

**Causes and Consequences of Illegal Emigration: A Case Study of
District Swat**



Abdul Wahab

PIDE2017FMPHILDS38

Co-Supervised by: Mr. Muhammad Aqeel Chaudhry

Supervised by: Dr. Muhammad Jehangir Khan

**PAKISTAN INSTITUTE OF DEVELOPMENT ECONOMICS
ISLAMABAD**

2020

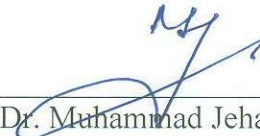


Pakistan Institute of Development Economics
P.O. Box 1091, Islamabad, Pakistan


CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that this thesis entitled: “*Causes and Consequences of Illegal Emigration: A Case Study of District Swat*” submitted by Mr. Abdul Wahab is accepted in its present form by the Department of Development Studies, Pakistan Institute of Development Economics (PIDE), Islamabad as satisfying the requirements for partial fulfillment of the degree in Master of Philosophy in Development Studies.


Supervisor:


Dr. Muhammad Jehangir Khan
Assistant Professor
Department of Development Studies
Pakistan Institute of Development Economics
Islamabad


Co-Supervisor:


Mr. Muhammad Aqeel Anwar
Lecturer
Department of Development Studies
Pakistan Institute of Development Economics
Islamabad

External Examiner:


Dr. Sarfraz Khan
Assistant Professor
Department of Sociology,
Quaid-i-Azam University
Islamabad

Head,
Department of Development Studies:


Dr. Zulfiqar Ali
Assistant Professor
Pakistan Institute of Development Economics
Islamabad

Date of Examination: January 30, 2020

Table of Contents

Abstract	5
Chapter 1	6
Introduction.....	6
1.1 Background	6
1.2 Statement of the Problem	9
1.2 Research Questions	10
1.3 Objectives of the Research.....	10
1.4 Explanation of the Key Terms/Concepts	10
1.4.1 Migration.....	10
1.4.2 Illegal Immigrants.....	10
1.4.3 Out Migration	11
1.5 Significance of Research.....	11
1.6 Units of Data Collection.....	11
Chapter 2.....	13
Research Methodology	27
2.1 Difference between Methods and Methodology	27
2.2 Research Strategy	27
2.3 Research Design.....	28

2.4 Methods of Data Collection	28
2.5 Sampling.....	29
2.5.1 Convenience Sampling.....	30
4.5.2 Purposive Sampling.....	30
2.5.3 Stratified Random Sampling	30
2.6 Locale	31
Chapter 3.....	27
Review of Literature	13
3.1 Irregular migration discourses and policies	15
3.2 Conceptual Framework	25
CHAPTER 4	27
4. Finding and discussion	32
4.1 Causes of Illegal migration	33
4.1.1 Unemployment	33
4.1.2 Family Reunification	34
4.1.3 Wage Differences	35
4.1.4 Insecurity	36
4.1.5 Standard of Life	37
4.2 Consequences of Illegal Out-migration.....	38

4.2.1 Problems faced during illegal migration	38
4.2.2 Family Crises	42
4.2.3 Problems in the Destination Country.....	43
4.2.4 Job Problem	44
4.2.5 Asylum problem	45
4.3 Perception of People about Illegal Out-migration.....	45
4.3.1 Illegal Migration	46
4.3.2 Process of Illegal Out-migration.....	46
4.3.3 Decision of Illegal Migration	47
4.4 Suggestion to Aspirants.....	48
4.5 Discussion	49
CHAPTER 5	51
CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION.....	51
5.1 Conclusion.....	51
5.2 Recommendation.....	54
References.....	56

Abstract

Researcher tried to find out the causes and consequences of illegal emigration through qualitative research methodology. The locale for this study District Swat Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The study aims to identify the causes and consequences of illegal out-migration. Data is collected through semi-structured interviews. The respondents were divided in four units of data collection which are successful illegal emigrants, failed illegal emigrants, family of illegal emigrants and the graduate students. Thematic analysis is used for the analysis of collected data from the respondents. The findings divulge that there are different reasons which motivated people towards illegal emigration like unemployment, poverty, insecurity and family reunification while the consequences of illegal-emigration are problems during illegal migration like food and water, family crises (financial and emotional), job opportunities in destination country as well as asylum. The perception of people about illegal migration included, process of illegal migration and decision of illegal migration. This study covers the causes, consequences, decision and perception of illegal migration.

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Illegal emigrations defined as the movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a State (IOM, 2018). . It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants, and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification. Family reunification is the unification of family in abroad countries when one or more family members settled. Migration is a demographic response to the condition of poverty and stress that may be environmental (IOM, 2018). People migrate from one place to another due to different conditions such as war, political instability, drought and security conditions. In different regions of the world, the migration take place due to population density at one place and lack of economic opportunities. Due to different disasters people move from one place to another (IOM, 2018).

In recent years the number of international migrants has rapidly increased worldwide, reaching from 173 million in 2000 and 220 million in 2010 to 258 million in 2017. In Asia the ratio of international migrants are over 60 percent (approx. 80 million) or Europe 78 million. The third largest hosting country of international migrants is Northern America which is about 58 million, followed by Africa with 25 million international

migrants, Latin America and the Caribbean with 10 million and Oceania with 8 million respectively. About two third percent of international migrants in 2017 were just only living in twenty countries. The United States of America has the largest number of international migrants which is about 50 million (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2017). The second largest country with international migrants is Saudi Arabia, Germany with third largest and Russian Federation on fourth number where around 12 million international migrants were hosted by each country, followed by nearly 9 million international migrants in United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2017). Turkey hosted about 3.1 million refugees and asylum seekers which was largest in the world, Jordan with 2.9 million, State of Palestine with 2.2 million, Lebanon with 1.6 million and Pakistan with 2.5 million refugees and asylum seekers in different countries. In 2017, 106 million out of 258 million international migrants were born in Asia, 61 million were born in Europe which was second largest, 38 million in Latin America and the Caribbean and 36 million in Africa. According to the estimated data of 2017, India stood first in accommodating 17 million international migrants followed by Mexico which lodged almost 13 million migrants. Other countries with largest migrants' population encompass Asian federation (13 million), China 10 million, Bangladesh 7 million, Syrian Arab 7 million and Pakistan 6 million (Department of Economic and Social Affairs, 2017).

Due to rising unemployment at home, Pakistani workers are seeking for new avenues of employment abroad and whopping 8.7 million Pakistani live abroad. 2 million people from Punjab province migrated from Pakistan looking forward for employment who were

accompanied by people from Khyber-Pakhtunkhwa in large numbers. Another province of Pakistan Sindh also provided 404,698 workers for such migration meanwhile people from tribal areas of Pakistan and 94,942 workers from Baluchistan also joined the venture (GOP, 2015).

Nearly 2.5 million migrants had been trafficked in 2016 to different parts of the globe (UNODC, 2018). In 2015, approximately 880,000 illegal migrants were found on the Eastern Mediterranean route who were seeking migration illicitly, the total entries documented on the specific route were 180,000 correspondingly round about 154,000 to 182,000 migrants were traced along central Mediterranean course as well. The Eastern Mediterranean route is a pathway from Middle East, Asia and Iraq. This route is based on sea. The western Mediterranean way was also not secure from the influx of migrants who were utilizing this route in order to reach to Spain and Canary Islands, the figure is recorded in these attempts were ranged from 50,000 to 10,000. Coupled with these characters in 2016, 370,000 migrants were smuggled thorough sea route straight towards European Union. The authorities of Mali initiated a plan to track such illegal refugees in 2016. The documented data which suggested that about 40,000 migrants were illegally moved through hidden ways, the Mali borders for North Africa every month, the total numbers showed by IOM was 48,000 per year. The figure demonstrates that the number of illegal migrants from West Africa to North Africa have been reached to 38,000. Other studies illustrated that approximately 392,000 Central American migrants were directed illegally to (Schloenhard, 2011). The police data submits that almost 36,600 applications

refuge seekers have succumbed their applications to the department from 2006 to 2012 in the United States (UNHCR, 2012).

In the United States the number of illegal migrants fallen to 10.7 million since 2004 to 2016. Estimates suggested that the number of undocumented migrants in the United States was 12.2 million people in 2007 (Pakistantoday, 2018).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The purpose of conducting this research is to know about the causes and consequences of illegal emigration in District Swat. Most of the people migrated illegally across the border, in which some of the people become successful in reaching their destination while others failed to reach. Most of the people are not aware of the problems which are faced during illegal migration. Illegal migration also ends up in taking lives of the migrants. Sometimes when the illegal migrants reach to destination country, they face different problems like residence, health facilities, employment and search of work is very difficult for the undocumented migrants. Now the need of time is to create awareness among people regarding illegal migration and after they reach their destination. Therefore this study will help to aware the local people about the issues faced during illegal migration. The study will also highlight the hidden causes and consequences of illegal out migration.

1.2 Research Questions

Following are my research questions:

- 1) What are the main causes of illegal emigration?
- 2) How people encourage to migrate illegally across the border?
- 3) What are the consequences of illegal emigration during and after emigration?

1.3 Objectives of the Research

Following are my research objectives:

- 1) To know about the causes of illegal emigration.
- 2) To find the consequences of illegal emigration.
- 3) To identify perception of local people towards illegal emigration.

1.4 Explanation of the Key Terms/Concepts

1.4.1 Migration.

Movement of people to a new area or country in order to find work or better living conditions (Oxford Dictionary). The term migration used in this study for those people who are moving across the border to different countries.

1.4.2 Illegal Immigrants

Someone who lives or works in another country when they do not have the legal right to live or earn there (Cambridge Dictionary). Illegal migration is a term which mean all those people who migrate illegally across the border.

1.4.3 Emigration

To leave one region or community in order to settle in another especially as part of a large-scale and continuing movement of population (Merriam-Webster Dictionary). In this study the term emigration used for those who are moving across the border from home country to new country.

1.5 Significance of Research

This study is of greater importance for policy makers and research students. They can easily access to data on illegal emigrants. This study identified the causes and consequences of illegal emigration in District Swat. Where most of the people migrated illegally across the border in which some of the people get success to reach their destination while some of the people failed to reach. This study will aware the people of Swat regarding problems facing during illegal migration and after reaching to the destination country. This study will also helpful for research students to conduct further research study in the field of illegal migration.

1.6 Units of Data Collection

UDC1: Successful illegal emigrants. All those migrants who reached their destination countries. In this study all the successful illegal migrants interviewed because the successful illegal migrants have authentic information and knowledge regarding causes and consequences of illegal migration. Due to experiences of illegal migrants the researcher collected relevant data.

UDC2: Family of illegal emigrants. In this study the researcher collected data from the family members of illegal emigrants because family members know the reasons which encouraged the person to migrate illegally.

UDC3: Failed illegal emigrants. All those emigrants which failed to reach their destination. In this research, data is collected from the failed migrants because these failed migrants have known the consequences and problems faced during migration.

UDC4: Residents of Locale so to know about their perception as well. Those who are seeking for jobs mostly the graduated students interviewed. The researcher identified the perception of local people towards illegal emigration. In university of swat the focused group discussion was arranged with under graduate students.

CHAPTER 2

Literature Review

2.1 Introduction

In this chapter a narrative literature is reviewed about illegal emigration in the world. In the narrative literature different relevant articles and data reviewed on the topic. This narrative literature is essential literature which help the researcher to focus on the context of research. The themes and sub themes for this study developed from the reviewed literature. The literature included different causes and consequences of illegal emigration which are discussed in details.

In the last few years about eighty thousand people trafficked from Pakistan. The large amount of women and children included in trafficked. About 30,000 to 40,000 people migrated to Europe, turkey, Middle East and other countries in the world through the shared border with Iran and Afghanistan. Some of the people go for pilgrimage and then never return. Most of the people travel to Australia through dangerous routes. Majority of the victims are from small villages and towns in Pakistan. There is vast network of agents from Tehran to Greece border which create profit from human trafficking. Some of the people like minorities travel because of threat to their lives while other travel false dream of wealth and also life in liberal society. When these people migrate illegally through harsh routes further exploitation wait for them, there is culture and language barrier and there is no support group. The agents which involve in human smuggling had experienced the illegal routes and failed at some point. These agents are familiar with

illegal routes. Some of the girls and women had hoped to reach Middle Eastern countries for securing employment but they are trapped in prostitution (DAWN, 2019).

A report states that women and girls are trafficked on the name of mirages and employment. The women become widow and the children become orphan so there is no income source then these women and children exploit on the name wedding and employment. In the last year majority of the trafficked women and girls were belonging from KP and FATA (Dawn, 2018).

According to Ahmed (2017) the number of migrants increased since 2016 in which vast majority from Punjab, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and Baluchistan. These number of migrants travel through different routes to Eastern Europe for jobs and asylum. The international organization of migration interviewed 72% of illegal migrants in different parts of the world in which majority of the people from Punjab and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa northern part border with Afghanistan. Migrants which were interviewed in central Mediterranean route about the reason of leaving Pakistan 90% of the people responded due to fear violence or personal persecution, 12% reported due to conflict and 11% stated due to economic reasons. The migrants interviewed in eastern Mediterranean route in which 53% of the migrants respondents left their country due to economic reason, 32% because of fear of violence and 26% because of war or conflict in the country.

According to Hill (2003) the illegal out migrants are hired by different employers on low wages in the United States. Male illegal migrant's participation are high in the workforce that is 90 percent and 75 percent of the adult male in the labour force are illegal migrants.

In the destination country the wage and employment level is high than the sending or origin country. The wage rate in the United States is nine times higher than Mexico so these differences encourage labour to move outwards towards more developed countries. Another incentive which encourage people to migrate is the lack of easy access to credit and loan facilities in the home country. So many families in the developing country is compelled to send one of their family member abroad to secure its income source and fulfil their need that are too expensive in the home country.

In the United States some illegal migrants come to join their family which is already here in the USA. The social capital acquired through family connections helps the new entrants about jobs. These families also pay to the agent who bring illegal migrants because they are already settled in the destination country. Authors also found the people who have families or ties in the United States are more encouraged or willing to come to the USA than the people who have no one acquainted. The migration in the California was taken place due to family based illegal migration in the 1980s. More than one million illegal migrants applied for the permanent legal status was the result of Immigration Reform Act 1986. Majority of the people who applied for legal status came to join their family and in the initial stage their family members were also illegal migrants. Some of them succeeded in getting legal status in the USA due to their family on the USA legally and the others have had children in the United States so they got legal status under the US reunification law of family. The 44 percent of the people were illegal migrants in 2003 after giving them legal status (Hills and Jhonson, 2003).

2.2 Irregular migration discourses and policies

Different types of dimensions of illegal migrants are there such as entry, residence and employment. We keep under observation the first two aspects. The status of migrants based on their legal status while entering the destination country when entering illegally to destination country that is irregular migration and they have irregular residence. In Italy the illegal migrants have unauthorized residence. The legal entry will allow people to have lawful status in the country. The migrants which are entered illegally to a country they did not have lawful and recorded employment.

Italy become the most suitable country for illegal migrants in the last few years. Italy become the destination of foreign labours due to high demand for labour and also have more economic opportunities, one can easily find job without any permit or legal documents. The geographical location of Italy is good for migrants and also easily accessible for migrants because the illegal migrants can easily access to different Western countries, which they have selected as their destination country. A study suggested that quarter of migrants interviewed in the survey considered Italy as their destination country or the final country in their project (Chiuri, Coniglio et al. 2007).

On one side Italy is less developed area in comparison to other developed countries and on the other side its position in the Mediterranean played a major role in the movement of migrants across the border of Italy. The border of Italy crossed by the illegal migrants very easily and then they enter to Italy, some of the migrants entered to Italy while traveling through coastal area by boats but nowadays the flowing of migrants from different parts of the world have fallen due to restriction on border.

Some of the migrants aspire to live in settled countries like Germany they are trying to leave Italy and cross other countries border to enter. For the unauthorized labour the entrance to Italy is very easy. (Caritas, 2007) reports state that thousands of the migrants died while moving to other countries and most of the migrants are missing no one knows that where all these migrants are. Some the migrants of the migrants are drowned in the sea while crossing border through sea. Different reports provided details of the undocumented migrants in the world. These reports states that half of the illegal migrants belong to Eastern Europe the people of the Eastern Europe are poor and the people of Western Europe are rich and their countries are developed so the developing countries people want to migrate to develop countries for improving their standard of living. The illegal migrants who are living in the Italy are mostly same nationality people there is no difference in their nationality Caritas, 2007).

People from unstable and less developed areas are more intended to migrate such as (former Yugoslavia, Albania, and Maghreb) migrate illegally. These illegal migrants want to migrate the developed countries and their target is mostly Western countries.

Economy: the factor which attract migrants from the rest of the world is strong economy. In the strong economy countries there is shortage of labours to fulfil the needs of the country. So these shortage of labour in the developed countries attract labour from the developing countries. When that labour attract to developed countries that is called pull factor. The pull factors from the developing countries include high wage rate which compelled the migrants on migration towards developed countries. More job opportunities are also include in the pull factor. Majority of the developed countries have

more job opportunities as compared to developing countries which attract labour from the developing countries. Better life is also included in the pull factor which attract the people from developing countries in order to spend quality life.

Migration policy is also one of the reason that compel people to migrate illegally. Majority of the countries in the world their migration policy is very strict, if a person want to enter a country and the visa policy is strict that person tried a lot but failed than the person select illegal way to enter that particular country. Some of the countries in the world are very strict regarding their legal entry for migrants but on the other hand they opened their border for illegal entry. Asylum policy is also one of the reason of illegal migration. Law of asylum in some countries are very easy and they easily offer nationality to refugees. So this policy of asylum attract labour from different part of the world. These migrants thought that if they enter to a particular country they will directly apply asylum and they can easily get asylum in the destination country. One of the report suggested that the government of Italy received 100 thousand application from 1995 to 2004. Till the receiving of asylum these migrants reside in a country undocumented. Welfare state, those country which are welfare states in the world they attract migrants from different of the world. The role of Italian state is well known as a welfare state and the documented labour move toward Italy just for welfare policy. When these people enter to Italy they can take benefit from the welfare of the state (Orjas, 1999).

Tourism is also the way through which different people enter to a country, some of the people go for tourism purpose some of them over stayed in the country that is considered illegal. In the world majority of the tourist select Italy for tourism. When they reached to

Italy they overstayed and try to enter other western countries because Italy is the best option through which migrants enter to Europe. The irregular inflows of tourist from the other countries and then overstayed in that particular country. There is need of proper enforcement agencies which are responsible for the control border to not allow illegal migrants (Blomfield, 2011).

Illegal migration is not a contemporary phenomenon limited only to the Mexican workers so all the captured migrants in the United States were most of them among form the United States. (USDJ, 1978). From different parts of the country especially from Dominican Republic and others region Caribbean they were considered important which have increased their movement. Illegal migrants from different parts of the world who migrated to the United States, they have their own identical structure and they become the part of the migration movement from the periphery states to the industrialized country. Illegal migrants are from different parts of the world when they cross the border of a country so they have same characteristics. So these migrations occur between developed and developing country. Nowadays migration occur among those countries who were former colony of British. But nowadays it occur to strong capitalist Economy counties. The migration occurred to sell their work capacity in the developed countries there is clearly difference between contemporary illegal migration and political or religious migration and also from the migration of colonized areas in the world that was designed to exploit resources of the colonized area.

There are different causes of illegal migration in the world but the main cause is use of labour in the developed countries or developed economy. To solve this problem, there is

need to study in details the structure of sending and receiving country either its economic stability or not. There must be some differences which must encourage migrants to move illegally across the border. Mostly in these differences the one shortage of labour in the capitalist economy when there is shortage of labour in the developed country for the low scale work or job there will be high wage rate and mostly these things encourage labour to choose illegal migration. The labour demand is the only reason in most of the countries which increase illegal migration. When there is shortage of labour in the developed economy, businesses offer high wage rate to labour and these differences encourage labour from the developing country. In the developing country, labours are mostly unemployed, when there is continuously unemployed which compel labour to migrate illegally because these labour have no skills to employment. In some countries when these labours are unemployed the welfare board or welfare department are responsible to solve their problem or to fulfil their basic need mean they can provide them basic niceties (Bonacis, 1976).

There are different countries in the world which have labour scarcity some of these countries are Switzerland and Germany in these two countries there is absolute labour scarcity while the United States is also one of the example of absolute scarce labour. When there is labour scarcity in these countries that will give birth to different things the first is the high rate of return there will high rate of return mean that high wage rate in these countries. The employer in these countries are willing to hire illegal migrants as a labour force, they will pay low wage rate as compared to formal labour so these causes encourage illegal migrants and give them safe place in the developed country (Castells,

1975). In the developed countries the labour cost is high due to technological innovation and the size of labours are also reduced in developed countries, so there is need of labour for low profile work in developed countries (Connor, 1973).

Industries which are not capital intensive and have no need of labour because their work is done mostly by machines while in small firms and industries they are labour intensive and they are willing to hire labour on low cost, so they hire illegal migrants on low wage rate. These firms owner import labour on low wage rate or some of them hire illegal migrants to reduce their cost on products and earn more (Rosenblum, 1973).

When a firm or industry hire legal immigrants they can exploit these labours these labours are vulnerable to exploit easily but there is law for immigrants which give protection to legal immigrants while those which are illegal immigrants in different country, they can exploit easily by the employer or industrialists. These illegal migrants are subjected to threat of repression of by employer (Rosenblum, 1973), when the migrants come to a country on legal status they are eligible to all legal status that are owned by the native person of a country and these migrants can challenge their status as a foreigner and the origin state also demeaned for the receiving or residing country mean that they can compensate their national. When the labour enter to a country on illegal status they are more vulnerable to be repressed by the employer and they cannot challenge their problem because they have no legal status in the country. The illegal status of migrants limit them and they cannot access to any organization which work for the rights migrants. These illegal migrants are more vulnerable and any employer can exploit them easily.

The hiring of illegal migrants are very advantageous for the employer or firm owners. When the employer hire illegal migrants they pay low wages to these migrants as a labour force. Because these illegal migrants are need of support in early years and the employer individual take benefit of it to make more profit. For the firm's owner the illegal migrants save the money of rearing work in the firm. The firm's owners also take advantages from illegal status of the migrants such as they will not old age pension, unemployment payments and disable payment. The illegal status of labour increase in production for employer (Cornelius, 1976)

To study the situation of peripheral countries or societies it shows that there is clearly differences in wage rate of core countries and peripheral countries. The people in the peripheral countries are unemployed and if they are employed the wage rate is low because there is labour in abundance in developing countries. When the relative of an individual shifted easily to any core country if the remuneration is little high there than people will start migrate, if there is no legal entry the people will enter illegal to that country. In the core countries the labour are in scarcity while in the peripheral countries the labour are in abundance. These fluctuation encourage labour to migrate (Portes, 1978).

Zelinsky proposed migration transition model in which he states that population growth create migration pressure. There are five phases in this model.

- (a) The pre-modern traditional society (high fertility and mortality, little natural increase if any);

- (b) The early transitional society (rapid decline in mortality, major population growth);
- (c) The late transitional society (major decline in fertility, significant but decelerating natural increase);
- (d) The advanced society (fertility and mortality stabilized at low levels, slight population increase if any); and
- (e) A future “super advanced” society (continuing low fertility and mortality)”

According to Zelinsky model or demography transition model that the population growth lead to an increase in diffusion across communities that are internal initially and later on internationally. (Haas, 2005).

In Zelinsky model there are five phases in population transition model. The creator of transition model is Wilbur Zelinsky. This model explain that why people migrate and where the will migrate at different stages. There are different stages in demographic transition model. In stage 1st there is poor countries in which the high birth rate and high death rate. In this stage mostly the people migrate for food and shelter and this migration would be permanent, the people migrate to a place where the resources are in abundance. The people will also migrate due to climate changes.

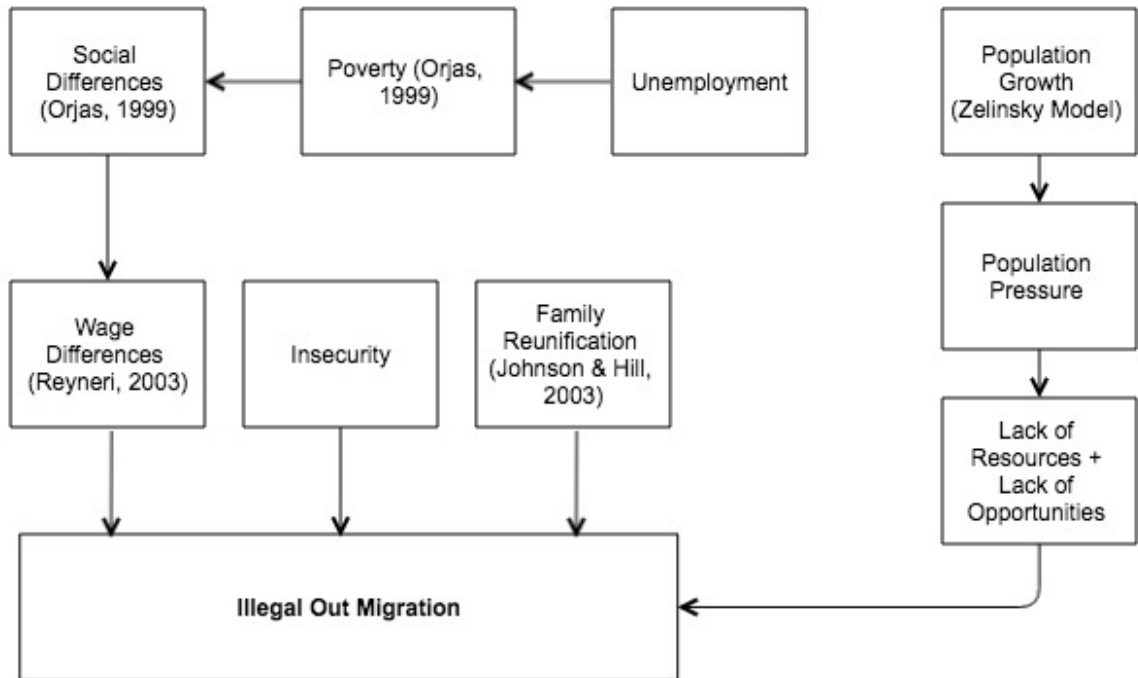
In stage 2 there are developing economic country in which the decline in death while the birth rates are high. The resources are used by more people mean that more people living on the same land and the land getting less for production. Most of the people move from developing country to developed country.

Stage 3 and 4. In stage, there is decline in birth and death rates and in stage 4 low birth and death rate. In these stages population doesn't change very much and the migration in stage three and four society is inter-regional so the people move from rural to urban and from urban to suburban and also from urban to rural back.

According to Zelinsky in pre-transitional society the emigration increases due to high population growth and also unemployment in rural areas while there is low wages in the country so these condition would increase internal and international migration. In the stage of industrialization or late transitional society the rural to urban migration decreases due to economic maximization and increase in agriculture production. While these countries moving from labor exporting to labour importing when industrialization continue the availability of labour decline so the wage rates become high or increase, the emigration replace immigration.

De Hass (2003) argue that labour migration associated with surplus and unemployed young adult which are more prone to migration. The critics stated that Zelinsky didn't considered the push and pull factor and the migration might be for education for carrier and for religious. Most of the people move to different countries for education purpose and some of the people migrate to different countries for education purpose (Matheson, 2016).

2.3 Conceptual Framework



According to Orjas (2009) there is unemployment in the society which mean people are unemployed who have no source of income to fulfil their needs and they become poor. So the vicious circle of poverty exist in the society. When the people stuck in the vicious circle of poverty they are unable to get rid from this circle. Low income of the people leads to low investment and low productivity this low productivity leads to low income. Due to such poverty social differences are created in the society in result some people become rich while other become poor. All those people who are working abroad their economic status is good due to high wage rate or income. The economically strong people have high status in the society so this social difference in the society encourage other people to migrate abroad to earn more for improving their social and economic

status. First these people apply through legal way but some time the charges on legal process are high than people select illegal way to migrate and sometime through legal way people got rejected than they chose illegal way to migrate. So these wage differences encourage people to migrate illegally.

John & Hill (2003) argues that when members of a family are settled abroad they call their remaining family members to reunite with them which is usually done illegally. Majority of the people settled in economically advanced countries and they spend prosperous life there, most of the people get nationality of that particular country while some of the family members are in other countries. They want to reunite with their family in abroad countries, these remaining family members apply for visa mean through legal way but the failed or not allow by country visa policy to move legally than people chose illegal way to migrate for family reunification.

Population growth also results in migration. According to Zelinsky Population transition model that population growth creates population pressure, when the population pressure become high it creates scarcity of resources and there is lack of opportunities in that area, so the people compel to migrate.

Chapter 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Difference between Methods and Methodology

Mostly research methods and methodology are being conceived as the same but it is not so. Methodology comprises of two words: method and logy. It is study of method and thus a branch of knowledge. Methodology is the outline of strategies by which research is going to be conducted, along with other details it defines the methods that will be used. It is a systematic way by which researchers pushes their work by exploring, explaining, describing, and predicting (Rajaseker et al., 2006). On the other hand, methods are the modes by which you collect data for your research. It comprises all the techniques employed by the researcher to collect and analyse data (Blaikie, 2000).

A method is simply the tool used to answer your research questions that may be Contextual inquiry, Interview, Survey Diary (Neuman, 2004). Method of this study will be semi structure interview.

A methodology is the rationale for the research approach, and the lens through which the analysis occurs. Examples of methodologies are phenomenology, ethnography etc. (Neuman, 2004).

3.2 Research Strategy

Research strategy for this is qualitative. Qualitative data come in a vast array of forms photos, maps, open-ended interviews, observations, documents, and so forth. We can simplify such data into two major categories field research (including ethnography,

participant observation, depth interviewing) and historical-comparative research. In qualitative research strategy in-depth understanding of the phenomena take place. In this study the causes and consequences of illegal emigration studied through semi-structured interview with respondents (Neuman, 2004).

3.3 Research Design

Research design for this study is descriptive. Descriptive research presents a picture of the specific details of a situation, social setting, or relationship. Much of the social research found in scholarly journals or used for making policy decisions is descriptive. A descriptive research study starts with a well-defined issue or question and tries. In this study the research design is descriptive in nature which defined the issue in details. Research in which the primary purpose is to “paint a picture” using words or numbers and to present a profile, a classification of types, or an outline of steps to answer questions such as who, when, where, and how. The primary focus of the descriptive study is to describe patterns rather than address the why question or to test an existing theory (Neuman, 2004).

3.4 Methods of Data Collection

Method of data collection for this study is Semi-structured interview. Semi-structure interview is designed for UDC1 (the successful illegal emigrants), UDC2 (failed illegal migrants) and UDC3 (family of illegal emigrants). Data is collected from these UDCs through semi-structured interview. A semi-structured interview is a qualitative research method that combines a pre-determined set of open questions (questions that prompt discussion) with the opportunity for the interviewer to explore particular themes or

responses further (Neuman, 2004). The flexible structure of the interview allows the researcher to prompt or encourage the interviewee if the interviewers are looking for more information or find what they are saying interesting. This method gives the researcher the freedom to investigate the interviewee to elaborate or to follow a new line of inquiry introduced by what the interviewee is saying. Semi-structured interviews also allow informants the freedom to express their views in their own terms (Neuman, 2004). For UDC 4 (the graduate students) in focus group discussion different questions asked from students regarding illegal emigration, Focus Group Discussion is employed. A focus group discussion (FGD) is a good way together people from similar backgrounds or experiences to discuss a specific topic of interest (Kumar, 2011). In this study the researcher arranged a focus group discussion with the under graduated students in district Swat. The under graduated students are from different classes in college and university. In FGD different questions are asked from the graduated students in different colleges and university of district Swat regarding illegal migration and also about their causes and consequences.

3.5 Sampling

To conduct study for population is difficult due to limited time and resources. To limit the correspondence take a part from the population that is called sample. There are two main types of sampling probability sampling and non-probability sampling. The purpose of sampling in research to find representative sample in order to avoid biasedness.

3.5.1 Convenience Sampling

For UDC1 convenience sampling is used. Convenience sampling is a type of non-probability sampling where respondents are selected on the basis of their accessibility, here all those successful illegal emigrants will be selected on the basis of accessibility. It was very difficult to collect from all illegal emigrants, so data is collected on the basis of the respondents' accessibility.

3.5.2 Purposive Sampling

For UDC2 and UDC3 purposive sampling is used. Purposive sampling (also known as judgmental sampling) is a valuable sampling. It is used in exploratory research or in field research. It uses the judgment of an expert in selecting cases, or it selects cases with a specific purpose in mind. It is inappropriate if the goal is to have a representative sample or to pick the "average" or the "typical" case. In purposive sampling, cases selected rarely represent the entire population. Purposive sampling is appropriate to select unique cases that are especially informative. This sampling is used for data collection of family of illegal emigrants and also failed illegal emigrants. Through this sampling the researcher collected data from two UDCs. These UDCs have relevant knowledge about the study problem.

3.5.3 Stratified Random Sampling

For UDC4 Stratified Random Sampling is used. When we use stratified sampling, we first divide the population into subpopulations (strata) on the basis of supplementary information. After dividing the population into strata, we draw a random sample from each subpopulation (Kumar, 2011). The students from different departments in the

university included in the FGDs and asked different questions relevant to the topic. The interested and available students become part of FGD.

3.6 Locale

The locale for this study is district Swat. Swat is a valley and an administrative district in the Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province of Pakistan. Swat is renowned for its outstanding natural beauty. Until 1969, Swat was part of the Yousafzai State a self-governing princely state. Swat was a major centre of early Buddhist thought as part of the Gandhara Dynasty. Swat was home to the last isolated pockets of Gandhara Buddhism, which lasted until the 11th century, well after most of the area had converted to Islam. Majority of the people are working in foreign countries like Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Qatar, Kuwait etc. In majority of families one person working abroad and the remaining are doing nothing. The people which have their own lands they are working or farming over there. Some of the people run their own businesses in cities market like Mingora, Matta, and Khwazakhela etc. The region was seized by the Pakistani Taliban in late 2007, and its tourist industry decimated until Pakistani control over Swat was re-established in mid-2009 (Carige, 2015).

CHAPTER 4

FINDING AND DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

The present study is an attempt to know about the cause and consequences of illegal emigration in district Swat. The researcher interviewed six respondents for UDC1 successful illegal emigrants, UDC2 failed illegal emigrants and UDC3 family of illegal migrants while conducted three FGDs with university and college students and the number of respondents in each FGD were seven. Different themes and sub-themes were identified in order to analyse this study. The interviews of the respondents transcribed and coded in *Altis.ti* software. The coding in transcribed interviews added to different themes in findings and discussion chapter.

This section is divided in to four main themes, Causes of illegal emigration which is further divided in sub-themes (Unemployment, insecurity, family reunification, future security). Consequences of illegal emigration which is divided in sub-themes (Problems faced during migration, family crises (emotional, economic/financial), problems in destination country (job/working, asylum). Perception of people about illegal migration (illegal migration, process of illegal migration, willingness to migrate illegally, decision of illegal migration) and suggestion to aspirants or people who are willing to migrate illegally.

4.2 Causes of Illegal Emigration

There are different causes of illegal emigration which encourage people to migrate illegally. The wage rate in the developed countries is high which encourage people of less developed countries to migrate. In less developed countries there are lack of access to loan facilities which also encourage people to migrate illegally. The inflation rate in the developing countries is high and the income level is low, which cannot cover their expense so these people send some of their family members to developed countries to earn more income which can cover their expenses. Most of the illegal migrants in United States of America are came to join their family. Their family member provide them accommodation as well as job in the United States of America (Hills and Jhonson, 2003). The following themes identified from transcribed interviews.

4.2.1 Unemployment

In developing countries there are lack of job opportunities and majority of the people are unemployed. This unemployment encourage majority of the people to migrate illegally to developed countries to secure a job. One of the respondents said.

“I was unemployed and borrowed money from people and in Pakistan I was unable to pay such big amount which compelled me to choose this way. I had no money to apply through legal way.”

Lack of job opportunities in Pakistan which leads to unemployed. One needs to fulfil their need and spending life there is need of money. The people burrow money from their friends and family members. This respondent burrowed high amount of money for their

daily activities which was difficult to repay. This problem encouraged the respondent to migrate illegally. The wage rate in Pakistan is low as compared to other developed countries. There is shortage of labour in the developed economies and the wage rate is high in these developed countries. Majority of the illegal migrants chose developed economy countries due to high wage rate. The unemployed labour in the developing countries encourage to migrate illegally across the border to developed countries (Bonacis, 1976).

4.2.2 Family Reunification

The family members settled abroad and the remaining family member want to join their family. Sometime they apply through legal process but it is very difficult to get visa of that particular country. Some of the respondents say that they applied through legal but mostly they got rejection. This decision forced them to choose illegal way for migration. One of the respondent said.

“My cousins and other family members they are in foreign country told to my elder brother that we are earning a lot of money over here, my brother decided to send me through this way”

The family in different foreign countries are settled and they can earn more money as compared to people in Pakistan. The respondent applied for legal visa but it was difficult and impossible to get visa. Than after my brother in home country decided to send me through illegal way. When the family member are living or settled in abroad the

remaining family member want to reunite with their family member. Mostly these family are going illegally reunite with their family members (John & Hill, 2003).

4.2.3 Wage Differences

In the developing countries labour force is in surplus and the wage rate is low while in the developed countries or developed economies the labour are in shortage and the wage rate is high. This wage differences among countries encourage labour to migrate illegally. The developing countries labour mostly going through illegal routes, this route is the cheapest but high risky. Majority of the people encouraged by this wage differences (De Haass, 2003). One of the respondent said.

“There were different issues in my home and I wished to secure my future which is only possible to earn more money so this thing compel me to migrate. I was working in Pakistan but hardly had I earned 12 to 14 thousand per month.”

The mentioned statement of one of the respondent that he was working in Pakistan but the return of wage rate was less and I thought that it is impossible to secure my future in this country, which is based on earning mean to earn more money. Wage difference is the main reason which attract labour force in developing countries. This wage difference compel majority of the labour on illegal migration. The population growth is high in developing countries and the labour force is in surplus. This surplus labour force has low demand and low wage rate. When an individual working for the same hours in the developed countries the wage become double or triple as compared developing countries (Orjas, 2009).

4.2.4 Insecurity

Insecurity is an issue which compels people to migrate from one place to another. Most of the people migrate due to insecurity in the origin country. Insecurity both from natural disaster as well as manmade disaster. The people in Swat were affected by manmade disaster that was in the form of conflict. The movement of persons who leave their country of origin or the country of habitual residence, to establish themselves either permanently or temporarily in another country” (International Organization for Migration 2005). One of the respondents said.

“I was abducted by Taliban in Swat, when I was in my car travelling to city. I spent forty days in the custody of TTP Swat. I was a member of Awami National Party, this party was on the hit list of TTP”.

Majority of the people left their homes due to insecurity in Swat. This district was under the control of the TTP Swat. All those people who are liberal minded and educated were on the hot list of TTP because these people were talking against the atrocities of militants in Swat. The respondent stated that the ANP was the only party who resisted against TTP in Swat. Majority of the members of this party were killed in targeted killings while some of the people left their homes and settled in different parts of the country like Islamabad, Karachi etc. Some of the people were compelled to leave their home country. The respondent was one of them whom they compelled to migrate illegally. The respondent stated that I applied to the US through legal means but got rejected by the US embassy in Pakistan. Then I chose the illegal way for migration.

4.2.5 Standard of Life

The people in developed countries spend quality life as compared to developing countries. The life style is different from the developing countries people due to facilities from state. The facilities and standard of life associated with high income. Most of the people inspired by developed countries life style. Those people who are inspired by life style of developed countries are decided to become part of particular country. These people want to go to the destination country, first these people apply through legal way if they are failed to get success then they chose illegal way to migrate. One of the respondent said.

“My father is in France running his own business, I like the life style of France and I wished to become part of that country to spend quality life like them. In France the people are free they can do what they want”.

The cultural differences also encourage people to migrate. The respondent stated that I was inspired by culture of France because his father is working in France. The culture is associated with standard of life and such thing attract people from developing country to migrate through illegal means (Orjas, 1999). In the above statement the respondent stated that he applied through legal way but the response from embassy was negative then he decided to go through illegal way.

4.3 Consequences of Illegal Emigration

There are different consequences of illegal emigration which are divided in problem faced during illegal migration, family crises which is further divided in sub themes (emotional crises and financial crises). Problems faced in destination country that are related job and asylum. The respondents shared their experiences during illegal migration of problems faced. These problems are divided in to theme and sub-themes from the experiences of illegal migrants. Some of the problems faced by respondents during migration especially in crossing the border of different countries and some of the problems faced in destination country.

4.3.1 Problems faced during illegal emigration

When the people start illegal emigration a lot of people faced different problems mostly the problems while crossing the border of countries. Different problems faced such as food and water problem, transportation problem etc. the route which is used for illegal migration from one country to another country is covered by feet and this route is full of hurdles which is very hard and difficult to cover with feet. For very little time people travelling through buses or cars. One of the respondent said.

“The most difficult is to cross turkey border. Mostly illegal migrants chose deserts for travelling there is no facilities available like foods, we were eating biscuits during travelling and also have a bottle of water in hand. It was the toughest task.”

A lot of problems faced by illegal migrants while crossing borders. Respondent stated in the above statement that illegal migrants chose deserts it is not choose by illegal migrants but the agents had identified these routes which are passing through deserts. In deserts there is no facilities available like water and food. The most difficult is lack of water there is no water facility available, the migrants holding bottle in hand during travelling. There is no food facility available in deserts. Biscuits used as a food stuff in deserts during migration. Very little amount of water and biscuits used just for survival during migration. Another respondent said.

“You need to pass the different roots through feet. It was toughest and hardest way I ever faced in my life. During migration I felt regret that why I should select this way. Only maximum for an hours we had travel in car and busses.”

The routes which are used for illegal migration is based on deserts and hilly areas. There is no proper track available through which people can pass easily. The respondent stated that maximum for an hour you or sometimes 20 or 30 minutes we were travelled by car or buses and the remaining routes covered by feet. To cover long distance by feet sometimes the migrants become lazy due to lack of energy in body because there is no proper food and water available. Sometimes the respondents loss their life due to unavailability of water. The respondent stated most of the migrants felt regret that why should chose this route. Most of the migrants decided to go back to home country when experienced such difficulties. Another respondent shared his story.

“It was very hard and difficult while migrating illegally. There are different ways through which people are migrating sometimes the agents hire migrants as waiter in the ship to serve the people

and then reach to their particular country through this means but majority of the people migrating through their feet that is the cheapest way to migrate illegally. In first attempt I suffered from abdominal pain and the pain was out of bearing, so then we went to hospital in Iran they started treatment after it the charges was too high and we didn't had any single penny in our pockets. I told to my friends that go out from the hospital I will follow you we ran from hospital and infusion was in my hand. When I saw the drop that was full of my blood. After that member of our group were leaving for turkey in railway station the police check our visas of three members and that was fake than they put us in jail. The police too cruel and one of them punch me in back with pen the bleeding started from my back. They have sent us back to Baluchistan, I called to my brother he told me come back to home I replied that the burrowing money is too much and it is impossible to earn such amount in Pakistan and even in Middle Eastern countries. On that night the police caught my agent and fined 35 lack. After return to Baluchistan I started my journey again and that was totally by feet, sometime they packed me in camel load and some time by feet. They put me in animal room after 26 days I reached to turkey border, when were started to cross turkey border police open fire on us but we got success in crossing of turkey border. Majority of people in our group failed to reach or cross the border. After crossing turkey border we saw two children were coming from far towards us by horses, these children were trained by agent and they guided us and we followed them. We sit in car and reached Istanbul city. My first group member were waiting for me than we started our journey towards through sea to Greece. The people sit in ship and the police were looking when the ship started movement the police opened fire and started movement towards us all the agents were from Afghanistan when they saw the police, they dived to the sea and disappeared. After this incidence we started movement by feet for six hours continuously we were walking. We faced police mobile in the way but they ignored us because we dirty. The next journey was in Bulgaria forest this journey was by feet and the season was winter. In all this journey the representative of agents were with us. At night time rain started it compel us to start traveling at night time and there was too cold. After this journey we entered to Serbia when a person enter to Serbia there is no threats and no one has any relation with you. In Serbia we

reached to refuges camp, in refuges camp they asked us that you want to stay here or want to go to another country. Form hungry to onward all countries are good if someone want to stay. When we reached to Italy they kept us there for seven months in refuges camp. If you want to work the employer will half wage because refugee are entitled to half wage. I applied for nationality of Italy and it took 26 months now I have nationality.”

The respondent stated in above statement the life during illegal migration is full of risks and one will faced different problems while reach to their destination country. The most difficult is to cross the border of a country and especially Iran. When illegal migrants are crossing Iranian border the security forces opened fire and some of migrants shot dead by this security forces and very few get success. One of the respondents stated.

“I come to Peru by flight and then by feet, the journey was consist on forests and deserts I come through feet and by buses, cars and boats in water. From Peru to Mexico it took forty days. In Mexico there is refuges camp when you applied to refugee camp then you are entitled to move freely in the Mexico boundary. When I came to America, I contacted with my relatives they are settled in the America. It was my first attempt and desired to spend quality life in the USA. I applied for the visa but they rejected I don’t know what was the reason. This decision was not good but I have taken. Now I am going to apply for asylum. I was working in my own shop in Pakistan mean run my own business. I will try my best to take nationality. My suggestion to illegal migrants don’t come through illegal way. There are different difficulties in the way while migrating that may be water, food problem. The life is too risky through this way. 15 to 16 lack PKR the expenditure while migrating. There are different agents and they are belonging to different countries.”

The respondent shared his story in the above statement different problem faced during journey to the United States. He suggested that the selection of this route is not good and

it is full of hurdles and difficulties. When a person reach to the destination there is problem of employment as well.

4.3.2 Family Crises

The families of migrants are suffered from different crises. The family crises are divided in sub-themes (financial crises and emotional crises). When the people went through illegal routes to different countries their family member suffered from different crises.

4.3.2.1 Financial crisis

The family of illegal migrants are suffered from financial crises. Mostly those families suffered from financial crises which are dependent on the person who is migrating and also those families to whom the migrant contributed some financial services. The married people have problems because they have families in home countries which need financial support. If the person who support their family went and the person himself needs financial support for traveling or illegal migration so their family definitely suffered from financial crisis. One of the respondent said.

“The family my uncle suffered from financial crises we supported them financially but it was not like as their father supported. There was also need to support my uncle financially he was also needed financial support during migration.”

The families of illegal migrants in the home country suffered from financial crises. The person who is supporting their family financially is going and the family become dependent on other family member. The other family member cannot support as their father supported. The respondent stated that his uncle went through illegal way to America. They were supporting family of his uncle but was not like as their father

supported his children and wife. The respondent stated that we tried our best to support but it was not like as my uncle supported. Sometimes the family become helpless and no one is ready to support in this case it is very hard and difficult to face such difficulties.

4.3.2.2 Emotional Crisis

The family of illegal migrants are suffering from emotional crises especially when the migrants stuck during migration or sometimes in the destination country illegal migrants are not allowed to move freely and they are unable to come back to their home without legal status in the residing country. When an illegal migrants apply for nationality or legal status it will take from 5 to 10 years. In this 5 to 10 years the illegal migrants cannot contact with their family members. Those migrants who have families especially children in the origin country suffer from emotional crisis. One of the respondent said.

“My brother has two daughters and they both had very close attachment to their father. They are missing their father in every special occasion”.

The married illegal migrants suffered from emotional crisis because they have kids in the origin country. The kids are missing their fathers in every special occasion like Eid and the father is also missing their family every time but especially in special occasions. The respondent stated that both side suffered from emotionally crisis but especially the young children.

4.3.3 Problems in the Destination Country

Different problems faced by illegal migrants in destination country. The illegal migrants have no legal status in residing country. Mostly the employer exploit these illegal

migrants because due to illegal status they cannot challenge their employer for their rights. The illegal migrants are compelled to work for their survival. They have also problems due to lack of health facilities or no access to health facility due to illegal status in the residing country (Rosenblum, 1973). The problems in destination country divided into two sub-themes (job problem, asylum).

4.3.4 Job Problem

When migrants enter to a country without legal status it is difficult for illegal migrant to find a job. No one is ready or willing to provide job opportunity to illegal migrants. Sometime the employer or industrialist hire the illegal migrants on low wage rate because the illegal migrants ask for legal wage. The employer increase their production and earn more because they pay less to the illegal labour (Cornelius, 1976). One of the respondent said.

“when I reached to south Africa I had no legal documents I applied for job in different organization, no one was ready to give me opportunity even no one was ready to accommodate me”.

The illegal migrants have no value in residing country because everyone knows that the status of this person is illegal. These illegal migrants exploited by different employer and industrialist by low wage rates because the status of these migrants is illegal. These migrants are compelled because they need. The respondent stated that no one was allowing him for working in shops and other sector. After it he was compelled to start working on low wage in private shop. For illegal migrants it is very difficult to get good job with high salary or wage.

4.3.5 Asylum problem

When illegal migrants entered to a country first they apply for asylum. To get asylum is one of the difficult job for illegal migrants. According to the estimated data of 2017 India stood first accommodated 17 million international migrants followed by Mexico which lodged almost 13 million migrants. Other countries with largest migrants' population encompass Russian federation (13 million), China 10 million, Bangladesh 7 million, Syrian Arab 7 million and Pakistan 6 million (International Migration Report, 2017). The asylum seeker faced different problems. One of the respondent said.

“When I entered to America first applied for asylum, without asylum no one can work. I paid about 10 lac rupees as fee for advocate in the America. I worked and earned money and paid it to a lawyer”.

Majority of the migrants faced asylum problem while reach to destination country. None of the illegal migrants work without permit and which is not possible without asylum. As the respondent stated that without asylum work is not possible and you have to pay huge amount of money to the lawyer for proceeding your case. The respondent continued his case for 10 years while some of the people continue their cases for more than ten years.

4.4 Perception of People about Illegal Out-migration

In perception of people about illegal migration the researcher found that what the local people perception about illegal migration is. This perception of people divided into sub-themes (illegal migration, process of illegal migration, willingness to migrate illegally, decision for illegal migration).

4.4.1 Illegal Migration

Illegal emigrations defined as the movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a State. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants, and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification. Migration is a demographic response to the condition of poverty and stress that may be environmental (International Organization of Migration). The respondent stated about illegal out migration.

“Yes people go through border of different countries to their destination countries. Mostly the borders included Iran, Turkey and other countries. While crossing borders of these countries people go to European countries”.

Illegal emigration is the movement of people from one country to another country through illegal ways. The respondent stated in the above statement that the people go from one country to another country through crossing of border without legal documents. These illegal migrants crossed different countries border to reach European countries for settlement.

4.4.2 Process of Illegal Out-migration

Illegal emigration take place through different agents from one country to another country through different routes. In 2015 approximately 880,000 illegal migrants were found on the eastern Mediterranean route who were seeking migration illicitly. In 2016

370,000 migrants were smuggled through sea route straight towards European Union (UNHCR, 2012). Different networks involved in the process of illegal migration. One of the respondent stated.

“There are different agents in the country and they have a network in different countries like Afghanistan, Iran and Turkey etc. these agents have contact with each other and they send people from one country to another country. If you pay more money to an agent you will have to face less problems while travelling, the agent will provide a lot of facilities during migration”.

A network of agents involved in the process of illegal migration. These network of agents have representative in different countries as the respondent stated in the above statement that these agents have representative in each countries like Afghanistan, Iran, and Turkey etc. when a person pay more money to an agent, the agent will facilitate the migrants during migration and provide transport facility as well.

4.4.3 Decision of Illegal Migration

There are different reasons which encourage people to migrate illegally across the border. In the developing country labours are mostly unemployed, when there is continuously unemployed which compel labour to migrate illegally because these labour have no skills to employment. In some countries when these labours are unemployed the welfare board or welfare department are responsible to solve their problem or to fulfil their basic need mean they can provide them basic niceties (Bonacich, 1976). One of the respondent stated.

“The selection of this way is not good but if a person become disappointed due to unemployment and poverty then chose this way for illegal migration. We will chose at the last stage”.

The people chose illegal emigration when they are compelled as one of the respondents mentioned in the above statement that the selection of this way is not good but if they were unemployed and did not have any other option in the last stage or the last option for would be illegal migration. It means if there are job opportunities and the people are busy they will not choose the illegal migration. Unemployment and poverty are the main reasons which encouraged or compelled people to migrate illegally.

4.5 Suggestion to Aspirants

The illegal migrants experienced different problems and difficulties during illegal migration. All the travelling was based on feet not by car or other transportation facility. The route is based on deserts where there is no water and food facility available. Majority of the people suffered from water as well as food problems during illegal migration because the illegal migrants are crossing borders and distances in kilometres per day, so it is difficult to take such food and water during travelling by feet. One of the respondents said.

“My suggestion is this way of migration is risky one needs to migrate through legal way. If a person wants to migrate through illegal way it is needed to know about the agent when the illegal migrants face any difficulty the family contact with known agent and have easy access”.

The selection of illegal way of migration is risky. Majority of the people lost their lives in the selection of illegal routes of migration. As the respondent states in the above statement that this way of illegal migration is not good and risky. If someone is willing to migrate need to apply through legal way. In the legal way charges are high but the risk is less or

no risk. If someone want to illegal way than need to contact the agent which is known to them, if there is any problem faced by the illegal migrants during migration than the family member can easily access and contact the particular agent.

4.6 Discussion

There are different causes of illegal migration which encouraged the people to migrate illegally across the border. Some of the causes mentioned in the literature review while some of the causes identified from the respondents through interview. The main causes which encouraged people on illegal migration. Unemployment is the cause of illegal out migration. When the people are unemployed they have no other choice to work then they compelled on illegal migration. When the employment rate increased in the country it will reduced illegal migration. The wage difference is also the cause of illegal out-migration. In the developed countries the wage rate is high as compared to developing countries which attract the people from developing countries towards illegal migration. Family reunification also encouraged people on illegal migration. In the findings the respondents stated that they applied through legal status to a particular but they rejected to get visa of a country then these people chose illegal way for migration.

Different consequences faced by the illegal migrants during migration as well in the destination country. The consequences of illegal migration during the process of illegal migration. The routes of illegal migration is very harsh and difficult mostly the people cover these routes by feet there is no facility of cars available. The most difficult and hard time is when there is need of water and food but not as such facility available for the illegal migrants. The routes of illegal migration is based on deserts which is hard and

difficult. When the migrants reach to their destination countries there they are facing different problems like job and asylum. Illegal migrants are not allowed to work or find any job in the destination country. When they get jobs in the destination country mostly they have been paid less amount of money due to their illegal status. To get legal status in the destination country there is need of asylum but the fee is very high and the illegal migrants did not have as such amount to afford the fee of asylum.

The illegal migrants did not let know their families while they are choosing illegal routes for migration. When these illegal migrants stuck in the in different countries then their families suffered from different crises like emotional crises and some of the families suffered from financial crises, when their families dependent on them. The perception of local people about illegal migration is that they are not willing to migrate illegally but when they are unable to get job in Pakistan then they will chose illegal way for migration to foreign countries.

CHAPTER 5

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusion

This chapter is divided into two parts the first part is based on findings from the respondents answers while the second part consist on some recommendations for policy makers as well research students.

Illegal emigrations defined as the movement of a person or a group of persons, either across an international border, or within a State. It is a population movement, encompassing any kind of movement of people, whatever its length, composition and causes it includes migration of refugees, displaced persons, economic migrants, and persons moving for other purposes, including family reunification. Migration is a demographic response to the condition of poverty and stress that may be environmental (International Organization of Migration). Nearly 2.5 million migrants had been trafficked in 2016 to different parts of the globe. In 2015 approximately 880,000 illegal migrants were found on the eastern Mediterranean route who were seeking migration illicitly, the total entries documented on the specific route were 180,000 correspondingly round about 154,000 to 182,000 migrants were traced along central Mediterranean course as well (UNODC, 2018).

The study is conducted to know about the causes and consequences of illegal out-migration. The respondents were divided among four unit of data collection. The 1st unit of data collection were all the successful illegal migrants, the 2nd unit of data collection

were the failed migrants, 3rd unit of data collection were the family of migrants and the 4th unit of data collection were aspirants who are willing to migrate. The study is designed to know about the causes and consequences of illegal emigration in district Swat, the proper research did not conducted in this area. The objective of the study designed to know the causes and consequences of illegal emigration through qualitative study. The questions set for this study need deep answers which is answered from the respondents through interviews. The questions designed in such a way which fulfilled the demands of the objectives in the study. The qualitative study is conducted in district Swat of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa for the causes and consequences of illegal out migration. This study identified that there are different reasons which encouraged people for illegal emigration such as unemployment, family reunification and insecurity.

This study is conducted to know about the causes and consequences of illegal emigration from those individuals who got success in illegal migration and also from failed migrants. The findings of the study suggested that different causes which compel individuals on illegal emigration such as unemployment, people are unemployed and poor due to lack of job opportunities in the origin country. Family reunification is another cause, people go illegally for reunification with their family because majority of the family members settled in destination country. These family members encourage the migrants during illegal migration. Insecurity is also cause of illegal migration. Some of the people migrated illegally because they have threats in the origin country which compel them on illegal migration. These people applied through legal status but they did not get permission through legal way. Future security is also the cause of illegal migration the

individual went through legal way to different countries for their future security according to respondents which is only possible in the destination country.

The consequences of illegal migration suggested in the findings are problems faced during illegal migration food and water, transportation problem. During migration people faced such difficulties as mentioned. Family crisis is also the problem faced during illegal migration such as financial crisis, all those families faced financial problem who were dependent on the person migrated illegally while some of the families faced emotional crisis when their family members were stuck in the different countries. The problems faced by the migrants in the destination country is job problem, illegal migrants are not allowed to move freely in the destination country and they are not allowed to work in the destination country. To get legal status in the destination country is also difficult for the illegal migrants. They paid more money as a fee to lawyers to get legal status is difficult for migrants.

The perception of people about illegal migration is also identified in this study. The respondents were aware about illegal migration that crossing the border of a country through illegal means or undocumented. The process of illegal migration is through agents from one country to another country through different routes. The willingness of people in findings, the respondents shared that they are not willing to go through illegal routes but in the last they will chose illegal way of migration.

5.2 Recommendation

Different reasons encouraged people on illegal migration from origin country to different destination countries in the world. The mentioned causes of illegal migration are not the only causes which encouraged/compel people on illegal migration. Majority of the respondents of the respondents shared that due to unemployment in the origin country they compel on illegal migration. So illegal migration is too risky, it is the responsibility of the government to provide different job opportunities through which people fulfil their daily needs. When people get employment they will not select this illegal route for migration. Insecurity is also the cause of illegal migration. The provision of security/protection to the citizens is also the responsibility of government. When people become secure in home country they will not encourage to take such difficult and hard decision. Family reunification is also the cause of illegal migration. Majority of the families are settled in abroad and their remaining family members want to reunified but through legal way to get the visa of a particular country is very tough than these people compel to select illegal route for migration. There is need to revive visa's polices of different countries in order to control illegal migration, there is need of proper scrutiny before issuance of visas.

There are different consequences of illegal out-migration, the identified consequences in the findings are not enough there is need of more qualitative and quantitative study to identify the consequences of illegal migration. There is food and water problems during illegal migration. Majority of the people suffered and faced such issues. One should not select this route for illegal migration. Family of the illegal migrants faced different crises

while their family member migrating illegally. The family crises include financial and emotional crises, when they migrant stuck during illegal migration there family suffered from emotional crises. Some families suffered financially when they are dependent on the person who are migrating illegally. It is needed for the family to not encourage their family member for illegal migration later they faced problems. There is need of awareness programs for the people in different cities regarding illegal migration and the consequences and problems faced due to illegal migration.

References

- Carige, T. (2015). The Taliban once ruled Pakistan's Swat Valley. Now peace has returned. <https://www.washingtonpost.com/world/the-taliban-once-ruled-pakistans-swat-valley-now-peace-has-returned/2015/05/08/6bb8a>
- Espenshade, T. (2018). *Annual Review of Sociology, Vol. 21 (1995), pp. 195-216*
Published by: Annual Reviews Stable URL: https://www.jstor.org/stable/2083409
Accessed: 14-09-2018 07:40 UTC
- Hass, H. (2005). Morocco's migration transition: trends, determinants and future scenarios. *Global Commission on International Migration 1*, Rue Richard Wagner CH: 1202 Geneva Switzerland
- Johnson, H. and Hill, L. (2003). *Illegal Immigration, public policy institute of California.*
- Matheson, M. G. (2016). An investigation into mobility transition theory and the effects on the United Kingdom. <http://academic-antidote.com>.
- Massey, S. D., Arango, J. Hugo, G., Kouaouci, A. Pellegrino, A. and Taylor, E. J. (1993). *Theories of International Migration: A Review and Appraisal Source: Population and Development Review, Vol. 19, No. 3 (Sep., 1993), pp. 431-466* *Published by: Population Council Stable URL: http://www.jstor.org/stable/2938462. Accessed: 22/06/2011 14:35*
- Ministry of Overseas Pakistanis and Human Resource Development Government of Pakistan Islamabad. (2015). *Labor migration from Pakistan: status report.*

Neuman, L. W. (2004). Social Research Methods: *Qualitative and Quantitative Approaches Seventh Edition*.

Portes, A. (1997). Toward a Structural Analysis of Illegal (Undocumented) Immigration. *The International Migration Review*, Vol. 12, No. 4, pp. 469-484 Published by: Sage Publications, Inc. on behalf of the Center for Migration Studies of New York, Inc

Rystad, G. (1992). Immigration History and the Future of International Migration. *The International Migration Review*, Vol. 26, No. 4 (winter, 1992), pp. 1168-1199 Published by: Sage Publications, Inc. on behalf of the Center for Migration Studies of New York, Inc. Stable URL: <https://www.jstor.org/stable/2546879> Accessed: 14-09-2018 07:40 UTC

Schloenhardt, A. (2011). *United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime, Country Office, Pakistan*.

United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs, Population Division (2017). *International Migration Report 2017: Highlights (ST/ESA/SER.A/404)*.

UNODC, (2018) The Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants 2018 was prepared by the UNODC Crime Research Section under the supervision of Jean-Luc Lemahieu, *Director of the Division for Policy Analysis and Public Affairs* and Angela Me, *Chief of the Research and Trend Analysis Branch*.

Yousef, K. (2013). The Vicious Circle of Irregular migration from Pakistan to Greece and back to Pakistan. URL: www.eliamep.gr

Department of Economic and Social Affairs. (2017). *International Migration Report 2017*. United Nations Sales no.: E.18.XIII.4 .

Ahmed, A. (2017). *Number of migrants from Pakistan is increasing*. Islamabad: DAWN.

Blomfield, C. M. (2011). *Irregular migration in Europe* . Washington DC: Migration Policy Institute .

Caritas. (2007). *Refugees and migrants*. Caritas.

DAWN. (2017). *Young migrants*. Islamabad: Dawn.

DAWN. (2019). *Human trafficking*. Islamabad: DAWN. Retrieved April 2019

HILL, H. J. (2003). *Illegal Immigration* . California : Public policy institute california .

Portes, A. (1978). Introduction: Toward a Structural Analysis of Illegal (Undocumented) Immigration . *The International Migration Review, Vol. 12, No. 4, Special Issue: Illegal Mexican Immigrants to the United States (Winter, 1978), pp. 469-484* .

Schloenhard, D. A. (2011). *Irregular Migration and Associated Crime in Pakistan: A Review of the Federal Investigation Agency's(FIA) Training Programmes* . Pakistan.

Pakistantoday. (2018). *Lowest number of undocumented migrants in US since 2004: study*. Retrieved from <https://www.pakistantoday.com.pk/2018/11/29/lowest-number-of-undocumented-migrants-in-us-since-2004-study/>

