

بِسْمِ اللَّهِ الرَّحْمَنِ الرَّحِيمِ

In The Name Of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful.

**IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION ON WOMEN
(GENDER) EMPOWERMENT AND LIVELIHOOD OF THE FAMILIES
LEFT BEHIND: A CASE STUDY IN DISTRICT TOBA TEK SINGH**



**A dissertation submitted to
University of Agriculture, Faisalabad,
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By

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Dedicated

To

*My Sweet and beloved parents,
Mr. & Mrs. Mahmood-Ul-Hassan*

&

My nearest & dearest Dadi Ammi

*All things are beautiful,
but no more then my parents.*

*Moon is rare,
but my parents are also a precious pearl!*

*Stars are more beautiful,
But my parents are gold star!
Their love is a never ending sea,
They are a shady tree!*

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My loving and dying for thee,
I'll devote my love to serve thee,
And make a stronghold undo thy love,
This would be the best tribute;
I can pay to thee

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C O N T E N T S

CHAPTER	TITLE	PAGE
I	INTRODUCTION	1
II	REVIEW OF LITERATURE	11
III	MATERIALS AND METHODS	22
IV	RESULTS AND DISCUSSION	32
V	SUMMARY	75
	LITERATURE CITED	80
	APPENDICES	88

LIST OF TABLES

No		Page #
----	--	--------

ABSTRACT

The people living in one part of the world basically moved to other parts for the purpose of taking up permanent or semi-permanent residence, usually across a political boundary. People migrate with the hope of improvement of living conditions as well, but also receive the adverse affect on the families left behind. This study aims to explore the impact of international migration on the families left behind. One district Toba Tek Singh was selected for present study. In this study multistage sampling technique was used for the purpose of data collection. Convenient sampling technique and snowball sampling technique was used in the selection of a sample of 120 respondents (wives of migrants). One Tehsil from Toba Tek Singh District was selected through simple random sampling technique. . Four union councils out of 32 union councils and 30 respondents from each union council were selected through convenient sampling technique and snow ball sampling technique. A comprehensive interview schedule was designed which will show the objectives of the research. The data was analyzed through the descriptive and inferential statistical technique using the statistical package for social sciences. Results showed that majority of the women were empowered after the migration of their husbands. A strong relationship between migration and socio-economic protection of families left behind was found. Majority of wives and children felt loneliness rather than other social problems. A strong relationship between migration and agricultural development was found. Most of the migrants invested their income in agricultural sector such as purchase of farm land, livestock and farm machinery.

1	Distribution of the respondents (wives of migrants) according to their age	32
27	Distribution of the respondents according to how many persons of family receive remittances	33
28	Distribution of the migrants according to their location (before and after migration)	34
3		
4	Distribution according to the present age of migrant	35
5	Distribution of the migrants according to their education before and after migration	36
6	Distribution of the migrants according to their country of destination	37
7	Distribution of the migrants according to their martial status before and after migration	38
8	Distribution of the respondents according to the number of children	38
9	Distribution of the respondents according to having male children	39
10	Distribution of the respondents according to having female children	40
11	Distribution of the respondents children according to their year of schooling	41
12	Distribution of the respondents according to their children age	42
13	Distribution of the respondents according to the fees of their children	43
14	Distribution of the respondents according to their family structure before and after migration	44
15	Distribution of the migrants according to how they make the decision to migrate	45
16	Distribution of the migrants according to the years of migration	46
17	Distribution of the migrants according to main reasons for migration	47
18	Distribution of the respondents according to control over the money after migrant	48
19	Distribution of the migrants according to occupation overseas	49
20	Percentage distribution of the migrants according to Sector of investment remittances at the area of origin	50
21	Distribution of the migrants according to remittance investment sector in the area of origin	51
22	Distribution of the migrants according to agriculture investments	52
23	Distribution of the migrants according to remittance investment in the sector of industry	53
24	Distribution of the respondents according to saving of remittances by the area of origin	54
25	Distribution of the migrants according to monthly pay (in rupees) before migration	55
26	Distribution of the migrants according to monthly pay (in rupees) after migration	56

	before and after migration	
29	Distribution of the respondents according to feeling social protection after the departure of husbands	59
30	Distribution of the respondents according to social problem they face after the departure of husbands	60
31	Distribution of the respondents according to feeling economic protection after husbands migration	61
32	Distribution of the respondents according to participation in decision making increased	62
33	Distribution of the respondents according to change in decision making power after the migration of their husbands.	63
34	Distribution of the respondents according to change in gender relation in household after migration of husbands	64
35	Distribution of the respondents according to social and economic benefit of husband migration	65
36	Distribution of the respondents according to how frequently they receive remittance	66
37	Distribution of the respondents according to communicate with your husband	67
38	Distribution of the respondents according to compare their economic level before and after receiving remittances	68
39	Distribution of the respondents according to receive remittance do they perceive the difference in their economic status	69
40	Distribution of the respondents according to children's feelings after the departure of migrants	70
41	Distribution of the respondents according to believe that by receiving remittances they have a better quality of life	71
42	Distribution of respondents according to their level of satisfaction from their participation in decision making after their husbands migration	71
43	Distribution of the respondents according to level of satisfaction from children up bring after migration of husbands	72
44	Distribution of the respondents according to the level of satisfaction with migration decision of migrants	73
45	Distribution of the respondents according to level of satisfaction with their status after the migration of husbands	74

CHAPTER - 1

INTRODUCTION

“People have been on the move since human life started. Migration is neither a new Phenomenon, a failure of development, nor a replacement for development. Individuals move as part of their attempt to improve their lives and the lives of their families, to learn new skills, to acquire new experiences, to find a job or to run away unsafe conditions insecurity, disaster or famine. Migration is an economic, social and political process that affects those who move, those who stay behind, and the places where they go.” And with the arrival of globalization, labor migration has become a worldwide phenomenon. People are crossing borders to search for preferable job opportunities and to supply a better future for their families. Parallel with this development is the pledge of more children being left behind by either one or both parents, leaving them to the care of extended family members or friends?(Reyes, 2007).

Human migration is the movement of people from one place in the world to another for the purpose of taking up permanent or semi permanent residence, usually across a political boundary. An example of semi permanent residence would be the seasonal movements of migrant’s farm laborers. People can either choose to move (voluntary migration) or be forced to move (involuntary migration). Migration has occurred throughout human history, beginning with the movements of the first human groups from their origins in East Africa to their current location in the world. Migration occurs at a variety of scales: intercontinental (between continents), intra continental (between countries of a given continent). One of the most significant migration patterns has been rural to urban migration, i.e., the movement of people from the countryside to city in search of opportunities of employment (Anonymous, 2005).

As a part of population dynamics, international migration has special uselessness. It can be controlled easily comparative to the other demographic components i.e. births and deaths. The demography of a country does not operate in separation but within a social, economic, political and cultural context. Some migration policies and programs may not have distinctive demographic objectives, but base of a set of broader development goals. The latter part of the 1980’s featured another continuous series of outward movement refugee migration linked with the ethnic and civil difference which burst out. These movements are mostly unrecorded and have not been properly captured in border statistics. The numbers seem to be

substantial. Significant numbers of asylum seekers are also reported in the West European capitals. (Gunasekera, 2006)

The people living in one part of the world basically move to other parts for their livelihood and Pakistan is no exception. There are also, a number of other reasons for migration, for instance, war and lawlessness in the home country. Mostly researchers have focused on explaining why people move from one area to another. There are several theories to explain international migration. One of the most important economic considerations is fetching higher income through the process of migration. There are also other factors that affect the decision to emigrate, such as family and friendship networks (Massey *et al*, 1994; Bauer and Gang, 1998).

The control over money in household gives power of decision making and future planning. Women's control over their economic activity gives them power to spend their money according to their own desires. Hold on money also increases their influence on household decision making. Spending on family well-being and a number of collective actions for social change initiated by women. (Khanam, 2004).

Women constitute the major part of our population. Rarely women that given equal rights and status with men. Although The United Nations recognizes equality of women. Yet there is a lot of discrimination on the basis of sex. The existence of sharp gender disparities access to resources is usually attributed to cultural and social conditions on women's mobility. A patriarchal country to prevent in Pakistan giving males power over females, through control of property and household income, rigid cultural perspectives separate the spheres of activity of men and women. (Anonymous, 1994).

The economics of migration focuses on the expectation of a higher income abroad as a main cause of decisions to emigrate. There are also other variables that exert an important influence on decisions to migrate, including non-economic reasons, such as war, ethnic discrimination and political persecution at home. The choice of country of destination was also often influenced by the existence of a network of family and friends who have migrated previously to a specific country (Solimano, 2002).

The Push-Pull theory of migration traced out the economic factors of migration in the sending country as well as in the receiving country. The factors of migration include but not limited to demographic pressure, high unemployment and low living standards in the home

country. These factors have been identified as push-factors. The factors of migration in the receiving country included the demand for labor, promising economic opportunities, and political freedom and these factors are identified as pull factors. Migration of any type, whether documented or undocumented, forced or voluntary, can be explained in terms of push-pull factors. Push factors attribute to the negative characteristics operating at the center of origin whereas pull factors identify the positive characteristics at the center of destination (Datta, 2002).

People migrate with the hope of improvement of living conditions but receive the adverse effect on the whole family left-behind particularly education of the children. Pakistan is a major country among those countries which receives its main income for international migration (GOP, 2008).

Apart from socio-economic impact on the area of origin, migration also has a profound influence on the status of left behind wives in the family. In the absence of husband overall status of women improves as they have greater access to money which they can spend as they wish; they have the freedom of movement; they can take independent decisions regarding the education of their children and type of treatment to be given to them if they fall sick. Nevertheless, absence of husband makes the life of a wife difficult. Her workload increases as she has to take care of several other things, which culturally are done by men (Gulati, 1993; Hugo, 1995; Hadi, 1999).

Remittances are defined as the portion of international migrant workers earnings' sent back from the country of employment to the country of origin and where the remittent is not directly compensated by a counter-stream of goods and services (Knerr and Schreider, 1997).

Marital relations between couples are disturbed for separation by distance. Consequently, some couples experience conflict and emotional distance, divorce, and extra marital affairs, others actually develop stronger emotional ties during their separation (Chee, 2003).

International migration is the term which refers to change in domicile of persons. The initial migration is usually motivated by some feelings of inadequacy and insecurity within the structure of social and economic institution of old place and by the hope of resolving this insecurity in the new setting. The relationship of migrants with their area of origin that takes the form of financial property remittance or exchange of information and ideas been

categorically referred to as remittance. This remittance can assist in improving the people, welfare in the area of origin, particularly the family members of family relations left behind. Remittances from abroad have a very significant economic implication in home country. Without acquiring employment in Pakistan it is inconceivable for a family to over construct a house, purchase a domestic animal or land for cultivation. For this reasons therefore, young people are usually encouraged by their family members and relatives to look for employment in abroad. Wives and children left behind by their husbands and fathers usually become the responsibility of the other family members. In our countries, men are even encouraged by their wives to go abroad for employment. Family believes that working in abroad is the only way to improve economic conditions of the household (Sattar, 2009).

Migrant workers send remittances to support their families that are left behinds in the sending countries. The result of the growing inflow of foreign exchange is an increase in demand for all kinds of goods and services and rising wages. The increased demand is satisfied on the one hand by a growth of imports (in the case of traded-goods) and on the other by a boom in the non-traded-goods sector of the economy. National production is shifted from the traded-goods sector towards the non-traded goods sector, thus causing deindustrialization and reducing the competitiveness of the reign. The results of these changes in the structure of the economy are:

- a) Higher wages
- b) Higher prices for non-traded-goods,
- c) Lower output of the traded-goods sector
- d) Higher net imports, and
- e) In the case of low (high) income elasticities of demand for the non-tradable goods, a lower (higher) output of these goods (Hamann, 2007).

Export of skilled labor is essential for the economy. By this, the country cannot only decrease unemployment, thereby moderating social frustration, but also generate foreign exchange revenues through the inflow of remittances. In that sense overpopulation can be used as a “double-edged sword” for the countries advantage (Azhar, 2008).

The role of workers’ remittances in economic development of receiving countries is considered to be an important area of research. Completely acceptable research in this area is important for policy-makers in order to devise wise policies to channel these flows into

productive investment. Remittances have become an important source of foreign exchange earnings, mainly from developed countries to developing countries. The availability of foreign exchange through remittances has not only helped the recipient countries in achieving a rationally high economic growth by reducing the current account shortfall, it has also decreased their external borrowing as well as external debt burden. There is, however, also another possible view that remittances may have a negative strong affect on output in recipient economies.

During the last three decades, Pakistan received a meaningful amount of workers' remittances, which are sent by millions of Pakistanis working abroad. For capital deficient countries, like Pakistan, workers' remittances are considered to be an important source of foreign exchange. These remittances have a positive impact on Pakistan's economy through improved balance of counterweight position and reduced dependence on external borrowing. Significant flows of remittances also helped Pakistan regain from the unfavorable effects of oil price shocks, reduced the unemployment problem, and improved standard of living of recipient households. (Iqbal and Sattar, 2005)

In the current phase of globalization, international migration is a phenomenon that affects large number of people, households and communities worldwide. Poverty, social disturbance and political confusion are only few of the factors that make people migrate. The numbers of migrants are increasing worldwide and there are a higher percentage of women migrants as well. Poverty, economic instability, not having a stable source of income, shortage of resources, political instability and social problems – all contribute to increasing the vulnerability of people and this is especially true for those living in the developing world. For them migration is seen as a planning to improve their current state, have stability and basically is seen as a strategy to diminish their vulnerability in different globes of one's life. Hence, in that regard migration has been able to bring usually large advantages to the people. But with the increasing mobility of workers, there are certain risks that the migrant or the family left behind might necessary to face due to this procedure. Hence, it is like double-edged sword – has legal expenses and advantages. And it is important for policy makers and different stakeholders to recognize them both if we want to make this a more sustainable phenomenon and reap its benefits more fully. (Hamid, 2007)

In Pakistan, workers' remittances are equal to about 22 percent of exports of goods and services. These flows have historically been an important part of Pakistan's balance of payments and have also contributed to the strong value of the Pakistani rupee. Therefore, remittances play an important role in the country's external position and influence the run of money and replace rate policy. In Egypt, the level of remittances is equal to more than 15 percent of exports of goods and services. Their contribution to the balance of payments has been near to that of tourism in recent years, and their impact on Egypt's external position has historically been meaningful. In Jordan, remittances almost offset the country's trade shortfall. They are equal to more than 40 percent of exports of goods and services. There is no doubt that these flows greatly contribute to Jordan's external position. In addition, given Jordan's fixed exchange rate regime, remittances affect the growth of monetary forms whole through balance of payment excess amount. Therefore, remittances also matter for the assessment of monetary policy in Jordan. (Bougha-Hagba, 2006)

Little concentration has been paid to how those who migrate experience changing economic, social and policy contexts over time, and to how migrants develop plans or react to encouraging in highly inclusive and purposeful economic and political uncontrollable conditions (Black, 2001).

Step of globalization has emphasized to bring the world economies closer and more interdependent. This phenomenon has been viewed differently especially by the professionals of social sciences e.g., economist, political scientist, and sociologist. But one of the offshoots of globalization is the rapid cross border movement of people (migrants), travel for longer far-off places, and reach new countries. This is because mostly developed and industrialized countries of world have opened out their forceful request of another country labor (Orozco, 2002).

Migrant remittances play an important role in many labor exporting countries in the world today. In some cases, remittances are the only one most important source of foreign exchange. Because foreign exchange is an inadequate resource in many of the labor exporting countries, mobilizing remittances could ease foreign exchange delay in progress, helping thus, to lessen development finance, become better balance of payments and lessen pressures on external borrowing.

Migration sometime creates an environment of contest at community level. When someone migrates to foreign country, he/she almost improves the social mobility of the dependent families. It opens the way for others to get motivated and migrate to other countries so that they can achieve the great comfort of life. But in most of the cases in Pakistan blood relatives are the main source for emigration abroad. As they find some opportunities there they provide chance to others.

Emigration has positive impact on the household economy because the number of the emigrants has been increasing since the last few years. The families of emigrants increased their source of income and assets with the help of remittances. It raises the purchasing power of households in following scopes like: a) household usefulness things; b) household accessories; c) purchasing new property; and d) contributing to the wealth deposits. Emigrants' families frequently get remittances through money transfer agencies increase in flow of the money improves business. The urban centers are becoming more business centered and the people are building new plazas and establishing new horizons and achieving new highest points in businesses. The house structure of the emigrants is changing and they are getting luxuries of life. (Khan, 2009)

International labor migration has been clarified using a mixture of economic and social network factors to clarify why people move, the mechanisms through which migration happens, and the persistence of flows. According to standard neoclassical economic clarifications, individuals make a cost-benefit analysis between their places of origin and capacity for development destinations, including an evaluation of intervening factors, the psychological costs of leaving family and community, and the difficulty of the trip; they migrate, usually everlasting, if the net benefit expected, usually higher wages are greater at the destination (Lee 1966; Todaro 1969).

International migration for employment is a basic phenomenon of globalization though yet to receive due to appreciation in most countries. The growing migration from some countries (origin or sending countries) and its importance to their economy have led them to present standards to treat systematically with this multi-dimensional phenomenon. Here these standards will be studied from the point of view of migrants, especially how the international migration policy regimes contribute towards improved sources of income of migrants and minimizing any connected negative influences. Migration supplies

opportunities to migrants to build their human, capital and social valuable character. (Azam, 2005)

The causes of migration are varied but are almost always linked to a mixture of uncontrollable conditions in the home country, such as the shortage of social and economic opportunities and the impression of opportunity in the receiving country. The widening interval of time between poor and rich countries is one of the main factors causing migration flows. People try to avoid a worse socio-economic situation where they have bad quality possibilities to stable themselves and their families.

International migration is neither a new phenomenon, nor is it in itself a dangerous time or a disaster. On the opposite, migration occurs in the reply of distinctive situations in both sending and receiving countries and gives all countries an opportunity for improving cultural variety, establishing connections among peoples and contributing to law and order. In addition, there exists the capacity for a shared profitable relationship between these countries via the labor market swiftly; ageing wealthy countries require a labor force, which can only be supplied by migration from other countries.

In spite of that, international migration now occurs within a context and under conditions which expose many international migrants to misleading, unfair treatment, vulnerability, discrimination, fear of foreigners, resulting from social and other conditions which cause migration, the way in which migration flows are managed, and the situation of the migrant in the receiving country.(UNGA, 1990).

It is a wide spread design in many countries in the third world for men to leave their families' and migrate long distances in order to earn money. The affects of labor migration are usually studied using a macro approach. How migration affects the wages, labor supplies and governmental policies on the national level. In this study, labor migration is studied using a micro approach. The affect of the migration of the husband on the relationship between husband and wife, mother and child and wife and in-laws. Women's rank within the family becomes greater when their husband migrates to find work. Cases are quoted of women becoming more active in farming, wages labor, dealing with governmental agencies and generally taking over the husband's roles as family decision maker and enforcer of discipline. (Brink, 1991).

The impact of migration has been examined largely. The great majority of studies have concentrated on the impact of migration on the receiving countries and on migrants and their families in the countries of immigration. Studies on the impact of migration on countries of origin have highlighted macro demographic or economic point of views, or social change in migrants' communities. Return migration has also been studied, as well as distinctive types of migration. Much less interest, however, has been dedicated to the impact of migration on the migrant's family left behind.

This does not suggest that the family has been ignored in migration studies. On the opposite, in addition to the emphasis on the individual migrant, the family has been considered largely as an economic object, a decision-making body, and a beneficiary in relation to migration. As a result, the role of families and family networks have been examined in starting and lasting migration, in the way they deal remittances and in the relocation procedure of joining the migrant abroad. However, research on the major impacts of migration on the family members left behind while the migrant is abroad has been insufficient and mostly impressionistic. These impacts have relevance to spousal relations, parental roles, and the development of children in the absence of one or both parents (Battistella *et al.*, 1998).

IMPORTANCE OF STUDY

Migration is very important and integral part of every society. People move from one place of the world towards another place for the betterment in their lives and also in the lives of their family members. People migrate with the hope of improvement of living conditions but receive the adverse affect on the whole family left behind. The study is designed to analyze the impact of international migration on the families left behind. Migration decision of husband affects on the families left behind just as wives and children of migrants. The family has been ignored in migration studies. The family has been considered largely as an economic object, a decision-making body, and a beneficiary in relation to migration. As a result, the role of families and family networks should be examined in future research. The research finding of present study will be helpful in analyzing the positive as well as negative impacts of migration on the families left behind. It will be helpful in developing new strategies for the betterment of migrants and their families left behind.

OBJECTIVES

- 1: To investigate the socio-economic conditions of the migrants families left behind.
- 2: To explore the women status (empowerment) after overseas migration of their husbands.
- 3: To investigate the factors involve on upbringing of migrants children.
- 4: To suggest some recommendations for solving the problems of families left behind.

CHAPTER - 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE:

This chapter deals with the literature review relevant to the research. A literature reviews helps to identify the scope of the study as well as enables a researcher to know which set of available literature is important to investigate the research topic. The studies in the following section are related to the “Impact of international migration on female (gender) empowerment and livelihoods of the families left behind”.

Addleton (1984) revealed that large scale migration to the oil-exporting countries of the Middle East constituted on the most significant events in the recent economic history of Pakistan. Approximately one million Pakistanis now work in the region. Remittances from these workers approach 3 billion annually, representing an important part of the country’s balance of payment accounts. The impact of this migration on such important areas as employment and investment had also been increasingly recognized. The costs and benefits of the migration were often disputed, but a large overseas labor force is now a firmly established fact with important implications for economic development in Pakistan in the next several years.

Seccombe (1985) reviewed the main trends in the literature and research on international labor migration in the Middle East over the period 1974-84. this literature, which was characterized as descriptive and judgmental, fell into three broad categories: First, international and national overviews of migration trends, remittance flows and their macro-economic impact, Second, descriptions of government policies design to organize and regulate labor migration. Third at the community and household scale, comparative studies of migrants and non-migrants behavior in labor-sending countries, significant gaps in our empirical knowledge and theoretical conceptualization of labor migration in this reign were identified.

Madhavan (1985) narrated that as of 1981 between 5.0 and 5.5 million persons born in India were living abroad, about 0.7 to 0.8 percent of the Indian population. Nearly 85

percent of Indian emigrants had settled in developing countries, with 15 percent choosing developed regions. Highly qualified professionals constitute 50 percent of the total flow to developed countries, compared with only 10 percent to developing countries. The major cause of emigration seemed to be the wage differential between India and the immigrant-receiving countries. Although emigration on the whole seemed to have benefited India in the short term, particularly in relieving the pressure of unemployment, the long-term cost to Indian society of this "skill drain" is likely to be substantial since the highly trained emigrants represent the elite human resources that were essential for the country's continued development. On the other hand, emigrants' remittances and their deposits held in Indian-owned banks had significantly improved India's balance-of-payments position.

Horitos-Fatouros and Despina (1988) argued that migration was a turning point in women's lives. The research findings showed that increase in women employment ability in host country increased their independence and led towards change in gender role within the family. The purpose of the paper was to reported role change between genders within families.

Appleyard (1989) described that the Recent research on the impact of labor migration on the socio-economic development of developing countries had provided opportunity to try and resolve some of the long-standing polemics that had pervaded the literature on migration and development. The article focused on findings concerning the labor, remittance and social impacts of emigration on countries that had participated in labor emigration. While a great deal more research needs to be done, recent findings confirmed that in some situations the short-term impacts of labor migration on sending countries had been considerable.

Sehenk-Sandbergen (1991) described and analyzed the procedure of implementing a small-scale irrigation project in the Terai region of west Bengal which aimed specifically at empowering woman in the absence of grassroots women's groups. At the more abstract level the article contributed the theory of gender planning and to the operationalization of theoretical gender concepts and "woman and development" policy in the concrete practice of the project.

Brink (1991) conducted research in an Egyptian village to assess the impact of education and employment on the statues of women. Information on decision making ability and autonomy was collected by a combination of participant observation and interviews of a

sample of 79 women, because 8 of the 79 women interviews had husbands who were working abroad during the research period. The research also provided an opportunity to study the affects of emigration. He was also to compare the status of the sub sample of 8 women whose husbands were away with that of the 71 women whose husbands were at home in order to access the affect of the husband's emigration on the status of their wives.

Battistella *et al.* (1998) described that although the family in the migration procedure had been widely studied, much less concentration had been given to the impact of migration on family members left behind. The paper explored specially the impact on the children, through a research conducted among elementary school children of Filipino migrants. On the whole, the impression was that migration was not necessarily disruptive for the development of the children left behind, particularly if it was the mother who remained in the home. The effect depended mostly on the extent of involvement of the extended family in complementing the time interval resulting from parental absence. It was important to provide the family members left behind, specially the husbands, with adequate training on child rearing, counseling, and different forms of support.

Prakash (1998) stated that the inflow of large amount of Gulf remittances and its spending had resulted in unprecedented economic changes since mid-1970 in poor and industrially backward economy of Kerala. The gulf migrants had helped the migrants household to attain higher levels of income, consumption and acquisition of assets, resulting in overall reduction of poverty in Kerala, but on the other hand, the gulf remittances had also pushed up prices of land, construction material, consumer foods and charges on health, education and transport adversely, affecting non-migrants households belonging to poor, middle class and fixed income groups.

Wells (1999) revealed that recruitment and employment of foreign workers was one aspect of international construction which had received little attention to date. The paper outlined some of the major patterns and characteristics of the international migration of labor for work in the construction industry, focusing on two regions (the Middle East and the Far East) where such migration was particularly important. It highlighted the relationship between international contracting and labor migration and traces the emergence and development of an international market for construction labor. The basic condition of excess supply in this small but significant market was driving down wages and conditions of work

for migrant construction workers. It could also indirectly be affecting the terms and conditions of employment for construction workers throughout the world.

Singh (2000) concluded that the remittances provide better housing, and raise standard of living of the migrant households.

Haan (2000) aimed to inform development policy debates with a better ability to grasp meaning of migration. The paper started from the idea that these debates pay too little attention to the contribution of migration to decrease poverty: policies tend to refuse migration, or had the absolute or clear aim to decrease migration. The paper identified possible negative view point of migration, including increasing difference in statues and other effects on those who stay behind, but the special importance was on the positive role migration played for poor households. Building on new body of written work on sustainable livelihoods, the paper argued that we needed a better understanding of the natural abilities and plans of poor people, in their own assessment, and that would help to make better development policies.

Roy and Nangia (2001) attempted to examine social well-being, mental strain and physical health, especially reproductive health, of left behind wives of male out-migrants and compared them to the wives of non-migrants. The study was based on a survey of 354 left behind wives and 192 wives of non-migrants conducted in 2001. The results of multivariate analysis showed that left behind wives of migrants were more likely to have greater strain and reported the symptoms of reproductive morbidity. Thus for small economic benefits, the left behind wives of migrants had to pay a large amount in terms of physical and mental strain. They accepted it as their fate and a must for staying alive for their families.

Ganepola, (2002) narrated that the psychosocial well being of individuals and families of those who had migrated overseas due to conflict-related motives. It was generally predicated that remittances protection from extradition migrants and refugees financially help families in hardship in countries of origin. The paper would judge whether financial assistance makes a considerable effect on the reconstruction of livelihoods of the families left behind: whether asylum migration affected the psychosocial wellbeing of societies already under pressure due to effects of imposed replacement.

Ganepola (2002) stated that financial assistance made a substantial effect on the reconstruction of livelihoods of the families left behind and asylum migration affected the

psychosocial wellbeing of societies already under strain due to effects of enforced displacement. The ways in which households and families left behind were changed by the outcomes of asylum migration. The study was conducted to measure the importance not only in understanding forced migration and its impact in the Sri Lankan context, but also in the contribution it would make on the wider debate on the livelihoods of people left behind.

Young (2003) stated that children had generally been afforded little attention in migration research or unsatisfactorily included within family migration. Although they were an important consideration in family decisions to move, children also engaged in autonomous, independent migration. Further, researchers now argued for the need to situate migration within political, economic and social conditions to obtain a full understanding of why people migrate. Through the use of children centered research methods, and in-depth interviews with key informants, the paper considered children's journeys to the street in Uganda. By integrating an analysis of Ugandan street children's spatial origins with the familial and societal contexts of their migration decisions, the research highlighted the complexity of their migration. In addition, an exploration of the impact of changing social, spatial and temporal conditions on street children's movements illustrated that their journeys were far more than just single processes.

Kuhn (2004) stated the crucial intersection between global concern over population aging and migrant social networks by modeling the impact of children's migration on the health and survival of a cohort of respondents age 50+ living in Matlab, a rural area of Bangladesh where high rates of out-migration and remittance receipt made migration a key aspect of social and economic life. Children's migration had a strong positive effect on health and survival of elder parents. Health was improved entirely through the effects of son's migration in this traditionally patrilineal society, with a significant impact of both internal and international migration.

Garcia (2005) attempted to explore the gender dimensions of remittances in order to generate a better understanding of how gender differences affected Dominican men and women as heads of households and senders-recipients of remittances. Moreover, and perhaps more importantly, the study tried to make visible Dominican women's contribution to the economic development of both destination and origin countries.

Azam (2005) described that Pakistan and the Philippines were two leading source countries for international migration. Currently about 3.75 million Pakistanis and 7.0 million Filipinos were estimated to be living or working overseas. Both the countries had nearly 3½ decades of experience of managing migration through sets of policies and programs aimed at promoting overseas employment opportunities for their citizens, increasing the advantages of migration for migrants, protecting migrants against unfair treatments and potential danger and improving the well-being of migrants and their families. Policies had also been introduced for maximizing the inflow of cash remittances through official institutional channels. The connection and adequacy of the policy measures was examined from the particular evaluation of making migration more “affordable” to contain more social groups, and producing much use of capital and human valuable resulting from migration for improved and sustainable livelihoods of migrants and their families. The paper highlighted policy powers and interval of time based on available experience proof from the two countries and made suggestions for policy improvements and future research.

Iqbal and Sattar (2005) attempted to provide a critical answer to the important issue that whether workers remittances participated in economic growth in Pakistan in the session of 1972-73 to 2002-03? The quantitative suggestion showed that workers remittances appeared to be a great source of economic well-being. Other sources of improving economic growth were the public and private investment. Possibly, there were a few factors like rise in the prices, external debt and worse relation in the terms of trade that affected country’s economic growth negatively.

Bougha-Hougha (2006) examined that workers remittances had been playing an increasingly important role in the balance of payments of many countries and could contribute in a way that’s important enough to had an affect on the strength of their external positions assessing the likely stability of remittances flows could be a valuable input to the analysis of their external weaknesses and easily hurtled portions. The paper argued that “Altruism” as a desire to send money home would pay stability to those flows. The paper suggested that altruism could have played an important role in remittance’s flow in Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Pakistan, and Tunisia.

Yeoh and Theodora (2006) reviewed that the unfortunate condition of children left behind by one or both migrating parent(s) in developing countries had enticed growing

concentration in recent years, surfacing as news titles in different countries. The increasing awareness was timely in the globalize period when increasingly uneven development and permeable borders were encouraging more people – particularly labor migrants from rural regions and/or developing countries – to crossed borders in search of better job opportunities. Many of these labor migrants – both men and women – had left their children behind with extended family members or friends in the home countries in their search to improve livelihood circumstances for themselves and their families through migration. While improved economic circumstances after migration had been noted in a variety of studies, the psychological, social and emotional costs of their departure – especially on those left behind – had been often left from the migration balance sheet.

Adkoli (2006) reviewed that the international ability of movement of health workers was not a recent phenomenon. The paper highlighted the various facts of migration of doctors in the five South Asian countries – Bangladesh, India, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka. Migration was attributed to “push” from within the countries, as well as “pull” from Western countries in the background of globalization and free market economy. Though migration had produced some positive effect in terms of rate of remittances made by migrant populations and their vertical mobility, its overall effect on health systems had been disastrous. Moreover efforts to rationalize the movement of health workers had begun. The article reviewed some initiatives in this direction and offers some suggestions to grapple with this issue.

Zaqqa (2006) stated that higher education was increasingly becoming an important factor in determining the success of the migration process from the individual point of view. To the sending countries, the migration of its human capital might be associated with high social costs as their scarce resources were send on individuals who would later be productive elsewhere. The social return on education and migration was dependent on the sending country’s employment situation in the labor market for skilled workers. In the case of unemployment, the social return was positive since the opportunity costs of forgone production diminished. In the case of scarcity, the social return was only positive if higher education took place in the sending country or at a comparable cost abroad. When higher education took place in an industrialized country with tuition fees, the return to the sending country was negative.

Hamid (2007) reported that economic conditions in developing countries were quite different. The paper revealed that transitional migration had the ability for individuals, families as well as for developing countries to make better their socio-economic circumstances and prevent themselves against change political, economic and social situations.

D'Emilio *et al* (2007) aimed to arrive at a better understanding of the impact of migration on children and families left behind in selected countries. The emotional impact of migration on children had been given scant attention in analyses and discussions on the topic. The paper reviewed existing documentation on erosion of family structures and relationships, psychological distress, adoption of risky behavior and increased vulnerability to violence, abuse and exploitation. These issues illustrated the importance of designing public policies both in countries of origin and receiving countries to address the impact of migration on child welfare. However, there were a number of gaps in knowledge and data, and more work needed to be done to fully understand the impact of migration on children to better guide public policy.

Oda (2007) reviewed that labor migration from rural areas was a conspicuous phenomenon in developing countries. Due to lack of employment opportunities and insufficient income from farming in rural areas, migrating to the urban areas or overseas for work was one of the limited options available to poor villagers. The paper analyzed labor out-migration based on data from a survey of migrant-sending areas in rural Pakistan and aimed to identify household characteristics that influence migration decisions. External migration was a costly process for small landholders. Villagers who work abroad eventually returned to Pakistan. This ended the flow of remittances, pushing their households back into poverty and underdevelopment. Therefore, external migration without the possibilities of Diaspora formation abroad was not a solution. More constructive policies of development, like skill formation that equipped the villagers with sustainable income-generating capabilities, were indispensable.

Shaw (2007) reviewed the economic body of written work on international migration in 10 African countries (Burkina Faso, Ethiopia, Ghana, Lesotho, Mali, Mauritius, Nigeria, Senegal, South Africa and Uganda), as a contribution to a larger study on migration in Africa. The paper covered an overview of the available data on migration in the 10 countries,

the advantages and risks involved in migration, the strong affect of migration on destination countries, the indirect suggestions for origin countries, and a discussion of health aspects of migration. They came to conclusion with a discussion of greater importance for future research, from the perspective of next steps in the broader Africa research project. The paper attempted to provide a composite view of the migration experience in the 10 countries based on examples from the literature, rather than an inclusive survey of everything that had been written. The annex covered extra material and data on each country that did not appropriate into the main study.

Haas (2007) reviewed that migration and remittances might provide people to movement back from, as much as to invest in, local economic activities, depending on the specific development surrounding conditions. Paradoxically, development in migrant-sending regions seemed to be needed a prior condition for return and investment rather than results of migration.

Shahbaz *et al* (2008) endeavored to investigate the relationship between rising up and subsiding of remittances and government spending in Pakistan along with other causes. The coefficient of remittances argued that surge of remittances protected both government and domestic population from the unpredictable change of global economy. Moreover, this suggested that remittances were steady and not reciprocated source of development finance than other forms of capital flow that put restrictions on government policies makers in Pakistan. Furthermore, hypotheses suggested that association of remittances with government spending was reversed U-shaped in the long run. Hence, supported the linear relationship between government spending and remittances. Urbanization and dependency ratio showed decline in government spending. In short the study gave direction to policy makers to improve the pace of social activities in the Pakistan.

Borraz, Susan and Máximo (2008) examined the strong affect of migration on the pleasure of the family left behind. We used the tendency score matching estimator to take into account the endogeneity of migration. Their results showed existence that migration decreased the pleasure of those left behind. They also found that the monetary inflows (remittances) that escorted migration did not increase happiness levels among recipients. These results suggested that the family left behind could not be made amends, for the

increase the absence of pleasure that it nourished on account of the emigration of loved ones, with remittances from abroad.

Azhar (2008) revealed that the migrants families left behind used the major portion of the remittances on household consumption, house improvement, purchase of land etc; but a relatively small portion of the remittance was used on productive investment (business, livestock etc.)The respondents for this cross-sectional study were 300 randomly selected migrants' family members left behind in Jehlam and Gujrat districts of Pakistan.

Ahmad (2008) investigated the determinants of international migration in Pakistan. Income inequalities and poverty were the main causes of international migration. The fluctuation behavior of international migration in Pakistan was mainly attributed to the economic conditions of home as well as the host countries. The migration from Pakistan was found positively related with inflation and unemployment rate in the country and was negatively related with real wage rate.

Farooq and Javed (2009) designed a study to investigate the problems of the migrant families left-behind in the rural areas of Pakistan. It was observed in the study that women initially felt loneliness and burdened as they assumed the new duties and responsibilities in the absence of their husbands, particularly concerning the male children. Consequently, they faced psychological strains when their husband left them at origin. It was further explored that children felt loneliness and lack of guide ness in the absence of their father.

Sattar (2009) investigated the socio-economic development in rural migrants and causes & consequences of internatinal migration. The study was conducted in the rural areas of Tehsil Kamalia, District Toba Tek Singh. From this tehsil two union counsils were selected randonly. The sample of 120 respondents were selected. The respondents were the mothers and wives of those persons who were residing outside the country.

Yang (2009) reviewed the relationship between international migration and human development. First, it reviewed what we knew about the factors that drive migration from developing to developed countries. Second, it reviewed present knowledge about the strong affect of international migration and remittances on the economic and human development of migrants' source countries. The first two sections of the paper were accompanied by an evaluation of the intervals of time in our knowledge that need to be filled with further

research. The last section of the paper outlined policies that could help to move higher the development impact of migration and remittance.

Puri and Ritzema (2009) attempted to clarify confusion and disaggregated the characteristic features of the web of recorded and unrecorded remittances. The paper reviewed various systems that search to channel unrecorded remittances through official banking channels. It also looked at policy measures geared to affect and enhance effectiveness of their use in the domestic economy of these countries. Finally, the possible role of micro-finance with regard to the scope for linking unrecorded remittances and investment was examined.

Khan *et al* (2009) reviewed that international migration had played a vital role in the household economy of people in many of the developing countries. In Pakistan, mostly people preferred to migrate for skilled and unskilled labor to he developed countries to bring positive change in the life style of their families. In district Gujarat, 24.3% families were receiving money from abroad. In Gujarat, Most of migrant's families depending on the remittances. In that study 100 families were selected and interviewed about the way they invest their remittances, life style and level of satisfaction about their social status. By using different statistical tests to see the impact of remittances, it was concluded that there was a significant positive change in the living style of families and they also had a high level of satisfaction.

Shah and Menon (2010) described that labor migration to the Gulf countries is mainly based on formal agreement and a majority of workers fell below the salary ceiling necessary for sponsoring family members. Contrary to, social networks had outstretched in Kuwait, basically in the form of sponsorship of extra labor migrants by those already in the country. The objectives of the article were to describe how the procedure of arranging sponsorship works, to described the predictors of moving through a friend or relative, or arranging sponsorship for a later labor migrant, and to judge the "multiplier" effect of the above process. The article was based on a survey among 800 South Asian skilled and unskilled male migrants, 200 each from Bangladesh, India, Pakistan and Sri Lanka.

Chapter-3

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Research is the process of collection, analysis and presentation of the certain data relevant to the subject of research. It is the application of systematic techniques and methods in pursuit answers to questions. Social research is connected with exploring, describing and explaining social phenomena involving human behavior (Abu Jafar, 1998).

According Webster (1985), social research is to search or investigate exhaustively. It is a careful or diligent search, studies inquiry or examination especially investigation or experimentation aimed at the discovery and interpretation of facts, revision of accepted theories or laws in the light of new facts or practical application of such new or revised theories or laws, it can also be the collection of information about a particular subject.

Methodology refers to more than a simple set of method, rather it refers to rational and the philosophical assumption that underline a particular study. This is why scholarly literature after includes a section on the methodology of the research. (Creswell, 2003). Methodology is a discipline; studying the behavior of human beings in various social settings. Every research is conducted through particular methods and procedures. Advancement of sociological knowledge in this era has been possible largely due to the use of methodological tools and techniques. The major objective of this chapter therefore is to explain the methodology adopted for this study

This chapter will discuss the following aspects of methodology.

- The universe
- The sample
- Data collection
- Data analysis
- Conceptualization

THE UNIVERSE

According to Dixon and Marry (1957), Universe is “any set of individuals or objectives having common observable characteristics”. While according to (Chaudhary, 1984) “The collection of all possible observations relevant to some characteristics of interest is called a population or Universe”.

The aim of the present study to explore the socio-economic characteristics of migrant’s families left behind. This study also investigates the problems of wives and children of migrants. After the migration of migrant, the socio-economic change in the lives of the family is the aim of present study. So the universe of the present study consisted the migrants who moved from their country of origin towards the country of destination with the hope of better change in their lives and also in the lives of the families left behind.

SAMPLE

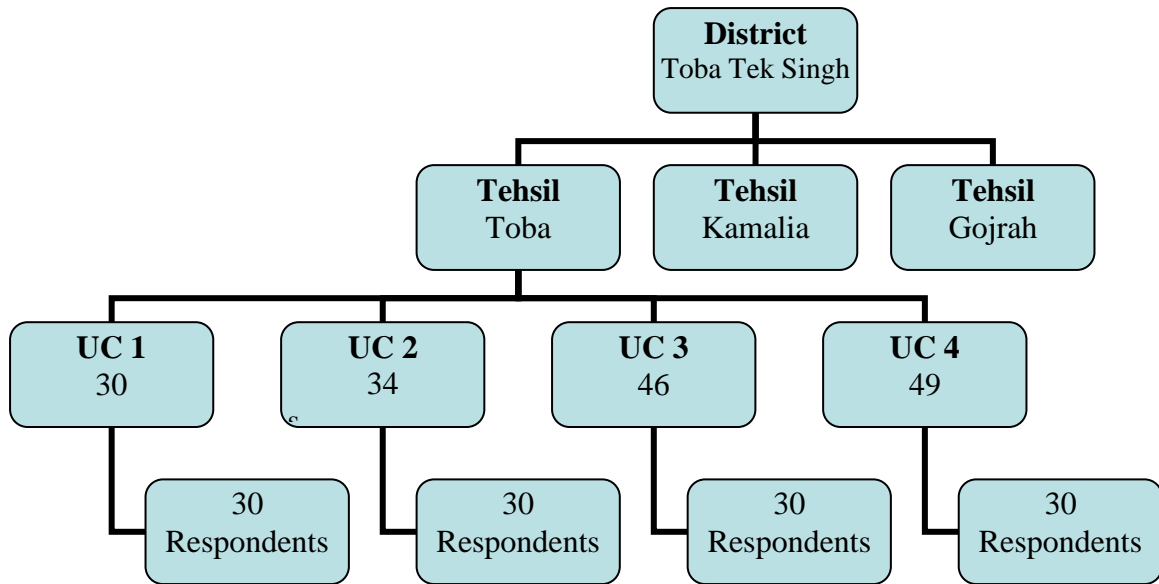
Sample is defined as “A portion of all the elements in a population that is used to obtain information about the entire population”(Mangill, 1995).

A sample is a finite part of a statistical population whose properties are studied to gain information about the whole (Webster, 1985). When dealing with people, it can be defined as a set of respondents (wives of migrants) selected from a larger population for the purpose of present survey.

A population is a group of individual persons, objects, or items from which samples are taken for measurement for example a population of presidents or professors, books or students.

The factors of time, cost and physical limitations usually play an important role in social research and therefore it is more economically and efficient to base studies on sample rather than to study the entire universe.

Selection of sample is the most important step while undertaking any scientific study. The study was conducted in the one tehsil (Toba) of district Toba Tek Singh. Four Union Councils were selected through simple random sampling technique from selected tehsil. Respondents were the wives of the migrants. Respondents were selected through convenient sampling technique and snow ball sampling technique. Thus in total 120 respondents were selected in total from four union councils. Thirty respondents from each union council were selected.



TOOLS FOR DATA COLLECTION

Data collection is simply how information is gathered. There are various methods of data collection such as personal interviewing, telephone, mail and the Internet. Depending on the survey design, these methods can be used separately or combined.

The most important part of statistical work is perhaps data collection. The researcher develop interview schedule to collect data of this study.” It is technical procedure which enables a social scientist to get the accurate information (Good and Hatt, 1952)”.

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Interview schedule refers to a number of questions formulating according to requirement and conducted (Naseem, 1990).It is considered as an appropriate tool to get the required information: It was prepared in English for academic purpose but questionnaires were asked in Urdu and Punjabi language to facilitate the respondents.

Keeping in view the nature of the study, interview schedule was considered an appropriate tool for data collection. The reasons for choosing the interview schedule as a tool for data collection were:

- As most of the respondents were illiterate and low levels of education. That’s why the researcher decided to use interview schedule.
- Interview schedule was used because the respondents might not be aware of many terms related to that topic.

- Interview schedule was used in order to convey the true meanings of the questions to the respondents. The researcher could explain certain questions that may not be easily and properly apprehended by the respondents.
- While answering the researcher could control the environment, question order and non-verbal behavior of the respondents.
- The interview was prepared in English but the questions were asked in Urdu and Punjabi according to situation.
- Through interview schedule, researcher gain more response of the respondent so interview schedule preferred.

PRE-TESTING

A preliminary test administered to determine a respondents baseline knowledge or preparedness for an educational experience or course of study. A test taken for practice. The advance testing of something, such as a questionnaire, product, or idea.

When a researcher developed a questionnaire than for the validity of that questionnaire, researcher went to field with 10-15 questionnaires. It provided basis to clarify the words and sentences of the questionnaire. The researcher interviewed 10 to 15 wives of migrants in the rural area of Tehsil Toba for the purpose of testing the interview schedule. After pre-testing the researcher checked the response and modified interview schedule in the light of given responses and in order to receive better responses from respondent's side. Finally, the interview schedule was accepted for field work. The pre-test provides means of catching and solving unforeseen problems in the administration of the interviewing schedule such as phrasing and sequence of questions or its length. It may also indicate the need for additional questions or collimation of others.

DATA COLLECTION

According to Chaudary (1984), the most important of statistical work is perhaps data collection. The researcher personally collected the data for the present study. The respondents were contacted at their homes and one interview lasted for more than half an hour. The data were collected in 20 days by the researcher herself in a face to face situation.

FIELD EXPERIENCE

The researcher spent 20 days in the field for the purpose of data collection. During the research work and interviewing many difficulties were faced by the researcher. A few problems cropped up during the process of data collection.

- It was very difficult to locate the respondents and convince the respondents for interview.
- Irritating behavior faced by the community and respondents about research.
- Respondents did not give proper time for the data collection.
- Most of the respondents were illiterate and less educated so it was hard to explain them that the research was carried for the academic purpose.
- In some cases the respondents did not cooperate with interviewer and gave flash information, especially when they were asked about social and economic details. They were suspicious about the researcher and thought the concerned person came from any Govt. agency. They were worried that the researcher might create some trouble by providing information to the income tax department.
- In some cases respondents were unwilling to let the researcher to interview them. So, researcher had to spend a lot of time in explaining the purpose of the study to the respondents and other people because they did not understand the importance of social science research.
- In many cases, people assumed the researcher as a thief who was going to produce some economic destruction to them.

RAPPORT

Human behavior is so much complex and cannot be treated under controlled conditions as the happenings of physical sciences. It also depends upon the researcher's efforts and experiences to get reliable and correct information by observing and creating atmospheres of harmony, technically called "Report".

PERCENTAGE

Each item of investigation was analyzed into a frequency distribution. The percentages were calculated as follows:

$$P = \frac{F}{N} \times 100$$

Where

P=percentage

F=Absolute frequency

N=Total number of items

CONCEPTUALIZATION

In a theoretical definition, a concept appears in abstract terms to give the general meaning it is intended to convey (Magill, 1995).

This term is used to define certain scientific terminologies within research framework in order to clearly communicate the meaning to the reader. It is much more difficult in social sciences as compared to any other discipline because the same concepts are sometimes used with different meanings by different researchers. Some of the concepts were used in the present study were defined as under;

SOCIO-ECONOMIC FACTORS

Banks and Davies (1995), define Socio-Economic characteristics means a complex of attitudes that are interrelated but don't form a single dimension.

The socio-economic status of a person refers to his/her social position in group or the society to which he or she belong. For present study the characteristics were respondent's age, education, family size, and type of family. Social scientists use socio-economic as an umbrella term to cover a wide variety of interrelated social and economic factors that might tend to explain an observed phenomena, event or sets of events. In any social setup, the socio-economic characteristics of an individual play a vital role in the formation of his/her attitude and behavioral patterns his/her social standing in the social set up. For the purpose of present study the indicators of the socio-economics characteristics were respondent's age, education, and income, occupational, family size and type of family and etc.

AGE

Age is one of the important personality factors which contribute significant to the formation of attitudes. It is the fact that the age level increases the attitude of the people change towards social process (Begum, 1979).

A period of human life, measured by years from birth, usually marked by a certain stage or degree of mental or physical development and involving legal responsibility and capacity: the age of discretion; the age of consent;

Age is an important factor that affects the behavior, and attitude of the person.

Researcher took the age of respondents as well as age of migrants.

Age of respondent

- 21-25
- 26-30
- 31-35
- 36-40
- 41 and above

Age of migrant

- 15-20
- 21-25
- 26-30
- 31-35
- 36-40
- 41 and above

EDUCATION

Education is the formal teaching of a culture's skill, knowledge and values from one generation to the next (Magill,1995).

Is the source of influencing human behavior. A person able to read, write and understand written material is determining as literate. According to their educational level, the respondents had been categorized as under;

- Illiterate
- Primary
- Matric
- Secondary
- University & higher

OCCUPATION

Occupation is the element of socio-economics status. Individual regardless of the working places has defined occupation, where work is performed to earn his livelihood.

Occupational may be defined as the specific activity with a market value, which an individual continually pursue for the purpose of obtaining a steady flow of income (William, 1980). In the present study it stands for migrant.

The occupational categories that were taken in this research were following.

- technical & science
- agriculture
- own business
- job
- services

INCOME

According to Edwin and Seligman (1954) “income is the total money value of the services received by an individual from all resources including his own activities”.

It is an objective characteristic indicating the earning of individual and is considered as a factor responsible for creating, establishing and maintaining behavioral patterns towards various aspects.

Monthly income categorized as under before migration;

- No income
- 1000-5000
- 5001-10000
- 10001-15000
- 15001-20000
- 25001-30000
- 30001-and Above

After Migration

- No Income
- 15000-25000
- 25001-35000
- 35001-45000
- 45001-55000
- 55001-65000
- 65001-75000

➤ 75001-and Above

FAMILY

According to Desai 1994 “Family may be broadly defined as a unit of two or more persons united by marriage, blood, adoption or consensual union, in general consulting a single household, in interacting and communication with each other”.

Magill (1995) defined Family is “a concept denoting biological relationships involving mating, filiations and sib ship, these explicit and implicit functions of which are found in all known human societies”(Magill,1995)

Generally there are two types of families which are

1. Nuclear family
2. Joint family

NUCLEAR FAMILY

Nuclear family refers to a household consisting of a father, a mother and their children all in one household dwelling.(Merriam-Webster online Dictionary,2009).

Ordinarily, nuclear type of family consists of a parent’s couple and their children. In the present study nuclear family meant husband, wife and the unmarried children living together.

JOINT FAMILY

The joint family consists of nucleuses of blood relatives surrounded by a number of married persons and their children, which was also called as consanguine family (Magill, 1995).

In the present study joint family consisted of parents and their married children. This is the family where husband, wife, their children and some other relatives live together and they distribute among them all social and economic benefits and are independent.

MARITAL STATUS

Marital status classified into two categories.

- 1: Married
- 2: Unmarried

MIGRATION

Human migration is the movement of people from one place in the world to another for the purpose of taking up permanent or semi permanent residence, usually across a political boundary (Anonymous, 2005).

Migration is a process to move from origin towards destination with the hope of improvement in living conditions.

EMIGRANT

A person who is leaving a country to reside in another.

IMMIGRANT

A person who is entering a country from another to take up new residence.

WOMEN EMPOWERMENT

The control over money in household gives power of decision making and future planning. Women's control over their economic activity gives them power to spend their money according to their own desires. Hold on money also increases their influence on household decision making. Spending on family well-being and a number of collective actions for social change initiated by women. (Khanam, 2004).

- More control over the household resources
- You have more decision making power than before migration
- Equal division of labor
- Equal division of household expenses
- Equal division of authority.

DATA ANALYSIS

Adèr (2008) defined analysis of data is a process of inspecting, cleaning, transforming, and modeling data with the goal of highlighting useful information, suggesting conclusions, and supporting decision making After data collection, data were further analyzed and interpreted to draw conclusions and make necessary recommendations. It was compiled into tabular form in order to analyze it. Statistical methods employed to compute the various values and their analysis are being described as under. All data analyzed through Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS).

Chapter-4

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Analysis and interpretation of data are most important steps in scientific research. Without these steps generalization and prediction can not be achieved which is the target of scientific research. Generalization and Conclusions are drawn on the basis of characteristics and attitudes of respondents.

Therefore this chapter presents the required data analysis and interpretation of the data. This chapter deals with the information which researcher gained to fulfill the objectives of her research.

Table 1: Distribution of the respondents (wives of migrants) according to their age

Age	Frequency	Percentage
21-25	64	53.3
26-30	12	10.0
31-35	23	19.2
36-40	16	13.3
41 and Above	5	4.2
Total	120	100.0

The information of the Table 1 indicates that 53.3 percent (a slightly more than half) of the respondents were in age group of 21-25 years, 10.0 percent (one tenth) of the respondents were in age group of 26-30 years, 19.2 percent (a little less than one fifth) of the respondents were 31-35 years old, and 13.3 percent of the respondents were 36-40 years old. Data shows that majority of the respondents i.e. 53.3 percent were 21-25 years old.

The increase in the age of the respondents (wives of migrants) decreased the migration passion among husbands due to many social problems. Problems related to children's were more dominant in the migration decision of their fathers.

Sattar (2009) conducted her research on the topic of "International migration and its impact socio-economic development in rural households in T. T. Singh" Pakistan, showed results that one fifth of the respondents belonged to age category up to 30 years, while majority of the respondent belonged to the age category of 31-40. Her result showed that majority of the respondents belongs to age category 30 and above. Her results are different from the present research because of selection of respondents. Present research respondents are only the wives of migrants whereas she took parents, sisters, and also wives of the migrants.

Table 2: Distribution of the respondents according to their education before and after migration

Level of Education	Before Migration		After Migration	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	32	26.7	32	26.7
Primary	9	7.5	9	7.5
Matric	30	25.0	30	25.0
Secondary	23	19.2	23	19.2
University & Higher	26	21.7	26	21.7
Total	120	100.0	120	100.0

The data shows in table 2 reveals that 26.7 percent (a slightly more than one quarter) of the respondents were uneducated, 7.5 percent of the respondents (less than one tenth) were primary level of education, 25.0 percent of the respondents (one forth) were Matric education 19.2 percent of the respondents (less than one fifth) were secondary level of education and 21.7 percent of the respondents (more than one fifth) were university and higher education. The information shows in table 2 described that a little above than one forth of the

respondents 26.7 percent was uneducated. Others percentage remains same before and after migration.

The level of the education of the respondents before and after migration of their husbands remained same that showed that the migration of husbands did not put any impact on the education of the wives.

The present data indicates that the migration of husbands did not change the qualification level of the wives left behind. The data describes that there was even no minor change in the education of wives. All the wives did not continue their education after the migration of their husbands due to many reasons. The most important reason which the research shows in coming tables was that the burden of more responsibilities was kept them far away from continuing their education.

Table 3: Distribution of the respondents according to their location before and after migration

Location	Before Migration		After Migration	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Rural	110	91.7	103	85.8
Urban	10	8.3	17	14.2
Total	120	100.0	120	100.0

The data given in the table 3 depicts that 91.7 percent (a huge majority) of the respondent's location before migration were rural and 8.3 percent (a little less than one fifth) of the respondent's location before migration were urban. Data shows that a huge majority of the respondents 91.7 percent were living in rural areas before migration. After migration majority 85.8 percent of the respondents were living in rural area and only 14.2 percent more than one fifth of the respondents shifted in urban areas.

The present data shows that majority of the respondents 85.8 percent did not change their residence due to strong kinship networks in rural areas that saved them from facing many social problems.

Rajan (2003) described in a meeting on the topic of "Migration and Development" presented his paper on the topic of "Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the

Pacific” in Bangkok. He compared between the occupational compositions of migrants prior to and after migration indicated that, in fact, there was considerable upward occupational mobility due to migration. About 62 per cent of the emigrants changed their occupations after migration. There was result difference due to western and eastern society.

Table 4: Distribution according to the present age of migrants

Age	Frequency	Percentage
15-20	22	18.3
21-25	12	10.0
26-30	27	22.5
31-35	33	27.5
36-40	15	12.5
41 and Above	11	9.2
Total	120	100.0

The data of table 4 describes that 18.3 percent a (about one fifth) of the migrants were between 15-20 years of age, 10.0 percent (one tenth) of the migrants were between 21-25 years of age, 22.5 percent (a little more than one fifth) of the migrants were between 26-30 years of age, 27.5 percent (almost one forth) of the migrants were between 31-35 years of age, 12.5 percent (a little more than one fifth) of the migrants were between 36-40 years of age and 9.2 percent (a little less than one fifth) of the migrants were 41 and above years of age.

Sattar (2009) conducted her research on the topic of “International migration and its impact socio-economic development in rural households in T. T. Singh” Pakistan. Similar results were found by her that majority of the migrants belonged to up to 30 years old.

Azhar (2008) conducted his research on the topic of “Overseas Migration and Its Socio-Economic Impacts on the Families Left Behind in Pakistan”. He conducted his research in two districts (jehlam and gujrat) of province Punjab, Pakistan. He stated that 34.3 percent of the migrant’s workers were between 41-50 years old. Majority of the migrants spend their most productive working age in overseas countries and would return in old age. Similar results were found by there researches.

Table 5: Distribution of the migrants according to their Education before and after migration

Level of Education	Before Migration		After Migration	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Primary	22	18.3	22	18.3
Matric	34	28.3	34	28.3
Secondary	33	27.5	33	27.5
University & Higher	31	25.8	31	25.8
Total	120	100.0	120	100.0

The information presents in table 5 depicts 18.3 percent a (almost one fifth) of the migrants were primary pass before and after migration, 28.3 percent (almost one forth) of the migrants were Matric pass before migration, 27.5 percent (a little more than one forth) of migrants were secondary pass before and after migration and 25.8 percent one forth of the migrants were university and higher education before and after migration,

The data shows that there was not a little bit difference in the qualification of migrants before and after migration. This shows that people did not continue their education after migration. The results also showed that migration only change social and economic life of persons not increase the qualification level of people.

Educational attainment plays a vital role in shaping migration behavior. Azhar (2008) conducted his research on the topic of “Overseas Migration and Its Socio-Economic Impacts on the Families Left Behind in Pakistan”. He conducted his research in two districts (jehlam and gujrat) of province Punjab, Pakistan.

Similar results were found by Azhar (2008) and Sattar (2009) that high educated people had more preferred attitude towards migration because they want to establish themselves.

IOM (2005) world migration report studied in Mexico was pointed to a trend of higher levels of education among migrants during the past decade.

Table 6: Distribution of the migrants according to their country of destination

Destination	Frequency	Percentage
Saudi Arabia	60	50.0
Dubai	9	7.5
USA	4	3.3
London	8	6.7
Musqat	19	15.8
Korea	4	3.3
England	5	4.2
Others	11	9.2
Total	120	100.0

The information of the table 6 depicts that for 50.0 percent half of the migrants destination country was Saudi Arabia, 7.5 percent (less than one tenth) of the migrants destination was Dubai, 3.3 percent of the migrants destination was USA, 6.7 percent of the migrants destination was London, 15.8 percent of the migrants destination was Musqat, 3.3 percent of the migrants destination was Korea, 4.2 percent of the migrants destination was England and 9.2 percent nearly one tenth of the migrants destination were others countries.

Similarly Sattar (2009) in her study in Tehsil Kamalia of District Toba Tek Singh on the topic of “International migration and its impact socio-economic development in rural households in T. T. Singh” Pakistan. She also found same results that majority of the Pakistani people move towards Saudi Arabia due to similar religion and culture. D’Emilio *et. al.* (2007) worked on the topic “The Impact of International Migration: Children Left Behind in Selected Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean”. They conducted their research in Latin America and Caribbean. They stated that in absolute numbers the majority of migrants reside in the United States, it was important to signal that around 3 million migrants born in Latin America now reside outside the region in countries other than the USA. Azhar (2008) conducted his study in Pakistan showed that migrants mostly moved towards west European countries. There was difference in present study and in the study of Azhar (2008). The difference was due to area difference and in sample selection.

Table 7: Distribution of the migrants according to their marital status before and after migration

Marital statuses	Before Migration		After Migration	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Married	30	25.0	106	88.3
Unmarried	90	75.0	14	11.7
Total	120	100.0	120	100.0

The data presents in table 7 depicts that 25.0 percent (one forth) of the migrants were married before migration whereas 88.3 percent a huge majority of the migrants married after migration, 75.0 percent (third forth) of the migrants were unmarried before migration and only 11.7 percent (slightly more than one tenth) of the migrants were unmarried after migration.

The existing research work shows that migrants preferred to married after migration. They want to establish themselves before marriage. They want to upgrade their social and economic statuses before marriage.

Similar results were found by the research of Sattar (2009) and Azhar (2008). Mostly people were unmarried before migration.

Table 8: Distribution of the respondents according to the number of children

Total Child	Frequency	Percentage
1-3	53	44.2
4-6	16	13.3
No Child	51	42.5
Total	120	100.0

The information provides in table 8 reveals that 44.2 percent of respondents were between 1-3 children, 13.3 percent (more than one tenth) of respondents were 4-6 children

and 42.5 percent (less than half) of respondents were no child. Data shows 44.2 percent less than half of the migrants were 1-3 children.

The present study describes that mostly migrants were small family size due to awareness about family planning. A minor part of the respondents 13.3 percent were more children than 3. But at the second level most of the respondents were no child. There were many reasons behind it. They were newly married couples who had only 1 month to 1 year of marriage so they were no child and also the migration of husbands created gap in the birth of children.

Table 9: Distribution of the respondents according to having male children

Male	Frequency	Percentage
1-3	36	30.0
4-6	6	5.0
No Male Child + No Child	78	65.0
Total	120	100.0

The information of the table 9 reveals that 30.0 percent (one seventh) of the respondents were 1-3 male children, 5.0 percent (one twentieth) of the respondents were 4-6 male children, and 65.0 percent (enough more than half) of the respondents were no male child.

The data described that majority of the respondents 65.0 percent were no male children. Those people also included in this data who were not any child might be male or female also. The people who were newly married couple and were no child.

Similar results were found by the study of Azhar (2008) that 94.3 percent of the respondents were no male children before migration, 3.0 percent of the migrants were 1-2 male children and only 2.7 percent of the migrant were 3 or more male children. There was some difference of percentage due to change in area of research.

Table 10: Percentage distribution of the respondents according to having female children

Female	Frequency	Percentage
1-3	40	33.3
4-6	4	3.3
No Female Child	76	63.3
Total	120	100.0

The data presents in table 10 highlights that 63.3 percent (more than half) of the respondents were no Female child, 33.3 percent (one quarter) of the respondents were 1-3 Female child, only 3.3 percent of the respondents were between 4-6 Female child,

The percentage of 63.3 were also included the respondent who were not yet any male or female child. Above one third 33.3 percent of the respondents were 1-3 female children. The data was collected collectively on both before and after migration number of children. A little bit only 3.3 percent of the respondents were 4-6 female children.

At some extent similar results were found by the study of Izhar (2008). He conducted his research in Jehlam and Gujarat, two districts of province Punjab, Pakistan. He gathered information from 300 respondents. According to him 91.3 percent were no female children before migration, only 2 percent of the respondents were 1-2 female children.

Table 11: Distribution of the respondent’s children according to their year of schooling

Year of School	Frequency	Percentage
Pre Schooling	8	6.7
1	16	13.3
2	2	1.7
4	2	1.7
5	2	1.7
10	2	1.7
11	1	.8
12	6	5.0
Children Not Enrolled in School + No Children	81	67.5
Total	120	100.0

The information of the table 11 reveals that 6.7 percent of the respondents children were started pre-schooling, 13.3 percent (more than one tenth) of the respondents were 1 year of schooling of their children, 1.7 percent of the respondents were 2 year of schooling of their children, 1.7 percent of the respondents were 3 year of schooling of their children, 1.7 percent of the respondents were 4 year of schooling of their children, 1.7 percent of the respondents were 5 year of schooling of their children, 5.6 percent of the respondents were 12 year of schooling of their children and 67.5 percent (majority of the respondents) had no children.

The present research shows that majority of the respondents were no child. Other respondents who had children but their children were too young to able to go to school. And if they were going to school than they are in peer group and primary group. A little bit only 5.6 percent of the respondents were children who were getting college education. This all was due to late marriage trend among migrants.

Table 12: Distribution of the respondent's according to their children age

Age of the Respondents	Frequency	Percentage
1month - 1 year	16	13.3
1-5	16	13.3
6-10	4	3.3
11-15	3	2.5
16-20	2	1.7
21 and Above	6	5.0
Total	47	39.2
No Child	73	60.8
Total	120	100.0

The data presents in table 12 describes that 13.3 percent (more than one third) of the respondents were the age 1 month to 1 year of their children, same 13.3 percent of the respondents were age 1-5 year of their children, 3.3 percent of the respondent's children were age limit of 6-10 years, 2.5 percent of the respondents were 11-15 year of age of their children, only 1.7 percent of respondents children were 16-20 years old, 5.0 percent of the respondents children were 21 and above year age, total 39.2 percent of the respondents were children and 60.8 percent majority of the respondents were no children. As described above that majority of the respondents 60.8 percent were no school going children whereas 39.2 percent of the respondents were children. Majority of the respondent's children were the age of 1 to 15 years old when they faced problems related to loneliness and lack of father affection and proper guide ness which affects their future as well as their education. This age build their attitude towards society.

Table 13: Distribution of the respondents according to the fees of their children

Fees of children	Frequency	Percentage
No fees (fee relief)	8	6.7
100-300	16	13.3
301-500	7	5.8
1101 and Above	2	1.7
Govt.	6	5.0
Not School Going Children	81	67.5
Total	120	100.0

The information given in table 13 describes that 6.7 percent of respondents were not paid the fees or taking fees relief of their children, 13.3 percent of the respondents paid 100-300 RS monthly fees, 5.8 percent of the respondent paid 301-500 RS monthly fees of their children, no respondent were found who were paid fees under the limit of 501-1100 RS of their children, only 1.7 percent of the respondent paid 1101 and above fees of their children, 5.0 percent of the children studied in government schools, total 22.5 percent (a slightly less than one forth) of the respondent paid the fees of their children, 77.5 percent (third forth) of the respondent did not paid the fees of their children or were no children. Data shows that a huge majority of the respondents 77.5 percent were no children and were not paid the fees of their children.

The respondents who led in no fees were those respondents who are taking relief in fees due to many reasons just as all their children study in one school so they were getting fees relief. The majority in the data was those persons who were newly married couples and were no child than they provided no data about the fees of children and those respondents are also included in this data that were young babies who were not able to go to school. Those who were child 6.7 percent of the respondent were paid no fees of their children's education.

Table 14: Distribution of the respondents according to their family structure before and after migration

Family Structure	Before Migration		After Migration	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
Nuclear Family System	4	3.3	6	5.0
Joint Family System	116	96.7	114	95.0
Total	120	100.0	120	100.0

The information presents in table 14 reveals that 3.3 percent of the respondents were nuclear family structure before migration and 5.0 percent of the respondents were nuclear family system after migration, 96.7 percent (a huge majority) of the respondents were joint family system before migration and 95.0 percent (a huge majority) of the respondents were joint family structure system after migration.

Mostly people preferred joint family system when they migrate for the protection of their families left behind. There were parents, brothers and relatives of the migrants who take care the family of the migrant therefore people preferred joint family system. Similar results were found by Sattar (2009) about family structure who conducted her research on the topic “International Migration and Its Impact on Socio-Economic Development in Rural Households in T.T. Singh”, Pakistan. She found that 44.2 percent of the respondents were living in nuclear family system, while 42.5 percent of the respondents were living in joint family system and remaining 13.3 percent of them were living in extended family system after migration.

Table 15: Distribution of the migrants according to how they make the decision to migrate

Decision Making Power	Frequency	Percentage
Individually	39	32.5
Family	63	52.5
Socially	18	15.0
Total	120	100.0

The informative data presents in table 15 highlights that 32.5 percent (one quarter) of the migrants were individually decision about migration, 52.5 percent (a slightly more than half) of the migrants were took the decision about migration with the collaboration of their family, 15.0 percent of the migrants were took decision about migration socially .

Family is the basic unit of any society. The research shows that majority of the respondents took decision of migration with the help of their family. Mostly wives forced their husbands to go abroad for better standard of life. As the data showed that most the migrants were unmarried before migration so the mothers and family were also forced persons to migrate abroad.

Similarly Massey (1998) worked on the topic “Worlds in Motion: Understanding International Migration at the End of the Millennium”. He explained that migration was not made by isolated persons. Similar results were found by him that 52 present of the respondent take the decision of migration with the collaboration of their family.

Table 16: Distribution of the migrants according to the years of migration

Year of Migration	Frequency	Percentage
1 to 4 years	49	40.8
5 to 9 years	31	25.8
10 to 14 years	21	17.5
15 and Above	19	15.8
Total	120	100.0

The data presents in table 16 illustrates that 40.8 percent (less than half) of the migrants migrated between 1 to 4 years, 25.8 percent (one forth) of the migrants were migration year between 5 to 9, 17.5 percent (less than one fifth) of migrants migration year between 10 to 14 years, 15.8 percent of migrants migration year 15 and above years. Data shows that the major proportion 40.8 percent of the migrants have 1-4 years of migration.

The new person who went abroad took time to adjust and gained better income than the area of origin. The huge proportion of the migrants showed that people migrate more in the year's 1-4 for improvement in their living conditions.

Azhar (2008) indicated in his research on the topic of "Overseas Migration and Its Socio-Economic Impacts on the Families Left Behind in Pakistan". He stated that more than 40 percent were left after 1990. He revealed that the cohort of those who left over the 1960s is comparatively weak. In the 1970s-1980s, a wave of international migration emerged due to the industrial boom in European countries and favorable policies of the governments with regard to obtaining a passport and other traveling permits.

Table 17: Distribution of the migrants according to main reasons for migration

Reasons	Frequency	Percentage
Poverty	17	14.2
Unemployment	5	4.2
Low Working Condition	4	3.3
Better Living Standard	39	32.5
Security	8	6.7
Job Opportunities	36	30.0
Foreign Marriage	11	9.2
Total	120	100.0

The analyzed study present in table 17 illustrates that 14.2 percent of migrants were migration due to poverty, 4.2 percent of migrants were migration due to unemployment, 3.3 percent of migrants were migration due to low working condition, 32.5 percent (one quarter) of migrants were migration for better living standard, 6.7 percent of migrants were migrated due to security factors, 30.0 percent (less than one quarter) of migrants were migrated due to job opportunities and 9.2 percent (less than one tenth) of migrants were migrated due to foreign marriage.

Khan *et. al*, (2009) conducted his research on the topic of “Impacts of Remittances on Living Standards of Emigrants’ Families in Gujarat Pakistan”. His research showed that the majority migrated due to financial difficulties at home as well as the lack of employment and income opportunities within the country. Nonetheless, about 20 percent migrated with the desire to work in another country. Shaw (2007) revealed in the topic “Migration in Africa: A Review of the Economic Literature on International Migration in 10 Countries” that Economic motivations for migration include to improve earnings and to diversify earnings sources to reduce the risks facing households. He conducted his research in African countries. The difference in research results was due to backwardness of African countries.

Table 18: Distribution of the respondents according to control over the money after migrants

Spending Money	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	28	23.3
Household Expending	71	59.2
No	21	17.5
Total	120	100.0

The information presented in table 18 shows that 23.3 percent (a slightly less than one forth) of the respondents were control on money, 59.2 percent majority of the respondents were control on household expending, and 17.5 percent (less than one fifth) of the respondents were no control over money expending after the migration of their husbands.

The wives and females hold on resources increased after the migration of their husband. Mostly wives were independent to spend money on household expending. There were only few females who had no hold on the usage of resources because of joint family system because there were male heads of households who handled the monetary resources of the house and who had more influence on the family after the migration of migrant. They were the father or might be the brothers of the migrants who take care of all matters in the absence of migrants.

Orozco (2004) conducted his research in New York on the topic of “Opportunities and Strategies for Development and Growth through Familial Remittances to the Dominican Republic: in Building Strategic Partnership for Development: Dominican Republic-New York State”. He stated that mostly people spend their remittances on household expending just as on food expenses, clothing, education and housing.

Table 19: Distribution of the migrants according to occupation overseas

Occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Technical & Scientific	33	27.5
Agriculture	18	15.0
Own Business	4	3.3
Job	31	25.8
Services	27	22.5
No Occupation	7	5.8
Total	120	100.0

The information represents in table 19 indicates that 27.5 percent (more than one forth) of the respondents occupation were technical and science, 15.0 percent of the respondents occupation were agriculture, 3.3 percent of the respondents occupation were own business, 25.8 percent (one forth) of the respondents occupation were job, 22.5 percent of the respondents occupation were services and 5.8 percent of the respondents were no occupation.

Arif and Irfan (1997) worked on the topic of “Return Migration and Occupational Change: The Case of Pakistani Migrants Returned from the Middle East”. Pakistani Return migrants from Middle East were the respondent of their study. He stated that in 1973, 72 percent of Pakistani workers in the Middle East were classified as production workers, approximately 15 percent were professional/technical or administrative workers, and less than 1 percent was service workers.

Table 20: Percentage distribution of the migrants according to Sector of investment remittances at the area of origin

Investments	Frequency	Percentage
Private	55	45.8
Others	23	19.2
No Investment	42	35.0
Total	120	100.0

The informative data of table 20 indicates that 45.8 percent (a little less than half) of the migrants were investment in private sector, and 19.2 percent (a slightly less than one fifth) of the migrants were investment in others, 35.0 percent of the migrants did not invest remittances in the area of origin.

Zaqqqa (2006) worked on the topic “Economic Development and Export of Human Capital. A Contradiction?” he studied in Jordan. He stated that between 64 percent and 68 percent of the remittances pass the official banking system.

Similarly Chandavakar (1980) worked on “Use of Migrants’ Remittances in Labour-Exporting Countries” found that remittances of the Pakistani work force abroad were reversibly related to their level of education. A possible explanation of this behavior is that the participants were better off than the rest of the population and that most of them were their families with them and did not need to send them remittances.

Table 21: Distribution of the migrants according to remittance investment sector in the area of origin

Investments	Frequency	Percentage
Agriculture	55	45.8
Industry	19	15.8
No investment	46	38.3
Total	120	100.0

The information presents in table 21 reveals that 45.8 percent (a little less than half) of the migrants were investing their money area of origin in agriculture, 15.8 percent of the migrants were area of origin in industry, and 38.3 percent (a little more than one quarter) of the migrants were no investment of remittances in the area of origin.

Azhar (2008) worked on international migration in Pakistan. He had 300 respondents in his study. He stated that 11.7 percent of the respondents pay-off loan from remittances. 58 percent of the respondents spend performed hajj, 59.7 percent migrants construct their houses, and that's the majority of respondent in survey. 21 percent married daughters, 16 percent married sons, a huge majority 78.7 percent performed the act of sister's marriage, and 59.3 performed brother's marriage.

Table 22: Distribution of the migrants according to agriculture investments

Agriculture	Frequency	Percentage
No Investment	56	46.7
Farming	36	30.0
Livestock Sector	22	18.3
Purchase Farm Machinery	6	5.0
Total	120	100.0

The data shows in table 22 reveals that 46.7 percent (less than half) of the migrants had no investment, 30.0 percent (a little less than one quarter) of the migrants had investments in farming, 18.3 percent (one fifth) of the migrants had investments in livestock sector and 5.0 percent of the migrants had purchase farm machinery.

The livestock sector plays a vital role in poverty reduction in Pakistan. So people prefer to invest in this sector to enhance their income. Azhar (2008) conducted his study in Pakistan. The family members left behind were his respondents might be they were the father; mother, brother, sister and wives of the migrants. He stated that almost people spend in livestock sector. People purchased oxen, buffalos, cows, goats. Rural people engaged in agriculture activities prefer to purchase land and farm machinery to expend and develop their farming activities. Almost half of the respondents were used remittances for buying land, People also purchase farm machinery like tractor, cultivator, Rotavator, thresher, sewing drills and tube wells. The change in results was due to change in variables.

Table 23: Percentage distribution of the migrants according to remittance investment in the sector of industry

Industry	Frequency	Percentage
No Investment	83	69.2
Construction	13	10.8
Trade	5	4.2
Transport	4	3.3
Finance	10	8.3
Services	5	4.2
Total	120	100.0

The information presents in table 23 illustrates that 69.2 percent majority of the migrants were no investment, 10.8 percent (one tenth) of the migrants were investment in construction, 4.2 percent of the migrants were invested in trade, 3.3 percent of the migrants were invested in transport, 8.3 percent (a little less than one tenth) of the migrants were invested in finance, 4.2 percent of the migrants were in invested in services.

Zaqqqa (2006) studied in Jordan. His work was on the impact of human capital migration on the economy of sending countries. He stated that the remittances spend in consumption and daily needs. Migrants purchase land and dwelling through remittances. 64 percent of respondents who were return to Jordan were car owners whereas 55 percent of non-migrants were also car ownership. Remittances also spend on other services and transport.

Table 24: Distribution of the respondents according to saving of remittances by the area of origin

Investment Area	Frequency	Percentage
Purchase Land	12	10.0
Purchase Gold	20	16.7
Banks	9	7.5
Investment Compares	6	5.0
House	10	8.3
Others	6	5.0
No Saving	57	47.5
Total	120	100.0

The data presents in table 24 depicts that 10.0 percent (one tenth) of the respondents were saving remittances by purchasing land, 16.7 percent of the respondents were saving in purchase gold, 7.5 percent of the respondents were saving in bank, 8.3 percent (less than one tenth) of the respondents were build up their houses, 5.0 percents of the respondents were saving in others methods and 47.5 percent (a slightly less than half) of the respondents were no saving.

The people used their money in others sector especially for the marriage of their children and younger brothers and sisters. So they had no cash saving. They fulfilled their needs with the remittances send from destination country.

Khan *et. al.*, (2009) worked on “Impacts of Remittances on Living Standards of Emigrants’ Families in Gujarat Pakistan”, showed that people invest on purchasing immoveable property like plots, Investing on Business, purchase and up-gradation of their houses which was one of the major elements of the recipient’s improvement in living standards. Some of them were investing their remittances on the purchase of agriculture land. They were investing their money on the bank deposits. They were also invested their remittances on wealth (gold jewelry). Major proportion of the remittances the respondents used on the wealth and bank deposits.

Table 25: Distribution of the migrants according to monthly pay (in rupees) before migration

Pay of Migrant (RS)	Frequency	Percentage
No income	7	5.8
1000-5000	38	31.7
5001-10000	56	46.7
10001-15000	6	5.0
15001-20000	7	5.8
25001-30000	2	1.7
30001-and Above	4	3.3
Total	120	100.0

The information given in table 25 indicates that 5.8 percent of the migrants were no income, 31.7 percent (a slightly less than one quarter) of the migrants were pay of 1000-5000, 46.7 percent (a little less than half) of the migrants were pay of 5001-10000 ,5.0 percent of the migrants were pay of 10001-15000, 5.8 percent of the migrants were pay of 15001-20000, 1.7 percent of the migrants were pay of 25001-30000 and 3.3 percent of the migrants were pay of 30001-and above.

Khan *et. al*, (2009) worked in Gujarat, Pakistan. He stated that average age of the emigrant is 36.33 years and standard deviation is 7.60 years. The total average monthly income of the family of the emigrants before emigration was Rs. 11450.00 with standard deviation Rs. 9070.292.

Yang (2009) worked on “International Migration and Human Development”, documented that 43 million people live in a set of countries where income per natural was 50 percent higher than income per resident, and for 1.1 billion people the difference between income per natural and income per resident was greater than 10 percent.

Table 26: Distribution of the migrants according to monthly pay (in rupees) after migration

Pay of Migrant (RS)	Frequency	Percentage
No Income	1	0.8
15000-25000	28	23.3
25001-35000	14	11.7
35001-45000	27	22.5
45001-55000	28	23.3
55001-65000	2	1.7
65001-75000	4	3.3
75001-and Above	16	13.3
Total	120	100.0

The information presents in table 26 reveals that 0.8 percent of the migrants were no pay after migration, 23.3 percent (a little less than one forth) of the migrants were between 15000-25000 rupees after migration, 11.7 percent (slightly more than one tenth) of the migrants were between 25001-35000 rupees after migration, 22.5 percent of the respondents (less than one forth) of the migrants were between 35001-45000 rupees after migration, 1.7 percent of the migrants were between 55001-65000 rupees after migration and 3.3 percent of the migrants were 65001-75000 rupees after migration, 13.3 percent (a little more than one tenth) of the migrants were receiving pay above to 75001.

Khan *et. al*, (2009) studied in Gujrat, Pakistan. He illustrated that later on with the effect of emigration total average monthly income of a family raised to Rs. 92640.00 with standard deviation Rs. 69200.123. So, it can be stated that emigration played a vital role to improve the economic status of the families.

Table 27: Distribution of the respondents according to how many persons of family receive remittances

Person	Frequency	Percentage
No Receiving	22	18.3
1-4	42	35.0
5-9	44	36.7
10-14	7	5.8
Total	120	100.0

The data shows in table 27 indicates that 35.0 percent (more than one quarter) of the respondents were receive remittance between 1-4 person, 36.7 percent of the respondents were receive remittance between 5-9 person, 5.8 percent of the respondents were receive remittance between 10-14 person, and 18.3 percent (a little less than one fifth) of the respondents were no person receive remittance.

Similarly Gibson (2009) worked on the topic of “The Impacts of International Migration on Remaining Household Members: Omnibus Results from a Migration Lottery Program”. He stated that emigration led to a significant reduction in household size. The mean household has 6.7 people, and emigration is estimated to reduce this by 2.2 people. Emigration led to households having, on average, 1.5 fewer prime-age adults and 0.7-0.8 fewer children. There was no change in the number of older adults (>45 years), which was reassuring since they are not eligible to move as Secondary Applicants.

Table 28: Distribution of the migrants according to land holding area (in acres) before and after migration

Land Holding	Before migration		After migration	
	Frequency	Percentage	Frequency	Percentage
1-4	33	27.5	32	26.7
5-9	35	29.2	14	11.7
10-14 and Above	2	1.7	29	24.2
No Land	47	39.2	37	30.8
Total	120	100.0	120	100.0

The information presents in table 28 indicates that 27.5 percent of the migrants were land holding between 1-4 acres before migration, 29.2 percent of the migrants were land holding 5-9 before migration, 1.7 percent of the migrants were land holding 10-14 before migration and 39.2 percent were no land. This shows that 26.7 percent (a little more than one forth) of the migrants were land holding between 1-4 after migration, 11.7 percent (more than one third) of the migrants were land holding between 5-9 after migration, 24.2 percent of the migrants were land holding between 10 and above after migration and 30.8 percent were no land after migration. Data shows that 39.2 percent of the migrants were no land before migration. Data also shows that 30.8 percent (slightly less than one quarter) of the migrants were no land.

Azhar (2008) conducted his research in Gujrat and Jehlam two districts of Pakistan. He indicated that 51 percent of migrants were no land. Respondents had ownership of land and also tenants before migration. Similar results were found by his study.

Table 29: Distribution of the respondents according to feeling social protection after the departure of husbands

Social Protection	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	73	60.8
No	47	39.2
Total	120	100.0

The information shows in table 29 reveals that 60.8 percent majority of the respondents were feel social protection and 39.2 percent (more than one quarter) of the respondents were not feel social protection after husband departure.

According to Rajan (2003) discussed in an expert group meeting on migration and development. The meeting was held in Bangkok. He worked on the topic “Economic and Social Commission for Asia and Pacific”. He conducted as a problem among the Gulf wives, loneliness was more serious than anything else. More than half the number of young wives considered loneliness as their number one problem arising from their husbands’ emigration. The less frequent the communication between the husband and wife, the higher would be degree of loneliness. Thus, separation from husbands soon after marriage was indeed a real problem among the Gulf wives. The situation was much worse among the younger wives, about 2.7 per cent of those whose husbands were left for the Gulf immediately after marriage.

Table 30: Distribution of the respondents according to social problem they face after the departure of husbands

Social Problems	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	15	12.5
Social Insecurity	6	5.0
Loneliness	49	40.8
Feeling Burden of More Responsibilities	17	14.2
No Problems	33	27.5
Total	120	100.0

The data presents in table 30 reveals that 12.5 percent (more than one tenth) of the respondents were face social problems after the departure of husbands, 5.0 percent of the respondents face social insecurity after the departure of their husbands, 40.8 percent of the respondents were face loneliness after the departure of husbands, 14.2 percent of the respondents were feeling burden of more responsibilities after the departure of husbands, 27.5 percent (a little more than one forth) of the respondents were face no problems after the departure of husband.

Similarly, Farooq and Javed (2009) conducted their study in Faisalabad. They had three hundred respondents. The topic of their research was “The Impact of International Migration on Migrants Families Left Behind in the Rural Area of Pakistan”. They reported that they were to face the number of social problems in the absence of their spouses. 36 percent of the respondents reported that they were to face psychological strains/ loneliness/ emotional distance the absence of migrants. Moreover, 32 percent respondents reported that they were feeling burden with new responsibilities (caring the children, and domestic affairs), while, 32 percent of the respondents’ children were deprived of guidance in the education and other co curriculum activities i.e. lack of inspiration for children and social environment for children, respectively.

Table 31: Distribution of the respondents according to feeling economic protection after their husbands migration

Economic Protection	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	92	76.7
No	28	23.3
Total	120	100.0

The information presents in table 31 illustrates that 76.7 percent (more than third forth) of the respondent's were feel economic protection, 23.3 percent of the respondent's were not felt economic protection.

Azhar (2008) stated the families felt economic protection after receiving remittances. His study also showed that they achieved their financial goals. Similar results were found from his study.

Table 32: Distribution of the respondents according to participation in decision making increased

Decision	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	83	69.2
No	37	30.8
Total	120	100.0

The data presents in table 32 indicates that 69.2 percent majority of the respondents were increased their participation in decision making after the migration of their husbands, 30.8 percent of the respondent were not increased their participation in decision making after the migration of their husbands.

According to Pakistani society, the females have no decision making power. Pakistan is a male-dominant society. But after the migration of husbands, wives increased their hold on resources and money that increased their decision making power and their participation in decision making. Decisions can be related to household expenditures, children marriages, investment of remittances etc. mostly in nuclear family system female felt increase in their decision making power but in joint family system they did not feel their contribution in decision making because all decisions in joint family system taken by the head of household. The head of household had active hold on the resources and decisions of the family. The head of household might be the father or brother of the migrant. Even in some cases of my research I perceived that the head of household was the mother of the migrants who were her active hold in family matters.

Table 33: Distribution of the respondents according to change in decision making power after the migration of their husbands

Decision	Frequency	Percentage
Children's Education	8	6.7
Children's Health	10	8.3
Use of Remittances	8	6.7
All	59	49.2
No	35	29.2
Total	120	100.0

The data presents in table 33 depicts that 6.7 percent of the respondents were take decisions about the children’ education, 8.3 percent of the respondents were take decision about the children’ health, 6.7 percent of the respondents were take decisions about the use of remittances, 49.2 (slightly less than half) of the respondents felt all kinds of decision they can take, 29.2 percent of the respondents were no contribution in decision making.

D’emilio *et. al*, (2007) worked on “The Impact of International Migration: Children Left Behind in Selected Countries of Latin America and the Caribbean”, in America. He stated that Nicaraguan households were headed by a woman; this percentage was high in urban areas. Women seemed also more concerned about making productive use of the remittances inside the household and paying for debts; while men were more concerned about recreation and other expenses. Contradiction results were found in other studies.

Table 34: Distribution of the respondents according to change in gender relation in household after migration of husbands

Gender Relation	Frequency	Percentage
No Decision	2	1.7
More Control over the Household Resources	58	48.3
You have More Decision Making Power Than Before Migration	18	15.0
Equal Division of Labor	11	9.2
Equal Distribution of Authority	9	7.5
Equal Division of Household Expenses	22	18.3
Total	120	100.0

The data presents in table 34 shows that 1.7 percent (a minor percentage) of the respondents were no power to take decision, 48.3 percent (less than half) of the respondents more control over the household resources after husbands migration, 15.0 percent of the respondents more decision making power than before husbands migration and 9.2 percent (less than one tenth) of the respondents were equal division of labor after husbands migration, and 7.5 percent of the respondents were equal division of household expenses after husbands migration.

Brink (1991) research topic was “The Effect of Emigration of Husband on the Status of Their Wives, An Egyptian case”. He worked in Egypt. He found that because of the increased income, migration helped young wives move from extended to nuclear houses sooner. This allowed them more control over food money, over routine expenditures and money dedicated to ongoing projects such as building a house. However, being illiterate, women did not make decisions on expensive items. Husbands made these decisions and instruct their wives on how to carry them out. Similarly, Garcia (2005) worked on

“Migration, Remittances and Gender in the Dominican Republic: Women’s Contribution to Development” in Japan. He stated that migrant’s women acquired more control over household resources and gained more authority and decision making power in the household after migration.

According to Rajan (2003) the problem was particularly crucial, as they did not have the full freedom to spend the money the way they like. They have to follow the husbands’ directions to a great extent and keep the in-laws in good humor.

Table 35: Distribution of the respondents according to social and economic benefit after migration of their husbands

Economic Benefit	Frequency	Percentage
Better Social Statues	15	12.5
Better Economic Statues	73	60.8
First and Second Both	32	26.7
Total	120	100.0

The information presents in table 35 reveals that 12.5 percent of the respondents felt better social statues after the migration of their husbands, 60.8 majority of the respondent felt better economic statues after the migration of their husbands, 26.7 percent (more than one forth) of the respondents felt both economic and social benefit after migration of their husbands.

Azhar (2008) studied in Pakistan stated that the large majority of the respondents reported an improvement in all four indicators of migration benefits, namely children’s education, housing, position in the family community and lifestyle.

Table 36: Distribution of the respondents according to how frequently they receive remittance

Receive Remittance	Frequency	Percentage
After 1 month	52	43.3
1 month to 6 month	50	41.7
6 month to 1 year	5	4.2
When ever Required	13	10.8
Total	120	100.0

The information presents in table 36 illustrates that 43.3 percent (less than half) of respondent's receive the remittance after 1 month, 41.7 percent of respondent's receive the remittance after 1 to 6 month and 4.2 percent of respondents receive the remittance after 6 to 1 year, 10.8 percent (one tenth) of the respondents received remittances whenever they required.

Similar results were found by the studies of Azhar (2008) and Sattar (2009) that people received money after 1 month 6 month or might be whenever required.

Table 37: Distribution of the respondents according to communicate with their husbands

Communication	Frequency	Percentage
Daily	52	43.3
Once a Week or More	49	40.8
Twice per Month	19	15.8
Total	120	100.0

The data presents in table 37 highlights that 43.3 percent of the respondents communicate with their husbands every day, 40.8 percent of the respondents communicate with their husbands once a week or more, 15.8 percent of the respondents communicate with the husbands twice per month.

Rajan (2003) in a meeting on the topic of migration and development stated that frequently communication occurred between husband and wife over the phone and through letters. Almost all the Gulf wives communicated with their husbands in one form or the other. They communicated through letters and phone, nearly half the number of Gulf wives communicated once in two weeks. The majority of those who wrote letters also communicated over the phone. Such frequent communication ameliorated the problem of loneliness to a large extent. The ability to communicate whenever needed was a great help for the wives to carry on the load of added responsibilities, especially responsibilities related to the financial management.

Table 38: Distribution of the respondents according to compare their economic level before and after receiving remittances

Economic Level	Frequency	Percentage
Better	98	81.7
Same	10	8.3
Worse	12	10.0
Total	120	100.0

Table 38 reveals that 81.7 percent (a huge majority) of the respondents felt their economic level better after migration, 8.3 percent of the respondents felt their economic level same after migration, 10.0 percent (one tenth) of the respondents felt worse economic level after the migration of their husbands.

The information i got from field work showed that some migrants families left behind were bearing economic crisis. They took loan to send migrant abroad but still they were not able to pay that loan and economic condition was going to be worse. The reason was that the migrant was not still adjusting in the country of destination.

Sattar (2009) indicated that the condition of the respondents positively changed after migration of the immigrant. Sattar indicated that 5.0 percent of the respondents were kacha house before migration, whereas all the respondents were paka houses after migration of their emigrant. The situation of the house showed that their standard improved or not. So the results were similar that majority felt that they improved their living standard.

Table 39: Distribution of the respondents according to receive remittance do they perceive the difference in their economic status

Economic Status	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	118	98.3
No	2	1.7
Total	120	100.0

The information presents in table 39 reveals that 98.3 percent (a huge majority) of the respondents were changed their economic status after receiving remittances and 1.7 percent very minor strength of the respondents felt no change after receiving remittances. Similarly, according to Rajan (2003) worked on he topic of “Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific”. He found that migration resulted in considerable increase in family finances. Management of the old and new family assets and income was a major added responsibility of the Gulf wives. Their husbands were unaccustomed to such responsibilities as there was no money in the house at the time they left home. So there were not many precedents to follow.

Table 40: Distribution of the respondents according to children’s feelings after the departure of migrants

Children Feelings	Frequency	Percentage
No Child	6	5.0
Loneliness	61	50.8
Insecurity	12	10.0
Lack of Guide ness	12	10.0
Feeling Lack of Father Affection	29	24.2
Total	120	100.0

The information presents in table 40 highlights that 5.0 percent of the respondents were no child, 50.8 percent half of the respondents children feeling loneliness after departure of their fathers, 10.0 percent (one tenth) of the respondents children feeling insecurity after departure, 10.0 percent (one tenth) of the respondents children feeling lack of guide ness after departure, 24.2 percent of the respondents children feeling lack of father affection after departure of their fathers.

Battistella and Conaco’s (1996) “Impact of Migration on the Children Left Behind” worked in Asia. Their findings showed children of migrant parents experiencing higher anxiety and loneliness. However, the low level of anxiety and loneliness could also be attributed to the increase of family communication. On a sad note, the children of migrant mothers reported being lonely, angry, unloved, unfeeling, afraid, different from the other children and worried compared to all groups of children.

Other study conducted by Kuhn (2006) conducted his research in Matlab, Bangladesh. He showed that the emigration of fathers and male siblings often resulted in improvements in the education of children left behind in some rural areas in Bangladesh. He concluded that out-migration of fathers and brothers in these rural areas had substantial and predominately positive impacts on the pace of schooling of children, both boys and girls, left behind in Matlab (Village).

Table 41: Distribution of the respondents according to believe that by receiving remittances they have a better quality of life

Better Life	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	98	81.7
No	22	18.3
Total	120	100.0

The data presents in table 41 reveals that 81.7 percent (a huge majority) of the respondents were better quality of life and 18.3 percent of the respondents were no change in their life after migration of their husbands.

According to Haan (2000) worked on “Migrants, Livelihoods, and Rights: The Relevance of Migration In development Policies”. His results showed that families that were slightly less poor and somewhat more food-secure migrate less often with the whole family. They send out young men, for relatively short periods and short distance, and combined migration with agricultural work in the home village.

Table 42: Distribution of respondents according to their level of satisfaction from their participation in decision making after husbands migration

Female Decision Making Power	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	26	21.7
Agree	29	24.2
Uncertainly	25	20.8
Disagree	40	33.3
Total	120	100.0

The data presents in table 42 describes that 21.7 percent (a little more than one fifth) of the respondent were strongly agree with their decision making power after the migration of their husbands, 24.2 percent (less than one forth) of the respondents were agree with their decision making power after the migration of their husbands, 20.8 percent (one fifth) of the respondents showed uncertainty about their decision making power, 33.3 percent (one quarter) of the respondents were disagree about the satisfaction of their decision making power after the migration of their husbands.

The women were not satisfied from their decision making power after the migration of their husbands. They felt burden of responsibilities after the migration of their husbands so they were disagree from their decision making power after the migration of their husbands. They could not act according to their will. They also faced the pressure of in laws after the migration of their husbands.

Similarly Khan *et. al*, (2009) showed levels of the satisfaction of the emigrants' families in Gujrat. Test of several proportions showed that families were satisfied from their emigrants because they have attained good social position in the society.

Table 43: Distribution of the respondents according to level of satisfaction from children upbringing after migration of husbands

Children Upbringing	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	8	6.7
Agree	19	15.8
Uncertainly	18	15.0
Disagree	24	20.0
No Child	51	42.5
Total	120	100.0

The information presented in table 43 reveals that 6.7 percent of the respondents were strongly agreed from children upbringing after migration of their husbands, 55.0 percent (more than half) of the respondents agreed from children upbringing after migration, 15.0

percent of the respondents showed uncertainty about children upbringing after migration, 20.0 percent (one fifth) of the respondents disagree from children up bring after migration and 3.3 percent of the respondents were no child.

According to Rajan (2003) nearly a third of the Gulf wives, especially the older among them, complained about added responsibilities because of husbands' migration: responsibilities to take care of children's education. Taking care of children's education was a major added responsibility. Most of the Gulf wives were children and also school going children. As the father was not in station the mother was responsible to get them admission in school, to arrange for their transport to school, to found tuition master, to arrange for transport to the tuition place, and to help the children with their home work.

Table 44: Distribution of the respondents according to the level of satisfaction with migration decision of migrants

Satisfied with Migrants	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	63	52.5
Agree	50	41.7
Uncertainly	4	3.3
Strongly Disagree	3	2.5
Total	120	100.0

The information presents in table 44 illustrates that 52.5 percent (more than half) of respondents were strongly agreed that they satisfied with migrates migration decision, 41.7 percent of respondents were agreed that they satisfied with migrants migration decision, 3.3 percent (a very low percentage) of respondents were showed uncertainly about migrants migration decision, 2.5 percent (a very low percentage) of respondents were strongly disagreed with migrants migration decision.

Mostly the wives were satisfied with the decision of their husbands about migration. They said that it was better to migrate because they faced many economic problems and the only solution they found was migration. Migration of husbands changed their social as well

as economic statuses. They felt difference in their living standard. They were happy that they can fulfill their and their children needs without any economic problem. They were happy that their husbands take right decision at right time. Before the migration of their husbands they were facing many problems just as poverty, unemployment low working conditions, lack of medical facilities etc. but now yet they were not facing this kind of problems. They were strongly satisfied with their husband's decision. But many of them felt no change in their standard so they were not happy from migrant's decision but their percentage was very low.

Table 45: Distribution of the respondents according to level of satisfaction with their status after the migration of husbands

Status After Migration	Frequency	Percentage
Strongly Agree	96	80.0
Agree	20	16.7
Uncertainly	4	3.3
Total	120	100.0

The information presents in table 45 illustrates that 80.0 percent (a huge majority) of respondents were strongly agree from their status after the migration, 16.7 percent of respondents were agree from their status after the migration, 3.3 percent (a minor percentage) of respondents were uncertainly from their status after the migration.

No respondents were found who were not satisfied with their statuses after the migration of their husbands. Females were facing hardship but still they were satisfied from their statuses because migration improved their social and economic status. Husband's migration decision gave them a distinctive status in the society.

Similarly Rajan (2003) conducted his research in India stated it was estimated that nearly a million married women in Kerala were living away from their husbands. The absence of husband caused several hardships for wives but at the same it brought several benefits also. It could give the wives an opportunity to develop their talents, expertise, status and independence to their full potential.

CHAPTER - 5

SUMMERY

People have been on the move since human life started. Migration is neither a new Phenomenon and a failure of development, nor a replacement for development. Individuals move as part of their attempt to improve their lives and the lives of their families, to learn new skills, to acquire new experiences, to find a job or to run away unsafe conditions insecurity, disaster or famine. Migration is an economic, social and political process that affects those who move, those who stay behind, and the places where they go. Migration is a process to move from origin towards destination with the hope of improvement in living conditions.

The term international migration refers change in the domiciles of persons. The people living in one part of the world basically move to other parts for their livelihood and Pakistan is no exception. There are also, a number of other reasons for migration, for instance, war and lawlessness in the home country. One of the most important economic considerations is fetching higher income through the process of migration. There are also other factors that affect the decision to emigrate, such as family and friendship networks.

Unemployment rate, real wage rate and inflation in Pakistan amply supported the push-pull theory of migration. In order to arrest the out migration, the government needs to generate employment opportunities, control inflation and reduce poverty.

People migrate with the hope of improvement of living conditions but receive the adverse effect on the whole family left-behind particularly education of the children. Pakistan is a major country among those countries which receives its main income for international migration. Apart from socio-economic impact on the area of origin, migration also has a profound influence on the status of left behind wives in the family. In the absence of husbands overall status of women improves as they have greater access to money which they can spend as they wish; they have the freedom of movement; they can take independent decisions regarding the education of their children and type of treatment to be given to them if they fall sick. Nevertheless, absence of husband makes the life of a wife difficult. Her workload increases as she has to take care of several other things, which culturally are done by men.

The role of workers' remittances in economic development of receiving countries is considered to play an important role in the lives of the families left behind as well as contribute in the economy of government.

The present study was conducted to highlight the status and problems of the families left behind. The present study was conducted in the District Toba Tek Singh. The present study was conducted through multistage sampling techniques. A sample of 120 respondents (wives of migrants) was selected through convenient and snow ball sampling technique. One Tehsil from Toba Tek Singh District was selected through simple random sampling technique. Four union councils out of 32 union councils were selected through simple random sampling technique. 30 respondents from each union council were selected through convenient sampling technique and snow ball sampling technique. A comprehensive interview schedule was devised in the light of research objectives. The data was analyzed through the descriptive and inferential statistical technique using the statistical package for social sciences (SPSS).

MAIN FINDINGS

- Majority 53.3 percent of the respondent had the age category from 21-25 years old.
- A little above than one forth 26.7 percent of the respondents were uneducated.
- A huge majority of the respondents 91.7 percent were living in rural areas before migration.
- Majority of the respondents 85.8 percent are not interested to change their residence
- A little more than one forth of the respondents 27.5 percent had between 31-35 years old.
- 27.5 percent a little more than one forth of the respondents were metric pass before migration.
- 28.3 percent more than one forth of the respondent's remains metric pass after migration.
- Exact half of the respondents i.e. migrate towards Saudi Arabia.
- Data shows that majority of the respondents 75.0 percent three quarter were unmarried before migration.
- Majority of the respondents 88.3 percent were married after migration.
- 44.2 percent less than half of the migrants had 1-3 children.

- Majority of the respondent's 65.0 percent enough more than half of the respondents had no male child.
- Majority of the respondents 63.3 percent had no Female child.
- Data shows that majority of the respondents 67.5 percent had no child.
- Majority of the respondents 60.8 percent had no children.
- 77.5 percent a little more than three quarter of the respondent did not paid the fees of their children or had no children
- A huge majority of the respondents i.e. 96.7 percent respondents had joint family structure before migration.
- A huge majority 95.0 percent of the respondents had joint family system after migration.
- Majority of the respondents 52.5 percent a little more than half of the respondents had taken decision about migration with the collaboration of family.
- Major proportion 40.8 percent of the migrants have 1-4 years of migration.
- 32.5 percent one quarter of respondent's were migration for better living standard
- Majority of the respondents 59.2 percent were control on household expending.
- 27.5 percent a little more than one forth of the respondents occupation were technical and science.
- 45.8 percent a little less than half of the respondents invest in private sector
- 45.8 percent a little less than half of the respondents invest their money in agriculture sector at the area of origin.
- 46.7 percent less than half of the respondents were no investment of remittances at the area of sending country.
- Majority of the respondents 69.2 percent no investment of remittances in the area of origin.
- Majority of the respondents 47.5 percent a little less than half of the respondents had no saving.
- 46.7 percent a little less than half of the respondents pay were between 5001-10000
- 23.3 percent a little less than one forth of the respondents were receiving pay 45001-55000 after migration.

- 36.7 percent more than one quarter of the respondents had 5-9 family members who are receiving remittances
- 39.2 percent of the respondents had no land before migration.
- 30.8 percent a little less than one quarter of the respondents had no land.
- Majority of the respondents 60.8 percent feel social protection.
- 36.7 percent more than one quarter of the respondents were felt loneliness.
- Majority of the respondents 76.7 percent felt economic protection.
- 69.2 percent majority of the respondents had felt increase in their decision making power after the migration of their husbands.
- A little less than half of the respondent's 49.2 percent had contribution in all kinds of decision.
- 48.3 a little less than half of the respondents had more control over household resources than before migration of their husbands.
- 60.8 majority of the respondent felt better economic statuses after the migration of their husbands.
- 43.3 percent less than half of the respondents receive the remittance after 1 month.
- 43.3 percent less than half of the respondents communicate daily with their husbands.
- 81.7 percent a huge majority of the respondents felt their economic level better after migration.
- A huge majority of the respondents 98.3 percent change the economic status.
- 50.8 half of the respondent's children feeling loneliness after departure of their fathers.
- A huge majority 81.7 percent of the respondents were enjoying better quality of life
- Majority of the respondents 55.0 percent were agreed from children up bring after migrant.
- 33.3 one quarter of the respondents showed unsatisfactory attitude towards the improvement in their statuses after migration of their husbands.
- Majority of the respondents 52.5 percent a little more than half were strongly agreed that they satisfied with the migrant's migration decision.
- 80.0 percent a huge majority of respondents were strongly agree from their status after the migration.

SUGGESTIONS

- If the person wants to migrate overseas, than he should prefer joint family system. Only those persons should migrate whose families looked after by migrant's parents, brothers and relatives.
- Create job opportunities in the area of origin.
- Encourage migration before marriage.
- Government should establish counseling institutions for families left behind
- Migrants and wives both should educated so they can handle problems easily and individually.
- Parents-teachers meetings should be organized time to time to solve the problems of the migrant's children.
- Persons should fully aware from rules and regulations of the country of destination and also from the risks and benefits of migration.
- People migrate with their families also.
- Further research is needed to explore problem.

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INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Title: Impact of International Migration on Women (Gender) Empowerment and Livelihood of the Families Left Behind: A Case Study in District Toba Tek Singh

Village/ city name: _____

Union council no: _____

1: Name of respondent _____

2: Age of respondent (in years) _____

3: Education of respondent

	Before migration	After migration
1: Illiterate	_____	_____
2: Primary	_____	_____
3: metric	_____	_____
4: Secondary	_____	_____
5: University & higher	_____	_____

4: location

	Before migration	After migration
1: Rural	_____	_____
2: Urban	_____	_____
5: Name of migrant	_____	

6: Age of migrant (in years) _____

7: Education of migrant

	Before migration	After migration
1: Illiterate	_____	_____
2: Primary	_____	_____
3: metric	_____	_____
4: Secondary	_____	_____

5: University & higher _____

8: Country of destination _____

9: Marital status

Before migration

After migration

1: married _____

2: unmarried _____

If married than

No of children

Total _____ male _____ female _____

B: Education of children

Number	gender	class	age	fees
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1:	_____	_____	_____	_____
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2:	_____	_____	_____	_____
----	-------	-------	-------	-------

3:	_____	_____	_____	_____
----	-------	-------	-------	-------

4:	_____	_____	_____	_____
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5:	_____	_____	_____	_____
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6:	_____	_____	_____	_____
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7:	_____	_____	_____	_____
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12: Family system

Before migration

After migration

1: Nuclear family system _____

2: Joint family system _____

3: Extended family system _____

13: How did your husband make the decision to migrate?

a. Individually b: familiarly c: socially

14: Years of migration

1: 1 to 4 years 2: 5 to 9 years 3: 10 to 14 years 4: 15 and above

15: What were the main reasons for migration?

1: Poverty 2: Unemployment 3: Low working conditions 4: Better living standard
5: Better medical care 6: Security 7: Job opportunities

8: foreign marriage

16: How do you compare your control over the money and spending before receiving remittances and now? Can you make more decision than before?

A: Yes _____(check all that)

1: Household expending 2: Investment 3: Business 4: Other (specify)

B: No

17: Occupation Overseas

1: Technical & Scientific 2: Agriculture 3: own business 4: Job 5: Services

18: Sector of investment remittances

1: Government 2: Public Enterprise 3: Private 4: Others

19: Remittance investment sector in the area of origin

1: Agriculture 2: Industry 3: No investment

If agriculture than:

1: Farming 2: Livestock sector 3: Purchase farm machinery

If industry than:

1: Construction 2: Trade 3: Transport 4: Finance 5: Services

20: uses of saving by the area of origin

1: Purchase land 2: Purchase gold 3: Banks 4: Investment companies

5: House 6: Others 7: No saving

21: Monthly pay of migrant (in rupees)

Before migration	after migration
_____	_____

22: How many persons of family receive remittances _____

23: Land holding area (in acres):

Before migration	After migration
_____	_____

24: Are you feeling social protection after the departure of husband?

1: Yes 2: No

If no than:

The social problem you face after the departure of husband?

1: Social insecurity 2: Loneliness 3: Feeling burden of more responsibilities

4: Facing children's problems 5: Psychological strain 6. No problem

25: Are you feeling economic protection after husband migration?

1: Yes 2: No

26: Your participation in decision making increased

1: Yes 2: No

If yes than

Kinds of decisions you can take

1: Children's education 2: Children's health 3: Children's marriage

4: Social relation with relatives 5: Use of remittances 6: Any other mention 7. All

27: What are the changes in gender relations in your household after migration of your husband?

1: More control over the household resources

2: You have more decision making power than before migration

3: Equal division of labor

4: Equal distribution of authority

5: Equal division of household expenses

28: What is the social and economic benefit of migration?

1: Economic independence 2: Better economic statues 3: Better social statues 4: others

29: How frequently you receive remittances?

1: After 1 month 2: 1 month to 6 month 3: 6 month to 1 year 4: 1 year and more

30: How frequently do you communicate with your husband?

1: Daily 2: Once a week or more 3: Twice per month 4: Monthly

5: whenever required

31: How do you compare your economic level before and after receiving remittances?

1: Better 2: Same 3: Worse

32: Now that you receive remittances, do you perceive the difference in your economic statuses?

1: Yes 2: No

33: Children's feelings after the departure of migrant

1: Loneliness 2: Insecurity 3: Lack of guidance 4: Feeling lack of father affection

34: In term of social statuses do you believe that by receiving remittances you have a better quality of life?

1: Yes 2: No

35: Please show your agreement or disagreement

	Strongly agree	Agree	Uncertainty	Disagree	Strongly disagree
Migration of husband make you active participant of family matters					
Are you satisfied form children upbringing after migration of husband					
Are you satisfied with migrants migration decision					
Are you satisfied with your status after the migration of your husband					