

**FACTORS PROMPTING TO ILLEGAL MIGRATION TO EUROPE
(AN ETHNOGRAPHY OF MIGRANTS AND THEIR FAMILIES IN
UPPER PUNJAB)**



Submitted by:

Sana Ghafoor

MS Applied Anthropology

Enrollment No: 01-251221-010

Supervised by:

Dr. Waheed Rana

DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITAIES AND SOCIAL SCIENCES

BAHRIA UNIVERSITY, ISLAMABAD CAMPUS

JANUARY,2024

**FACTORS PROMPTING TO ILLEGAL MIGRATION TO EUROPE
(AN ETHNOGRAPHY OF MIGRANTS AND THEIR FAMILIES IN
UPPER PUNJAB)**



SANA GHAFOR

01-251221-010

A thesis submitted in fulfilment of the requirements for the award of the
degree of MS (Applied Anthropology)

**DEPARTMENT OF HUMANITIES & SOCIAL SCIENCES
BAHRIA UNIVERSITY, ISLAMABAD**

2024

THESIS COMPLETION CERTIFICATE

Scholar's Name: Sana Ghafoor

Registration No: 78276

Program of Study: MS Applied Anthropology

Thesis Title: Factors Prompting to Illegal Migration to Europe (An Ethnography of Migrants and their Families in Upper Punjab)

It is to certify that the above scholar's thesis has been completed to my satisfaction and, to my belief, its standard is appropriate for submission for examination. I have also conducted a Plagiarism test of this thesis using HEC- prescribed software and found a similarity index of 11% which is the permissible limit set by the HEC for the MS/PHD degree thesis. I have also found the thesis in a format recognized by the BU for the MS thesis.

Principle Supervisor Signature _____

Data: _____

Name: _____

COPYRIGHT PAGE

1. The author of this thesis (including any appendices and / or schedules to this thesis) owns any copyright in it and he has given Bahria University, Islamabad the right to use such copyright for any administrative, promotional, educational, and /or teaching purposes.
2. Copies of this thesis, either in full or in extracts, may be made only in accordance with the regulations of the Bahria University Library. Details of these regulations may be obtained from the librarian. This page must form part of any such copies made.
3. The ownership of any patents, designs, trademark, and any other intellectual property rights except for the Copyright (The intellectual Property Rights) and any reproduction of copyright work, for example graphs and tables (Reproductions), which may be described in this thesis, may not be owed by the author and may be owned by the third parties. Such Intellectual Property Rights and Reproductions cannot and must not be made available for use without the prior permission of the owner(s) of the relevant Intellectual Property Rights and /or Reproduction.
4. Further information on the conditions under which disclosure, publications, and exploitations of this thesis, the Copyright, and any Intellectual Property Rights and/or Reproductions described in it may take place is available from the Head of the Department of Humanities and Social Sciences, Bahria University, Islamabad.

CERTIFICATE OF ORIGINALITY

This is to certify that the intellectual content of the thesis Witness Protection & Universal Declaration of Human Rights: A case study of Pakistan is the product of my own research work except, as cited property and accurately in the acknowledgments and references, the material is taken from such sources as research journals, books, internet etc. Solely to support, elaborate, compare and extend the earlier work. Further, this work has not been submitted by me previously for any degree, not it shall be submitted by me in the future for obtaining any degree from this university, or any other university or institutions. The incorrectness of the information, if proved at any stage, shall authorize the university to cancel my degree.

Signature _____

Data _____

Name of Research Student: Sana Ghafoor

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT	xii
ABSTRACT	xiii
DEDICATION	xiv
LIST OF TABLES	xv
LIST OF FIGURES	xvi
LIST OF ABBREVIATION/ACRONYMS	xvii
CHAPTER NO 1	
INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Illegal Migration	3
1.2 Background	4
1.1.1 Causes of Illegal Migration	7
1.1.2 Risk and Challenges	9
1.1.3 Impact on Families	11
1.3 Research Gap	13
1.4 Problem Statement	13
1.5 Aim of the Study	14
	vi

1.6 Research Objectives	14
1.7 Research Questions	14
1.8 Significance of the Study	14
CHAPTER NO 2	
LITERATURE REVIEW	16
2.1 Causes of Illegal Migration	19
2.1.1 Push and Pull Factors	19
2.1.1.1 Ineffectiveness of the Social Security System	19
2.1.1.2 Acceptance and Recognition from Others	20
2.1.1.3 Economic Connections	20
2.1.1.4 Poor Wages and Unemployment	21
2.1.1.5 Natural Disaster	21
2.1.1.6 Social Network	22
2.1.1.7 Poverty	22
2.2 Risks/Challenges	23
2.3 Impact on Families	24
2.4 Irregular Migration and Associated Crime in Pakistan	26
2.5 Human Smuggling	26

2.6 Human Trafficking	26
2.6.1 Sex Trafficking/Forced Labor Trafficking	27
2.7 Methods of Trafficking	28
2.7.1 Lies About Educational and Travel Opportunities	28
2.7.2 Coercion and Fraud	28
2.7.3 Transportation	28
2.7.4 Deception and False Job Offer	28
2.7.5 Abduction	29
2.8 Dunkey – A Case of Pakistan	29
2.9 Incident of Greece	31
2.10 Theoretical Framework	31
2.10.1 Neoclassical Theory of Economic Equilibrium	32
2.10.2 Dual-Labor Market Theory	32
2.10.3 Lee’s Migration Model	33
CHAPTER NO 3	
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	34
3.1 Rationale of Selection of Locale	35
3.2 Key Informants	35

3.3 Rapport Building	35
3.4 Targeted Population	36
3.5 Sampling	36
3.6 Interview Guide	37
3.7 In-depth Interviews	38
3.8 Casa Studies	38
3.9 Data Collection	38
3.10 Data Analysis	39
CHAPTER NO 4	
RESULT AND DISCUSSION	40
4.1 Causes of Illegal Migration	42
4.1.1 Impact of Socio-economic conditions	42
4.1.2 Poverty/Penalty	42
4.1.3 Job Opportunities	44
4.1.4 Sign of Prestige	45
4.1.5 Aspiration and Goals	46
4.1.6 Inner Peace and Search for a Better Life	46
4.1.7 Inadequate Remuneration of Labor	47
4.2 Challenges	48

4.2.1 Bureaucratic Barriers	49
4.2.2 Network for Assistance/Fraud	51
4.3 Impact on Families	52
4.3.1 Remittance	53
4.3.2 Attachment Kills Relationship	54
4.3.3 Family Head	55
4.3.4 Damaged Married Couple Relationship	55
4.4 Survivor of Greece Boat Incident	55
Interview 1	55
Interview 2	56
4.5 Government Official Interviews	56
Interview 1	56
Interview 2	57
Interview 3	57
Interview 4	59
4.6 Story of Youtubers (Illegal Migrants)	59
Interview 1	59
Interview 2	60

Case Study 1	61
Case Study 2	63
Case Study 3	65
Case Study 4	66
CONCLUSION	68
RECOMMENDATION	69
REFERENCES	70
GLOSSARY	79
APPENDICES	80

ACNOWLEDGEMENT

First of all, I am grateful to the Almighty Allah for the good health and wellbeing that were necessary to complete this research. Countless salutes for loving and kind Holy Prophet (Peace Be Upon Him) that enable us to recognize our creator and exhorted his followers to seek knowledge from cradle to grave.

I wish to express my sincere thanks to my Supervisor Dr. Waheed Rana, Professor in Bahria University. I am extremely grateful to him for sharing expertise, sincere and valuable guidance and encouragement. I am equally thanks to all my teachers for their precious suggestions and guidance. Which they gave me all along my research study.

I also thank all my teachers for valuable guidance and encouragement. I also thank my parents and family members for the unceasing encouragement, support and attention. Definitely, the heartfelt prayers of my parents will lead me to the point of fulfilling my yearning in this regard and in the coming future. I also place on record my sense of gratitude to one and all, who directly and indirectly, have lent their hand in this venture.

May Allah bless them all (**Ameen**).

Sana Ghafoor

ABSTRACT

A very ancient phenomenon, migration has been a part of human history for thousands of years. The process of illegal migration in Upper Punjab Pakistan's is depicted in this study. This is a highly widespread and quickly spreading issue. To do this, four case studies and twenty-two in-depth interviews were conducted by using Snowball and Purposive Sampling Technique. Examining the push and pull factors is the goal of focusing on the problem of illegal migration from Pakistan to European nations. Poverty is not a single factor for migration along with its social structure, political instability, in search of better life, inner peace, aspiration/goal, high prestige, low wages are important factors for illegal migration. Push and pull factors exist all over the world. Low wages of labor and poor life force migrants to leave their homes and experience terrible hardships in search of better life in developed countries. Both skilled and unskilled people are emigrating to the UK, USA, Italy, Germany, Greece, France, and Spain. This research is an attempt to record the factors prompting illegal migration, the risks and challenges migrants faced while traveling and after reaching their destination, and how illegal migration impacts their families that are living behind them. Adopting qualitative research techniques by conducting case studies and in-depth interviews. This study finds that moving abroad is a sign of pleasure and prestige for Pakistanis. Poverty is not the main cause; inner peace and social structure are the main causes. The absence of a father puts children under stress and anxiety. The government should make people aware through awareness sessions that discuss the negative aspects of illegal migration. Lower middle-class families want to go illegally because these people do not know what happened to him. Close ports of entry to discourage migration and focus on border control as a solution. For this issue countries can approach migration from a holistic point of view, which tries to boost the economy of the countries and overcome the risks and causes.

Keywords: Illegal Migration, Hardship, Family, Immigrants, Emigrants

*I dedicate my humblest effort to my beloved parents and teachers who always guided
me all the way of my life*

LIST OF TABLES

3.1	Categorization of Data	35
4.1	Division of Respondents.....	38
4.2	Percentage Distribution of Reponses Regarding Sex Ratio.....	38

LIST OF FIGURES

2.1	Lee's Migration Model (Push and Pull Factors	31
4.1	Theoretical and Conceptual Framework	39

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

FIA	Federal Investigation Agency
UK	United Kingdom
USA	United States of America
UAE	United Arab Emirates
HEC	Higher Education Commission of Pakistan
EU	European Union
WWII	World War II
IOM	International Organization of Migration
WHO	World Health Organization
ICMPD	International Centre for Migration Policy Development
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation

CHAPTER NO 1

INTRODUCTION

The research topic is “Factors Prompting Illegal Migration to Europe (An Ethnography of Migrants and their Families in Upper Punjab). This study aimed to find out the causes of illegal migration why people migrated illegally from Pakistan to Europe. The study's primary objective is to investigate the obstacles that people encountered during illegal migration as well as the reasons why people moved from one country to another without proper documentation. The families that are left home are the focus of research efforts.

Migration is a very old phenomena occurring in human history since the millennium. The first historical record of migration is found in religions text when children of Yaqoob migrated Egypt to exodus of Israeli from Egypt to cannon and then this activity goes on recently when the people migrated from Syria and Iraq to Europe. Every year, thousands of Pakistanis risk their own life to reach Europe in search of a better future. Human smuggling is a national disgrace. Some promise to travel through Iran, Turkiye, and Baluchistan to reach their desired destinations. Not all are successful in their journey, some are successful, and some are failed (Frederiks, 2015).

According to IOM, Pakistan considering the top twenty Asian countries in migration and 8.84 million Pakistanis are employed, enrolled in school, and residing abroad in other nations. However, it's important to comprehend the factual order (Leghari, 2009). The starting point of migration is from Pakistan to Greece. Due to the cross-border movability is a distinct aspect in Pakistani history because that one action inextricably linked to Pakistan and is motivated by a number of political, economic, and religious factors.

In the 1950s, many of the youngest generation of Pakistan from remote regions moving to UK (United Kingdom) and searching for job opportunities. This called the movement from Pakistan to Europe. The UK governance toughened visa requirements for its "excolonial nations, including Pakistan" during this phase, which lasted into the 1960s. Later, in the late 1960s, an additional legal period for immigration from Pakistan to Norway, USA, Denmark began (Rytter, 2010). This

migration was primarily of educated middle class people, and it significantly increased in the 1990s (Lee, 2015). In addition, a lot of semi-skilled migrants move to the Middle East for temporary contracts in oil companies in 1970 and 1980s (Shah T. H., 2020). Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and UAE are the landing place (Gazdar, 2003).

A second movement of immigrants also arrived in 1980s and 1990s. Japan drew numerous labours from both within and outer side of Asian countries as a result of the economic boom (Kudo, 2014). More than three million individuals left Pakistan between 2011 and 2015 in search of employment abroad, marking a record high for Pakistan (Government of Pakistan, 2016). There have been many legal migration waves from Pakistan to other parts of the world over the years, but illegal movement began in early 1990s (Maroufof & Kouki, 2017).

All the movement incorporating profitable drive migrants (Jan, 2010). But in 2000s new chapter of educational movement raised, this reason many of the students from Pakistan migrating to Europeans countries for better opportunities and higher studies later than founding of HEC (Higher Education Commission) in 2002 (Zakaria et al., 2016).

Numerous people die on the way, suffering from thirst and hunger while evading bullets from border patrols; In Iran and Turkiye, criminal gangs kidnap some for ransom. The "Libyan route," which involves crossing the Mediterranean in extremely perilous and unpleasant conditions, is another method of illegal travel. And all of this takes place without the authorities' knowledge: The media has even reported on the various routes and strategies ad nauseam. Even though migrant smuggling is a global organized crime, every "national" component is supported by a complex network of multiple stakeholders.

Nothing is meant by all of the noise and roar. That, in a nutshell, is the most succinct way to describe the government's storm of condemnation and the country's antihuman smuggling operations, thousands of miles from the watery grave where hundreds of Pakistanis died last week. The doomed vessel was conveying something like 800 individuals, including purportedly 400 Pakistanis, when it overturned in the Mediterranean Ocean. There are only 104 known survivors, and it is virtually impossible to locate additional survivors. Around 80 bodies have been

pulled out of the water, and worried relatives are waiting for news in the hope that at least they will be able to give their loved ones a burial (DAWN, 2023).

Regional tensions have increased between Pakistan and the Taliban-led Afghanistan as a result of the emergence of terror groups along Pakistan's border with that country. Pakistan saw two ruling coalitions with different prime ministers during this time: the Shehbaz Shariff-led (PML-N) and combine in 2022 until this week, and the Imran Khan-led Pakistan (PTI) and combine parties in 2018 to 2022. Prominent political figures encountered legal troubles as well. Khan, for example, was prohibited from running for office after being found guilty of selling gifts from the state unlawfully. Pakistan's external relations were severely impacted by these years of volatile domestic politics, which also had a negative influence on the economic and security of the nation (Mir, 2023).

Europe and the rest of the world have been paying attention to a "crisis" in the Mediterranean since the beginning of 2015 that of the thousands of migrants from other countries who put their lives at risk in an effort to reach Europe, many of whom die in the process (Jan, 2010). Although politicians and the media have portrayed this as a brand-new issue facing the EU, the Mediterranean "crisis" is not a brand-new occurrence. For many years, migrants have attempted to cross the Mediterranean to reach Europe but have perished on the way.

What is new is the size of the deluge of transients the ongoing clash in Syria, along with progressing clashes in Afghanistan, Eritrea and Somalia, have absolutely expanded the quantity of those showing up across the Mediterranean and likewise a more enhanced segment spread among the travelers, with more also, more ladies and kids on the boats crossing to Europe. Despite the fact that it is impossible to obtain accurate statistics on the number of migrants attempting to reach Europe, let alone gender-disaggregated statistics, it appears that, despite the irregular nature of this migration, more and more women are attempting to cross the Mediterranean by boat. Previously, the majority of those making the crossing by boat were men (Arif & Irfan, 1997).

1.1 Illegal Migration

People migrated from one country to another country to improve their life. Illegal migration is when people live in another country without legal rights and papers. They try to breach immigrations laws of that country and continuously reside without legal rights and papers (Oxford University). There are many causes of illegal migration of people from Pakistan to Europe. Illegal migration is caused by many factors including natural disasters, wars, in search for better life, political and religious reasons, overpopulation, poverty and education purpose.

1.2 Background

Migration is frequently viewed as a recent development. Be that as it may, relocation has been a component of human life for quite a long time. Humans have always migrated individually and in groups to escape war and conflict, hunger and poverty, new employment and economic opportunities, religious intolerance or political oppression, or even to trade and travel to new locations. Some distinct migration periods or events over the past four centuries have been identified by historian Robin Cohen. There are many different types of migration that are occurring in past four centuries (Cohen, 1995)

Migration within Asia, Europe and Africa. Movement inside Europe occurred during the cutting-edge time frame as strict gatherings like the Jews and the Huguenots looked to get away from mistreatment and for financial reasons as ranchers relocated to look for a job in recently arising enterprises (Abbasi, 2010). During the 17th and 18th centuries, seasonal or circular migration, which refers to individuals who travel to another country and then return annually, was a regular part of the lives of workers. Afani also cites Africa's extensive pre-colonial population movement history. This included occasional or round relocation for hunting, agribusiness or pastoralism, movement looking for more noteworthy security and means, to get away from catastrophic events and fighting, for exchange and journey. For instance, between the 17th and 18th centuries, Nigerian migration was frequently linked to religious pilgrimages to the Arabian Peninsula (Afani , 2013).

Trade has always been a major factor in people's ability to move around Asia. The Malay peninsula, Indonesian and Philippine archipelagos, and well-established sea routes were used by Arab and Chinese traders to get there. Additionally, trade routes between India, the Arabian Peninsula, and West Africa were well-established. Blacksmiths, acrobats, and singers traveled throughout South Asia in small groups, making circular migration a regular part of their work lives.

The **second** type is the *permanent settlement in the colonies*. The Pilgrim Fathers, who left Plymouth in 1620, were just one example of the large-scale European migration that took place following the European colonization of North and South America, Australia, and New Zealand. The European colonization of the Americas started during the 1500s and assembled pace during the eighteenth and mid nineteenth hundreds of years. Britain, Spain, Portugal, Germany, the Netherlands, and France, among other European nations, encouraged their citizens to settle abroad. This migration played a role in establishing Europe's dominance over a large portion of the world. European pilgrims frequently acquired new illnesses to native networks the colonized districts, which demolished native populaces. Local communities lost ownership of their lands and access to them as a result of military campaigns and the expansion of settler communities.

The **third** type is the *Slavery trade*. The slave exchange was one of the biggest mass movements of work in mankind's set of experiences. In 1550, the first slave ship set sail from Africa to the West Indies to supply the tobacco and sugar plantations that are owned by White settlers with labor-intensive fieldworkers. Over 10 million Africans were forcibly transported as slaves from Western Africa to the Americas, many of whom perished on the way. African traders who orchestrated the raids and the forced march of slaves from their homes to the coast also caused a significant number of deaths.

Slaves from Africa were also at risk while waiting to be sold in so-called "slave forts" and on the slave ships that carried them across the Atlantic. According to historical estimates, as many people perished in Africa as were expelled from the country. Today it is assessed that around 40 million individuals in the Americas and the Caribbean are slid from slaves. Britain emerged as the world's leading slave trading nation at the beginning of the 18th century. According to a recent study on

the ownership of slaves in Britain, as many as one fifth of wealthy Victorian Britons derived all or part of their wealth from the slave trade.

The **fourth** type is indentured *labor*. Indentured labor was introduced as a replacement for slaves working on plantations in British colonies after slavery ended. The majority of indentured workers came from India and China. Britain transported approximately 2 million Indian indentured workers to 19 colonies from 1834 until the end of the First World War. These colonies included Fiji, Mauritania, Caribbean islands, parts of South America, Sri Lanka, and Southeast Asia.

Indentured workers who were transported to the Americas, Philippines, and Caribbean islands came from China, which came in second place (Helleiner, 1995).

The **fifth** type is the *migration to the new world*. This period of international migration is connected to the industrialization of Australia and New Zealand and the rise of the United States of America as an industrial power. Migrants settled in the Americas and the former colonies of the New World out of a desire to escape poverty and the politically authoritarian governments of their home countries in Europe. It is assessed that around 48 million individuals left Europe somewhere in the range of 1800 and 1930 (Massey et al., 1999). Approximately eight million of these people left the British Isles, including more than a million who fled Ireland following the potato famine in 1845-1847. The Australian state and New Zealand run administrations kept on offering helped sections to transients from Europe until the 1970s.

The **sixth** type is the *post WWII migration*. During the post-war reconstruction efforts in Europe and to support the economic boom in Europe, North America, and Australia, this migration period occurred. Turkey's migrants went to Germany, the former French colonies in North Africa's migrants went to France, and migrants from the Caribbean and

South Asia came to Britain to find work. For certain classes of travelers, for example, those from England to Australia, this relocation was seen as an extremely durable move that was energized by the getting country - it cost only £10 (under a 10th of the typical expense) for a charge to empower individuals to relocate to Australia (subsequently known as 'ten-pound poms'). Numerous different gatherings of travelers, for example, transients from Turkey to Germany were given

transitory visas as 'visitor laborers'. A significant number of these work travelers, including South Asian transients to the UK, proceeded to get comfortable the getting country.

The **seventh** type is the *post 1970s migration*. Since the 1970s, the range of sending and objective nations has developed extraordinarily. A growing number of migrants flock to a number of other nations in addition to the traditional countries that welcome immigrants, such as Australia, New Zealand, Western Europe, the Americas, and Western Europe. These include Italy, Spain, and Portugal, all of which have a long history of emigration. In addition, in order to meet the demand for labor, the escalation of oil prices and the subsequent economic boom in the Gulf region have prompted a significant influx of immigrants, though the majority of this migration is not permanent. From poorer Asian nations like Burma and Bangladesh, labor migration has also increased to recently industrialized nations like Thailand, Malaysia, Hong Kong, and Singapore (Cohen, 1995).

1.1.1 Causes of Illegal Migration

There are a number of causes for illegal migration in Pakistan, including factors that encourage people to leave their home country and seek illegal entry into another country. People migrated illegally from Pakistan to Europe countries due to following reasons. These are conflict, war, unemployment in their own country, religious intolerance, political pressure, in search for better life and natural disaster. These are the reasons that many of migrants adopted to migrate illegally from Pakistan to Europe. It can truly affect the economy of the objective country as well as on the existences of the unlawful transients themselves. There could be a number of push factors that induce people to migrate from under-developing to developed countries, such as low-paid jobs, bad infrastructure, population growth, unemployment, inflation, and poverty. Inadequate production in agriculture brought on by droughts, floods, and other natural calamities can also be a contributing factor in migration. A person's migration may also be influenced by factors such as less industrialization, inadequate medical facilities, low educational attainment, and discrimination in the community (Khan, 2021).

Some people move to join their families, study or look for work and better opportunities. Others move to avoid war, persecution, terrorism and violations of

human rights. Still other people move because of the bad effects of climate change or other factors in the environment. One of the main drivers of migration in the majority of the studies is economic factors. According to a survey, the main reasons people migrate to Poland and Romania are the country's improved economic prospects, the expectation of finding better employment, welfare programmes, and higher living standards (Urbanski, 2022).

Low wages, poverty, economic instability, and a lack of job opportunities are major drivers of illegal migration. In the emerging nations, the workforce is in excess, and the pay rate is low, while in the created nations or created economies, the workers are in lack and the pay rate is high. Workers are encouraged to migrate illegally by these wage disparities between nations. Laborers from developing nations use illegal methods, which are the cheapest but most risky. Most individuals are empowered by these compensation distinctions (Haas, 2005). According to the survey, low earnings, unstable work, low-quality healthcare systems, and general poor living conditions are the main causes of Mongolians' migration to the nation of South Korea (Aktamov & Grigoreva, 2021).

Many people, especially those from rural areas, are motivated to look for better economic opportunities elsewhere. Pakistan have seen periods of political unrest and conflict, including terrorism, internal strife, and regional conflicts. People may decide to leave their houses in search of stability and security as a result of these factors. People may migrate in search of better living conditions and opportunities for themselves and their families if they have insufficient access to basic services like education, healthcare, and infrastructure. In emerging nations, there is an absence of open positions, and most individuals are jobless. The majority of unemployed people migrate illegally to developed nations in search of employment (Jones, 2003).

Natural disasters like droughts, earthquakes, and floods are common in Pakistan. These occasions can bring about the dislodging of networks, driving individuals away from their homes and look for asylum somewhere else. Tensions from others is another cause. People may illegally migrate in search of a better social environment due to cultural or societal factors such as gender inequality, limited social mobility, and discriminatory practices. Conflicts in the region is another

cause of migration. Afghanistan and Iran, two nations currently experiencing unrest, share Pakistan's borders.

As individuals seek safety and stability in neighboring nations, these conflicts may result in refugee flows and illegal migration. The presence of coordinated pirating networks that work with unlawful movement by giving manufactured reports, transportation, and different method for unlawful passage adds to the issue. These organizations exploit weak people and charge high expenses for their administrations. Generally speaking, a person requires freedom, security, a steady and acceptable level of living, and an acceptance in society in order to properly experience life (IOM, 2020).

According to Cohen Robin all of these factors contribute to illegal migration, not all illegal migrants do so for the same reasons. The circumstances and motivations of each person can vary greatly. In addition, comprehensive efforts such as economic development, political stability, social reforms, and regional cooperation are important to solve the causes of illegal migration. Lust for health and good living standard is another cause of illegal movement. Migrants think that if they move abroad, they will achieve their goals and better living standards of life. The main reactions of early migrants are peer pressure, social pressure and family pressure. These are the cause of Illegal migration due to people migrants another country for better living standards.

1.1.2 Risk and Challenges

Migrants who migrate illegally run the risk of encountering numerous obstacles. These difficulties can shift contingent upon the particular conditions and courses taken, however here are a few normal troubles looked at by travelers: Smuggling networks are frequently used by migrants to facilitate their illegal migration. However, these networks have the ability to exploit them, exposing them to forced labor, human trafficking, sexual exploitation, and physical abuse. Migrants are at risk of falling prey to criminal organizations that capitalize on their desperate circumstances.

Transients might need to embrace hazardous excursions, frequently getting to borders through risky and far off regions. They could travel in overcrowded boats,

trucks, or improvised vessels, which could put them at risk of drowning, accidents, or severe weather. The risks they face are exacerbated by the absence of legal protection and appropriate safety measures. Transients frequently need admittance to food, clean water, medical care, and sanctuary during their excursion. They might be compelled to get through extensive stretches of hardship, prompting hunger, sickness, and other unexpected issues. According to him, dehydration can cause people's brains to get smaller, which can result in heat stroke. He adds that long-distance migrants may be more vulnerable to risk (Tandon, 2021).

Due to the harsh conditions, they encounter, migrants are exposed to risks to their mental and physical health. The risk of illness, injury, and disease transmission is increased by exposure to extreme temperatures, poor sanitation, and a lack of medical care. Mental health issues can also be exacerbated by the stress, trauma, and uncertainty of the migration process. Migrants may be detained, deported, or subject to legal action in their destination nation if they are discovered. They may be held in detention facilities with poor conditions and limited legal representation because they are frequently deemed to be in violation of immigration laws. Exclusion, xenophobia, and discrimination are all issues that can affect immigrants, particularly those who do not have a legal status. They might be dependent upon out of line treatment, work abuse, and disavowal of fundamental freedoms, including admittance to schooling and medical care.

Transients frequently need to abandon their families and networks, prompting trouble close to home and a feeling of seclusion. They might have trouble keeping in touch with their loved ones and finding their way into new communities. Migrants in irregular circumstances frequently have limited access to support and legal services. Fear of deportation may prevent them from seeking assistance, making them susceptible to exploitation and abuse.

Migrants struggle not only while travelling but also in their destination country. Migrants went to European countries, they face cultural barriers, language barrier, climate change, housing problem, lack of access of medical facility and racism. According to the study, foreign people did not respect those people who went to European countries illegally. They thought that, those people are useless and hire these people as labor. They don't have access to basic rights. One of my respondents talked about the behavior of foreigner with him.

According to some studies, Representatives of Pakistani associations in Greece have stated that since the beginning of 2011, the Pakistani community has been the victim of racist attacks that have taken worrying forms. In the first quarter of 2011, 60 acts of racist violence were reported by the Pakistani community. It should be highlighted that unofficial mosques, stores, and community lounges run by immigrants have also become targets in addition to members of the migrant and refugee groups (Pavlou, 2007).

Interview No 1:

"We are Muslims in organized Islamic associations where various events take place, and because we are the largest and best organized community among others, we become an easy target."

Newspaper stories and online materials regarding the attacks were gathered for this study. The UN High Commissioner for Refugees claims that a number of violent crimes have been committed against foreigners based on factors like skin color, country of origin, culture, and religion. In response to the prevailing racist and xenophobic atmosphere, the Pakistani community takes a number of actions, such as organizing marches and demonstrations in support of antiracist campaigns like the "United Movement against racism and the fascist threat", which aims to raise public awareness.

1.1.3 Impact on Families

Families that are left home can be significantly and in many different ways affected by illegal migration. Migrants who leave their families frequently send remittances home. These financial contributions can help families improve their financial situation, support education, and meet their basic needs. Literature depicts that international migration of family members and parents can have both positive and negative effects on their home country's non-migrant children. First, there is the possibility that remittances sent from abroad will ease household budget constraints, leading to an increase in child education, health, and employment opportunities for children (Gul & Zeb, 2021).

Poverty can be alleviated, and local development can be aided by remittances (Kayani, 2021). Family partition because of unlawful relocation can prompt close to home misery and mental difficulties for the two transients and their families. Stress, anxiety, and depression can result from the challenges of maintaining longdistance relationships, the uncertainty about a loved one's well-being, and the absence of a loved one. Significance of a father's role as a figurehead and disciplinarian in interpreting the negative effects of paternal labor migration on Swaziland's children's readiness for school (Booth, 1995).

Family dynamics and roles can be disrupted when a family member moves away. Children may have to take on additional responsibilities or rely on extended family members for support and care in the absence of a parent, for instance. The family unit's overall functioning may be affected by these changes. Due to the perception that their loved ones have broken immigration laws, families of illegal migrants may experience social stigma and community isolation. This can prompt separation, prohibition, and a feeling of disgrace or minimization. Children's educational opportunities may be negatively impacted by absence of father. They might have trouble getting a good education, have their education interrupted, or stop going to school altogether due to financial constraints or more responsibilities (Gopinath & Poornappriya, 2020).

Relationships between parents and children can be strained when one parent migrates illegally. Parent-child bonding, guidance, and emotional support can be hindered by a lack of physical presence and reduced communication. Socialization and cultural identity may be difficult for children raised by illegal migrants without a parent. Researchers have likewise perceived that parental movement intrinsically includes parental nonappearance from the home that can adversely affect youngster results which might offset the beneficial outcome of settlements (Antman, 2012).

They might battle by exploring double societies and may encounter a feeling of detachment from their legacy and family roots. Families left behind may become more susceptible to exploitation, economic instability, and other forms of hardship. They might be at a higher gamble of encountering neediness, medical problems, or succumbing to corrupt people who exploit what is going on.

1.3 Research Gap

The locale of this research is near to the researcher's home. That's why researchers selected this locale for conducting research. The missing aspects of the research conducted in the past are the following, including 1. Cultural shocks faced by migrants 2. Adjustability problem in Europe 3. The condition of family in the absence of family head. All the above aspects have not been addressed collectively in any research. This study has been covering the missing aspects of the research conducted so far in Pakistan. This research will investigate the push and pull factors of migration in an effort to close the gap in literature.

1.4 Problem Statement

The focus of the study is to find out the reasons as to why people migrate at their first place and consentaneously the impact on their family and society in general. This kind of migration has three dimensions cultural, social and economic. This study has covered all these aspects and recommended a solution to the problem. The push and pull factors have been discussed to expanding its scope to the hidden realities that have supported the illegal migration on massive level, while the factors prompting to illegal migration, difficulties, risks and challenges and impact on families has been discussed in detail and to provide true picture of those people who illegally migrated in search of better life. The phenomenon of migration among the people of upper Punjab is very common and getting to blast due to its short-term benefits.

Migration across the border is not only practiced by the migrants but families that are living back have bad effects on them and the whole society. Mostly the people who migrate illegally thought that they do not have money and resources to carry out the expenses of the family. They think illegal migration is the only solution, but it has devastating consequences for the family as they are deprived of the love and care from the significant member of the family. Illegal migration from Pakistan is an old phenomenon. During this study I further wanted to explore what difficulties after migration are encountered by illegal migrants including language barrier, cultural differences, ethnic problems, scarcity of jobs, housing problem, halal and desi food issues. Now at that time need to be aware of people regarding illegal

migration and the impact of this migration on their families and challenges migrants faced while travelling. This study will help the local people with the challenges and issues of illegal migration.

1.5 Aim of the Study

The of this study is to determine the factors prompting to illegal migration, Challenges migrants faced while migrating and in the destination country, and impact of this migration on their families.

1.6 Research Objectives

- To study the factors prompting to illegal migration from Pakistan to Europe and understanding the network
- To study the challenges that people faced during illegal migration
- To study the impact of illegal migration on their families.

1.7 Research Questions

- What are the reasons behind illegal migration from Pakistan to Europe
- What are the challenges people faced during illegal migration from Pakistan to Europe
- How the illegal migration impact on their families living at homes?

1.8 Significance of the Study

This study has been depicting a picture of the province upper Punjab. Pakistan second largest province by land area and largest by population. Most people migrated illegally in search of a better life; mostly the young generation prefer to work abroad. They don't put their own efforts to increase productivity and income

in their parent country. For this, people need to be aware regarding illegal migration. This study has added significantly to literature both academically and practically. During the interview it was assessed that people were not aware of the consequences of illegal migration and impact of illegal migration on their families. Through seminars conferences and research publication awareness can be provided to general public about illegal migration as most of the people were not aware whether their migration was legal or illegal. Illegal migration is considered a threat in most of the European countries and there are strict laws about illegal migration that can lead to imprisonment and detention.

It is need of the hour to pass strict laws by the government to prevent illegal migration by controlling human trafficking. Human trafficking is only controlled by awareness and Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) taking action against human traffickers and support the victim of crime. Other steps needed to reduce illegal migration include empowering the youth, providing opportunities to learn and implement. This study plays an important role for policy makers and also for research students. The general goals of migration awareness programmes are to prevent irregular migration and lessen the risks associated with it, especially by discouraging irregular movement.

CHAPTER NO 2

LITERATURE REVIEW

One of the fundamental characteristics of human history, from birth to death, is the migration of individuals between nations, especially in a world where a number of international legal instruments deeply enshrine freedom of movement. In essence, for a variety of reasons, including economic and political, migrants' movement has always been a part of human history. and social contentment. Due to a variety of factors, including the search for better life, better opportunities, diminishing inequality, bigotry, violations of human rights, privation, environmental destruction, war and violence, etc., it appears that there are more people moving around these days than there were a few decades ago. Sadly, the number is rising, as illegal migrants account for 15 to 20% of global migrants.

Global migration patterns are influenced by the international economic and geopolitical environment. Transnational migration experienced multiple waves of migrant movements throughout the past century, mostly as a result of conflict and economic growth. Nearly half of all migrants globally are currently engaged in economic activity. Receiving countries profit from the services of immigrant workers, while sending countries profit from remittances and the repatriation of skilled migrants. Currently, the importance of economic development has increased in the conversation on international migration. The fundamental cause of the global mobility of migrants with economic motives is the pervasive demographic and socioeconomic gaps between rich and poor countries. The majority of people relocate to other nations for educational purposes, and some people even migrate abroad for this reason (Matheson, 2016).

Illegal movement is relocation of individuals into another country disregarding the migration laws of nations or the proceeded with home in the absence of legitimate right to reside in the country. From poorer to wealthier nations, illegal migration tends to be upwardly mobile in terms of money. The possibility of being detained, expelled, or subjected to other penalties arises from illegal residence in another nation. According to Foner, migration can be thought of as a "network building" process in and of itself (Foner, 2001).

The act of bringing people into a country in violation of its immigration laws or staying in country without the right to do so is considered illegal migration. From poorer to wealthier nations, illegal immigration tends to be upwardly mobile in terms of money. Different circumstances, such as war, political instability, drought, and security issues, cause people to relocate. Migration occurs worldwide as a result of low economic opportunities and a high population density in a single location. People move from one location to another as a result of various disasters.

Research conducted in a variety of locations around the world has brought to light the connections that exist between sex, movement, cruelty, and insecurity. Migration control regimes, economic and social conditions in countries of origin, travelling, and arriving, as well as various push/pull factors, all contribute to varying degrees of insecurity and violence for men and women based on their varying economic positions and power relationships (Marchand, 2008).

Both developed/developing nations face a significant problem with illegal migration. The majority of illegal migrants from developing nations risked their lives to reach their final destinations, while developed nations struggle to accommodate them. Illegal migration is the act of transporting an individual or a group of individuals across an international border or from one state to another. It is a population movement that includes any type of human activity, regardless of its duration, makeup, or reasons; people moving for other reasons, such as family reunion, economic migrants, refugees, and displaced people. When one or more family members settle in a new country, this is known as family reunification. Movement is a segment reaction to the state of destitution and stress that might be ecological (IMO, 2018).

According to the study by Imran et.al (2018) most of the research conducted on the issues of migration often focuses on migration and development, while studying economic migrants; especially usage of remittances in home country, for example, household development, construction projects both for personal usage and for the welfare of local community

Movement has long assumed a critical part in melding the size and conveyance of the number of inhabitants in Pakistan. From the British Indian Empire's 1947 partition to the most recent and ongoing wars in the region, Pakistan has been a

destination of a substantial number of international migrants and refugees. These migrating groups and the increasing number of rural residents displaced by modernization of agriculture and technology have led to a considerable expansion in Pakistan's urbanization, especially in the more industrialized regions of Punjab and Sindh. Pakistani citizens have also sought employment abroad, as do citizens of numerous low- and middle-income nations, and migration to the Middle East began in earnest in the 1970s. Since then, remittances have grown to become an essential part of the national economy and many households' means of subsistence (Hasan & Raza, 2009).

Globally, the number of foreign migrants increased from 153 million people in 1990 to over 272 million in 2019. With 82 million, Europe is home to the bulk of foreign migrants. Northern America comes in second with 59 million, followed by the northern part of Africa and the western part of Asia with 49 million. Populations in Western Asia, Northern Africa, and sub-Saharan Africa are growing faster than in every other region, causing migration patterns to change (IOM, 2019).

From Tehran to the border with Greece, a large network of agents benefits from the trafficking of people. While some people travel with the false hope of becoming wealthy and living in a liberal culture, others migrate because they fear for their lives. These individuals who enter the country illegally and travel through dangerous routes face further exploitation, a language and cultural barrier, and a lack of social support. The agents involved in people smuggling have gone through the illicit channels before and eventually failed. These agents are knowledgeable on unofficial routes. Some of the women and girls are stuck in prostitution even though they had intended to travel to the Middle East in order to find work (DAWN, 2019).

Along the same lines, some migrants arrived in US to join their already-present family. The newcomers benefit in terms of employment from the social capital they acquire from family connections. Because they have already established themselves in the nation of destination, these families also pay the agent who brings in illegal immigrants. The authors also found that people who have connections to or families in US are more likely to arrive the country than people with no known friends or family. Family-based illegal migration in the 1980s was the cause of the migration in California.

The Immigration Reform Act of 1986 resulted in over one million applications for permanent legal status from illegal immigrants. The majority of applicants for legal status came to join their families, and at first, those family members were also illegal migrants. Some of these were able to get legal recognition in the US because of their families, whereas others were able to do so because of the US statute that allows for family reunion. 44% of the number of people in 2003 consisted of undocumented immigrants (Johnson & Hill, 2003).

2.1 Causes of Illegal Migration

There are several causes for illegal migration in Pakistan, including factors that encourage people to leave their home country and seek illegal entry into another country. People migrated illegally from Pakistan to Europe countries due to following reasons. These are conflict, war, unemployment in their own country, religious intolerance, political pressure, in search for better life, poverty and natural disaster. These are the reasons that many of migrants adopted to migrate illegally from Pakistan to Europe. It can truly affect the economy of the objective country as well as on the existences of the unlawful transients themselves. Some relocate to be closer to their relatives, pursue education, or seek employment and improved prospects. Others relocate in order to escape terrorism, conflict, persecution, and human rights abuses. A further group of people relocate due to the effects of rising temperatures or other environmental reasons (Ahmed, 2017).

2.1.1 Push and Pull Factors

There are a variety of factors that can be broadly categorized as "push" and "pull" factors that are the main causes of migration, including illegal migration.

2.1.1.1 Ineffectiveness of the social security system

Issues that have never been permanent include poverty, overcrowding, family reunions, destruction of the environment, political persecution, and conflicts—especially when it involves means of subsistence and hygienic conditions; and looking for safety (Hagen, 2010).

2.1.1.2 Acceptance and recognition from others

Since all of the resources needed for this are held by holders rather than lying inert in the communities, social recognition and acceptance is crucial for both an individual's psychological development and their advancement in the economy and politics. Possessors need to be acknowledged and trusted, much as access is given in the business world, and they need to be welcomed by them. Many people, particularly young people, have resorted to various activities—even criminal ones—in an effort to be accepted and respected in families and societies as reified since, in some neighborhoods, recognition and acceptance are closely linked to one's ability to pay one's bill (Pasha & Khan, 2018).

In The Gambia, illegal immigration occurs for a variety of reasons, including curiosity and adventure, a lack of work, poverty, a desire for better living conditions, a desire for flashy cars and beautiful buildings, and the desire to be acknowledged and receive in society due to money. and inaccurate information about European countries, particularly from individuals who are already there, which can be safely categorized as individual factors (Afandi, Elvin, Kermani, & Majid, 2012).

2.1.1.3 Economic Connections

In the past, the world was just one small societies with no continents or countries, especially in some parts of Africa. As a result, it had vast empires populated by people of nearly identical culture. However, colonization and economic avarice led to the division of many communities that had already established strong ties. Some people have chosen to travel illegally in order to reunite with their families in systems with limited quotas for visas, including: The existing economic, social, and cultural conditions occasionally prompt migration. and political ties that exist between individuals and between nations.

The main factors influencing migration from Pakistan are economic ones. Considering that the cost of smuggling and other illegal services can be recovered in a few years, irregular migration might be financially "worth it." This is especially true for those who may consider migrating to Europe. Some people are also motivated by a sense of threat, which emphasizes the necessity of addressing protective requirements through campaigns

2.1.1.4 Poor wages and unemployment

In today's world, getting a job is almost a requirement if you want to live well. However, as a result of a variety of economic crises, including inflation, climate change, conflicts, the COVID-19 pandemic, and other similar events. Since there are few jobs available, mostly people, particularly young people, are unemployed (Zanabazar, Kho, & Jigjiddorj, 2021). Some people, including young people, have engaged in a variety of activities, some of which are criminal and living a productive life in the communities: In a bit instance, immigration as an investment is driven by the advantages, which significantly outweigh the disadvantages. While the advantages include things like higher wages and physical safety, the disadvantages include the associated costs in the form of economical and mental expenses. The desire for (better) educational opportunities is another cause; this is especially true for those who may consider migrating to Europe. Some people are also motivated by a sense of threat, which emphasizes the necessity of addressing protective requirements through campaigns.

With respect to monetary relocation, the push factors involve joblessness, low pay rates and wages, poor per capita pay opposite the getting nation, state constraint, apprehension about nationwide conflicts or local area viciousness, the unjust dissemination of assets and privileges, challenged borders, debasement, inadequacy; and being denied basic necessities. Some economic issues, such as unemployment and low wages, are the primary drivers of illegal migration; and pay in the countries from which it comes (Rewilak, 2018).

2.1.1.5 Natural Disaster

Human and financial resources must be carefully balanced for a community to grow; and natural materials. But the ultimate source of all resources, including energy, is the environment needs to be ecologically balanced in order for some of these resources to be developed and sustained. As a result, any hazard resulting from a calamity, like a conflict, forest loss, or climate change, can cause some production factors to become unstable, which will ultimately cause population displacement as people look for other sources of giving support for: Migration is caused by a number of factors, including the expansion of the labor force, ecological disasters, financial

instability and debt, sociocultural concerns, social networking, governmental migration policies, job creation, and disputes involving ethnic groups and politics. and, above all, that people and families eventually view it as a means of survival.

2.1.1.6 Social Network

To grow mentally and physically; psychologically, it necessitates a comfortable social setting in which one is valued and accepted, typically in the company of friends and family. Numerous lessons are learned and applied in this setting, some of which may be beneficial and some of which may be detrimental. As a result, friends and family members are effective socializing agents who, to some extent, influence our beliefs and practices through inspiration and validation: Irregular migration can be attributed to a variety of factors, such as financial resources, civil wars, support from companions and other social networks, a lack of job opportunities in the countries of origin, the culture of migration, asylum laws and border controls, families, leaders of religion, and the accessibility of traffickers and traffickers' networks as well as agents. and a strong yearning to leave one's nation of origin (UNODC, 2018).

2.1.1.7 Poverty

In the world of money today, having a reasonable amount of money each day is necessary to earn a decent living. With the increasing cost of living and serious economic meltdowns, this has become even more important. People have a propensity to relocate to other countries or other international locations in search of better life and employment. However, because of rigid immigration regulations like visa quotas, which make it difficult to obtain the necessary travel documents, some people risk unconventional travel, as evidenced by the following: Due to a lack of access to possibilities for acceptable job, low family standing, poverty, and low earnings, women in Sri Lanka are driven to migrate illegally.

2.2 Risk/Challenges

Numerous domestic and international weaknesses, including lax border controls, are held accountable for this influx. Therefore, a sensible and strict border control system is essential to turning the tide. In addition to monitoring borders, host nations must

implement various measures to restrict illegal immigration, such as limiting access to good jobs, enforcing strict internal regulations, and imposing severe penalties. However, despite being important factors influencing the majority of citizens' voting patterns, none of these measures have proven entirely effective thus far (Bixler, 2020).

Health hazards and immigration status are often associated with the degree of access migrants have to social services and health treatment. Other elements that contribute include impoverishment, prejudice, education, housing, health at work, social isolation, gender, linguistic and cultural disparities, family separation, customs of society and culture, and other issues.

Just as health care can influence movement results, movement processes can have a positive or negative impact on health outcomes. Migration is not a health risk in and of itself. The risk of illness can be increased by the circumstances surrounding the migration process. This is especially true for the people who migrated unintentionally to escape from disasters and violations of human rights and those who are in an irregular situation, such as those who migrated under cover and who fall into the hands of the human traffickers and are exploited. A large and vulnerable population is comprised of many migrant workers who do not possess valid immigration documents. Undocumented workers, in particular, are among the migrant workers who lack health insurance and frequently work in hazardous and substandard occupations. The fact that these migrant groups have no access to social and health services, which puts them at a high risk of being abused, exploited, and discriminated against, goes against notions of social justice (Robinson & Clapham 2009).

People who don't have legal documents often have to travel a long distance in dangerous conditions. Conditions for travel frequently include spending long days confined to a truck, boat, or moving train (Liemt, 2004). A large number of African migrants seek to enter the European Union by sailing past the coast of Italy or the Canary Islands. The majority of the time, vessels utilized for crossing the Atlantic Ocean or the Mediterranean Sea are ill-suited for the task, endangering the lives and health of passengers (Smith 2007). Those migrants who escape these potentially fatal conditions often experience over time mental and physical problems. Health

care is often out of reach for irregular migrants who get sick on the way to or from their destination. If diseases go undiagnosed and/or untreated, this can have negative effects on their health in the short or long term.

Furthermore, these crossing frequently fail. Most of the migrants returning may be stigmatized or discriminated against, have least access to health care, or choose not to use services that are available. However, despite the risks to their physical, social, and mental health, migrants frequently make multiple trips.

The majority of migrants arrived in the destination in reasonably better health. This is because healthy young people are more likely to migrate and make it through a difficult crossing (Vissandjee, Desmeules, Cao, Abdool, & Kazanjian, 2004). This "healthy migrant effect" appears to diminish over time. It has been hypothesized that the low socioeconomic status of migrants in their host nation may be a contributing factor in their declining health. The connection among wellbeing and neediness is genuinely self-evident, and there is likewise an association among wellbeing and disparity on account of transients. This is seen among migrants in European nations, where the host community typically has access to basic necessities but those migrants frequently affected by social inequality. Migrants' health may be specifically affected by these disparities (Wiking, Johansson, & Sundquist, 2004).

2.3 Impact on Families

Research on the effects on sending regions has only recently begun to focus on the family separation that migration often implies. This can happen in a number of ways, such as when an adult or kid moves abroad on their own without any dependents and splits up with their extended family back home. In many regions of the world, this form of migration is cyclical and recurring. which raises questions about how it affects family members who are left behind and how much they rely on the migrant for support.

Consequently, the absence of a father from the house brought about by male migration may also have a detrimental impact on children's attendance and academic performance, thus offsetting the benefits of migration (Kausar & Rehman, 2014). The study indicates that as dads have a major influence on children's lives,

their absence has a detrimental effect on the school attendance of the Albanian children left behind. Thus, parent migration may have a negative impact on the behavior, academic performance, and general well-being of the children left behind. Children of migrants also have lower educational aspirations than children of nonemigrant households (Giannelli & Mangiavacchi, 2010).

Researchers contend that remittances have a positive income effect, increasing the income of those left behind and potentially lowering labor force participation. However, remittances do not reach a household right away after a migrant departs; rather, they arrive over time, which may put pressure on a spouse to enter the workforce (Kunwar, 2021). So, the topic of how the move affects the spouse who stays behind arises. Remittance-receiving households' labor market involvement in America sharply declines (Grigorian & Melkonyan, 2011).

Since poverty and unemployment are the primary causes of migration in Pakistan, the circumstances may be different there. Migration improves the economic standing of the family that stays behind, but behavioral issues in the children of migrants are also noted. When their man is not there, women experience insecurity and loneliness. In Pakistan, migration significantly improves the social protection of families left behind; yet most families experience insecurity and loneliness when their male family member is away (Khan & Mahmood, 2010).

Higher socioeconomic level families, for instance, would be better able to afford the cost of both their children's education and the migration of one member if migration is expensive. It is now well acknowledged that the international movement of a parent or family member can impact non-migrant children in their home country in both good and negative ways (Kuhn, 2006). First, there's a chance that money brought home by remittances from overseas may relieve financial strains on households, which will improve children's access to work, education, and health care. Children left behind in Mexico experience significant academic, behavioral, and emotional issues when a caregiver-spouse migrates (Lahaie et al. 2009).

2.4 Irregular Migration and Associated Crime in Pakistan

Perceptions of economic access to better chance, security threats, for higher studies, and rejoining with family members are the major variables influencing the sort of criminal organization migrants engage and which pathway they take to their target destination. The main services provided by criminal networks to migrants are transportation and corruption. Other frequent extensions of the services these networks offer include community identity theft and the upkeep of a guarantee system protecting consumers against unsuccessful migration attempts (Azam, 2009).

2.5 Human Smuggling

In order to circumvent the destination nation's official entry requirements and border controls, a cluster of men charge migrants money for crossing the border. Most people think of human smuggling as being involved in or facilitating immigration in violation of local immigration laws. To qualify as human smuggling, some definitions stipulate that such facilitation must be carried out for financial gain. Smuggling of people is frequently the result of agreements between two parties: a potential immigrant who does not have the opportunity to immigrate legally and a human smuggler who offers his services in exchange for payment in the form of forged documents or transportation. The human smuggler typically receives the agreed-upon payment, and the immigrant is granted entry into the country as intended (Carling, 2006).

2.6 Human Trafficking

The retaining, transport, resettle, harboring, or delivery of individuals through the danger or use of power or additional types of coercion, kidnapping, fraud, deception, abusing authority or putting oneself in a vulnerable situation, or offering or accepting money or benefits to someone in a position of control in order to get their permission to exploit them are all classified as human trafficking. Potential migrants are susceptible to fraud, exploitation, and human trafficking because they lack specific information about potential unfavorable outcomes that would enable them to genuinely prepare. Since prospective migrants already possess a high level

of risk awareness, more risk information and awareness may not have much of an impact on migration behavior (Aslany & Carling, 2021).

Examples of exploitation include the taking of organs, coerced labor or services, enslavement or practices comparable to slavery, and the exploitation of others through prostitution or other kinds of sexual exploitation. China, Eritrea, Iran, Korea, North Korea, the Russian Federation, Sudan, Syria, Mexico, India, and Nigeria are the worst nations for human trafficking. In Venezuela trafficked out people ranges about 55percent are adults, 26percent are young girls and 19percent are young boys (Zhang, 2007). The United States of America recognizes two primary types of human trafficking: trafficking in sex and forced labor. Most importantly, they depend on people traffickers sacrificing their lives to go to the sophisticated world because they are not just the most youthful individuals from the source countries (Suso, 2020).

2.6.1 Sex Trafficking/Forced Labor Trafficking

The US government gauges that every year between one to 2,000,000 ladies and young ladies are dealt all over the planet for the reasons for constrained work, homegrown help, constrained prostitution and compulsory marriage.' Men and boys, as well as children, are among those who are trafficked and subjected to extreme exploitation and abuse when they are kidnapped, forced into labor, or sold into that labor.

This highly profitable method of trading people for their labor has been linked to international criminal syndicates, the government, employment agencies, parents, and neighbors. People trade is not restricted to any particular region of the world. It has been reported from Ukrainian to Europe, Burma to the nation of Thailand, Mexico to the US, Russia to China and Israel, the Philippines to Kuwait, Nepalese to India, and even inside countries like Brazil and Cambodia. "A human rights violation with global dimensions" is what human trafficking is, as it impacts individuals everywhere (Inglis, 2001).

2.7 Methods of Trafficking

Human traffickers exploit and traffic individuals in a variety of ways. The following are some typical approaches taken by traffickers:

2.7.1 Lies about Educational and Travel Opportunities

To entice victims, traffickers frequently employ deceptive methods. They may target vulnerable individuals, such as those in poverty, marginalized communities, or asylum seekers, by making false promises of employment, education, or a better life.

2.7.2 Coercion and Fraud

Dealers control and bamboozle casualties through compulsion and misrepresentation. They may control victims and keep them in exploitative situations by using blackmail, threats, physical or emotional abuse, false contracts, or threats of violence (Kleemans & Smit, 2014).

2.7.3 Transportation

To transport victims across borders or within a nation, human traffickers use a variety of modes of transportation, including planes, buses, boats, and even overland routes. To make it easier for victims to be transported, they might use forged travel documents or take advantage of legal loopholes.

2.7.4 Deception and False Job Offer

Traffickers may offer educational opportunities or job opportunities by posing as legitimate employers, agents, or recruiters. These offers entice victims into accepting them, only to be taken advantage of later. This is especially prevalent in situations involving labor trafficking.

2.7.5 Abduction

Traffickers occasionally resort to kidnapping or abducting people, typically children and teenagers, in order to exploit them for a variety of purposes. In most cases of child trafficking, this approach is more common.

The concepts of immigration, human trafficking, and smuggling overlap. The facilitation of entry into a third country in violation of immigration regulations for the purpose of receiving payment is referred to as human smuggling. The majority of people seeking asylum rely on people smugglers to reach Europe and present their claims. Exploitation is not always a component of smuggling. On the other hand, trafficking by definition refers to situations in which individuals are sexually, financially, or laboriously exploited through coercion or threats of coercion.

Smuggling and human trafficking may, but not always, be part of organized crime.

2.8 *Dunkey* – A Case of Pakistan

The official term for irregular migration in Pakistan is "*Ghair Qanooni*," which is literally translated as "illegal" in Urdu. However, "donkey" or "*dunkey*" is a common phrase in Punjabi for unauthorized migration. This phrase is also used in the Indian Punjab to describe unauthorized immigration to European nations, particularly to the UK (Smith, 2014). In her investigation of illegal immigration to the UK from the Indian Punjab, Smith defines *dunkey* as:

A frequent route to the United Kingdom is referred to by Indian immigrants as "donkey flights." This phrase is based in a Punjabi proverb that means to bounce around. It shows a common strategy used by aspiring immigrants, which is to apply for a visitor's visa for a country that is part of the Schengen area of the European Union. Within the borderless zone of Europe, they can move around freely with the intention of "jumping" into the Kingdom of England.

Notably, the word "donkey" or "dunkey" is defined in the context of sporadic migration from Pakistani to Europe and illegal migration from India to Europe in two different studies accessible from each nation. Additionally, while having distinct spellings, these two terms are used with the same accent. As was already

indicated, Smith conducted the first study in Indian Punjab and used the name "*dunkey*". He did a study in Pakistani Punjabi language and used the term "*dunkey*" in their study. They did not, however, elaborate on the word's etymology. Even so, Tahir characterized this phrase as "a well-known local idiom for irregular migration" when they used it just once in their study. With the exception of two interviewees, the majority of those asked to define the term "*dunkey*" in the current study said that it refers to irregular movement aided by agents (Tahir, Kauser, & Bury, 2018).

Junaid explains that:

The same might be said of irregular migrants. They have no freedom and are only reliant on those who resemble *dunkey*. *Dunkey* follows the path as the master holds the stick. Similar to irregular migrants, they are unfamiliar with the track and simply listen to their agents' instructions. They are unlawful; thus, they lack a passport and a visa. If agents tell them to lie down, they do so; if they tell them to stand up and begin their trek, they do so. Like a *dunkey* following its master's orders, irregulars follow the agents' instructions.

Dunkey were once the agents' mode of transportation of choice for crossing the border with illegal immigrants. The border regions were treacherous and challenging to navigate on foot. However, they must cross it. But as the agents rode their donkeys, a lengthy line of undocumented immigrants numbering in the hundreds followed them on foot. The only migrants who are offered donkey rides by the agents are those who have money. In exchange for 10, 20, and 50 Euros, the agents permitted the migrants to cross the border while seated atop donkeys rather than on foot. Therefore, this explains why it is known as the donkey.

According to the current study, "donkey movement" refers to the illegal migration of rural Gujrat district, Punjab, Pakistani citizens to Italy and other member nations of the EU, which is organized and supported by a network of agents.

2.9 Incident of Greece

A fishing vessel transporting illegal migrants capsized in June 14, 2023, in

international seas in the Ionian sea off the coast of Pylos, Greece, Messenia. On June 10, the boat departed from Tobruk, Libya, with an estimated 400-750 migrants on board. Greek officials launched a search and rescue operation that resulted in the recovery of 82 remains and the rescue of 104 survivors, including Pakistanis, Egyptians, Pakistanis, Afghans, Syrians and Palestinians. Hundreds more people are still missing and are thought dead. Survivors were transferred to Kalamata and military initiated a rescue operation for searching the remaining 500 migrants (DAWN, 2023).

According to FIA, 12 survivors are Pakistanis, and 209 people are still missing, including 181 Pakistanis and 28 Kashmiris under Pakistani administration. According to earlier estimates, 135 of the 298 Pakistanis missing were from Kashmir. Here are some interviews of those people who are saved, rescued and sending to Kalamata and the families of those migrants who are still missing and their parents are so depressed and sad.

Twelve Pakistani migrants are rescued and those are; Haseeb Ur Rehman, District Kotli, S/o Habib Ur Rehman Muhammad Adnan Bashir, District Kotli, S/o Muhammad Bashir Asmat Khan S/o Muhammad Saleeho, District Gujrat; Zahid Akbar S/o Akbar Ali, District Sheikhpura; Muhammad Hamza S/o Abdul Ghafoor, District Gujranwala; Muhammad Sunny S/o Farooq Ahmed, District Sheikhpura District Sialkot, Rana Husnain S/o Rana Naseer Ahmad Irfan Ahmad S/o Shafi (Hospitalized), Imran Arain S/o Maqbool (Hospitalized), Zeeshan Sarwar S/o Ghulam Sarwar, District Gujranwala, Mehtab Ali S/o Muhammad Ashraf, District Mandi Bahauddin, Usman Siddique S/o Muhammad Siddique, District Gujrat.

2.10 Theoretical Framework

Illegal migration and mobility have two causal components. First, the causes of immigration, that is, the reasons why people from any country move to another (including the reasons behind the continuation of international movement); second, the causes of illegal immigration. The "push-pull" idea, first put forth by American humanists like Ravenstein in the nineteenth century, is one of the four theories regarding the motivations behind migration abroad.

2.10.1 Neoclassical Economic Equilibrium Theory

The economic equilibrium theory is based on neoclassicism. E.G. Ravenstein created the "push-pull" theory and the "classical financial equilibrium theory," the two of which conclude that imbalanced economic development—particularly wage differences between nations—is the cause of immigration. Following G.J. Borjas, "the guideline of utility enhancement for people" is highlighted by the "push-pull" hypothesis as well as the neoclassical economic harmony hypothesis during the period spent moving. (Hamminga & Balzer, 1986).

Due to its extreme simplification and narrow focus, neoclassical financial equilibrium model is not very useful in describing the real circumstances surrounding international migration. It predicts that individuals will relocate from thickly populated regions to meagerly populated regions. While migration in the opposite direction cannot be explained by this, it can be used to explain some migration. Germany, for instance, has a large immigrant population, and China, which has a large population, has begun to do the same.

2.10.2 Dual-Labor Market Theory

Michael Piore proposed dual-labor market theory, also known as segmented labor market theory, in 1979. It contends that the economy of formed nations is separated into two sections, capital-concentrated essential areas and work escalated optional areas, which bring about the division of the work market. Natives of industrialized countries favor high-end businesses that pay more, have better security, and offer better working conditions. Low-end companies, on the other hand, need outside labor forces since they pay less, have worse security, and offer worse working conditions. Immigration across national borders is bolstered by this real-world, natural need (Hudson, 2007).

2.10.3 Lee's Migration Model

In 1966, Everett Lee presented a comprehensive theory of migration. In order to predict migration patterns, Lee's migration model takes push/pull factors into account as well as intervening obstacles. It advocates that interceding hindrances can hinder movement to specific regions, while factors can advance relocation out

of an old region to another one. Simply put, a push factor is anything that makes people leave a certain area. To put it another way, it is the factors that lead a group to migrate to a particular region. Both are partitioned into financial, social and natural variables. The reasons for leaving and the reasons for moving to a particular area are referred to as push factors. Interceding deterrents are the things that forestall a movement to a specific region, essentially to do with highlights of the land. Cultural and physical/environmental intervening obstacles are the two most common types of intervening obstacles.

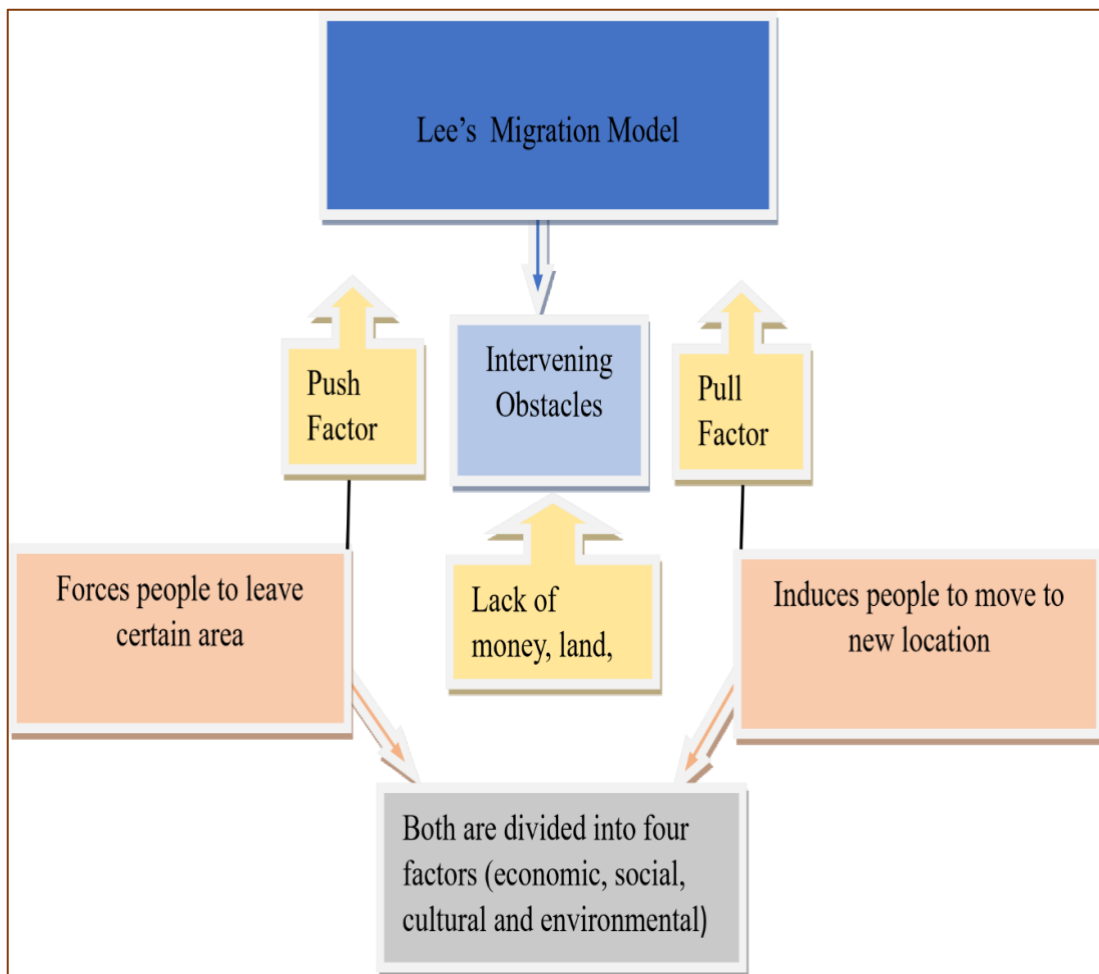


Figure 2.1 Lee's Migration Model

CHAPTER NO 3

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Anthropological methodology was the primary tool in this research. Research design for this study is descriptive. Descriptive research presents a picture of the specific details of a situation, social setting, or relationship. 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 detail. In this study, ethnographic research was done by observing the migrants' families. According to Creswell, when little is known about the phenomenon and topic needs to be explored then qualitative nature of inquiry is appropriate (Creswell, 1998). The main purpose of conducting this research was to find out the reasons of illegal migration from Upper Punjab to Europe, what type of challenges people faced during illegal migration and how illegal migration impact on their families that are left behind. Participants of this study include youngsters and adult age people that tried to migrate illegally from upper Punjab to Europe. The migrants, their families, government involved in immigration department ministry of interior and the youth growing up in the absence of father was the respondents. The age of research participants is between 25 to 40 years.

The anthropological tools and techniques were divided into primary and secondary sources. Data was collected through key informants, in-depth interviews and case studies. The tools and techniques used in this study are telephonic interviews and observation. The consultation of various anthropologists' research findings, as well as reports, books, journal articles, newspapers, YouTube channels, and pamphlets containing the same information, constitute the secondary source of data collection. In addition, the research was involving a variety of tools and methods, including rapport building, in-depth interviews, case studies, and sampling.

During the course of the research, the researcher made use of every possible tool was utilized to enhance the research's qualitative quality by incorporating personal observation and reliable data.

3.1 Rationale of Selection of Locale

The locale for this study is upper Punjab, Pakistan. Pakistan has a province called Punjab. Punjab is Pakistan's second-largest province by land area and largest by population, and it is located in the country's central-eastern region. There are nine divisions and forty-two districts in the Punjab. Districts and Divisions were created by the British as administrative divisions after Punjab joined British India. Since then, they have been a significant element of Punjab's civil administration, which covers sections of the Indian states of Chandigarh, Delhi, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, and Punjab as well as portions of Khyber Pakhtunkhwa and the entire Islamabad Capital Territory. The province of Punjab in Pakistan is divided into nine divisions: Rawalpindi, Lahore, Multan, Dera Ghazi Khan, Faisalabad, Gujranwala, Rawalpindi, Sahiwal, and Sargodha. Upper Punjab and several areas of central Punjab are the primary migration hotspots.

3.2 Key Informants

Key informant was the early informant with prior personal contacts, and they were the first source. Key informants were referring to another people. They included migrants, any elders in their family, women left behind and agents. Key informant are those individuals who are helping in this study. In this study, two key informants are chosen, one male and one female. Female belongs to District Rawalpindi and working in airport. And male belong to Gujrat and working in company. Key informant referring to another people and obtaining valuable data.

3.3 Rapport Building

First of all, building rapport to the research participants with the help of key informants. The researcher must develop a rapport with the participants in order to have a positive relationship with them. The creation of rich data and the maintenance of respect between the researcher and research participants are both made possible by developing rapport with each other. The researcher may be able to gain better access to information and data if they have a good rapport with the research participants because of the trust and understanding that result from their relationship (Guillemin & Heggen, 2009). The respondents were assured of

confidentiality and that their information would no way disclosed with new place and family identity.

3.4 Targeted Population

The areas include Gujrat, Kharian, Gujar Khan, Chakwal, Attock and Rawalpindi. The study was concentrated on the areas mention above but the findings were applicable to entire country because of the similar religious, cultural and social factors.

The researcher selected twenty-six participants from upper Punjab who were infamous for illegal migration at least once in their lives, regardless of whether they succeeded or failed, in order to obtain support and assistance during data collection process.

The majority of individuals and families migrated across the border from Upper Punjab Province to maintain their communal level among *Biradari* and the society. This was due to the fact that the majority of those individuals and families were landowners and influential people, whereas the poor earned money to settle their families and purchase either agricultural land or houses to survive in an agrarian society.

3.5 Sampling

This study used snowball sampling. The sample selection was based on youngster and adult people migrated illegally from one country to another country without papers. This study used the primary data. The data collected from 26 sample participants of youngster and adult in upper Punjab, 11 migrants were selected, 1 agent, 4 government officials, 4 family members, 3 case studies and 3 key informants. The data was collected through in-depth interviews and case studies.

Six categories of data were covered.

These are following.

- Migrants
- Their families

- Agents
- Border security Agency
- Key informants
- Case Studies

Table 3.1 Categorization of Data

Sr.No	Categories	Description	Number
01	Migrants	People who migrated and living abroad, people who 11 migrated but come back, people expiring to migrate	
02	Womenleft behind	Mostly wife, daughter of migrants and mother	3
03	Agents	People, instrumental in getting the passport papers, 1 logistic, contact and place of destination	
04	Key informants	Lumberdar of village, family, wife of migrants	3
05	Officials	Passport office, border security 4 police and immigration people	
06	Case studies	To migrants, to wife, to mother and to children	4

The respondents are not frequently available and those who were available shy of disclosing their complete happening in their life. In this case, the samples were chosen on purposive sampling, and the data were gathered using the snowball sampling technique. One respondent was referring to another and so on.

3.6 Interview Guide

When conducting qualitative research with case studies as the study approach, interviewing is a useful method for gathering data. A self-developed interview guide was used to conduct interviews. In this guide, researcher developed ten

questions of each objective, that are helping during conducting the case studies. While listening to research subjects participating in discourse, Interview guide was helpful to clarify, comprehend, and investigate the interviewees perspectives, behaviors, and experiences in order to focus the researcher's study efforts (Taylor, Bogdan & Devault, 2015).

3.7 In-depth Interviews

In-depth interviews methods were used in this study. In-depth interviews involve demographic information, and some predetermined questions are used but some are not arranged. In-depth interviews in which some questions are Planed and predetermined but others are not (Taylor, Bogdan & Devault, 2015).

3.8 Case Study

Case studies constitutes a major part of this research. The selected migrants were also interviewed informally and in depth. Case studies are collected from the migrants' families and migrants. A case study is an in-depth analysis of a specific topic, such as an individual, group, place, occasion, organization, or phenomena. Case studies are widely used in social, educational, clinical, and business research. Case studies are helpful in explaining, contrasting, analyzing, and grasping different aspects of a study problem (Kowalewski & McCombs, 2019).

3.9 Data Collection

The study was qualitative in nature. Data was collected from migrants, and their families by using the technique of interview and case study. Qualitative research method was pursued for discovering the reasons of illegal migration and what challenges people faced during illegal migration and how illegal migration psychologically impacted their families. The main focus of this study was explained to the research participants. They have been informed of their rights to refuse to participate in the study or answer any questions. Data was collected from the youngsters and adults using snowball sampling.

Data was collected through key informants, in-depth interviews and case studies. The tools and techniques used in this study are telephonic interviews, observation, probing, fieldnotes and recording. Case studies and in-depth interviews were

conducted in Punjabi language, later on transcribed and translated into English. A total of 26 interviews were conducted until saturation.

3.10 Data Analysis:

In this study, used thematic analysis for analyzing the data. At the end data were analyzed by making themes. Initially generate codes and then make themes on the bases of data obtained during data collection process. Themes are divided into three parts: causes of illegal migration, risks and challenges migrants face during travel, and the impact of migration on their families that are living in households. Themes are further divided into sub-themes: (a) causes of illegal migration, i.e., sub-themes are poverty, socio-economic factor, job opportunities, aspiration and goal, sign of prestige, wages differences (b) risk/challenges, i.e., sub-themes are bureaucratic barriers, deportation and xenophobia, differences in culture and language, health problems, social/cultural norms and network for assistance(c) impact on families that are left behind, i.e., remittance, attachment kills relationship, family head and damaged married couple relationship.

CHAPTER NO 4

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

This chapter represents the findings of the data that are collected through field work. This study used snowball sampling. The sample selection based on youngster and adult people migrated illegally from one country to another country without papers. This study used the primary data. The data collected from 26 sample participants of youngster and adult in upper Punjab, 10 migrants were selected, 2 agents, 4 officials, 3 family member, 3 key informants and 4 case studies. The data was collected through semi structured interviews and case studies. Six categories of data were covered.

Table 4.1 Division of Respondents

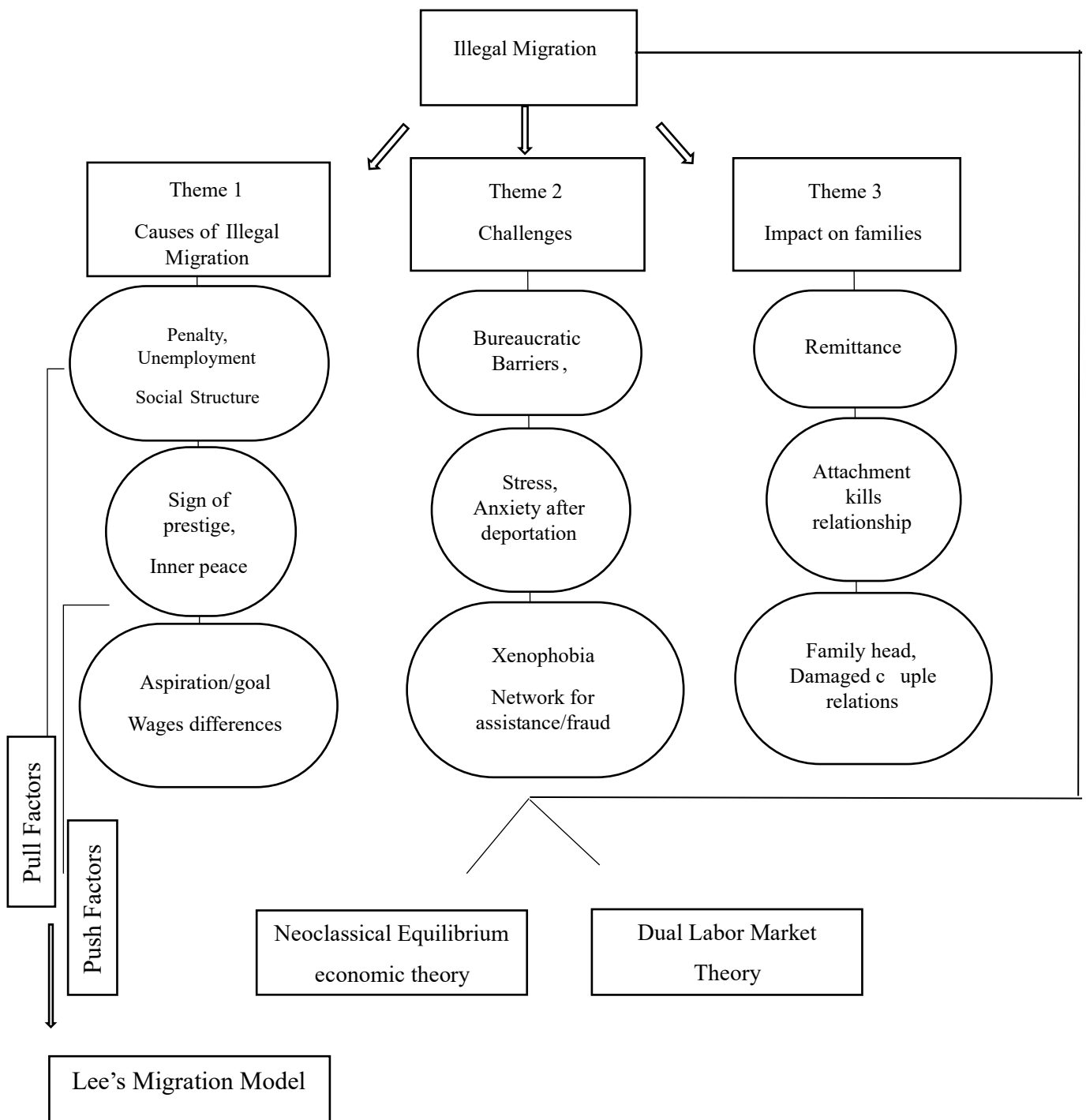
Sr.No	Respondents	Division	Sex
01	Migrants	10	Male
02	Women left behind	03	Female
03	Agents	02	Male
04	Officials	04	Both
05	Key Informants	03	Male
06	Case studies	04	Both

Table 4.2 Percentage distribution of responses regarding sex ratio

Responses	Frequency	Percent
Male	21	80%
Female	05	20%
Total	26	100%

Table 4.2 above shows the frequency of sex. In this study, 21 males and 5 females were selected for the collection of data. One case study was conducted by a female. Most of the data is collected by men, because most men face this situation.

Figure 4.1 Theoretical and Conceptual Framework



4.1 Causes of Illegal Migration

In this study, it finds that economic and social structure are the main causes of illegal migration. Economic and social structure factors such as poverty, unemployment, wages differences, aspiration and goals, sign of prestige and search for a better life were consistently cited as a push factor for migration. Some participants mentioned that migration is not only associated with poverty but also inequality in the larger social structure is the main cause of migration. Economic opportunities are considering the pull factors in this study such as better life and jobs opportunities. All the selected migrants in this study migrate illegally, but the motivations can be varied from individual to individual. So, here are some major consequences of illegal migration that are obtained by research participants.

4.1.1 Impact of Socio-economic conditions

In this study, finds that socio-economic factors such as poverty, unemployment and lack of opportunities in Pakistan were consistently cited as push factors for migration. In this study, participants emphasized the role of economic desperation driving individuals to undertake risky migration journeys.

4.1.2 Poverty/Penalty

This study finds that poverty in Pakistan is at its highest peak, but it's not the main cause of migration. Somehow, it has but not at all. According to the data collected from this study, for moving abroad, many of the parents mortgage our homes; some people take out loans; and some sell the gold for sending their child abroad. People who went to Europe are not poor; they have enough money to start businesses in Pakistan, but they don't do that. Poor people in Pakistan are living in those areas that are unprivileged. These people don't try to go abroad. These people started working in Pakistan as laborers. These people were considered poor, and they faced poverty. Mostly semi middle-class people try to migrate illegally. Here is the interview of Shamraz mother, who are missing during Greece (Ship incident):

Shamraz my son, was 34-year-old. He is wed, and they have two kids. I sent my son to Libya six months ago by ship. He gave 22 lakhs to the agent. My son mortgaged our house and paid off the money to the agent. My son misbehaved with the agent, and on the basis of this, the agent tortured my son. Tired of poverty, my son left home to improve the living standard of our family.

One of my respondents said that a poor family's children will grow up in poverty as a result of their own poverty, and they will have limited or no access to skills and education. They would consequently be unable to find appropriate employment in the future. Their family will have low income, which will cause them to fall into poverty once more, and this cycle of poverty will never end. In the future, impoverished children may establish successful businesses or obtain excellent positions if the government assisted them in receiving a quality education, whether it be higher education or technical/skill-based training. Their income will increase, they won't stay impoverished, and these families will break the cycle of poverty. Therefore, providing low-income children with free and meaningful education, creating jobs, and funding small businesses are all viable methods to break the cycle of poverty in Pakistan (Farooq, 2022). One of my respondents said that:

My name is XYZ, I went to Turkey illegally from Pakistan in 2019. Now, it has been two months since I came back to Pakistan. After going there, I realized that I made a mistake in moving out Turkey illegally from Pakistan. I was tired of poverty in Pakistan and decided to went to Turkey and better the living standard of family. But later on, I realized I was wrong. And better than that, I have lived in a Pakistan and did the same work. At that time, I went to Turkey on the advice of my friends. Those who illegally go to other countries from Pakistan are not treated well. The hardships to be faced during migration would have been terrible. If our family sees all this, they will never send any of their family member to another country.

Lage portion of population in Pakistan face poverty. They have limited access to resources such as food, health care facilities, less job opportunities. So that's why

the people of Pakistan try to migrate illegally from Pakistan to Europe. But in European countries they don't have respect as compared to their mother land.

In Pakistan, earnings are insufficient for a reasonable standard of living, thus one must consider how to improve his family's future. My brother made the decision to leave for a better future for his family. He believed that our socioeconomic conditions would alter soon thanks to magnificent foreign income.

4.1.3 Job Opportunities

Research participants mentioned that Job opportunities in Pakistan is less that's why we are moving abroad for better job opportunities. One of my participants said that I borrowed money from my friends and unable to pay such huge amount of money which encourage me to choose this way. And I don't have money to use legal way for migration. The unemployed labor in developing countries enforce to migrate illegally from developing countries to developed countries (Jones, 2003).

Some participants claim that, in Pakistan, there are fewer job opportunities available for students and professionals. Many of the MPhil and PhD holders are searching for jobs but have failed. These people get jobs, but their salary is too low. That is the reason participant choose this illegal way. In Pakistan, the unemployment rate is too high. In 2023, Pakistan's unemployment rate is expected to be 7.00%. In 2023, 12.77 million individuals in Pakistan are expected to be unemployed. Elite-class people get jobs by using references, but people belong to middle-class families. How do they get jobs? If these people get jobs on the basis of skills, how do they learn new skills that fit into this digital era? The government should introduce training sessions that truly link to these skills that people use to get better jobs.

Participants expressed that when a person is unable to locate a job that fits their skills, migration takes place. According to some study, Person's decision to immigrate to another nation is significantly influenced by their "education occupation" combination (Quinn & Rubb , 2005).

One of my participants said that:

In this country, the managers and HR departments of higher organizations and government ministries advertise job requirements. A lot of people pay fees and apply, but in the end, these authoritative people hire only those who are lined up with them.

4.1.4 Sign of Prestige

In this study, sign of prestige is another cause of migration by 4 out of 10 migrants. Migrants said that it is a sign of prestige if they have family members abroad. In Gujrat city, if one of the family members is not moving abroad, they are considered curses in society. People go abroad by looking at others, even if they have to use illegal means for that. They spend a lot of money to move illegally from Pakistan to Europe. One of my participants said that:

I met XYZ in her Baithak at around 2:30 in the afternoon. Her spouse is illiterate and a retired government official. She disclosed that her two sons had visited Europe. She said that I lived in District Gujrat. The name of her village is XYZ. She said that in our village if no one moves abroad this family considered a curse in society and village. Then her two sons decided to move abroad. First of all, nine years ago, her oldest son went to Greece on behalf of an agency. She didn't know her oldest son's age at the time of the move. He was unmarried and had finished his intermediate education at the time of migration. He was employed temporarily in a nearby city's textile plant prior to moving.

He left for Greece at first, moved to Denmark (she said, dey-mark and den-marak), and then moved to Poland a few months later. He is currently an unskilled labour in Poland. She sobbed as she talked of her son's protracted absence. But I handled it, and the woman sitting next to her who was her neighbor comforted her as well. She rapidly returned to normal. Second, her youngest son traveled to Greece six

years ago with an agent's assistance. Later, he and his older brother also relocated to Denmark. He is employed by a bakery. But he skipped Pakistan as well. She was illiterate, which surprised me, but she was quite aware of the various barriers to obtaining proper documents in Europe.

The results of the current study also reveal an intriguing point: the trend of movement in Gujrat region and its environs enhanced local competition. People view migration abroad as a sign of social position and affluence.

4.1.5 Aspiration and Goals

In this study, participants expressed that aspiration for economic stability, better education and improved living conditions for themselves and their families are the primary goal of migration. Some participants mention that aspiration for social mobility and personal fulfillment through migration is the key goal. One of my respondents said that:

Our family's condition was very bad because of the financial crises. When I witnessed those individuals who traveled abroad illegally and eventually became affluent, they changed their lifestyles and built stunning homes. This encouraged me to migrate. Then I made the decision that I had to move illegally and do a lot for my family and myself.

Participants are influenced by seeing other people, so they decide to migrate.

Social mobility is the key goal of movement.

4.1.6 Inner Peace and Search for a Better Life

In this study, inner peace and search for a better life is another factor prompting illegal migration. Participants expressed that, migrating illegally to European countries is to live a better life, solve the problem of the families that are living in Pakistan, provide better education to their children, make homes, and fulfill all their

dreams. This is the reason for migration. They don't have enough money to pay, get a visa, and go abroad legally with official documents.

One of my participants said that:

I was in a frenzy. I want to go to Europe and settle there. I wish I could give anything to my family that they need. I wish my mother perform Umrah. My Father is passed away in 2020. Absence of father, I faced a lot of problems. Because at that time I was a child. I don't know what's happening with me. I went to Europe to live a better life and fulfil all my dreams.

4.1.7 Inadequate Remuneration of Labor

In Pakistan, the wages of labor are very low. In developing countries, the labor rate is very low, but the wage rate is very high. Due to this reason, participants move abroad illegally. The wage rate of labor in European countries is very high, which is why the labor force attracts and goes to Europe illegally. Many of the participants thought that in Pakistan, the salaries of workers and laborers are very low. Workers work hard, and at the end, they earn 25 to 35k. If you are living in Pakistan, there is no redeem and investing and this cause little capital development. Which stops the economic development of the society as well as the country. And low wages lead to poverty. That is not enough to live better. Today, expenses have increased, but salaries are low. For this reason, people gather money and try to move to European countries.

Ragner Nurkse also points out this concept. Low wages lead to poverty. There is no saving and investment that leads to poverty. And stops the economic development of the country (Bass, 2009).

One of my participant said that:

Due to the family's poor financial situation, I took this action. I believed that by moving abroad, I would be able to live comfortably because working in Pakistan would make it impossible for me to do so. Since salaries in Pakistan are insufficient for a family's existence,

especially when one must prepare dowry for the marriage of one's daughters, I'm unsure about some stable employment. Due to some peer pressure, I make this choice.

In this section “family Pressure” and “Labor Salary” is the main reasons behind migration. Family plays an important role is this time. In District Rawalpindi rural sections, coupled families predominated. and elder member of the family paly crucial role in this sense. So, the role of elder family member is considered as an important source of household decision making. Salary in Pakistan is very less; therefore, this happening.

I worked for a public sector company. Being a temporary worker, I held this position for five to seven years on a daily salary. Being a daily wager, I occasionally went two to three months without receiving payment. Our family's situation deteriorated, and day by day, our financial situation declined. In light of these facts, I made the decision to move abroad whether legally or illegally. I collected money from different resources and got a loan for this purpose.

Participants expressed that wage rate in Pakistan is to low, unable to manage the expenses. That's the reason for the movement. And 25 to 30 thousand pay is not enough.

4.2 Challenges

This study finds the experiences and tragic stories of those participants who have travelled illegally and face severe issues. Participants expressed that they risk their own lives; they don't have water for drinking. Many of the participants claim that they had to drink polluted water. Only one water bottle was given by the agents; that is not enough. It's hard to manage with one water bottle. Participants says that this migration poses many challenges to migrants who migrated illegally from Pakistan to Europe. They put their lives in danger. And also recounted some serious experiences and physical risks dangerous routes such as desert, facing weather conditions, dehydration, hunger, heatstroke and walking or running along the way. They have to face physical violence if they don't walk and run while

travelling. Lack of access to basic facilities such as medical facility if anyone injured during travelling, they don't have medical protection. Migrants faced fear, stress, emotional damage and anxiety during their journey. Here are some of the risks and challenges of illegal migrants that faced during migration and after reaching in destination country. This study finds the experiences of travelled participants who face these issues.

4.2.1 Bureaucratic Barriers

In this study, participants described the Bureaucratic barriers such as documentation requirement were identified as a major challenge in this study. In this study, 5 out of 10 participants faced this issue.

I travelled from Pakistan to Italy illegally. I moved with the group member from Eastern Mediterranean to Libya, after that I wish to enter Italy. During migration, I faced the most important issue which was documentation requirements (Identity Card). Because at that time I didn't have an Identity Card, the reason is that this was expired. I forgot it at home. Identity Card were being checked at the checking post. And I didn't have it. They had to give some money to save lives.

Undocumented workers are exploited with poor pay, and they are forced to work nonstop for long periods of time. Participants expressed that I wanted to move abroad because of the high wage rate. But in the destination, I realized this is wrong, they want work for 16 to 18 hours a day, that is too much. After that they paid just as disrespectful to us.

My monthly wage was 1000 Turkish liras. I worked for 16 to 18 hours. At that time, when Managers paid their staff, these individuals' treatment of illegal immigrants was incredibly uncivilized. We paid for our lodging, put in 12 to 13 hours a day in the office with only an hour for breaks, and our biggest issue is that we are unable to save money for our costs. I made the decision to go back.

So, additional significant outcomes that irregular migrants encounter include exploitation and deportation. On their treks, unauthorized immigrants are taken advantage of at every turn. In the destination country, fear of being deported is a big challenge and fear. If illegal migrants are arrested, then they will be deported. However, if they are discovered within five years, they may be deported. But they are not apprehended if it has been longer than five years. These people are viewed as legitimate citizens of the nation.

Discrimination and xenophobia in destination countries were reported by several participants as significant obstacles. In their destination country faced disrespect by foreign people. These people have migrated to European countries claim that the destination country doesn't have a proper job. These people are working as laborers in the destination country. Participants belong to the semi middle class but in the destination country they convert to laborers. No doubt, the wage rate is high, but these people were not hired officially until they were official. These illegal migrants are working illegally in shops, bakeries, and hostels. While some of the unauthorized immigrants acquire legal documents, others endure long periods of suffering.

One of my participant said:

Hassan Farooq is my name. I had a lot of problems, and I greatly missed my mother when I was forced to endure trying circumstances and journeys. Only your mother was praying and encouraging you at that time. At that moment, I was unable to miss anyone else. I soon came to the conclusion that leaving her side had been a grave error. For me, it was a very trying moment. I've always wanted to move to Europe; therefore, it truly disappoints me that Europeans treat migrants who are coming there illegally from Pakistan so poorly. I intended to relocate to Europe in order to alter the course of my family's future. When I got to Istanbul, I rested for a few of days before my Turkish friend assisted me in getting a job in a factory. My monthly wage was 1000 Turkish liras. At that time, when Managers paid their staff, these individuals' treatment of illegal immigrants was incredibly uncivilized. We paid for our lodging, put in 12 to 13

hours a day in the office with only an hour for breaks, and our biggest issue is that we are unable to save money for our costs. I made the decision to go back.

4.2.2 Network for Assistance/Fraud

Some participants mentioned relying on smugglers or human trafficking networks for assistance, albeit with associated risks and costs. During migration agents and guides play an important role. They are guiding about routes and network. With the help of agents Participants travelled. But this is totally fraud, Participants expressed that we are paying large amount of money and the agents promised to be travelled by air but at that time migrate through dangerous routes and somehow by ships.

XYZ, my son, was 26 years old. He is married. I sent my son to Libya eight months ago by ship. He has a daughter. A few days ago, he received a phone call saying, "Mom, I am leaving for Italy tomorrow. Please pray for me". We sold our house and gave 25 lakhs to the agent, 8 lakhs from Pakistan to Libya, and the rest of the money to Libya. I want my son; we had only one son; we are ruined. May Allah hear our prayer.

Fear of deportation and legal consequences were a concern for many participants but the desire for a better life abroad persisted. This study identified an important aspect: those who have migrated illegally from one country to another and those who have come back and been deported faced fear, stress, and anxiety. These people advised others not to go illegally because the fear of dying while traveling is a big one. Emotional damage and harassment cases during travel put many participants under stress and anxiety.

Several participants recounted experiences of encountering human traffickers or smugglers during their migration journey. And also highlighting the pervasive influence of illicit networks in facilitating illegal migration.

One of my participants reported that:

I went to Germany when I was 15 years old. I faced a lot of problems during their journey. I thought that if I came to Germany, I would be back home very soon, but now I found out that you can only come here; there is no way back home. The 11th year is ongoing, and I haven't been home even once. I won't suggest anyone come here illegally; come by air; it's better. I paid a lot of money to my agent and faced hardships. When I arrived from Pakistan, I was quite young, and I was accompanied by my cousin and a friend who were older than me. I saw some dead bodies on the way—skeletons. I walked during the day and night as well and used to see a lot of stuff, and animals used to eat the dead bodies. Sometimes there used to be a lot of snow. After leaving Pakistan, I went to Gwadar port by sea, then crossed Iran, Turkey, and Greece. There were a lot of forests on the way—very scary forests. But thank God, I reached safely. However, I suggested to anyone that they do not do so.

Research participants who have migrated illegally to European countries advised other to not move illegally. If you decide to move abroad, try to spend money and move in a legal way.

4.3 Impact on Families

In this study, I will recount the experiences of those families who are living without a family head. Participants expressed that they encounter challenging circumstances. Families that are living without his/her head have a severe effect on their health as well as their relation. Along with physical, economic, social and cultural concern, they also encounter several mental issues. Some participants mentioned that their siblings and children experience mental issues. A study reveals that the original family may also experience mental issues (Khan, 2017).

One of my participant talked about their sibling:

She said it was hard to send her child abroad, but the condition of our house is so bad. It's difficult to manage the expenses. So, for this reason, I will agree to send her child abroad.

4.3.1 Remittance

This study finds that participants expressed that remittance plays an important role in daily life. If one of the family members move abroad and sends remittance back to family. It solves the problem of the family. According to the participants it has both positive and negative impacts. Positive in which migrants settled in an international country and sent monthly remittances to their families. This remittance will reduce the home budget, improve child education, and improve health. According to this study, parent or family member's overseas migration can have effect on their children and family members. Once study reveals that, First, there's a chance that foreign remittances will reduce home budget constraints, leading to better health and education for kids and a consequent decline in child labor (Edwards & Ureta , 2003).

Participant said:

Yes, I feel financially safe because I receive remittances on a regular basis every month. My spouse also never delays sending us money, even if he has to borrow it from friends and company because he understands that energy bills and taxes cannot wait.

One of my participant said that:

After sending our son abroad I have faced a lot of issues. Our son did not send money at home for 4-5 months. Because of this, the condition of home become very bad. But all of this, I manage the expense of the household.

Other participants revealed that:

We were not overly pleased when we moved our son illegally to a foreign country. Due to the family's poor financial situation, we took this action. We believed that by moving abroad, we would be able to live comfortably because working in Pakistan would make it impossible for us to do so. Monthly remittance helps in reducing the budget and manage the expenses but the first 2 months after migration are very

tough for us. Since salaries in Pakistan are insufficient for a family's existence, especially when one must prepare dowry for the marriage of one's daughters, we are unsure about some stable employment. Due to some peer pressure, we made this choice. But absence of my son feels so lonely.

Data showed how women's access and confidence were enhanced by remittances. Women's autonomy in controlling home decisions rose when they had access to remittance money. Women handle household expenses out of their savings when remittances are occasionally delayed for various reasons.

4.3.2 Attachment Kills Relationship

This study finds that migration of parents has a bad impact on their children if the child is immature or younger. Study reveal that effects based on the age of the child. If a child is a girl, they closely attach to their father. They always miss their father and brother. Attachment kills relationships. However, not only this study but previous studies show the migration of parents which may be detrimental to the development of the child (Yang, 2008).

It has been nine months since my husband went to Oman. It affected my child's health. He stopped eating and drinking. He did not pay attention to studies. He used to sit alone all the time. All the children are playing, it will sit alone. I was very worried because of this. But due to the financial crisis, this action has happened.

This study reveals that the original family may also experience stress and anxiety issues. Fathers' migration puts children under mental and psychological stress. Because parents' attachment has both positive and negative aspects, The positive aspect is, you know, very well, but negative in the sense that if a father's move abroad, a child showing aggressive and angry behavior, can't pay attention to studies, every time handing a mobile, watching a cartoon, and playing games. The migration of parent has a negative impact on their children. Children also receive less supervision, support and encouragement

4.3.3 Family Head

This study also reveals that if the family head goes abroad, family members face issues if they are only female in their houses. Those people faced problems managing the house. Family heads move abroad for the betterment of the future but, in return, face problems in the form of fear of family separation. Female unable to manage the external duties of their own house.

4.3.4 Damaged Married Couple Relationship

The most important and major aspect with which I was identified in this study is the destruction of married-couple relationships. Most people go illegally, but they cannot come back to Pakistan as soon. They can't go back until they are official in their destination country. But wives face many problems in the absence of their husbands. Fear of loneliness, anxiety, and emotional damage is a big aspect.

One of my participant said that:

I lived in a nuclear family. I live with my three children. It's too tough to manage the external duties of my home, because my husband moves abroad last 2020. My brother supports me, manages all the external duties.

4.4 Survivor of Greece boat incident said that

Interview 1: My name is Muhammad Hamza. I'm the survivor of Greece boat incident. Facing a lot of problems during the journey, there was no food to eat. In the row I was sitting in, there were no women, but I did notice two youngsters, about 10 to 12. There were, in my estimation, about 350 Pakistanis on board. I am requesting some help from passing ships. "While we shouted "Help! Help!" At the top of our voices, a cargo ship dumped water and cake onto our boat and continued to go on. We received some water and food from other passenger vessels as well, but the assistance we required was not given to us.

I was surprised how the boat's engine failed around 30 minutes before it sank. "Fortunately, I managed to hang onto a bottle, which led me a short distance away. Next, I seized a tube that was also being held by Syrian and Egyptian survivors. We continued swimming in the open sea for perhaps 40–45 minutes before a speed boat came to our aid. Another stunning fact is that there was no captain on the ship. Human traffickers as asked us to get help from Italian authorities who were aware of the actual location of the boat.

Interview1: *My son Abu Zar was fourteen years old. He studied in the ninth grade. He really wanted to go to Italy due to poverty. I gave Rs. 26 lakhs to the agent. I sold my house for 18 lakhs; 20 lakhs were given to the agent, and another 6 lakhs were to be given to him. The agent cheated with us; the agent told us your son would be taken in big boats, but they took them in small boats. They were not given food; how many days where they kept hungry? Now, my son is declared dead. My last talk with my son was: Abu ji, pray for him; there is a sea journey; may Allah make it successful.*

Your son is a lion; now I will go to Italy.

4.5 Government Officials Interviews

Government officials play an important role in this study. Four interviews are conducted by officials, i.e., government employees, border security police, passport office employees, and immigration people. These participants describe in detail how migrants enter into European countries, what challenges experience in the destination country and how immigrants department deal with him after they will arrest and deported.

Interview 1: *The first interview was conducted by a female who is working in the head office of the airport and making service cards. The name of the respondent is XYZ. She says illegal migrants who have records in our system will be released soon. But people who*

don't have official documents and records are sent to sell for some time. After some days and months is released.

Interview 2: *The second interview was conducted by a male respondent who is working in the immigration department and performing duties at the airport. The name of the respondent is XYZ. He claims that illegal migrants will be deported if they are apprehended. But if these people are caught within five years, they can be deported. But if it has been more than five years, they are not caught. These people are considered legal in the country. Because they have proper documents that they are making within five years. Some people are so deported that they cannot come back. And some people come through visit visas. They give money to agents on arrival and then go to European countries. Those who are legal in foreign countries do something like any criminal, and on the basis of this, they are deported.*

And when they come to the airport, the immigration officers and departments check all their records. From which they know why they have returned. If they have proper documents, they send them home, but if they don't, government employees get money and are then sent back home. Some people come legally by paying money to the agents, but when their visit visa expires, they are deported back. With advanced technologies, everything is updated in a system. When deported people come to the airport, the immigration department takes their passports and takes out all the details. If they have any criminal cases on it, they are sent to sell for further processing.

Interview 3: *The third interview was conducted by men respondent who are sub-inspectors and perform duties in police stations. The name of the respondent is XYZ. He claims that if anyone violates the law in another country, they will be deported. He says that there are many reasons for deportation, such as violating the law in another country, overstaying, illegal entry, reporting any crime, and other security reasons. There are some major types of deportation.*

*Criminal deportation, immigration violator deportation, security risk deportation, asylum seeker deportation, and many other types. **Immigration violators deportation** are those people who have entered another country through a legal or work visa. If they overstay in another country and continue the work but cannot extend the work permit, they will be violating the laws of that country. For this reason, these people will be deported. And a ban for some years on entry into these countries.*

*Another is **criminal deportation**. Those people who enter the country by boat and cross the border without a visa or legal documents will be considered criminals. They entered European countries by using illegal means. And these people are further involved in another security risk: criminals. Because they lived illegally in countries, they used short cuts for working in European countries. If they are arrested, they will be deported, and the immigration department will get information on what types of channels they used for migration and which people helped them.*

***Security risks deportation**. Are those people who are considered criminals in their parent country and also in another country. They are not considered good citizens in their parent country. These people were also involved in major crimes in migrated countries. These people were considered dangerous for parents and also for migrant countries and were involved in drug and narcotics-related crimes in these countries. Every country has separate rules and regulations for criminals. Immigration authorities punish according to the rules and guidelines of those countries.*

***Asylum seeker deportation**. A person who has not had their claim to be a refugee examined. This person would have requested asylum on the grounds that doing so would expose them to discrimination on the basis of their racism, religious, nationality, or politics. Others are those who have diagnosed with serious illness they will be deported.*

Further, he is discussing the role of the UN in deportation. The first is the universal declaration of human rights, approved in 1948. And it was first international agreement on the basic principle of human rights. All human beings have an equal right to live a better life, whether they are deported from other countries or normal people.

This agreement sets some basic rights that apply to all human beings.

Interview 4: *My name is XYZ. I'm the owner of this travel agency. The name of the travel agency is ABC. Firstly, our agency does not do any illegal work. Our office is located in Rawalpindi. A lot of people come to us; some come for consulting, some come for booking, and some come for illegal visitors. For people who came to ask to leave illegally, our agency suggests they not take this approach.*

Because it's dangerous, and many difficulties are coming your way. Those who go illegally contact the agents, tell them all the details, finalize the money, etc. Agents first promise them to travel by air, but when people deposit money, they send them by ship. This is fraud, and this is common in Pakistan. These cogs are robbing people like this. But here, the fault lies only with the people who believe in them.

4.6 Story of Youtubers (Illegal Migrants)

Interview 1: *Asad Ali while in his teen, decided to migrate illegally from Pakistan to Turkey in 2017. He gave up midway in Iran, exhausted from this journey and was sent back to Pakistan. He tried this journey once again, this time entering Iran legally before continuing on a harrowing, illegal journey to Turkey. Ali made a documentary for 104 minutes after*

his return to Pakistan in 2020. In this documentary Ali is seen travelling by bus, hiding in the woods and strolling along the TurkeyIran border in Dogubayazit has been viewed by 1.4 million times. At the end of the documentary Ali says that I did not make this

documentary for fame. I just educate people why they went to Europe illegally? This journey is more dangerous and fuller of hardships. I requested to rest of the world, they don't go to Europe illegally.

Thousands of people attempt to travel illegally from Pakistan to Turkey, Iran, Italy and Western Balkans due to economic crisis in Pakistan such as food insecurity, job shortage, violence and lack of freedom. According to information collected from Geo News in 2021, more than 600,000 Pakistani national expelled from 138 nations between 2015 and 2020. Several factors led to these deportations, including expired work permit and unauthorized entry using fake travel documents. According to the FIA, the cultural pressure on young people to succeed and better the living standard of their families leads them to choose illegal routes.

***Interview 2:** Aqib Asrar is a young YouTuber, overwhelmed societal and family pressure to complete his education, Aqib Asrar, also known as Ali Virk on his YouTube channel decided to try dunkey in 2018. Some of Asrar's traveling companions perished on the perilous 16-day journey across Iran to Istanbul. They traveled first by road for 20 hours in 44 automobiles and then on foot for more than 30 hours. The 24-year-old then posted films on YouTube about his experiences, with one of them receiving 1.8 million views. Asrar, who has already returned to Pakistan, told Rest of World, "already I have done this journey, I wanted to tell people how dangerous it is.*

Case Study 1

Mujahid Khan lived in the city of *Texila*. After his 12th year, he went to Turkey illegally in June 2019. They said the main reason behind this was family behaviour. He said that family behaviour is not good and that he feels lonely and sad. Then he decided to leave the country and move abroad. He said that social circles were the main reason for moving from Pakistan to Turkey. He said in our family, many of our cousins and friends are moving abroad. They got in touch with them and decided to migrate. They gathered information from cousins and family friends. But their

cousins did not force them to become migrants; in fact, they are unaware of what they do.

After that, they meet the Afghan agent. They get a number from a family friend and call them. After a conversation with the agent, everything was decided, from migrating to payment. They promise me to guide him safely across borders for a considerable sum of money. They said that the payment decided with the agent on the telephone call is one lakh forty thousand that is paid during destination. They got one lakh from a friend because their family did not know what they did. So, for this reason, they get money from friends. If migrants did not pay the money during destination agent did not support and give food etc. So, if they build a good link with agents, they first pay the money, and then agents agree to support them during migration. One of his family friends told him that they came early in the morning to our home and then went to the agent's place. In our group, there are eighteen migrants involved who are moving from *Texila Hussan Abbdaal* to Turkey. The next morning, after Fajar prayer, they went to their friend's home and left. They said they felt sad and depressed because everything changed over time. Agent decided to travel through multiple countries, and using means of transportation such as waking and human smuggler.

After some time, they reached Quetta with the group members. During travel, you may face some minor problems like police checkpoints that follow strict rules and regulations, checking the ID cards of migrants, asking for names, and so on. A few group members came back home because they didn't have ID cards, etc. After reaching Quetta, two vans are waiting for our group members. Eighteen group members are divided into parts and set up in a van. After eight hours, we reached our group in Baluchistan. While traveling, we faced many problems, such as heat, hot winds, and a lack of water. Every destination place, our group is called by an agent name, and each agent's members are separated.

We all enter a house in which 20 to 22 migrants are present, and after *Fajar* prayer, we all move to our next destination and enter a desert that is covered with dates. We have just one water bottle in our hand and no food or other things to eat to relieve our pain that is caused by hunger. Facing numerous dangers along the way, including extortion, treacherous terrain, and constant fear of being caught by immigration authorities or falling prey to human traffickers.

During our travels, we reach a mountain across the Pakistan border. The mountain is called "*Mushkil Pahar*". We reached this place by walking and don't have enough water to drink and quench our thirst. I'm faced a lot of problems and issues during travelling. Then moving to the next place with a lot of migrants. The number of these migrants is 200–230, which are Afghani, Peshawari, and Punjabi. Each group member has a different agent. After a lot of hurdles, he is closer to his destination but still requires more than 2 to 3 hours to reach it. They moved to their destination by walking and running. If anyone stopped during the running, the Afghani agent beat the migrants and showed aggressive behaviour with them.

At that place, he said, they reached a point where agents gave them some food and water to eat and drink, then moved further. All the group members stopped and stayed for some time to rest because everyone was so tired from running and walking. So, the next point is the Iran border; he said he reached this place after 26 hours by Van. At that place, migrants stay for 2 to 3 nights, and agents give food that is boiled potatoes and tomatoes with bread that is too hard and impossible to eat. Before eating, sprinkle some water on the bread, then eat it because it is too hard to eat these breads. The number of migrants at that point was around 700, and the Turkish army started firing at him. So, all of them are moving back to the Iran border.

So, after one month, his father tries to search for his son. His father tracked his number, made contact with his friends, and collected information to reach out to his agent, who is helping with the move. His father is paying money to agents that is more than his son pays to the agent, and he requested to send it back to my son. After some time, he is deported safely and meets with his family. His family was so depressed and sad because his son left the home. After seeing his son, all family members are happy and relaxed.

Suggestions for Other:

My respondent said it was a challenging journey and urged people not to emigrate illegally. They advised paying money to immigrate lawfully with the necessary paperwork. No one at our destination will respect you if you migrate illegally. So, try to immigrate lawfully, everyone.

Case Study 2

Usman Siddique is one of the 12 Pakistanis who made it through the dangerous journey he and many others took in pursuit of a better life in Italy. On June 14, the fishing boat they were traveling in sank off the coast of Greece. Only Usman has gone back to Pakistan; the other 11 Pakistanis chose to seek shelter in Greece. Usman's narrative, as told to the FIA, is filled with horrifying details of agents torturing him, their failure to give him enough food, and the indifference of passing ships and European naval troops. *Usman* has informed the FIA that in addition to the intending migrants being detained in crowded buildings in Libya and being made to suffer, there was also little provision for food on the fishing boat where they were left stranded for five days before it sank. In excess of the fishing boat's 350 passenger capacity, as many as 750 individuals boarded it. According to Usman, two of the passengers passed away from hunger hours before the boat capsized.

Usman, a constable in the Punjab police, hails from the Gujrat district, from where many people have emigrated to Europe. Usman also made the decision to try his luck abroad alongside four of his friends: Ali Raza, Shoaib Akhtar, Zeeshan Mustafa, and Bilal Afzal. The 'agents' were introduced to them by another friend, Muhammad Usman. The men each contributed an advance of Rs2.4 million. They were flown to Dubai on May 3, from which they boarded the subsequent flight to Alexandria (Egypt). When they arrived, they were transferred by private individuals to a small aircraft carrying 130 passengers, all of whom were prospective migrants.

The refugees were sent to a safe house after the aircraft touched down in Libya's *BenGhazi* airport. They had to sit in a tiny room where they were kept. Usman tells the FIA, "There were 100 of us. Usman and his pals were relocated to another safe house the following day, where 35 Pakistanis were housed in a single room. For 25 days, they were held there in a place where "the residential facilities were literally non-existent" and they "were offered food with a break of two days."

The agents then made sure that their approved representatives had received the money promised to them in Pakistan before moving them to Tobruk. They went on to Asif *Sanyara's* farmhouse in Tobruk, where 356 Pakistanis were detained. This safe home was being run by Asif *Sanyara's* Libyan associate, Ashrafi Libbi. Both he and his son Noori were assigned to the Libyan Navy. The migrants' needs weren't met by the food that was offered there. Usman claims in his FIA statement that "Noori and two Sudanese [people] would torture if someone complained of food." Every other day, food was provided even there.

After staying there for a few days, 200 migrants were packed into a small container and transported the night of June 8 to a location close to the water. Usman was leaving for a dangerous trek without his other friends. They were transported to a location where the fishing boat was moored in the water via speed boat. The fishing boat's mechanics and pilot were also migrants, and it had arrived from Egypt empty. There were also 750 migrants gathered from Egypt, Lebanon, and Syria, all of whom had to board a boat that could only hold 350 people. There were also ladies and children on board.

The boat had to travel through Turkish seas for three days. The pilot intentionally turned off the engine on the fourth day, June 13, so that the coastal guards could save them. None showed. One another day has passed. The boat was devoid of food. Five days of hunger had already resulted in two of the migrants' deaths. The pilot made futile attempts to get in touch with the navies of Germany, France, and Italy during this time.

On the sixth day, a chopper flew over the boat, snapped a photo of it, and then it vanished. A German cargo ship with German troops on board drew close to the boat some hours later. It returned after throwing bottles of water and biscuits into the fishing boat. Again, in vain, the women and children in the boat shouted out for assistance. Then, in the darkness, a ship appeared from the side of France.

Beyond delivering two drums of water and oil, it made no further contributions.

On the evening of June 14, a navy ship sailed in the direction of the boat. The boat's captain signaled red and then green after spotting it. The naval ship then approached the boat and made an attempt to tow it, but the boat capsized. The boat

sank after a total of two minutes. The ship began to veer away from the area where it had witnessed migrants perish in the water.

With the aid of foam shoes and a slab of wood, Usman was able to swim. It took the naval ship three hours to begin performing rescue operations and manage to save between 100 and 200 persons, including Usman. The migrants were transferred to an Italian vessel, which dropped them off at the Kalamata, Greece, shoreline. Usman claimed that the survivors were not given any food or medicine throughout this trek either (The News, 2023).

Case Study 3

Sadia lived in Lahore. *Sadia's* father had passed away. She had four brothers who were doing business in Lahore. He had land near Lahore, which he used to cultivate and run his business. *Sadia's* family was very humble and honest. *Sadia* was getting older day by day. His family was anxious for his marriage. *Sadia* was a very sweet and healthy girl. Her family wanted to find a good boy to marry *Sadia*. After some time, *Sadia's* family fixed her relationship with a boy in their family. The boy was working in Germany. When that boy came to Pakistan, he got married to *Sadia*. He stayed in Pakistan for two months. After that, he returned to Germany. He went back, saying that he would also take *Sadia* to him. He went to Germany to send money home to *Sadia*.

After a year, a son was born in *Sadia's* house. *Sadia's* brother took care of her. *Sadia's* husband sent money to her. But *Sadia* was alone in Pakistan. *Sadia's* husband sent money, so she bought a house and rented it out. He gave her son a good education. Her husband visits Pakistan very rarely. So, that's the reason *Sadia* was so depressed and worried. Her husband stayed in Germany for about twenty-five or thirty years. But after marriage, he came to Pakistan only two to three times. After some time, her husband told her that she had married in Germany and that he had a daughter from that marriage. He was married to a German woman. That is why he did not go to Pakistan. The purpose of this marriage was to settle in Germany.

His daughter was too young. His son grew up without a father. *Sadia's* son did not complete his education. And not get a job. His father kept sending him money, and he kept spending it. And did not do any work. At that time, *Sadia* became old. He married his son, and his son has a child. *Sadia's* husband is not contacting her at all. He did not come to Pakistan even for his son's wedding. Her husband retired and was very happy with his first wife in Germany. *Sadia* lives alone at home. They were mentally ill and depressed. Because without a husband, life is so hard and tough. *Sadia* faces a lot of problems without her husband. Their husband sends money to his wife, but living life alone is so depressing.

Case Study 4

My self-Abdul Ghafoor, and I'm a resident of a village in Panjgran Kalan, Tehsil Gujar Khan, District Rawalpindi. I also went abroad illegally at some point. This happened in 1999. When I was 38 years old. I went to Japan at first through legal means. After moving to Japan, I realized that if I moved to Paris, I would earn more than that. Later on, I came back to Pakistan and stayed for 6 months there. During this time, I met with different people who guided me on how I went to Paris in an illegal way. I was in a group of four friends. So, after searching for some time, met with an agent, discussing the point and finalizing the payment, and he said that first of all, the migrants should be sent to Greece legally, and then at that point, they should be handed over to another agent who will enter all the migrants into Europe. But at that point, all of you must pay the money; otherwise, physical and emotional damage must happen.

Then I came back home and told the whole story to my family. I did not tell them the whole thing—how I would go and what would happen next with me. The agent had told us the day that you guys arrived at this location on this day and this time. We left to meet our families that day. We had no idea what would happen to us next. We all left in the name of Allah. I arrived in Greece legally. From there, we found an agent for whom we paid. And my real journey started from there. I was also very scared. Because it was my first experience. I don't know what happened with me next. I entered into deserted place away from my home. At that time, I was missing my mother a lot. I was very attached to my family. My family thought that I would

start working as soon as I went there. But they had no idea how much I had to endure to get there.

Everything was explained to us before the journey started. I had to endure a lot along the way. My water bottle fell somewhere along the way. And everyone would have their place there. I couldn't ask anyone. When the agent saw him, he gave him water to drink. Physical and harassment cases are at the top of the list when traveling. Because the agents are mostly foreigners, they do whatever comes to their hearts. During this journey, my friend was injured. I asked the agent to provide the bandage, but he refused. These are all things that are happening while traveling. We are all moving forward with hunger, thirst, and physical abuse. When I reached Russia, the army caught me. The rest of my group members ran away. I fell into their hands. My journey does not end at this point.

I was imprisoned in Russia for two years. From there, I somehow escaped. And I sat in the container for long time. No one can see me even if I enter here. Well, I took the name of Allah and sat down. I don't remember now how many days I lay hungry and thirsty in that box. I was in a very bad condition, and not able to contact my family. After many days, I reached France. This is who I am, and when I look back, I forget all the pain I have endured. I am successful. *Alhamdulillah's*. I also got married in France. I have the nationality of here. I am also married in Pakistan, and I have a daughter and a son from there. And I have a son from my second wife. My first wife used to be in the village. And the second one would be with me. And she also used to go to Pakistan with me. And *Alhamdulillah's*, they are living happily. I am raising four families with me because I have a joint family.

CONCLUSION

It was a qualitative study to identify the causes of migration from certain areas of Pakistan and the impact of this migration on their families left behind and also study the challenges of those migrants who have migrated and come back. The results were very interesting contain common perceptions that migration is caused by poverty, and unhealthy economic condition in the country and absence of opportunities. It was revealed that the most of the migrants have some economic opportunities available in Pakistan in the form of jobs and small business. They were not poverty stricken. The major causes as surfaced out of the study were desire to earn money improve their economic condition. And compete with those relatives and community members who have migrated to Europe. Migration is a social phenomenon that can be brought about by a wide range of factors, such as high prestige, inner peace, social pressure, disasters, or the pursuit of better economic, educational possibilities and improving the living standard of life. It was a social atmosphere which forced people to take decision to migrate without knowing the consequences. The data tells the fake accounts provided by immigrants to the people in Pakistan forced people to take a decision to migrate. Moving abroad is a sign of high prestige. Not only this, but people also suffer during illegal journeys and in the destination country. Once migrated the new migrants enter into vicious circle of hiding the actual conditions to the family members. This as badly affected the social fabric of the society and the family relations. Families are the major victim in the absence of male members and head of house and the problem faced is isolation and deprivation and hopelessness. They laying between past and fake future. The children are neglected could not grow socially and mentally. In nutshell, this is an intriguing situation. The role played by travel agents, human traffickers, governmental officials and the families of old migrants play a devastating role in this situation.

RECOMMENDATION

- The government should introduce training sessions that truly link to these skills that people use to get better jobs.
- The special courses on the causes and consequences of illegal migration should be taken to the schools and universities.
- The government should arrange an awareness session for rural/middle class people about illegal migration.
- the government should encourage strength, job opportunities and education. It should also work to lessen the factors that lead to forced migration, such as by building resilience, which gives people the freedom to decide whether to stay or migrate.
- ○ Close ports of entry to discourage migration and focus on border control as a solution. And strict control over the human trafficker and travel agents.
- For this issue countries can approach migration from a holistic point of view, which tries to boost the economy of the countries and overcome the risks and causes.

REFERENCES

- Afandi, Elvin, Kermani, & Majid. (2012). The relationship between trust and a firm's access to financing: Evidence from transitional countries. *Munich Personal RePEc Archive*, 01-24.
- Antman, F. M. (2012). The Impact of Migration on Family Left Behind. *IZA Discussion Paper*, 01-35.
- Carling, J. (2006). Migration, Human Smuggling, and Trafficking from Nigeria to Europe. *IOM International Organization for Migration*, 03-72.
- Cohen, R. (1995). *The Cambridge Survey of World Migration*. Europe: Cambridge University Press.
- Foner, N. (2001). *New Immigrants in New York*. . Columbia University Press.
- Inglis, S. C. (2001). Expanding International and National Protections against Trafficking for Forced Labor using a Human Rights Framework. *Buffalo Human Rights Law Review*, 7(3), 02-51.
- Kleemans , E. R., & Smit, M. (2014). Human Smuggling, Human Trafficking and exploitation in the sex industry. *Oxford University Press*, 01-21.
- Liemt, G. V. (2004). Human Trafficking in Europe: An economic perspective. *Cornell University ILR*, 01-40.
- Rewilak, J. (2018). The impact of financial crisis on the poor. *Journal of International Development*, 03-19.
- Vissandjee, B., Desmeules, M., Cao, Z., Abdool, S., & Kazanjian, A. (2004). Integrating ethnicity and migration as determinants of Canadian women's health. *BMC Women's Health*, 4.
- Wiking, E., Johansson, S. E., & Sundquist, J. (2004). Ethnicity, acculturation, and self-reported health. A population-based study among immigrants from Poland, Turkey, and Iran in Sweden. *J Epidemiol Community Health*, 58(7), 574-582.

- Zanabazar, A., Kho, N. S., & Jigjiddorj, S. (2021). The push and pull factors affecting the migration of Mongolians to the republic of South Korea. *ECCW 2020*, 01-09.
- Zhang, S. X. (2007). *Smuggling and Trafficking in Human Being*. Westport, Greenwood, Praeger.
- Booth, M. Z. (1995). Children of migrant fathers: The effects of father absence on Swazi children's preparedness for school. *Comparative Education Review*, 39(2), 195-210.
- Jones, S. L. (2003). *The economic trend in immigration policy: A comparative analysis of the entrepreneur/investor program in Canada, United States and Australia*. Syracuse University.
- De Haas, H. (2005). Morocco's Migration transition: Trends, determinants and future scenarios: Global Commission on International Migration.
- Afani, A. (2013). ECOWAS and Migration. *The Encyclopedia of Global Human Migration*.
- Massey, D. S. (1999). International migration at the dawn of the twenty-first century: The role of the state. *Population and development review*, 25(2), 303-322.
- Hasan, A., & Raza, M. (2009). Migration and small towns in Pakistan. International Institute for Environment and Development, 01-140. (2019).
- International Migration. New York: United Nations. (2018). International Organization Migration. United Nations.
- Johnson, H., & Hill, L. (2003). *Illegal Immigration*. Washington: Public Policy institute of California.
- Marchand, M. H. (2008). The Violence of Development and the Migration/Insecurities Nexus: labour migration in a North American context. *Third World Quarterly*, 29(7), 1375-1388.
- Hagen-Zanker, J. (2010). Modest expectations: Causes and effects of migration on migrant households in source countries.

Robinson, M., & Clapham, A. (2009). Realizing the right to health. *Rüffer & Rub, Zurich*. Smith, H. (2007). 50 migrants feared dead as boat capsizes. *Guardian Web Edition*,11

DAWN.(2023).ThrivingRacket.Availableat:<https://www.dawn.com/news/1760866/thriving-racket> retrieved by 22 June, 2023.

Lahaie, C., Hayes, J. A., Piper, T. M., & Heymann, J. (2009). Work and family divided across borders: The impact of parental migration on Mexican children in transnational families. *Community, Work & Family*, 12(3), 299-312.

DAWN. (2023). Greece Boat Tragedy. Available at: <https://www.dawn.com/news/1761303> retrieved by 23 June,2023.

Rest of World. (2023). Pakistani Youtubers are exposing the dangers of illegal migration Europe. Available at: <https://restofworld.org/2023/pakistaniyoutubersexpose-dangers-illegal-migration-dunki/> retrieved by 19 May,2023.

DAWN. (2023). Greece Boat Tragedy. Available at: <https://www.dawn.com/news/1761303> retrieved by 23 June,2023.

Rest of World. (2023). Pakistani Youtubers are exposing the dangers of illegal migration to Europe. Available at: <https://restofworld.org/2023/pakistaniyoutubersexpose-dangers-illegal-migration-dunki/> retrieved by 19 May,2023.

The News. (2023). Greece Boat Tragedy: a survivor's tale. Available at: <https://www.thenews.com.pk/print/1089990-greece-boat-tragedy-a-survivor-stale> retrieved by 13 July, 2023.

Interview of Hassan Farooq. (2022). InfoMigrants. Available at: <https://youtu.be/GRpGu5YGyfE>.

Smith, N. (2014). Donkey Flights?: Illegal Immigration from the Punjab to the United Kingdom. *Report published by Transatlantic Council on Migration and Migration Policy institute (MPI)*. <http://www.migrationpolicy.org/research/donkey-flights-illegal-immigration-punjabunited-kingdom>.

- Tahir, M. W., Kauser, R., & Bury, M. (2018). Irregular migration toward Greece: Narratives of irregular migrants. *International Migration*, 56(1), 78-94.
- Jan, M. A. (2010). Pakistan's national emigration policy: a review. *Policy Paper Series*, 35, 1-27.
- McAuliffe, M., & Ruhs, M. (2017). World migration report 2018. Geneva: *International Organization for Migration*, 1-32.
- Leghari, I. U. (2009). Pakistani Immigrants in Greece: From Changing Pattern of Migration to Diaspora Politics and Transnationalism. paper presented at the 4th LSE PhD Symposium on Contemporary Greece, LSE-Hellenic Observatory, 25–26 June 2009.
- Lee, J. X. (2015). *History of Asian Americans: Exploring Diverse Roots*. Santa Barbara: Greenwood
- Rytter, M. (2010). In-laws and outlaws: black magic among Pakistani migrants in Denmark. *Journal of the Royal Anthropological Institute*, 16(1), 46-63.
- Abbasi, N. M. (2010). The Pakistani diaspora in Europe and its impact on democracy building in Pakistan. *International Institute for Democracy and Electoral Assistance*.
- Rafique Wassan, M., Hussain, Z., Ali Shah, M., & Amin, S. N. (2017). International labor migration and social change in rural Sindh, Pakistan. *Asian and Pacific Migration Journal*, 26(3), 381-402.
- Gazdar, H. (2003). A review of migration issues in Pakistan. Research paper presented at the Regional Conference on Migration, Development and Pro-Poor Policy Choices in Asia, Organized by the Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit, Bangladesh and the Department for International Development, UK, 22-24 June, 2003, Dhaka, Bangladesh.
- Kudo, M. (2014). Constructing “Home” across National Boundaries: A Case of Pakistani- Japanese Marriage. *Migration in China and Asia: Experience and policy*, 103111.

- Maroufof, M., & Kouki, H. (2017). Migrating from Pakistan to Greece: Re-visiting agency in times of crisis. *European Journal of Migration and Law*, 19(1), 77100.
- Zakaria, M., Janjua, S. Y., & Fida, B. A. (2016). Internationalization of higher education: Trends and policies in Pakistan. *Bulletin of Education and Research*, 38(1), 75- 88.
- Government of Pakistan. (2016). List of Most Wanted Human Traffickers: Red Book 2016. Islamabad: Ministry of Interior.
- Jan, M. A. (2010). Pakistan's national emigration policy: a review. *Policy Paper Series*, 35, 1-27.
- Shah, N. M., Hameed, M., Amjad, R., & Shahzad, A. (2020). Pakistan migration report 2020.
- Khan, S. (2017). Impact of Migration on Education and Health (A case study of Karrianwala Village, District Gujrat, Pakistan. 01-260
- Pavlou, M. (2007). Racism and Discrimination against Immigrants and Minorities in Greece: The state of play. *Annual Report of HLHR-KEMO: i-RED Athens*.
- Bass, H. H. (2009). Ragnar Nurkse's development theory: Influences and perceptions. Ragnar Nurkse (1907-2007): Classical Development Economics and Its Relevance for Today, January 2009, 183–202.
- Mir, A. (2023). *Pakistan's Parliamentary Period Ends as Election Uncertainty Looms*. United States Institute of Peace.
- Farooq, M. A. (2022). *The cycle of poverty in Pakistan, how to break the cycle?* Pakistan Today.

- Edwards, A. C., & Ureta, M. (2003). International migration, remittances, and schooling: evidence from El Salvador. *Journal of Developments Economics*, 72(2), 429-461.
- Yang, D. (2008). International Migration, Remittances and Household Investment: Evidence from Philippine Migrants' Exchange Rate Shocks. *The Economic Journal*, 118(528), 591-630.
- Hamminga, B., & Balzer, W. (1986). The Basic Structure of Neoclassical General Equilibrium Theory. *JStORE*, 25(1), 31-46.
- Hudson, K. (2007). The new labor market segmentation: Labor market dualism in the new economy. *Social Science Research*, 36(1), 286-312.
- Quinn, M. A., & Rubb, S. (2005). The importance of Education Occupation Matching in Migration Decisions. *Demography*, 42(1), 153-167.
- Tandon, A. (2021). Analysis of Immigration trends in the U.S. To discover Patterns and make better Policy Decision. *Electronic Thesis, Projects and Dissertations*, 01- 54.
- Arif, G. M., & Irfan, M. (1997). Return Migration and Occupational Changes: The Case of Pakistani Migrants Returned from the Middle East. *The Pakistan Development Review*, 01-37.
- Shah, T. H. (2020). The Role of Agents in Organization of Irregular Migration from District Gujrat, Pakistan to Europe. *Journal of Humanities and Social Sciences*.
- Goodman, R. D., Bethany, Letiecq, C. V., & Cleaveland, C. L. (2017). Trauma and Resilience Among Refugee and Undocumented Immigrant Women. *Journal of Counselling & Development*, 95(3), 309-321.
- Helleiner, J. (1995). Gypsies, Celts and tinkers: Colonial antecedents of antitraveller racism in Ireland. *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 18(03), 532-554.
- Kowalewski, J., & McCombs, M. (2019). Measuring Public Opinion Formation Assessing first and second level agenda Setting Through Salience Measures. *The Agenda Setting Journal*, 03(01), 43-62.

- Kuhn, R. (2006). The Effects of Father and Sibling Migration on Children Pace of Schooling in Rural Bangladesh. *Asian Population Studies*, 02(01), 69-92.
- Shah, T. H. (2020). *The role of agents in organization of irregular migration from District Gujrat, Pakistan to Europe* (Doctoral dissertation, lmu).
- Hahn-Schaur, K. (2021). Awareness raising and information campaigns on the risks of irregular migration in Pakistan.
- Aslany, M., Carling, J., Mjelva, M. B., & Sommerfelt, T. (2021). Systematic review of determinants of migration aspirations. *Changes*, 1, 18.
- Kousar, S., Rehman, S., & Rehman, A. (2014). Male migration and problems face by the family left behind: A case study of Thesil Daska. *International Journal for Innovation Education and Research*, 2(7), 20-42.
- Giannelli, G. C., & Mangiavacchi, L. (2010). Children's schooling and parental migration: Empirical evidence on the 'left-behind' generation in Albania. *Labour*, 24, 76-92.
- Grigorian, D. A., & Melkonyan, T. A. (2011). Destined to receive: The impact of remittances on household decisions in Armenia. *Review of development economics*, 15(1), 139-153.
- Khan, I. A., Mahmood, S., Yasin, G., & Shahbaz, B. (2010). Impact of international migration on social protection of migrant's families left behind in agrarian communities of district Toba Tek Signh, Punjab, Pakistan. *Pakistan Journal of Agricultural Sciences*, 47(4), 425-428.
- Bixler, B. (2020). The Economic Impact of Illegal Immigration on The United States.
- Azam, F. (2009). Human trafficking, human smuggling and illegal migration to and from Pakistan: Review of government policies and programmes. *Befare, Peshawar in collaboration with ActionAid Pakistan with the support of European Union*.
- International organization for migration- The human rights of migrants, 108;
- Aktamov, I. G., & Grigoreva, Y. G. (2021). Mongolian Labor Migration to Republic of Korea in Recent Historical Period: Forced Mobility and Social Event.

Nauchnyi dialog, (7), 359-380.

- Urbański, M. (2022). Comparing push and pull factors affecting migration. *Economies*, 10(1), 21.
- Khan, M. I. (2021). An Economic Analysis of Indian Emigrants in Saudi Arabia during COVID-19 Pandemic. *Arabia*, 6, 7.
- Taylor, S. J., Bogdan, R., & DeVault, M. (2015). *Introduction to qualitative research methods: A guidebook and resource*. John Wiley & Sons.
- Gopinath, R., & Poornappriya, T. S. (2020). Financial Effect on the left behind elderly Parents due to Migration. *International Journal of Management (IJM)*, 11(11), 3129-3140.
- Gul, S., Zeb, A., Ullah, O., & Mingyan, G. (2021). Impact of foreign remittances on school enrolment and educational expenditures in district Peshawar, Pakistan. *Liberal Arts and Social Sciences International Journal (LASSIJ)*, 5(2), 209-221.
- Kayani, F. N. (2021). Role of foreign remittances in poverty reduction: A case of poverty-ridden Kyrgyzstan. *Pakistan Journal of Commerce and Social Sciences (PJCSS)*, 15(3), 545-558.
- Kunwar, L. S. (2021). Impacts of migration on poverty reduction: A critical analysis. *Journal of Population and Development*, 2(1), 92-103.
- Suso, C. T. C. (2019). Backway or bust: causes and consequences of Gambian irregular migration. *The Journal of Modern African Studies*, 57(1), 111-135.
- Pasha, K., Pasha, I., & Khan, J. (2018). Push Factors of Illegal Migration to European and Middle East Countries from Khyber Pakhtunkhwa, Pakistan. *Journal of Sociology*, 2(2), 47-57.
- Minenor-Matheson, G. (2016). *Migration transition theory. An investigation into mobility transition theory and the effects on the United Kingdom*. Working Papers.
- United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime. (2018). *Global Study on Smuggling of Migrants, 2018*. UN.

Ahmed, A. (2017). Number of migrants from Pakistan is increasing.

Frederiks, M. T. (2015). Religion, Migration and Identity: A conceptual and theoretical exploration. *Mission Studies*, 32(2), 181-202.

GLOSSARY

<i>Dunkey</i>	<i>Illegal Migration Entry Technique</i>
<i>Ghair Qanooni</i>	<i>Illegal</i>
<i>Gujrat</i>	<i>City of Pakistan</i>
<i>Punjab</i>	<i>Land of Five Waters</i>
<i>Lanat</i>	<i>Curse</i>
<i>Den-Marak</i>	<i>Denmark (Country in Europe)</i>
<i>Shamsabad</i>	<i>Gateway to Rawalpindi City</i>
<i>Dogubayazit</i>	<i>Town in Turkey</i>
<i>Texila Hussan Abbdaal</i>	<i>Near the City of Texila</i>
<i>Fajar</i>	<i>Prayer</i>
<i>Mushkil Pahar</i>	<i>Dangerous Hill</i>
<i>BenGhazi</i>	<i>Airport</i>
<i>Biradari</i>	<i>Community</i>
<i>Alhumdulliah</i>	<i>Thanks to Allah</i>

APPENDICES

Factors Prompting to Illegal Migration to Europe (An Ethnography of Migrants and their Families in Upper Punjab)

Enrollment No: 01-251221-010

Program: MS Applied-

Anthropology

Interview Guide

Bahria University

Department of Humanities and Social Sciences

Structured Interviews

Demographic Information		
Sr. No	Characteristics	Category
1.	Name	
2.	Age	a. 18-24 years b. 25-34 years
		c. 35-44 years d. 45-54 years e. More than 54 years

3.	Gender	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Male b. Female
4.	Marital Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Married b. Unmarried
5.	Educational Level	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. School Education b. Graduate c. Professional d. Others
6.	Employment Status	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Employed b. Unemployed c. Self employed
		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> d. Student e. Other (please specify)
7.	Monthly income	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Below poverty line b. Low income c. Middle income d. High income
8.	Country of Origin	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Pakistan b. Other (please specify)
9.	Duration of Illegal Migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a. Less than 6 months b. 6 months to 1 year c. 1-2 years

		d. 2-5 years
		e. More than 5 years
10.	Primary destination Country	a. Europe (please specify the country/countries)

Unstructured interviews

Each section divided according to the objectives of this research

Obj No 1	Factors prompting to illegal migration from Pakistan to Europe
1.	What factors do you believe are the primary cause of illegal migration from Pakistan to Europe?
2.	<p>In your opinion, which of the following factors play a significant role in motivating the individuals to migrant illegally from Pakistan to Europe?</p> <p>Please rank them in order of importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Economic opportunities b) Political instability c) Lack of job prospects d) Poverty e) Education opportunities f) Social unrest g) Persecution and discrimination

	h) Other (please specify)
3.	Are there any event or incidents in Pakistan that you believe have contributed to an increase in illegal migration to Europe? Please provide example if possible.
4.	What information sources did you rely on when making the decision to migrate illegally? (e.g., friends, family, online platforms and smugglers)
5.	Have you encountered individuals who migrated illegally from Pakistan to Europe? If yes, what were their primary reasons for undertaking such a journey?
6.	
7.	How do you advertise and promote your services to potential migrants?
8.	What are the common promises that you provide to individuals seeking to migrate illegally? (e.g., job prospects, safety, successful entry into Europe)
9.	Are there any specific events or factors in Pakistan that have increased the demand for your services? If yes, please provide example.
10.	What policies and interventions do you believe could address the root causes of illegal migration of people from Pakistan to Europe?
Obj No 2	Challenges that people faced during illegal migration
1.	Based on your knowledge and experience, what are the major challenges did you faced during migration from Pakistan to Europe?

2.	<p>Which are the following challenges do you believe are the most significant? Please rank them in order of importance:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Dangerous travel conditions b) Risk of physical harm and violence c) Lack of access of proper food and water d) Exploitation by human smugglers e) Detention and deportation risks f) Language barriers g) Limited financial resources h) Difficulty finding shelter i) Other (Please specify)
----	---

3.	Can you provide any specific example or stories of individual who encountered significant challenges during their journey from Pakistan to Europe?
4.	What is the potential risk did you faced during journey?
5.	Do you receive any support during your journey? If yes, from whom and in what ways?
6.	How do you perceive the psychological impact of the challenges during their migration from Pakistan to Europe? What is the potential long term effects?
7.	What is the biggest risk and fear you faced in terms of detention and deportation during your journey of illegal migration?
8.	

9.	What advice would you give them about whether or not they should come?
10.	From your perspective, what support systems or interventions could help mitigate the challenges faced by individual migrated illegally from Pakistan to Europe?
Obj No 3	Impact of illegal migration on their families back home.
1.	Are you family member (e.g., spouse, parent, sibling) of an individual who migrated illegally from home country to destination country?
2.	How has the migration of your family member affected your household's financial situation?
3.	Have you experienced any changes in your family social dynamics or relationships due to the migration? If yes, please describe the nature of these changes.
4.	How has the absence of your family member who migrated illegally impacted the emotional well-being of the remaining family members?
5.	Are there any specific challenge and difficulties you face as a result of the illegal migration of your family member? If yes, please elaborate on these challenges.
6.	Have you faced any social stigma and discrimination within your community due to the illegal migration of your family member? If yes, please specify.
7.	In what ways has the illegal migration of your family member affected the educational opportunities of your family siblings and children?
8.	Do you receive any financial and emotional support from your family member who migrated illegally? If yes, please describe.
9.	Is there anything you would like to add that has not been asked?

10.	Are there any specific resources or support services that you believe would be helpful for families of individual who migrated illegally? If yes, please provide suggestions.
------------	---