. This includes the assumption and values that serve as a rationale for research and the standards or criteria the researcher uses for interpreting data and reaching conclusion”⁶

As my topic of research was mainly concerned with migrants and I observed their economic and social issues and problems. I used number of research techniques for collecting the relevant and useful data. The present study consists of four month of field work in D G KHAN District. Following are the research tools, which I used during my field work in order to make my research more comprehensiveness and academic

1.5.1 Rapport Building:

Rapport building is first and foremost step, which has prime importance for a good anthropological fieldwork. Researcher built the friendly relations with the members of community, made them feel comfortable, then observed their activities and conducted interviews with them. For a researcher rapport establishment is one of the most essential tasks after the entertaining into the field. But it can be most difficult and consuming task in the field work.

Defining rapport building Jaspal Sing in his article says:

⁶ Kluckhoh.P.Florence 1940:43

The researcher has tied enter his field carefully mistake in entry may end anger his success in the field. Proper entry facilitates rapport. Important person. Who stand at entry points to the field is called gatekeepers. Those in authority do not like out sides to poke their nose in 'their' (Singh, p. 84)

After stepping into the field, the first and foremost tool of research is the rapport building in the community where the researcher is going to do this work. No researcher can be successful in this work without cooperation of his respondents and he or she needs a good reputation among them. Traditional communities cannot easily accept the involvement of any stranger in their personal lives. If the researcher introduced through a respectable and reliable person, respondents respond to him or her in a good manner.

I also started my fieldwork after my rapport building. But in the early days of field work, my respondents were hesitant and thought that I was a government agent and I was there for investigation or any kind of check inspector. I tried my best to win their trust and as well as relevant information to my topic. With the help of this method my respondents understood my purpose of work and they provided me full cooperation in my research work.

1.5.2 Participant Observation

"Participant observation shares the social life of the people he is studying in their own habitat. He lives with them over a period, and keenly observes them. he watches, listens, touches and smells. He describes analysis and explains these in a systematic manner". (Singh, p. 84)

I participated in as much activities as possible during the whole research period. Once friendly relationship is established between the researcher and respondent, maximum amount of reliable data can be obtained. I participated in their ceremonies, social gatherings, and informal sittings and remained close to the respondents and collected as much information as I can. I became the part of that community and make friendship with them thus the information easily came to me. I also remained close to some agents to get the information. The topic of my research was sensitive and to collect reliable information on that required me to become a part of that

community. Keeping this in mind, I tried to participate in their different routine tasks as well to gain their confidence and trust to invade in their private lives.



Researcher during interview with his respondent

1.5.3 Key informant:

Key Informant plays an important role in the anthropological research. A key informant is a person who has a good deal of knowledge about their people. Key informant interviewing is used to best advantage when it is closely integrated with participant observation. During my research, I followed Russell's criteria while the selection of a key informant i.e. he/she must be a well-informed person; he/she must be one of the most active persons of the community and must not be biased (1999: 295).

My key informant was Rab Nawaz who was 36 years old and Saleem who was 28 years old. The first was the agent. I had extensive exchange of views, conversation, and intensive interaction with him over a long period of time. He also provided the detailed knowledge about research issues and explained my position to respondents and I learnt about the certain aspect of migrants which they kept hidden from my observation and information.

1.5.4 Interviews:

Interview guide is defined as,

"A list of point or topic, an interviewer must cover during interview. In this case considerably flexibility may be allowed to the manner, order and language in which the interviewer asks the question"⁷.

Conducting the Interviews in the field work is very difficult and useful task. So I conducted 40 informal interviews with the help of interview guide. I conducted in-depth interviews from my respondents so that I can collect as much as data as possible. This method proved very help to gain plenty and reliable information.

A comprehensive interview guide was developed to get information what may not come to my routine and usual observation and to know about people's thought and ideas. It was prepared in a very simple manner and respondents faced no difficulty in answering them. This method server's best to know what people want to say or depict about them. They are also a source of getting information directly from the respondents.

1.5.5 Sampling:

Time and resources had limitations that bound to select a Sample. Sampling is most important technique for anthropological data collection. Sampling is a process in which target population is investigated by studying a small part of it namely a sample. Russel Burnard defines,

"Samples are used to estimate the values, or parameters, of statistic in a population and to do so with a calculable

⁷ Good and Hatt, 1981:241

*probably of errors....It has greater internal validity than data from the whole population.*⁸

Sampling is an important part of the study as result and findings based on the sample. This method saves time, money and resources to be consumed. By following this philosophy, the Researcher selected several cases purely on the basis of “*Snow Ball Sampling*”.

The sample was 45 which were taken through in-depth interviews of the natives and the migrants. I took 7 interviews from the natives 3 from the agents and 15 from the khaliwali (fake tourists) and 20 from that those who went through Launch (a small boat). Snowball sampling relies on referrals from initial subjects to generate additional subject. A non-probability sampling method, often employed in field research, whereby each person interviewed may be asked to suggest additional people for interviewing. I selected forty five cases and my each respondent helped me out to identify other potential informants who were relevant for my study.

1.5.6 Case study:

In case study method, data are gathered about the previous experience of a person in an effort to understand his behavior. According to Bromley:

*“Case studies are not a method of data collection but a research model, and employ a number of methods of data collection and analysis in a variety of contexts.”*⁹

Since case study method is qualitative, intensive and comprehensive approach. Therefore, I collected all relevant case studies to understand the phenomenon in all possible dimensions.

1.5.7 Informal and General Discussion:

⁸ Bernard H Russell. 1994. Research methods in Anthropology: Qualitative and Quantitative Approach. second edition. Sage publication, London.

⁹ Bromley, 1986

Informal discussion helped in getting useful information in an informal way. It also helped researcher in developing good relationships with migrants, because in such discussions matter related to different aspects of life were discussed in an informal way. I used this technique as one of the major tool of research. Informal discussion helped me to explore many hidden facts related to the research issues.

1.5.8 Non-verbal mechanical aids

1. Cameras and Photography:

Camera was used during field research as a non-verbal mechanical aid in order to get and capture informal facts about the lives of people. So, camera includes important technical information concerning photographic images.

2. Daily Diary:

Daily diary was just like a science practical note book in which a researcher, note down his daily activities and experiences. It is a creative activity. A researcher wrote his orderly diary and did not allow attention to be diverted by some other activity.

3. Field Notes:

By conducting formal interviews, informal discussion, information got from key informants and various events recorded during observation, all the data was systematically converted into field notes. This technique helped me in data analysis.

4. Secondary Sources:

Beside the major anthropological tools and techniques, following secondary sources are used for data collection. The following are the secondary sources were used for data collection.

5. Internet:

Many internet sites enabled the researcher to remain update with the information of illegal migration, while through MSN and Yahoo Messenger many of the views were collected for more clarification and information and similarly Google and Wikipedia and journals helped me much.

6. Newspapers:

All most all the news papers were studied for the preparation of this research. Many reports on illegal migration have published which helped me to get more information.

7. Books and journals:

A lot of study has been made for the preparation of this research as the Bibliography considers the most essential part of the thesis writing so many of the relevant books and journal was read and utilized thus.

8. References:

A wide range of references had been used for the preparation of this research as the secondary source.

1.5.9 Unit of data collection:

Units of data collection are groups of people and entities that are tapped by any researcher to get information relevant to his/her topic. The units of data collection for the current research were as follows.

Table No. 1

Units of Data Collection

Sr. No	Source	Respondents	Percentage
1	Natives	7	15.55
2	Agents	3	6.66
3	Migrants	35	77.77
Total	3	45	100

Source: socio-economic census and survey form (field data)

1.6.1 LOCALE:

The locale of my study was Sarwarwali. I have chosen this locale because there are many illegal migrants and no one has conducted research before on this issue. And this is the major issue in anthropological studies and is the major problem in that community. Mostly people in that locale live in Dubai and most of them go without legal documents and some go legally on visit visa and over stay there. The locale was chosen keeping in mind over all objectives of this research.

1.6.2 Field Experiences and Difficulties:

After constructing the interview guide, the researcher went to the field to gather the data in proper way. The purpose of the study was explained to the respondents before starting interview. Every respondent was interviewed separately and in seclusion. During the interview, a rapport was created so that respondent did not feel any hesitation to give their information, about their social life. In the beginning, some respondents were reluctant to give interview but later on when rapport was developed, they replied all the questions without any hesitation. Sometimes, they fully cooperated and sometimes they openly refused to give information about themselves..

Interviews were in local language. The researcher knew four languages: Urdu, Saraiki, English and Punjabi. To know that whether a person is eligible for interview or not, the researcher interviewed the people about their personal life without using interview guide. The researcher faced some difficulties in finding out the eligible respondents for the study. Most of the respondents got afraid and considered me a government servant and they were not agree to give me any information about their illegal migration to Dubai. They thought that I belonged to the police and after giving the whole information they might be caught. If someone became agree then he refused to take his picture and terrified to see my daily diary and a camera in my hand.

The findings of the study based purely on what the respondents had reported to the researcher. The limited time and resources did not allow the researcher to verify the facts through other sources like their relatives and friends etc. Researcher firstly found out the approach to access them. And after that not only the access is useful to approach them, but also the great period of waiting is meaningful. Some of the respondents clearly refused to meet the Researcher and abused but due to strong access and approach, the research did gradually.

1.6.3 Literature review

Relevant literature is necessarily reviewed for the authenticity of any research work. In fact it tells to what extent the previous researches have been able to give information on the subject and what contribution the present research is going to make. Illegal migration has now become very common and the person who becomes illegal migrant, and he is arrested then he loses his identification. It is described in the book “Irregular Migration: Policy Responses in Africa and Asia”

“A number of countries have concluded bilateral agreements for the purpose of introducing measures to prevent the departure of irregular migrants and to solve the problem of “fake tourists”. For example, France has imposed visa requirements on nationals of such countries as Mauritius and the Philippines, following the detection of growing numbers of irregular migrants from these countries. A significant number of countries have found, however, that strengthening frontier controls and cooperating with the major sending countries are not sufficient, and that such measures have to be supplemented by the regulation of the labor market and/or action against those who employ irregular migrants. A safeguard against the employment of irregular migrants employed in a large number of countries is the work permit system, under which the worker must typically have a permit and/or the employer must obtain authorization to employ a foreign worker.”¹⁰

Policies are making to limit the illegal migration because of its increasing interests among the people which government. The organization of African Unity (OAU) established an ad hoc committee to draw up a model agreement on migrant workers, with a view to enabling countries to limit irregular migration. Ellen Brennan have described in his book “Irregular Migration:

¹⁰ Ellen: (1984); 413.

Policy Responses in Africa and Asia" published in 1984. Many sections are made to save the countries from these illegal migrants in Asian countries. Some of the strictest sanctions have been levied against persons who illegally recruit migrants for overseas work. Thailand has faced similar problems with illegal recruiters. In the Philippines, the proliferation of illegal agents led the government to broadcast warnings on television against unauthorized recruiters to stop these acts in Asian countries.

"A final brief word must be said on institutional arrangements to curb irregular migration flows. At the national level, institutions that deal with irregular migrants are typically limited in their mandate to a law enforcement role and often have consisted merely of the police or border authorities. Collaboration has taken place to a limited extent on a regional basis. The Andean instrument took note of the problem of irregular migration and provided for the introduction of sanctions against recruiters, intermediaries, and employers of irregular migrants, although it has no power of enforcement. Likewise, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) established an ad hoc committee to draw up a model agreement on migrant workers, with a view to enabling countries to limit irregular migration"¹¹.

Japan has never been considered as the immigration country before the last seven years, there is a rapid change in the number of illegal migrants. This country was very strong economically but the illegal migrants create bad circumstances but the Japan government taking steps against them because the Japan did not want to include in the list of those countries which are full of illegal migrants. The book "Illegal Migrant Laborers in Japan" by Steven Spencer focuses on it.

"The rapid increase in the number of illegal migrant workers in Japan in the last seven years poses Japanese policy-makers with a

¹¹ Ellen: (1984); 415.

dilemma, should Japan capitulate to a domestic labor shortage and outside pressure on its borders and admit foreign laborers legally, or should it maintain its policy of excluding foreign laborers in order to protect Japanese society and economy from the adverse effects of foreign migration? Strong arguments in favor of both sides make an easy choice impossible, but the swelling presence of illegal migrant workers, fostered by strong economic forces, may make an exclusionary policy unworkable and unrealistic. Japan has never been considered an "immigration country," nor has it ever been regarded as having an immigration problem, particularly compared to those faced by the United States and Western Europe.¹²

The migration of Chinas towards the United States has made the problems which are difficult to ignore. All the people have understood that united states are the centre of irregular migrants because history and resent times are full of the cases of illegal migrants in United States. Many students also go to study but starts working illegally. Details have mentioned in the book "Unauthorized Immigration to the United States" by Thomas Espenshade published in 1995.

"Illegal immigration to the United States is in the public eye once again. Televised accounts of the bombing of the World Trade Center in New York, the Zoë Baird hearings, and the grounding of the Golden Venture ship carrying large numbers of undocumented Chinese immigrants have made the problem difficult to ignore. In addition, such individual states as California, Florida, and Arizona, concerned about the number of unauthorized migrants within their jurisdictions re seeking reimbursement room the

¹² Steven, 1992: 754-55

federal government for an array of education, health, and other social services they are required by federal law to provide to these individuals. For numerous reasons, illegal immigration is a difficult issue to study. Not the least of the obstacles is the fact that the number of unauthorized immigrants entering the United States is unobserved and therefore not precisely known.¹³

It is estimated that when the month of December comes, many illegally migrants move their own country for Christmas and then the illegal flow becomes smallest. These estimates are derived from INS data on total and repeat apprehensions. It resumes again in the spring and summer months. The detailed estimations and their results have described in the book “Unauthorized Immigration to the United States” by Thomas Espenshade that,

“These estimates are derived from INS data on total and repeat apprehensions and are based on Espenshade’s (1990) repeated trials model. There is a strong seasonal pattern to illegal migration. With few exceptions, the illegal flow is smallest in November and December when undocumented migrants return home for Christ-mass and the fiestas (Cornelius 1989), and it resumes again in the spring and summer months.¹⁴”

When the government of united states gives the opportunities to the students to improve their study then the very few become educated and legally get education but the most start earning illegally and stayed for a long time illegally. This is the reason which forces the government to allow the restrictions against the students. It is mentioned all about illegal migrant students in the book “Unauthorized Immigration to the United States” as under

¹³Thomas, 1995: 195

¹⁴ Thomas, 1995: 199

"Fiscal Impacts of Illegal Immigrants: Do undocumented residents of the United States receive more in public ally provided education, health care, and other social services than they pay for in taxes (e.g. sales taxes)? In a recent review of the fiscal impacts of US immigrants, Rothman & Espenshade (1992) found that the fiscal costs of US immigrants fall most heavily on state and, especially, local governments. Only at the level of the United States as a whole is there -almost no evidence to indicate that immigrants impose net burdens on other taxpayers. And when one considers that national estimates aggregate influences across federal, state, and local levels, these results suggest that at the federal level alone immigrants provide a fiscal surplus. Only a few studies prior to 1992 explicitly considered the fiscal impacts of undocumented migrants.¹⁵"

The evidence was that non detainees held jobs comparable to the detainees, primarily in service activities. It is difficult for the non captured irregular migrant to escape from this kind of activity for fear of exposure. They live in fear of police. If he earns and sent money for his family, a long period of his life spent as illegal migrant but when arrests and sent to his own country then the he has lost his previous life time which could not make his feature. The details are described in the book of an author Sidney Weintraub named "Illegal Immigrants in Texas: Impact on Social Services and Related Considerations" published in 1984.

"Amnesty and Welfare Costs: This distinction between the two populations has clear implications for such issues as labor-force participation, amnesty and possible costs to provide public services. At the most obvious level, since the settled undocumented alien group is made up predominantly of families, its members will

¹⁵ Thomas, 1995: 209

require the normal services that families demand inoculations, clinics, hospitals and schools, etc. These are services that societies provide because their provision benefits society. This was the principal reasoning of the Supreme Court when it ruled in Plyler.¹⁶

Irregular migration is as a big "problem" in policy debates and as an object of border policing strategies for states around the world. It creates economic and political problems. It is focused as undocumented migration. United States are at the top of the list in those countries in which the migrant smuggling is more than the other countries. US are the first target of migrant smuggling. There are some terms which are used for illegal migrants these are, "illegal aliens", "illegal immigration", "extra-legal," "unauthorized," and "irregular". Nicholas describes in the book "Migrant "Illegality" and Deportability in Everyday Life" as,

"Illegal immigration has emerged as a generalized fact in virtually all of the wealthiest nation-states as well as in many regional centers of production and consumption (Harris 1995) during the post-World War II era, regardless of the political culture or particular migration policies of any given state. Migrant" illegality's as raised to unprecedented prominence as a "problem" in policy debates and as an object of border policing strategies for states around the world. The literature written in English on migrant "illegality" is predominantly focused on undocumented migration to the United States (cf. Harris 1995) and especially on undocumented Mexican migration.¹⁷"

¹⁶ Sidney, 1984:741-44

¹⁷ Nicholas, 2002:419

There were great objections on the Mexican migration across the U. S.-Mexico border through the protests from the landholders in Mexico's most productive and profitable zones of cotton farming, their demand was to sent them again to there and Mexican government should not encourage Mexican migration while pursuing an internal project of economic development and industrialization that needed Mexican laborers to remain south of the border and fuel Mexico's economy. Keeley Hernandez gave detailed description in his book ““The Crimes and Consequences of Illegal Immigration” as,

“They had argued that the Mexican government should not encourage Mexican migration while pursuing an internal project of economic development and industrialization that needed Mexican laborers to remain south of the border and fuel Mexico's economy. Their protests were joined by the voices of bracero working withinthe United States who resented undocumented emigration because they believed undocumented Mexican workers lowered wages and worsened working conditions while many Mexicans in general resented the loss of citizens and workers to the "colossus" of the north.17 The Mexican government responded to these demands by improving the enforcement of its own emigration laws and used the Bracero Program as an opportunity to negotiate the deportation of illegal Mexican labor out of the United states.18 ”

In Germany the method of census was utilized in which the migrants were included. But the illegal migrants are traceable according to the data. Those students are included in illegal migrants who go for study tour but stays as illegal migrants. Due to these reasons

¹⁸ Kelly, 2006: 427

Friedrich Heckmann has described in his book "Illegal Migration: What Can We Know and What Can We Explain? The Case of Germany" on Internal controls by law enforcement agencies that,

"Comparing the United States and Great Britain on one side and Germany (and Austria or Switzerland) on the other, it can be stated that official statistics come closer to the true numbers of illegal migrants in the latter case. This is due to the much greater density of internal controls by law enforcement agencies in the latter countries. We first look at some statistics that indicate flow, then at others that indicate stock of illegal immigrant population¹⁹."

The illegal migrants arrange their own organization they have many other sources to organized illegal migration. They usually use the words of mouth to attract the people for moving in this way they earn illegally. From the first half of 1990 the period to capture the illegal migrants was started and now Governments of all countries are taking steps against them. Friedrich Heckmann further explained,

"Illegal migration can be organized in different ways. We may discern forms of illegal migration that are totally self-organized by the migrating person(s). The statistic on smugglers and smuggled people caught does correspond to this trend in the first half of the 1990s, but not to the second half. Whether this is due to a rather continuous increase in smuggling or reflects tighter controls by the border police or both, we do not know. What can be stated with certainty is that border controls have strongly and continuously been intensified at the Schengen borders²⁰."

¹⁹ Friedrich, 2004: 110

²⁰ Friedrich, 2004: 11-12

The record of migrant smugglers from the different villages of Tanjavur, Pudukkottai districts of Tamil Nadu, have found by the institute of Social Sciences. The nomads from these villages have found, they reach successfully but it is difficult to escape from the police because of the strict laws. In spite of these restrictions they leave through agents, in some cases they failed to reach. There are several reasons which force a person to move if he can't afford to move legally then he takes the step of illegally movement for other country. The main reasons which are written in the report of institute of social sciences of UNODC are social net work, unemployment, failed agriculture, rural dept and the agents who motivate them to leave illegally and its mentioned in the report "Smuggling of Migrants from India To Europe and in particular to the UK" by institute of social sciences.

"During the field study in different villages of Tanjavur, Pudukkottai districts of Tamil Nadu, it was observed that areas with a long migration history to particular countries continue to send the majority of migrants to those same countries, though migration to other countries from such areas has also been noted. The social networks which the migrants have in other countries helps them to contact agents who manage to get them to their destinations. This phenomenon of chain migration is resulting in regular flow of a certain number of potential migrants from these villages every year²¹."

There is an interesting point which is note able that some families are there in India which feels proud when they have a person who lives abroad and sent a lot of money for his family. They thought that if a person goes abroad then he and his family is valuable because he earns more than others but if he cannot earns more than others but he will be considered as a valuable and respectable person. When they arranges the marriage ceremonies and gives marriage cards to others then they proudly announced the names and addresses of their family members in other

²¹ Institute of Social Sciences, 2009:7-9

countries, like Fahad from London. It is a social pressure which forces others to choose the way of illegal migration. It is described in the report of institute of social sciences named " Smuggling of Migrants from India to Europe and in particular to the UK" published in 2009,

"The social structure in the village, which had been traditionally based on caste, landholding, family background and educational achievements, has now changed into one which distinguishes between families having members in other countries and families which do not. The wedding cards issued during marriages in these areas, proudly announce the names and addresses of family members in other countries, for example in "camp London" or "camp Paris". There is an indirect social pressure on families who do not have anybody from the family living in other countries.²²"

The greatest problem which is occur due to illegal migrants, is economic problem and resent study focus on such problems in United States and the interest of Mexican immigration towards United States. There is need for cooperation because these irregular migrants from Mexican towards United States create a big problem of economic. Here cooperation means to reduce the illegal migration towards United States.

"This study shows that economic conditions in the United States and Mexico affect the rate of illegal Mexican immigration into the United States. The results also demon-strate the need for cooperative economic, trade, and immigration policies of the United States and Mexico in order to reduce illegal Mexican immigration to the United States.²³"

Immigration policies and their management in a country like Canada have long been an interesting study for other countries. Canada has historically "experimented" in the form of a

²² Institute of Social Sciences, 2009:28

²³ Torok and. E. Huffman, 1986: 246

story, often quite creative, immigration policies and programs to both encourage and control the increases in its population. This study presents a version of what Canada did and is doing in response to an important item of public policy? The entry and presence of illegal migrants. Their visa requirements have high demands to improve their requirements, in this way they can reduce the number of illegal migrants in their country.

*"Visa requirements have also proved effective in reducing the number of persons who must be removed from Canada. In every instance where visas have been introduced as a control mechanism, there has been a significant reduction in the rate of removal from Canada of illegal migrants from the country concerned."*²⁴

This study develops a labor supply forecast for the U.S. labor market in the 1980s, focuses on the effects of the low fertility rates of recent years. The author acts to isolate those occupations and age-sex groups that are likely to have a shortfall of workers and to match the characteristics of those shortage categories with the demographic characteristics of the illegal alien work force. He predicts a relative shortage of unskilled workers of present and suggests that an increased flow of immigrants to meet that shortage would benefit skilled older workers and, to a lesser extent, the owners of capital. He also argues, however, that increased immigration would harm domestic unskilled workers who are increasingly minority group members by lowering their relative income and raising their unemployment rates.

*"The type of labor market model I have adopted suggests that an increase in illegal Aliens would not increase the cyclical component of unemployment but would cause the equilibrium unemployment rate to rise."*²⁵

²⁴ Robinson, 1984: 483

²⁵ Michael, 1980: 349

There is much conflict whether legal immigrants are a help or a burden to the economy. However, since the illegal immigrants do not pay taxes, are often involved in hidden aims or methods, and are unable to obtain jobs in which they may be noticed. There are two problems first, the illegal migrants stay illegally and didn't pay taxes but the legal people pay their taxes and the other problems is that they may involve in some other hidden or illegal activities such as smuggling, terrorism and other fields of negativity.

"Although the model's specifics are tailored to the illegal immigration issue, it is also applicable to other fields of negative externalities, such as the smuggling of drugs and weapons, terrorism, and pollution"²⁶.

This study contributes to the debate on how immigration and legalizing irregular workers affect the host country. The increase in illegal migrants is even greater than detected by statistics, because in addition to legal immigrants there are also a large number of illegal immigrants working with no social protection and accepting very low wages. Not only have Spanish migratory flows changed, but also the final destination of immigrants coming to Spain, despite having traditionally played a threshold role for migrants towards other European countries, the importance of Spain as a final destination has also recently added. The illegal migrants sent 40% of their income to their homes and the 60% spend for their residence and they do not have trade power for wage bargaining because of illegal migration.

"This scenario is characterized by immigrants lacking legal status in the host country. We assume: Illegal immigrants' propensity to save is higher than for local residents. They send savings home in the form of remittances. Remittances are set at 40% of their income. There is discrimination to hire illegal workers. Wages for illegal immigrants are 40% lower than wages for equivalent domestic unskilled workers the unemployment rate for immigrants

²⁶ Giora, 2006: 323

is set at zero. Illegal immigrants do not have trade union power for wage bargaining. Immigrants do not pay taxes on labor (income tax and social security contributions)²⁷."

The main purpose is to analyze the political outcome in countries where the relevant issue in elections is the control of immigration. Simply, we explore the consequences on the political outcome of the fact that parties are ideological with respect to this issue. For this purpose, we use a simple two-party political competition model in which the issues over which parties take positions are the levels of border enforcement and the way it has to be financed. We show that an ideological rather than a pure opportunistic behavior gives parties an advantage to win the election. This result may help us to understand the recent success of anti-immigrant and rightist parties in several countries.

"Additionally, illegal immigration is becoming an important political issue in many developed countries. An example of the increasing importance of illegal immigration in the political agenda is the growth of the governments' expenses devoted to deter it.²⁸"

This main purpose is to analyze the size of the undocumented immigrant population in the United States, the causes and consequences of illegal migrant flows, public attitudes toward unauthorized migrants, and the history of attempts to control the volume of illegal migration. The outcome is that there are powerful push and pull factors that create and sustain the volume of unauthorized migration, that there is little evidence that undocumented migrants have negative labor market consequences despite what the general public thinks, that US policy has been largely powerless to make a permanent depression in undocumented immigration, and that the current level of hidden aims of US immigration may not be far from what society might view as socially optimal.

²⁷ Javier, Antonio, Joan and Martin, 2006: 362 to 363

²⁸ Ange and GarcíaSource, 2006: 651

“One of the alleged adverse labor market consequences of illegal immigration is that undocumented workers take jobs away from US citizens or otherwise lower the wages and working conditions of native workers. There is only slight statistical evidence for this view, and most of it is derived from case studies of a single labor market or specialized occupations or industries.”²⁹”

There is a simple general equilibrium model which explores the common law that illegal immigrants take jobs away from native-born workers. A simulation of the effect of an increase in illegal immigration shows that the distribution of the immigrants among industries is critical in determining their effect on employment.

“A model that allows for the commonly asserted changes in domestic unemployment that result from illegal immigration has been developed and examined in this paper. The results show that the distribution of immigrants among industries is critical in determining their impact on U. S. employment”³⁰”.

There is a discussion about the women's labor migration by focusing on undocumented Latina migrants in Israel. The first is that to break the cycle of blocked mobility in their homelands, migrant women must take jobs that they would have never taken in their countries of origin, despite uncertainty about possible economic outcomes. The second is that the search for economic betterment leads Latina migrants to risk living and working illegally in the host country forcing them to remain on the margins of society. The absence of social equality and the practice of citizenship for non-Jews leave undocumented labor migrants in Israel without prospects for incorporation into the society.

²⁹ Thomas, 1995: 208

³⁰ Jean, 1984: 730

“This situation is more acute in the case of undocumented migrant women, thus adding a significant dimension to their disadvantages in the receiving society. Because of their illegal status, they are excluded from most jobs regardless of their human capital, and they cannot enter occupations for which they have qualifications. The structural constraints within the labor market of the host country compel women to enter the domestic and care work sector.”³¹

This paper studies the effects of illegal immigration and the associated detail of the underground economy on the allocation of resources, commodity prices, and wages of workers, both in the short run and in the long run. The aim is to consider some of the financial implications of illegal immigration and the related expansion of underground activity. Effects of sanctions against employers hold the illegal aliens and measures to legalize the status of Conducted hidden aims or methods and foreign workers are also examined.

“It is argued that illegal foreign workers displace low-skilled natives, depress wages, and neutralize market pressures that would otherwise result in a rising trend of wages. In addition, it is said that the availability of unskilled legal and illegal migrants lowers the pace of structural adjustment and technological progress, reducing the economy's competitiveness in the international market.”³²

1.6.4 Theoretical Framework

There are many theories on migration; in these theories of migration the term ‘*Diaspora*’ is used commonly it refers to the ‘dispersion of the human being from their bounding.’ *Migration*

³¹ Rebeca, Silvina, and Adriana, 2003: 730

³² Slobodan, 1997: 8 to 9

Theories: “*Global Diasporas*, Robin Cohen (1997) seeks to clarify the, original conceptualizations of the term as it applied to Jews and the contemporary extensions of the term often made to and by other groups who are dispersed worldwide. Cohen adds his view that “All scholars of Diaspora recognize that the Jewish tradition is at the heart of any definition of the concept. Yet if it is necessary to take full account of this tradition, it is also necessary to transcend it.” He accepts that there will be “inevitable dilutions, changes and expansions of the meaning of the term Diaspora as it comes to be more widely applied”³³

Drawing on a number of other key writers on the topic such as Kachig Tölölyan, Gabriel Sheffer and William Safran, Robin Cohen (1997:515) supplemented by giving us a set of features considered to be common among groups we might categorize together as sharing a diasporic existence. Dispersal from an original homeland, often traumatically, to two or more foreign regions or expansion from a homeland in search of work/for trade/colonial ambitions

“A collective memory and an idealization of the homeland and a collective commitment to its maintenance, restoration, safety and prosperity, even to its creation; The development of a return movement that gains collective approbation; A strong ethnic group consciousness sustained over a long time and based on a sense of distinctiveness, a common history and the belief in a common fate; A troubled relationship with host societies; A sense of empathy and solidarity with co-ethnic members in other countries of settlement; The possibility of a distinctive creative, enriching life in host countries with a tolerance for pluralism. Overall, during the past few years the term diaspora has become a loose reference confusing categories such as immigrants, guest-workers, ethnic and “racial” minorities, refugees, expatriates and travellers. As Kachig Tölölyan notes “The term that once described Jewish, Greek and Armenian dispersion now shares meanings with a larger semantic domain that includes words like immigrant, expatriate, refugee, guest worker, exile

³³ Cohen, 1997: 21

*community, overseas community, ethnic community*³⁴. "In fact, "the word *Diaspora* is used today to describe any community that has emigrated whose numbers make it visible in the host community"³⁵."

Michel Bruneau (1995) defined three major types of Diasporas:

*The entrepreneurial diasporas (i.e. Chinese or Libanese); the religious diasporas (i.e. Jews or Greeks) and the politic diasporas (i.e. Palestinians, Tibetans). By mentioning Palestinians and Tibetans, authors as Gabriel Sheffer have introduced clearly the political dimension which was underrepresented in the diaspora literature.*³⁶

Our early usage of the concept of immigrants whose meanings are conceptualized in terms of dispersions from one place to other and permanent settlement in host society has changed a lot today. Nowadays many immigrants are more likely to live their lives simultaneously across different geographical boundaries being both "here" and "there", crossing boundaries of nation states and there have been numerous attempts, from different theoretical standpoints, to make sense of what seems to be this new mode of migration. "Transnationalism", "transmigration" and Diasporas are useful terms commonly applied to define and understand such migrants' cultural, economic, political, social and religious experience. (Rouse 1991; Glick Schiller et al. 1992; Basch et al. 1994; Kearney 1995).

Glick Schiller, Basch and Szanton-Blanc define "transnationalism" as the processes by which immigrants forge and sustain multistranded social relations that link together their societies of origin and settlement. We call these processes transnationalism to emphasize that many immigrants today build social fields that cross geographic, cultural, and political borders (Basch et al., 1994, 7

³⁴ Tölölyan 1991:4-5

³⁵ Marienstras, 1989: 125

³⁶ Michel Bruneau: 1995

Glick Schiller, Basch and Szanton-Blanc, three anthropologists who had spent many years researching Vincentian, Grenadian, Haitian and Filipino immigrants in a global city (New York) provided a pioneering definition about transnationalism and transmigrants:

"Our earlier conceptions of immigrants no longer suffice ... now; a new kind of migrating population is emerging, composed of those whose networks, activities and patterns of life encompass both their host and home societies. Their lives cut across national boundaries and bring two societies into a single social field...a new conceptualisation is needed in order to come to terms with the experience and consciousness of this new migrant population. We call this new conceptualisation "transnationalism", and describe the new type of migrants as transmigrants."

In the network theory it is to be said that the migration process is due to the social networks of the individuals who inspire the³⁷ people to migrate and in it there can be friends, relatives etc. The people migrate for the better living standard and for their jobs.

"Network theory attributes migration process to personal, cultural, and/or other social ties. In migrant-sending countries, information about jobs and living standards abroad is most efficiently transmitted through personal networks such as friends and neighbors who emigrated. In receiving countries, immigrant communities often help their fellow men and women to immigrate, find a job, and adjust to a new environment. These networks reduce the costs of migration for newcomers, further inducing potential migrants to leave their countries."

³⁷ Glick Schiller, Basch and Szanton-Blanc, 1992:1

According to Zlotnik Gender and migration is theory which attributes the increase number of women in migration which can be permanent or temporary. The ratio of the women in migration is increasing day by day.

“Feminization of international labor migration is increasing on a global scale. The percentage of women in the migrant population (both permanent immigrants and temporary migrants) has increased in the postwar period, and now women comprise the majority of international migrants. According to Zlotnik (1998), the number of female migrants across the world increased by 63% — from 35 million to 57 million — between 1965 and 1990, an increase 8% higher than that of male migrants. In the United States, 53.5% of newly admitted immigrants were women in 1998.” Zlotnik (1998). In the household theory it is said that these are not only the individuals who decided to migrate but the main reason behind this migration is the family of the migrant to minimize the maximum risks of the kinship unit.

“Household strategy theorists contend that migration decisions are not made by individuals but by households. According to the proponents of this approach, people act collectively not only to maximize expected income but also to minimize risks for the members of the kinship unit. Households control risks to their economic well-being by diversifying the allocation of household resources such as family lab.”

The level of analysis in this theory to the state or international system. This theory views international migration as a form of exploitation of the peripheral nations by the “core” nations in the international system. Workers in developing countries are structurally pulled into the secondary labor markets in industrialized countries which are characterized by low wages, less preferable working conditions and lack of job security.

Neo- classical theory attributes that the migration is due to the economic factors such as the difference of the wages and demands of the labors in the host country.

*“The another migration theory is Neo- classical economic theory
Neo-classical economic theory, for instance, attributes the patterns
of international migration to the economic factors such as labor
demand and supply, wage differentials, etc.”*

Human migration is as old as time. Archeologists point out that our pre historic ancestors migrated out of Africa, spreading all over the world. At the turn of 21st century, an estimated 100 million people live outside their country of original citizenship. This figure is less than 2% of the world's population while 98% are staying at home.

Chapter No. 2

Chapter No. 2

Area Profile

2.1 Introduction:

No anthropological study can reflect the true account of field data from the holistic paradigm in the absence of detailed discussion and debate about the every aspects of its area. That is usually a comprehensive account of physical layout and demography of this locale. While doing anthropological study this fact is intensified and the tradition to looking the locale holistically and comparatively is coming from many centuries in this discipline. For an anthropologist it is pertinent to give appropriate attention to natural and physical environment of the areas as it gives a better understanding of the human beings in relation to their socio-cultural settings. The present chapter describes detailed description of the area where research has been conducted.

2.2 Locale at the Macro Level: The province of Punjab

Punjab is the province in northeastern Pakistan, originally part of the Punjab historic region, which is now divided between Pakistan and India. The word *Punjab* has come from Persian language *Punj* and *Aab*. *Punj* means five and *Aab* means water. So the literal meaning of Punjab is 'land of five rivers' and comes from the five tributaries of the Indus River that traverse the Punjab: the Jhelum, *Chenāb*, *Rāvi*, *Beās*, and *Sutlej*. The rivers' floodplains, generally running from northeast to southwest, are the major topographical feature of the region.

The province has an area of 205,344 sq km (79,284 sq m). It borders India on the east and the Pakistani provinces of Baluchistan and North-West Frontier on the west and *Sindh* on the south. Punjab is the richest agricultural region in Pakistan. It accounts for most of Pakistan's wheat crop and about half of its rice crop. Cotton, sugarcane, maize, millet, oil seeds, lentils, fruits, and vegetables are also grown. Over 99 percent of cultivated lands are irrigated. Industries in the province produce textiles, machinery, and processed foods. Coal and iron ore are mined there, and uranium reserves have been confirmed.

Punjab is the most populous province of Pakistan, containing about half of the country's total population. Most of the province's inhabitants live in rural areas. Muslims make up the majority of the populace; Christians, Hindus, Parses, and Sikhs are also represented. Lahore, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Multan, and Rawalpindi are the largest cities.

Punjabi is the household language of most of the people. *Saraiki*, a Punjabi dialect, is spoken by approximately 15 percent of the population, while Urdu is spoken by less than 5 percent of the population, mostly in rural areas. Punjab's population was increased by the arrival of several million refugees from Afghanistan in the 1980s. Now the Punjab's Population is 72,585,000³⁸

2.2.1 Dera Ghazi Khan

The history of *Dera Ghazi Khan* maybe said to commence with the eruption of *Rindh Baluchies* into the Southern Punjab about the middle of 15th century. Actually, the city was found at the close end of 15th century and named after *Ghazi Khan* Son of *Haji Khan*, a *Baluchi* Chieftain, who had declared independence from *Langah* Dynasty *Sultan* of *Multan*. This *Dera*, together with two other *Deras* means settlements, *Dera Ismaiel Khan* and *Dera Fateh Khan*, comprises the area known as *Derajat*. The *Dreajat* eventually came into the possession of the British after the Sikh war in 1849 AD and were divided into two districts: *Dera Ghazi Khan* and *Dera Ismaiel Khan*. The District of *Rajan Pur* was later carved out of the *Dera Ghazi Khan District*. Now *District Dera Ghazi Khan* is comprised of three *Thesils*: *Thesil Dera Ghazi Khan*, *Thesil of Tribal Areas* and *Thesil Taunsa Sharief*. *Tehsil* of tribal areas is comprised of the hilly areas of the district.³⁹

2.2.2 Location and Boundaries

It lies between 29-34 degree to 31-20 degree north latitudes and between 69-53 degree to 70-54 degree east longitudes. The district is spread for more than 99.8 kilometers from north to south and about 129.5 kilometers from east to west. *Dera Ghazi Khan* is the head quarter of the largest

³⁸ This description has been taken from 1998 Census Report.

³⁹ *ibid*

district in terms of area. *Dera Ghazi Khan* District is spread over about 11,922 square kilometers. On the western side of the District hills, make boundary while on the eastern side river Indus makes the boundary. District *Muzaffar Garh* and *Leiah* are situated on eastern side of District *D.G Khan*.

Geographically *Dera Ghazi Khan* has its own importance. Its boundaries are attached with *Barkhan* and *Musa Khel* Districts of *Baluchistan* province on western side. The Tribal Areas of Pakistan and *Dera Ismaiel Khan* of *Sarhad* Province are situated on the north side of *Dera Ghazi Khan*. District *Rajan Pur* is situated in south. As the district *Dera Ghazi Khan* is connected with two Provinces and Tribal Areas, so that is why it plays an important role in trade and communication with the connected areas.

2.2.3 Historical Background

Dera Ghazi Khan City is situated on the western bank of the Indus river. It was founded by a Balouch ruler, Nawab Haji Khan Mirrani, also called Mirani Balouch, in 1476; he named the town after his son Ghazi Khan Mirrani. In those days, game abounded near *Dera Ghazi Khan* and the fields were green. It was known as "Dera Phoolan Da Sehra" due to plenty of gardens and *kastori* canal, supplied by the Indus River. and tehsil *tounsa shreef* is very famous in district *D.G Khan*. In 1909-10, this cradle of Mirrani civilization was inundated by the Indus. At that time, there was a population of about 23,731.

The present town was built 10 miles (16 km) from the old town. It was laid out on a grid pattern comprising 66 blocks with wide long roads and streets. Two open spaces were planned in each block for social gatherings. Some of these have been encroached upon. The population of the new developed town in 1911 was 18,446. This 2.22% decrease of population was due to dislocation of population after the destruction of the previous settlement. In the year 1913, the Municipal Committee came in to existence. At that time, the area of the town was very small. Physical growth continued and now the area was about 4 square miles (10 km²). The major growth of the town has taken place since 1947.

The town has largely spread to the north and south; it could not expand to the west due to the danger of flooding torrents such as affected the town in 1955. However, growth has also taken place in the eastern side. Almost all of the new developments in north and east of the planned town are haphazardly built.

The development in the town from 1947 to 1958 remained slow, due to lack of transportation and communication facilities. Only a boat bridge on the river Indus in winter season and steamer service for summer season linked Dera Ghazi Khan with the rest of the Punjab. Taunsa Barrage on river Indus was completed in 1953 and the pace of development gained momentum. During the last 5 years, 72 industrial units were established. Ghazi Textile mills is another attempt to establish a heavy industrial complex in order to raise the economic base of the town.

2.2.4 Area

The total area of the district is 11,922 square kilometers. It comprises two *Tehsils Dera Ghazi Khan* and *Tsunsa Sharief* and one De-Excluded area with an area of 3,814, 3,769 and 5,339 square kilometers respectively. There is one Municipal Committee and one Town Committee in the district. Its rural area comprises 826 *mauzas*.

2.2.5 Population

The total population of the District was 1, 64,300 in 1998. It had grown at an average annual rate of 33% since the last census reported its population 944,000 in 1981. The growth rate was higher in the decade prior to the eighties when *Dera Ghazi Khan* grew annually by 3.8%. The population had grown by 4.32% from base line of 1951 when the district only had 380,000 people enumerated in the census.

2.2.6 Historical and interesting places

1. Tomb of hazarat Sakhi Sarwar: Tomb of hazarat Sakhi Sarwar was built in the 13th century in Sulaman mountain, 35 km from Dera Ghazi Khan city. This is presently in a small village named Muqam. Thousands of people from all over subcontinent come here on the Annual

Celebrations of Birth of Sakhi Sarwar in March every year. It is a unique building of Mughal architecture.

2. Tomb of Ghazi Khan: The tomb of Ghazi Khan was built in the beginning of 15th century. This seems like the tomb of Shah Rukn-e-Alam in Multan. This is present in the Mulla Qaid Shah Graveyard. Its main gate is from eastern side and two small doors are in side of north and south. In it there are 11 graves, which are of the family of Ghazi Khan. Every side of the tomb is 13 feet (4.0 m) and 3 inches (76 mm) from inner side and which are conical minarets from outside. Its circular distance from the earth is 17 feet (5.2 m) and half. The half diameter of the conical minarets remains 34 inches (860 mm) on the highest of 19 feet (5.8 m). There are 28 ladders from northern side in the internal side. The Graveyard came into being due to the tomb of Ghazi Khan. This is the oldest building of the city Dera Ghazi Khan.

3. Church yard: In front of central jail there is a residential colony named Canal Colony. The church yard is situated in the northern side of the colony. This is the unique church yard which is situated in the walls on its four sides. This church yard could not spread because of minority of the Christian in the local area. This was come into being in the year 1910.

4. Shah Bagh Mosque: After the destruction of the old Dera Ghazi Khan when the people of Dera Ghazi Khan shifted in the new city, this was the first Mosque where they performed their first Jumma Namaz. It is in the Block No. 7. In the city people performed their first Jumma Namaz behind the Mutawali of the Mosque named Syed Bagh Ali Shah. So it named after the Imam of that time.

5. Jamia Masjid: This is the biggest Masjid of the city. Which was constructed in year 1916? There is a large pool in the Masjid which is used for making ablution. It has a big hall whose length is 100 feet (30 m) and width is 45 feet (14 m), in which 3,000 persons can say their prayer at one time. Its courtyard is also wide in which 10,000 men can say their prayer. The minarets of the Masjid are 85 feet (26 m) high in which there are 100 ladders.

6. Fort Munro: Fort Munro is a hill station in Dera Ghazi Khan which lies on the Quetta Road at 85 km from Dera Ghazi Khan City in the Sulaiman Mountains Range. Its altitude is 1800

meters (6,470 feet) above sea level and attracts many people for short stays during the summer. It is also a good picnic point. Many school trips and families use to go for recreation. Families from south punjab cities like Multan, Muzzafar garh, Rajan pur, Jampur Layyah, Taunsa, Kot addu, Lodhran, Bahawalpur and Kot Mithan make trips to this beautiful hill station during summer. In summer when temprature reaches 48 degree in south Punjab, people rush to this cold place where temperature remains 20 degree in summer.

7.Taunsa Bridge: Taunsa Barrage is situated in the northern side of the city Dera Ghazi Khan at the distance of 60 km. It is worth seeing place. It is also a good picnic point. Many school trips and families use to go for recreation.

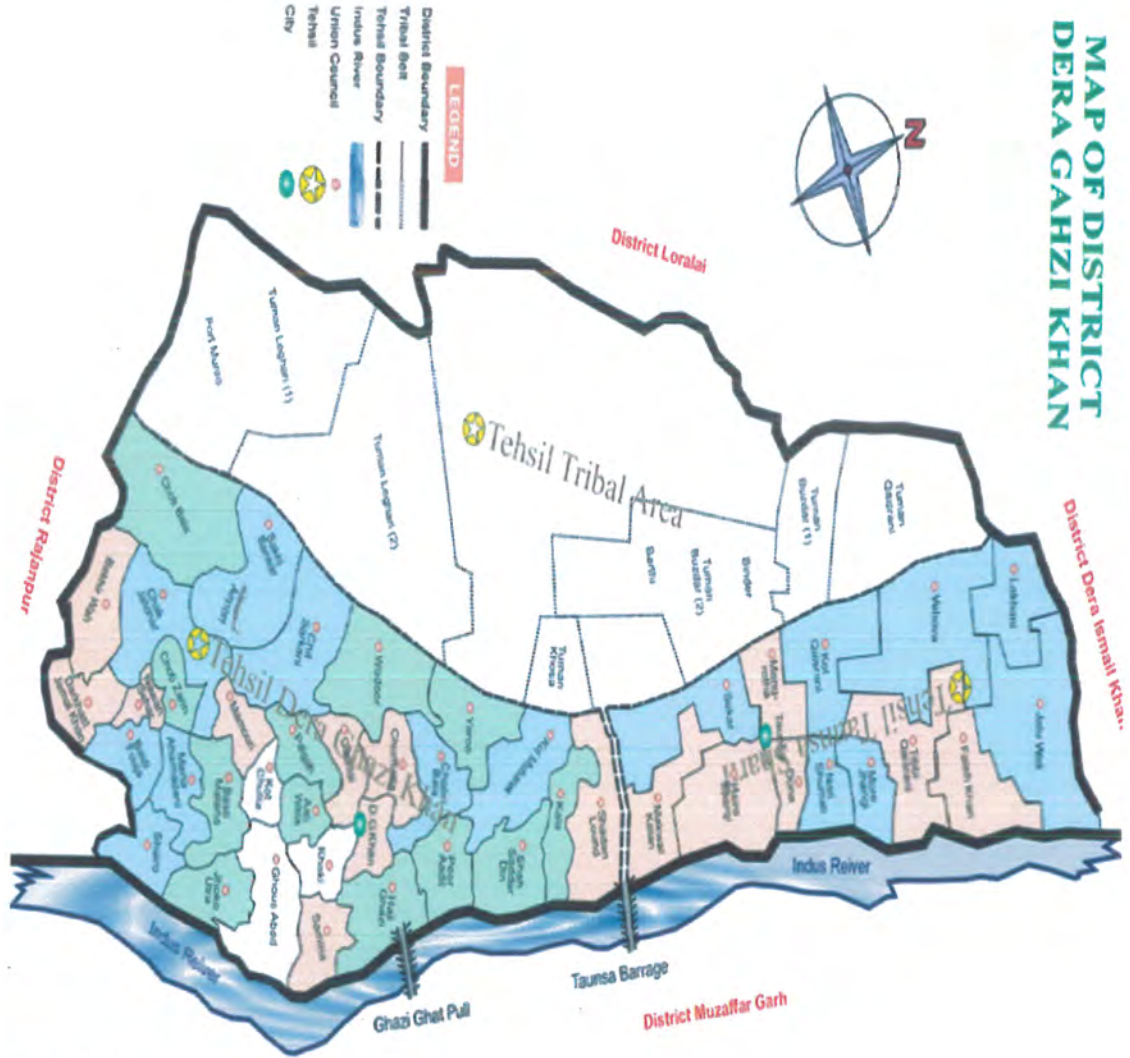
2.2.7 Migrant Population

Dera Ghazi Khan is an important destination for migrants from other areas of Pakistan as well as from other countries as the District has large tracts of land in need of tillers. Punjab sends the most migrants to *D.G Khan* as 52.4% of the 23,921 reported persons have migrated from other districts in the Punjab according to the 1998 census report. The small group of migrants originated from outside Pakistan mostly from Afghanistan. As the area, have long standing historical and cultural ties with the country. A small proportion of these migrating to urban areas of *D.G Khan* came from other Provinces with in Pakistan.

2.2.8 Topography and Physical Features

Dera Ghazi Khan is divided into two parts. The mountainous area is in the west and plain in the east. The western half of the district is covered by the hills of the Suleman Mountains. Most of these hills are seen in the tribal area commonly known as the De-Excluded area. The hills are higher in the north where rise to peaks as high as 3,000 meters above the sea level. In addition to the main range, there are two smaller chains parallel to each other between the main range and the plain in the east. The height of these ranges gradually decreases southwards. The high peaks towards the centre of the district are Ekbhai 2,274 meters, Fort Munro 1,916 meters and Dragul 1,640 meters. The mountains are formed of sandstone with occasional outcrops of limestone. These are barren except some of the higher summits in the north of district.

The plain area of the district can be subdivided into three natural tracts namely, the piedmont area, the canal-well irrigated plain area and the river rain area. The piedmont area stretches along the base of the hills. The cultivation of the area depends on the flow of his torrent. The canal or well-irrigated plain area forms the intermediate zone between the piedmont and the river rain area. The latter area lies close to the Indus River. The cultivation in these areas depends on the spill of the river Indus.



AKKaim Core: DGK 2463344

2.2.9 Locale at the Micro Level: The name of my locale is on the name of Sarwar that's why it is called Sarwarwali. It is situated in the district D G Khan. It is situated on Multan Road. The distance of the city from the locale is seven kilometers it is near to the Pakistan Chowk. Mostly people of this locale is living to Dubai or Saudi Arabia mostly have gone illegally and some with legal documents.



Local sign board indicating name of the locale

2.3.1 Economy

The people are not economically strong they are living hand to mouth mostly work in the fields and many work as daily wages and some of them are working in Dubai. Overall condition of the people is satisfactory to some extent. The structure of the economy and management is in the hand of the one elder member of the family who controls the economy and distributes it to all the members of the family according to their needs. They don't prefer to adopt the fashion because their source of earning is limited and almost one or two work for the whole family.

2.3.2 Ethnic Groups and Castes

There are many ethnic groups and castes in the locale i.e Rind, Rohela, Bhatti, Sayad, Khalol, Shahani, Bhuta, Hijbani, Gormani , kumhar, Nai, Darkhan and many other the most respectable castes are Sayyad and Bhatti. The quarrels among the ethnic groups are not common due to the strong and effective police system there. Instead of the police good control groups quarrel mostly due to theft of agricultural water and for the women and for the agricultural lands.

The following table shows distribution of the people caste wise

Table No. 2

Sr No.	Castes	persons	percentage
1	Marha	145	20%
2	Syed	138	19.03%
3	Bhatti	123	16.96%
4	Rind	95	13.10%
5	Gormani	82	11.31%
6	Others	142	19.58%

Source: socio-economic census and survey form (field data)

2.3.3 Education:

There are four government schools and three private schools near to the specific locale but two government schools are there in Sarwarwali. Mostly population is uneducated but the new generations are getting education. In community very few persons are educated because they did not get education but joined the agriculture of their forefathers or go to Dubai or Saudi Arabia. People of that area have not too much amount or money to the education of their children they are living hand to mouth and those who works in Dubai their children are studying in the elite schools of the city and in the status they are also dominant. People prefer to earn money than educate the children.

2.3.4 Total population:

The total population is about approx. 2200 but due to the time constraint the census was conducted from hundred households and the total surveyed population do 725 persons comprise 415 males and 310 females.

Table No. 3

Demography

Sr. No	Marital Status	Numbers	Percentage
1	Singles	408	56%
2	Married once	275	37%
3	Twice	18	4%
4	Divorce	24	3%
5	Total	725	100%

Source: socio-economic census and survey form (field data)

Table No. 4

Age wise distribution

Sr. No	Age Group	Male	Female
1	1-5	32	27
2	6-10	26	23
3	11-15	31	16
4	16-20	39	36
5	21-25	63	42
6	26-30	47	33
7	31-35	33	21
8	36-40	52	29
9	41-45	32	19
10	46-50	28	31
11	51-55	9	17
12	56-60	12	9
13	60 above	11	7
Total	725	415	310

Source: socio-economic census and survey form (field data)

2.3.5 Dress patterns:

Usually girls wear *shalwar*, *kamiz*, *dupatta*, *chaddar* and sometimes *sikarf* but the new generation is adopting the changing trends in dresses like trousers, short and long shirts, shirts with panels and other modern styles. Men usually wear *shalwar* and *kamiz* and *dhoti* but some

boys use trouser and shirt to wear. *Molvi* use *toapi* and muffler to cover their heads. People use the stuffs in dresses according to seasons. Sweaters and *chadar* are used in winter and rainy seasons. The *patka* is commonly used by the elder members of the family like grandfather, father, and uncle. *Patka* is considered as a prestige and honour and it has a great value among them. If anyone takeoff his *patka* in front of any one then it is considered that he bowed himself. And mostly when the caretaker or the guardian of the family who controls the family like father dies then the *patka* is to be wearing on the head of elder son.

2.4.1 Food:

People use normal food. The people of this locale is not so rich but middle class and many are poor taking normal food in which vegetables, mutton, beef and grains are include but chicken mostly are used when some guests come there. Most of the people who belong to the poor family don't eat fruits because they don't have enough money or purchasing power. They prefer to eat bread instead of fruits. And fruits are often purchased when the guests come. That people are very hospitable if they don't have money to breed their family but take great are of the guests and meat is the honorable food when any guest come there.

2.4.2 Languages:

Saraiki is the main language which is spoken in the locale but there are few who speak Balochi language. The most common language is *Saraki* which is easily understood for everyone. But now a days as an identity crises prevail in the Pakistan it affects whole the nation like linguistic crises. Educated and wealthy people try to speak in Urdu and English with their children. Parents force and pressurize their children not to speak their mother language.

2.4.3 Ceremonies:

There are several types of ceremonies celebrating by the people some are described following.

- Marriages ceremonies
- Death ceremonies
- Birth day ceremonies are very rare
- Aqeeqa (celebration of a baby's birth)

- Aameen (arrangements of celebration on the completion of the Holy Quran)
- Bismillah (starting of Holy Quran by a child)
- Wedding anniversaries.

2.4.4 Marriage ceremonies:

Marriages ceremonies are celebrated with great zeal but usually from the groom's family. They arrange the programs of music and dance of girls which is called *Mujra* and *Malangs* are invited for singing and a great amount is given to them for dance. A system of giving amount from the relatives is also there and developed on every ceremony. Marriages are celebrated with the devotion and every member of the family participates in it and serves the families. Most of the marriages are held between the cousins. Cousin's marriages are in numbers in that area. Most of the marriages are decorated with the musical nights and the singers especially *Saraiki* singers are invited there to sing they take too much amount there. Thus whole relatives become happy and enjoy throughout the night. Some people drink wine at the musical night.

2.4.5 Family structure:

Family form varies from one society to other and even within society. All societies have families. A family is a social and economic unit consisting minimally of one or more parents and the children. Anthropologists have not been able to agree fully on a definition of the family. Commonly it is thought of as social unit established by a man and woman entering into a permanent relationship with one another which consists of living together, cooperating economically, and producing and rearing the children.

2.4.5 Nuclear family:

Nuclear family consists of a married couple and its children. This kind of family may exist as relatively and independent unit, as it does in our society, or it may be embedded within larger kinship unit. Nuclear family system was rear in the locale.

2.5.1 Joint family:

Joint families are composed of more than one nuclear family. In the joint family, the brothers live as a joint family. It is a group of sharing same residence and economics earning. In this community, the cases of joint family are very high.

2.5.2 Extended Family:

The term extended family has several distinct meanings. First, it is used synonymously with consanguineous family or joint family. Second, in societies dominated by the conjugal family or nuclear family, it is used to refer to kindred who do not belong to the conjugal family. Often there could be many generations living under the same roof, depending on the circumstances. People living together as an extended family occasionally feel a greater security and belonging. This is an advantage of extended type of family because this family contains more people to serve as resources during crisis and provides more role models for behavior of values. The disadvantage of living in an extended type of family is shouldering more expenses for their basic needs.

Table No. 5

This table shows the ratio of the family structure

Sr. No	Family Structure	Number of Families	Percentage
1	Joint Family	78	74.28
2	Nuclear Family	15	14.28
3	Extended family	12	11.42
Total		105	100

Source: socio-economic census and survey form (field data)

2.5.3 Marriage system:

Marriage is a form of domestic partnership. No definition of marriage is broad enough to apply easily to all societies and situations. A commonly quoted definition comes from notes and queries on Anthropology;

“Marriage is union between a man and women such that the children born to the women are recognized as legitimate offspring of both partners”.

2.5.4 Endogamy:

The practice of endogamy pushes social organization outward, establishing alliance with other groups. In contrast, rules of endogamy dictate mating or marriage within group to which one belongs. They prefer to do marriages within the kinship and they prefer to marry within the families.

2.5.5 Cousin marriage:

They prefer cousin marriages. Marriages are always arranged by their elders. Most of the marriages couples are cousins that are why in some families they have biological problems. Mostly marriages are occurred between the cousins. There are many reasons of cousin marriages firstly they don't want to export their girls to others and second thing is the property because they don't want to give the property to third community person through their girls.

2.6.1 Exchange marriage:

Exchange marriage is observed with them. They celebrate marriage in modern and simple way. Some families prefer exchange marriages to make their family more secure and most of the people who have awareness neglect it.

2.6.2 Divorce:

Divorce or dissolution of marriage is the ending of a marriage before the death of either spouse. The ease and frequency vary culture to culture. Political, economic, social class, religious factors affect the divorce rate. The divorce rate is normal in this area.

Table No. 6

This table shows the ratio of marriage types

Sr. No	Marriage Type	Respondents	Percentage
1	Endogamy	69	65.71
2	Exogamy	22	20.95
3	Exchange Marriage	14	13.33
Total		105	100

Source: socio-economic census and survey form (field data)

2.6.3 Death ceremonies:

Death ceremonies are also celebrated in which it is often done that if a baby dies and the maternal grandparents arrange his funerary known as *kaffan* in our society. And the whole family members hugs and cries, if anyone did not act this then he is considered as absent from this ceremony. Whole family doesn't cook anything in their house for three days and the food is provided by the relatives and the neighbors. Three days are the gloomy days for their family and three days and often relatives and friends and neighbors come to condole them at their home.

2.6.4 Birth day ceremonies:

This ceremony is also celebrated at the birth of anyone. When a baby born the moments of happiness are being celebrated. An old and respected person in the family says 'Azan' in the ear of newly born baby. Honey or milk is given to baby after the few minutes of the birth. This type of food is known as 'Ghutti'. This ghutti is usually given by the holy, intelligent and old person of the family. The myth of this activity is that all the positive characteristics could be transmitted in newly born baby. Then all the family members and relatives gather and pay congratulation to

the parents of that baby. A great feast is given by the parents to all the attendants of party. A female doctor locally called 'Dai' treated as the honorable lady because of her the delivery is possible. A lot of food and rupees are paid to dai. The female doctor 'Dai' is given a title of 'Dai Amma' by the chief person of that family. She is considered as mother of the baby also. In the early days after baby birth she comes every day and remains with the baby and baby's mother. She looks after both baby and the mother. This is her moral duty as well.

2.6.5 Aqeeqa:

It is another religious celebration performed after several days of birth day but it is the Islamic way of celebration of the birth of a child.

2.7.1 Aameen:

When a child completes his study of Holy Quran then his parents celebrate it and invite their whole family and say *dua* for him. In this ceremony a dress has been given to the teacher and some money as a reward of completion of the Quran. The elder members of the family participate in it and the glorious celebration is celebrated.

2.7.2 Wedding anniversary:

A couple celebrates this function every year on the date of their marriage from where they started their lives together but this concept of the wedding anniversary is not common only those family who are educated and have sense celebrate it. The celebration of this occasion is not warmly welcomed by the elders of the family a few families celebrate it.

2.7.3 Common diseases:

There are many diseases but hepatitis B and C are very common, diabetes and TB are not the common diseases. Hepatitis are very common throughout the division due to poor sanitary system and immure drinking water and the main reason of it to some extent is heat because mostly people belongs to the agriculture and work under the warm sun.

2.7.4 Medical facilities:

There are only two private dispensaries in *Sarwarwali* and there is a one government hospital for poor people who cannot afford the fee of a doctor but in government hospital there are not

reliable medicines given to the patient and the attitude of the doctors are not very good. Most of the medicines are not available there. The doctors have their personal clinic they take government medicine to their clinic and buy them in high rates. There is no any check and balance in the locale. Mostly in emergency cases there is not any doctor in the hospital.

The people who believe in healing system, they are in high rates. Taaviz, dum, and other activities performed by the people. People have a strong belief on *taaviz* even they have headache they go to the peer for *dum* or to taking *taaviz*. When someone fell seriously ill in that society mostly people believe that due to the *taaviz* being done by our enemy. If they have some disease mostly go to the peer for *dum*.

2.7.5 Mosques:

There are three mosques at the locale, those are known as

Madni Masjid

Rahimiya Masjid

Jamia Masjid

All the population of Sarwarwali are Muslims. The religion Islam is divided into sects, *Sunnies*, *Shea*, *Deo Bandi* and *Ehl-e-hadith*.

Table No. 7

Different sects among people

Sr No	Sects	Number of people	Percentage
1	Sunni	438	60%
2	Shia	77	10%
3	Ehl-e-hadith	103	14.2%
4	Deobandi	107	14.8%
5	Total	725	100%

Source: socio-economic census and survey form (field data)

2.8.1 Shrines:

People have great believe on shrines, they participate in offering their practices as *Mojaza parhna*, *langar*, (food of sharines) *Mannat* and many others .There is one common shrines Bari Shah.

2.8.2 Transport:

There are many sources of transport but the most common is auto *rikshaw* and motor bikes and louder *dalas* for passengers to move to city and some have their personal cars and the villagers use donkeys and cart to sell their production and vegetables to the market. The people are not so rich that's why mostly have bikes and they prefer bikes instead of cars even they have some money. A few buses are also available there.

2.8.3 Media:

Many people use news papers to know about the current issues. There are the other sources of communication which are radio, television. People like to see news on the T.V and some of them like to see dramas and often like to see movies on the cd player and on dish antenna. T.V cable is not available there because mostly people belongs to the religious families and considered it a bad thing for their families. Due to not having cable system people individually having dish antennas at their homes.

Mostly people watch only PTV and listen news and watch evening dramas. Newspapers of all type are available there that is the main source of information of the current affairs. Cell phones and land line Ptel phones are also available in the locale for the communication and there is also a post office at the locale but the trend of letters have been vanished away in this digital advance world.

2.8.4 Passing of leisure time:

Many of them pass their time in the discussion about the increasing rates of all things. Some are those who play *taash* in free time some plays volley ball and mostly in the locale gather at the *bethak* or in guest room to *gupshup*. There is not any entertainment facility provided by the government like parks, play grounds etc. in the winter mostly people gather at their relative house for *gupship* or to consume the time because there is joint family system dominant in the locale that's why people live in large numbers.

2.8.5 Motor Cycle Trend

In the locale the trend of the motor bikes are very common. Mostly people want to buy Honda 125 to have an impression upon the people of that locale that he has money to buy the bike. Mostly the people who come from Dubai they prefer to buy a new Honda 125 bike instead of a new car. When a new person comes from Dubai the first and foremost thing which he does is to buy a new bike. The people are impressed to see the new bike thus they guess that this person would be live in Dubai. Mostly peer people who are the labor in Dubai took bike on rent for almost six months and for six months rent they pay advance and take a bike and use it. Everyone

consider that he has bought this bike whose cost is almost eighty six thousands rupees. So to buy a new Honda 125 is considered the symbol of the prestige in that area.

2.9.1 Motor bike snatching

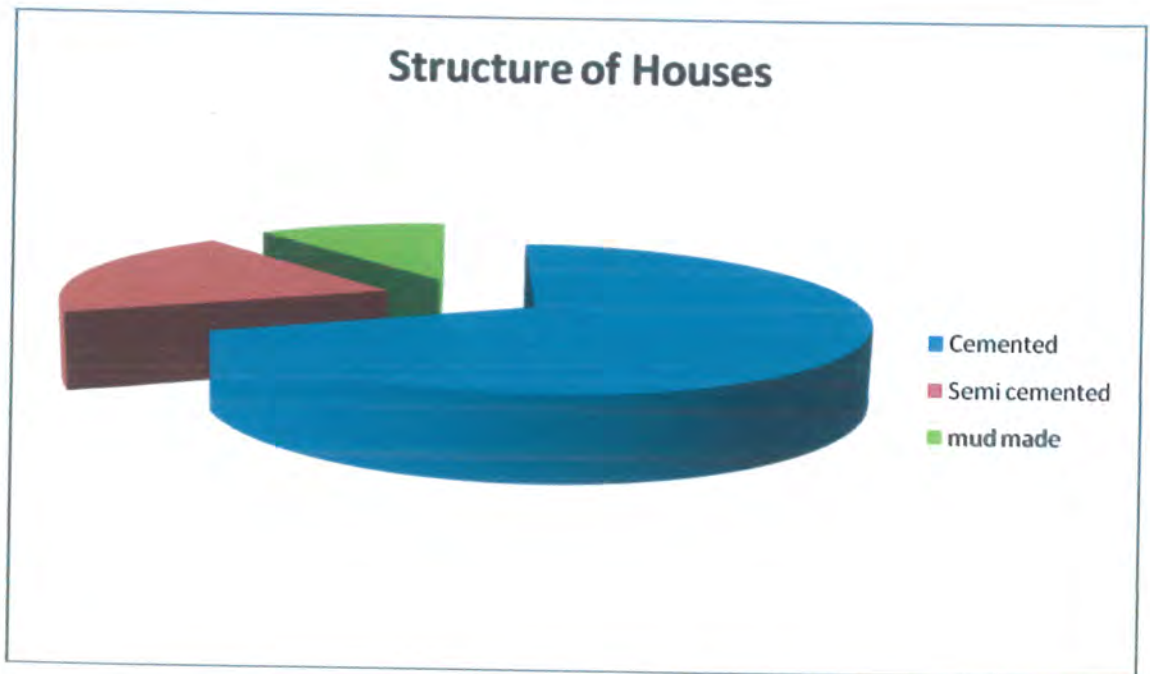
There are the several cases of motor bike snatching almost every night. Police is failed to control the bike snatching crime and mostly it considered that the police is involve in it. At the night most of the people do not prefer to go outside their houses at night on their new bikes especially on Honda 125. The crime is mostly committed on the links road which is not the main roads, is mostly the small roads where the rush does not in common. There many other cases in which the snatcher kills the driver of the motor bike and snatch the bike and run away. If anyone resists then they even kill him. That's why people mostly do not resist because the life is most important than the money.

2.9.2 Robbery

The cases of the robbery in that area are not common but it happened sometimes. Mostly the shops are not secure even there are watchmen. Several robberies have been done in that area in the shops at the night. Some thief went into the houses of the people when they are in sweet dreams. Mostly they steal animals and household items. The people are not satisfied when they sleep at night because they think that anyone can enter in their house and even they feel unsecure at their own houses. It is the fact that when our police and government and security forces would not be ready and active to protect us than people have to care themselves.

2.9.3 Structure of houses

People are not wealthy mostly people are laborers and mostly work on their fields. Most of the people work in the field of agriculture. According to the census, there are 73 cemented house and 20 are semi cemented house and 12 are the mud houses.



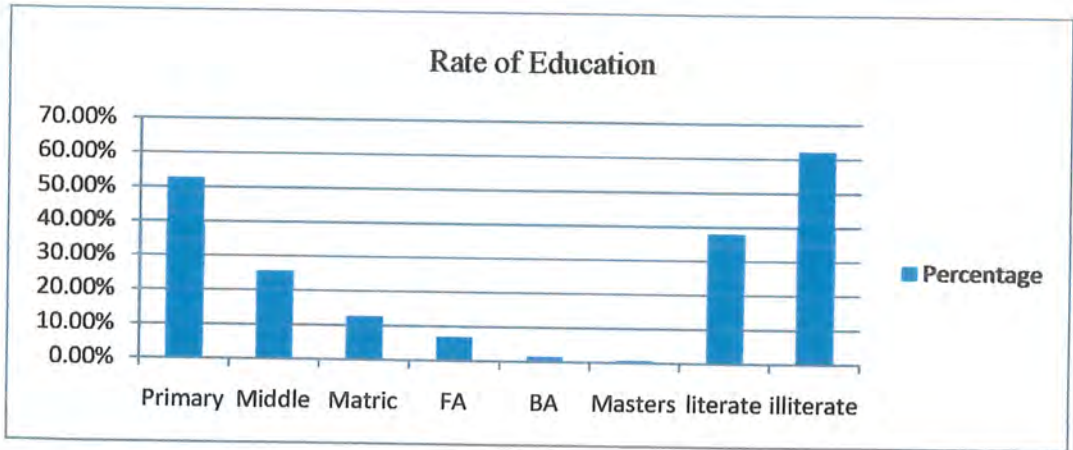
Source: socio-economic census and survey form (field data)

2.9.4 Education

The trend of education is very low people are not interested to educate their child because mostly people cannot afford it and many other thinks that it is just the wastage of the money. There are very few people who have metric qualification. But now the trend is changing new generation are educating their children but the people who are not modern and are over age are not educated. The total educated people are 275 in which 145 are primary educated and 70 are Middle educated, Matric are 35, FA are 19, level of B.A are 4 and 2 are master level. The educational rate is 37.93 % and rest is 62.07% are illiterate those are 450.

Table No. 8

Educational level of the Population



Source: socio-economic census and survey form (field data)

2.9.5 Occupations

Mostly people are related to agriculture. Agriculture is the main source of their livelihood and mostly people do work in the factories and some on daily wages others have shift to abroad to earn more. Most of the people of that area are living in Dubai and earning well. There are very few persons who work in the government sector and some of them have their own shops and business. Almost 34.37% people are related to agriculture, 25.89% are laborers, 5.35% have government jobs, businessman 21.42% and 12.94% are shopkeeper.

Table No. 9

Economy and occupations

Sr. No	Occupations	No.Of Respondents	Percentage
1	Businessman	48	21.42
2	Shopkeeper	29	12.94
3	Govt. Servant	12	5.35
4	Wage Labor	58	25.89
5	Agriculture	77	34.37
Total		224	100

Source: socio-economic census and survey form (field data)

2.9.6 Castes

There are many ethnic groups and casts at my locale there are different types of casts people are living, Rind, Rohela, Bhatti, Sayad, Shahani, Bhuta, Hijbani, Gormani , kumhar, Marha, Darkhan and many other the most respectable cats and wothable are sayad and Bhatti.

Table No. 10

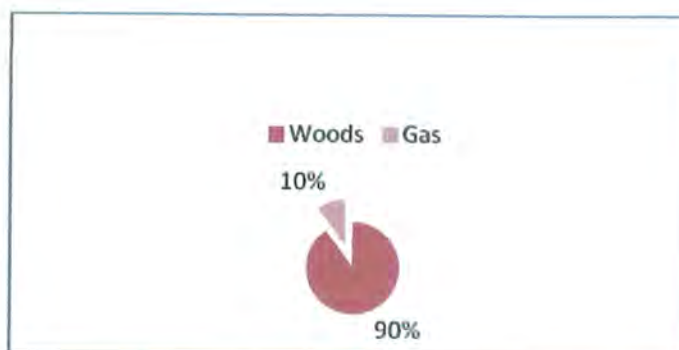
Different Casts

Sr No.	Castes	persons	percentage
1	Marha	145	20%
2	Syed	138	19.03%
3	Bhatti	123	16.96%
4	Rind	95	13.10%
5	Gormani	82	11.31%
6	Others	142	19.58%

Source: socio-economic census and survey form (field data)

2.9.7 Cooking Fuel

The area is not developed and is a rural area that's why Sui gas is not available there and mostly people use woods for cooking almost 90% people uses woods for cooking as a fuel and others 10% or less people use LPG gas slender for cooking. Gas slender is available in the village market. Those people who are economical strong use LPG Gas at their houses for cooking

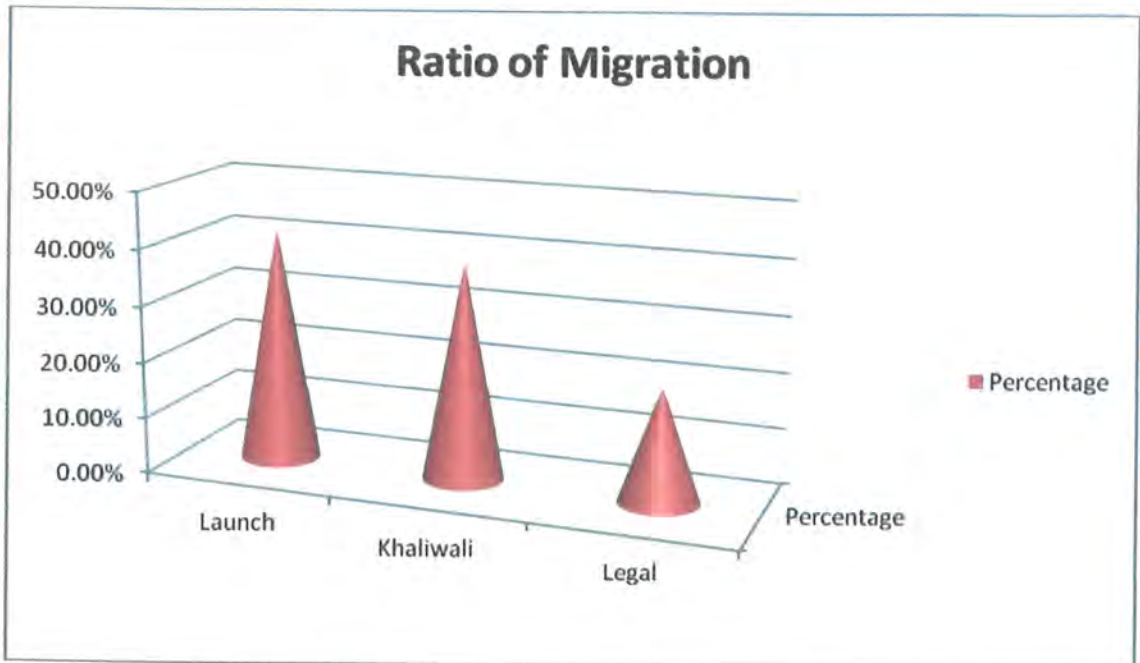


Source: socio-economic census and survey form (field data)

2.9.8 Migration to Dubai

There are many people who goes to Dubai of this locale mostly work there as a labor and some are the drivers there and some of them have their own shops there. Most of them go Dubai through illegal way. Some buy visit visa and overstay there and live there illegally and many go through legal documentation. This is the main significance of this locale that mostly people are living in Dubai and many are moving to there with rapidly.

Total migration of the people from the locale is about 14.45% of male population. The people who go to Dubai through Launch are about 25 and that people who go through Khaliwali (visit visa) are 23 and legal migrants are 12. Total migrated people are about 60 out of 415 according to the census report.



Source: socio-economic census and survey form (field data)

Chapter No. 3

Chapter No. 3

Illegal Migration: Ways and Procedures

3.1 Introduction

This chapter contains all information about the illegal migrants and the reasons and constraints which motivates them to get into this risky method of illegal migration. It also highlights those procedures which are adopted by them to reach their final destination. This also contains information on agents' role in sending the migrants to Dubai. It also includes the motivation factors behind illegal migration to Dubai. In short, this chapter covers all the causes and consequences behind illegal migration to Dubai.

3.2 Sources of illegal Migrants:

Field findings reveal different methods which are adopted for illegal migration. Moving through Launch is mostly preferred by the people who cannot buy expensive visas from embassies or travel agencies. Visa cost them almost 4 lacs so due to poverty and their un affordability they decide to go illegally. Two main source of sending migrants were found more prominent. First is Launch, which is a small boat having one or two generators upon it and mostly used for sending migrants across the borders. The *Khaliwali* source refers to the migrants who buy visit visa from Travel agencies and overstay there and never come back until they are being arrested at the host country.

3.2.1 Launch:

Migrants use launch to cross the borders illegally and to enter other state without legal documents. Boats are made of wood or plastic and having a small generator on it and some had two generators fixed on it. They travelled in the night by hiding their identity. The boat carries the capacity of for seven passengers, but actually with more than twenty passengers travel on it.

3.2.2 *Khaliwali* :

Khaliwali is another method to go to Dubai through illegal way. In this method people buy visit visa from travel agency. They go to Dubai legally but overstay there and work as a labor. Agents took much amount of *Khaliwali* visa the term. Agent's take passport of the migrants when he reaches in Dubai. Migrants introduce themselves as a visitor at the airport. Almost eighty thousands needs to be paid for *Khaliwali* visit.



Imdad Hussain is the person who went Dubai on Khaliwali (visit visa) five times.



Ranjha khan who went Dubai several times through Launch and Khaliwali

3.2.3 Source of Information:

Agents are the main source of information about the illegal migration to Dubai whatever method they method they prefer Launch or *Khaliwali* visa. In both types agents hide their identity and remain in background. They have complete information about the paths, further sub agents and all the procedure. Because they are addicted of illegal journey to Dubai and because of several visits through this way that's why they have all basic and further information.

Case Study 1

Name Zohaib

Age 28 years

Source *Khaliwali* (visit visa)

Education Primary

I met a boy who went to Dubai via *Khaliwali* from the travel agency on payment of eighty thousands. According to him, many instructions have been given to the traveler that if anyone asks you at the airport that what is the purpose of your visit then you have to say for the tour only. He borrowed money to buy the visit visa and the agent said that on arrival to Dubai the passport is taken away otherwise there can be great problem for both. The agent advised, "*You have to give your passport after reaching at the airport our person will be there to take the passport*". Unemployment and poverty is the main reason of travelling illegally. Agent also said if you are caught never tells them our name and do not give any information about us. You have to say that I reached here through launch. After giving the payment cash he got the visit visa within one week. Then he went to Karachi on the bus after reaching there then he went to Dubai from Karachi on PIA. After few hours he was there in Dubai.

On the airport, immigration authorities asked reason for coming to Dubai) what is your purpose of arrival here) then he replied to visit Dubai. There were already my cousins waiting for me they took me to their room. That room was very small and not furnished. In that small room there were more than forty persons. There were storey beds and there is custom that if some new one comes to Dubai all the friends and relatives give him treats and some give money to welcome. He remained there eleven months and earned almost two thousands per month. One night I was sleeping in the room then someone knocked the door when I opened there were CID officers who checked passports but I did not have any documents so they caught me to the police station. He spent fifteen days in the lockup then was sent back to home country.

Case Study 2

Name Suleman

Age 28

Source *Khaliwali* (visit visa)

Education illiterate

He told me that he was helpless to meet necessities and needs in this situation while not having enough money or not having any employment. This was the step which he took was just because of poverty. He borrowed some money from the relatives and from the friends to go to Dubai to earn money. He said he would be return in the first priority of reaching in Dubai. He took the visit visa of thousands rupees and the travel agent gave the instructions that your passport will be taken back when you will reach in Dubai and if you would caught everywhere in Dubai then you have to say I have reached here through launch and if someone asked you at the airport what is the purpose of your arrival in Dubai then you have to say I am here to visit the Dubai. He reached in Dubai his cousin took him from the airport but before going agent's person called him to take back the passport. He gave him the passport and went to the room of my cousin. There were twenty five men in the small cubic room and some slept at the roof to rescue them from the police. In the very beginning I remained unemployed after few days I went to the labor market and started to do work. I earned almost 1500 dirham or more in a month I spent and continued to do work for three months. One day I was working in *deira* market a police officer who was not in uniform asked me in Arabic *pataka fi* means show me your identity card or proof your identity I said I came on launch and I was too much frightened. He was taken to the police station after taking the investigation he was sent to jail there were already many Pakistanis who were caught while not having legal documents' remained 10 days in the prison. But now again he is ready to go to Dubai through launch in a group which was ready to go within few days.

Case Study 3

Name Muhamad Yousaf

Age 28 years

Source *Khaliwali* (visit visa)

Education illiterate

The guy who met me was very poor and living hand to mouth and was a worker in the factory. He was the eldest son of his father and three were younger and he was the only guy who provides breads to his family. There were no source of livelihood and he hardly earn 150 rupees throughout the day. In this situation, he was too much worried about their family that's why he decided to go to Dubai through *Khaliwali* visa he borrowed some money from the relatives and from the friends. He took visit visa from the travel agency and reached to Dubai and his passport was taken back after reaching at the airport. He started to live with his friend's room in Dubai after few days he started to do work in the labor market.

Almost he earned 70 dirham's per day. Thus the income started to increase and he sent money to his family. Eventually the economic condition of his family was better. He continued working there by hiding his presence before the police because he had no legal documentation. He had been working there for one year and after one day he was working in the market police men came to him and asked pataka fi means show your ID card but he ailed to do. That's why they caught him and took him to the jail after taking information and checking the criminal record he was sent back to his home country. Now his condition was miserable and he was going again to Dubai through Launch because he could not go through visit visa (*Khaliwali*) because his eye prints were taken at the airport

3.2.4 Economic condition of Migrants:

The people who go through Launch are very poor; they pay almost twenty thousands to reach their destiny. They set their lives on risk for their families. According to my respondents some agents deceive the migrants and leave them alone in the mid way, some of them are detracted, some die due to hunger, thirst and some become the victims of the beast. The people who go to Dubai through illegal way are illiterate and not have any information about the laws. Some of them have informal education in *Madarsas*. They and their parents think that to invest on education is the wastage of the money that's why they don't sent their children in schools. Then their children after becoming parents they act the same. I didn't see even a primary pass respondent except one throughout my research.

3.2.5 Reasons of illegal Migration:

There are many reasons of illegal migration to Dubai. In the specific district mostly people are poor and living hand to mouth. To meet the basic needs people take this dangerous step just for their families. The reasons are. Poverty, Unemployment, Crime, Self Interest.

I took 35 interviews 15 from *Khaliwali* migrants and 20 from launch migrants. The main and common thing which I observed was economic problem. I just focused on those migrants who went to Dubai illegally from the specific locale. The wages difference and the several opportunities attract the people who have no better economic conditions in their home country. The one or two members of the family go to Dubai to earn money to support their families in the home country.

3.3.1 Poverty:

The people who go to Dubai through illegal way mostly are poor and do not have any source of livelihood in their native city. Mostly migrants are above the age of thirty years and mostly who go are married. They are helpless that's why they adopt this dangerous way to feed their family. Poverty is the main stimulant of illegal migration to Dubai. As the poverty is the universal problem and the victims of it are upset. As I observed the overall economy of the migrants were not satisfactory. Everyone wants to achieve all the needs and facilities to live a better life that's

why those people who do not have any better source of earning they decided to move to the other place to earn.

3.3.2 Unemployment:

Unemployment is another reason of illegal migration to Dubai. The family of the migrants do not agree to send them through Launch because it is very dangerous way. Many lives have wasted in this struggle, I found a person who went illegally to Dubai through Launch. I Inquired him reason of journey he replied me he was very fond of it. I came to know few people go through Launch due to their interest. A few people go illegally because they have committed crime in their city, to escape themselves they ran away to Dubai. I met with some people and came to know their reason of going to Dubai, they were going because some of their relatives reached their safely and earning a lot of money. Unemployment pushes people to do something if the people have not any opportunity to perform then they decide to go away from the homeland to that place where all the facilities of earning would be available. I took several interviews and all of them have never been employed in any organizations or offices. First of all those who decided to go illegally were poor and illiterate that's why due to not having any technical education they could not get any jobs.

3.3.3 Self interest

Fieldwork revealed only one guy who was fond of Dubai through Launch according to my respondent he wanted to see the difficulties and troubles faced by the migrants. And he was the one who went just for their company because all the members of their company were going and they convinced him to go with them. That's why through lectures and motivation he decided to go with them. But this case was not in common because mostly people go for their survival and for the better future for them and for their families. He was informed that there is nothing any difficulty and trouble throughout the journey and voyage. But he said to me that he would never want to go again through this procedure because it is very difficult and said further it is the way towards hell. In the end when I asked him about their future program through this way to Dubai

then he replied in this manner," *medy piyu di vi maji*". He replied me in his local language Saraiki which means that I and as well as my father apologize for this task.

3.3.4 Crime

Crime is another factor which pushes people to migrate from their homeland to escape from the police. Some people commit a big crime like murder, robbery and they cannot solve the case then they went away to Dubai to escape them from the Police. There were five persons who were involved in the murder and some criminal activities and police were searching them they went to Dubai and came back when there was not any more case.

Poverty and unemployment are the main factors of motivation. Mostly people influenced by their natives who went through illegal way to Dubai and succeeded and earning a lot of money. Some of them want to achieve a lot of money to fulfill their basic needs. Fear of starvation is another factor of motivation. People can't pay too much prices of visas that's why they choose this method of illegal migration. Visa price is almost 15 thousands AED to 18 thousands AED, in Pakistani rupees these are near to 4 lace but when they go illegally they have to pay maximum near to eighty thousands. Low expenditure also motivates people. Similarly currency difference attracts the people.

3.3.5 Why Dubai?

People choose their destination Dubai for many reasons because of the fact already many people of this area are living in Dubai (mostly have gone illegally to Dubai) and earning much wealth. Going illegally to Dubai is relatively economical and easier that's why people decide for Dubai and they have to pay fewer amounts for Dubai. Mostly people have their relatives and have their supporter in Dubai these are the reason for choosing Dubai.

3.4.1 Family Role:

Most of the families do not want to send their members to Dubai through Launch because they know that it is very dangerous and many bad incidents have occurred in that area. The people who go mostly do not tell their family by which method they are going. If they inform their

family then they do not give permission to go. Mostly people go without telling the truth that they are going. Some family agrees to send their member of family after full satisfaction. On *Khaliwali* visa mostly family allow their member to go because they do not face any troubles in their destination.

3.4.2 Agents Role:

In this procedure four to five agents are involved throughout the journey. Two from Pakistan, one from Iran and from Oman and the last from Dubai. Who goes illegally several times become the agent because he comes to know all procedure ways and everything. Mostly agents are available in that area which was my focus of research. Some agents are living nearby that locale and many others living in the same city. First agents convince by giving them assurance. The agent collects maximum persons to take a group on Launch. When the target group is assembled then agent decides to go.

Case study 4

Age 38 years

Profession Agent

Education illiterate

He was reluctant and confused when I came to him for the interview as he considered me as an agent of police for some investigation purpose and he was afraid to be caught after giving the interview. He requested me not to write his name or biography. He said to me I had gone several times on Launch to Dubai and have lead many groups and succeeded. He said that agents give the full satisfaction to the migrants and accompanied them throughout the journey.

Every individual have to pay twenty thousand each and agents say that if you would be caught your whole payment would be given back. Mostly people wanted to go to Dubai through launch because the payment was less. Most of the people borrow money from others. He said that his network is very broad and have the access to all members who were involved in it directly or indirectly. He said that he collected many persons from different regions and cities.

He announces that everyone have to reach at this platform. In his recent trip to the Dubai he collected twenty people from different regions. He told everyone before leaving to the journey if we caught then nobody should speak the truth that we are going to Dubai on Launch. Instead they were advised to mention going to Karachi for the work as labor. He himself went to the bus stop for ticketing of the migrants. He booked tickets for the Karachi and in the evening he with his whole group went to Karachi after whole night and half day spent in the journey.

After reaching in the Karachi they went to the specific and had lunch there. After taking the rest in that hotel in the Karachi they went for the Mandbilu. The journey of the Mandbilu was two time more than Karachi after reaching in Mandbilu they had rest in the specific hotel. Then he sold the persons to the *Irani* agent. His responsibility to the Mandbilu then he gave the persons to the other *Irani* agent who took some money as per head. The task is to the Mandbilu then he handover all the members to the other agents. Just for few thousands he sold the persons to the other agents and some of them became ill and mostly became feeble after reaching to their destination because they didn't have enough to eat and drink and the agent told me that every individual have some grains (*channy*) and a bottle of water and one or two dresses. They can't travel with load that's why it is said to them to have minimum things with them. He said to me my name should be inconspicuous and never disclose to the government or to the agencies.

Case Study 5

Age 35

Profession Agent

Education illiterate

He gave the full satisfaction to the groups and members that you would be remain safe and sound and you would reach within few days. He took 19000 thousands to each to send them to Dubai illegally. This was the agent who remains close till their destination come. There are 3 agents involved in it one from Pakistan, other from Oman and other from Dubai. He took some advance money if anyone would be interested and rest of the money is collected in Iran or in Oman before boarding on the launch. He had to pay in Iran in Oman and even in the Dubai to cross the check

posts and to help to reach the destination. He took many groups to Dubai as he has been working as an agent since a long. This task is very difficult risky and complicated because when somebody is caught as an agent then there is a great punishment for him that's why they try their best to maintain their secrecy and confidentiality.

But according to the respondent he was left this work and doing his own work in Pakistan because that work is not secure and full of risk. To interview any agent is not an easy work first of all to trace the agent is very tough and difficult task however I found them with the snowball process and at least reached. I observed that my respondent was afraid to be caught by police through this information but I gave him full satisfaction and surety about the privacy.

3.4.3 Satisfaction to the Migrants and Destinations:

Agents first gather people after giving full satisfaction. The first destination of the group is Karachi. The entire group consists between ten to seventy persons including the agent. They go to Karachi on local bus mostly they do not purchase tickets with sequence numbers because on check posts police arrest that people who are going in the form of big groups then start investigation. Before riding on bus the agent teaches the group that if anybody asks the reason of going then tell we are going to work in a factory as a labor. All possibilities agent tells before leaving. Agent takes to the Karachi then after staying there a day or after taking meal they take another bus for Mandbilu.

The journey of the Mandbilu is double then the Karachi. The agent leads the group. After reaching to Mandbilu they take rest there. The agent meets to the *Pathans* who helps in crossing the Iran border. The *pathans* are the next agents who are there in Mandbilu having double door wagon to cross the border illegally by hiding identity. The agent talks to the *pathans* to cross the border they take some money for every individual. The agent fixes some money to the *pathans* for crossing the border. Then they ride the passengers on the vehicles. The capacity on the vehicles is only for five people but they pick above ten if the members or group is large then the other vehicles go with them. They have several double cabin vehicles. It is their business to cross the border for money. They do not use roads till their destination. They use the alternatives paths

like from mountains side in the dark. According to my respondents their speed of driving is very fast. They don't care about the people either they fell or not. All passengers on the vehicles are terrified due to the high speed of the vehicles.

The *pathan* driver teaches every individual that if there would be risk of being caught then you have to scattered immediately. This journey was very long on the vehicles. Almost one week spent in it. Because they travel only in the dark and before the morning they drop all the passengers on the mountains or near in jungle. all the members hide themselves in the mountains, they come back when the evening comes again they pick all the members and start travelling thus almost one week passed in this journey.

The *pathans* drop all the members near the seashore in the forest. In that forest there are many other people in thousands of numbers who are all going to their destinations, like Dubai, USA, Greek etc. all the forest and near mountains are filled with the people. From all the Pakistan the people are going in different countries. In that forest all the people scattered in the form of groups and every group has its own agent. They are there for going abroad to their destination. They are waiting for their chance because the Launches or small boats are not enough to send every one that's why every group waits for their chance. These members stay in the territory of Iran in the forest. When the weather is not suitable for voyage then the small boats are not used and they do not go. They only travel in the clear weather. The main agent remains close until they ride on the small boats.

Case Study 6

Name Imran

Age 23 years

Source Launch

Education primary

He went to Dubai via launch 5 years ago. He attempted three times to go to Dubai; it was because of poverty and unemployment, according to him. I was much worried because I was the

only mature person of the family and there was no other source of earning or income for my family. He had no employment in those hard times. One of his close friends advised him to go to Dubai illegally by launch as it seemed the only way to success and a chance to show him.

I met a person whose job was to carry people to different countries illegally. He completely contented him to send him to Dubai and that it was an easy work for him to transport people. He agreed for going illegally to Dubai but he even didn't have money to go, I kept on listening to him despite the fact that I knew it was very risky but I didn't care because there was no other choice but to go. He discussed it with family and his mother stopped him from doing that but he was left with no choice. He requested to defer his amount and promised to do that on his arrival in Dubai and the agent agreed. When his family heard, they got a shock and everyone cried for him because he was the only person who was the source of earning for my family/ He lied to them that he cancelled the program. But he left. One day all the people who were going illegally, gathered at one place. They stayed there for more than one week and waited for others to come. Then after some days they left the place and went to Karachi by a bus. All of them had paid the money in advance. After reaching to Karachi we had a stay for a small time we had lunch there and again sat on the bus, the bus left for Mandbalu. The journey to mandbalu was even more than Karachi and it took us 1 day and 1 night to reach there. After reaching there we were to travel through mini truck we sat on a single truck like animals. It was a painful four hour journey after that we had a dinner and stayed there for 4 days because our turn of going had not come. We all lived there in a single hall for some days.

There was not a single piece of cloth to wear or to sleep upon. It was hard summer season and there was not a single fan available and we were not in best of our health due to such a hot weather. Everyone carried 2 suits along with them and suddenly one day we left for somewhere by truck. We were more than 40 people on the same truck the driver was in very hurry and he didn't care for us at all that we may fall from there. It was so because there is too much danger of being caught there. And we were told that there was border police on the nearby mountains. We were very much scared because we were told that if we moved slowly we could have been killed

by the police that are why the truck moved very fast for more than one night journey. It was rocky way through mountains.

Early in the morning they reached there. We hide on the top of the mountains for some time, the sea was prominent to us and it was about 5 kilometers away. They were given to 3 people already there waiting for them and the driver went back. For 6 days they lived on the mountains hiding from the police under the open sky it was like a part of hell there where we had a shortage of everything even the food which was brought by 3 people time to time. They cooked food ourselves the people used to bring the inferior food items there. Similarly we were to left that place and go to some other mountain where already 60 people were staying. Before our turn a large number of people appeared there. It took 20 minutes walk to sea from the mountain. There it was a small boat or a launch was waiting for us with 2 generators on it.

More than 30 people sat in the boat and before leaving it was strictly told that under any circumstances they must not come on the top of the boat even if water enters the boat. Once there struck a huge wave to the boat that for a moment we thought that they would almost sunk in the sea. Everyone was scared and was praying hard, this journey was of almost 24 hours because the boat was not in good condition and it was moving slowly. The driver of the boat had a tool to determine the path. During day he drove the boat through areas where no one could see us. Now the border was prominent and he asked us to leave the boat, we were sunk in the water till our shoulders we were forced to jump from boat most of us were scared of water. After jumping into water we ran through the shore and went into a jungle and mountains nearby. It was probably Oman; we reached there at 7 o clock. We slept in jungle, without any blankets or something. In morning we saw some dead bodies lying near to us.

They again traveled towards our destiny after walking for a long time they saw a road from where their agent made a phone call. After a long wait a man came with a vehicle and 18 people sat on the same vehicle. They were very much scared because after every short distance there was a check post and they got out if the check post goes through the mountains and after some distance they had to sit on the same vehicle. It continued the same for more than one day and in

the next morning they reached in Dubai. One of his friends took him to his room. He lived there for three days and there lived 11 people in a small room. I

One day he with his friend decided to go to see the movie in the cinema and when they were coming back to the room then at that moment a car stopped near us. We became afraid because he did not have any legal documents. He asked me (pataka fi) means show me your identity card. He was speaking in Arabic and I hardly understand *urdu*. I asked to my friend what he is talking about then he said he is asking about the ID card. My friend showed his id card but I did not have any documents and not have any proof. He was C.I.D officer. I decided to run away but my friend stop me not to do this. He caught me and took me to the police station. I was too much frightened. They asked me my name and required the passport and asked how you reached here in Dubai. I told them honestly that I came here on launch and after investigating they charged me to the jail. I spent a week in the jail those days were the worst days of my life after taking the whole information about me and my criminal background checked there then out passport were made to go back to the home country. I was sent back to Karachi on the ship there were fifty more prisoners with me deported from Dubai.

When he reached in Karachi there was not a single penny in pocket because he did not earn a single penny in Dubai. He reached to the city station while walking alone there were few men. He said to them to help with some money. I reached home with great hardship.

This was the first journey towards Dubai but he again went to Dubai on launch. They were eighteen persons and were caught in Iran border and remained in prison till a week. This struggle did not succeeded when he got to know that those who are crossing the borders illegally have been shoot that's why we came back on the same boat.

According to my respondent he is planning now to go again to Dubai because he cannot feed their family and can't survive while not having the money that's why in obtaining the money and to feed their family he can sacrifice his life for their family.



Respondent who went to Dubai on Lunch (A small boat) and remained in Dubai for five years

3.4.4 Shortage of Food:

Every individual have a bottle of water and some beans (*channy*). Sometimes they have to stay there for a month and this food is not enough for their survival. They cannot pick much food because they have to travel many miles and with weight it is impossible to go. Often their foods finished and they drink dirty water and sometimes there is no water many people die due to thirst and many other due to hunger. The agent provides limited food till the voyage starts. In the whole day half bread is given to every individual. That is not enough for everyone. According to my respondents they have seen many dead bodies in the forests who died due to hunger or thirst. They take limited food but they stay in journey many days. Some of my respondents have drunk pound's water due to thirst. Many others fainted by hunger or thirst.

Case Study 7

Name Shahzad

Age 32 years

Source Launch

Education illiterate

During research, I found only one person who was the fond of visiting Dubai through Launch. He wanted to enjoy the pleasure moments of Dubai. Their groups consist of twenty four members including the agent. They spent three nights to travelling from Mandbilu to Iran. They were dropped near the sea in the forestry mountain with many groups. Each group was called by their agent name. He saw many people who were carrying weapons and drugs to sale. Agents provided vessels and vegetables to cook. He remained in that forest for four days because the launches were few and persons were in large numbers. Every group had to wait for their chance to go. He was afraid by the sea. All the border police were involved in it. After completing the four hours we reached near the Oman border. They spent three days more in the journey towards destination and then crossed jungles and saw many dead bodies there. He spent almost one year there and earned a lot of money one day he was arrested on job and sent back to the home country after spending twelve day in prison.

3.4.5 Structure of Launch: A small motor boat

The launch term is used for a small boat which is mostly made of plastic and some of woods. The boatmen mostly are addicted people and run the boat with full speed. When the people come to sit in then the first and foremost task is given to the people is that please place your right foot in the boat then prays to God. The boat is made for maximum seven people but they take more than twenty on the same boat. That' why the boat seems to be sink in the sea. The boat is started in the evening and everyone in the boat is afraid by the sea and the driving speed of the boatmen. Some people starting to cry in the sea because they terrified of the water, because water are everywhere. The waves of the sea push the boat here and there that creates more tension for the

passengers. The voyage is carryon throughout the night and before the morning all the passengers are dropped near the Oman border. When the boatman drop the people they drop in the deep water and some people drowned and the water where they drop comes to the shoulders. They don't care about the people. They remain in hurry because of the fear of Oman police. The boatmen teach that if we caught during journey then don't tell about us as drivers. Because the punishment of the drivers by police is very strict.

3.5.1 Stay in Forest:

After dropping by the boatmen, all the passengers go to the jungle and remain there throughout the day and take some rest there. There have seen many dead bodies of the travelers or passengers. Many migrants' dead bodies have been seen in rotten condition. They don't have many clothes to wear, everyone has maximum one spare suit and a *chadar* with him, and they lie down on the stones, sand or on dust in open sky. Some become ill during journey or in voyage. There are many beasts in the jungle and dangerous animals.

Snakes and other dangerous insects are there. Some become the victims of the animals and many of snakes or other insects. They don't have much food to eat. The journey in the forest remains full of danger. After reaching in Oman people travel almost three days in the forest. In the day time they hide themselves in the forest and when the evening comes they start their journey again. In Oman forest they walk almost three to five days by foot. In the forest all the group follows the agent they have to go in the direction of west. They go straight towards west because Dubai is in the direction of west from Oman.



Ahmad Bukhsh who went to Dubai through Launch in 1998 and fell down from the mountain at night in forest while walking towards his destination with his group and they left him alone to die. His one arm and a leg including his one feet was broken.



Broken Feet of the illegal migrant

Case Study 8

Name Rab Nawaz

Age 39

Source Launch

I met with a guy who went Dubai through launch five times in his life he gave me his last journey detail he paid fifteen thousands to the agent his agent said he will be remain throughout the journey. Their group was consisting of 64 persons. They were taught that if someone asked about their purpose of travel going then they have to say that they are all going for the work as labors in factory. They went firstly to Karachi then Mandbilu after reaching in Mandbilu they took some rest. Everyone had limited food, one bottle of water and one kilo grains (*chany*). Agent gave half bread throughout the day and a sip of water.

After reaching in Oman border they were walking through the forest in the darkness, suddenly two persons who were walking forefront fell down to the ground from upside of the mountain. Their legs and arms broken down and there were blood he blood and they were faint. Agent gave the voice to check either they are alive or dead but they were crying slowly. They all went down and agent wanted to abandon them and no one agreed. Then finally police with ambulance and taken to the hospital. After that they were sent to police station where after spending few months they sent back to Pakistan from Oman.



Rab Nawaz whose group members were drowned in sea but he along with two other persons was escaped and survived.

3.5.2 Harsh weather:

In the whole journey weather have great effect on the health of migrants. In summer they cannot bear heat and fell ill because they did not have material to fight with the severe weather. In winters the migrants fell ill due to coldness. They do not have warm clothes to cover them in the cold. In rainy season they all become wet in the rain. They have to bear all the weather condition without having any arrangements. They do not have medicine with them some of them died due to not receiving timely medication. Sometimes small boats in the sea sink due to the hurricane in the sea. Harsh air sometimes ruined the boat and all the passengers died and drowned in the sea. All the lives of the passengers depend upon the weather. According to my respondents many people of their group fell ill during journey and some of them died in this condition. I came to know that four family members of same house drowned in the sea in hurricane in the sea.

Case Study 9

Name Allah Wasaya

Age 48

Source Launch

Education illiterate

He explained that that he could not bear the expenses of the household and he was the head of the family who have to support his family but the economic condition was very bad. He was in search of the shortcut ways to make money in the lowest investment or any job which could fulfill the basic human needs. In the community he came to know that a group was going to Dubai through Launch. He took the information about the group and the expenses to reach the destination then an agent gave him full satisfaction about the successful entry in the Dubai at very low cost. He agreed and set his mind for Dubai. He gave almost forty thousand rupees to the Agent.

The money was arranged by borrowing from the friends and from the relatives. After a week all the members of the group were arranged and gathered at the one platform. The group was consisting of twenty members who were all going to Dubai through launch. First of all they reached at Karachi on a bus after reaching the Karachi they again went for Mandbilu and at Mandbilu the short journey was covered by the double cabin *dalas*. They took to the mountains jungle and left us there. They stayed there almost twenty days and in those days there were no any blanket, *chadar*, medicines, cover on the heads which could cover and protect them. They faced there stormy weather on the land but there were no any roof upon their heads because they were living in the mountains in the waiting of the normal weather to continue their journey to Dubai. At that time two members of the group fell seriously ill in the cold weather. There were no any medicines, emergency treatment except few antibiotic tablets. One of them died during the severe fever of cold and many other fell ill in the storms while they have not any arrangements to compete the weather.



Respondent who tried seven times to enter in Dubai

3.5.3 Cooperation of the Group:

If someone becomes sick during the journey then the cooperation between the group members is very less and if someone injured then a normal cooperation exists. One of my respondents fell from a mountain and almost all the bones of his body were broken in this condition when he was in the situation of help then no one wanted to stay with him because he was almost dead even his cousins left him to die. Agent cannot stop for a single person because he has to lead others. Agent cannot sacrifice all the group members for the one. If anyone cannot walk then all the members dropped him to stay. There are very few people who help in emergency. Everyone wanted to reach their destination that's why they don't sacrifice for any one.

3.5.4 Check posts:

The agent calls other agents who cross the border by the vehicles. They are the *pathans* who are the drivers in the Dubai or in Oman. They take five hundred to eight hundred dirham for crossing the Oman border to the Dubai. They take the group members in different vehicles according to the quantity. One vehicle goes for checking forward and other remain back with a distance that leads others on the phone. When check posts come then they drop all the passengers before the check posts and say those to cross these check posts from the mountains side. Thus three check posts are crossed in similar ways.

3.5.5 Acceptance in Dubai:

Illegal migrants are not warmly welcomed in Dubai. First of all nobody wants to give them residence for living because of strict Dubai laws. Illegal migrants cannot move easily or cannot wander in Dubai because there is very strict check and balance and C.I.D police can arrest anywhere. The life of the illegal migrants is very difficult there. They cannot go to the hospital or to the other places to see the beauty of the Dubai. They cannot go to their home country in emergency. Their life becomes still there because they are not free to move as Dubai police and C.I.D wander everywhere in the Dubai that's why to escape from the police is very difficult. Mostly migrants live with their relatives in their rooms or some live in the roofs of their rooms and some of them live in the villages of Dubai and work there.

3.6.1 Exploitation in Dubai:

The people who go to Dubai through illegal way are exploited in Dubai because of not having legal documents. First of all people don't agree to give them to any work because of not having legal documents. On job sometimes police check the visa and *Pataka* (ID card). If they are taken to the work place then the wages are given less than others and mostly the wages of the migrants are not given. Mostly they work on low wages.

They cannot earn too much as the visa holder earn. They cannot become a salesman at shops because the shop owner only hires those who have visa. They even cannot work in hotel as a waiter. Sometimes foremen of any work give very less salary or wages. They cannot complain

any one. The illegal migrants have no legal proof or documentation to live and stay in Dubai that's why mostly people do not give them the salaries and their wages because they know that they are hapless while living here. They even do not complain to the police.

3.6.2 Livelihood in Dubai:

The people who go to Dubai through illegal way either through Launch or *Khhaliwali* visa mostly work there on daily wages. Some of them work on shops on low salary. They live at their relatives or friends room. They can earn maximum thirty thousand rupees in a whole month. They have to send some money to their families and keep some for their personal use like rent of the room. They live in a small room. Each room is designed for maximum five persons but they live almost above fifteen. They arrange their up and down beds in three storeys in the whole room. They work even for five dirham. They cannot enjoy the pleasure of life. The life of the illegal migrant is very tough in Dubai as they can't work on the shops and even in the markets but they keep on working by hiding them mostly in the villages and some in the markets by hiding themselves from the police. Their life standard is not well even in Dubai because they can't earn too much money as other legal migrants earn.

3.6.3 Types of Agents:

There are two types of main agents who deal with the migrants and convince them. First is the travel agency agent who provides visit visas to people who want to go to Dubai and want to remain there. There are many instructions which are given to the travelers that if he would want to go Dubai through visit visa then there is also two types of visas first is that visit when he would reach at the airport, the passport would be taken back after reaching at the airport. The agent's person would take back the passport outside the airport. The cost of this type of visit was near 70 thousands and the other type is that if they pay 1 lac then the passport would not be taken back until the validity of the visit visa expires.

The other type of the agent is that person who manages through sea while using launches (a small boat having a generator on it). This agent takes almost 40 to 50 thousands and it varies according to the agent's criteria. This type of agent is mostly available in the local communities.

When the person goes several times to Dubai through launches then he mostly becomes the agent to lead the sub groups by attaining the much profit and adopts it as profession. But there are some persons who are professional by sending the people to the host country. This source of journey is very difficult and dangerous.

3.6.4 Chain relationship of the Agents.

There is the chain relationship among the agents throughout the procedure. There are three agents who help to send the migrants to their destination. The first and important agent who stimulates and persuades the people to go illegally is from Pakistan especially from the specific locale who is responsible to gather persons after motivating them. He convinces the local community volunteer migrants and brings them to the platform.

The other agent is from Oman who helps to cross the Oman boarder and the sea until destination comes and the last third agent is from the host country means from Dubai. By involving three different agents then the destination almost become successful. This procedure is just for those who go through launches to Dubai. The other people who go to Dubai through *Khaliwali* visa (visit visa overstay) there are maximum two people involved, one from the Pakistan and other from the host country Dubai.

3.6.5 Fraud elements

Some agents do fraud with the migrants and trap their minds. The common fraud by the agents is that they will accompany passengers throughout their journey and the other false promise is that the journey is totally on vehicles and on ships but in fact they tell a lie and do fraud with the clients. According to my respondents, the agents mostly do fraud with the migrants and there are few agents who do not commit fraud with the migrants. Some agents take money from every individual and leave whole group in the mid way and few agents does not remain close throughout the journey. But there is a rare case that the agent remains present throughout the journey and voyage. Some of them take extra money for the bread even they already said that bread is included in this amount which is deposited before leaving to the destination.

Chapter No. 4

Chapter No. 4

Summary & Conclusion

Illegal migration to Dubai is not just migration of human beings but it also includes many other things related to them like culture, norms, values etc. The people who cross the borders without legal documents or permission and those people who are fake tourists and enter another state which is not their own through this process is called illegal migration. The present research was focused on people who go to Dubai through illegal way. There are two source of illegal entry in Dubai. First is the Launch (a small boat having one or two generator on it) the other is the fake tourist visa known as “*Khaliwali* ” visit visa. The main cause of the illegal entry in the host country is due to the economic problem and as well as social problems.

Mostly people who decide to go illegally are poor and have no strong economic background and support. The other factor which is present in that community is the illiteracy and unawareness. The people do not pay attention to the career of their children and don't want to invest money on their prosperous future. They just want to use their children as the source of income in their old age. They believe that there is no benefit of education and it is just the wastage of the money that's why they don't want to spend a lot of money. They cannot afford it as well to educate their children in the private schools, colleges. Most of the people are still in the battle of the basic needs. The other thing which prevails over there is the motivational factor which influenced the people to migrate.

When the people see the economic growth in those people who work and stay in Dubai they also wish to be like them availing all facilities. When the people are motivated then they contact to agents who are available in the locale or nearby areas. The agent is the main character to sending the migrants illegally to Dubai. Thus the agents make profits by this method. They don't care about any loss in the lives of the migrants. The worth of money is greater instead of life. There are many people who went to Dubai through illegal process and still are missing. Many launches (small boats) have been sunk in the sea.

Some time border military police captures them, as considering them smugglers and terrorists and they shot them if anyone shows any resistance in front of them. The migrants do not have commodities for several days if they have to stay in forests. Every individual have just a bottle of water and some grains almost one kilo grains (*channy*) which is enough just for a few days. They cannot eat well because the shortage of the food and water. Sometimes they have to travel throughout the month. They stay in the forests and in the mountains. There have been seen many dead bodies in the way of journey. There is no emergency management to treat the patient except few antibiotic tablets.

They have to face severe weather under the sky. In the storms even in the hot weather or in cold winter they travel and stay in the forests without having any blankets, pillow etc. They use the stones as the pillow or grass. The agent leads whole group. There are three stops in this process and there are also three agents involved throughout the journey and voyage. The agent is the main character who prepares the mind of the people to move illegally on low costs. The people get involved in it very quickly because the cost of this process is very low. That's why the people who are not wealthy decide to go through this process. They are given full assurance of their successful departure in the host country. First of all the whole group go to the Karachi on bus lead by the agent. They are taught that if anyone asks about you that where are you going then you should say that we are going to work in factories as the labors.

Then after arriving Karachi they take rest in their specific hotels and again journey continues to Mandbilu, the distance of Mandbilu is double than Karachi. After reaching in Mandbilu, they take some rest in hotel and go to the other agents who cross the Pakistani border and send the entire passenger to jungle near the sea. They travel in the double cabin pickups, the capacity in the vehicle is for maximum 7 persons but they pick twenty on each. They go through mountains in the evening and continue their journey until there is darkness. They stop the journey in the morning and wait for the night and the drivers leave the group. When the darkness spreads everywhere they start their journey again. Two or three days spend to reaching to the sea.

Where the drivers drop the people in hilly forests and there are already many people gathered in large numbers who wish to go to the different destinations. The identification of the group is

very difficult because there are several people and groups waiting for their chance to leave. The group is announced by the head of the group's name who is agent. In this waiting process meals are given that is only one bread throughout the day and every group cook themselves in the forest. The agents provide them the material for cooking.

The launches are made of plastic and have the capacity of seven to eight persons but they take almost above twenty in a single launch. Sometimes launches sink in the stormy sea and all the passengers drowned in the sea. The launches take the passengers to the boarder of the Oman. They are dropped near the border of Oman. The agent who gathers whole group from their homes is responsible to send them on boat then the passengers are further sent to other agent's hands. There are three main agents in this process one from Pakistan, other from Oman and third from Dubai.

The people who go to Dubai through Launch process have to face harsh climate and procedure. The other people who go to Dubai through *Khaliwali* or Visit visa, they go Dubai as a fake tourists to Dubai. They purchase the visit visa (*Khaliwali*) from the travel agencies. The travel agent instructs them that if anyone ask about them that what is the purpose of their arrival then they have to say that they are just for visit there. Travel agent's person takes back the passport after reaching at the airport. They are strongly advised that if they caught anywhere in Dubai then they have to hide the realty of the travel agent. They have to say that they have come on Launchs through sea not by air. The migrants can wander in Dubai until his visit visa (*Khaliwali*) expires but he has not the permit to do the work. Those who reach in Dubai through both ways cannot work openly due to the high security and check and balance in Dubai. There is the exploitation in Dubai who goes on illegal way. They cannot complaint to the authorities or even cannot discuss with legal person. They cannot come back on urgent basis in any problem or in any emergency because they don't have the legal documentation or even a passport. The problem would be continuing until the poverty prevails. The main reason of illegal migration is the strict rules and regulation of the host country and the major problem is the economy.

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Glossary

Launch: It means a small boat having mostly one or two generators, made of wood or plastic having capacity of almost seven to ten passengers and illegal migrants use it to cross the border.

Pataka: it means ID card of Dubai which shows authorization of living in Dubai. It further means that the person has legal authority to live in Dubai.

Hamali: Every respondent who succeeded to reach in Dubai through illegal way used this term *hamali*. It refers to daily wage which is received as payment after completion of their daily work.

Makeen: is a key term which is used by Omanis for the engine or generator which was on the the boat.

Tarangar: Term used by respondents when they walk through forests and take help from the three joint stars on the sky to identify direction.

Shurta: It is the Arabic word and it is used in Dubai for police officers

Khali Wali: It is that visit visa which respondents buy from travel agencies on payment of eighty thousands. Travel agents do take passport back when the passenger reaches in Dubai.

Khubs: The term used for the bread (*roti, naan*)

Shanta: A small bag having necessary items for the daily use.

Mafi maloom: The word which was mostly used by migrants meaning "Don't know".

Interview schedule

1. Why you go Dubai through illegal way?
2. Whom do you contact for going to Dubai?
3. How many rupees do you pay?
4. Who are the main agents?
5. How you reach in Dubai?
6. How many days do you spend in journey?
7. Have you commodities with you while your journey?
8. What facilities agents give to you?
9. Do you use the same source throughout your journey?
10. How many people travel with you?
11. How they send you through vehicles or ships?
12. Do you go openly or hide yourself?
13. How you face the climate?
14. Do you see any fraud in agent?
15. How many agents involve throughout the procedure?
16. Does agent give you full satisfaction about your journey?
17. How many days you spend in journey and in voyage?
18. Where agents drop you?
19. Where they drop you in forest or a plain land?
20. What are the main problems do you face after they drop you?
21. How you come to know the direction where you have to go?
22. Is agent remaining close with you throughout your journey?
23. What are the things do you have while travelling?
24. Who leads you throughout your journey?
25. How many places do you stay?
26. If someone fell ill during journey what will you do?
27. All of you reach safely to your destination?
28. Have you any contact with your family during journey?

29. Do you go in a group or scattered?
30. Who force you to go in Dubai?
31. Does it your voluntarily decision?
32. Are you exploited in Dubai?
33. Who receives you when you reach on your destination?
34. Where you stay after reaching in Dubai?
35. Who facilitate you?
36. How you cross all check points?
37. How you introduce yourself to the community?
38. Do people become agree to keep you on your shops?
39. What type of work offers you when you go to field?
40. How many rupees offer you to work for a month?
41. Is there no check and balance about visa or identity?
42. Can you easily wander in Dubai?
43. Do you know English?
44. If you don't know English how you communicate?
45. Do you know Arabic?
46. If you don't know Arabic too then how you transfer your thoughts?
47. Can people understand your language?
48. What type of language do you use in Dubai?
49. Do you consume all money on you?
50. How much money do you send to your family?
51. Can you get legal authority after going with illegal way?
52. All of you (illegal migrants) work on the same place?
53. If there would be any emergency, you go back to your home?
54. Does your family insist you to come back to home?
55. Why you choose Dubai?
56. Have you any relative in Dubai?
57. If you are arrested in Dubai in your first week money will be refund to you?

58. Have you any fear while working or wandering?
59. How you come back while not having legal documents?
62. Any change occurs in your economic or social life?
63. What are the main factors of motivation?
64. How many sources you use to reach the destination?
65. What does u mean by *Khaliwali* ?
66. Whom you buy *Khaliwali* (visit visa)?
67. How many rupees do you pay for visit visa?
68. How you become illegal while you go legally?
69. How you come back to your home country?

Socio economic census survey form

House No:

Sr.No	Name	Age	Sex	Marital Status					Caste	Sect	Relation With Head	Remarks
				Single	once	twice	divorce	widow				
1.												
2.												
3.												
4.												
5.												
6.												
7.												
8.												
9.												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												

Condition of Education

Sr. No	Literary Rate		Informal Education	Wages/Labour	Govt.servant	Business	Agriculture	Others	Remarks
	Literate	Illiterate							
1									
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									

Illegal Migration Survey

Sr.no	Sources of migration used				Reasons of illegal migration			Motivation factors			Type of journey	
	ships	By foot	By Air	othr	starvati on	Crime	Force	relatives	Self interest	Un-employment	groups	alone
1												
2												
3												
4												
5												
6												
7												
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												
15												

Illegal Migration Survey

Sr.no	Sources of migration used				Reasons of illegal migration			Motivation factors			Type of journey	
	ships	By foot	By Air	othr	starvation	Crime	Force	relatives	Self interest	Un-employment	groups	alone
1												
2												
3												
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