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## Migration And Economic Development In Khyber Pakhtunkhwa An Analysis Of Community Perception

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### Abstract

*The increase in international migration is an evident consequence of the globalization process which has further created institutional and legal issues not only at the governance level but also in sending remittances. This study looks at how migration and economic growth are related, and the study has been conducted in Chakdara Dir Lower Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. The findings have been derived from primary field research through qualitative tools,<sup>1</sup> and a thorough analysis of the literature has been made to investigate the impact of migration on the economic advancement of the local community. However, field data was gathered through in-depth interviews conducted with 20 local immigrants using the purposive sampling technique along with observation. The findings of the study show numerous aspects of migration and economic development, such as the reduction of poverty, increase in family income, growth in local investment, children's education, and family well-being which are mostly supported by the field data and literature.*

**Keywords:** Remittances, Income, Poverty, Economic Development, Migration.

### INTRODUCTION

The ratio of migration has dramatically changed in recent years as a result of globalization and technological advancement. People still relocate and look for chances overseas despite the thousands of legislative complications that prevent them from entering other countries or crossing national borders (Alonso, 2011). Around 214 million international migrants, or 3% of the world's population, as estimated by the UN, living outside of their country of origin since 2010. Though relatively small, the number has a greater impact on society, culture, politics, and the economy (Haas, 2007a). Families and other relatives also migrate, and as a result, the number of dependents rises coupled with expectations, demand, and even economic

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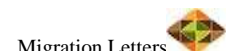
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advancement. Migration is seen as a potent force for fostering social transformation and cross-cultural exchange offering migrants substantial chances for advancement in both the social and economic spheres through the sending of remittances (Alonso, 2011).

Studies on migration show that migration is a significant cause and consequence for the socioeconomic, as well as cultural and political, development of society (Garza, 2010). Also, it has been used for economic and income indicators as well as sending overseas remittances for household investment and facilitation. The geo-social, demographic, political, and economic circumstances of the sending and receiving countries also affect differences in the countries to which migrants are sent. Similarly, the flow of migration can be advantageous to one nation while having negative effects on another due to the varying implications (Özden & Schiff, eds. 2007). Similarly, studies on migration suggest that people move for a variety of reasons, and multiple factors are forcing them to leave their hometowns. People migrate from areas due to capital scarcity and labor abundance to areas of capital availability and labor scarcity, from rural to urban areas, and from developing to developed countries for reasons to get higher pay (Goss & Lindquist, 1995). This concentrates on both macro and micro-level discourse, with the latter focusing on the collective of individuals and the former on individuals themselves (Garza, 2010).

According to macro-level theorists, wage differences between countries are what drive international labor migration (Massey et al., 1993). Without wage differentials, labor mobility might not happen. However, the micro-level theories contend that people migrate because they anticipate a favorable net return from their shift, typically in the form of money (Massey, 1993), after weighing the costs and benefits. In addition, a third strategy known as the New Economics of Migration addresses some of the shortcomings of the macro and micro models and concludes that families and other related groups, rather than individuals, decide to send one or more members of their family abroad to maximize their expected income or minimize risks (which are associated with market failure) (Massey et al., 1993).

Regardless of the theoretical debate, families in developing nations prefer to migrate family members who will remit money to support themselves, diversifying the family's overall income and reducing the risk associated with loss or price drops. This is because families are vulnerable to market uncertainties (Garza, 2010). The process of migration is influenced by a wide range of circumstances, and no one theory can fully account for how migration is related to any element or factor. Rather, an integrated approach that takes into account the political, social, cultural, and economic aspects of society that drive migration can be used to study migration and its effects on development.

Research and studies have focused a lot of attention on economic issues, especially remittances, which are primarily responsible for household well-being, poverty reduction, and economic development. Ellerman (2005) notes that there is debate about whether there is a universal consensus regarding the complex and contentious relationship between economic development and migration. Comparably, according to Haas's work (2007a), migration was a significant factor in capital flows during the 1950s and 1960s, industrialization, and the main driver of modernization, all of which led to economic development in emerging nations. In contrast, the dependency strategy of the 1970s and 1980s held a conflicting belief that migration is no good, which encouraged and reinforced issues with underdevelopment (Rubenstein, 1999).

However, since 1990, there has been a change in the literature on migration and its effect on economic growth, with labor migration and remittances being seen as the primary drivers of development in the nations that send migrants abroad (Garza, 2010). Risk-sharing is dependent

on migration from home nations, according to Stark (1991) and Stark & Levhari (1982), taking into account the income and other components of household dynamics. In this regard, Cortes (2007a) has focused on migration as a consequential tool for development and the mitigation of income disparities in his work, while Taylor (1999) and Wyatt (1996) conclude that market inefficiencies and wages are trigger factors to bring back foreign remittances as a source of economic development. Similarly, studies and research works have linked migration with economic progress assert that migration and more specifically, international migrants therefore in the new area produce more economic development (Massey, 1998 and Nyberg-Sørensen et al., 2002). Furthermore, such migration does not necessarily originate from the poorest strata of society and migrants' frequency is more from regions and nations undergoing economic transformations that increase production and trade (Garza, 2010 and Olesen, 2002). In this regard, changes in the ratio of migrants, labor increases, and economic and foreign remittances thus improve personal resources, which provide much of the resources to change their lifestyles and likelihood for facilitation as well.

In a similar context, research and scholarly works concerning migration and economic development link migration to the decrease of poverty. Migration flows have a substantial impact on both short- and long-term domestic improvements (Garza, 2010). However, there is a rotational or circular relationship between poverty and migration. While money sent by migrants increases household consumption, and investment, and even fuels the growing demand for remittances, migration abroad in search of employment is proportionately associated with a reduction in poverty for the individual and even the family (Cortina & de la Garza, 2004, Ibid). Furthermore, it has been observed that increases in the remittances sent to the home country act as a catalyst for locals to migrate, which in turn feeds the cycle of migration and regularly reduces poverty (Spatafora in Page and Plaza, 2006). Migration (international migration) for labor and employment is a primary source of economic development in impoverished countries, according to the literature analysis and discussion on migration and economic development. Additionally, these types of migration and remittances have an impact on exchange rates, investment, inequality, poverty alleviation, and income distribution and play a critical role in the well-being of individuals and families.

### **Problem Statement and Study Argument**

Positive and negative effects can be attributed to migration for both the migrants and the households they live behind. The focus of the current study, however, is on the perception and opinion of the community regarding migration and the economic advancement that has resulted from the remittances usually migrants send home. Benefits in the form of extension, remittances, poverty reduction, household well-being, jobs, and investments are among the many positive contributions associated with migration. Research on migration, as reported from different nations, shows that international remittances reduce poverty in developing nations to the greatest extent because migrants' primary goal is to remit money. They do this out of a desire to support their families at home and further diversify the family's sources of income to help with ongoing expenses (Cortina & de la Garza, 2004). In a similar context, household income from remittances reduces poverty; nevertheless, the effects of migration and remittances are not uniform and widespread (Garza, 2012). The distribution of migrants according to location, area, and even cultural distinctions is what causes the variation in the impact. As mentioned by Cortina, de la Garza, and Ochoa-Reza (2005) In Page and Plaza (2006), the character and aspect of migration also depend on the conduct of the migrants toward money, decisions made by the migrants and their families, and even by the people of the place.

In the past, the majority of literary discussions have assumed that migration stems from developmental models. However, these models have shown that migration has occurred in

many countries throughout the world at different stages of development, such as labor migration, migration from agricultural to non-agricultural states, and migration from rural to urban or industrialized areas (Lewis, 1954). The reasons why people migrate, and thus migration is mostly related to labor migration in search of better wages or income disparities as well as economic benefits across a range of industries. Due to the connections made by social scientists and economists between migration and factors such as employment, change in location, income disparities, accessibility to economic opportunities, and education, migration is now considered a selective process. Furthermore, the gains are not individualistic; rather, according to Hoddinott (1994), they benefit families, and remittances are thought to play a key role in raising the welfare of households. Economic development is typically understood in terms of reducing poverty, increasing investment, and providing access to necessities of life, all of which are made clear in literary works. Migration of household members and their earnings improve the economic and social status of the family, and such aspects are more open and overt in countries like Pakistan (Arif, 2004). Similarly, the country's main source of revenue during the 1980s was international migration to the Middle East and other nations, which significantly reduced the country's poverty rate (Memon, 2005). Additionally, the labor and remittances that migrants send home reduce the risk factor for their physical and financial survival, and it gives other family members access to economic and employment opportunities (Rosenzweig & Stark, 1997).

In this particular scenario, migration helps to improve the welfare state of society by reducing risk factors that otherwise could have an impact on the composition of households. Expanding on the points made by Rosenzweig and Stark (1997), the degree of risk diversification affects inter-village marriages, and migration, in addition to labor migration. Studies on the relationship between migration and economic benefits can be seen beyond financial gains and household welfare; rather, they also take into account the rise in labor migrants from the non-agricultural sector, which boosts physical stock, mechanization, and industry productivity while also increasing the migrants' chances of family and household welfare.

According to various studies, migration and remittances are the primary factors that reduce the risks of a household for survival, increase income and facilitate the economy, offer opportunities for investments and employability, and foster an environment that better supports the health and education of the family members who remain behind. It ultimately is responsible for the overall well-being of the family.

### **The Study Purpose**

The current study examines how migrant households perceive remittances that they send back to their home country and how these remittances improve the family's position in terms of investment, reducing poverty, and promoting family well-being. In this context, the study's primary goals are focusing on the following questions

- How and to what extent individuals in the region perceive migration and poverty alleviation
- How the public or community views migration, household income, and family assistance
- How people feel about financial gains, investments in the region, and family wellbeing

### **METHODS AND PROCEDURE**

The present study largely evaluates community opinion about migration and its effects on economic development (focused on families where individuals are working abroad, particularly in the Middle East) living in Chakdara Dir Lowe Khyber Pakhtunkhwa. However, such families

have been included in the population having a member who has worked overseas for the last 05 years and above. The research study focuses on how the local community views migration and how it affects household income, investments, monetary improvement, and even the general well-being of the family. Respondents who address these aspects are chosen for the study. Since the study is qualitative in nature, secondary sources have been examined to improve understanding and the research framework.

Using an interview guide as a tool for data collection, 20 informants were approached face-to-face to provide field information. Additionally, a non-probability technique called the purposive sampling technique was used to choose the households. Likewise, a connection has been made between the empirical data and the theoretical dimensions that concentrate on migration and how it affects the households and families of migrants. The purpose of the discussion is to build a theory and establish a connection between the field data for future research and literary discourse. The analysis is based on the personal narration, transcription as well thematic presentation of the field data using a thematic model (Bruan and Clark, 2006). Similarly, three theoretical models that form the basis of the study are as follows: methodological individualism, which emphasizes the pursuit of personal preference maximization, focuses on individuals who migrate from areas of labor abundance and capital scarcity to areas of labor scarcity and abundance, or from rural to urban areas, or from developing to developed nations (Goss and Lindquist, 1995). The strategy emphasizes both macro and micro-level discourse, with the latter concentrating on groups of persons and the former on individuals themselves (Garza, 2010). In a similar context, macro-level theorists examined how wage disparities between nations drive international labor migration (Massey et al., 1993) and without wage differences, the movement for labor migration may not occur (Massey, 1993). The New Economics of Migration is another method that has been used in this study. It addresses some of the shortcomings of the macro and micro models i.e., focusing on members or groups responsible for sending abroad (Massey et al., 1993). These choices are made based on the perceived risk linked to a range of market failures, not just labor market-related issues.

### **Thematic Analysis**

#### **Theme-one: Perception of the Community Towards Migration and Poverty**

There is a strong correlation between migration and poverty reduction. Poverty reduction has been substantially attained by the majority of labor force migrants who successfully contribute by sending money home. One benefit that migration may have had on a nation is the decline in poverty within migrant communities, particularly for migrant families. Studies show that foreign remittances influence poverty in many societies and are evident in the form of sending remittances (Garza, 2010). The primary source of income for migrant households is money from abroad to assist their relatives, which serves as a driving force behind their migration. Particularly, in developing nations, where migration is driven by the need for work and financial rewards to raise family standards, the trend of sending remittances is more transparent and overt in terms of its effects on family income and status enhancement (Khan, Khan, Ullah, & Naz, 2022). However, to talk about poverty in its relative context, one should examine the structural and cultural aspects of the society and noted by Spatafora Page and Plaza (2006) that regardless of the type of poverty, for example personal, national, or communal, still an association exists between remittances and poverty reduction.

The field data shows that the majority of respondents believed that labor migration is a significant factor in the remittances sent to developing nations. Even though these remittances significantly raise the standard of living for the recipients and promote the family's well-being.

This is additionally supported by the study of De Haas (2007a) that remittances and migration have a relationship that eventually lowers household poverty, and Adams and Page (2006) are of the view that remittances and migration significantly affect the degree of poverty. The analysis concluded that remittances significantly lower the degree and severity of income disparity about controls over income inequality. The same can also be verified from an extract of a respondent from his interview:

“Because the elder brother migrated to the Middle East, now our family has enough to support our expenses for daily usage, and we have even purchased a piece of land for the house”(R-17).

The data has also been supported by studies and the report of the World Bank (2006) noted that remittances received have significantly reduced poverty in various countries including Uganda (up to 12%), Ghana (up to 06%), Latin America (to some extent) while the same has been reported as 06% for Bangladesh (6%).

Regarding the reduction of poverty and family assistance through migration, the information from the field data supports that a high increase in income has been observed for families in which one or more family members are working abroad. In such families, the demand for money, family expenses, purchasing power, and availability of surplus money have been observed to a greater extent. Such families are in advantageous positions as noted by most of the respondents. Additionally, such families and households have access to markets, credit, and other amenities of life that were previously unavailable to them. Considering the various forms of assistance, the respondents believe that social assistance has greatly increased to meet their basic needs, with special reference to the reduction of poverty among women. A respondent thought that:

“Previously, the low level of income remained a hurdle in education, health, and purchasing other daily items from the market. all the children (attaining the age of school) male and female are now admitted in schools, and we can afford their expenses” (R-13).

Based on the data and other field information, and their analysis, it appears that children of migrants have received the best possible support in terms of recreation, health, care, and education. The inhabitants of the locality observed that most migrants are now living in their own homes, which for them was impossible before migration. Such families have now facilitation in housing patterns, home construction as well as in decoration. According to the data assessment, the migrants have built cemented homes and have even bought property for future development. Similarly, the houses have modern and well-established guest rooms or hujras for visitors. Additionally, these families have access to their vehicles or other forms of mobility sources, which was not possible before migration. Thus, the poverty level of migrant families has therefore decreased to a greater extent minimum, which further motivates other families towards such migration.

### **Theme-2: Family Income Through Migration**

Numerous studies have demonstrated the benefit of remittances from labor migration in reducing household poverty; however, the nature of these effects varies depending on the cultural setting and household demands. The remittances obtained through labor migration are spent for a variety of reasons and different patterns. In a study conducted by researchers, the majority of remittance utilization patterns involve the purchase of food, clothing, and other necessities and there is minimal variation in these patterns between families that have children and those that do not (Lowell and de la Garza, 2002). Similarly, Spatafora (2005) believes that

in certain families or communities, the receiving households—which usually originate from relatively less developed sections of society are frequently required to use a substantial portion of the received funds in paying the debts (incurred to support) or to initiate migration. As a result, only a small percentage of remittances are specifically spent on children, despite the overwhelming motivation to support children left behind and their caregivers. Similar to this, gender and remittance expenditure are related in many civilizations, with male members typically possessing greater purchasing power and receiving larger amounts of remittances (Naz, 2011). However, in other societies, gender equality is upheld. According to some studies, there are notable discrepancies in the ways that men and women who are left behind invest their remittances. While males frequently employ resources for savings and investments to reap larger rewards later on, women prioritize family necessities such as food, clothing, housing, education, and health (Cortes 2007).

Regarding the current study, the data from the field interviews show that remittances received through migration have a positive effect on how a family allocates their money and how much they spend. The majority of family members use their money for savings to support future activities as well as for food, clothing, health-related expenses, and the next generation's education. Additionally, people believe that the costs associated with labor migration have greatly raised household spending, especially for women who spend more on apparel, jewelry, and other decorative items like kitchenware and gold. In addition, there has been a rise in the cost of food, clothing, healthcare, and even children's education. In this context, an extract from an interview with the respondent is presented:

“In the past, our family income was unable to support the expenses of education, other purchases, and even the healthcare of the members, however now, at least we have reserve money, and the females can visit the bazaars to buy for themselves” (R-10).

Similarly, the majority of research participants believed that increased mechanisms of family necessity expenses brought about by migration and remittances had altered monthly and annual budgets for the family. As a result, the participants believe that while prioritizing luxury was previously present, it has intensified following migration to family members. Expenses made by the parents from the remittances are a large portion of family income and how it is allocated is the priority of the family. Most of the respondents believe that male family members who work overseas are particularly concerned about their children's education and primarily want to send them to private schools to provide a higher standard of education, which comes with a higher price to spend from family income. In a similar context, children's income levels have improved to reflect the importance of remittances, which often help youngsters in the facilitation of their education.

One of the respondents thought that:

“Parents and the elderly are much more careful about children's education and even the standard of education as well. They do not care about such expenses and even there is competition for children's education in our family. Mostly, all the children are enrolled in private schools” (R-13).

The field data also support the statement, and it has been extracted from the field data that the majority of the people have sent their children to a private school system to attain quality education without any care or expenses. This also has an enormous impact on the increase of remittances and the role it plays in the development and well-being of the family. The purchasing capabilities, and facilitation. Furthermore, remittances of this kind improve

household well-being, purchasing power, and education in comparison to households in which the same condition is missing. This has led to a significant increase in the perceived buying power and skills of most family members.

### **Theme Three: Increasing Investments Through Remittances**

An important factor that has been analyzed from the secondary data is migration contributes through remittances in the household income production for the purchase of goods and services. Migrant households are more likely to invest than non-migrant households when it comes to remittance and income use for commodities, necessities, health, and education (Massey et al. 1998; Adams 1991; Taylor 1999; Woodruff and Zenteno 2007; de Haas 2006 and 2007a). According to Haas (2007a), migration and remittances foster an environment that is favorable for self-employment, boost investment in small enterprises, and engage in other related activities. In addition, remittances have a variety of short-term implications on local spending, related to non-migrant households in terms of employment and income. Research, however, indicates that this rise in production, distribution, and even consumption of various items is largely associated with remittances and appears to have no connection to long-term investment to support economic development (Alper & Neyapti, 2006 in de Haas, 2007a).

The capacity of people has been increased in terms of production due to remittance which ultimately has multiple effects through productive investment (Taylor et al., 1996). Additionally, the long-term positive benefits of migration on community income are amplified by remittances for investment (Taylor et al., 1996). Immigration boosts bilateral trade flows and the economic activities of the masses as observed from various studies (Gould 1990, 1994; World Economic and Social Survey, 2004; Light et al., 2002 in Page and Plaza, 2006 298-299). Similar claims are made about how immigrants can benefit their country of living by offering valuable assets such as the ability to produce commodities for markets, produce the supply and demand, and understand foreign policies and concerning investment as well as migration situations (Rauch and Trindade, 2002 in Page and Plaza, 2006, 299). Furthermore, there exist numerous opportunities for nations to maintain their current level of demand for goods, as well as additional advantages related to enhancing the welfare of individuals and households. Therefore, migration and remittances are how the economy of the migrants and the market are connected with such valuables, and they are also a more significant means of creating connections between buyers and sellers who may be found anywhere in the world.

Based on the perception of the community, the study's findings show that due to migration and remittances, the level of income generation, investments made by the community, household services, and purchasing power have significantly increased. It has been observed that the majority of income resources are used for family well-being, and investments are made for the purchase of various goods, household necessities, health, and education, as well as for the expansion of investment opportunities in the locality. People are eager to start small businesses, look for jobs, invest to build markets and plazas, and frequently are willing to invest money in the development of housing schemes. In this context, a respondent replied.

“In the last few years, the locality has witnessed various developments in terms of physical and social infrastructure. A tremendous increase has been observed in building houses, restaurants, markets, and even educational institutions by the migrants or their family members” (R-5).

Similarly, the data indicates that while there has been an increase in the production of material goods in these families, the individuals within the migrant families and households have improved their productive capacity through investments. In addition, people have leveled and



bought agricultural land to increase agricultural productivity and this kind of investment was not feasible before migration. Further, migrants' families have more chances for an increase in trade and other economic activities concerning the non-migrant families in the area and such people have more control over valuable goods and information about goods production, demand and supply items, policies, and prevailing conditions abroad. One of the respondents thought that:

“Our family land was just a small piece of land without any agricultural productivity. Our uncles and other relatives, including my brother, have now purchased land near the riverside to produce wheat and rice crops. Besides, this has increased the level of agricultural productivity and sustainability in the family” (R-9).

The field information revealed that investment in these kinds of investments are seen as a driving force behind the improvement of local households' and individuals' status, creating an environment for the overall socio-economic growth of the local community.

#### **Theme Four: Household Welfare, Remittances, and the Impact of Migration**

As a universal phenomenon, migration is thought to play a significant role in the social welfare of the family. It is clear how migration affects children's education generally and Özden and Schiff (2007) state that, depending on the relative cultural environment, migration has a positive impact on all significant metrics of educational attainment for both genders. The impacts are overt as reported by the World Bank (2007) for some countries i.e., Sri Lanka and Mexico where the drop-out rate for children residing in households who receive remittances is reduced significantly. Additionally, there is a growing tendency to send kids (both male and female) to private schools, which are thought to be superior to the already established government (Bryant 2005). However, the ability of the students and the atmosphere in which the studies are conducted ultimately determine academic performance and grade results. In addition to education, access to health care, and mobility in the area are other two dominant factors that are strongly supported by the field information i.e., due to remittances, the recipient families and households have been impacted by migration and remittances. The data also concentrated on the better health outcomes for the families that were left behind and further, the access they have to better medical facilities. According to the information reported by a respondent.

“Remittances and migration have enhanced our children's general health because we now provide better access to healthcare and other services to our family members. We can provide them with improved diets, and other benefits and we observed the positive impact on children's health” (R-12).

Studies have shown that migration and remittances are essential to family well-being and have greatly enhanced the welfare of children, mothers, and the elderly who are left behind. According to Gavriliuc, Platon, and Afteni (2006), the material aspects of migrant households have improved, giving them greater opportunities to support their families and raise their living standards. Bryant (2005) pointed out that the advantages of migration are typically associated with health, education, leisure, and the provision of basic needs at home. Likewise, remittances give family members access to a healthy living environment, provide emotional support to children to satisfy their needs, and enhance communication aspects as well (Gavriliuc, Platon, & Afteni, 2006). The opinions expressed by researchers are highly supported by the available field data and people's perceptions. It has been analyzed from the data that the families of the migrants are receiving great assistance in food, health care, education, and other local amenities. However, the well-being of the family, the children's education, their health, and

plans for the family were the main areas of concern and attention. The majority of the parents of migrants say that investing in their children's education is important since it is a key component of the well-being of the family. A respondent replied in this regard:

“The focus of the family members is on children's education and health, while future are associated with more income to receive. We are more successful in children's education, the well-being of the family and housing facilities due to migration” (R-2).

Besides, in this context most of the respondents asserted that migration and remittances have a beneficial impact on all key measures of educational attainment including sending children to school, decreasing drop-out, and raising educational awareness in the area. Parents in such families are more stressed upon academic performance and grade achievements and are more focusing on children study hours and utilization of timings.

Furthermore, besides education, access to local healthcare facilities is a crucial factor that affects family well-being and has been impacted by remittances. The majority of individuals have better health, and these households have easy access to better healthcare providers, including physicians, hospitals, daycare centers, and other medical professionals as indicated from the analysis. According to the field study and data, children's general health has been improved as a result of migration and remittances because these families are more aware of the benefits of using various services, including healthy diets and food, as well as other health-related issues, and using these services has a beneficial impact on health.

The data also shows that houses and families who remain behind receive greater support in terms of food, clothes, health care, education, and even leisure than do non-migrant families. The locals believe that migration and remittances are necessary for a family's well-being, even though remittances have improved the welfare of the region's elderly, children, and even women and girls. The migrant households have an abundance of available materials, such as land, cars, buildings, markets, etc., and these material possessions support the family and the next generation. Similarly, migration and remittances are the main sources that give local people access to communication, satisfaction about the fulfillment of their needs, and a healthy environment in which to live and further, support the community day-to-day facilitation as available in the area.

### **Results and Recommendations**

Migration is an important aspect of the modern, globalized society we live in today for nations, regions, and even continents. The globe is becoming more interconnected, and despite numerous legal barriers, people continue to cross borders in search of better opportunities abroad. Therefore, labor migration is a significant factor when it comes to the economic development of the country. This not only has an employment purpose but also significantly affects socialization, household income, and individual lives to a greater extent. The analysis and discussion of the current study, findings demonstrate the complex effects of migration on the socio-economic advancement of the area and educational and health development leading to a better civilization. According to the information, migration has a maximum impact on reducing the ratio of poverty while also having an impact on people's lives, family income, and economic development. Most individuals who live overseas and remit money have experienced changes in both their social and economic spheres of life. In terms of decreasing poverty, migration and remittances play a major role in raising overs pending and lowering family poverty. Family spending on food, clothing, health care, and other associated expenses has increased, which has eventually affected people's lifestyles. The study also shows that women's

role on the households with no male member as a caregiver has doubled in financial management, utilization of resources, purchasing and selling process, and sending children to education. The findings show that access to daily items, services, and access to market, healthcare, education, food, and even leisure in the neighborhood, has improved because of the remittances produced by the labor of the migrants. Remittances received by families have significantly improved family well-being, investment, and health facilitation. Families also afford to pay for their children's part-time tuition, send their kids to private schools, and support their studies. Additionally, the data show that family well-being in purchasing land for agriculture, house building, and facilitating health with future planning for kids and other relatives has been increased.

### **Recommendations**

Remittances and migration have made life easier it easier and thus have serious consequences for the lack of social and moral control over children. The presence of a male member is thus compulsory in this regard. Besides, due to the availability of more money, such families are involved in the habit of extravagance, emotional exclusion, and deprivation and are thus psychologically isolated which needs the attention of the parents and elders.

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