



Experiencing Migration and Asylum Seeking: A Diasporic Study of the Book of Rosy: A Mother's Story of Separation at the Border by Rosayra Pablo Cruz and Julie Schwietert Collazo

Ayesha Safeer¹, Atika Batool², Zahra Mushtaq³

Abstract

This study delves into the experiences of migration and asylum-seeking through the lens of William Safran's diaspora framework, which centers on the concepts of dispersion, diaspora consciousness, and homeland connections. Employing Safran's theoretical model, the research critically analyzes the autobiographical work "The Book of Rosy" by Rosayra Pablo Cruz and Julie Schwietert Collazo, focusing on the challenges faced by migrants, particularly mothers, in the context of Trump's zero tolerance policy. The narrative provides an insightful portrayal of the multifaceted struggles of immigrants, revealing the emotional and psychological toll of forced separation at the Mexico border. The findings underscore the significance of community support and advocacy efforts in addressing the traumatic consequences of migration. This study contributes to a nuanced understanding of the human experiences entailed in the migration process and underscores the relevance of Safran's diaspora model in comprehending its complexities.

Keywords: Terms: Diaspora, Asylum, Detention Centeres, Trump Zero Policy, Migration

1. Introduction

The impact of migration is a broader aspect in which many factors are involved. Among all, the influence of migration on the part of people is the most dominated one. In Susan P.Mains migration can be defined as "the process in which people are leaving their lands, their houses and even their identity. It involves the movement of people from one place to another with intention of settling permanently or temporarily at a new location. Actually, it is the movement of people due to several reasons like economic stability, security and getting the proper residences. (Mains, 2012) *The Book of Rosy* (2020) is the biographical work of Cruz and Collazo in which the real impact of migration is depicted by them.

The novel, *The Book of Rosy* (2020) is written by *Rosayra Pablo Cruz and Julie Schwietert Collaza*. They are the most influential writers in the filed of literature. They talk about the process of migration and its after effects and impact on people. *Rosayra Pablo Cruz* is a woman who moved towards United States. The reason of her migration is the violence she has faced in her country. Her husband was murdered and she was also attacked by the people. She is the active member of the missionary church as well as the president of international High School at New York. The diasporic study presented by William Safran is the key aspect of my study. A diaspora is a large group of people with a similar heritage or homeland who have since moved out to places all over the world. ... The Bible refers to the Diaspora of Jews exiled from Israel by the Babylonians. But the word is now also used more generally to describe any large migration of refugees, language, or culture.

The migration in Guatemala came under the 10 largest migration in United State of America and third largest one from Central America. It is probably started in 1960 which is the time period of migration. It has the great historical significance started in US and almost in 1965 US has in enacted the Hart-Cellar-Act. It is established a new policy in this 20 thousand migrants per country are reunited with the family. There is the development with the act, with the passage of time. Meanwhile the civil war is erupted and its intensification became the cause of migration when 10 of thousands of Guatemalan Refugees moved toward US Mexico border, some at the legal state and some at the illegal way. During this war, there is massive destruction on the part of the fame lands and villages and there is no peace anywhere. During this time period many acts are passed and many changes are brought. It result in the flee of many migrants of Guatemala in US.

The Book of Rosy (2021), deals with the same issue of migration and it is the same time period when the civil war broken. Cruz presents her own biography in this book in order to identify the problems she has faced during the civil war. When one day she received an unusual phone call from some other number though the time is same when her husband used to call her. She came to know from this call that her husband is brutally murdered by someone. This became the reason of Cruz migration though it is not yet decided. The other important factor which compels her to do so is the attack on her when she is bitterly injured and finally she has taken the decision to leave Guatemala with her youngest son. This all happens due to the outbreak of civil war. She has moved to Guatemala for her survival but after a while she came back to take her threatened son and then remigrated. After this she has presented the picture of migration and its devasting aspects

Julie Schwietert Collazo is also very famous journalist as well as a social worker. She has the ability in creative arts and she has full command on two languages so that's why she is famous as a Bi-lingual journalist. She also works as a director of Immigrant Families Together.

The process of migration and the impact of this migration on people is bitter one. *The Book of Rosy* (2020) presents the picture of migration in a true sense. The whole story revolves around the plight of refugees their separation and reunion. The stories of two women are comprised of this migration and what they both have

¹ The Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Pakistan, ayeshasafeer4@gmail.com

² National College of Business administration and Economics, Pakistan, atikahussain89@gmail.com

³ Institute of Southern Punjab, Multan, Pakistan, usamamalik0245@gmail.com

felt after the separation from their children. This migration portraits the crisis of identity on the part of ethical cultural as well as religious issue. So, the novelist presents the global picture of migration only by depicting the story of two families.

1.1. Significance of the Study

The study is significant as it will create awareness about the conditions of migration generally and the situation of Anglo-America particularly. It will highlight the issues faced by the people who are migrated and suffered the separation from their children. In such kind of society, the people have to face so many hurdles and they cannot grow and have to curb their desire just to survive in the society. Each person who tries to emerge in such kind of society has a different story but out of these stories, we have one commonality that is, the society discourages such kind of people, they are separated, and in continuous struggle to find their place.

This study analyses these hurdles and taboos and at the same time, will point out how the people can get out of such situation.

The findings of the research are very much beneficial as far as the references are concerned. The information related to migration study and its after effects is highly significant for the further investigation of the aspect. The thesis exposes the sufferings of Cruz during her migration in particular in *The Book of Rosy* (2021) but it really reveals the knowledge about migration and its traumatic effect in general.

The particular research is hoped to help the academics, students and the other readers studying English Literature in order to understand the interpretations of the literary text of the book. It will also tell us that in what way migration becomes the cause of psychological destruction of people and how they are displaced and dislocated at every place now. They feel that they have now no identity and throughout their lives, they are in search of it.

2. Literature Review

In the era of 2017, there is a forum organised by Annual International Symposium in Paris which is related with the refugee literature. The interest is vast and the target is to depict the crises of the people who are taking refugees in the current scenario of migration. It is concerned with the Middle East as well as the Islamic worlds. The focus is on the contrast in which the things are taking place and most specifically the crisis of Syria and Mediterranean. This issue is associated with post-colonial writing in connection with the study and art of refugee. The next aspects are to focus on Arabic and Muslim literature.

In the extreme circumstances which are faced by Syria people during the civil war and on the multiple areas of Middle East as well as the Global South present the picture of dehumanised attitude. This is the major question for the writer to present the cause and effect of this dehumanised treatment of the First world countries with the Third world countries. Valerie Anishchenkova presents the documentary by doing the video textual analysis of the work of James Longley named *Iraq in Fragment* (2006) and *Refugee Human Stories from the Refugee Crises* (2016). She explores the problematic aspects which are common in both works and describes them as a distant suffering. These documentaries almost cover all the migration from the middle east and many multiple questions regarding their authority and truth. They lead to represent the condition of refugee and the impact of migration. The major concern of this type of literature is to present the displacement of the people which tends towards diasporic study and how does the literature prevent the future wars by showing the ecological catastrophes and economical pressure which compel the people to believe their homeland. *In Frame of War* (2009) Judith Butler presents the picture of prison and how does the course of war is pinching and painful. She observes that the war provides the condition for breaking out of quotations of war and for a more journalistise horror and outrage that will support and impel calls for justices and violence (pp. 9-10).

Refugee is a term which is historical constructed and provided the privilege political and ideological consideration which over comes economic and ecological aspects. In the point of view of Katherian Rohal that the people should have to invent the new categories of the basic needs which will be able to resolve the world conflicts. These needs provide people the living places for their survival and how to control the natural supplies so the eco refugee and environmental factors help in the displacement of person (Gallien ,2019). The refugee literature is almost one century old and it is termed as modern refugee literature. In the view of Karl Polamyi it's literally emerged in 20th century in the response to the new kind of European nation state and he called this respond and product. The Crustacean type of nation having a hard shell and it is a kind of sovereignty which is more jealous and absolute than anything before. A notable anthropologist Lissa Malkki points out, it is a particular kind of belonging and not belonging associated with the nationhood of modernism. Its point out the most important thing that these writers experience the shift and they are the victim of political life.

B Travent presents the point of view of modern refugee in his novel *The Death Ship* (1922) it is the story of the stables protagonist who moves towards every border of Europe and concludes that the centre of the universe's passport not the sun. Travent who is living stateless for almost twenty years, is of the view that the most egregious modernism is nothing but having a strong passport. It provides the view that the refugee after facing lots of political disorders. They become reluctant in so many things but they are expert in vocals.

After 10 years a German stateless, Bertolt Bresht starts to sketch a universal script in his notebook having margins and portraits the fictional dialogue refugee conversations (1932). He presents that it is important to perform the language in an asylum than to speak it. He is going to imagine the refugees who invents multiple

new language in order to explore the world. For them a language can open up the new ways of making the identity in the world. The voice Bresht is actually a universal voice of every political version which shows the Scene of authority possessed by the refugee writers (Bakara, 2020).

The refugee writing is a European phenomenon exists on the large basis. The literature provides most of the writers the strongest scope to show the literary traditions of nations. The publication of Lyndsey stone Bridge whose name is placeless people writing, rights, and refugees (2018). In this she presents multiple writers and what are these response about the condition of modern refugees. As after the 2nd World War the refugee writing is merged with the global literature which is mostly developed in Palestine and Indian subcontinents. So, both of the things came in the category of post-colonial literature (Gikandi, 2010). These types of writers gain sympathy on humanistic basis and present the most difficult form of political union. These refugee crises present in every writing of post-colonial literature.

The aspect of Asylum seeking is very much dominant in the world of American literature specially in the last three decades. In 2016, the boy named Seidu Muhammad who is 24 years old travelled from young's town in a birth towards Minneapolis. During his journey he is recalling his identity as a bi-sexual and for this reason he has to leave Ghana where the sin of homosexuality is punished and the punishment is to remain three years. In a prison and then spends almost a year so through south and central America for the application for asylum in the US. After this nine-month process, they have to stay in a detention facility and after that the plea is denied. The government then prepares him to deport. After his deportation, Seidu received Imminence and takes a decision to escape Canada. While stopping in Minneapolis as man is a puppet in the hands of faith and circumstances. He has to meet with another asylum seeker Razak Iyal. He belongs to the same neighbourhood in Ghana and in order to save himself from political threats. He has to flee in order to save himself. They decide to move towards Canada without having any notion about the tragic consequences and the bitter condition and circumstances they have to face after reaching there. Seeking asylum is actually a world of uncertainty which a prison has to face while passing through it. They have to face physical danger, treacherous jungle and so many other problems.

Geffrowe presents his review on the work of Cruz and Collazo named *The Book of Rosy: A Mother Story of Separation at the Border*. He presents his point of view that for the people of Guatemala and central Americans can very easily and willingly leave the places and leave everything which they used to possess for along. The major purpose of this leaving is to face the difficulties and dangerous track just to move on towards United State. The reason is Guatemala's socio and economical condition which really demands security from gangs, murders and massacres. As Cruz presents the narcotics trade which corrupts the whole society. Rosy himself presents the incident when she was shoot and her elder son was threatened husband was murdered, she is still unable to know the reason of that threat and murder and is not able to discover it as well. The journey of these two mothers presents the tips into advocacy against the policy of Trump who is of the view that parents should be separated from the children if they are entering in the United states illegally. They should be captured and bitterly treated. It is supposed that the actions of Rosy should be less admirable (Rowe, 2020).

Rosayra Pablo Cruz is basically a Guatemalan woman who moves towards United State just to make herself secure. The migration of Cruz is related with the intra country migration and it is the result of extreme threatening as well as brutality. She has presented her situation of migration by saying that her life in Guatemala is in a wheel of violence which are always in motion and never stop. It seems that it is continuously rolling on and crashing the subaltern. It seems that the engine for a while is useless and workless but the machine is continuously slowing on and never thinks who is standing in front of the path. It is continuously rolling of with extreme brutality and when a person came in a sight that person is not able to do anything to save himself or herself unless the person is able to see a door in order to run through it. Rosy presents that for her and for her young son, the only doorway is migrant highway through which many of the people of Central America travelled. The two-lane road between these two places is the home town and the last town. The home town is associated with Guatemala whereas the last town is Mexico for her. While narrating her story Rosy takes the listener inside the safe house where multiple people, women, men, children, as well as babies are fully crowded in a single room. They belong to El Salvador, Honduras and Guatemala. She narrates that they all are in a single truck, careening moving down the road almost for eight days and nights and almost 2300 miles. In that careen all the passengers are packed melting with the heat and suffocation and all around the smell of operation is filled. They are continuously in fear of becoming high jacked and raped. They are continuously moving from truck to truck and at one point Rosy separated from her son and it terrifies her a lot.

3. Theoretical Framework

William Safran is a professor of political science as well as the director of the center for comparative politics at border. He has presented so many journals in which he has depicted the ethnic and rational minorities in the advanced industrial democracies. In most of his scholarly articles there is great discussion of ethnic communities, immigrants and alliance. Actually, it is the depiction of the relationship between minorities and majorities and he has exposed that a very little attention is given to Diasporas. He says that the omission is not at all surprising and shocking. Beautiful though many of the ages the diaspora is considered and interpreted in a specified meaning. It is associated with the exile of the Jews from their historic homeland and after that they were dispersed in many lands with signified that they were oppressed and morally degraded. It was happened

because of their dispersion. But today the diasporas as well as the diasporic communities increased and are categorised in several communities' political refugees, expatriates, immigrants, expellees. This type of categorisation become the cause of holocaust which is now applicable to all kinds of mass murder.

This study of diaspora in view point of Safran is closely associated with the centrality of Jewish experience which according to him the root of diasporic study. Safran defines the three key concepts of Jewish experience which is important to understand for the purpose of modern understanding of diaspora. The first and for most aspect of diaspora is the idea of dispersion which is forced. It means that they and their ancestors have been scattered, dispersed as well as dislocated from their original center. This diaspora is associated with loss, exile as well as displacement. The point is important to understand the diasporic identities. Secondly the association of diasporas consciousness which is informed by exclusion and the uneasy relationship with the host societies. Lastly Safran focuses the connections between the communities of diaspora and their relationship with the homelands. This relationship can be based on collective memory, political engagement and cultural practices as well.

Clifford (1994) criticizes the concept of Safran in relation to the rigid definable of diaspora. He points out that he has neglected the fluidity of diasporic identity. On the other side Cohen elaborated the concept of Safran typology and include the positive cultural aspect of diasporic identity. He also maintains and favors the relationships between co-ethnic community of the diasporas while living the outside the homeland. He is of the view that these are the groups which are scattered for some aggressive reason. He further argues that the diasporic concept from the earlier time is diverse as compared to the commonly expected traditions. This aspects trade labor refugee colonial and cultural diasporas (2008).

Including William Safran, Hill and Clifford they both focused on the trade and formation of the identities which are based on black color. This identity is known as the black cultural identity. Hall opines that identity is formulated on the basis of the two foundations the first one is the cultural shared experiences and the other one is the conflicting and different state of some individual with the community in which they are living. The black identity become more black when they are dispersed and fragmented. It is argued that Afro Caribbean people make a diaspora not because of securing their identities but to secure their homelands so they are interpreted as hybrid diasporas.

4. Method of Analysis

The present study is analyzed by keeping in mind the perspective of migration and asylum seeking after migration. It is qualitative research as the book I have selected is an autobiography of Rosayra Pablo Cruz and her sufferings during the migration. The diasporic aspects are observed after listening the self-journey of her, how her children have been taken from her as it is the demand of Trumps zero policy. So, I have done the textual analysis of her experience by keeping in mind William Safran model of diaspora.

4.1. Textual Analysis

The Book of Rosy by Rosayra Pablo Cruz and Julie Schwietert Collazo is the real depiction of those migrated people who are compelled to leave their lands. Though it is a story of a single mother who is separated at the border from her children, her story is generalized to every citizen of Guatemala. She starts her biography with the crash of her identity by declaring the loss of her name. She narrates that she is in love with her name but where she is at this time, no one is bothering the beauty of her name. She says that we are last names only. We are numbers. Nine numbers, in fact which, when punched into immigrations only database, can tell you who someone is and where and when they were born (Cruz & Collazo, 2021, p. 1).

After this, she starts to explain the causes why she has migrated and why she is here. Her mother always wants that Cruz never lives a life, even having a single problem. Her mother has suffered a lot but when she was born she prayed to God that her life should be a little bit easier than her. But sometime prayers are not answered but these unanswered prayers never create a gap between a strong faith person and God while thinking about everything she recalls the time when she came to US.

4.2. Experience of Migration

Cruz is compelled to leave the land initially for her own safety as she has realized that living in Guatemala is now no more beneficial for her. She has now finally decided to leave the land. There are so many incidents which become the major cause of her moving from the homeland to the foreign land. The last event is the real cause. This is the incident which makes Cruz realised that though she has no enemies but there is someone who wants to kill her. She has started to think about lots of people but unable to identify the person who tries to kill her. She feels that, that the shouter gives her a wakeup call. This is the point where she recalls her past affairs with Nhery but it has gone now. She again calls God for mercy because only he can save her. After coming back from the hospital with my brother, she has started to walk with a head high as she does not want to show her fear which is resided inside her. This is because of her children and her mother so she should have to behave bravely.

"I had to show that I was brave, but in truth, I was scared all the time. If I heard a motorbike or car pulling up behind me, my body would break out in goose bumps and cold sweats. I also started having nightmares, nightmares about people following me. I didn't tell anyone. I wanted to protect my family, even if I didn't have anyone to protect me" (Cruz & Collazo, 2021, p. 19).

These lines are the true depiction of her feelings, her children and how she should have to remain compose and fearless in front of everyone. Her life in Guatemala remains same what with the addiction of fear and wants a door from where she can remain safe and fearless. One day after three years of her shooting she really desires to leave Guatemala and, in this regard, she has received the money from her friend so she will be able to leave Guatemala and make a trip to US. When she comes home, she just announces her visit to United State. Ma," I said, "I'm going." I didn't need to explain where; in Central America, the rest of that sentence writes itself. My decision was really that fast. I grabbed my youngest son, Fernando, stuffed a bag with essentials, and left (Cruz & Collazo, 2021, p., 20).

For Cruz the United State is a door of opportunity and she can face every problem there as she elaborates that her own life is getting so much opportunities. She has left her children and never say goodbye to them. When she has seen the face of her mother, there are lots of questions which at this time, she does not have the answers. While leaving the land finally, she thinks about her mother that now she has to take the responsibility of her three grandchildren.

"In Guatemala, we grow up, we remain at home (or at least in the same town), we have children, and there is no "extended family." We are simply family, and the roles and responsibilities of who cares for whom are not as rigid as they are in the States. We are all responsible to and for one another. Was I had to leave my mother, and did I worry about her?" (Cruz & Collazo, 2021, p. 21).

It is a point of view of Cruz that when your life is in danger, we should have to quit without noticing the pain you feel while leaving the people whom you love. She points out here that in the process of migration the most painful thing is to leave the people they love. She says that no one wants to leave the land in which they born. This is the very painful process to leave that land how's soil is the soil where the four father were buried. But a person should have to forget all these pains and close all the doors behinds. Just for the sake of Survival safety and security Cruz says by leaving behind the children is really very painful. Only Fernando is with her and she has to leave her daughter behind her. But the attitude of her son is worse.

"Years later, around a table in New York Yordy will tell friends how angry he was when I left, so infuriated and helplessly bereft that he went to an uncle's refrigerator and grabbed a beer, contemplating the idea of guzzling the whole thing in one desperate gulp. Instead, he hurled the bottle across the room, the glass smashing into a thousand little pieces, not unlike the pieces of his broken heart" (Cruz & Collazo, 2021, p. 22).

The Other miserable condition which she has portrayed in the process of migration is the feel of hunger. This hunger is not only associated with food, it is the hunger for peace, for struggle for rest. She says that her rosy cheeks faded away because she has to keep the rosy cheeks for her children's. She remembers the days when she was a child and her mother was here to feel that pain which she is presently feeling. Her father had died when she was three years old, he died of tongue cancer which suggests that his language and wording are cruel but her mother has only a single option to feed the children and she has started the work to grow of the coffee plants but that task was not enough to keep than feeding so they have converted the journey from poverty to extreme poverty. But my mother struggled continuously. She has started a little business of selling beans but for this purpose she has to leave the children behind and the children were scattered like corn seeds. Here she narrates that, their cruelty knew no bounds. They would pull her hair and push her around. She had no family of her own to help her, and they knew that, so they humiliated her in a thousand ways (Cruz & Collazo, 2021, p. 24).

This type of life Cruz does not want to live. Now she wants that her family and children may lead so for avoiding these situations. She has decided to migrate but she is not aware that the most severe circumstances are waiting for her. This statement employees that Cruz in this time is in a state of ambivalence. She is not able to understand whether to leave her mother and children or to stay with them but finally just for the sake of family security and for her life she has taken this step and left Guatemala. After leaving the land she has to face the new chapter of her life. She has explained that when she was born it was the time of civil war and till her girlhood she remains in fear of War's danger. Now again she has to feel the same fear but this time the war is inside as well as outside. All the past time people also migrated and in the present time they are doing the same. She has narrated that it is not the war and its after effects which compel people to leave the lands and move towards highways, for the purpose of reaching at safe and secure places rather there are other so many problems in Guatemala and other neighbouring countries.

"He doesn't say a word; he just looks terrified. I rush to console him, pulling him into an embrace. I tell him the first of many lies: that the worst of the trip is behind us. I have no idea the worst is yet to come" (Cruz & Collazo, 2021, p. 51).

The condition of Yordy is really depressing as she is not able to understand that what had happened to Yordy which make him pale and terrified in some hours. The condition of Yordy creates so many questions in the mind of Cruz which she is unable to answer. The place where the driver is taking them is a densely forested mountain. Herr the path of forest is a way to trade not in a legal way rather the illegal one. Finally, they reach at the place and the one thing which is astonishing in this trip is the changing of names. Three trucks arrived at the destination and the people are divided into three groups but the silliest thing is the nickname. Names are actually the main source of person identification and when the names are converted into the names of insects it is really hideous. Here the names are not only names they are actually the worth of these creatures who left their homes place and now they are the diasporas. And these diasporas identities are going to be crushed very bitterly. Cruz

says that for her the nickname is a source of games which the drivers are playing with them for the sake of amusement. It creates great irritation on the part of Cruz. Saffron theory of migration very significantly points out this diasporic identity crisis which are not confined to a single person but applicable everyone at everyone, at every place. Sometimes when the names are snatched the feeling of displacement is bitterly felt. Same in the case of Cruz she faces that now she is not ready to go in the truck as something unusual is predicted by her. The same thing she has told to her son than all the passengers are packed in the truck she is still outside but at this time she has realised that now she is in jail and trapped.

“There’s nothing else coming for you,” he adds. I’m trapped, and I know it. If we bail now, we’re on our own, thousands of dollars wasted, with little money to sustain us until we reach the United States. And that’s if we reach the United States. How will I navigate the way there on my own, with two children in tow?” (Cruz & Collazo, 2021, p. 52).

She has felt that now she has no way to move on so she has to move with these people happily or sadly. But she has no option at all. This is the point where she has decided to trust blinding on God and move on. She sat in the third truck and trying to prepare herself mentally that now she has to live with this and to earn the money for her children. After sitting in the third truck the new things are experienced by Cruz. It is noticed that though the track is less crowded as compared to the other two one but the stress is higher. The heat is suffocating and the smell of everyone’s body is more depressing. The desperation is mental, emotional, and physical, the mind, heart, and body all tensing themselves in self-defence in an exhausting effort to ward off needs. It’s a specific, sour smell that clings to the body and settles in the nostrils, a smell you will never forget (Cruz & Collazo, 2021, p. 52).

It shows that the terrible life is going to be started. The things which seem to be smooth it is totally opposite to the expectation. The struggle is initially physical but now it is not confined to it. it is now mental as well as emotional and it is disturbing the heart and body the most victimised being among all is Yordy because he is at the stage where the memories become the case of self-grooming or self-destruction. It is the age where the things are unforgettable. Cruz points out that she is not disturbed by her discomfort but she is totally distracted by the discomfort and distressing attitude of Yordy. She narrates that

“Within an hour, our legs are completely numb. A heavy plastic tarp covers the top of the truck, so it’s as dark as a cave inside the truck bed; we can’t see a thing. All we can feel is the truck gaining speed and careening around curves, our bodies tensing with each mountainous switchback” (Cruz & Collazo, 2021, p.52).

She is pointed out here that it is place where they are imprisoned. Something very unusual are happening with them and this thing consciously and unconsciously felt by every passenger. The suffering of migrants is the major topic of concern of every writer of postmodern era but here the notable aspect is that the writer herself is telling her autobiography and self-experience of her migration as well as the condition of her children. Saffron points out that while migration the most terrible thing happens to immigrants is the loss of Identity as well as the sense of dislocation. On the part of Cruz, the immigrants are facing not only the fear to die but to die of thirst in the desert and most importantly to die because the vehicles carrying them soar off cliffs. It shows that while moving in this way their hopes and dreams are crushed along with their life. She says that it is very easy to see the stories of immigrants on YouTube or Facebooks having funny memes but to experience the loss of families and here the cries of the people who are reclaiming the bodies of their loved once. Ghabra has presented the same concept of migration on the part of black people and equates it with the others as well. (Ghabra, 2022).

“I’m terrified, but I say nothing to Yordy or Fernando. What if this truck explodes and we all go up in a ball of flames? That’s not the way I want myself or my children to die. I don’t want my family to have to make their way here to claim our charred remains. I try not to think about the tank and to turn my thoughts, instead, toward God. Please, have mercy on us, I pray. Be with us. Please, Lord, do not abandon us” (Cruz & Collazo, 2021, p. 55).

With the passage of time the fear increases and specifically those women who has kids. She says that people are quite familiar with this point that women with children is easier to harm just by threatening her kids. But finally, it is a time of the arrival of immigrants at the place and Cruz feel satisfied, having sight of relief when she has felt her kids.

It is the point when the migrants are finally arrived at the border. The mental state of the people at that time is not recognisable. It means that the people are not sure weather they will cross the border safely or not. Same is the condition of Cruz she is of the view that her mental condition is not stable. As she herself is thinking about their safe arrival at the border. The one thing which she has realised is that the driver is not sincere with them. They are asking about their money, phones, and jewellery and they make excuse that if the things would come in the hands of ICE then the immigrants should have to stay for a long time period in detentions. The other thing is, the fear which makes her paradise as the border is still some steps away. Cruz says that the only thing which is tricking in her mind is to run. She cried

“RUN. RUN NOW!” I urge them, with a voice that’s dry and hoarse from dehydration. But some can’t. They are pale, frozen, unable to move.

I realise with horror that my own child is one of them. Yordy is exhausted. He is also overweight; he simply has more body to move” (Cruz & Collazo, 2021, p. 60).

It is another torturing moment for her, everyone is running towards the border, they are running faster as they have the fear to be captured. Cruz is stuck as Yordy is not moving. She is continuously asking him to move and the people are jumping into the canal but on the very other side there are US border petrol trucks and their agents how are yelling not to jump into the canal but people are not listening them. They are not stopping them for humanitarian basis rather they are just doing as a job. As Yordy did not move Cruz is captured by the agents which is another turning point of her life. The above mention statement is describing the mental frustration of her children. After this harsh experience of migration on the part of Cruz there is a fear of dispersion and the part of Yordy it is the loss of mentality. As Saffron depicted that the most crucial impact of migration is mental suffering and sense of dislocation and this thing is very exclusively presented in the state of Cruz, a woman who has badly inside and most importantly Yordy who has faced the trouble at the stage which is the stage of love and affections. By depicting the weight of Yordy it is suggested that he is brutalised by the harsh experiences of truck and attitude of truck driver. On the part of Cruz it is felt that though she is mentally distracted but being a mother she is still emotionally strong. Finally, it is a stage which is the point of living in the icebox. It is a stage where after reaching at the border the immigrants should have to introduce themselves to ICE officials. Cruz has to give the complete information about herself and her kids. After taking the information she is told that they are not legally arrive their rather they are deported. Then she is informed that they have to live in the cells and to wait. But the point of devastation is that Yordy is not going through live with her. Being the officials, they came to know that Yordy is mama's boy and mama's boy is always a weak boy. At this stage Cruz is not able to do anything and she has to stay with Fernando in a different cell. This cell is not for these two people rather it is crowded with many of the people. The condition of Cruz is getting worse her mind is continuously stuck in Yordy. This sense of loss, and the loss of child is extremely painful.

“My neck aches, and with every passing moment, it throbs with an increasingly insistent pain. An officer comes around distributing instant soups for everyone, soups that are cold and undercooked, the noodles still hard. I ask, Could I possibly get some pain medication, please? My neck hurts terribly.” (Cruz & Collazo, 2021, p. 64).

This statement is extremely suggestive because pain is now the part of Cruz life, she has tolerated that the death of her husband the murder attack on herself the pain of migration twice but this pain of Yordy's separation is highly painful. She is not able to tolerate. The pain of neck usually occurs due to the highest level of stress and now she is in the situation where her questions are unanswered. It is not the separation of Yordy it seems that her body part is cut from her. There is no one here to understand her pain until or unless. She is near to her death. She has seen Yordy after 72 hours and it seems the life time to her. Cruz is cold from the cell and order to makes the boy clean as it is the time to say goodbye to both of her kids. She has said that it is not in her control to bear the unbearable pf separation. Suggestively, it is breaking her neck and in the point of view of the officers, she has to deal with the pain. She wants to run and go with them! When they are out of her sight, she can't hold her tears back any longer; her cries are cry, cry and cry and what she wants is just to collapse under the earth and flow off her tears. (Cruz & Collazo, 2021, p.68).

Cruz is among those people who has been separated from the children and moved to cells there they have to wear the jumpsuits. They have to stay there for 80 Days. she has elaborated that they are closed here and for that time period these cells are their homes. Many of the different strange things started to happen with them during the longed-up days. They are asked to tell the name of the places where they want to live. They pronounce the names of the city in their colloquial style which creates great laughter on the part of guards.

“MEE-SI-SEE-PEE.” “NORT-CAR-O-LINE-AH.” “NOO-JORK. One woman interrupts our pronunciation game with a small laugh. “Isn't it funny?” she asks, snapping a piece of the border into place.

“In a way, we don't have to worry about anything here! This morning, I didn't have to worry about going to find something to eat, nor to find wood to cook with. I didn't have to worry about what clothes to wear—we're all wearing the same ugly thing!” Laughter ripples through the group as we all take stock of each other's coarse, ugly jumpsuits, which are ill-fitting, obscuring each woman's form and her individual style. I take a deep breath and say a silent prayer: God, I don't know where my children are or who they're with, but I know they are in your hands, so I trust you. Show me the reason that you have for me to be here. And over time, He does.” (Cruz & Collazo, 2021, p. 71).

It shows that they have lost everything except the hope in God. It is usually occurring that when people have nothing to survive so they have only one thing that is to move on according to the plans of God. Same thing is done by Cruz. She is now starting to think about her spiritual life. The each of Cruz is painful and every morning is more painful than the previous one. She says that they have no one they have no money they have no destination they have not a decision to take a path they just have God. finally, their 80 Days have been passed and they have released from the Eloy as they come out, they have switched on their phones and finally the bell rings immediately. Cruz cried it's my boys. It is the reunion of Cruz another mother with their children and it is the time then they have got their self-back. We stay here and start waiting for the children. She is allowed to sit in the small room alone. Here she is waiting for Yordy and Fernando. She is of the view that during her whole separation time this time of waiting is the most crucial one. she is not able to wait for a moment more and just thinking what she will do when they came in front of her. She thinks that she tells them about the marks which she has taken after their separation but everything is making no sense. So, she had decided that there would be only hugs and kisses and these are enough for her. while thinking about the suddenly the door open.

“The door swings open, and a caseworker enters the room. Yordy and Fernando are behind her. My heart! They look different! Both seem like they’ve grown taller, both seem more filled out. I wrap them in my arms. I stroke their hair. I hold them out at arm’s length and look at them intensely. “I love you,” I say. “I love you. I told you we would be together again.” (P, 86).

The above lines are really heart touching as Cruz at the very start of the story points out that during her first migration, she has lost the childhood of her daughters and in the second migration she has lost the childhood of her sons. she really wants to keep themselves with her but the lives of the migrants are not according to their own will. They have to keep their mouth close and silently feel the pain without saying a single word. she has lost her kids she has lost her youth she has lost her identity and after losing everything now she is homeless dislocated and dispersed. Saffron points out that the immigrant’s identity is based on their colours but Cruz identity is based on her cultural and financial basis.

5. Findings and Conclusion

To summarize the whole thesis, it can be clearly extracted that the basic objective of Rosyra Pablo Cruz’ autobiography is to explore the major issues, problems, and different experiences of migration particularly in Guatemala and generally to the whole world. She exposes the voices of all immigrants who were initially suppressed in the foreign land but the condition becomes more pathetic after the zero policy of Trump. This policy becomes the cause of mother’s separation from the children at the Mexico border. Through the study, Cruz has presented the feeling of every mother who has long been separated from the children and separation creates the loss on the part of health, memory and emotion. It is the role of Immigrant Families Together, that Cruz is reunited with the kids, otherwise Cruz is also remained separated and the issue remained hidden. Through the contribution of Collazo and her organisation the major benefit is availed by the immigrants who are still captured and imprisoned in the detention centre and not able to find out their children.

The narration of the autobiography *The Book of Rosy* by Pablo Cruz is split into three parts the first part is narrated by Cruz herself who has explained the reason and circumstances which become the cause of her leaving. The problems are started from the death of Cruz husband and finally leads towards the threats which Cruz mother is receiving on the part of Yordy. Cruz first migration is with Fernando and is it is done because she has been attacked by some unknown person. The reason behind is unable to understand but Cruz identifies that there is someone who is continuously in back of them and that person is the murderer of her husband as well as the enemy of Cruz. Firstly, she has thought that it was her ex-lover but soon this thought is diminished because that type of affair was very much casual. But the unknown fear hunts her and she has decided to leave the land. It was her first migration and was not much terrible that one can think to quit. It is not linked with so many troubles but apart from these troubles, the initial troubles are not much tough so at the second time she has quickly taken the decision to go back to Guatemala and taken her son, Yordy with her.

The first factor is more terrible as Cruz got afraid that because of her, her family would feel the trouble and if she would leave the land then the problems automatically removed from the family. But she was wrong at this time because the problem is not associated with Cruz only but with the whole family and we come to know about it when Cruz is going to start her settlement in Mexico without any serious problem. After her first migration Cruz got a call from her mother that now Yordy is threatened on the basis of Cruz living in Mexico. After knowing about it, she has decided to go back and bring Yordy with her. After taking Yordy, she has decided to re-migrate, and the story turns a terrible turn. She is not taking Yordy with her rather there are other lots of problems waiting for her. When she has started her second journey, the problem arises at the truck. Cruz is not only here, but a lot of people packed in the truck and they are unable to take a proper breath. There is the smell of waste and urine. The conceived woman continuously in a statement of nausea and they all are separated from their children. The call of Collazo is a blessing in disguise the final arrival of Cruz and her meeting with her kids is the real achievement of Collazo. But the major consequence is felt in the character of Yordy who is not ready to face such terrible circumstances at a very early age. So, the whole study presents the notion that the loss is not irreplaceable and the experiences are very much terrible.

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