

Effects Of Overseas Employees On Social Development Of Their Left Behind In District Jhang

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Abstract

The main purpose of this study was to investigate the socio-economic impact of labor exports on families in the Tehsil JHANG (urban, semi-urban and villages) district of Punjab, Pakistan. For this purpose, a total of 150 respondents (families of foreign workers, household heads and children of foreign workers respectively) from the target population area almost 10,000 population were randomly selected 06 union councils out of 44. 20 selected villages and urban areas in selected Tehsil were interviewed. Several important conclusions were drawn from this study, including the causal factors of emigration, patterns of immigration, foreign income, patterns of utilization, and socio-economic impacts on left behind families. Data were collected using structured interview questionnaires containing both open-ended and closed-ended questions. For immigration impact assessments, data on pre- and post-migration conditions, including income, housing, household expenses, movable and immovable property, jewelry and household appliances. Data analysis reveals that overseas migrants contribute to the region's prosperity. Labor migration abroad has improved in terms of education, housing conditions, annual income, cost of living, vehicles, access to health services, and higher status/reputation in society. The study also points out that working abroad, combined with loneliness and the burden of responsibility, has led to women's empowerment. The Patriarch's activities abroad in had the following disadvantages for the children left behind. The income of working abroad has transformed entire cultures and societies. It is recommended to promote work abroad. The government should establish vocational training centers so that educated and qualified people can go abroad and get higher wages than unskilled worker

Keywords: Socio-economic impact, overseas employees, Left behind Families, Tehsil JHANG.

INTRODUCTION

Migration is not a new concept in today's world, and it would be wise to say that human migration has been occurring since the beginning of creation. Human migration across borders has been proven to have had a range of causes and effects, including better economic opportunities, livelihoods, disaster avoidance, civil wars, famines, and state failures. It was human instinct to move from place to place in search of a means of survival. The trend of

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migration is continual in every society and every era. Migration can be described as a complex social, economic and political phenomenon. People move from one place to another, either in sending or receiving countries, due to prevailing social, economic and political conditions. The National Geographic Channel defined human movement as “Transportation of people from one place to another for permanent or temporary residence across political boundaries” (UNDP, 2015).

Immigrants and remittance inflows have been extensively studied to measure their impact on the country of origin. There were more than 252 million immigrants worldwide in 2018 (World Bank, 2018), but this number has increased to 272 million (IOM, 2021). The size of Pakistanis abroad has also increased over the last 30 years. According to the latest figures released by the Pakistani government in 2020, more than 11 million Pakistanis now live abroad in the registered immigration category. Pakistanis abroad have donated their homes to the country by continuing to send money, this year with about US \$ 29.4 billion (IOM, 2020-21). Exports to Pakistan account for approximately US \$ 280 billion of the country's GDP (IOM, 2021). In Pakistan, remittances are used for many purposes, but most of the time they are assigned to unproductive activities. Immigrant families can donate money to furniture, luxury, home welfare, investment in existing businesses, entrepreneurs, land-related investments, housing (sometimes very large bungalows-anyway vacant), jewelry and more. Often Britain India (now part of Pakistan) began in the 1930s when some people working in the boating industry had the opportunity to emigrate to the United Kingdom (2015). During this period, many immigrants moved to England to find unusual jobs, especially on the beach, and eventually to mills in various towns and cities in England. They began working on a variety of beach activities such as farewells, loaders, and sweepers, and then began bringing relatives and friend's home. Not only did these Pakistanis settle there permanently, but they also paved the way for their close relatives through the family reunification process. Along with Norway, Pakistan's rational stocks have also shifted to the Middle East as oil grows.

The worldwide organization for migration (IOM) defines migration as: “Movement of individuals or groups across borders or within migrants, economic migrants, and those moving for other purposes, including family reunification” (IOM, 2011). Scholars have classified migration into two broad categories: internal migration and supranational or international migration, which can be either voluntary or forced. In internal movement, migrants move from one place to another within the geographical boundaries of their country or country of origin. In international migration, on the other hand, the migrant leaves the country of origin and crosses an international or recognized border. Voluntary resettlement involves a migrant's will to resettle and is usually carried out for improvement, whereas forced resettlement does not involve a resettlement's will to resettle and is primarily for the purpose of saving lives. Migration decisions are influenced by a number of underlying factors common to both sending and receiving countries.

In this study examined the effects of the absence of a father or male head of a left family especially on male children and found that children experience results at lower levels and absenteeism etc. examined the socio-economic impacts of overseas migration on families and children left behind. According to the study the negative impact included among other negative effects on children and showed that children of immigrant families are more likely to be exposed to risks such as abuse.

Démurger (2015) examined the effects of migration on families abandoned due to overseas migration. According to the author the negative effects on children include increased dropout and high levels of psychological problems.

Noveria, (2015) studied the impact of parental migration on the physical and mental health of children in four developing and underdeveloped countries including Ethiopia, India, Peru, and Vietnam. According to research, parental migration was negatively associated with the physical and mental health of children and the study revealed that an increase in income does not improve the health and mental well-being of children. In India, Peru and Vietnam a significant decline in health indicators and cognitive skills was observed among immigrant children. Pakistan is similar and this field study reveals many facts.

1.1 Socio-Economic Impacts & developments of Overseas on left behind

It is difficult to draw a line between the social and economic impacts, which are intertwined, two sides of the same coin. Obviously, all these efforts and struggles affect the socio-economic life of workers. These effects are mostly foreseen and observed. Immigration abroad is usually not hasty, but it is well planned in advance. Immigrants are physically and mentally prepared for long distances and long absences from loved ones. Its purpose is hope for a bright and prosperous future life for the whole family.

According to Arif (2019) his research conducted for the International Labor Organization (ILO) showed that remittances improved the accumulation of property/land and livestock by families left behind. The study also reported that housing construction and expansion improved local employment opportunities and migrant families improved access to basic facilities such as safe drinking water and telecommunications.

1.1.1 Economic impact

Awan (2013) investigated the socio-economic impact of emigration on stranded families in Peshawar, Khyber Pakhtunkhwa province. Findings showed remittances were a source of income for families left behind (2012) examined the relationship between remittances, poverty and economic growth in Pakistan. The authors used the autoregressive distributed lag approach (ADRL) to analyze the effect of worker referrals. The results of this study showed that remittances from workers have a positive effect on poverty alleviation and economic growth in Pakistan. The authors concluded that employee remittances boost economic growth, ultimately leading to a sustainable economy.

1.1.2 Social Impacts

Aremu & Edigbonya (2018) examined the consumption patterns of overseas workers' remittances at household level. According to Survey, for the majority of households, remittance was their primary and sole source of income, and was mainly spent to meet their basic needs, including food, clothing, education, and health care. The impact of distant places remittances on rural Pakistan. The study concluded that remittances help reduce economic pressure and household poverty. Studies have shown that families of remittance recipients have higher social status in society.

Arif & Amjad (2014) analyzed the impacts of overseas migration and foreign remittances in Punjab. Findings of the study revealed that foreign remittance are mostly consumed on property accumulation, construction of houses, business, performing of religious and socio-cultural activities. The study also pointed out remittances served the purpose of basic needs including food, shelter and health etc. for the left behind displaced families during armed conflict.

1.1.3 Positive economic effects and better well-being

A quantitative analysis of the study revealed that remittances from foreign workers had a substantial positive impact on the economic well-being of families left behind. The frequencies indicate significant improvements in housing conditions, income levels, access to health services, and vehicle ownership. These results echo existing literature that highlights the role of remittances in raising the socioeconomic status of recipient families (Agrawal, 2013; Arif & Amjad, 2014). Improved living conditions and increased financial stability are essential to ensure the overall well-being of families.

1.1.4 Educational Advances and Health Benefits

The analysis of educational indicators showed a remarkable trend towards improving the education of children from families receiving remittances. The frequencies indicate that these families are more likely to send their children to higher quality educational institutions. This finding is consistent with studies that highlight the positive impact of remittances on education (Bouoiyour, 2014). Similarly, frequencies related to health care suggest that remittances contribute to better access to medical services, resulting in improved health conditions for the families left behind.

1.1.5 Challenges in family dynamics and well-being

However, positive economic impacts were also accompanied by certain challenges. The frequencies related to emotional and psychological well-being point to the burden experienced by family members left behind due to the absence of migrant workers, especially fathers. The disruption of family dynamics and the emotional burden on mothers and children underscore the need for holistic support systems to address the negative consequences of migration on family cohesion and mental health.

1.1.6 Women's Empowerment and Cultural Transformation

An interesting finding from the frequencies was the emergence of empowerment of women in the absence of male family members. Women's greater involvement in decision-making and family leadership is an unintended consequence of migration, stemming from the need to fill the gaps left by migrant men. Moreover, the frequencies suggest that remittances led to the adoption of modern lifestyles and cultural changes. These findings underscore the far-reaching impact of migration beyond economic factors, which is consistent with existing research (Bouoiyour, 2014).

Research Gap

This study effectively bridges a research gap by focusing on the specific context of District Jhang in Punjab, Pakistan, and investigating the effects of overseas employment on the social development of left-behind families. While existing literature has explored the general impact of labor migration on families, this study offers localized insights that may differ from broader national trends. Additionally, the study's mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative data with qualitative narratives, addresses a gap that often limits research to one method. By prioritizing the educational impact of remittances and directly engaging with families' experiences, this study enriches the understanding of the intricate socio-economic and emotional dynamics of overseas employment within a specific community, filling a gap in the current literature.

Research Objective

- To observe the socio-economic characteristics of respondents

- To investigate the economic and social impact of men's migration abroad on their left-behind children.
- To examine the psychological effects of fatherlessness on the children of overseas workers.
- To Measuring the capacity impact of male migration on girls left at the back of.

Conceptual Framework

Conceptual framework		
Background variable	Independent variable	Dependent variable
Socio-economic background of respondents	A child's right to health, life and education/Social impact	Social development of left behind children
	Economic and demographic Impact	
	Emotional and social adjustment	
	The impact of a disruptive family	
	Effects of Remittances	

Methodology

This study focuses on Tehsil Jhang in Punjab, Pakistan, including its urban, urban environment and rural areas. One of the four Tehsils is elected, and after further distribution, six are chosen from 44 unions. The 20 villages and towns in these assemblies were randomly selected. This study aims to determine the health effects, positive and negative effects of working abroad on the family. The operationalize variables include socioeconomic background, children's rights, and other factors. One way to get value is to use an appropriate survey. Targeted use is used by targeting repatriated families and primary school children who employ foreign workers. Analyzing the data using SPSS, the study aims to understand the impact of working abroad and focuses on the impact of infertility on children.



Fig. 1 Jhang district Map

Results and Discussion

This work is about the impacts of overseas workers export for the purpose of earning living and the resultant economic prosperity and other social impacts. Data was collected from the respondents including the overseas workers left behind family, their fathers or any other male responsible person looking after the family and who were the real persons authorized to spend the money and manage all the family affairs, and the children of the overseas workers. The children were interviewed (questionnaire) to know the life style they have in absence of the patriarch and the consequent changes in their behavior and activities. When the overseas market opened in early seventies, many people acquired overseas labor visas by selling their valuables but to reach and earn a life of respect. After sometimes, when the government realized the economic benefits of the overseas, it came forward and provided maximum support to the intended overseas workers. Due to those efforts of the human beings and the government, these days, the United States earns a foreign exchange to the track of twenty billion. The ultimate beneficiaries were the families of the overseas workers and so the ultimate sufferers are also the children of the overseas workers in terms of the juvenile delinquency in absence of the head of relatives particularly the fathers.

Demographic Characteristics

Table 1 Present demographic characteristic:

	Sample characteristics	Frequencies	Percentage
	Gender		
1	Male	99	66.0
2	Female	51	34.0
	Age		
1	13 to 18 years	26	17.3
2	19 to 24 years	64	42.7
3	25 to 30 years	33	22.0
4	31 to 35 years	27	18.0

	Education		
1	Up to 5	12	8.0
2	6 to 10	46	30.7
3	11 to 15	59	39.3
4	16 and above	33	22.0
	Family Type		
1	Nuclear	43	28.7
2	Joint	106	70.0
3	Extended	1	0.7
	Residence area		
1	Rural	123	82.0
2	Urban	25	16.7
3	Peri Urban	2	1.3
	Occupation of Mother		
1	Housewife	118	78.7
2	Govt employee	32	21.3
	Occupation of Father		
1	Business	12	8.0
2	Private Employee	61	40.7
3	Labor worker	77	51.3
	Income (Rs)		
1	Up to 75000	29	19.3
2	75001 to 150000	37	24.7
3	150001 to 225000	67	44.7
4	225001 to 300000	17	11.3
	Monthly Expenses		
1	50000 to 100000	68	45.3
2	100001 to 150000	48	32.0
3	1500001 to 200000	17	11.3
4	200001 to 250000	17	11.3

The sample characteristics table provides an overview of the demographics and socioeconomic factors of the study participants. It reveals that the majority of the respondents were male (66%), with the remaining 34% being female. In terms of age, the largest age group was 19 to 24 years (42.7%), followed by 25 to 30 years (22.0%). Regarding education, 39.3% had completed 11 to 15 years of education, and 30.7% had 6 to 10 years of education. The family types primarily consisted of joint families (70.0%). The majority of respondents resided in rural areas (82.0%). Most mothers were housewives (78.7%), while the fathers had diverse occupations, with labor workers being the most common (51.3%). In terms of income, 44.7% of families fell into the 150,001 to 225,000 Rs income bracket. Monthly expenses were predominantly in the range of 50,000 to 100,000 Rs (45.3%).

Comparing these results with related studies, the gender distribution aligns with broader trends seen in labor migration studies, where males often outnumber females in overseas employment. The age distribution reflects the prime working-age population typically engaged in labor migration. The education levels of the respondents are consistent with findings in studies that highlight the impact of remittances on enhancing access to education. The

prevalence of joint families in the sample resonates with cultural norms in the region. The predominance of rural residence is in line with research on the rural-to-urban migration phenomenon. The distribution of mothers as housewives mirrors traditional gender roles, while the diversity in fathers' occupations aligns with the varied nature of employment opportunities for overseas workers. Lastly, the income and expense patterns illustrate the economic disparities and challenges faced by many families in the study area, which is a common theme in migration literature (Agrawal, 2013).

Multivariate Analysis

In the context of studying the effects of overseas employees on the social development of their left behind families in District Jhang, multivariate analysis refers to a statistical method used to examine how various factors, such as remittances, family structure, and education, collectively impact the social development of these families.

Table no 1: Descriptive statistics of variables

Descriptive Statistics	N	Mean	Std. Deviation
Economic and demographic impact	150	2.8253	.54121
Effect of Remittances	150	4.9783	1.17437
Impact on women/ wife	150	1.5058	.33414
Emotional and social adjustment	150	1.9381	.33612
Impact of disruptive family	150	1.9078	.31406
Social impact	150	2.7800	.43889

This table shows descriptive statistics provide an initial understanding of participants' perceptions of the impacts of foreign workers on the social development of their families left behind. The mean values indicate that although there are varying levels of impact across different aspects, participants generally perceive a moderate level of impact from overseas employment. Standard deviations reflect the variability of participants' responses around the mean values, indicating the diversity of perceptions within the sample. Further analysis and interpretation of these variables will help reveal more insights into the dynamics of the social development process in relation to foreign employment.

Bi-variate analysis

Bivariate analysis is frequently reported in quality-of-life studies. Apply the chi square test among the variables to check the significance of the objectives. Effects of Remittances/Money on the left behind wives' life Emotional and social adjustment and social development of the left behind families (children, wife and other family members).

4.9 Test Hypothesis

Hypothesis 1: -

H0: There is no significant relationship between socialization and deviant behavior of the children of overseas employees.

H1: There is a significant relationship between socialization and deviant behavior of the children of overseas employees

Table no 2 Face problem in socialization * Involvement in deviant behavior

Statement	Involvement in deviant behavior			Total
	Agree	Neutral	Disagree	
agree	69	0	0	69
Face problem in socialization neutral	0	40	0	40
Disagree	0	0	41	41
Total	69	40	41	150

Chi-Square Value: 300.000^a

Gamma Value: 1.000 **Sig. Value:** .000

This desk suggests there has a significant relationship between socialization and deviant behavior of children of overseas employees. Chi-square cost (300.000^a, sig 0.000) indicates strong affiliation among variables and Gamma price (1.000, sig 0.001) demonstrates the strong effective dating between unbiased and based variables. LBC whose each mother and father are absent in circle of relatives has worst physical health, better hazard of harm, behavioral troubles and lower nutrition (Fu, Bo, Xue, & Yuan, 2017). The LBC who're under the care of younger caregivers are located to take pleasure in alcoholism, smoking, net dependency and the emotional troubles (Yuan, T., 2019)

Hypothesis 2: -

H0: overseas remittances and economic development of their left behind family are disassociated

H1: overseas remittances and economic development of their left behind family are associated

Table no 3. Father send money frequently * Economic status of your family compared to others

Statement	Economic status of your family compared to others in your city			Total
	Better	Equal	Lower	
do your father send money frequently Yes	73	0	10	83
No	16	13	0	29
Often	0	22	16	38
Total	89	35	26	150

Chi-Square Value: 98.467^a

Gamma Value: 0.798 **Sig. Value:** .000

This table shows similar effects the Chi-square fee (98.467^a, sig 0.000) suggests giant association between variables and Gamma cost (0.798, sig 0.000) shows a positive dating between overseas remittances and economic development of their left behind family are associated. Remittance has reshaped and improved the monetary popularity of migrant families. The provision of financial assets lets in them to spend extra on fitness and their wellbeing. "Remittances have impacted the social repute of emigrants' families by improving

their lifestyles style, furnishing them with the possibility to send children to standard educational establishments, and changing the behavior of family/ buddies toward the recipient households (Arif, 2012).

Results showed that variables are deeply interrelated, resulting in enormous social damage to both children and families. The study shows that adverse effects include not only the deterioration of physical health from substance abuse, but other social stigmas that ruin children's futures, but they themselves ruin it. Craving for new model cars and mobile phones, alcoholic habits, dangerous, unprotected and aimless excursions, and even extramarital affairs. Academically, 34.7% of young people do poorly in school and 13% of children drop out of school or college. Her three other effects may be correlated and interdependent (Dermott, 2016).

This part of the research study includes findings and discussion of the positive and negative impact left by family members, including parents, spouses, and children. Beneficial effects on parents, spouses and left-behind children. The beneficial effects of international migration were the same for all families. Most of the respondents shared that the flow of remittances has made the social development life of marginalized families better than before. It has helped improve the standard of living in people's homes. It was also shared that immigration improved health care facilities, as those with immigrants generally had better health care facilities than before. Family's immigrants had enjoyed better health conditions and were accustomed to better private health care facilities, even if they were paid less. Agrawal, T (2013).

This discusses immigration from Pakistan and its contribution to the left behind social development. The first notable migration movements occurred shortly after independence, but accelerated in the decades that followed, leading to the establishment of a large Pakistani diaspora abroad. Each varied from push to pull factors and was driven primarily by a desire to improve family well-being through financial support. Migration patterns have changed recently in terms of both the motivations and types of people who move abroad. The number of immigrants with human capital attributes such as higher education levels and skills is increasing. This situation has made Pakistan a major source of highly skilled workers. Rather than being attracted to traditional economic conditions as they can secure employment opportunities at home, skilled workers are looking abroad for better opportunities not available at home. The government has not played a major role in exploiting this phenomenon for development, rather than simply recruiting talent for foreign employment. More recently, however, efforts have been made to manage the diaspora as a whole in a way that maximizes their contribution to the country, not only by protecting and supporting native workers abroad, but also by guiding them towards greater economic and social participation. Remittances capture the magnitude of the overseas contribution of Pakistani immigrants. As a valuable source of income, foreign-generated household funds are undoubtedly a central hub linking immigration and social development. Research confirms this surprising association with the positive effects found in small cross-sectional studies.

This may be due to the following reasons. 1) The effects of remittances are not easily observable as they are mainly used at the household level. 2) Few studies track their impact. 3) Lack of longitudinal studies on this topic. 4) Lack of studies examining impacts at local and state levels. Perhaps through social enterprises and medium and large-scale solidarity projects. Indeed, overcoming these four research-based shortcomings could lead to new insights, clarify the relationship between the two concepts, and provide new guidelines for sponsors and policy makers.

Recommendation

In this chapter, the following are recommendations given by the researcher to help the parents, students, and even the readers to understand, cope and adjust to the situation of a person experiencing this kind of situation.

- **To the Parents**

Parents should prioritize spending quality time with their children, even if it means taking a break from work or setting a schedule to communicate with them through technological means such as cell phones and social media. It is important for parents to also explain the reasons for their decision to work abroad and regularly check in with their children about their daily lives. This will prevent any feelings of awkwardness between them..

- **To the Student**

For students, it is crucial to understand and appreciate the selfless sacrifices their parents make for them. They should regularly check in with their parents and ask about their well-being while they are working abroad. It is also important to maintain open communication with them and express understanding and gratitude towards their sacrifices. Students should strive for academic success as a way to honor their parents and appreciate the material things they provide. Starting conversations with parents is also important in maintaining a strong relationship with them.

- **Readers**

In the event that you encounter individuals like this, make an effort to empathize with them and extend a helping hand if they make a mistake. Encourage them to improve and be a positive influence for them. In cases where it is necessary, the author has disclosed no possible conflicts of interest in regards to the study, writing, and/or release of this article.

Conclusion

This study sheds light on the multifaceted impacts of foreign employment on families in Jhang District, Punjab. Findings reveal that while remittances contribute to economic improvement and educational opportunities for left-behind families, they also trigger emotional and social problems, particularly in terms of women's roles and disrupted family dynamics. The study highlights the need for targeted interventions that address both the positive and negative consequences of labor migration in order to promote balanced social development. The insights gained from this research provide valuable guidance for policy makers, practitioners and communities in navigating the complexities of overseas employment and its impact on families.

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