

EFFECTS OF EMIGRATION ON THE SOCIALIZATION OF CHILDREN LEFT BEHIND AT NATIVE COUNTRY

Sharifuddin^{*}

Mr. Akhter Ali^{**}

Mussawar Shah^{***}

Bushra Shafi^{****}

Ahmad Ali^{*****}

Abstract

This study is about “Effects due to emigration on socialization of the children left behind at native country” in union council “Kotkey” Tehsil LalQilla, District Dir(lower). Through proportionate sampling technique 265 respondents were selected under the objectives i.e. to measure the association between perceptions about socialization with factors that affect socialization process. At uni Variate level maximum i.e. 90% foreign afford the educational expenses followed by 81% lack of interest in education, 86% weak academic performance, 87% high dropout were recorded. Similarly at bi Variate level, lack of interest in getting education was significant i.e.(P = 0.00), lack of proper education on part of teacher was also significant i.e (P = 0.015), Low level of school/home work due to lack of proper monitoring P = (0.008) significant socialization process

It is recommended in light of the study that the emigrant parents should send adequate money under the supervision of some responsible adult members of the children family to provide an able tutor for better academic performance of children. Parents should have to keep a standing sight on their children’s peer group.

Key Words: Remittances, emigrants, children’s education, children’s Socialization.

^{*} M.Phil. Scholar Department of Rural Sociology, The University of Agriculture Peshawar, KPK, Pakistan.

^{**} Assistant Professor Department of Rural Sociology, The University of Agriculture Peshawar, KPK, Pakistan.

^{***} Chairman Department of Rural Sociology, The University of Agriculture Peshawar, KPK, Pakistan.

^{****} Assistant Professor Department of Rural Sociology, The University of Agriculture Peshawar, KPK, Pakistan.

^{*****} PhD Scholar Department of Rural Sociology, The University of Agriculture Peshawar, KPK, Pakistan.

INTRODUCTION

More than 214 million people laboring outside their countries, from which 105 million men and women are economically active, contributing to development, economic progress and social welfare in origin and destination countries alike. It is predictable that a similar number consist of children and other dependents accompanying working migrants. However, many migrant people have left their wives and children at home, in order to work abroad to provide for their families (Mesdoua, 2013).

Migration had played a vital role in Caribbean development and the burgeoning literature on Caribbean migration in relation to the economy, population studies and to some extent, social life lends testimony to this. In particular, Caribbean migration and Caribbean family life bear a special relationship, as for centuries Caribbean nationals used migration as an economic instrument for developing their children' living standards (Pottinger and Brown, 2006).

A foreign worker is a person who employed in a country on temporary basis, who is not considered a citizen of that country. It's also called emigrants and the process of overseas migration is called emigration. The emigrants are recruited by a company, recruitment agency or hired while they were job seeking in the country to supplement the workforce of the country for a limited term or to provide skills on temporary basis that the country seeks. The United Nations Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of Their Families legally defines a migrant worker as a "person who is to be engaged or has been engaged in a paid salary in a country of which he or she is not a nationalized" (Mohammad, R.K.H, 2012).

Pakistan is included in the list of those countries from where a great number of manpower has flowed into different countries of the Gulf region. Since 1970 the emigrants for millions of international labor migrants from Pakistan, and the workers' remittances protecting their families against the social and economic risks/hazards of life. The Premier of Pakistan, late Zulfiqar Ali Bhutto, started sending manpower to the Persian Gulf since 1973. The number of registered Pakistanis proceeded abroad for employment is 3,314,668 (Bureau of Emigration, 2006). The share of Punjab, KPK, Sindh and Balochistan in the total export of manpower through the overseas employment promoters was 50%, 25%, 11% and 01% respectively; and approximately the total amount of transfer in 1996-97 was Rs.71.1 billion (State Bank of Pakistan, 2006). Ballard (2003) found that the people of Mirpur in Pakistan received huge remittances from abroad by foreign workers. However, he also referred to the negative impacts of foreign workers have also been noticed which include children's education, socialization, sense of insecurity and frustration among such families (Muhammad. N, 2010). The study is based on the effects of emigration on children socialization at home land, so first there should be to know about the term socialization.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Union council "Kotkey" is situated in Tehsil LalQilla in District Dir lower. It also called sub Tehsil of LalQilla. The data were collected from four selected villages of this Union Council i.e. Takatak, Zarushah, Shadas and Redghy. The respondents were comprised of emigrants' household members living in the study area. For estimating the number of people migrated abroad, a pilot survey was conducted in four villages. The population of the concerned villages was 3324 (census report, 1998). According to which a total of (550 households) have migrated to different destination overseas. The samples were distributed into four villages on proportionate basis as given in the table 1.1, 265 samples size was determined as per criteria design by sekaran (2003).

The collected data were analyzed through using proper statistical techniques i.e. univariate and bivariate level respectively. The bivariate level, Chi-square (χ^2) was used to test the association between dependent variable (children socialization) and independent variable (education). Following procedure was adopted to evaluate chi-square as was outlined by Tai (1978: 353).

$$\chi^2 = \sum_{i=1}^r \sum_{j=1}^c \frac{(O_{ij} - e_{ij})^2}{e_{ij}}$$

Where

(χ^2) = Chi-square for two categorical variables

O_{ij} = The observed frequencies in the cross-classified category at “i” the row and “j” the column.

e_{ij} = The expected frequency for same category, assuming no association between variables under investigation

The formula simply directs one to take squared summation of the frequencies for each cell, divided by the expected frequency. The resulting frequency is distributed as chi-square with relevant degree of freedom. The degree of freedom is calculated as follow;

$$df = (r-1)(c-1)$$

Where

df = Degree of freedom

r = The number of rows

c = The number of columns

Represent the observation and expected values shown by Chaudry and Kamal (1996).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Respondents' attitude about children education

Education plays a pivotal role in the process of children socialization; it moulds the individual behavior to a positive direction, education gives the decisions of wrong and right to a child, through proper education a child can become a good human of the concern society. The results of the table 4.2.2 showed that, out of total 265(100%), majority i.e. 241 (90.9%) of the respondents revealed that children of emigrants' can afford education expenses, while 24(9.1%) did not supported the statement; United nation (2008) also supported the above statement that the emigrants can afford the education expenses. They provided tutors and educational acquirements for their children. Furthermore majority i.e. 214(80.8%) of the respondents expressed their opinion that emigrants' children have lack of interest in getting education, while 51(19.2%) of the respondents did not support this statement. Nasir et al (2011) also found in his

research that the emigrants sending more money that's why they become deviant from getting education, as well as lack of parental attention leads to no interest in getting education.

Similarly 122(46%) of the respondents had the opinion that due to the absence of parents the teachers don't give proper attention to their children, and 141(53.2%) refused the statement, while 2(.8%) of the respondents had no knowledge regarding the concern statement. Majority of the respondents i.e. 228(86%) responded that emigrants' children show weak academic performance due to lack of parental care, while 37(14%) of the respondents opposed the statement. Nasir et al (2011) also supported the above statement That the emigrants' children show weak academic performance due to absence of their parents. Almost 231(87.2%) of the respondents had the opinion that high ratio of drop out among the emigrants' children is due to absence of parents, while 34(12.8%) expressed their opinion in option no. Nobles (2008) concluded that drop out ratio is very high among emigrants' children due to lack of parental attention and emotional attachment.

Out of total 265(100%), 185(69.8%) of the respondents had the opinion that due to lack of proper monitoring the children of emigrants resulted low level of school/home work, while 80(30.2%) of the respondents denied the statement. Nasir et all (2011) also supported the above statement, he said that the parents play a very important role in their children education but unfortunately the emigrants' children are deprived from their parents at home land, that's why due to lack of proper checking there is no proper performance regarding school/home work of the children.

Frequency distribution and percentage of the Respondents showing variables responses to various education aspects of children socialization

SATMENTS	TOTAL	Yes	No	Don't know
The children of foreign workers' can afford education expenses.	265(100)	241(90.9)	24(9.1)	0(0)
Lack of interest in getting education.	265(100)	214(80.8)	51(19.2)	0(0)
Lack of proper attention on the part of teacher.	265(100)	122(46)	141(53.2)	2(.8)
Weak academic performance of the children.	265(100)	228(86)	37(14)	0(0)
High ratio of drop out of the emigrants' children.	265(100)	231(87.2)	34(12.8)	0(0)
Low level of school/home work due to lack of proper monitoring.	265(100)	185(69.8)	80(30.2)	0(0)

Table values in each cell indicate frequency while value of parenthesis indicated percentage.

Bi-variate Analyses

Association between dependent (children socialization) and independent variable (education) was worked out through chi-square (χ^2) statistical test. This kind of analyses leads to depicting inflame with regard to data through association between dependent variable and independent variable respectively as shown below in detail.

Association between education and children socialization

Education plays a very important role throughout human life; it brings positive changes in human behavior and character. Through education it is easy to mould a child's behavior into a straight direction, education as a sound source of socialization. It is education which provides good citizens to the concern society.

The following Table showed the association of independent variable i.e. education with dependent variable i.e. child socialization. Each question of the independent variable showed the relationship of significant and insignificant respectively with dependent variable i.e. children socialization. The result showed insignificant ($P=0.282$) association between education expenses and children socialization. United nation (2008) also supported the above statement that the emigrants can afforded the education expenses. They provided tutors and educational acquirements for their children. The study further revealed the relationship between lack of interest in getting education and children socialization, in which the result was found highly significant ($P=0.000$). Nasir et al (2011) also found in his research that the emigrants sending more money that's why they become deviant from getting education, as well as lack of parental attention leads to no interest in getting education. Furthermore the study found a significant association ($P=0.015$) between lack of proper attention on the part of the teacher and children socialization. Weak academic performance and children socialization showed a non significant ($P=0.135$) relationship. This statement also supported by (Nasiret all, 2011). That the emigrants' children show weak academic performance due to absence of their parents.

The study further highlighted insignificant ($P=0.160$) relationship between high ratio of drop out of the emigrants' children and children socialization. Nobles (2008) concluded against from the above result, that drop out ratio is very high among emigrants' children due to lack of attention of parents and emotional attachment. Furthermore the study explored the relationship between the low level of school/homo work and children socialization showed a significant ($P=0.008$) result. Nasiret all (2011) also supported the above statement, he said that the parents play a very important role in their children education but unfortunately the emigrants' children are deprived from their parents at home land, that's why due to lack of proper checking there is no proper performance regarding school/home work of the children.

Association between education and children socialization

Statements	Response	Frequency & %		Total	Statistics
		within	dependant		
		Yes	No		
The children of foreign workers afford education expenses.	Yes	228(86)	13(4.9)	241(90.9)	$\chi^2 = 1.361$ (P=0.282)
	No	24(9.1)	0	24(9.1)	
Lack of interest in getting education.	Yes	214(80.8)	0	214(80.8)	$\chi^2 = 57.363$ (P=0.000)
	No	38(14.3)	13(4.9)	51(19.2)	
Lack of proper attention on the part of teacher.	Yes	121(45.7)	1(.4)	122(46)	$\chi^2 = 8.397$ (P=0.015)
	No	129(48.7)	12(4.5)	141(53.2)	
	Don't know	2(.8)	0	2(.8)	
Weak academic performance of the children.	Yes	215(81.1)	13(4.9)	228(86)	$\chi^2 = 2.218$ (P=0.135)
	No	37(14)	0	37(14)	
High ratio of drop out of the emigrants' children.	Yes	218(82.3)	13(4.9)	231(87.2)	$\chi^2 = 2.012$ (P=0.160)
	No	34(12.8)	0	34(12.8)	
Low level of school/home work due to lack of proper monitoring.	Yes	172(64.9)	13(4.9)	185(69.8)	$\chi^2 = 5.912$ (P=0.008)
	No	80(30.2)	0	80(30.2)	

CONCLUSION

It is concluded from the study that due to remittances supply, the emigrants' children have low financial problems. They are studying in standard institutes and are more status conscious and having a high level of living. But the provision of more money leads to irresponsible behavior, Weak academic performance, High ratio of drop out and the development of mal-adjustment personality among the emigrants' children due to lack of parental supervision. The emigrants' children have more tendencies to drug use. They are lazy, idle and having Lack of interest in getting education. Lack of proper attention on the part of the teacher and low level of school/home work is the results of lack of parental attention.

Recommendations

Emigrant parents should more careful while sending money to their children, they should not send the required money directly to their children but must be under the supervision of some responsible adults i.e. grandfather, uncle, school principle etc.

The emigrant parents should granted an able tutor for left behind children, to keep them under his control and give a regular home work for their good academic performance, and to create their interest in education.

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