



RESEARCH PAPER

Factors Pushing the People of Tribal Areas for Migration in *The Shadow of The Crescent Moon* by Fatima Bhutto

¹ Abu Bakar Ahmed*, ² Mahrosh and ³ Muqaddas-un-Nisa Tariq

1. Lecturer, School of English, Minhaj University Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan
2. BS English, School of English, Minhaj University Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan
3. BS English, School of English, Minhaj University Lahore, Punjab, Pakistan

*Corresponding Author abubakar.eng@mul.edu.pk

ABSTRACT

This research explores the complex issue of forced migration in tribal areas, particularly focusing on the impact of the war on terror on these communities. The Federally Administrated Tribal areas (FATA) in Pakistan have historically been conflicted region. *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon* by Fatima Bhutto portrays the intricate web of socio-political, economic, and psychological factors that drive the tribal populations towards migration. Push Factors in Everett Lee's *A Theory of Migration* (1966) provides an insight to understand the factors compelling individuals and families to leave their ancestral homes and seek refuge elsewhere. This research provides a comprehensive overview of the historical context and the evolution of the war on terror in tribal areas. It examines the push factors such as military operations, displacement, and economic hardship that force these communities to abandon their homes. The method of Textual Analysis has been employed to critically evaluate the text to explore Everett Lee's perception of push factors. The research explored that the factors effecting economic and political stability, terrorism and hope for better future pushed people to migration.

KEYWORDS Cultural Dislocation, Everett Lee, Fatima Bhutto, Sufferings, Theory of Migration, Trauma, Tribal areas, War on Terror

Introduction

Everett Lee in his work *A Theory of Migration* (1966) offers a scheme of the factors that might give an explanation for the extent of migration between starting place and destination. Migration refers to the movement of people of from place to another, frequently involving a change in hearthstone from one country or region to another. "Migration is defined broadly as a permanent or semi-permanent change of residence. No restriction is placed upon the distance of the move or upon the voluntary or involuntary nature of the act, and no distinction is made between external and internal migration" (Lee, 1996). Migration can be due to multiple factors, similar as profitable openings, seeking refuge from conflict or persecution, environmental conditions, or personal reasons.

Four major factors are associated with the decision to migrate and the process of migration: factors associated with the area of origin, factors associated with the area of destination, intervening obstacles, and personal factors. There are various factors, as origin, place that force people to migrate from one country to another. "In every area there are countless factors which act to hold people within the area or attract people to it, and there are others which tend to repel them" (Lee, 1996). Migration usually affected by the push factors. Push factors are associated with the point of origin and those acts that motivate migration such as; lack of economic opportunities, education, and fear of political persecution, poor healthcare, and natural disasters (Lee, 1996).

Personal factors are also involved in the process of migration because the act of migration is always associated with the individual perception. Apart from the factors associated with places of origin, there are many personal factors, which promote or retard migration in any area (Faridi, 2018). *The Shadow of Crescent Moon* by Fatima Bhutto portrays the push factors of migration. Push factors at origin forced people of Tribal areas of Pakistan, already displaced from motherland, to migrate to other countries. This research also focuses on the intervening obstacles that characters face during migration such difficult immigration laws.

The Shadow of the Crescent Moon, published in 2013, garnered widespread acclaim and international recognition. The novel is set in tribal areas of Pakistan and delves into the complexities of the Pakistan's socio-political landscape. The backdrop of the story is the War on Terror, and the region's history of insurgency and military operations. "The war on terror breeds a cycle of destruction, leaving scars on the land and the human soul alike" (Hosseini, 2003). Bhutto delves into the moral dilemmas faced by individuals amidst the war on terror. The novel examines the compromises made in the pursuit of security, highlighting how ideals of justice and innocence are sacrificed in the process. "The war on terror has become a war on innocence, where the very ideals we claim to uphold are compromised in the name of security" (Chomsky, 2006).

The situation of war on terror persuades the people of Tribal areas to migrate in search of better opportunities. The story of the novel revolves around the theme of migration and the sufferings endured by the characters due to this phenomenon. Throughout the novel, the characters experience emotional turmoil as they grapple with the consequences of leaving their homeland. Migration often involves leaving behind loved ones, traditions, and a sense of belonging, leading to feelings of loss, nostalgia, and displacement. No one leaves home unless home is the mouth of a shark. The tribal region is fraught with political unrest and violence. As the people attempt to migrate to safer places, they encounter numerous challenges and dangers, including encounters with militants, military operations, and bombings.

Migration often involves leaving behind one's livelihood and economic stability. The people of Tribal areas face financial hardships as they struggle to find work and support themselves in their new environments. This economic instability adds to their sufferings and challenges their resistance. The constant exposure to violence, loss, and uncertainty takes a toll on the peoples' mental well-being. They suffer from psychological trauma, including anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress disorder, as they struggle to cope with their past and present experiences. "Migration is an expression of the human aspiration for dignity, safety, and a better future" (Moon, 2013).

The Shadow of the Crescent Moon by Fatima Bhutto vividly portrays the sufferings due to migration experienced by the characters. Their emotional, physical, and psychological struggles serve as a poignant reflection of the challenges faced by many individuals and communities affected by forced displacement and political upheaval. Bhutto portrays the harsh impacts of the war on terror, highlighting the immense suffering that leads to mass migration. Bhutto's poignant narrative vividly portrays the devastating consequences of conflict on individuals and communities, painting a deeply empathetic picture of the lives torn apart by violence. Through her compelling storytelling, she captures the heart-wrenching struggles of those forced to abandon their homes and loved ones in search of safety. She vividly depicts the condition of tribal areas that they are facing the situation of war in their surrounding which force them to migrate. This novel serves as a reminder of the human cost of war, compelling readers to confront the gravity of these global crises and the urgent need for empathy and understanding.

Literature Review

Krishnakumar and Indumathi in their research explore various factors affecting migration. They evaluated that push factors in the native countries force people to migrate. The migration is globally studied and is concluded that economic factors are not the only one, but social, cultural, political, environmental, educational, and transportation factors are also responsible for the displacement of people around the globe. Moreover, their research also mentioned that lack of opportunities in the native country or the region push migrants to leave their origin. Push and Pull elements are forces that can either set off human beings to transport to a totally new or the alien place or oblige them to depart old houses; they may be monetary, political, cultural, and environmentally based totally (Krishnakumar & Indumathi, 2014).

A Theory of Migration by Everett S. Lee explores the causes of migration and evaluated that “No matter how short or how long, how easy or how difficult, every act of migration involves an origin, a destination, and an intervening set of obstacles” (Lee, 1996). He has divided the factors into two categories; Push and Pull factors. The factors pushing the people to migrate are categorized as push factors while pull factors are related with the area of destination. Moreover, these push and pull factors are intervening with obstacles and personal factors. The distance of the move is one which always present in the set of intervening obstacles. Hence, at every place there are numerous factors that hold people within the region and there are many other factors that tend to repel them. Migration takes place due to the comparison of push factors at origin and pull factors at destination (Lee, 1996).

There are various push that causes migration between Poland and Romania. It compared either push or pull factors greatly affect the migration activities. The push factor includes economic problems such as the problem of shelter, scarcity of food, unemployment in region country. Lee’s theory of migration suggested that immigration is always influenced by push and pull factors and it is always selective. (Faridi, 2018).

There are four major factors that influence the phenomenon of Migration; crime violence and societal indiscipline, Economic inequalities, Social inequalities and Skills mismatch. Parkins mainly focused on the Caribbean and Jamaican migratory people. The major push factor that are involved in migration is violence and crime. She also indicated economic instability as a push factor that affects individual’s career, social and economic opportunities. According to the study of Thomas-hope (2002), crime and violence are major factors in making migration decision (Parkins, 2010).

Migration and Social Suffering by Alessandro Pinzani explored the sufferings or problems faced by seen as a migrant. He described the sufferings of migrants by the depiction of the movie *Brad and Chocolate* by Franco Brusati. It emphasized that the migrants who have the title of refugees fights for their identity in the host country. They are fighting to regain their personalities. He revealed that refugees do not get the chance to work. Their qualifications such as school, college, and university degrees are not recognized. It explored the sufferings of migrants that they hardly get any job and even if they get the chance to work, they get opportunities at lowest level (Pinzani, 2019).

It has been explored that how pre migration trauma caused the mental illness of refugees and non-refugees migrants. They discussed that post migration’s effects can be seen in both groups of refugees and migrants. They face discrimination, conflicts such as family conflicts, and stress. They mentioned that refugees face numerous traumas such a violence, life threatening warning and these traumas result in the mental disorder of

migrants. They analyzed US based treatment with refugees and migrants of Asia and Latin which explores that discrimination, stress and conflicts caused mental disorder to refugees and immigrants (Sangalang, et al., 2019).

United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR) revealed the racism, racial discrimination and xenophobia faced by the migrants. It emphasized that migration increases the ethnicity and racial diversity of a society. Due to multi-ethnic societies, racism, discrimination and xenophobia becomes manifest in some societies. They discussed that the last decade of emergence of new nation states results in ethnic exclusion. They also discussed the difference between racism and xenophobia. Racism means difference on the basis of physical appearance like, skin color, hair etc. and xenophobia means declaring someone as "foreign" from that nation (UNHCR, 2001).

There is also an analysis on the complex relation between discrimination faced by immigrants and trust. It is based on Canadian general social survey of 2013 which analyzed three forms of trust such as generalized trust, the role of perceived discrimination like ethnicity and racism, among five immigrants' native groups. Moreover, it revealed that perceived discrimination is more related to generalize trust and also the trust in specific others such as political trust. This study also analyses that perceived discrimination reveals the trust gap between immigrants who faced racism and the native born (Wilkes & Wu, 2019).

Stan Van Hooft remarked about the war that condition of the human being is in distress. It considers as condition of pain that may be result of unassociated or unacceptable thing because it is most disturbing of human experiences. According to Aristotle displacement for a human being is "spiritual dimension of our existence". Suffering plays the significant role in negotiating the cultural values and the visions. In the early period, suffering was related with the concept of justice. It is considered as the part of divine order like gods who have the desire like humans. Moreover, sufferings include two elements that comprise thought, the nation of thought change, and complex idea that change is somewhat on offense to divine the sequence. According to Hooft, Plato developed the contrast between positive and negative world. Emmanuel Levinas reject the concept that suffering giving meaning. Suffering basically explores the reality (Hooft, 1998).

Homelessness is the major issue of the society and it takes the attention of every person. It is the concept that relate with those people who sleep on the streets and parks. Homelessness has become the source of stress. McCarthy, Hagan and Martian (2002) explained that a number of thousand people are homeless. The concept of homelessness come after late 18 centuries. They explore that before of this time period, people who had no shelter to live, were considered chronic decentralized people. Furthermore, Homelessness is a major issue in the developing countries like Pakistan. They concluded that approximately 3.5 percent people lack food, shelter and face unemployment. (McCarthy & Hagan, 1991).

Zahid Ali Khan in his research discussed the damages caused by Military operation in FATA and PATA. These military operations have caused innocent people of FATA to suffer. The use of heavy weapons by Pakistani Army caused the death of many innocent women and children. Education institutions were also destroyed during these operations. He explored the psychological impacts that military operations after 11 September 2002 left on people of FATA and PATA. Moreover, depression, anxiety, and nightmares are the most common symptoms seen in people of Tribal areas. According to Dr. Khalid Mufti that above 54 percent of people who are living in the dangerous zone are suffering from stress, post-traumatic stress disorder, depression, fear, and anxiety. Hence,

the people of tribal areas lack the security of their lives and properties as well as they are deprived of their political and social rights (Khan, 2011).

The tribal areas were considered peaceful, stable, and calm region but it was ruined after war on terror. FATA, a “place of Non-state actors” witness the lives of many children, women due to drone attacks by US and military operation by Pakistani forces. The peace of FATA has been effected by war on terror. The mainstream of FATA is impossible until the people of tribal areas are do not get empowered and their right. Moreover, colonial rule is implicated on the people of tribal areas. The People of FATA are treated as aliens just as the Blacks were treated by whites in south Africa, in 1985 (Rahman, Mohmand, & Wazir, 2013).

The Military operations in tribal areas created conflicts in federally administrated tribal areas like Swat. These conflicts led to displacement of thousands of people from that region. Moreover, government promised for the development of these areas after military operation in 2009, but their political and economic rights were not addressed. Hence, Orakzai provided peacebuilding strategies by giving the peacebuilding approaches by John Paul Lederach, Mohammed Abu-Nimer and Pakhtunwali, or Pakhtun tribal code to resolve the conflicts in Swat valley (Orakzai, 2011).

International Crisis Group explore the harsh treatment with the people of tribal areas. They also discussed some steps that are taken to improve the situation of FATA. Federal government apply colonial-era laws on federally administrated tribal areas that deprived their local rights. Displacement take pace in tribal areas due to the hard punishment to people. Moreover, people are facing security issues in those areas. They concluded that the new constructed government in Islamabad and Khyber Pakhtunkhwa which is led by *tehreek-e- insaaf* should inaugurate systems that are based on the justice and services (International Crisis Group, 2018).

Bhutto explores human psyche, their loss and their sufferings in the context of war on terror. This story is considered as a political fiction that explores the theme of loss of identity, political indifference and complexities of War. It is known to depict the lives and struggles of various characters affected by violence, political unrest, and migration in the region. The novel explored the shared experience of pain and trauma in the context of war on terror. The writer emphasized the psyche of characters and their sufferings. (Zainab, Farhat, & Basharat, 2020).

The literary representation of Trauma in Bhutto’s narratives; *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon* (2013) and *The Runaways* (2018) have been explored and depicted that trauma is an irreversible damage to the human psyche. There are various factors such as loss, attack, war, terror, blood and painful memories and these factors result in trauma affecting people’s lives (Shah, Riaz, Sajjad, & Ahmad, 2021).

The method of textual analysis, introduced by Catherine Basley, is being used to interpret the text from the perspective of Everett Lee’s theoretical framework. The method of textual analysis can include variations that focus on more specialized methods within these disciplines such as content analysis, semiotics, interactional analysis, and rhetorical criticism. Content analysis can vary given its quantitative or qualitative approach, but broadly deals with the assessment of material in each text. Textual analysis serves three purposes in which researchers ascribe meaning to the text, understand the influence of variables outside the text, and critique or evaluate the text (Botan, et. Al, 1992).

Results and Discussion

The prologue of the novel likely introduces the context of the War on Terror and its impact on the lives of the characters. It may touch upon the challenges and complexities faced by the people in the region due to conflict. Snipers stayed on buildings to protect people from any situation of terror. "On the roofs of town's buildings, snipers lie in their nests, surrounded by sandbags, their military rain ponchos cold and clammy against their necks, and wait for the day to begin" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 1). Usually, there is a mob at Fridays in the mosques so three brother cannot pray together in the same mosque. There is a fear of blast where there is congregation. "Fridays are always chaotic in the house on Sher Hakimullah road and this morning difficult decisions have been made. The brothers cannot-will not-it is finally decided after some days of deliberation, pray together on Eid" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 2). "These were the mosques that did not keep their flock for long" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 2). Due to war on terror "in Mir Ali, where religion crept into the town's rocky terrain like the wild flowers that grew quietly where no grass ought to have grown, you choose your mosque carefully" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 2). "It is too dangerous, too risky, to place all the family together in one mosque that could easily hit. They no longer know by whom" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 3). The character's perspectives and experiences likely highlights the struggles, emotions, and changes brought about by the presence of the military forces and the overarching tension in their daily lives. These people can be extremists as Aman Affirms, "by drugged-up Saudi pubescents trained in the exact extermination of Shias" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 3).

The novel reveals the push factors affecting in migration of the people of Tribal areas through the character of Aman, "had been dreaming up escape plans since taking his first trip out of Mir Ali" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 12). The story reveals that political and social push factors play important role in the migration of the people of Tribal Area. As Aman "wanted to get out, to be free, to make money, to move without checkpoints and military police poking their red berets into your car and asking for your papers" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 12). He has no idea of where to move but "he didn't want to spend his life in Mir Ali" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 12) because "he was so sick of Mir Ali" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 14)

Educational problem is one of the major suffering of the people of tribal areas. People do not feel free to send their children to schools due to war on terror because "Mir Ali's schools have also been identified as dangerous. Children, free to congregate in schools and playgrounds, carry home news of comrades on the outside, their fates cryptically sealed in homework assignments and problem sets" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 61). The military agencies keep their eye on the students and anyone who mentions the years 1947, 1971 their information send to the agencies as "All information is legitimate and hungrily sought by the agencies" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 62). Even "assignments, not the kind sent home in Math class, are written on the blackboard: what does Pakistan mean to you? An essay on patriotism handed out during an English literature lesson" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 62). However, the lack of social and environmental freedom force characters to migrate from Mir Ali. "Aman wanted to leave" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 19). "He wanted a stamped passport out of his strangled home". "But he said, convincingly, that was only the opportunity to work freely that he wanted - a living that could not be threatened away" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 19). In Mir Ali "No one prays together, travels in pairs, or eats out in groups. It is how they live now, alone" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 21). Even "At the shah net café in Mir Ali a few months earlier, Aman had sat at a computer after handing over his national identity card to the proprietor" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 30).

Social inequalities faced by the people of Tribal Area make them to leave their native land. As the bus driver said to Aman "Good! Get out! The faster you cowards leave the quicker we'll have everything sorted out,' the bus driver steering the late - night shuttle has taunted in Urdu.' Hundreds of *Jawans* - thousands - how many of our men have spilled

their blood fighting you terrorists?" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 28). " They had endured a lifetime of this abuse in Mir Ali – from government school teachers, the national media, policemen, soldiers – especially the young men" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 28). Aman observed "Islamabad's checkpoints were different from Mir Ali's" because "there were no tanks here, no camouflaged shooters posted at significant angles" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 30).

The novel depicts the circumstances of suffering in the war against terror that compel one to move from one place to another. The novel highlights the unemployment and discrimination faced by the people of those marginalized areas. Aman applied to the army but "he was turned down. The army didn't want men from those parts; they didn't even have a recruitment office in Mir Ali then" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 15). He faced discrimination because "the officer Aman had spoken to, the lone man in khaki green on duty at the base, had laughed in his face" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 15).

Unemployment is one of the push factor in the migration of Tribal people from their place. Aman said to Sammara, "I can provide for you outside of Mir Ali, outside of this place where we can't even sit in public for a cup of tea or walk our children to their school safely?" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 41). Fatima Bhutto portrays that the people of Tribal areas as not provided with the proper medical facilities because "the medicines are older than most of the doctors" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 48) in the hospitals and "syrups for the children congeal in their dark brown glass bottles, and antibiotics well past their due date are prescribed to the old and infirm" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 48) as well as "polio vaccines reach the hospital unrefrigerated" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 48). Even in Mir Ali "the citizens were not permitted by federal order to gather in groups of three or more in any public space" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 50). Thus, many educated and professionals of tribal areas move to other countries for their better future. "Doctors, the qualified surgeons and consultant who were Sikandar's batch mates and fellow residents, all applied for jobs operating x-ray machines in New Zealand or pharmacies in Manchester. They had long since moved on to more lucrative, less conflict-ridden countries" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 48).

The novel portrays the struggles and challenges faced by the people of Tribal Area due to war on terror. Inayat, father of the three, affirms that after 9/11 attack "the next two decades we spent in hiding, in torture camps, in unknown and unmarked cells across the country" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 17). The war on terror brings destruction for the people of Mir Ali because "doors were broken down in the dead of night, men were kidnapped from their streets, women were widowed and children were orphaned to teach the town its most important lesson: there was no match for the ruthlessness of the states" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 18).

The ongoing conflict and violence create an atmosphere of fear and insecurity, compelling characters like Aman to seek a way out. There were explosion even in the hospital that has destroyed all the facilities that were the part of hospitality. "The explosion destroyed the blood bank, significant parts of ER, and the processing lab. Scrawny cats now prowl the hospitals corridors, sneaking in through holes in the damaged walls to scour for food. They make do with discarded placentas, which they eat out of half-open medical waste bins" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 92). The novel depict political instability as a push factor, where characters are compelled to leave their homeland due to conflicts, unrest, or authoritarian regimes. "Everything-success, comfort, respect- felt out of reach in Mir Ali" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 103). The novel reveals the sufferings faced by women of marginalized areas. Samarra serves as a freedom fighter for the Tribal Area and she has been raped and "Everyone knew what they did with women like her. Not so many years before, they'd read in the papers of women doctors and secretaries in Balochistan's Sui gas fields because they had spoken too loudly of the state's pilfering" (Bhutto, 2013, p. 165). Women are not

safe in the volatile tribal region of Pakistan, also “A consultant who had been hired from her southern city to come and put together a report on the gas fields was raped and beaten in her official bungalow, the home let to her by the government and left for dead one November” (Bhutto, 2013, p. 165). The suffering of women can be seen through Samarra as she was raped by unjust people. “And he couldn’t understand what she was saying except for zalim. The unjust. The injustice” (Bhutto, 2013, p. 167). As the novel builds its story it demonstrates more suffering which is facing by the people of tribal areas. Fatima Bhutto shows the suffering of people other than Mir Ali that terrorists are making people pay for their undone crimes “In Quetta they attacked religious processions, killing the faithful in their mosques on their holy and sorrowful of days. In Multan they planted bombs in the parks and alleyways near people’s homes” (Bhutto, 2013, p. 187). Aman’s family suffered from different things as they say about their father that “They made our fathers old. They robbed our fathers of their youth, of their strength. They had no freedom to make their own rules” (Bhutto, 2013, p. 194). The things become worst after departure the departure of Aman. “It had been only his and then, without warning, it had infected his whole family. In his absence the violence had grown” (Bhutto, 2013, p. 197). Finally, the novel shows “Mir Ali and its men have paid for decades” (Bhutto, 2013, p. 210).

Economic struggles or lack of opportunities in their home country can push characters to seek better prospects elsewhere. “He wanted a life that was bigger than his father’s” (Bhutto, 2013, p. 103). “But the roads beyond Mir Ali are wild. They open up to the Northern frontier with miles of pine forest and rocky terrain” (Bhutto, 2013, p. 117). Colonial era laws are applied on the people of Tribal areas in which they are deprived of their local rights. Anyone who raise voice against the injustice or violence get punishment such as “Azmaray had been photographed at a rally, a demonstration in the growing slums of Haji Abdullah Shirazi khan road, holding a photograph of his brother, who had been disappeared by the armed force” (Bhutto, 2013, p. 63). And “disappearances, there was a beautiful science to them” (Bhutto, 2013, p. 63). He raised the voice for his brother but “his gut was bloated. His left arm, broken in five different places, was twisted above his shoulder. His right arm, the one that had been holding the photograph of his brother, the junior professor, lay several feet away from the place where Azmaray’s body was found. His teeth had all been removed from his jawbone” (Bhutto, 2013, p. 67).

Throughout the novel, we witness the profound loss and grief experienced by the characters that results in the displacement of people. Families are torn apart by violence, and many have lost loved ones. The writer tells about the situation of Zalan, son of Sikandar and Mina, before death. He has anxiety that Sikandar can’t understand. “Sikandar never let on that he understood Zalan’s anxiety in those months” (Bhutto, 2013, p. 90). When he tries to discover the problem, Zalan showed his fear that because of the situation in the surrounding. He was afraid of darkness and don’t want to let his shoes off because he says “I am Scared” (Bhutto, 2013, p. 99) and the shoes have lights that “the lights will protect me” (Bhutto, 2013, p. 91). The relation between the brothers suffer a lot due the situation that urges them to stay away. “His brothers had barely spoken to each other, which was strange since they had seemed closer these past two months” (Bhutto, 2013, p. 119). As “Hayat had been sullen” (Bhutto, 2013, p. 119). And “Aman had been more than usually evasive” (Bhutto, 2013, p. 119). There are chaos everywhere even on the roads. “Chunks of rubble and Charred steel columns lie where the gate once was” (Bhutto, 2013, p. 120). It made their mental condition unstable.

Conclusion

The Shadow of the crescent moon by Fatima Bhutto serves as a powerful critique of the sufferings of the tribal region of Pakistan near the Afghanistan border. Bhutto’s narrative

vividly portrays the push factors, where the characters faced the threat of better lives, lack of educational opportunities, and the cycle of conflict. Their intimidation for safety, security, and a brighter future serves as a powerful push factor that underscores the resilience of the human spirit. This research explored how the Tribal Areas, particularly FATA (Federally Administered Tribal areas), are portrayed in the novel *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon* by Fatima Bhutto. Everett Lee's Theory of Migration has been applied to understand the push factors that led to migration within the novel's context. Additionally, the method of textual analysis help to draw connections between the characters' experiences and real-world events. In the novel, characters are initially drawn to FATA for various reasons, including economic hardships, political instability, and the aspiration for a better life. For instance, Aman's family moves to FATA seeking refuge and economic opportunities. The novel vividly depicts their journey, illustrating the push factors that prompted them to leave their native place. Suicide bombings, armed attacks, and killings by the Taliban, al Qaeda, and their affiliates continue, targeting minorities, as well as state security personnel should stop. The push factors are the main reason that people are forced to migrate to other countries for the betterment of their future, besides there should be facilities provided to local people so that they can spend their easy life in their country and they don't have to leave their beloved ones. Countries should therefore replace indiscreet rules with fair guidelines and allow those rules. They aim to contribute to the mainstream narrative of this country. The actions of the Pakistani state against FATA citizens will bring anarchy, chaos, and terrorism, it is suggested that the state must act like a mother and negotiate with its people rather than give them preferential treatment, and use violence. Countries must support table talk when someone misunderstands their story or content. They are Pakistani citizens, but the Taliban question their identity, saying they are non-Islamic due to their culture. They are victims of exclusion and violence. That is why they are still fighting for their freedom because they have not been given real autonomy and have been stripped of their rights and rights. Privileges such as health, education, security, and recruitment. Furthermore, sectarian violence adds to their wretchedness since they are not safe and are under attack in different parts of Pakistan, which contributes to their misery. To overcome the sufferings of volatile tribal regions there should be better facilities of education, hospitals, and study. The state shouldn't treat the people as a minority because this can cause trouble in the lives of people and it can lead to trauma. Mir Ali people are treated as a minority by the Taliban and Al-Qaeda and there is terrorism and fewer facilities that is why people don't want to live in Pakistan anymore. Aman is an example of this he left Pakistan due to the Push Factors present in Tribal Areas.

References

- Bhutto, F. (2013). *The Shadow of the Crescent Moon*. New York: Penguin Group.
- Brown, S. (2018). The war on terror's effect on tribal migration ;insight from "The shadow of the crescent moon". *Journal of South Asian Literature*, 55-72.

- Chomsky, N. (2006). *Noam chomsky's dissension to president bush after 9/11: an analysis of the public sphere*. Current English Studies.
- Dobrot, L. a. (2007). *The global war on terrorism: a religious war?* Strategic Studies Institute, US Army War College
- Faridi, R. (2018, April 5). *Rashid's Blog*. Retrieved from Rashid's blog: an educational portal: <https://rashidfaridi.com/2018/04/05/migration-theories-lees-push-pull-theory/>
- Gibran, K. (1912). *The broken wings*. New York: White Cloud Press.
- Gunaratna, R., & Nielsen, A. (2008). Al Qaeda in the tribal areas of Pakistan and beyond. *Studies in Conflict & Terrorism*. 39 (1), 775-807.
- Hajjar, L. (2017, November 1). *Ohio University*. College of Arts and Science Forum
- Hasan, A., & Raza, M. (2009). *Migration and small towns in Pakistan*. International Institute For Environment and Development. International Institute for Environment and Development (IIED). London
- Hooft, S. V. (1998). The meaning of suffering. *Hastings Center Report* 29. no 5 (1998). 13-19.
- Hosseini, k. (2003). *The kite runner*. Kabul: Riverhead Books.
- International Crisis Group. (2018). Shaping a new peace in Pakistan's tribal areas. *International Crisis Group*.
- Khan, Z. A. (2011). Military operations in FATA and PATA: implications for Pakistan. *Institute of Strategic Studies Islamabad (ISSI)*, 32 (1). 129-146.
- Krishnakumar, P. K., & Indumathi, T. (2014). Pull and Push Factors of Migration. *Global Management Review*, Vol 8 (4). 8-13.
- Lee, E. S. (1966). A Theory of Migration. *Demography*, 3(1), 47-57.
- Lee, E. S. (1996). A Theory of Migration. *Springer on Behalf of the Population Association of America*, 47-57.
- McCarthy, B., & Hagan, J. (1991). Homelessness: A Criminologic Situation? *Oxford Journals*, 31 (4). 393-410.
- Moon, B. K. (2013, 10). *United Nations*. United Nations:
- Noor, S. (2006). Afghan Refugees After 9/11. *Pakistan Institute of International Affairs*, 59-78.
- Orakzai, S. B. (2011). *Conflict in the Swat Valley of Pakistan*. Sage Publication
- Parkins, N. C. (2010). Push and Pull Factor of Migration. *American Review of Political Economy*, 8 (2). 6-24.
- Pinzani, A. (2019). *Migration and Social Suffering*. Springer Nature Switzerland AG
- Rahman, K., Mohmand, S. N., & Wazir, A. (2013). Conflict in FATA and Governance. *Pluto Journals*. 10 (2). 49-70

- Sangalang, C. C., Becerra, D., Mitchell, F. M., Lechuga-Pena, S., Lopez, K., & Kim, I. (2019). *Trauma, Post-Migration Stress, and Mental Health*. Springer
- Schmid, A. P. (2016). *Links between Terrorism and Migration: An Exploration*. International Centre for Counter Terrorism.
- Shah, A., Riaz, D. H., Sajjad, U., & Ahmad, S. (2021). 'Irreversible Damage to Psyche': Representation of Trauma in Fatima Bhutto's Narratives. *Ilkogretin Online*, 20 (4). 1358-1365.
- UNHCR. (2001). *International migration, racism, descrimination and xenophobia*. switzerland: UNHCR.
- Urbanski, M. (2022). Comparing Push and Pull Factors Affecting Migration. *economies*. 10 (21). 1-15.
- Wilkes, R., & Wu, C. (2019). Immigration, Discrimination, and Trust: A Simply Complex Relationship. *Front. Social*, 4, 1-13.
- Zainab, S., Farhat, D. P., & Basharat, D. A. (2020). *Critically Analyzing War on Terror in the light of Fatima Bhutto's "The Shadow of the Crescent*. Oxford Press