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Effects of International Migration on Human Socio-Economic Development in Azad Jammu & Kashmir (AJK): A Case Study of District Bhimber

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: This study aims to explore the effects of international migration on human socio-economic development in district Bhimber, AJK. **Methodology:** Data were collected through a survey with the help of a well-structured questionnaire. Multiple stage sampling technique was used for selection of study respondents. At the first stage one tehsil (Ambala Barnala) out of three tehsils of district Bhimber was selected randomly. In second stage, five localities (Union Councils) viz; Barnala, Watala, Pangali, Patni and Mallot were selected randomly. At the final stage, migrated families were identified through snowball sampling technique and convenient sample of 200 respondents (40 from each locality) from the emigrants' family were picked up. Descriptive and inferential statistical techniques were used for data analysis using SPSS software. **Findings:** Results revealed that migration increased their income, stabilized their employment, and ensured better living conditions. We also find that various pull factors which negated migration included i.e. opportunities of higher income and better educational facilities and push factor like favored migration included lack of employment opportunities. We also find that age, education, income, duration of migration, and nature of work were associated determinants of human socio-economic development. **Implications:** It is recommended that Government should provide basic health, educational and economic opportunities to people in the selected area. Moreover, vocational training and technical institutions for capacity building of people is a workable and viable strategy to change the migration attitude.

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Introduction

The migration is a vibrant procedure and it relates to development of economy and society. Migration may occur owing to number of reasons and factors. The movement might be inward and outward. Human migrations have dependably been a typical marvel under push and pull variables in the history of mankind. Expanding worldwide transitory streams but furthestmost current four eras are standout among utmost perceptible signs of the globalization. Ignoring its possible benefits on all-inclusive efficiency and wealth, miniature improvement has been finished in demarcation and preceding a standardizing and established structure to document a superior global administration of worldwide migration. The present predicaments have added new doubts concerning migration, especially, the nations, further influenced by the stagnation, as fleeting weights running past emergency, as widespread indiscretions advance worldwide migration that have not been overcome (Alonoso, 2011).

Social capital states that organizations, associations, and customs give shape to quality and quantity of a people's societal communications. Cumulative indication express that social unity is perilous for societies to flourish it carefully and development for sustainability. Social capital is not only a mere institution that reflect society, it also a bond that connect them (World Bank, 1998).

Sociologically, social capital alludes getting the mindfulness with respect to happening the social and financial occasions in the encompassing territories. It characterizes social capital as 'the standards and systems that empower aggregate activity' and accepts it to be basic for development, value, and neediness lightening (Grootaert, 1998). The choice to move depends on many factors such as certain felt hardships, stress, limitations, requirements, encouragement at on it starting point. Within a group which People belong, may not fulfill desire needs form available present conditions (Haq, 1974), movement contribute human development for skill, training, ability, work capacity to do, and wellbeing of human by learning and encouragement to move due to decrease in child mortality and increasing birth in Mexico (Rutha et al. 2012). As per the official evaluations, vagrants from creating nations sent over \$315 billion to their starting point nations in 2009, three times the extent of authority advancement help (Ratha et al., 2010). There is a developing collection of confirmation proposing that the wage from settlements is disproportionally spent on training and wellbeing as opposed to regular utilization (Adams, 2005). Once in school, the offspring of transients might will probably complete their instruction, as the expanded salary from settlements give extra money related assets and better prospects connected with movement impact social standards and impetuses towards increasing more training (Yang, 2008).

In Pakistan, migration has consistently remained a dangerous witnessed from history of its independence. On the occasion in 1947, population trade between India and Pakistan embark upon a gauge that is not observed in any other time, as 14 million individuals (Arif and Hamid, 2009). The vast majority of the commitments manage inside migration of the rustic to urban. Inner migration in Pakistan is most important, where urban areas prevails due to integrity of professional obligations are changing quietly from agriculture to non- agriculture setting for living. Provincial to urban movement has vital ramifications for social approach and urban arranging. Thusly, these who have moved from country ranges to urban areas for acquiring bread and spread are compelled to live in ghettos where they confront various issues. Resultantly a mushroom development of ghettos happens, especially in the creating nations (Farooq, 2006). The trend of urban population in Pakistan is quite is South Asian region, make 36% while rat of migration from rural to urban is estimated 3% (Govt. of Pakistan, 2010). Late studies propose that movement and improvement are firmly connected to each other: advancement shapes migration, thusly, impacts advancement, in ways that are at times shocking and frequently not perceived by analysts and arrangement creators.

Therefore, it is planned to explore the impacts of international migration on social change with the following objectives:

1. To explore socio-economic and demographic features of the migrants.
2. To investigate the factors affecting the migration behavior

3. To determine the social capital and human development through international migration.
4. To recommend some suggestions for the reduction of migration in the country.

Literature Review

Earlier studies have witnessed many factors of migration throughout the world, including within region and out migration, areas concerning limited resources for earning necessary for livelihood. Many socio-economic, environmental, cultural and regional differences are considered important facets of migration.

Siddique (2012) has conducted research on migration within socio demographic context and reported that migration is movement from rural to urban areas, in these areas, persons can avail better financial opportunities to make the profit bigger in terms enhancing financial and social requirement. Meng and Zhang (2013) stated that the Chinese urban zones had reserved on obliging rural migrants as millions has moved out of country ranges subsequent to the mid-1990s. It was also found that rural migrants don't put much pressure on urban inhabitants' education and health facilities, yet have an inconspicuous negative impact on urban open transportation. Farooq et al. (2006) reported migrants' families essentially enhanced their financial status, got the familiarity with the encompassing territories and embraced the present-day standards in urban and rural areas of Pakistan. Andersson (2014) explored the impact of international remittances and migration on family benefit in Ethiopia. The outcomes uncovered that settlements significantly affected a welfare variable that has already not got much consideration in the movement writing, in particular family unit subjective financial prosperity. Likewise, he found that settlements positively affect customer resource accumulation, particularly in rural territories, yet no impact on productive assets.

Bukhsh et al. (2014) explored the impact of usual possessions and family and informal communities' migration and reported that negative relation of availability of natural resources and rural to urban migration, rather than social, and family networks, have positively affected rural urban movement. Shahid and Maann (2014) concluded that the worldwide migration is the movement of the general population inside country for availing new resources, in connecting to this argument, Shahzadi et al. (2014) also expressed that the principal reasons of movement were better income generation opportunities, education, better health facilities and acquiring "high status in the general public" after movement. Age and education of the immigrants were strongly positively associated with causes of migration, Iqbal et al. (2014) observed better economic opportunity and education facilities as primary reasons of migration. Stark et al. (1997) analyzed that a few people moving to increment their pay from the distinctive business or work or and so on. Farah (2001) stated that better training and open doors were relocated to senior people, perhaps youth with lack in training and low wage propelled them to move for job open doors.

Hendricks (2002) studied new proof on the wellsprings of cross country wage contrasts, as Munshi (2003) expressed that the level of vagrants' settlement streams relies upon both the transients' capacity, i.e. their salary and the reserve funds from pay, and their inspiration to transmit investment funds back to the nation of origin. Chami et al. (2003) reasoned that the part of settlements being developed and financial development do negatively affect monetary development, which demonstrated ethical declines in settlements.

Hussain et al. (2004) expressed his views as migration was moderately lasting movement with no end of an individual or all things considered starting with one place then onto the next. Santos et al. (2004) studied the long-run development sway on the exiled people's nation of birthplace of an adjustment in migration strategy executed by the host nation. Taylor (2006) added that the migration was neither a panacea for financial advancement nor the inverse. It was irrefutably an essential piece of pay development in all nations. Ranis (2007) expressed that the movement of the incompetent unmistakably benefits the source nation. Deshingkar and Akhter (2009) contended that the human expenses of movement are high because of defective execution of defensive enactment and escape clauses in the law and not because of migration fundamentally. Rokib and Islam (2009) found a causal connection between

different chose financial and demographic variables. Backwell (2009) highlights the particular commitment that migration inside creating locales makes to human improvement as far as pay, human capital and more extensive procedures of social and political change. Quisumbing and McNiven (2010) found the inside migration as beneficial for those individuals who are lodging shopper and durables and the individuals who have no area. Czaika and de Haas (2011) discovered that migration impacts improvement, financial conditions are imperative drivers of movement. Individuals move for an assortment of reasons including the quest for better monetary open doors, training, family get-together and getting away brutality. Esteves and Khoudour-Castéras (2011) encourage our comprehension of the monetary piece of settlements in the midst of the season of mass development.

Materials and Methods

Effects of migration on social and human capital were examined through quantitative research approach. Quantitative research methodology assumes the overall procedure of data collection and analysis of numeric responses were measured through applying statistical techniques. Survey method was used to conduct the study. The study was conducted in District Bhimber Azad Jammu and Kashmir. Multistage random sampling method was used. In initial stage of sampling one tehsil (Ambala Barnala) out of three tehsils of district Bhimber was selected randomly, while in second stage five (Union Councils), Barnala, Watala, Pangali, Patni and Mallot were selected randomly. In later stage, a key notable person helped to identify immigrant family in study area then through snowball sampling technique, further immigrant families were identified, then after giving verbal permission of household heads, convenient sample of 200 respondents (head of family), 40 respondents from each UC's, who were from emigrants' families were approached. Data was collected by using self-structured questionnaire through survey, questionnaire was formulated according to available variables and related factors of migration in already published studies. Pre testing of structured questionnaire was done on 20 respondents. During pre-testing a few issues were identified and couples of changes were made to improve the legitimacy of information. The pre-testing is a tryout of the meeting timetable to perceive how it functions and whatever progressions are fundamental before genuine information gathering. After collecting data from respondents, data was entered into SPSS. 21, coding values of each answers of structured questionnaire were carefully entered. Two statistical techniques were applied for analysis purpose. One was descriptive analysis as univariate analysis, where frequency, percentage were computed, and at second for bivariate analysis, inferential statistical test was used, where chi-square, gamma tests values have fixed to check the association and intensity between variables to draw some conclusion on the basis of data. Further, data values were interpreted and endorsed by earlier studies in same concepts and variables.

Results and Discussion

The results obtained after data collection through survey and analysis of respective data are presented here. Major sections of this chapter include Uni-variate analysis depicting demographic and socio-economic characters of immigrants, in second section of this chapter, reported results of Bivariate analysis regarding inter-relationship of perception of migrants about human development through international migration and socio-economic characters are presented.

Demographic Characteristics of Migrants

Financial and demographic qualities of the respondents like sexual orientation, age, instruction, pay, family sort and conjugal status assume an essential part in the choice of movement and the choice of goal. The information identifying with these perspectives introduced and talked about as under:

Table 1: Demographic Characteristics

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	121	60.5
Female	79	39.5
Age of the respondents (in years)		
18-24	45	22.5

25-31	30	15
32-38	24	12
39-45	51	25.5
Above 45	50	25
Education of the respondents		
Illiterate	35	17.5
Matric	62	31
Intermediate	69	34.5
Graduation and above	34	17
Marital status		
Single	76	38
Married	102	51
Widow	17	8.5
Separated	5	2.5
Type of family		
Nuclear	82	41.0
Joint	118	59.0
Occupation		
Unemployed	19	9.5
Govt. Job	27	13.5
Pvt. Job	21	10.5
Own business	33	16.5
Self employed	23	11.5
Labour	18	9
Shopkeeper	20	10
Agriculture	18	9
Any other	21	10.5
(Income Rs.)		
15000-20000	85	42.5
21000-26000	53	26.5
27000-32000	24	12
33000-38000	20	10
39000 and above	18	9
(Income after migration (Rs.))		
40000-45000	25	12.5
46000-51000	45	22.5
52000-57000	76	38
58000 and above	54	27
TOTAL: 200 Respondents		

Above table shows socio demographic features of respondents, i.e. 39.5 % were female and 60.5% were male. Age of the respondents had placed with age category of 18-24 was 28%, 12.5% with 25-31, 12% at 32-38 and 12% belonged to age category of 39-45. It is uncovering that (17.5%) respondents were ignorant, while (31.0%) had up to matric level of education, majority (34.5%) had instruction transitional level as intermediate and 17% had graduation and above level of education. While marital status shows, majority of the respondents (51.0%) were married, and 30% were single, whereas 8.5 percent, were widowed and only 2.5 percent were separated. Family system describes as majority (59%) of the respondents belonged to joint family system, while (41%) to nuclear families. It demonstrates that individuals migrate to urban territories to address the requirements of developing families. Similarly, Datta (2002) reported that the push-haul hypothesis of migration shadowed out the financial elements of movement in the referring people, and additionally in accepting nation. Push components ascribe to the undesirable qualities, working as crucial point of reason though pull variables recognize the positive qualities at the focal point of goal. Distribution of respondents regarding family income after migration revealed that majority (38%) of respondents had monthly income of Rs. 52,000-57,000 followed by 27% having Rs. 58,000 and above and 22.5 % having Rs. 46,000-51,000 monthly family income after

migration. While only 12.5 % of respondents had monthly family income of Rs. 40,000-45,000. It is evident from above data that more than a half of families had monthly income of above Rs. 51,000 after migration. Similar studies conducted earlier also reported that migration can affect welfare of migrant families through an expansion in salary, which accordingly can result in utilization better living facilities and life style (Lucas, 2006).

Bi-Variate Analysis

Hypothesis 1: Age will be associated with social and human capital development

Table 2: Association between migrant's age and social & human capital development

Age of migrant	Social and human capital development			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
18-24	12	23	10	45
	26.7%	51.1%	22.2%	100%
25-31	18	27	12	57
	31.6%	47.4%	21.0%	100%
32-39	5	43	30	78
	6.4%	55.1%	38.5%	100%
40-47	2	5	4	11
	18.2%	45.4%	36.4%	100%
48 and above	2	2	5	9
	22.2%	22.2%	55.6%	100%
Total	39	100	61	200
	19.5%	50.0%	30.5%	100%

Chi-square = 19.20 d.f. = 8, P-value = .014*, Gamma = 0.730 **= Highly-Significant

Above table is indicating association between age, social and human capital development, as value X^2 19.20 and p value .014 illustrate strong connection among study variables. Adding through gamma test values describe positive connection among variables. Data tells that if a person has higher income, he will probably attain a higher improvement in social and human capital, therefore, age of person also denoted as key relation with social and human capital development, as this table illustrates that migrants large in number belonged to age category of 32-39 were migrated and attained a medium level of social and human capital development, therefore, the value p (.014) is less than the table value on 0.05 level of significance, so the hypothesis is accepted” because there is proof that age of migrants affects development, youth migrate at the boom age when they are feel strong to do work hard and move to other regions for sustainability in earning. The results of the study were coincided by (Angle and Angle, 1992) as reported that migration in late ages not contribute enough development due lack in physical health and undermine the ability to perform daily activities. So, the migration in earlier ages is more productive in performing daily activities with full passion and enthusiasm.

Hypothesis 2: Education will be associated with social and human capital development

Table 3: Association between education and social & human capital development

Education	Social and human capital development through international migration			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Up to Matric	15	35	19	69
	21.7%	50.7%	27.6%	100.0%
Intermediate	19	41	20	80
	23.7%	51.3%	25.0%	100.0%
Graduate	4	19	9	32
	12.5%	59.4%	28.1%	100.0%

MA and above	2	10	7	19
	10.5%	52.6%	36.9%	100.0%
Total	40	105	55	200
	20.0%	52.5%	27.5%	100.0%

Chi-square = 19.24 d.f. = 6 P-value = .004** Gamma = .614 ** = Highly-Significant

Table shows the relationship between immigrant education and social and human capital development, as value of X^2 19.24 and p value .004 endorse the connection between variables. Value of gamma .614 also describes strong positive relationship among variables tells that increase in education get better social development. Data prompts that immigrant's higher qualification had more social and human capital development through migration.

Hypothesis 3: Job Nature of immigrants will be connected with social and human capital development

Table 4: Association between nature of job and social & human capital development

Nature of job	Social and human capital development through international migration			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Un-skilled	24	65	16	105
	22.9%	61.9%	15.2%	100%
Skilled	9	46	40	95
	14.5%	48.7%	36.8%	100%
Total	33	111	56	200
	18.5%	54.0%	27.5%	100%

Chi-square = 12.63 d.f. = 2 P-value = .002** Gamma = .421 ** = Highly-Significant

Table presents the relationship of foreigners training and social and human capital advancement through movement. Chi-square (12.63) demonstrates a very noteworthy ($P=.002$) relationship between instruction of the workers and social and human capital advancement through migration. Gamma value .421 demonstrates a solid positive relationship between the factors as state that the migrants who have skill labor definitely enhance social and human capital development through migration. It further implies if the foreigners were engaged in skill labor then they had more social human capital improvement through movement. Data also describes that the unskilled social and human capital who possess low 22.9%, medium 61.9% and high 15.2% level of social and human capital. So the "instruction of the outsiders will be connected with social and human capital advancement" is acknowledged.

Hypothesis 4: Migrant income will be linked with social and human capital development

Table 5: Relationship between immigrants' income social & human capital development

Income (after migration) in Rs.	Social and human capital development through international migration			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
35000-40000	5	8	4	17
	29.4%	47.1%	23.5%	100%
41000-46000	9	19	10	38
	23.7%	50.0%	26.3%	100%
47000-52000	12	40	15	67
	17.9%	59.7%	22.4%	100%
53000 and above	8	45	25	78
	10.2%	57.7%	32.1%	100%
Total	34	112	54	200
	17.0%	56.0%	27.0%	100%

Chi-square = 22.53 d.f. = 6 P-value = .002** Gamma = .250

** = Highly-Significant

Table describes the affiliation between salary of the foreigners after movement and social and human capital improvement through migration. Value of Chi-square (22.53) establishes a profoundly critical ($P=.002$) relationship between salary and social and human capital improvement through movement. Gamma value .250 determines positive relationship between study variables. It suggests that high pay migrants having more social and human capital progression over migration, rather than low wage workers. So the notion "pay of the outsiders after movement will be connected with social and human capital improvement" is acknowledged.

Hypothesis 5: Structural composition of family will be related with social and human capital development

Table 6: Alliance between structure of family and social & human capital development

Family structure	Social and human capital development through international migration			Total
	Low	Medium	High	
Nuclear	18	39	25	82
	21.9%	47.6%	30.5%	100%
Joint	14	69	35	118
	11.9%	58.5%	29.6%	100%
Total	32	108	60	200
	16.0%	54.0%	30.0%	100%

Chi-square = 3.83 d.f. = 2 P-value = .147^{NS} Gamma = .177 P-value = .150^{NS}

NS= Non-Significant ** = Highly-Significant

Table describes data about family structure and human and social capital development, whereas value of chi square 3.83 indicated no significant relationship between variables. P value .147 is greater the table value, on 0.05 level of significance. It implies family structure had no effect on social and human capital advancement through migration. So the speculation "Family structure of the respondents will be connected with social and human capital advancement" is rejected.

Conclusion

It was concluded on the basis of study finding that migration of people for developing their social and human capital development is positively associated with predicted variables, as many pull and push are responsible determinant factors for movement of people AJ&K. Where, age of migrants also denote more development as income of people increase within age and experience. Following age, education of migrants may have some increasing impression on enhancing development; people who attain education with skillful training are more prone towards social and human capital development. No doubt income and pay getting from skillful source is higher as compared to non-skilled migrated people, perhaps more income will attain more skilled job and education. Nature of job exists and makes a big difference between skillful earners, semi-skilled earners and non-skilled earners. The fact is noticeable that more people are living in joint families, more they fall into below level of social and human capital development, the reason behind this fact that in joint families' people indulge into more domestic doubts and problematic concerns to take part in joint efforts to support other family members, most of intention of migrants in these families kept them away to enhance social and human capital development.

The study also revealed that majority of immigrants were young, unskilled and most of them had more than 10 years of migration. They had more stable employment, higher income and better living conditions. Study revealed that various pull factors which negated migration included i.e. good employment chances, higher income and better educational facilities. Various push factor which favored migration included; greater need of money, less employment chances, and less rate of wages in origin. Lack of employment and vulnerable income situation of family forced peoples for migration. Social impacts of international migration were good i.e. better health facilities, financial satisfaction, better child education, luxurious life and better societal status. Migration also showed positive impact on capital development i.e. housing conditions, more home appliances and economic savings. Moreover, study

found factors as age, education, income, motivational facets, duration of relocation, and nature of work are responsible of migration of people in that area.

Recommendations

It was suggested that Govt. should provide basic facilities of life to inhabitants of selected areas like health, educational and economic opportunities. Govt. should arrange capacity building opportunities like vocational and technical training institutes. This may be sought as practical and sustainable work plan to modify the attitude towards migration. Establishing small industries and promotion of cottage industry may lead to generate income generation activities which can strengthen agriculture and industrial sector. To promote entrepreneurship, micro-credit facility should be provided to public both for farming and non-farming ventures which may strengthen efforts for rural development and poverty alleviation.

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