



Causes of Migration in Baluchistan; (A case study)

Seemab Abid, Lecturer, Sociology Department, SBK Women University, Quetta, Pakistan Email: seemababid@gmail.com

Noreen Qudoos, Research Officer, Sociology Department SBK Women University, Quetta, Pakistan. Email: noorquddus95@yahoo.com

Ambreen Masood, Assistant Professor, Social Work Department, SBK Women University, Quetta, Pakistan

Mahgul Khajjak, Lecturer, Social Work Department SBK Women University, Quetta, Pakistan

Kanwal Ashfaq, Lecturer, Social Work Department SBK Women University, Quetta, Pakistan

ABSTRACT- The phenomenon of International migration is ever-growing. In which both sending and receiving countries have important implications. For a sending country it is important in term of remittances that leads to increased incomes that ultimately helps in promoting economic development, improved health, educational outcomes, and decrease poverty. No doubt for the migrants and their families these gains might cause substantial social costs too. There are large number of international migrant recipients in many developing countries. They have to go through numerous challenges of integration of immigrants, such as provision of social services to the migrants and job related competition among native workers and migrant and provision of social services to the migrants.

Key Words: Trends, Causes, Migration

I. INTRODUCTION

Migration means change of locale or a move from one place to another. Migration is usually explain as a response to two sets of mutual forces i.e. push factors operating at the place of movement and pull factors work at place that aim to be achieve. Every year million of world people make what is often a significant decision to move to a new home land. Migration the reaction of population change may be interpreted as natural efforts to attain a better balance between population and resources. Migration is define here as a movement of population that leads towards the change of permanent residence for long duration. Migration may be divided into different categories but two are very important.

The movement of people and in the context of this work across the border is called international migration,. International migration is complex and can involve many interacting variables both at the person level and the structure level (Bloch 2002). It is becoming large phenomenon affecting as the main source to almost all countries, destination or movement of migrants. Many migrants travel in search for different living conditions and better economic opportunities. Others, such as shelter seekers, immigrant and trafficked people are forced to leave their homes due to harassment, oppression or conflict. Further poor preeminence and poverty, lack of developmental projects, deprivation in environment and disasters are also increasingly large scale drivers of forced displacement. The people, communities and their families who are compel to move by force within their own countries or across international borders broadly known as "forced migrants" (WDR 2012).

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Male of developing countries especially those belong to the rural areas and under develop areas of Pakistan are mostly illiterate, unemployed, and poor. They don't have enough job opportunities. In this situation for them migration is only way to get good job opportunity and improve their living condition. The people migrate not only to improve their economical condition, but also for the social welfare of their families Countries like USA, UAE and Iran have great attraction for the them. They belongs to various part of the world, are skilled or unskilled. Pakistan is a developing country and like other developing countries many people migrate to other countries for seeking of good jobs and better economic conditions. Mostly people who migrate to other countries are uneducated and poor. Migration involves high cost and migrants can't afford to bring their families along with them. so they have to leave their families behind. Socio-economic conditions of women in absence of their husband and condition of families of the migrant can be affected greatly by the adverse outcomes of this mobility.

International migration has development implications for origin and destination countries. Some 215 million people or 3 percent of the world's population are believed to live outside their countries of birth (United Nations 2009). the number of migrants between developing countries is estimated to be as large as the number of migrants moving from South to North (Ratha & Shaw 2007).

II. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Ernest Ravenstein is widely regarded as the earliest migration theorist. Ravenstein, an English geographer, used census data from England and Wales to develop his "Laws of Migration" (1889). He concluded that migration was governed by a "push-pull" process; that is, unfavorable conditions in one place (oppressive laws, heavy taxation, etc.) "push" people out, and favorable conditions in an external location "pull" them out. Ravenstein's laws stated that the primary cause for migration was better external economic opportunities; the volume of migration decreases as distance increases; migration occurs in stages instead of one long move; population movements are bilateral; and migration differentials (e.g., gender, social class, age) influence a person's mobility.

People have moved from one place to another since ancient period, which is an international phenomena resulted due to complex mechanisms, including social, economic, psychological, political and other deterrents(Singh ML 1998) . Migration is the movement of people from one place to another in the world to another for the purpose of taking up permanent or semi permanent residence. Migration is a one of the components of population change and is influenced by the social, cultural, economic and political change (Bahuguna P, Belwal OK 2013). Therefore, understanding the causes of migration will help policy makers to mitigate the problems of rural inhabitants and hence control of migration. Keeping in mind the present study was planned to know the major causes of migration.

The notion of root causes The idea of managing migration through addressing 'root causes' became part of European policy in the 1980s and gained popularity through the 1990s(Carling and Talleraas 2016).. By the 2000s, the root-causes doctrine had become engrained in European policy thinking about migration and development (Castles and Van Hear 2011).

It has partly been a dormant idea, however, re-emerged in an unprecedented way with the establishment of the Emergency Trust Fund for Africa in 2015(Crush 2015). The notion of 'root causes' appears to have originated in debates about conflict-driven displacement. In this field attempts to tackle root causes have centered on humanitarian action to prevent violence, end human rights abuses, and facilitate peace-building. The preventative logic has been transferred to economically motivated migration where the assumption has been that migration can be stemmed by alleviating poverty and creating jobs.

In January 2010 for example, a deadly earthquake hit Haiti, claiming the lives of over 90,000 people, and displacing over 1.5 million others. Despite humanitarian aid, many suffered from disease and a lack of proper shelter and basic supplies. Likewise, recent studies cite global warming as a cause for the increase in violent conflict around the world. The recent example of the Syrian drought from 2006 to 2011 was catastrophic, causing many families to lose their farms and move into big cities."(Archbishop John C. Wester, 2017)

The drought also increased food prices, facilitating poverty. Although global warming did not create the conflict we are witnessing today, environmental factors are important in human migration. Social Factors Social factors motivating migration grow from the human needs and desires to achieve a better quality of life. Migrants often move to ensure better opportunities for themselves or their family, like sending their child to a better, safer school or finding a job that would have not only a sufficient salary, but also important benefits and career growth prospects. (Appadurai , 2004)

In terms of education, the United States graduate programs have been a particularly strong attraction for young, talented individuals around the world. Individuals can also migrate in search of services, such as life-saving surgery and medical treatment that are inaccessible in their home area. Understanding of these factors does not mean that we must forget about the laws. We still must abide by laws and as I have noted before in prior articles, we must fix our laws so that they are appropriate for the situation. (Carling & Schewel, 2014).

Nonetheless, understanding the push and pull factors and putting a human face on immigration helps us to put the laws in a wider context and to see that we must work tirelessly to help our immigrants who are suffering so much in our world today. (Archbishop John C. Wester, 2017)

The effect of present conditions interacts with the prospects for improvement. It is often not destitution that makes people turn to migration, but rather a feeling of inescapable stagnation (Carling, 2002). If there is hope that things will get better, hardships might be easier to endure. Whether or not certain conditions and prospects create a desire for change also depends on peoples' life aspirations. For instance, it matters to what extent poor people can imagine, and actively seek, a better life(Frederiksen 2013, Hernandez-Carretero and Carling 2012, Mains 2007, 2011). If a country experiences rapid but uneven growth, conditions might not change much for the majority of poor people, and the prospects for improvement might be dim. But their life aspirations could rise in response to other people's visible

wealth. Migration aspirations People who desire change might seek it in myriad ways, individually or collectively. Some develop migration aspirations. This term is commonly used to describe preferences or desires for migration, regardless of the context and the urgency of the desire (Appadurai, 2004).

Civilians threatened by conflict, university graduates faced with unemployment, and farmers hurt by environment degradation might all reach the conclusion that their best option is to leave. They can then all be said to have migration aspirations. This is the first step towards actually migrating. The concept of 'migration aspirations' might seem at odds with the notion of forced migration. Surely, people who are forcibly displaced have no wish to move? They do in the sense that they have considered the options and considered flight the best strategy for survival. The point becomes clearer by considering all those who make the same assessment but lack the resources to escape (Carling & Schewel, 2014). Forced migration is increasingly abandoned in favor of other terms, such as 'wartime migration or 'survival migration' (Lubkemann, 2008), which are more aligned with the dynamics at work (Betts, 2013).

Research Question:

1. What are the trends of migration in Baluchistan?
2. What are the social and economic causes of migration?

Objective of the study

1. To explain the trends of migration in Baluchistan.
2. To identify the social and economic impacts of male migration.

III. METHOD

Sample and procedures

This qualitative study was conducted under the Qualitative research paradigm, which is intended to gain in-depth information regarding causes of migration. The data comprised of 100 respondents, and two FDGs in which 10 persons are participated in each group, who belongs from different fields of life. The study revealed many push and pull factors which influence people and as a result they are motivated to migrate. To understand the trends of migration secondary sources of information is used that are available in print form. The respondents were informed about the study and they were requested to cooperate with researcher. This study used convenience sampling which was convenient in selecting the respondents to cover the diversity of population.

MIGRATION IN BALUCHISTAN

Through this study researcher try to get information about the migrants such as why they have to migrate to other countries and leave their homeland. What was their income and age at the time of their migration are their family supported them in their decision of migration. How much amount they are sending to in shape of remittance to their families? Do this remittance enough for them? What role exactly these remittances play for the betterment of the family of the migrants?

These all things are important to know for the researcher to determine and probe those root causes and condition that force them to migrate and compel them to stay away from their families. This absence produces and cause many social and psychological sufferings for their family.

CAUSES OF MIGRATION

Religious Radicalization

It is found in the discussion with the respondents that general impression among them is, that rate of migration is increase due to religious radicalization and weak security conditions of the country specially Quetta, and as overall Baluchistan. And they all agree Baluchistan is now marred by religious prejudice, faith-based violent attacks and kidnappings for ransom. "Jassia a Persian girl told us, our many relatives are killed in different target killing attacks. We all are in state of fear and insecurity. We all want safety for our bothers, husbands and sons that is now not possible in given situation in Quetta. For us I thing to move some other place that are safe for our love one is good." The weak law and order situation is forcing a large number of people to run away from the province, thus stalled the economic, religious and cultural dynamism of the province. In 2014, the Human Rights Commission of Pakistan (HRCP) reported a large number of people migrating from Baluchistan over the past decade.

Better Living

Enjoying good life and full fill all the basic needs of life is the right of every human being. It is very important for the researcher to know the motivation or factor that has stimulate a migrants to leave their home and move towards other country. Mostly respondents are of the views that better living and prosperous future is one of the major factor that make their husband to go to abroad and this their

migration also secure the future of their families as well. Respondents also told researcher that in spite of being alone and over burdened by the household responsibilities, they allow their husband to migrate. For them it is a simplest and easiest way to being economically settled and arrange their bread and butter. They sacrifice only for the better and secure future of their children.

Economic Reason

Another fact is highlighted by the discussion with the respondent that are wives of migrants their low economic conditions and poverty also another factor of male migration. In conversation of FGDs, they share that they are having poor living conditions and economically not stable. Her husbands were depressed and feel disheartened when they can't able to fulfill even basic needs of their family, and fail to provide quality life to their children. Respondents further added that sectarian attacks and weak security conditions of Quetta play a major role in spreading economic disparity. Sticks and shatter down are common. People are bound in their home due to security reasons. Poor businessman is suffering a lot in this way

Pakistan is in state of insurgency that ultimately damages to the country in all the aspects including economic aspect. Above and beyond from non-measurable loss of human life, other major costs we are paying in shape of economic smash up to the terrorism in which poverty, capital flight, destruction of infrastructure, reduction in FDI and exports, low public revenues and distraction of the development expenditure to the expenditure on law and order maintenance etc. All these economic costs have considerable impact on economic growth, e.g. major result of recent violence and terrorist activities in Pakistan.

The Poor Economic Opportunities

People of Baluchistan in general and Pakistan at large not only suffer from violation and terrorism but also suffering from lack of economic opportunities. People are forced to move in search of jobs and for arranging economic resources for them. Opportunities of occupation do not fulfill the growing needs of job aspirants. Small businessmen are very worried about market situation. People are not interested in investment in local markets, and people who have invested their money in local market are also not satisfied with the profits that they got from these profits.

Harris & Todaro, 1970; Todaro, 1969 had maintained in the context of economic opportunities that better economic are one of the important sources of attraction to these that have fascinated the people toward the act of migration. Different studies show that rural out-migration is positively related with objective of poverty reduction in the urban community. Which admit migration is more likely if an individual's expected destination-area income, the expected wage timing, the probability of employment, are higher than current origin-area income.

In Pakistan, the greater will be rural outmigration. Land holding is considered as economic opportunities in the rural areas. Particularly total landlessness or some small land holdings is a positive determinant of migration from either family's migration or individual's migration.

Poverty

No doubt poverty is one of the major factors that motivate the people to migrate and it is also proved by the different discussion with respondent they again and again stress and claim that their husbands were forced to migrate and main agent was their poverty and their low economic condition. Their economic condition was pathetic and no one there to help them. What they have earned was not even sufficient to fulfill their family basic needs like food, health, education of children etc. they have to lead a very miserable life.

But Ronald Skeldon has a different point of view about he said that Migration can both cause and be caused by poverty. Similarly, poverty can be controlled as well as increased by population movement. Easy overview is impossible to make but simply is that the relative impact of migration on poverty, and of poverty on migration, varies by level of development of the area under consideration. In some countries of the world and under certain conditions, poverty may be a root cause of migration, whereas in other parts, of the under different conditions, the poor will be among the last to move. Equally, in some areas, migration may be an avenue out of poverty while in others it results as to an extension of poverty.

Fulfill life Aspiration

The effect of present conditions interacts with the prospects for improvement. It is often not destitution that makes people turn to migration, but rather a feeling of inescapable stagnation. If there is hope that things will get better, hardships might be easier to endure. Whether or not certain conditions and prospects create a desire for change also depends on people's life aspirations. For instance, it matters to what extent poor people can imagine, and actively seek, a better life. If a country experiences rapid but

uneven growth, conditions might not change much for the majority of poor people, and the prospects for improvement might be dim. But their life aspirations could rise in response to other people's visible wealth. Migration aspirations People who desire change might seek it in myriad ways, individually or collectively. Some develop migration aspirations. This term is commonly used to describe preferences or desires for migration, regardless of the context and the urgency of the desire.

Threatened by conflict

Civilians threatened by conflict, university graduates faced with unemployment, and farmers hurt by environment degradation might all reach the conclusion that their best option is to leave. They can then all be said to have migration aspirations. This is the first step towards actually migrating. The concept of 'migration aspirations might seem at odds with the notion of forced migration. Surely, people who are forcibly displaced have no wish to move? They do in the sense that they have considered the options and considered flight the best strategy for survival. The point becomes clearer by considering all those who make the same assessment but lack the resources to escape. Forced migration is increasingly abandoned in favour of other terms, such as 'wartime migration or 'survival migration', which are more aligned with the dynamics at work.

IV. CONCLUSION

There are both push and pull factors with push factors being reasons why people would want to leave their home country and pull factors being reasons why people would want to come to a new country. In migration, push and pull factors can be economic, environmental, social and political. They include some of the following: Safety Factors Safety factors can cause danger to individuals, prompting them to migrate. Persecution and discrimination based on nationality, race, religion, political beliefs, or membership status in a particular social group will prompt people to move large distances in search of a safer living location where they can have freedom over their lives. Danger can be imposed upon individuals by something formal, like war, or informal, such as widespread gang activity.

Consequently, the idea of poverty as a 'root cause' of migration is misleading, even if individual migrants feel that they are compelled by poverty. Armed conflict, repression, and societal breakdown can more easily be seen as causes of migration. But, politically and ethically, that is not how these issues should be framed by the international community. People's suffering should be addressed because it is a humanitarian concern, not because suffering people could become mobile.

REFERENCE

1. Alpes, M.J. and Sørensen, N.N. (2015) Migration risk warning campaigns are based on wrong assumptions. DIIS Policy Brief. Copenhagen: Danish Institute for International Studies.
2. Archbishop John C. Wester. (2017) People of God
3. Appadurai, A. (2004). 'The Capacity to Aspire: Culture and the Terms of Recognition.' in Rao, V. and Walton, M. (eds) Culture and Public Action. Stanford: Stanford University Press, 59-84.
4. Bahuguna P, Belwal OK. (2013) Regression model approach for out migration on demographic aspects of rural areas of Puri Garhwal. International Journal Of management and Social Science Research 2(8):175-176
5. Betts, A. (2013) Survival Migration. Failed Governance and the Crisis of Displacement. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.
6. Black, R. and Collyer, M. (2014) "'Trapped' populations: Limits on mobility at times of crisis." in Martin, S.F., Weerasinghe, S. and Taylor, A. (eds) Humanitarian Crises and Migration: Causes, Consequences and Responses. Abingdon: Routledge, 287-305.
7. Carling, J. (2002) 'Migration in the age of involuntary immobility: Theoretical reflections and Cape Verdean experiences.' Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, 28(1):5-42.
8. Carling, J. and Schewel, K. (in press) 'Revisiting aspiration and ability in international migration.' Journal of Ethnic and Migration Studies, n/a(n/a):n/a.
9. Carling, J. and Talleraas, C. (2016) Root Causes and Drivers of Migration. PRIO Paper. Oslo: Peace Research Institute Oslo. Castles, S. and Van Hear, N. (2011) 'Root causes.' in Betts, A. (ed.) Global Migration Governance. Oxford: Oxford University Press, 287-306.
10. Clemens, M. (2014) Does development reduce migration? Working Paper, 359. Washington, DC: Center for Global Development.

11. Cohen, J.H. and Sirkeci, I. (2011) *Cultures of migration. The global nature of contemporary mobility.* Austin: University of Texas Press.
12. Crush, J. (2015) 'The EU-ACP migration and development relationship.' *Migration and Development*, 4(1):39-54.
13. de Haas, H. (2007) 'Turning the Tide? Why Development Will Not Stop Migration.' *Development and Change*, 38(5):819-841.
14. de Haas, H. (2014) *Migration Theory: Quo Vadis? Working Paper, 100.* Oxford: International Migration Institute, University of Oxford.
15. Docquier, F., Peri, G. and Ruysen, I. (2014) 'The cross-country determinants of potential and actual migration.' *International Migration Review*, 48(s1):S37-S99.
16. Esipova, N. and Ray, J. (2009) *700 Million Worldwide Desire to Migrate Permanently.* Gallup News Brief. Princeton, NJ: Gallup.
17. Esipova, N., Ray, J. and Srinivasan, R. (2011) *The World's Potential Migrants. Who They Are, Where They Want to Go, and Why It Matters.* Washington, DC: Gallup.
18. Faist, T. (2000) 'Transnationalization in international migration: implications for the study of citizenship and culture.' *Ethnic and Racial Studies*, 23(2):189-222.
19. Frederiksen, M.D. (2013) *Young men, time, and boredom in the Republic of Georgia.* Temple University Press Philadelphia, PA. Global Migration Data Analysis Centre (2016) *Global Migration Trends 2015 Factsheet.* Berlin: GMDAC.
20. Hernandez-Carretero, M. and Carling, J. (2012) 'Beyond "Kamikaze Migrants": Risk Taking in West African Boat Migration to Europe.' *Human Organization*, 71(4):407-416. Hirschman, A.O. (1970) *Exit, Voice, and Loyalty: Responses to Decline in Firms, Organizations, and States.* Cambridge, MA: Harvard University Press
21. Singh ML (1998): Emigration from Nepal, some major issues. *Journal of Population Development*: 37-48. 2