

**THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION ON
THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELLBEING OF CHILDREN
IN LEFT BEHIND FAMILIES IN ISLAMABAD,
PAKISTAN**



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2018

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**Thesis submitted to the Department of Sociology, Quaid-I-
Azam University, Islamabad, for the partial fulfillment of the
degree of Master of Science in Sociology**

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am thankful to ALLAH Almighty the most beneficent and the most merciful. Also have utmost respect for His Holy Prophet (P.B.U.H) made us capable to recognize the creator.

Finally, the day has come, after an intensive period of hard work, to thank those who made it possible for me to write my thesis and finalize it. After Almighty, I consider myself oblige to my supervisor and I grateful acknowledged Dr. Sarfraz Khan who always kept encouraging me throughout my studies and at university and during research. I want to say thank you to my other teachers who are very supporting and give me precious suggestions regarding my research. I am so thankful to my head of department Dr. Sadia Saeed who appreciate me in doing well during my degree. I pay my warmest thanks to my parents who belief in me and encourage and support me at every step of life. I would like to thank my teachers for their kind guidance throughout my academic stay at QAU.

I am also very thankful to my colleagues and other friends for their academic supervision and support during entire research work and successfully completion of the degree. I am highly grateful to my parents and my sibling. Their prayers helped me to make the identify in society. Without their support, and courage it would not be possible to do this degree. Last but not least I want to express my gratitude towards all the people around me who have helped me throughout the research process. Lastly, I want to say thank you to my respondents who cooperate with me and help me while data collection.

Ammara Mumaz

Abstract

This thesis explores the impact of international migration on the socio-economic wellbeing of children left behind in families in the context of Islamabad, the capital city of Pakistan. The objective of this research is to study the socio-economic and demographic profiles of migrant families. And majorly, to investigate the major reasons behind international migration in Islamabad and the inflow of remittances to the family left behind. The present studies show that migration helps them to improve their socio-economic life and it also help to improve their living standards. Now the trend of migration is becoming popular because it helps to improve living standards, social status, health and other facilities.

Phenomenon of international migration is not new in the context of Pakistani culture; people start migrating before the inception of Pakistan as a separate state. The purpose of this study was to find whether the parental migration bring positive changes in the wellbeing of their children's life in Islamabad was selected for the present study. Purposive sampling was used to collect data from respondents of the migrants' families. NELM (New Economics of Labor Migration) model was applied for more understanding about the international migration patterns.

Our findings highlight the important role of international migration in child development and shows how migration plays role in their wellbeing. International migration helps them to improve their socio-economic life and help them to improve their living standards.

Table of Contents

| | |
|--|-----------|
| CHAPTER NO. 1 | 4 |
| INTRODUCTION | 4 |
| 1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY | 5 |
| 1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM | 8 |
| 1.3 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES..... | 9 |
| 1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY | 9 |
| CHAPTER NO. 2 | 11 |
| REVIEW OF LITERATURE | 11 |
| 2.1 DIFFERENCE BETWEEN MIGRANTS AND NON-MIGRANTS | 14 |
| 2.2 MIGRATION FROM PAKISTAN | 14 |
| 2.3 WHY DO PAKISTANIS MIGRATE?..... | 16 |
| 2.4 TRENDS OF PAKISTANI WORKERS MIGRATION | 17 |
| 2.5 EFFECTS ON CHILDREN LEFT BEHIND | 18 |
| 2.5.1 EDUCATION..... | 18 |
| 2.5.2 HEALTH OF CHILDREN LEFT BEHIND | 19 |
| 2.5.3 STANDARD OF LIVING | 20 |
| 2.5.4 BETTER FUTURE OF FAMILY LEFT BEHIND | 21 |
| 2.5.5 CHILDREN’S WELL-BEING, DEVELOPMENT, AND RIGHTS | 21 |
| 2.5.6 DEFINITION OF MIGRATION..... | 22 |
| 2.5.7 ASSUMPTIONS / REVIEWED ANALYSIS | 24 |
| CHAPTER NO. 3 | 26 |
| THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK | 26 |
| 3.1 THE NEW ECONOMICS OF LABOR MIGRATION | 27 |
| 3.2. THE CULTURE OF MIGRATION..... | 29 |
| 3.3. MIGRATION AND SOCIAL WELLBEING | 29 |
| 3.4. APPLICATION OF THE THEORIES | 29 |

| | |
|---|-----------|
| 3.5. PROPOSITIONS | 31 |
| CHAPTER NO. 4 | 33 |
| CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION..... | 33 |
| 4.1. CONCEPTUALIZATION | 34 |
| 4.1.1. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION | 34 |
| 4.1.3. WELL BEING | 35 |
| 4.2. OPERATIONALIZATION | 37 |
| 4.2.1. INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION | 37 |
| 4.2.2. REMITTANCES | 37 |
| 4.2.3 WELL BEING..... | 38 |
| CHAPTER NO. 5 | 39 |
| RESEARCH METHODOLOGY | 39 |
| 5.1. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY | 40 |
| 5.2. RESEARCH DESIGN..... | 40 |
| 5.3. UNIVERSE OF THE STUDY..... | 40 |
| 5.4. UNIT OF ANALYSIS OR TARGET POPULATION..... | 41 |
| 5.5. SAMPLING TECHNIQUES | 41 |
| 5.6. SAMPLING SIZE | 41 |
| 5.7. TOOL FOR DATA COLLECTION | 42 |
| 5.8. TECHNIQUE FOR DATA COLLECTION..... | 42 |
| 5.9. DATA ANALYSIS | 42 |
| 5.10. OPPORTUNITIES AND LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY..... | 42 |
| 5.11. ETHICAL CONCERNS | 43 |
| 5.12. FIELD EXPERIENCE..... | 44 |
| CHAPTER NO.6 | 45 |
| RESULTS | 45 |
| 6.1. FREQUENCIES..... | 46 |
| 6.1.1. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS | 46 |

| | |
|--|-----------|
| 6.2. DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF THE MIGRANTS (N=11)..... | 48 |
| TABLE NO. 2: DEMOGRAPHIC PROFILE OF MIGRANTS..... | 48 |
| 6.3 THEMATIC ANALYSIS..... | 50 |
| 6.3.1. REASONS OF MIGRATION | 50 |
| 6.3.2. REMITTANCES | 52 |
| 6.3.3 MIGRATION, REMITTANCES AND SOCIAL WELLBEING | 53 |
| 6.3.4. EDUCATION..... | 55 |
| 6.3.5. NUTRITION AND HEALTH | 57 |
| 6.3.6. LIVING STANDARDS | 59 |
| 6.3.7. INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION..... | 61 |
| CHAPTER No. 7..... | 63 |
| DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION | 63 |
| 7.1. DISCUSSION | 64 |
| 7.2. CONCLUSION..... | 66 |
| 7.3. SUGGESTION | 67 |
| REFERENCES..... | 68 |
| ANNEXURE-I..... | 74 |
| RESEARCH TOOL..... | 75 |

LIST OF TABLES

| S. No. | Description | Page No. |
|---------------|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 6.1. | Demographic Profile of Respondents | 47 |
| 6.2 | Demographic Profile of Migrants | 49 |

Chapter No. 1
INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

In all over the world people move in and out of different places every day. Human nature is very curious. They are never satisfied with his static condition. They always desire to achieve big, and try to improve the standards of their lives or replacing with better things, and better living standards, they use to travel for changing environment, and in search of food, shelter and many other things. These are the basic needs for every individual and sometimes not fulfill in their own home land. Therefore, sometimes people must migrate. Migration is a social and economic process that affects those to migrate, the places where they move and who left behind. Migration is important in human history. We examine a lot of examples in histories of many nations who left their native towns and move to other places due to different reasons. (Mahmud, Sabur and Tammna 2009:44).

Migration is characterized as development of individuals starting with one place then onto the next place to find work, to get training, to accomplish new openings, and better living conditions. Inside the limits of each state everyone has the privilege to opportunity of development and living arrangement. In many regions of the world movement develop as vital bit of family life by the ethicalness of globalization and urbanization, and anticipated to quicken in the coming decades (Lucas 1997).

For the better expectations for everyday comforts and conditions an expansive number of individuals are on chase in developing nations. According to UN report there are about 214 million individuals under developed countries living far away from their nation and send money back. (United Nation 2009).

Pakistan is patriarchal society. In Pakistan social system, usually male is head of family and there is rigid distribution of labor between males and females. The ratio of international migration in Pakistan is very high.

International migration has started from the ancient times existed within the Asian countries and between the rest of the other regions in the world. According to Solimano following factors affect the flow of international migration such as cultural differences, business cycle state and economic growth in both countries. Excess in expansion proportions of migrating people is greater than 192 million people of the world living away from their country, which is around three percent of the total populace. Everywhere throughout the world nations the movement of parents makes in the public eye a picture of these kids as "various".

Migration involves modification of residence from one community to a different and frequently crossing of a selected trend of internal body boundary, so migration might be viewed as temporary or permanent modification of residence by a personal or a gaggle from one community to a different ensuring from a shift one structure to a different (Pryor 1979).

International migration has been reviewed as a rational economic strategy utilized by social unit so as to extent the flows of financial gain and to enhance economic in poor countries (Semyonov and Gorodzeisky 2004; Massey 1990, 1994; Massey and Parrado 1994; Massey et al. 1993; Stark 1984). International labor migration could be an essential determinant of economic progress in several low to middle financial gain countries.

Presently a day's worldwide movement is getting to be a standout amongst the most clear and influencing social and monetary components which are to a great degree changing the entire social framework, our financial

framework and the general public all in all. Movement in under creating nations especially in Pakistan may happen in light of the fact that agricultural and poor modern area. As these divisions can't give vocation to the general population and town living condition might be not tolerated here and there. Individuals have been moving from poor to rich nations regarding showing signs of improvement monetary and social openings and on some degree to Johnson (1948) expressed that provincial out movement to European and Middle East nations as answer for surplus work and low wages in agricultural business field. In actuality, in excess of 150 million worldwide transients praised the turn of thousand years outside their nations of birth instructive and advance openings.

The most importantly economic possibly progress in Pakistan over the previous times has been the dramatic growth of remittances from the Middle East countries. Since 2000, with in the wake of 1995 regional economic conditions that affected Pakistan and other countries. Migration rates up in the search of higher economic opportunities in abroad. Since the mid-1970s when dramatically rising oil costs led to an economic boom in the oil rich countries of the Gulf region, large-scale temporary and circular foreign worker migration has accommodated the wants of associated labor.

Pakistani laborers have been an expensive nearness in the development presence in that movement as well as in the flow to other different new opportunities within the world, significantly in the United Kingdom, North America and Europe. Over the past four decades, more than 8 million Pakistanis moved overseas through the formal channel for employment. Migration from Pakistan reached a new peak after 2011. In the five-year period from 2011 to 2015, more than 3 million people left the country for foreign-based opportunities.

International migration is one of the oldest trends of human history and plays an important part in defining and reshaping nation's cultures and influence the life of many people. In current era migration consistently provide benefit to the countries of destination and origin, and themselves as well.

Universally, it is fundamental to recognize migration as promoter for the progress of social and economic financial sector. In any case, number of policies required to completely recognize the potential of migration for the creation of wealth, job opportunities exchanges as well as social authorization and to handle the positive contribution of migrants, and their human rights protection.

In modern history there were few tendencies of migration and moved people from one place to other. 1870 to 1913 is considered to the first wave because of free trade and free capital mobility. People migrated from one region to another. They migrated from Canada, United States, New Zealand, Brazil because the huge numbers of people from Europe to offer them better facilities and job opportunities.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

In the area of social sciences one of the most debatable issue is international migration. It has important and very large impact on socio- Economic well-being of children left behind in families. It plays a valuable part in the human development. International migration is being practiced in the entire world and especially in Pakistan. In all over the world the migration has been practiced. Whoever in the capital of Pakistan the traditions of migration have been observed both the informative and interesting research there was little bit research conducted on the wellbeing of children in the area. The immigrants leave their home and settle abroad for years. It

generates the remittances and uplifts the socio- economic profile of the family. International migration has rapidly increased in Islamabad; most of the parents who left have positive impact on the wellbeing of their families.

1.3 Research Objectives

Following are the main research objectives:

1. To analyze the socio-economic and demographic profiles of migrant families in Islamabad.
2. To investigate the major reasons behind international migration and the inflow of remittances to the family left behind in Islamabad.
3. To study the role of international migration and remittances in social prosperity of families in Islamabad.
4. To check the inflow and allocation of remittances to household utilities and accessories.
5. To know the health issues, educational performance, and living standards of the children left behind in families.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The significance of this thesis is to consider and analyze impacts of international migration on the well-being of the children left behind within the families. There are multiple studies on the different cities of Pakistan on the several impacts of the migration. To explore such an impact the researcher has to investigate the components of well-being. For this purpose the researcher first investigated the full-range of remittances. Under these circumstances the researcher finds the range of investment of the household in the health, education of the children left behind. As the researcher, explores different area in which the household releases the remittances. For instance their use of remittances in the household activities, house

construction, accessories, luxuries, motorcycle cars and other important dimension of life etc. The basic reason is to explore the negative and positive effects on the wellbeing components of the families, especially the children left behind. The importance of this study is to understand concerning impacts of international migration on the prosperity of the children left behind. This research comprises information of the different components of the wellbeing and to know about the patterns of international migration. My study aim is how remittances may effect on the children schooling their health factors, their psychological wellbeing their emotionally and physical wellbeing.

Chapter No. 2
REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Migration encompasses a very powerful impact on their families, societies, culture, and economies, in both places. It affects the physical, mental, and emotional health and welfare of migrants and different peoples associated with them.

Few researches demonstrated that parental movement can have both positive and negative results for his or her families and on themselves as well. Similarly, migration brings change in the well-being of migrants and their families (Chant and Radcliffe 1992; Kahn et al. 2003; Stark and Taylor 1991). Studies presented that migration lead to better health among the population left behind (Gulati 1993; Hadi 1999; Kuhn 2003). Moreover, studies have also shown that children of migrant parents are taller (Mansuri 2007; Scalabrini Migration Center 2005), and weigh better (Mansuri 2007; McKenzie 2006) compared to the children of non-migrants. A study conducted in Mexico proves that migration of parents improves child health outcomes and lowers infant mortality (McKenzie 2006). In a review article of multiple studies, Bryant (2005) recommends that the children of the migrant households are healthier than the children in non-migrant families, because of remittances for children's education and health needs. Most existing research also highlighted importance of remittances and found that remittances received from migration could support the family left behind by minimizing economic risk and overcoming capital constraints (Massey et al. 1993; Stark and Taylor 1991) from the reference of an article "parental migration and health of children left behind".

The literature on migration and also the family left behind identifies the trouble of measuring a causal affect. Another limitation is that almost all researches have investigated particular settings, so it comes about might not

be generalizable. The effect of movement may change significantly depending on the sort of relocation and on the source of destination countries analyzed. For instance, the loss of parental supervision and interaction can be much more detrimental for international migration, with long-distance travel and occasional returns, than for short-distance internal migration.

Sanderson (2010:10-13) did work on international migration and human development. International migration is predominant to developed countries. However, it becomes more intensive that migration moves from developing countries. International migration from underdeveloped countries has some serious impacts and consequences on human development.

In Pakistan mostly, people lived in rural areas when they not find the new technologies and life accessories they move to urban areas when they can find more things for making their future bright, and then they can go abroad. In Pakistan terrorism is getting common and spreading day by day people feel insecure in and refer to move from Pakistan to other regions in the world and want to settle their life without fear. When those people move and they get all things then they call their relatives or friends to live with them and work with them so in this way international migration is increased. In Pakistan, Azad Kashmir is the major group from where people migrate to England during 1930s to work on the sea (Khan 2016).

An important phenomenon of globalization is international migration for earn money, generate income. Migration provides opportunities to migrant to get good jobs, increase their income, and improve living standards. Same is the case with Pakistan in international migration people started searching for their international destination for better economic status. It was

estimated that 2 million Pakistani had migrated to oil rich countries in 1980. (Gazdar 2003:2)

2.1 Difference between Migrants and Non-Migrants

Drabo and Ebeke (2010:24) study highlighted the positive impact of migration and remittances received by immigrant's families in developing countries. Remittance increases the income of those families then they can expand huge amount on their health services. Study also show major differences between migrant families and non-migrant families in using health facilities migrant families use private facilities while non-migrants spend low cost of budget on health and majority of people used government public health facilities. Remittances increase their economically wellbeing results of study also find that remittances income has a notably manipulate in determining the health care expenditures of households. This study will show that remittances help in empowered the migrant's families to get better facilities.

2.2 Migration from Pakistan

In Pakistan, where a large number of populations belong to working age group, great numbers of workers have migrated towards other nation for such of work, Pakistan exchange yearly overseas the largest grouping specialists in South Asia, primarily towards the Gulf region. People of Pakistan depend intensely on labor migration as an avenue for reducing both destitution and unemployment. Migration is regarded as a central dimension of globalisation, cover truly all nations of the World as points of origin, transit or destiny for migrants or indeed all three at once.

Pakistan institute of legislative development and transference PILDAT (2008) stated about migration from Pakistan "Pakistan is populous country has seen an increasing number of its labor force moving to the other

countries of the around the world with the total number of Pakistani workers and their families estimated to be around 4 million”.

Migration in Pakistan is common practice like other developing countries of Asia. Usually people leave their home country to upgrade their economic and living conditions. Saeed and Ashfaq (2012) describe that migration trend of in the words “international migration typically happens to raised off families living standard and oneself also. The trend of international migration from West Pakistan could be a common development as in the different Asian countries.

Pakistani person mostly migrates to Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Canada and many other European and Middle Eastern countries. Saudi Arabia has many facilities for educated people. Mostly skilled people moved there for netter economic conditions and betterment of their families.

Major countries where great number of people migrates are England and United Kingdom. Most of they are from working class and students. England is economically strong country so it provides better wages and many other advantages like health facilities to the workers working there, so mostly uneducated people also move to these countries because they can get higher wages for average work comparing any other country in the world.

Large numbers of workers from Pakistan were employed by different number of countries all around the globe. The movement of employees from Pakistan was 12300 in 1973, 16328 in 1974 and 23077 in 1975. This migration outflow was fell upon at 129847 in 1980, 115520 in 1990, 110136 in 2000 and 143329 in 2005 (Bureau of out migration and Overseas Employment, GOP 2006).

There are some other factors which became the reasons of migration in which the high rate of food inflation, unemployment and poverty too. Within the decade of 1980s, larger part of economic laborers migrated to the Middle East countries. The migration of Pakistani employees to the center east was one of a kind in numerous ways. Firstly, the essential migrants were young males who sent a bulk of the earnings to their families in Pakistan to spend it on different purposes. Secondly, the migrants were unskilled workers from the low-income households which enabled their families to set up small businesses, acquire real estate and make substantial improvements in their standard of living. However, the construction boom in the Middle East was slowed down in the early 1990s (Economic Survey of Pakistan 2001-02). This resulted decrease in employment opportunities overseas for migrated to these countries for higher earnings.

About 3.75 million Pakistani live abroad and work overseas. Mostly Pakistani's are living in the middle east is 45% America 23% and Europe 29% (Farooq and Javaid 2009 :1). People cannot migrate they have many opportunities that help them in their life but there are many factors that push them to go abroad and work there.

2.3 Why do Pakistanis Migrate?

The need for work is the one of the major reason for migration only four-to-five percent of the people parents go abroad to improve their living standards however they are not facing the financial problems. And may be some of them want to buy an apartment to provide their children more comfort and better facilities. Approximately seventy percent of all migrants leave their nation in between the age of twenty-to-thirty nine/forty. The most common age for Pakistani who do migrated is between 25 to 26 and

mostly more than this. Most migrants have higher educated, they are experienced.

Teachers, engineers and from this region many of the young people have done their diplomas in a field and they have good skills to work for. Stark (1980; 1991) stated that one of the most beneficial and fruitful advantage is remittances flows of money and products from the migrant to the family which is left behind.

Many factors are considered important in influencing children's success / wellbeing and for their betterment. Of these the family structure, household resources, numbers of siblings, competing for those resources.

People migrate for several reasons and they find it challenging to adjust in new environment. These challenges may include the difficulty in finding reasonable job opportunities, low wages income in countries of origin, for family reunification and ties to nations of goal, seeking educational opportunities and improved services such as wellbeing care, get to sufficient products and services. The risen demand in a number of developed (destination) countries for the skilled worker, unskilled labor and semi-skilled labor and higher wages than in the countries of origin is another major reason why people choose to migrate (D'emilo et al. 2007:3)

2.4 Trends of Pakistani Workers Migration

Toth (2007:9) stated that migration tends to influence the children when the persons in whose care the children are left, lack the fundamental capacities to supervise them and are unable to support them with their school work. The need of appropriate supervision from the family member influence children's instructive interests which are replaced with recreational interests like watching television and playing video games. This mostly happens in

contexts where schools also lack the necessary mechanisms to control these tendencies, however in extreme cases this can also result in children dropping out of school. The patterns of the flow of people between countries are commonly influenced by international political, economic and cultural interrelations.

2.5 Effects on Children Left Behind

2.5.1 Education

Bryant, (2005) conclude that “Remittances make an important contribution towards household finance. The money is typically used to meet daily need of the house, to buy land, build house, accumulate savings, and pay for children’s education.”

Marooka and Liang (2009) identified that, “parental migration generates remittances from emigrants abroad and brings benefits to family members left behind in the place of origin. Remittances are key resources in enabling the families of emigrants to avoid poverty, while simultaneously enriching the household’s financial resources and establishing the premise for upward mobility with regard to their socio-economic status in their local community.

Migration and Remittances Factbook (2001) mentioned that “Cross country analysis and evidence from household surveys suggest that migration and remittances reduce poverty in the origin communities. Remittances lead to increased investments in health, education, and small business. At the same time, the loss of skills associated with migration can hamper development and delivery of basic services in sending countries.”

2.5.2 Health of Children Left Behind

One of the most important components of well-being is health, which is also important social institutions that are responsible for maintain of the human health in everywhere. This plays a vital role in the human life. Children who are left behind their health care is very important to function smoothly. It is the need of the time every member of the house has easily access health care facilities. This is also the basic need of every one.

Remittances send by Migrants to their families in native area play significant role in their well-being and in health care services. It also helps to overcome the stress and pressure when seeking social services like health care. Remittances by sender to their origin countries or communities may influence family structure, social networks and information sources. (Lopez-Cevallos and Chi 2012:10).

Remittances improve the quality of life, household use remittances on health, education, safety and other security purposes of the family. A research in Guatemala shows that 50% of the remittances are used for consumption goods, through men spend slightly more on these items than women, who spend slightly more on health and education (IOM 2004).

Migration is actually the expression of the person's determination to beat the hardships, adversity and great desire for better life. Several research studies on the topic of international migration suggest that little attention has been paid to the young children of the families who have migrated to other developing countries. There are not sufficient studies which provide data and statistics on the children's age. Major attention has been paid to the people migrating from developing to commercial countries (called South-North migration). Consequently, less focus has been given to the migration flows between the developing countries (called South-South migration).

This gap shows us how little we know about the South-South migration and the children migration overall.

Parental migration is subverting for their families. In the recent time women equated to men about the rate of migration, but in the past eras women were also seen as the followers of men migrating for work from one country to another country because lack of work opportunities in their home countries. Migration is an oldest action against poverty (Rystad 1992:3-14).

So, it is the responsibility on the arm of migrant member to support their families and provide good health care facilities.

2.5.3 Standard of Living

Khan and Khalid (2011: 626) highlight the positive impacts of migration on socio-economic conditions of the families of migrant in Azad Jammu Kashmir. Study result show positive impact of remittance on family of international migrants. Before immigration the income of families and standards of living were low. But emigration people living standards greater than before, spending on household and their observances and lavishness items are significantly improved. Migration effects also on children left behind positively due to increase in the income of migrant member.

The expenditure on household items and accessories are also increased. Now people of that area educate their children in private schools and pay all their all expenses required on their education. Results of the study that area show that as results of remittance families living behind spent their income to purchase commercial plots and constructions of new modern houses with full luxuries of life so people of that area are living satisfied life as compare to non-migrant's people.

2.5.4 Better future of family left behind

Meng and Yamauchi (2015) stated that migration has positive effects on the family left behind especially on the health and education of children. According to the author children are important unit for migrant families and society as well because children are future of the family and for the nation. So, migrant parents invest on their children more as compare to non-migrant's families because they through investment on children are saving of their old age. Migrant parent's income is higher as compare to other parents so they spend more money on children health, education and improve their living standards. So, study results show that international migration has positive effects on the children left behind and those remittances which they are receiving by migrant families and improvement of children in health and education has positive effects on their lives.

2.5.5 Children's Well-Being, Development, and Rights

For the welfare of the children these four non-financial components will be considered: a) Health; b) Education, c) Economic movement; and d) psycho-social effects. As demonstrated on CRC (Convention of the Rights of the Child) which is known as a globally approved and sanctioned international convention, these components stated the responsibility of world towards a child without any act of discrimination including migrant status along with the values and principles which compose a child's right to the highest possible standards of education and health. It also affirms the child's right to be free from any kind of manipulation, discrimination and abuse.

For the evaluation of child welfare and well-being these components are much related. These were chosen for their practical purpose and the data accessibility. This was considered as immense help since the research-

specific data on the effect of relocation of children in developed, underdeveloped and unindustrialized countries is quite less. This data includes the data of the census which is the authentic evidence, statistics on health obtained from sound data-sets which includes the Demographic and Health Surveys (DHS), and statistics on child labor excavated from Labor Force Surveys (LFS) data-sets.

2.5.6 Definition of Migration

“Migration is the movement of an individual or a group permanently or temporarily across the borders or boundaries for a new settlement to a new community. “ (Dictionary of Sociology 1998).

If a person never travels back to his/her original country then migration could permanent, or it can be long-term, if a person shift to another country, other than the usual residence for 12 months or more then the new country effectually turns out to be her or his new country of common residence. Short term migrant is person who is relocating to a country apart from his/her usual residence, for a time-period of a minimum of 3-months, but less than 12-months, and is also known to often move from one region to another. However, a person is not called a migrant, if he or she travels towards different country for holidays, purposes of recreation, medical treatment etc. (UN 1998).

In relations to space and place patterns, migration suggests that the travelling from one country to another is called international migration and movement within the county one is residing is called internal migration (this is usually between rural and urban areas).Relocation could be worldwide if migrants “furnace and sustain multi-stranded relations that link together their societies of origin and expenditure” (Schiller et al. 1992).

In our review of literature, we use a wide-ranging definition of migration because of the unavailability or limited data on movement of people in the developed and under developed countries. A strict migration definition may not guarantee its flexibility and analyze the already limited research data. Another reason for choosing a broad definition is that we do not sure about whether the long-term or permanent migration has a bigger effect on children or the internal migration within country is less applicable than the international migration, for example internal migration, which is moving from rural areas to urban areas, may have a larger influence on the children of migrant families than the children of families who move from a city in one country to a city in another country (international migration).

In the economic literature, the impact of migration and money upon the children left behind is particularly limited. Rapoport and Docquier (2006) demonstrated a detailed review of the economics of migrants' remittances. The paper quotes only two experimental papers on the effect of remittances upon children in recipient households. The World Bank's (2005) publication dealing with the financial and economic effects of migration and remittances mentions only a few of the papers on this broad topic.

A migrant is not someone who changes the place of his or her residence but the one who also changes the administrative boundary. Neo classical theories of migration explains it in economic perspective that migration occurs because of the demand and supply of labor force and the dual market theory explains that migration is resulted from the demand of labor force in developed countries (Zanker 2008).

An important phenomena of globalization is international migration is earning of money. In case of Pakistan the phenomena of migration is same. People started searching for international purpose for better economic

status. It was estimated that 2 million Pakistani had migrated to oil-rich countries in 1980 (Gazdar 2003:2).

It is now preferred that international migration can have important significances in the form of improvements and development for sending countries as well as receiving destinations. The direction and magnitude of these effects of migration however, are progressively investigated and not yet fully understood. Since origin countries are typically part of the developing world, these studies have certain importance because they agree with the interest in economic development more broadly.

It shows that migration is a collective policy with the economic difficulties families sends a family member to abroad who later remits to reward with economic problems. The remittance not only to deal with the economic problems but also they are use on different purposes in human capital development such as health and education of the household of children. Most of the people migrate to cities in the hope of better opportunities and facilities. For example employment, good life, better health care facilities. In rural cities the number of jobs is very less, and people don't have health care institutions to whom they can concern for their children's health.

2.5.7 Assumptions / Reviewed Analysis

Based on available literature about international migration and its impact on children wellbeing following assumption are deduced.

1. Remittances income allows giving better education and health facilities to their children.
2. People use to migrate for several environment factors too
3. Migration has some negative effects on the schooling of children but through remittances it can be covered through some other ways.

4. International migration plays positive negative role to decrease poverty, unemployment and other factors which leads to the people society in poor manner.
5. Remittances and migration play vital role to the increase health and educational facilities.
6. Research is needed to explore some other aspects of children's life socialization such as the psychological wellbeing, safety and security in relationship to the components of the wellbeing of children.
7. Migration provides opportunities to migrant to get good jobs, increase their income, and improve living standards.

Chapter No. 3

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 The New Economics of Labor Migration

The NELM model has given a true picture that why people migrate from one place to another and what are the reasons and factors behind their migration. So, the modelers of this model will present it. And other migration researchers have identified the determinants of migration.

According to Stark and Bloom (1985) offered that people do comparison with in their groups and their surroundings. The most importantly those environmental factors made by individually but on the larger units and collectively units of related people, usually families and households would decide that whom will move for betterment, and maximize their family income and other factors too to run a house in a good way. The need to participate the analysis of migration determinants and its influences motivated a new genre of migration research in the period of 1980s and 1990s which is known as the new economics of labor migration (NELM). International migration is viewed on the part of household level which is sufficient income, household achieved this through remittances.

NELM theory shows that labor migration is a collective family approach. With the problems they face financially they send a family member or the household member to abroad who later remits to recompense with the economic hurdles and also tried to upgrade their issues.

Migration also occurs due to the market failures or economic restraints which forces the household for self-finance activities to secure family income and enhance the developmental capabilities. The members who migrated remit to the families in return. Through one or a few members of families migrate; they help the entire families financially through remitting. This humane behavior is due to the traditional captivity with the families. Intra group interaction patterns also lead to the later members to migrate

because of relying on the long term network and kinship capital who through informational supports encourage their members to go abroad and try to find good ways of production and try also find out their well socio-economic ways for leading and supporting good life because mostly families take decisions for household to go and send them remittances and with the references to this research they have to look after other things as well like children schooling , their health and much more. Those who migrate due to the family support and for their better living standards and collective strategies, care, support, the left behind children and families. Thus, migration is a collective act and decision to income compels.

Recent research shows that the migration is decline in the U.S national because before moving their people know about their geographic through technologies and specify is increased. Other research shows that household location is more important than labor allocation. Migration is viewed on the part of household that has insufficient income, household achieved this trough remittances. Labor sent remittances back to their families and remittances have a broader effect on the economy of the country to bring it on the capital.

NELM can be combined if migration is seen as part of a broader household livelihood approach to expand income sources and overcome social, economic and institutional development constraints in places of origin.

According to the new economics of labor migration (NELM), migration is a household strategy for “migrating out of poverty”. It can loosen investment, development and production constraints and overcome market failures, such as imperfect insurance and credit markets through remittance flows and by spreading risk across diverse activities and sectors (Taylor 1999).

3.2. The Culture of Migration

The culture of migration is a simple trend of migration in which people go abroad by following the footprint of fellows such as family member's, relatives and community member. In this people wanted to change their life through migration. The concentration of migration is increase in one area as all people wanted to go abroad.

The culture could have a bouncing effect on other aspirants in accomplishing their goals to move abroad for their better living standards of their families and to provide comfort to them.

3.3. Migration and Social Wellbeing

Gassmann et al. (2013:7) mentioned in report about the migration impact on children's wellbeing on case study about the Moldova. The authors mentioned that well-being is "wellbeing is a multi-dimensional state of personal being comprised of both self-assessed (subjective) and externally-assessed (objective) positive outcomes across eight realms of opportunity: education, physical health, nutrition, emotional health, material living standards, housing, protection, and information and communication."

For the current research scenario, the research will be using the same concept of well-being as it has been used by the Gassmann et al. (2013:7). This definition is very holistic and addresses all the related subsidiary components of well-being.

3.4. Application of the Theories

The theory NELM is based on the idea of migration. When in the half of the nineteenth century industrial era is introduced people leave their places and move to the other places, mostly people move for employment and in search of their source of income because in the country in which they live cannot

find job and better life style and standards. They move forward. When any household person go abroad for earning money they send money back to their family members for making their life style better than before.

NELM model that is given by stark and bloom it shows that migration patterns cannot understand on individual level (micro level) and their economy but other border societal matter migration reversing and patterns. Usually when people migrate this is only due because of their insufficient income for their household to fulfill their needs. When these people migrate, they sent back remittances to their families this remittance is use on the household expenditures and mostly on the health, education and living standards of their children left behind, because when a person migrates they also want to give better living standards of children and their families left behind.

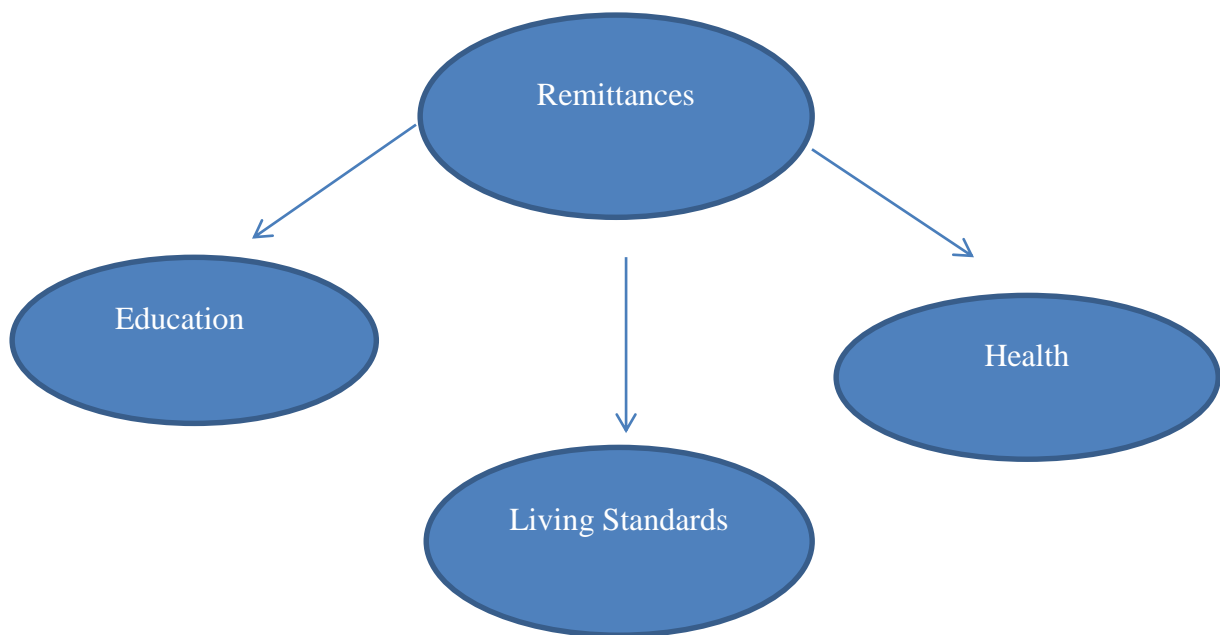


Figure 1: The Impact of Remittances on Social Well-being

Figure 1 postulate that migration is the name of movement from one place to another. International migration develops the live style of people. These people earn and send back money to their homes for many purposes as their families can spend money on their health, education, living standards and other wellbeing components. This money used on different things like household utilities, and accessories. People of migrant families are aware of the importance of education when they started to give education to their family members. So, migration plays an important role in the field of education. The effects of remittances on the social wellbeing of the children of migrants' include (health, education and living standards).

People also migrate with the hope of improving their living standards these people can move abroad and improve the country economy through sending remittances. Most of the people spend these remittances on their children education and health because to get education is the key they can make their future bright and prosperous and another point of view these thing leads to the way of economic development. Migration can increase the welfare of household it does this due to the increase in the consumption and investment through remittances.

3.5. Propositions

1. International migration has positive impacts on the wellbeing of the children.
2. Migrants and remittances which received their families, to improve their living conditions and circumstances.
3. It also improves the social status and of their family and household income as well.
4. International migration is a path which leads to development and progress.

5. Parental migration has some positive impacts on the children education, their health, their socialization.
6. Remittances increase the socio-economic statuses of households.
7. Increase of income, increases the choice of better educational institutions.

Chapter No. 4

CONCEPTUALIZATION AND OPERATIONALIZATION

Conceptualization and operationalization are the major elements of research. It is suitable to comprehend and involve correctly the main concepts of the research with relation to the locality of the research. In this research there have been used certain main words which define the key appropriate subject of the research. Basically, definitions from different viewpoints have been consider and then operationalize of these definitions is defined in accordance with the location.

4.1. Conceptualization

Conceptualization is the process of development and interpretation of the concepts. There is need to understand which concepts you are going to describe. The following are the main terms that have been conceptualized.

4.1.1. International Migration

Shaw (1975) presents a conventional definition of migration. According to the paper, migration is the comparatively perpetual movement of a person over a large and significant distance.

Migration is probably best defined (in general terms) as the crossing of the spatial boundary by one or more persons involved in a change of residence. Although this definition appears to be rather simple but it is necessary to explain the rationale for this specific conceptualization. The two main components included in the above definition namely those dealing with “spatial boundary” and changes of residence will be discussed later.

According to Reyes (2007) “Migration is not a new occurrence people have been move since human life is start. An individual move for improvement of their live and for development of their families to find new job new environmental experience. Migration is a social economic and political

process which affects those who move stay behind and the place in which they move”

People move since the life of human being began, they move for different reasons for the development in their life. Migration effects all the people and in country socially and politically in a different way.

Furthermore, Kavar et al. (2014:131) concluded that “shifting of persons from one country to another or within the geographical boundary is called migration”

4.1.2. Remittances

Koser (2007) stated that “The term remittance usually refers to money sent home by migrants abroad”.

Shahnaz and Izhar (1997) stated that when individual migrate to other countries they earn money, that money he or she sent back to their homes or country and their families use them for their purposes called remittances. Like food, shelter, physical health, education and many more.

“Remittances send money to their home to fulfill the need of the families they send extra money for used as saving or as durable or non-durable things” (Alvin et. Al 2009)

4.1.3. Well Being

Well-being, which we define as peoples’ positive evaluations of their lives, includes positive emotion, engagement, satisfaction, and meaning (Seligman 2002).

Whereas subjective well-being is defined as people’s evaluations of their lives, psychological well-being is thought to represent optimal human

functioning. Seligman (2002) suggested that well-being is made up of feelings of engagement and interest, pleasure, and meaning and purpose.

According to Brown in (1983:376) “wellbeing involved the criteria of life satisfaction or quality of life in abroad sense”. The wellbeing is the process through which individuals attain a level of satisfaction and quality of living. The satisfaction refers to the social and economic and psychological wellbeing in which individual achieves certain level while quality of life mans the access the livelihoods without any hurdle.

McGergor (2007:318) stresses that wellbeing arises “in the context of society and social collectivity” and is influenced by social, economic, political, cultural and psychological processes of society.

A research study done by Finlay et al. (2010) emphasizes that social factor such as education, employment and working conditions health care services, housing, social safety, communication and special factors that depend on community context are important for understanding community wellness.

Wellbeing is generally understood as the quality of people’s lives. It is a dynamic state that is enhanced when people can fulfill their personal and social goals. It is understood both in relation to objective measures, such as household income, educational resources and health status; and subjective indicators such as happiness, perceptions of quality of life and life satisfaction.

According to Oishi, Diener and Lucas (2007:357) “happiness becomes a major goal in life around the world “.the social wellbeing covers the specific aspects of the individual, for instance the state of happiness of the individual in the specific circumstances.

4.2. Operationalization

It is the process in which the research defines by his self and the terms which are straighten the previously by various means, the researcher defines the key word and their concept regarding their perceptions at the best of her information.

4.2.1. International Migration

Every year, millions of people cross international borders for the couple of reasons some cross borders to close business deals while others cross for different purposes. Still other people leave their homeland with no meaningful purpose of ever moving back. They are called immigrants. People who leave one country for another that may or may not have intent to return they are migrants. They had a wide-ranging impact on the societies that they leave and the communities that they enter.

Migration is a social and economic process which affects those people who move who stay behind and the place in which they move because economically they get strong social circle is also through migration. Migration is the movement of people from one region to another. When people move, they have different purpose usually people move for the money. When people move abroad to other regions they move with their families and sometimes they prefer to go individually.

4.2.2. Remittances

The income through remitted or sent home by migrants have a purposeful meaning of that as it has been discussed in the literature that remittances have some positive effects on the economic position of the migrant's homes. They can easily utilize their money on their basic and other needs of life.

People migrate to other countries for employment, when people move they send money back to their home this money contribute in the economy of the country and improve the household conditions.

Remittances sent from abroad to their own countries for the satisfaction of household of the economy. Remittances basically fulfill the needs of the family people send extra money to home sometimes for saving money and for durable and non-durable things.

4.2.3 Well being

For the present study the researcher will take the definition wellbeing happiness becomes a major goal in life around the world. People seek happiness for different reasons according to their nature and mood of the person. People wanted to achieve optimal level of happiness for this optimal or highest level of work individual or group of people engaged in different kind of work to make this world better place for them and for other people of society. Whether wellness equals to happiness, is the need of research focusing on how psychological well-being might effects humans' capability to accommodate in the changing environment and live peacefully and other factors too. Wellbeing is active concept that includes subjective, social and psychological dimensions as well as health related behavior.

Chapter No. 5

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

5.1. Research Methodology

Research methodology is also a substantial and crucial portion of the research; it contributes the appropriate method and arrangement to conduct the research in the standard organized tactic. In further words this portion of research project the researcher's research and monitor the researcher to conduct the research through applying organized skills, procedures and other by defining best. For the present research qualitative research design was used. The reason behind choosing qualitative research design was to know how the parental migration effects the wellbeing of children left behind how their migration left positive either negative effects on their lives.

This chapter explains the methodological apprehensions which are used in this research.

5.2. Research Design

In the present research, the data was collected as the basis of qualitative research process; the researcher used the qualitative research process because it was the need of topic. Through this method the researcher can interview one by one and collect the data in a limited span of the time and researcher can acquire the significant results according to the impact of international migration on the wellbeing of children left behind.

5.3. Universe of the Study

The research selected in the main city and capital of Pakistan, Islamabad because there is diversity of occupation people has been adopted. Majority of the people from Islamabad live in abroad like America, Australia, Saudi Arabia, U.K, Italy, and Dubai, Kuwait due to their high employment rates. Also, as a resident of Islamabad, it is easy for me to acquaint with such

people and collect the data about people circumstances, their living standards and their conditions.

5.4. Unit of Analysis or Target Population

In this study the target population was both male and female family heads who are household of the house from whom data was collected through questionnaire (interview schedule). The sample respondents were housewives, students mostly. The target population was consisted of male and female respondents between the ages of 20 to above the 34 years old from the Islamabad, Pakistan. In target population most of the males were included because they live without their fathers and on those they were elder brother of the house. And remaining were the female respondents they live without their husband they know very well how to manage the hose in a good manner.

5.5. Sampling Techniques

For the present research purposive sampling technique was used because there was no sampling frame available for the researcher. A criterion was set for the selection of the respondent to the research. According to that criterion only those whose family members are migrated were sampled, which were actively participating in the interview and share their view and impact of migration on their families.

5.6. Sampling Size

Only 11 people were interviewed for the present research. The main reason for such a low sample was based on the time limit and unavailability of the resources for the research. From these respondents we get to know about the impact of international migration on their families and further things.

5.7. Tool for Data Collection

As mentioned above the nature of the present study was qualitative so that the selected tool which was used to collect the detailed information from the respondents was not fully structured interview schedule.

5.8. Technique for Data Collection

Face to face interview method was used for the present research. In addition to the responses of the respondents their behavior like the tone to answer the question and facial expressions were also observed and documented accordingly.

5.9. Data Analysis

At the first stage of the research, socio-demographic profile of respondent was asked and it is presented in the table from where the frequencies of the responses of the respondents are presented. In the second stage the thematic analysis is done to draw inferences from the detailed responses of the respondents.

5.10. Opportunities and Limitations of the Study

The aim of this study was to search the impacts of international migration on the wellbeing of children left behind in Islamabad, Pakistan. During the survey in order to gather the data from household of the family was very problematic task and no doubt gathering the data from purposive, that take time and introduce ourselves and tell them the information regarding study was not easy task. It was very problematic to gather the correct information about socio-economic status, configuration and forms of families they are living structures because the researcher felt himself that often people try to hide their actual and true information because they were feeling frustrated and deprived in order to give real information. It was too much time taking activity and difficult to fix the meeting with the respondents. Mostly women

were uneducated so there was difficulty in communication with them. And in that area mostly women were house wives and they were usually busy in doing their house chores so that was difficult for them to give time to the researcher.

5.11. Ethical Concerns

Ethical standards were necessary part while conducting a research. A researcher should keep confidential, all the personal information about the respondents. The researcher was aware of the importance of the interviewee's time and sensitivity of the information given. Respondents whose family member lives in abroad were interviewed according to their convenience and availability. The information given by respondents is kept highly confidential and none of them would be identified with their information. The collected information will not be used in any sort of political accomplishments positively or negatively. As this data is only collected for the dissertation purpose and would not be used for any negative activities or against the respondent.

- The researcher gave brief introduction of research topic and the reasons of the research also have been discussed.
- The researcher did not behave illegally and impatiently with the respondents.

Beside a researcher asked questions in such a way that the respondent must not feel any kind of awkwardness while answering such questions. Therefore, researcher should kept these things and had collected data were purely unbiased.

5.12. Field Experience

The present research explains that how migration influenced the people of any country. The main research objective was to check the inflow and allocation of remittances to household accessories and other utilities. I took interviews for this purpose. Firstly, I identified those families where the father or any other member of the house has been migrated to other countries. One by one I took interviews from the household member.

In first section, (researcher) I introduced/ herself myself and about my research work also purpose for data collection. I also sure them that the data and information regarding anything will not be use for any negative purpose. In other section which had designed for knowing better about their circumstances and living standards. Researcher also interacts with the other family member too. Questions in interview guide evolve as understanding about international migration. The respondents answer one by one about other sections too like (Education, Health, Living Standards and Household items). I wrote down all their responses. Over all, the experience of data collection was very good and I satisfied for that.

One difficulty, I encounter was to introduced myself again and again then to build the trust level among migrant families was a bit difficult task.

Chapter No.6

RESULTS

6.1. Frequencies

6.1.1. Demographic Profile of the Respondents

Table no.1: Demographic Profile of Respondent, $n=11$

| Sr. No | Description | Frequency | Percentage(%) |
|--------|--------------------------------------|-----------|---------------|
| 1 | Gender | | |
| | Male | 8 | 72.7 |
| | Female | 3 | 27.3 |
| 2 | Age | | |
| | 20-22 | 5 | 45.4 |
| | 23-25 | 3 | 27.3 |
| | 25 & above | 3 | 27.3 |
| 3 | Education | | |
| | Primary & Below | 2 | 18.1 |
| | Matric | 4 | 36.5 |
| | F.A. | 2 | 18.1 |
| | B.A. | 2 | 18.1 |
| | MSc/M.A. | 1 | 9.2 |
| 4 | Marital Status | | |
| | Unmarried | 8 | 72.7 |
| | Married | 3 | 27.3 |
| 5 | Family Structure | | |
| | Nuclear | 10 | 90.8 |
| | Joint | 1 | 9.2 |
| 6 | Family's Monthly Income (Rs.) | | |
| | < 80,000 | 1 | 9.2 |
| | 80,000-1,60,000 | 7 | 63.5 |
| | > 1,60,000 | 3 | 27.3 |

The above given table (Table 1) shows the demographic profile of the respondents. The total size of the respondents was 11.

The first category of the respondents was gender. (72.7%) were male and (27.3%) were female.

The second category of the information was about the age of the respondents, majority (72.7%) of the respondents were male while 27.3% respondents were female.

The third category was about the education of the respondents, (36.5%) migrants were matriculate and (18.1%) were intermediate, (18.1%) were graduated.

The fourth category was marital status of the respondents the percentage of married were (27.3%) and unmarried were (72.7%).

The fifth category was about family structure (90.8%) were nuclear and (9.2%) was live in joint family. Majority of them have migrated from their native towns in the search of better opportunities.

The last indicator was of the monthly income of the respondents, (9.2%) respondents were having their monthly income less than 80,000. (63.5%) respondents were having their income between 80,000-1,60,000 and only (27.3%) having more than 1, 60,000 and above income.

6.2. Demographic Profile of the Migrants (n=11)

Table no. 2: Demographic Profile of Migrants

| S.No. | Description | Frequency | Percentage |
|----------|---|-----------|------------|
| 1 | <i>Age</i> | | |
| | 40-45 | 5 | 45.4 |
| | 46-50 | 2 | 18.1 |
| | 51-55 | 3 | 27.3 |
| | 56 and above | 1 | 9.2 |
| 2 | <i>Education</i> | | |
| | Primary and Below | 2 | 18.1 |
| | Matric | 4 | 36.5 |
| | F.A | 2 | 18.1 |
| | B.A | 2 | 18.1 |
| | M.Sc/M.A | 1 | 9.2 |
| 3 | <i>Marital Status</i> | | |
| | Married | 11 | 100 |
| 4 | <i>Profession</i> | | |
| | Business/Self-Employed | 5 | 45.4 |
| | Worker/Labourer | 5 | 45.4 |
| | Sales Man | 1 | 9.2 |
| 5 | <i>Remittances Contribution</i> | | |
| | 1-60000 | 1 | 9.2 |
| | 60001-120000 | 7 | 63.5 |
| | 120001 and above | 3 | 27.3 |
| 6 | <i>Mode of Remittances Transfers</i> | | |
| | Bank | 6 | 54.6 |
| | Money Transfer Agency | 5 | 45.4 |

The table 6.2 shows the demographic profile of the migrants. The given variables are Education, Marital status, Profession, Remittances contribution and last the mode of remittances.

The first variable was the age of the migrant. 5.4 % migrants fall in the first category which is 40-45. This is age when people can get work (job) easily in other countries; they prefer to go abroad on the basis of their professional experiences. The people which were in the age of 46 to 50 were 18.1% and 51-55 was 27.3% and 56 and above were 9.2%. People usually move abroad before 35 and 40. In that stage they can do more than one job.

The second variable was Education. As education is one of the most important factor which is linked with the international migration. Migrants were very low who had done their graduation and masters because of their low circumstances did not allow them to educated more, some of them have only matric and primary. And they get jobs in the factory and work in very small shops. They want that if they could not educate well, then they can give education to their children. Third category was marital status and all the migrants were married because the research is finding the wellbeing of children in left behind in families. The 45.4 % migrants are having their own business these people have their own shops, general stores, cafes and restaurants and the same percent of migrants are working as laborers, the minimum migrants with 9.2 % are working as sales man.

The forth variable was remittances contribution from the migrant member. It was also revealed that 9.2% migrants send 60,000 every month to their families. 63.5 % migrants send 60001-120000 and 27.3% migrants send 120001 and above to their households from that they can spend that money on children needs and different purposes also. The last variable is Mode of

Remittances Transfer. The remittances are transferred back to the country on different ways. 54.6% migrants transfer their money through bank to their household's account the one who is managing the budget of the house. 45.4 % migrants use money transfer agency for remittances.

6.3 Thematic Analysis

For qualitative research was to understand the impact of International Migration on the wellbeing of children in left behind in families in Islamabad, Pakistan. The research found out that there is definite impact of international migration and remittances on the well-being of the families in Islamabad. There are number of impacts of the above mentioned two variables. The first and foremost impact of migration on left behind families. Education is one of the major domains where migration had a profound effect.

The interview guide tried to capture almost every aspect of wellbeing of children of migrant families. Each of that aspect (components) is discussed further in detail according to the responses of interviewees.

6.3.1. Reasons of Migration

International migration is the main term or theme in this research. Basically, migration is the movement of the people from one place to another place. So, the reason behind their movement was asked in the interview. Usually people migrate for earning money and to find the work for running a good life this is necessary. Every parent has wish for their children to get education and earn social status. The reasons of migration according to me respondents were also lies in the same categories. Mostly people go abroad and doing jobs in different regions from that they can send money back to their homes. Family spent those migrants' income on their children's education, health, clothing etc.

The need of work is one of the major reason for migration only 4 to 5 percent of the people go abroad to improve their living standards however they are not facing the financial difficulties

Next thing is environmental factors which can affect the individual to go abroad. Some people cannot adjust in any environment so they find out their jobs outside the country.

According to my one respondent:

“The reason behind my husband’s migration was he didn’t get job here which is organized and managed for doing work anyone wants a good healthy environment”.

Some of them migrate due family reunification as they want better quality of life for their children and that is another reason of their migration.

According to my respondent

“The main reason of my father’s migration was to earn higher “.

As his father migrate to earn high income and try to fulfill all the household expenditures.

People also think that not only economic, but political, social, environmental factors are involved behind their migration.

6.3.2. Remittances

Alfieri and Havinga (2006) define remittances as “All current transfer in cash or in kind made, or received, by resident household to or from other non-resident households”

When individual migrate to other countries and they earn money, that money the (migrant) sent back to their homes for any purpose is considered in remittances. From the remittance of migrant member, it is an increasingly one of the most important attribute of the modern economic life. The inflow of remittance is use for many purposes like food, shelter, nutrition, education and other household items.

One of the respondents’ stated about these remittances in the following way:

“When my father was doing job here (in Pakistan) we were not able to afford household accessories. Our food was not even enough for all of us. We were staying hungry. After he migrates, from Pakistan to America he started earning money then he sent us money to afford chicken, beef, fish in our food items once in a week”.

This study also highlights the multiple effects of remittances on families left behind. How families use the remittances on different purposes and what kind of changes they have been observed in their living conditions.

Remittances are typically transferred from a well-meaning individual or household (the one who is managing the whole income receiving from the migrant member).

In mostly families of respondents their elder brother and mothers are holding the remittances they know well how to manage the money and on what kind of things they should spend the money.

According to a female respondent:

“She said after migration of my husband when he sent us money I use that money on my children’s health, on their clothing and good food items”.

From migrant member’s migration it has shown another part of his income spend on children’s health education and other expenditure of house

One of the respondents stated that:

“The money which we received is, mostly used to purchase on food and clothing (according to the change in weather) and cover other basic needs of our house”.

The money which they (migrant families) received are mostly used to purchase on household accessories billing, pay rent, and for many other basic needs of their homes.

As a researcher when I was taking respondents responses I observed their quality of food was getting better they are able to eat whatever items they want to before their family members migration they did not have not enough to eat. Directly their health-related things are getting better. And they are satisfied to their intake of food.

6.3.3 Migration, Remittances and Social Wellbeing

The term migration is the movement which people do for any particular purposes. The people can have different purposes regarding increase in

income, for their children's health, education, for living standards. In research located area, majority of the people migrate for the same reasons.

Migration and remittances have positive indirect effects on the incomes of emigrant households. The remittances are mostly spent on consumption, housing, and access to better nutrition and allocation of more resources. Migration has become a key component in the livelihood strategies of an increasing number of households, across the developing world.

One of the respondents stated that:

“My mother was saving a small part of remittances in every month because we want to re-construct our house the previous one was not enough for all of us. So, from his income we are able to live in better structure”.

The role of remittances has played a major role in the standards of living and the family left behind is living in better conditions.

Gassmann et al. (2013) mentioned that:

“Wellbeing is a multidimensional state of personal being comprised of both self-assessed (subjective) and externally-assessed (objective) positive outcomes across eight realms of opportunity: education, physical health, nutrition, emotional health, material living standards, housing, security, and information and communication.”

Researchers have recognized a positive impact of international migration on the living standards of the families left behind through their remittances they utilize on their health and education because health and the education are the main components of social wellbeing.

Another respondent stated that:

“Our family came in Islamabad from a village and we all are studying on different levels of education, we consume good food. Our father’s migration and remittance has been greatly affected to our living standards”.

Antman (2013:8) stated the positive impact of migration on girl of immigrant’s families they spend more amount of their household budget on girls health, education, and other facilities as they are giving to their sons and on some extend more.

6.3.4. Education

According to Jackson, (2010) “Education is the process of imparting and acquiring knowledge, skills and attitude through various forms of teaching and learning with a view to preparing individuals to be responsible citizen Education is the most important aspects of socialization. From education anybody can achieve their goals and aims in life. Education is pre- requisite of modernization. It enables people to know the world beyond their own surroundings and transform them to become rationalist and humanist in outlook and world view. An educated person can differentiate between right and wrong or good or evil. Remittances may allow households to purchase higher quality education for their children. It is the foremost responsibility of parents to educate their children.

In this section respondent were asked about the education; (what is the impact of international migration on the children’s education).

According to my respondent:

“Through remittances our educational status is highly improved we all are studying in very good educational institutions. And my parents are satisfied with our progress”.

In migrant families almost, every family member who is up to 4 ages is going to school, college, and university. In different educational institution their children are studying. Some of them are in private sector and some of them are in public sector on different levels.

So, the reason why they prefer private educational system was that they think their educational system and everything is up to grade and they involve their students in extra curriculum activities from that’s how their learning skills can be improved. They involved their students in games, debates and create new things.

And those who prefer government educational institution because they think the merit is high in public sector and the competition in studies are fairer in that environment their children can learn better.

Most of the respondents (children) are studying in government educational institutions. And they are spending their money on their children’s education.

As above mention education is the necessary for everyone and this is basic right for every child. My respondent’s responses were very positive towards their children’s education and they wish for their best career.

According to a respondent:

“The reason that my father had internationally migrated was to let us give a standardized education. My siblings are in different grades two of us are going to college and one is going to school and I am getting education

from high ranked university of the country, and our level satisfaction is also high”.

Father’s emigration process has a positive impact on the education of children left behind. Education is necessary as a mean of social integration and individual satisfaction. Education is gain from formal and informal ways, in formal way human being can get education from educational institution. And informally they learn all other ways. (Cerruti and Massey 2001). When people learn education it able the people to a responsible citizens, education also enhance the ability and skills through learning and education.

6.3.5. Nutrition and Health

Health is a state of equilibrium between humans and the physical, biological and social environment, harmonious with full functional activity. The WHO’S definition of health is “A state of complete physical, mental and social wellbeing, and not merely the absence of disease”. To observe the health condition of a family member who are left behind is to show from his routine, and behavior the one who is holding the whole house must be healthy.

The term health means the state of being free from illness, sickness or any injury is called health. My respondents were very awake of the health of their children.

In this section, the respondents were asked about their health conditions, including nutrition and food diversity and health practices. one of the main determinants of household’s is access to health care.

This section also highlights the fact that migrant households receive the remittances has a positive impact on children’s nutrition status.

According to the respondent:

“The money which my father sends us, a part from his income is use to purchase food items. Our health is getting better and the nutrition we are taking is improving.”

Migrant household's portion of expenditure spent on food. The result is showing that remittances play a significant role in smoothing access to healthcare for migrant household.

Acosta et al. (2008:93) stated that 46 percent of people sending money to their families for health expenditure the most important motive for sending these remittances to expend this money for betterment of health. Most of the study also shows positive relationship of remittances and consumption of this money on family health.

Majority respondents said their consumption was not the same before the migration of their family members they must survive on the low food intake. After receiving remittances their health conditions are better and now they can eat number of items like (chicken, beef, mutton). Now they have more money to spend on food.

My respondents were very satisfied and response positively on their consumption of food because all the family members take expensive food items once or twice in a week.

Gil and Noel (2008:21) indicates in his study that families of immigrants spend greater proportion of the household remittance on health. As remittances increase expenditure on health facilities also increase and improve so, one motive of remittances is to be betterment of children left behind in families.

Migrant members also concerned about the health of their families which kind of food they usually take in their routine and further, they also advise them what is good for their health and what is not. If they do not take healthy food it directly affects bad on their health and they become ill.

One of the respondents' stated that:

“When my husband was not migrated, I was worried about my children’s health and their food consumption. The food we in take was very low in quality and in quantity.so, remittances play a major role on their health and physical fitness”.

Number of respondents who are college and university going they usually do exercise and much concerned about their diet. As exercise can made a person healthy and active so they were aware of it. Regular exercise can increase your self-esteem and can also help you to concentrate on daily activities and feel better another important advantage of exercise according to my interviewee was that it keeps the brain and organisms healthy and a significant benefit towards improving the mental health of a person.

6.3.6. Living Standards

To be positive for production and living standards. Migrant remittances increase the living standards of their families. It refers to the level of comfort, wealth purchasing power of material goods and necessities available in a certain socio-economic class. Remittances would help to improve the living standards of the families left behind. In this section

Respondents were asked about their living conditions circumstances of their house before and after migration. Remittances basically spent on the household expenses (billing, rents) on household accessories for improving the standards of living.

According to my respondent:

“After migration of my father the remittances he sent us those are getting improve our living standards.”

Majority of respondent’s responses were the same. Before the migration of their family members their living conditions were poor means they cannot able to afford household accessories and after receiving the remittances they can purchase and spent that money on the maintenance of their houses.

One of the respondent’s said that:

“Due to the remittances which my father’s send us are also effects on our living conditions. And our standards are rising continuously and get better. We can purchase new things once we don’t have kitchen accessories now we purchase fridge, microwave oven, and these things provide us comfort and made our life easy”.

According to a female respondent:

“We were not even afforded a vehicle for our daily use after migration of my husband within two years we bought a new car for our use. It brings a new change in our life. And this made easy for us”.

From migrant members remittances they can purchase household accessories which they use in routine life. In summers they need water coolers, Ac’s and ups .in winters they need heaters and geezers for their comfort so all these things purchase from the migrant’s income. All the migrated members are very concerned about the living standards of their families. So, international migration has clearly positive effects on the living standards of families left behind.

6.3.7. Information and Communication

In the last section, I asked from my respondents about the information and communication technologies. Majority of respondents have the same opinion. Some of them said that they have four cellphones and 2 laptops in their home and other have different responses regarding this section. All these gadgets are sent by migrant member.

According to Hamel (2009) “information and communication and technologies have also extremely changed the world in which we live. With increased interconnections in financial markets, media, knowledge sharing. People around the world today are logging on, pass the information. So, the internet is the need of everyone for these purposes. The process of migration is not only improving the ability of the migrants to use information and technologies but it also has some positive impacts on the migrant families. The college and university going students need to these gadgets for their studies and exploring new things around the world.

Khan et al. (2009) identified that the process of migration has positive impact on the use of information and technology. The access to information and technology was increased in post migration situation among the migrant families. Respondents recognized that these were the remittances which help in increasing the access towards information and technology in migrant’s families.

According to a female respondent:

“We have 2 cellphones and 2 computers in our house and these gadgets are sent by my husband. As my son need computer for his studies”.

Another respondent stated that:

“My father sent us two cellphones and three laptops from USA. We need laptops for education purpose and cellphone for my mother’s use because she uses to talk to him every day”.

According to another respondent:

“Before my father’s migration we have only one cellphone at home for communication purpose we all family members were used it. After his migration he sent us 3 cellphones which makes easy for us to communicate to others”.

In this section furthermore, the respondents use electronic gadgets for their use. They have internet connection at their house the first reason they share that they need for educational purposes another one is they need to talk with their migrant members frequently to let them know about their daily routine matters, their educational performance, the tasks they accomplish. The migrant member is always concerned about our life and time to time he advice to all of us and give suggestions to us. We all talk to them once or sometimes twice in a day via telephone or laptop.

Chapter No. 7

DISCUSSION, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

7.1. Discussion

International migration, the movement of people across international boundaries, continues to be one of the most important matter of the global agenda for it generates huge economic, social and cultural associations in both sending and receiving countries. The main purpose of this research is to identify the impacts of international migration on the wellbeing of the children left behind. Through this research the researcher digs out the remittances play positive role on the wellbeing of the children. The research was conducted in Islamabad, Pakistan.

Labor migration was central to the discussion of migration and development, in terms of both the motivations for international movements and their consequences for development. The contribution of international migration to the economy of the relative state is significant. The contribution of Pakistan in international migration on both the emigration and immigration is significant. However, the emigration is more continuous process in the context of Pakistan. In Pakistan, the flow of remittance has been increased with the international migration. Migration trends which in return contributed to the country economy. International migration in the context of Pakistan significantly raises the level of education in the migrant families. The push factors are also involves forces which operate to drive people away from a native place. These factors force to people to leave their native place and move to some another place for better life opportunities. There are many reasons behind international migration the most common push factors are poverty, unemployment, and low wages.

MeKenzie (2006) stated that migration has positive impact on the family left behind native country. Remittances received through migration also help to achieved better health facilities for the migrant family left behind.

Families of migrant spend greater portion of the remittances on health and education. The present research also revealed that migrant parents have better health facilities as compare to non-migrants. Remittances received through migration also increased school enrollment ratio of migrant children.

According to the relevant literature with the international migration, the families have economically improved their life and have greater access to money and spend the money according to the need of the family. For example on the children health, education and socialization. 11 respondents were taken as a sample to study about the remittances Interviewers also emphasized the importance and advantages of the international migration. As they think international migration has reduced their poor circumstances, and the migration made easy for them to afford household accessories. As I, mentioned in my results that my respondent's level of satisfaction and comfort is high through their family member's migration they are able to get education. Furthermore, their wellbeing aspects are also improved. And international migration also relaxes the household budget with the inflow of regular remittance and these remittances has made it possible to invest more on the education of the children left behind in families. International migration improves the aspiration of future education is also high. From respondents' responses their life patterns is changing due to the remittances. They spend money on the household accessories and other necessities of life. The main aim of the migrants is to provide all the facilities and happiness to their family. The family becomes the motivational factor of migrant's international migration. So, remittances, wealth, health, are the basic goals that help a person to achieve higher goal of happiness. In present research, the researcher find positive impact of international migration on the well-being of children in left behind families.

7.2. Conclusion

The purpose of this research is to investigate that whether migration affects the welfare of household consumption expenditures. Furthermore, we investigate the role of father's international migration on their children's wellbeing. International migration is a common practice in the modern globalized world. It contributed a lot of sending community and the host community as well. Migration and remittances can be valuable complement to broad-based development efforts. Households received remittances that are needed to address the needs of these household and other family members. In the present study 11 families were sampled and interviewed about their patterns and allocation of remittances level of satisfaction, living standards and so on. The results from interview responses show that both the international migration and remittances significantly increase the level of educational standards, upgrade the living conditions, improvements in health and nutrition. The reason behind the migrant member's was to give better life style and give maximum facilities, education to their children's in left behind in families. It was found out that the international migration and remittances have very positive effects on the lives of the migrant families in Islamabad. In the after-migration situation the income of families was increased substantially which consequently allowed them to spend more for the livelihood. Remittances received through migration also help to achieved better health facilities for the migrant families left behind. Families of migrant spend greater proportion of the remittance on health and other household expenditures.

7.3. Suggestion

Study has shown the positive impact of international migration on the wellbeing of the children left behind in families. The migration and remittances has great impact on the living standards and educational standards of their families which is very good for their lives and wellbeing. Through remittances they can run their household activities in good way. They provide their children good education, food and shelter. Migrants should be attentive of the actions that are held by their children. Migrant should visit the country time to time to keep a check on his family that children would also get to know that there is someone to take care of them. Migrant must send money to responsible person not to the name of children's.

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ANNEXURE-I

RESEARCH TOOL

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR DATA COLLECTION

THE IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION ON THE SOCIO-ECONOMIC WELLBEING OF CHILDREN IN LEFT BEHIND FAMILIES IN ISLAMABAD, PAKISTAN

The research is focusing to find the trends of International migration. How parental migration affects the wellbeing of their children in families left behind. An interview guide has been prepared to collect the data from the respondents. The sample consist of 11 respondents whose family members migrated from Pakistan into different countries (America, Dubai, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, U.K) and they sent remittances to their families from which they can utilize for different purposes. The important thing was also identified that how much money they spent on their children's education, health and nutrition, Household accessories, expenditures, living standards. The technique for the data collection is in depth, interviews. The information given by the respondents would be kept confidential and would not be used except for the research purposes.

I am student of Maters of Sociology. I am the fourth semester of my degree. This interview is a part of my research, which is compulsory for the fulfillment of my degree. Your participation in this study would be appreciable at this research. I wanted to collect the information regarding remittances and for what purposes these remittances households utilized.

Section-1 Demographic Profile of the Respondents

Table 1: Demographic profile questionnaire

| Question | Categories | Responses |
|----------|------------------|---|
| 1. | Name (Optional) | _____ |
| 2. | Gender | Male _____ Female _____ |
| 3. | Age | _____ years |
| 4. | Education | _____ level of education |
| 5. | Marital Status | _____ |
| 6. | Family Structure | Nuclear _____ Joint _____ Extended _____ |
| 7. | Monthly Income | _____ Rs. |
| 8. | Occupation | _____ |
| 9. | Family Size | _____ Male _____ Female _____ _ Total |

Section-2 Migrants' profile

Table 1: Migrants' profile questionnaire

| Question | Categories | Responses |
|----------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 10. | Name (Optional) | _____ |
| 11. | Age | _____ Year |
| 12. | Education | _____ Level of education |
| 13. | Marital Status | _____ |
| 14. | Destination of migration | _____ City _____ Country |

| | | |
|------------|--|---|
| 15. | Profession | _____ |
| 16. | Remittances contribution to family (money and in-kind) | _____ per month |
| 17. | Mode of remittance | 1. Bank, 2. Money transfer agency 3. By self, 4. Through other visitors, 5. Hundi/hawala |

Section-3 Allocation of Remittances

- 18.** Who manage the remittances in family?
- 19.** Where you spend these remittances?
- 20.** What part of remittances you spend on food?
- 21.** What part of remittances you spend on health?
- 22.** What part of remittances you spend on clothing?
- 23.** What part of remittances you spend on education?
- 24.** What part of remittances you spend on household utilities?
- 25.** What part of remittances you spend on household accessories?

Section-4 Migration, Remittances and Social Wellbeing

4.1. Education

- 26.** How many children from the house are studying?
- 27.** At what level they are studying?
- 28.** Which type of educational institutions you have selected for them and why?
- 29.** How much money you totally spend on their education?
- 30.** Did migration made it easy for you to send children to school?
- 31.** What is their educational performance? Narrate each one's performance in the last exam and discuss the role of migrant in it?

32. Are male children from the household aspired to migrate?

4.2. Nutrition and Health

33. Do you have access to food?

34. Was it the same even before the migration of a family member to abroad?

35. How migration of family member affected your family's access to food?

36. What type of meat you people consume? And how many times you consume during week?

37. Were these consumptions same even before the migration of a family member

38. Are you satisfied about the consumptions of milk, fruits, vegetables, and meat?

39. Does migrant(s) advise you people about the intake of food?

40. What is the role of migration and remittances in food intake?

41. Do your family members exercise on regular basis?

42. Do your family members go for outing on regular basis?

43. Where you people normally go?

44. How much money you people spends on the trips?

45. Do you feel satisfied because of the household's current situation in the post-emigration of a family member?

46. Do you people miss the very family member who migrated?

47. Do you think that the migration has left some positive effects on the family?

4.3. Living Standards

48. Has the migrant told you about the problems he/they faced while living abroad?
49. Is/are migrant/s concerned about the living standards of family members?
50. Does emigration of family member up-lifted the living standards of family? Give the before and after migration comparison?

4.4. Information and Communication

51. How many phones/tablets/laptops/computers are in the house? And how many of these are sent by the migrant/s?
52. What is the use of these gadgets?
53. Do you have internet connection in the house? Do you people talk to the migrant member's.
54. Which device you people normally use for the call?
55. How many times you people make call and what type of issues you people discuss?