

**SOCIOECONOMIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF
HUSBAND'S OUT MIGRATION ON LEFT-BEHIND WIVES
OF GUJRAT DISTRICT**



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Submitted By
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Faiza Manzoor

Abstract

This thesis investigates the impact of a husband out-migration on left behind wives in Gujrat distinctly, Pakistan. Even though there is various research on migration in general. but the overall aim for this research is to explore the socioeconomic and psychological effects of husband's migration on left-behind wives in Gujrat district, Pakistan, for this purpose, a detailed critical inspection from the 20 migrants deserted wives was performed to look at the effects of husband's migration upon the socioeconomic, psychological conditions of left behind wives, and in-depth interview also conducts for the better understanding to the actual issues. This finding shows how difficult it is to examine the effect of a husband's migration on left-behind wives. Husband's migration, regardless of where they originated from, has resulted in a change in gender roles. As we can see, mostly left behind wives are responsible to take care of their household expenses and take care of their children's and in-laws. In the absence of their husbands, I argue that they effectively used their capacity as mothers, implying that they had the freedom to make choices and that this freedom led to their empowerment and the judgments. Destitute of a husband's migration, the left behind wife is subjected to patriarchal structures and intimidation by her left-over spouses, which includes other females, according to this report. I understand why deserted females reside near to households who constrain and restrict their activities, presenting clear evidence from the area. The analysis revealed mixed results of socioeconomic and psychological impacts.

keywords: *left-behind wives, socioeconomic, psychology, husband migration.*

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CHAPTER NO 1

INTRODUCTION

Pakistan is a patriarchal society, like the other South Asian countries, indicating that patriarchy defines gender relations within a household. In a household, the persistent cultural values and traditions that reflect the ideology of patriarchy affect women's roles, obligations, and rights. Gender relations are thus unequal, and it is the household that decides the status of women and their role in decision-making. Since migration is a part of the household decision-making process, it is greatly affected by the relative status of females within the household. In several countries around the world, women have historically been at a disadvantage, partially because of the strong patriarchal culture that also affects women's rights. In developing countries like Pakistan, women's empowerment is also a major concern and is emerging as an important predictor of both the growth of a community and the status of women. Gender roles are thus patriarchal, and that is the household that decides the status of women and their role in decision-making. Since migration is a part of the household decision-making process, it is greatly affected by the relative status of females within the household. In this regard, female migration is the economic and social status of women relative to men.

The patriarchal family relations model assumes that the real migrants are the men who migrate in search of economic improvement, leaving women more followed by their husbands and families Houstonian Barrett (1984) This may be, there has long been a controversy about the effect of migration on left-behind wives. The effect of spousal absence upon the marital existence is worth mentioning. When their husbands migrate to live, they leave behind homes. Kit and keens do not go along with them for various bases. The common practice is for a partner to depart from their states, working in far areas according to their ultimate capabilities and believe it is financially viable, and then be back to their homes. Generally, the number of migrants is low- and semi-skilled (IOM 2016).

That indicates that either these migrating male members are not permitted, or they cannot afford to bring their families with them. This ensures that their spouses including their

children and wives are surely left back, along with them. For a married woman, it becomes a novel conception of lonely existence on their in the traditional communities. Few research shows that the migration of male members results in greater personal independence, freedom, and judgemental capabilities of the female spouses (Yabiku, Agadjanian & Sevoyan 2010). Staying behind brings a number of associations as they begin to associate with a number of individuals, organisations, schools, and banks, with whom they never spoke and operated (Abadan & Unat 1997). They take responsibility for decisions on agriculture (Boehm 2008; Gordon 1981 & Hadi 2001).

In the global domain, foreign migration has increasingly increased in complexity and importance. Immigration comprises the source and a consequence of a wider phenomenon of the change and the inherent characteristic of this currently globalized environment. Growing international labour migration often leads to drastic family changes in both the developed and under developed globe, and the dynamics of these changes reveals the utmost similarities of the variations addressed by Davis. In 2000, 175 million people, or 3 per cent of the world's population, lived outside their country of birth, according to a World Bank report. The promise of wage increases overseas is the primary driver of migration decisions, according to migration economic theory. Non-commercial factors such as, bloodshed conflicts, cultural superiority and inferiority issues, and internal economic oppression have great impacts upon the migration relates judgement. The presence of the connections with of spouses, acquaintances; who had formerly emigrated towards a particular state influenced travel destinations of most (Solimano 2002).

This Push-Pull migration idea has been used to explain the financial reasons for migration in both the developing and developed economies. The high rate of population, rise in joblessness, and the poor socioeconomic status of the native state are just a few of the migration factors. These elements have been labelled as "drive factors." The host country's

migration factors involved job demands, appealing employment opportunities, and social freedoms, which are referred to as pull factors. Push-pull factors can be used to describe any form of migration, whether it is registered or undocumented, forced, or spontaneous. Negative characteristics at the Centre of origin are attributed to pushing factors, while positive characteristics at the center of destination are recognized by pull factors (Datta 2002).

People's inclination for better and comfy life leads towards migration, but they endanger entire family left behind especially children's development. Pakistan is a huge country that depends on international migration as its primary source of income (GOP 2008). Other than the financial effects upon the homeland, it has a significant impact on the stature of the women; who remained at the back. Notwithstanding with a partner women's all round status rises because they have greater financial resources that they can use as they please; they have complete freedom of choice, and they can make autonomous decisions about their kids' education and the type of treatment they will receive unless they become sick. The absence of a spouse, on the other hand, complicates a woman's life. Her stress is increasing as she takes on a few more duties that are traditionally performed by men (Gulati 1993 & Hadi 1999).

Migration is of great worth for the struggling states like Pakistan, it serves a major financial factor. The inspiration for uplifting one's financial status comes from the incentive to stay out of low standard life. Most of the migration, and especially the labor mobility of the poor, takes place within developed countries and between them. In terms of volume and pattern, migration flows present both long-term changes and short-term fluctuations. The root causes of these changes and fluctuations can most often be related to the production of the word. Lack of local jobs, low salaries or late payment of wages, the absence of local work, low wages or late payment are some of the main factors behind migration. The lack of local

jobs; low salaries or late payments are some of the key reasons behind migration. We'll be talking about local jobs first. Most individuals say they would relocate during the survey because of a lack of local jobs. They get jobs often, such as building houses or in agricultural fields. In the agricultural sector, they get work for some months and that is also not routine. Rice, wheat and sugarcane are grown by most people. Not much of what farmers agree is even output. They are dependent on the monsoons and their total agricultural output increases if they get more rain that year. For individuals living in small settlements with comparatively fewer resources, this is especially true.

Migration is not a recent phenomenon. For decades, for economic and political reasons, people have travelled across boundaries. Pakistan is also one of the country migrant-sending and remittance-receiving nations. Migration in Pakistan has deep historical roots which, over many years, have had various causes. The oil crisis of 1973 and the next growth within the sides the Gulf area brought up new possibilities for big range of Pakistanis members to be employed on short-term contracts in the Middle East. About 4 million employed immigrants are staying outside Pakistan, half of them in the six Gulf Cooperation Council states. The bulk of immigrant strength comprises of migrant males instead of females. Migration from Pakistan from the Gulf is uneven across the region. The major sources of semi-skilled migrant workers are rustic areas of poor agronomical cultural productivity potency; like the southern rain-dependent regions of Punjab. As a result, rural Punjab is the most dependent of all provinces on non-native payment of money. Roughly tenth of almost monthly income consists the movement of remittances. Hence, whilst those migrations are a motive of monetary balance; a way of bringing the foreign exchange to the economy of the country, social alteration at the close circle of relatives has also been set in motion.

Due to labor migration, families are frequently divided into two or more places in many developing countries, striving for the economic improvement of the entire family. Employed

male immigrants, especially when it includes interchange of foreign boundaries, of leads men to leave their brides, kids, and other spouses for a long time, a couple of months and even a number of years, rather than daily departure and attendance from home for the duty. Women can play various roles concerning the domiciliary budgeting in the absence of their husbands. Many such new opportunities may be followed by increased spending power, economic decision-making, and freedom of movement, aspects that have traditionally been used to describe the empowerment of women.

In this thesis, we explored the relationship between the migration of husband labors and the effect of wives who remain behind on socioeconomics and psychology. While previous studies have explored the correlations in different among the working male migrating members and non-migrating women's personal authority, we have gone beyond previous research by testing various mechanisms by which men's migration contributes to their wives becoming more autonomous. The migration of men will motivate women to pursue jobs outside the home. As indicated by a system of proximate determinants, the absence of men is likely to contribute to lower fertility. Two partners can be able to live freely without the intervention of other family members due to the economic benefits of men's labor migration. Both of these possible results of a working male immigrant, as we explain, may be processes that result in higher women's emancipation.

Similarly, while the separation of spouses is to some degree identical to marriage disruption, in others, they are characteristically distinct. Surely, ill effects just like the death of the absent spouse's affection and emotional support, or at least a diminished level of it. It may also impairs one's mental health as well. Previous research indicates that the rise in divorce will contribute to foreign migration, and part of the explanation is that a number of life partners are living in geographical isolation (Caarls and Mazzucato 2015). Increase level of house work and protection adds loads and obligation for the left-behind spouses at the

original home to other family members (e.g. Fan 2002; Desai and Banerji 2008) can too weakens one's emotional well-being (Zhong and Yao 2014). But there are positive mechanisms, distinct from marriage dissolution; that connects spousal migration and the well-being of the isolated couples. First, the migration of grown-up people also enhances and develops the financial stability of the entire family by economic assistance, which in turn can lead to better emotional health for deserted members by lowering economic restrictions on the family (Hadi 1999). Second, the institutional essence of marriage remains unchanged in the case of the relocation of one partner, i.e., man and woman stay strong to preserve the liveliness of their partnership. Due to these conditions, the judgmental power of the back stayed members may be improved, and that is especially works for females in a male dominant and patrilineal society, where the bondage among a man and woman could be coercive instead of being a proof for security and care for married women because of the dominant position of men and the low status of women (Liu and Chan 1999). The timely absenteeism of male member from home in these contexts can provide women with possibilities to promote their self-determination, liberty, and enhancement of their position (Desai and Banerji 2008), probably resulting to a good psychological effect.

Decade ago, foreign migration was seen as a challenge for men. This hypothesis was specifically established when the emphasis was on the financial expression of migration since the involvement of females with foreign labor migration was negligible (Zlotnik 2003). A recent discovery states that, up-to a long time, women accounted for a completely excessive share of all migrants. Since the 1970s, the proportion of female members among all foreign migrants have been gradually developing up to, 48 per cent according 1990 record and in 2000 up to 49 per cent. (Zlotnik, 2003). The feminine role in migration stands as a key feature of modern period of globalization and global migration (Donato & Gabaccia 2016).

Improving families is the most important intellectual contributing element in migration.

An absence of spouses, on the other hand, ultimately alters the wives' everyday routine (Lan et al. 2015). When roles are reassigned, family dynamics change (Gamburd 2000; Hugo 2002 & Rigg 2007). The number of left-behind family members among migrants is unknown on a global scale. Even so, while there are reports of total foreign migrants, the number of accompanying family member is absurd. The effect of migration on the member who have stayed back has been a topic of extended debate. Spousal absenteeism has a major impact upon couple's life. When their partners are ready to leave the native boundary to live, family, kids and their brides are required to stay back, for numerous reasons their company is out of reach. The common practice is for husbands to leave their countries, work abroad unless they are comforted financially, and then after that they are back to their homes. Most migrants are low-skilled or semi-skilled (IOM 2016). This suggests either that these migrants are not permitted to bring their families with them, or that they are unable to afford to do so. This means that their wives and, of course, children remain at home with them. For Wives, living alone is a new experience in mainstream cultures. According to some reports, men who migrate have more liberal, flexible and judgmental-making than their female partners (Yabiku, Agadjanian & Sevoyan 2010).

When they are left home, they begin to make connections with a variety of people, associations, colleges, and banks with whom they had never spoken or operated before (Abadan 1997). They oversee agricultural decision-making (Boehm 2008; Gordon 1981 & Hadi, 2001). Financial transfers to their home country's families are seen as a benefit of migration (Rahman 2012 & Ullah 2016). Several researches (Démurger 2015) have shown the societal price of migration on back staying communities. Foreign migration, without a doubt, has collective consequences for sender's and receiver's states. Anyhow, this degree to

which the nature of consequences remains understood is unknown, attempts are being made to explore a plethora of consequences (Antman et al. 2012). The primary inspiration for migration is to get better the financial situation of their families; hence, it remains a problem that as they are far away from the state, they a slew of the problems which have left behind, must be addressed.

Participants of the left-behind families will be interacted with, whether they are willing. Some prefer to claim that financial flows, in the absence of male peers, help solve all the problems they may face. The social challenges faced by left-behind people are not addressed by financial benefits alone. When the head of the household leaves, the consequences cause them to take on unknown and new obligations. How do they act over time in this new role? Is this new position preparing them or their leaders to take on more responsibility? Alternatively, they may do so, or they may become overburdened, resulting in irritation and fatigue. Women have historically had less personal autonomy, fewer tools at their disposal, and less power over decision-making processes than men in patriarchal societies (Bloom; Wypij & Das Gupta 2001), which means they are inexperienced and unprepared to take on new roles. The physical absence of a parent, particularly a male parent who has traditionally served as household head and family breadwinner, has a wide range of consequences for family decision-making.

Hondangeu-Sotelo & Ullah and Hugo (2012), for example, have proposed that their truancy has both negative and positive implications. Women's expanded independence received the most support from researchers, followed by financial hardship and increased responsibilities. The focus of this study is on the changes in their lives after their husbands go overseas, rather than on the negative or positive outcomes. Is there a difference in the lives of the wives when there are more openness and freedom? According to some reports, the absence of men at home and erratic remittances creates favourable conditions for women's autonomy, self-

esteem, and position expansion (Desai & Banerji 2008). Who sent a family member to work in another country is often seen as a promising opportunity for the family's prosperity.

The IOM (2006) study demonstrates that husband migration improves wives' lives, and part because non-migrating wives take on new roles and responsibilities, giving them more domestic power over their husbands. This acts as a motivator to remember the family's most important member's absence. Gendered migration research can easily consider the consequences for women who are left behind. What hardships will they face? Apart from sharing economic gains from the migration of their partners, could the absence of their husbands in patriarchal contexts contribute to empowerment and greater freedom for them? In his research, Hughes (2011) discovered that if they are left behind, tasks and duties are exacerbated. Manual farm work or day-labor management finance handling and transactions that would normally come under the purview of men (Hughes 2011).

1.1 Statement of the problem

Migration is a topic that is being addressed all over the world. Pakistani migration to other countries is not a new thing. Even before Pakistan became a real country, people began to migrate abroad in search of work. Some people view it as a means of avoiding poverty, and others use it as a means of escaping poverty. The main reason for overseas migration from Gujarat was to eradicate economic deprivation among people, as the majority of the population in the district had little opportunity to seek jobs locally and support a family. Since the government has failed to provide work opportunities, the citizens of Gujrat district have turned to migration as a means of improving their living conditions. It is a normal practice in many developed countries for males to abandon their spouses and children and go far away, covering miles of distances for money making process. Labor migration's effects are generally observed from a macro perspective. On a provincial level, how migration

impacts employment, labor supply, and government policies. Labor movement is explored using a “micro approach” in this study.

The effect of migration has been the focus of many researchers. The majority of studies, on the other hand, took a position, namely, the absurdity of migration meaning that migration can only produce productive results. Consequently, until last decade, other aspects of migration were unknown. Feminizing migration research has resulted in a multitude of literature. What is noticeably absent is the experience of women who have been left behind, especially wives, after their husbands swamp them with full trustworthiness for their homes. also, however, it is unavoidable to analyses this issue from a theoretical perspective, and only then can it be decided what impact the husband's migration has on the wives who stayed at the back. This paper examines the socioeconomic and psychological consequences of the husband's migration and attempts to determine whether the issues are related.

Research question

1. How does a husband's out-migration affect their left-behind wives and their mental health?
2. What kind of socio-economic and psychological issues do the wives come across who stayed back, when it comes to managing their families without their husband?

1.2 Objectives of studies

1. To analyze the socioeconomic and psychological circumstances of the migrant wives who have been left behind.
2. To find the role of back stayed wives after their partner's migration to abroad.
3. To explore the type of social psychology problems that deserted wives come across in the Gujrat district.

1.3 Significance of the study

Migration is a significant factor of any individual or community moving from one part of the state to another for bettering their own and their family lives. People are fleeing for better living conditions, harming effect on the whole families who are left behind. The thesis aims to investigate the impact of global migration on the wives who are left behind. The relocation choice of the husband impacts the families left behind much like the wives and children of migrants. The wives were neglected in migration studies. In terms of migration, the wives were treated as financial entity, an independent decision-maker, and a devisee. Future research should investigate the position of wives and spouses. The current study's findings will be used to investigate whole sum of odd and strong impact of this dislocation on the wives left behind. It will continue to introduce new measures to help refugees and their wives who remained back at their homes.

There have been several studies conducted to discuss the effects of migration. However, most research has taken a hand, the exaltation of settlement as if it can only achieve fruitful result. Consequently, the other side of this settlement was largely ignored until the last decade. Sex migration proposal has spawned a plethora of literature. What is missing is that the experience of women who have been left behind, especially those wives, who have lost their husbands, left her completely responsible for family

Chapter – 2

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The literature review applicable to the study is discussed in this chapter. A literature review supports the description of the current study focus and makes enable an investigator to determine the required set of the current literary work is required for the subject of study under consideration. This chapter looks at the studies available on the influence of migration on left-behind wives and offers reasons that support the study questions proposed. I will include some examples of literature that has discussed migration and its effect on household and left-behind women both economically and psychologically, both theoretically and empirically. The studies in the section were all linked to Socioeconomic and psychological how impacts of the husband's migration on left behind wives.

"Gender roles were constantly changed or upset," Nichols observes, as female who stayed back by migrant male partners took care of family's finances and domestic affairs (Nichols 2008). When we talk about Pakistan, however, there has been very little case study on the gender aspect of families who stayed back from their migrant partners. In its broader view, an investigator may discover more work on migrant women than on those left behind. The increased workload of women associated with male emigration, as well as the participation of women in classical Petrarchan spheres, would increase in the domestic sphere over and above. The Women can gain more power because of increased participation in traditionally male-dominated tasks. They have the potential to become de facto household heads. The definitions attributed to these reorganised material and symbolic boundaries that demarcate femininity and masculinity have been reorganised.

According to some scholars, such as Jolly and Reeves, this shift in women's roles is directly linked to the practice of greater economic independence, which leads to greater confidence and comparatively more action freedom. Others see this increased "right to decide" as a first step toward "greater women's liberation" that has yet to materialise. Furthermore, Lefebvre

explains the strengthening of women's seclusion as an outward sign of one's social upgrade when their male household members relocate to the Middle East. Lefebvre notices two different phase periods at the same time. While unusual woman seclusion in her research site has occurred in the past, some women are becoming more outward with the financial and moral support of their migrating menfolk.

Ganepola (2002) examined the psychosocial health of people and their families who had relocated to another country due to the conflict. It was widely assumed that the protection of remittances from convicted people and emigrants helped economically impoverished spouses in their home countries. The aim of this study is to see whether financial assistance has a significant effect on the livelihoods of the remaining families. Back: if a shelter from relocation has impacted the psychosocial well-being of populations already under pressure because of the substitution effects imposed. According to Ganepola (2002), financial assistance had a significant impact on the livelihood recovery of the families left behind, and asylum resettlement had a significant impact on the 25 psychosocial well-being of populations, already under stress because, of forced displacement. The consequences of asylum relocation have altered how households and families are left behind. The aim of the study was to determine not only the importance of perceiving stressed emigration and its consequences from the context of Sri Lanka, but also the beneficence it would add to the broader discussion about the maintenance of those who are back at home. Marriage status has long been a major determinant of adult happiness (Brown 2000). A significant body of research has been published on the relationship between marital status and adult health, including psychological health (Lillard et al. 1995) In general, they discovered that married people had better health and psychological well-being than single people (Liu and Umberson 2008). Economies of size, joint care (Gove; Hughes and Style 1983), health behaviour surveillance (Umberson 1987), and emotional support are some of the mechanisms that

connect marriage to adult well-being (Peters and Liefbroer 1997). Marriage as an institution expects couples to share financial resources and household work through the economic resource framework (Musick and Bumpass 2012), which has an economic impact on both parties' well-being. People can get emotional support from each other by making personal contact on a regular basis. In addition, traditional gender, marriage, and mental health theory suggest that marriage is more important to men's well-being than it is to women's well-being (Williams 2003).

Early literature on marriage and adult well-being has often assumed that married couples live together, which is both a social practice and an expectation for marriage. Although some study has looked into the long-distance marriage partnership between military soldiers and their wives, few studies have looked into whether a marriage will still help couples in the same way if they live apart due to the relocation of one partner to work (Merolla 2010). In the general population, spousal commuters, who do not live together for work reasons but visit weekly or monthly, are a common situation. Fuller (2010) discovered that, considering their poorer health habits such as smoking and drinking, commuting men have better self-reported health than their married counterparts who live together in a study comparing married individuals to unmarried cohabitants as well as married couples who do not live with their spouse ('commuters').

The other research line emphasizes financial difficulties and women's expanded obligations. In certain cases, women's job workload will be increased by taking on responsibilities outside the home. For example, in rice-producing villages in eastern Uttar Pradesh, if remittances are insufficient, women's workload is likely to increase as they try to compensate for their husbands' absence from the farm (Paris et al. 2005). Other studies have found that migrant remittances are often insufficient and that women who are left behind in

indigenous communities are often forced to take on the position of sole breadwinner in addition to their other family and domestic responsibilities (Jetley 1987). Domestic responsibilities will be shared by the older daughter, who acts as a surrogate mother to her brothers and sisters.

Although these statements sound rational, truth is always much more dynamic. In a slightly different sense, as Gupta and Ferguson note, 'In the social sciences, images of break, rupture, and disjunction are frequently used to depict space' (1992: 6). This rupture, however, might not be as extreme as one might think. As previously mentioned, migration is a messy process; migrant husbands often leave a wide footprint behind, which is reinforced by frequent visits to their homes. More importantly, the idea of a stagnant rural society could be unrealistic. Societies and households can easily reconfigure themselves to respond to male migration to preserve gender trends.

An interesting study from Cairo (Hoodfar 1996) of Male migrants to Gulf countries discovered that migration has tended to strengthen rather than dismantle traditional gender ideologies in which women are seen as dependent on their husbands, and many households have reorganised themselves so that brothers or other male relatives can look after the women left behind. According to studies conducted in India, migrants often delay migration until male relatives are eligible to care for the families left behind (de Haan 2006).

On the left behind women, we can produce two significant facts from literature (Hugo, 2002; Findley and Williams 1991 & Gordon, 1981). One is the role of women in the family's new system, and two is the workload of women on the left. In the first example, two possibilities occur in families. Either woman takes responsibility for the entire household, or other male members of the household take responsibility for it (Hugo 2002 & Gordon 1981). So, this contributed to the rebuilding of the household if the duties were delegated.

In either case, women's reliance on other participants increases (Findley & Williams 1991). Though women took responsibility, they still had to rely on others for decision-making. Either with the old male member left at home or the spouse who had moved, they had to address the big decision. The FGDs have also noted that women work in compliance with their husband's decision before migration. Everything they are performing is their husband's order. "In the absence of her husband, a wife is dependent on close relatives for a kind of male physical umbrella, but her reliance on, or need for help from, close relatives go far beyond that, even if one is talking only about the care of the family of the migrant and no other financial responsibilities" (Ganguly & Negi 2010: 9). Also, in the second case, the woman's children see the other male members of the family as the father, making the father substitutes, but in the absence of the husband, the life of women is not easy (Findley & Williams 1991).

Few other pieces of literature (Sekher 1997), however, suggest that when the male members migrate, women get benefited. They lived separately, so their independence was preserved. Scholars have varying views on the workload left behind by women. Studies (Grigorian et al. 2011) indicate that the receipt of migrant remittances contributes to a decline in women's working hours.

Also, studies are available (Amuedo-Dorantes et.al. 2006) Lokshin and Glinskaya, 2009) suggest that male migration leads to a decline in the participation of women in non-formal employment and the supply of labour. However, the researcher noticed an opposite image during the discussion in the village of Tortoli. It emerged that the receipt of migrant remittances did not minimize women's working hours; rather, they had to bear the additional burden of family responsibility for childcare, agriculture, and the elderly. There are similar results in some studies, too (Parida 2005 &

Shaheed 1981).

During the discussion, a woman said that her husband does not regularly send money, but brings lump sum money whenever he returns, which is not even adequate for his demand for good food and liquor. In the family, there is no financial benefit even if the family must survive for several years without a male member. Such a condition forces her to work in the village, apart from shouldering the household duties, to make a living. Everyday life is rough, ranging from firewood collection, daily wage work, childcare, and yard work in the field of agriculture. Women in villages, however, are not permitted to plough the agricultural fields, and this custom largely relieves women from day-to-day hardships. Not only did the cumulative absence of husbands raise the women's workload, but the absence also contributed to their mental stress. It is because women left behind have to rely on others for decision-making, but all the tasks have to be done. The fears of sexual assault by close relatives, however, make the situation worse. The problem may be that, in the absence of her husband, growing attendance at work and shouldering of responsibilities have increased women's decision-making power. On this subject, scholars have two different opinions. One party (Gulati 1987)

Findley and William (1991) argue that male migration can lead to a rise in the authority and power of women in decision-making, while others (Shaheed 1981) claim that male out-migration can therefore not improve the ability of women left behind to make decisions. However, our discussion revealed that while there is an increase in workload on the left-behind women, There is no improvement in the potential for decision making. Women have to depend on either the preference of the male who has migrated or the elderly or the male of the second generation who remains with them for big decisions such as agriculture. During the FGDs, many participants said they had to call their husband to make

important decisions on many fronts. In addition to the growing workload and obligations at home, for some women, the unreasonable demands of their returned husbands make life miserable. The women disclosed that from cooking and serving food to their looks, husbands would equate them with the city girls on day-to-day matters. It is difficult to satisfy their husbands' needs if they are not familiar with the urban setting and culture. These evaluations leave their husbands dejected and create uncomfortable home conditions that beat their wives up.

In addition to these, the conjugal split has a certain important impact on migration on the family (Parasuraman 1986). In most cases, the wife is left, mostly for security purposes, with in-laws or with parents and other relatives. Nevertheless, in such circumstances, incidents of sexual assault come to the fore. The debate showed that most close relatives are responsible for such actions, including father-in-law and brothers-in-law and other relatives. During the debate, two kinds of impacts were recorded - one is when the women attempted to fight the violence, then they were beaten up, and two is in the name of family prestige to cover the trauma. Due to the violence, it also registered the bearing of a child by a newly married girl.

There is a study (Saggurti et al. 2011) showing that male return migration is significantly associated with HIV infection, and the brunt is borne by women at home. However, in the case of the village, such a condition is not mentioned.

Although the family was extensively studied in the migration process, Battistella et al. (1998) found that the percussion of dwelling on members of the family who stay back at home received much less attention. The paper specifically examined the concussion impact upon kids nailed-down the case study carried conducted among Filipino migrant abecedarian institution for kids. In general, the development of the children left behind was not thought to

be necessarily detrimental to migration, particularly if the mother remained at home. The magnitude of the extended family's involvement in supplementing the time caused by parental absence was the primary determinant of the outcome. Providing adequate child-rearing education, counselling, and various types of support to the family members left behind, especially husbands, was critical.

In an Egyptian village, Brink (1991) researched to examine the effect of education and jobs on women's status. Since 8 of the 79 women interviewed had husbands working abroad during the study period, knowledge upon decision-making capability and self-determination was gathered through a group of people of participant observations and consultation of a 23-woman sample of 79 women. The study also provided an opportunity to look at the effects of emigration. To gain access to the status of their wives from their husbands' migration, the distinction of a sub-sample of eight females whose male partners were far away were compares with that of the 71 females whose partners were at their houses.

Women's lives were transformed by migration. Horitos-Fatouros and Despina (1988) stated. The study results showed that the rise in women's willingness to function in the host country increased their freedom and contributed to a shift in the role of gender within the family. The goal of the paper was to report changes in the role of gender within families.

Sehenk-Sandbergen defined and evaluated a method for applying a small-level program for supplying dry land with water in the Terai situated at West Bengal. That was primarily planned to empower women in the non-attendance of indigenous female's groups (1991). More arbitrarily, the scholarly written composition related to gender planning theory and the gender planning operationalization. In the project's concrete implementation of theoretical gender concepts and "woman and progress" strategy are provided.

Young (2003) reported that in migration studies, children were usually given little attention or were unsatisfactorily included in family migration. Even though they were a major factor in family travel decisions, children often engaged in autonomous, independent migration. In addition, researchers have suggested that migration be contextualised in terms of political, economic, and social factors in order to fully comprehend why people move from one place to another. This paper has receptively utilized children-oriented study techniques and from depth conversations with the crucial respondent to examine youngster's street travels in Uganda. Through incorporating an analysis of Ugandan street children's spatial backgrounds with the family and social context of their migration decisions, the study highlighted the complication of their dislocations. Furthermore, a study of the consequences of altering societal, temporal and spatial circumstances on the street-walking youngster's activities showed that their travels were just beyond distinct processes.

Haan's aim in 2000 was to provide policy debates on development with a clearer understanding of the implications of migration. The study begins with the notion that these arguments pay little concentration to migration's benefaction to poorness reduction: official rules tend to neglect migration or have a clear or absolute purpose of reducing settlement. This paper discussed expected ill aspects of this dislocation, such as rising social inequality and other consequences for those who stay behind, but it focused on the affirmative aspect of emigration for poor families. Constructing upon recent literature on sustainable livelihoods, the perspective argues that, in their opinion, an exceeding information of poor people' characteristic capabilities and arrangement would aid in the development of better growth policies.

Kuhn (2004) noted the critical representation among globalized concern about people's ageing and emigrant societal associations by examining the effects of child

emigration on the well-being and existence of a companion of responding member aged 50+ native of Matlab, a rustic region of Bangladesh where costly prices of remittance and out-migration receipt have made this movement a key aspect of societal and financial life. Youngster's emigration has a significant affirmative impact upon the well-being and longevity of older parents. Fitness has been totally enhanced by the impacts of a son's emigration in this classical and typical patrilineal community, with both internal and external migration having a significant impact.

Garcia (2005) sought to investigate the gender aspects of remittances to gain a better understanding of how gender inequality impaired Dominican males and females as household prime and sender recipients of remittances. Furthermore, and even more importantly, the study aimed to highlight the contribution of Dominican women to the financial advancement of the objective and the provenance countries. Higher education, according to Zaqqa (2006) has become an increasingly important factor in determining individual migration success. High social costs could be linked to the transfer of its human capital to sending countries, as their limited resources were sent to individuals who would later be profitable.

The socioeconomic gain on edification and emigration was determined by the distribution of country's avocation situation for qualified employers. However, due to the unemployment, the societal outcome was affirmative as the possibility expenditure of forgotten growth decreased. Only if the social return was higher in case of defalcation and training was undertaken in the relegation country or at a reasonable price elsewhere, was the social return positive. In the developing world, higher education with tuition fees resulted in a negative return to the sending country.

Pakistan and the Philippines, according to Azam (2005) are two of the world's most important migration destinations. About 3.75 million Pakistanis and 7.0 million Filipinos live

or work in other countries. Through a range of policies and initiatives aimed at promoting foreign employment prospects for their people, the benefits of migration for migrants, protecting migrants from unfair treatment and potential hazards, and improving the well-being of migrants and their families, the government of the United States of America is working to improve the well-being of migrants and their families. Both countries have nearly 3 1/2 decades of migration management experience. Policies for optimizing the inflow of cash remittances through official institutional networks have also been implemented. From a strong assessment of directing emigration more bearable to include more social chunks and creating a great deal of use of migration-related capital and human resources for better and sustainable livelihoods for migrants and their families, the linkage and adequacy of policy initiatives are examined. Based on information from the two countries' available experience, the paper highlighted policy forces and cycles and made recommendations for policy changes and future research.

According to a case study by Shah and Menon in 2010, labour movements towards Gulf states is basically composed of approved agreements, and most of the employees earn less than the minimum wage needed to sponsor family members. In Kuwait, on the other hand, social networks have grown, primarily through the advocacy of additional-labour emigrants by Kuwaitis already in the state. The aim of the scholarly composition was to sort out the system's organisation of patronage works, to identify the predictors of going through a friend or relative, or to coordinate advocacy for a former emigrant worker, and to decide the "multiplier" effect of the mechanism described above. The analysis was collected through a survey of 800 South Asian male migrants, 200 from Bangladesh, India, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka, who were skilled and unskilled.

According to Adkoli (2006), the ability of health workers to travel internationally is not an insignificant process. The case study focuses on the various aspects of physician emigrants in five states of South Asian of India, Bangladesh, Pakistan, Sri Lanka, and Nepal. Migration has been related to "push" from within countries as well as "pull" from Western countries in the context of globalisation and a free-market economy. While there were some positive impacts from migration in terms of migrant communities' remittance rates and vertical mobility, the overall impact on health systems was devastating.

International settling has performed a significant action in the domiciliary finance of people from a number of struggling states, according to Khan et al (2009). In Pakistan, many people choose to migrate to developing countries in search of skilled and unskilled labour to improve their families' lifestyles. In the Gujarat district, 24.3 per cent of families received funds from outside the country. In Gujarat, most migrants depend on remittances to support their families. In that survey, 100 families were selected and interviewed about how they spend their remittances, their lifestyle, and their level of social satisfaction. Various statistical tests were used to ascertain the impact of remittances, and it was concluded that there was a significant change in families' lifestyles, as well as a high level of satisfaction.

patterns of migration in Pakistan With about 6 million emigrants or 3% of the total Pakistani population, Pakistan is one of the top ten emigrating countries in the world. The Gulf States, India, and Europe, especially the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, are the most popular destinations for Pakistani emigrants (UNDESA 2017). In Pakistan, there are 10 million individuals in the national and international migrant groups. According to the Pakistan Census Survey of 1998, total allocations received by Pakistan were US 2.4 billion, or 4% of GDP. Different types of migration migrate from Pakistan to other states, in Europe, East Asia and North America. Then there are others that use standardised networks. Others

are students in developing countries, and the majority of those illegally entering developed countries are young men (Gazdar 2003). The primary motivation for the third emigration community is to improve their families' living standards. The decline in remittance inflows, according to Siddiqui and Kemal (2002), is a major contribution to understanding the increase in poverty in Pakistan. Pakistan finds migration as the only way to avoid poverty and increases the life condition of migrants themselves and their family as well. Usually, in one household only one or more members leave the country for work, however, there can be found some families who leave together and live abroad for a permanent.

The impacts of expatriation upon the female partner who are stayed back;

Any family member's relocation has a significant effect on other family members, leading to additional family issues. This effect may be seen from multiple sides; parents may be left behind, a child may be left behind, or a wife may be left behind. Nonetheless, this research focuses only on women left behind by their migrant husbands. The delicate situation in which labour migration takes place has a major impact on marital life. When men move far away from the country's boundary to work in Europe or the Gulf states, their life partners and kids remain behind in Pakistani villages and cities. Studying the effect of migration on women in Lesotho; Gordon (2001), notes that the extent of the relationship between migrants and members of their communities is dictated by their circumstances and motivations. Some migrants maintain constant contact at home with their family members, while some find it to be the safest and fastest way to escape their families.

"Direct" effect of the absence of the husband

Another point to remember is that the absence of men is "directly" responsible for the relationship between men's labour migration and women's sovereignty. Husbands exert

influence over their wives in a variety of small but significant ways, such as spending money, meeting friends, visiting parents, and shopping. Any of these mundane events might seem insignificant but having to ask a husband for permission to do so while they are all together could jeopardise a woman's autonomy.

Thus, contrary to the processes described above, indicating major shifts in the social organization of the family This "direct" influence Work outside the house, childrearing, and residential independence, for example) are infused with the minor activities that make up the overall flow of everyday life. Unfortunately, we were unable to directly examine this mechanism, as we did not have the in-depth, qualitative, micro-interactive retrospective evidence needed for such a test. However, the "direct" effect of the partners' divorce may be indicated in the relationship between labour migration and autonomy is not mediated by other mechanisms. We use the term "direct" to describe a process over which we have no control.

Lower fertility

Labour migration of husbands, on the other hand, reduces fertility because the absence of husbands reduces the rate of sexual activity within marriage, which is the most important determinant of fertility (Bongaarts, Frank and Lesthaeghe (1984) According to Timaeus and Graham (1989). Lindstrom and Saucedo (2002), for example, found that the temporary migration of Mexican men to the United States reduced fertility rates in the short term. Although long-term partners' fertility has shifted upwards and they have comparable levels of completed fertility, this temporary decrease in fertility is potentially significant: it is a window of time through which women's autonomy can increase.

Even a small reduction in childbearing in rural Mozambique, where the average fertility rate is projected to be around 6.1 births per woman (National Statistical Institute 2005: 53), could

cause major changes in women's daily lives. Women's independence and autonomy may increase because of their reduced childbearing and reduced obligation to care for small children.

Women's autonomy and independence would be eroded because of childbirth (McDonald 1997; Steinberg 1996). Children, particularly young children, are entitled to special care at home. Because of the gendered division of labour, mothers are typically given this care, which limits their mobility and makes them more attached to chores and homework (Sanchez and Thomson 1997). Though it is difficult to establish causality, studies often find strong links between increased fertility and decreased women's autonomy. (Hindin et.al. 2000)

Empowerment and decision making

The effect of migration on left behind wives is a loss of autonomy and decision-making power. In their analysis of women's autonomy in Mozambique, Agadjanian Yabiku & Sevoyan (2010) indicate that the autonomy and decision-making of women in the extended family are different from that of the nuclear family. Other family members in the extended family may control the migration of husbands and these members, usually male members, may have a greater effect on women's autonomy and decision-making processes (Desai and Banerji, 2008). The primary cause that contributes to women's autonomy is successful and ineffective migration. The authors find that when women's husbands fail in labour migration, there is a greater increase in autonomy. This also implies that by pulling them with greater obligations and duties, increased autonomy can be placed upon women.

In his paper, Hadi (2001) argues that migration improves the status of left-behind women significantly. Women have more leverage over resources in nuclear families and have

more influence in the decision-making process. Women have such influence over economic activity that they can invest their money wherever they want. "In the absence of a husband, women's overall status increases because they have high degree of availability to resources that their expenditure is in accordance with their intentions; they have liberty and independence; they can make absolute determination regarding their kid's schooling and the means of care they will receive if they become ill," the author writes. (Hadi 2001: 297)

Although the family structure in Pakistan is nuclear, there are several instances where the wives of migrants must live with their in-laws or move back with the in-laws because of housing problems once the husband has left for migrant work. This affects their condition, and they will lose their decision-making abilities, which then leads, as we can see from the discussions below to losing their confidence and becoming mentally influenced.

Assign responsibilities and variations in societal affiliations because of immigration (e.g., agro-based variations, family structure changes, and economic changes) can have a positive or negative impact on the status and empowerment of women left behind. Male migration, according to some scholars, would provide opportunities for the re-negotiation of gender relations (Chant and Craske 2003; Mahler and Pessar 2006). Women will have more because they are the de facto heads of households. That includes entry to and management of resources, as well as decision-making power. Furthermore, since gender roles are "fluid, not static" (Mahler and Pessar 2006:29) Gender ideologies of what women can do and do will most certainly change as females take up new performances and roles. All of these would improve women's status and equality (Chant and Craske 2003).

Migration-related shifts may also adversely affect the status of women. If male migration increases the workload for the women left behind, if the women are unable to access or mobilise resources without their husband, or if the women are abandoned or do not

receive enough money to meet basic household needs. It is important to note that shifts in household gender relations will not affect women until gender ideologies and larger structures that limit women's opportunities shift as well. As Elson (1992) points out; the rise in female-headed households does not imply "emancipation from male authority" if women still depend on men to gain access to and mobilise capital (p. 41). To assess the positive and negative effects of migration on women's lives, I use the concepts of status and empowerment. The term "social status" refers to one's social role or rank, as well as the respect that comes with it (Giddens, Duneier, and Appelbaum 2005). The gendered division of labour and social roles are inextricably linked. Separate work is assigned to different genders, as Lorber (1994) points out, reinforcing society's assessment of these statuses—"the higher the status, the more prestigious and respected the work, and the higher its rewards" (p. 30).

Empowerment, according to Kabeer (1999), is "people's capacity to make strategic life choices in a context where they have traditionally been denied this ability" (p. 437). While empowerment is a broad concept, it is often measured in terms of judgemental capacity, authority, individual's independence, agency, flexibility, to obtain resource and to take charge, and the power of negotiating in terms of transaction and agreements (Kabeer 1999 & Quisumbing 2003).

Connell (1984) discusses the positive and negative effects of male migration on women in the South Pacific. Women keep their coffee gardens and sell coffee for profit in some cases. This gives women decision-making power and prestige. However, the ownership of the money is often contested, and women are not permitted to keep the money they earn. "On the one hand, whether they are migrants themselves or live-in villages as household heads when male relatives leave, women will achieve equality, autonomy, expertise in new

skills, and rank," Connell continues. On the other hand, they will have to give up their reputation and social standing... suffer from poor health and education... and be subjugated to men" (p. 975). When the husband migrates and exercises his role as breadwinner, Chant and Craske (2003) agree that the woman left behind may become more assertive and independent in some cases, but when the husband migrates and exercises his role as breadwinner, the wife becomes more dependent on him in other cases.

Radel and Schmook discovered that women from migrating households had improved decision-making skills in a rural Mexican case study. Bever (2002) discovered that women in migratory households had more decision-making power, control over the family budget, and shopping obligation. While Chant and Craske (2003) agree that women have more personal autonomy and decision-making power than men, Chant (1997) contends that this is not always the case. She claims that the husband's absence does not automatically translate into increased decision-making and freedom on the woman's part. Many household decisions are often delegated to the man. Furthermore, for fear of other community members' desire for their "moral property," women are not often free to go to their fields or to the city (Chant 1997:16). In the absence of their husbands, Gledhill (1995) noticed an increased "policing" of women's acts. It is important to identify precisely what development means to recognize the effect of migration on development and to leave it behind. The definition of growth typically uses revenue as a measure and essentially eliminates social, political, and cultural variables. The concept of growth creates severe uncertainty that hinders substantial generalization. There is no question that economic, social, cultural, and political shifts are the causes and consequences of migration in both countries. Policymakers are generally concerned with remittances for economic growth and neglect migration's social, psychological, cultural, and political effect on the left behind. Well-being can be calculated among the left behind using tangible and intangible measures such as wages, health, education, and psychology. By

considering development as well-being, it enables us to illuminate the various means by which migration affects the lives left behind. In addition, it helps us to calculate the consequences of the immigration upon the family, who stayed back by using a much less subjective benchmark.

2.2 ASSUMPTION

- Male-out migration occurs due to poverty and unemployment in Pakistan.
- The socioeconomic status of left-behind families depends on the flow of remittance.
- The burden of responsibilities after the husband's migration led to psychological problems among left behind wives.
- Husbands out-migration has a positive impact on decision making power and autonomy among left-behind wives.
- The pattern of consumption and children education, or better health facilities all correlated to remittance.

Chapter 3

THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

3.1 Neoclassical Theory

The argument over emigration and the ostensible connection female's empowerment has a long history and can be divided into many theories. Even though migration has an extending history in several parts of the industrialized world, neoliberalism has a huge impact on its trajectory by production of newer work centering the cities and maintaining a allowance gap among villagers and city dwellers (Pieke & Biao, 2009). Women are widely believed to have suffered because of neoliberalism (Chowdhury, 1995; Bhattacharyya, 2009). Women are widely believed to have suffered because of neoliberalism (Chowdhury, 1995; Bhattacharyya, 2009). Despite neoliberalism's uneven impact on the labour market, it is argued that the neoliberal economy has increased inequality, which is gendered (Ganguly Scrase, 2001). Owing to their low skill set or the replacement of their skills by modern technology, women are eventually pushed out of active employment in this economic system, and they end up in mostly marginal occupations (Mathew, 1995).

According to neoclassical theory; inequalities in labor returns through economies drive migration. The most basic model, developed by Hicks (1932), Lewis (1954), and Harris and Todaro (1970) to explain migration in the context of economic growth, emphasizes that migration is driven by real wage differentials between markets or countries, which emerge from varying degrees of labour market tightness. According to this theory, migration is fueled by regional inequalities in labour supply and demand, as well as wage disparities between labor- and economically wealthy states. The main theme of the neoclassical theory thus lies upon salary. Along with the state being of fully employed, it expects a linear association among the migration flow and wage variations (Bauer and Zimmermann 1999; Massey et al. 1993; Borjas 2008). For the benefits of immigration to outweigh the costs, a wage differential of more than 30% is needed (Mansoor et al. 2006). The main variable in extended neoclassical models is earnings weighted by the likelihood of jobs, and migration is

determined by anticipated rather than real earnings (Bauer and Zimmermann 1999) (Massey et al. 1993).

Many model revisions and empirical tests showed that the wage-migration relationship is not linear and the degree of wage disparity as well. The levels of country income are also the important factors. Similarly, since neither the poorest individuals nor the poorest countries send the greatest amount of labor, the ability to migrate is related to rates (Massey et al. 1998). As more people or households can afford to migrate, observed migration patterns tend to be hump-shaped: migration rates rise in tandem with a country's economic growth. Then, as the country progresses, emigration rates fall, and migration conditions change.

The neoclassical migration theory has been subjected to extensive empirical analysis as well as philosophical critique. Despite its comprehensiveness, it has been criticized for mechanically lowering migration determinants, ignoring market imperfections, homogenizing migrants and migrant populations, and being ahistorical and static. It largely ignores the effects of home and host countries, as well as the impact of politics and policies, which are only seen as distorting factors or additional migration costs. The human capital theory has been chastised for exaggerating the positive aspects of migration, which is not necessarily voluntary. According to Massey et al. (1998), although, there was generally an affirmative affiliation among the immigration flow and the wage differentials, it was not the best informant of immigration strata's in their investigation of emigration research in Europe using various theoretical approaches (P.132). The push-pull paradigm, which is linked to neoclassical theory, tends to emphasize the financial prospect of worker flow (Bauer and Zimmermann 1999). Push-pull effects help to construct dyadic frames in which migration flows can be empirically analyzed by incorporating relational dimensions into migration thought. The method has been chastised for failing to recognize dominant factors because push and pull factors are nearly identical (de Haas 2008). As a result of widespread

dissatisfaction with neoclassical economic explanations and the push-pull model; new theoretical perspectives have emerged that aim to better explore "team work of individuals, incentives, and contexts" than the neoclassical system (Massey et al. 1998, 16).

3.2 Duncan's Theory

In his book, *The Theory and Implications of Farm Population Mobility*, O.D. Duncan provides a theory about the mobility of people who work in agriculture. He hypothesizes that migration is caused by a mixture of microscopic and macroscopic active forces. Whatever effects are caused by changes in the country's structural factors, migration, according to Duncan, has the same effects. Therefore, for attaining a number of structural goals, immigration is a viable back up to societal alteration.

The following factors are responsible for migration in general.

3.2.1 Economic and technical factors:

They are concerned with changes in production methodology, agricultural operations methods and structure, market framework, cost situation, the structural adaptation, creation, and comparative salary level varies, among other things.

3.2.2 Social Problems:

The development of educational framework, official set of rules about common man's land and production, advancement of communication and transportation systems, population growth, exceeding enlightenment and its wide expansion, class difference and rivalry, disarray resulting in social decay and administration framework, and evolving neoliberal policies are some of the social causes.

3.2.3 Personal needs:

Personal needs are unsatisfied desires, increased intelligence and information horizons, fitness, alienation emotions, views on neighbors, imagination capacity, nature, emotions, and so on are all examples of personal triggers.

3.2.4 Natural Causes:

Natural causes include things like the climate and weather, as well as diseases like floods, earthquakes, droughts, malaria, hookworm, seasonal changes, and land erosion.

3.3 Social theory

Many migration theories, several hypotheses and structures developed explicitly for migration studies (substantive theories) have been used, as well as others more broadly applicable to a range of social processes. Economic theories do not attempt to explain, on an individual (or micro) level, the economic factors that compel migrants to leave one place and attract them to another; rather, they outline, on a broader (or macro) level, the forces that cause the economic differences that lead to migration.

These theoretical approaches are frequently based on wider social structures that assume people make rational and deliberate decisions. as a result, migrants are given a lot of agency, or free will. Many who describe migration in terms of global power relations, on the other hand, imply that migrants have no free will at all. Economic hypotheses are coupled with sociological theories in what is known as the modern economic theories to incorporate social mechanisms – the role of families and networks, for example – in understanding migration. However, they continue to believe that migrants are free agents motivated primarily by a desire for financial gain.

3.4 Rational Choice theory

The rational choice theory has been one of the most influential if controversial, methods in migration sociology (Kalter 2002 & Nauck 1988). The actor's viewpoint and the micro-macro relation are two of the most important characteristics of the rational choice approach in sociology (Coleman 1990; Voss and Abraham 2000). As applied to migration research, the actor's perspective implies that migration processes are clarified by an individual's behaviour. The assumption in micro-macro modelling is that the number of

individual decisions results in a macro impact (Schelling 1978). The economic method, on the one hand, and social science's behavioural decision theory, on the other, have a big influence on rational choice theory. Rational choice economists who adopt the economic model interpret social interaction as a method of social exchange (Scott 2000). Individuals are seen as resourceful actors who can choose from a variety of options, even though constraints and reward mechanisms limit their choices. The decision-making method is based on a cost-benefit analysis. The subjective predicted utility model is at the centre of rational decision theory (Esser 1999).

Some of rational choice theory's theoretical principles and predictions are similar to those of neoclassical microeconomics. Migration is viewed as a reasonable decision in this sense, as it maximises the individual's net benefits (Todaro 1976). Since the level of education correlates with the probability of finding work and the wage level in the destination country, human capital is a deciding factor in migration decisions. Both monetary and non-monetary costs and benefits can be included in the economic model (Sjaastad 1962). Non-monetary factors can influence migration decisions, but they are rarely considered key factors in most cases. The neoclassical approach to migration research helps to understand migration selectivity, which is one of its most important contributions (Massey et al. 1993: 435; 1998: 19). As a result, relocation has become a family strategy. In terms of the division of labour, household risk diversification, and remittances, this theory can aid in understanding temporary migration and family separation (see Massey et al. 1993: 439; 1998: 21). Even though the theory can explain family remittances and risk diversification strategies, it does not explicitly address the factors that influence family reunification and chain migration. Certain characteristics influence the decision indirectly by influencing the value or expectation components. Individual and household characteristics, particularly as they relate to demographic or socioeconomic variables.

The main focus of the value expectancy theory is a membership or the value of living close to family or belonging to a group or culture (De Jong and Gardner 1981: 50). Social partnerships have real capital that is linked to one's actual residence and has a significant impact on decisions (DaVanzo 1981). When the benefits of staying in the place of origin are weighed against the benefits of staying in the place of destination, the latter choice is found to be more appealing. This means that human and social resources are difficult to transfer between locations. Location-specific capital binds citizens to specific places by referring to goods that aren't available somewhere else, implying that their utility would be lost or diminished if they travel. Economic migration research has paid little attention to the fact that leaving means losing any or all of one's location-specific properties (Fischer et al. 1997: 89).

3.5 Migration and left behind wives' psychology.

According to Grigorian and Melkonyan (2009) indicates that remittances have a beneficial income effect, raising the income of those left behind and thereby likely decreasing labour force participation. The remittances of migrants have a significant impact on Pakistan's overall economy, including all institutions such as families, households, educational institutions, and so on. Labour migration or other technical migration is a good source of income (Naseem 2004). According to Siddiqui and Kemel, remittance rejection hurts Pakistan's health and poverty. According to the report, poverty levels in Pakistan increased during the 1990s due to a decrease in remittances. Remittance decline, according to Siddiqui and Kemel, harms Pakistan's health and poverty. According to the survey, Pakistan's poverty levels rose during the 1990s due to a drop in remittances. However, remittances are not obtained immediately after a migrant's departure; it takes time, and if this time is extended, it may put stress on the spouse's ability to join the labour market. As a result, the issue of how migration affects the spouse left behind arises. Southiseng and Walsh (2011) identified four distinct areas of spending remittance as evidence of a connection between

remittance and women's roles, including family's protection and fitness, fungible events, money related functions, and the development of society within the base of emigration studies, a study on remittances has also looked at the gender dimension of remittance access and/or control. Gulati (1993, p. 130) discovered that women's health improves when their husbands are absent for long periods since the gap between them has widened, and they are taking better care of their children. Migrant families will know more about modern health facilities than non-migrant families, according to Hadi (1999: 2), because they benefit from exposure to other cultures and have "greater confidence and ability to engage with health care providers." The extent to which social networks in the sending society effectively replace roles historically held by migrants has an impact on the well-being of those left behind (Asis & Baggio 2003; Gulati 1993; Battistella & Gastardo-Conaco 1998). Any analysis of the effect of migration on the well-being of the "left behind" must consider the complexities of the relations.

Migration is a process by which people leave their homes and move to another location or region. It is a social change agent whose rate varies concerning time and space from one country or state to the next and from one time to the next. Along with fertility and death rates, it is a demographic determinant of population change. Migration has been a part of human culture since the dawn of time. Man has been migrating since the dawn of time for better food, shelter, and security. They must move to escape persecution and violence, as well as to seek better opportunities. Loneliness delivered responsibilities, and increased tension for conversation are some of the issues that migrant wives face. Furthermore, they are experiencing mental strains because of their husband's abandonment of them at their current location. In the case of a recent marriage, the wife feels lonely and sexually disturbed. Greetings (2003) In her foundations, she concludes that marital members of the family between couples have been disrupted by space.

Also, as an effect, while some couples experienced stress and sensitive departure, the act of separation, and additional love involvement during their separation, others developed stronger impassioned bonds. In a separate study by Thomas et al. (2003), wives in the United Kingdom, China, and India reported several issues, composed of emotional distress, companionless and absence of direction for their children. Correspondence and conversation with their male partners is critical for the wives who are back at home; it helps to allay fears, maintains close relationships, raises seafarers' morale, relieves strain (onboard and at home), and maintain relationships with children.” Male migration breaks down women's isolation in Pakistani society, where women have limited mobility, as their additional obligations (e.g., caring for children, spending money, etc.) draw them out of the home, leading them to liberalism. Left behind Wives encounter a slew of harassment issues because of their husbands' immigration. These women are more commonly subjected to social harassment in the street, public spaces, and offices, as well as harassment at home in the form of domestic violence. Harassment encompasses a wide range of invasive behaviors such as alarming, tormenting, and pestering. It's usually believed to be behavior that irritates or distresses you, and it's usually repeated. In law, it is characterized as behavior that appears to be threatening or distressing (Iftikhar, 2016). The migration Socio-Psychological Effects of Emigration on Left Behind Women of their families were more closely watched by older wives with grown children, suggesting a gap in traditional interference on females. Relationships with in-laws, on the other hand, were friendly for single wives, with little or no restrictions on their everyday activities. In-laws, on the other hand, have been observed restricting and interfering with younger wives' everyday lives. Multiple studies have characterized these restrictions on women (which are also based on culture, traditions, socioeconomic, and psychological characteristics) as preventing women and their children from dying because of the war, in several developed countries, their men are non-existent (Bloom et al. 2001; Brown 1983;

Gulati 1993 & Okome 2003) One of the most sensitive impacts of male migration on their wives is the psychological impact. Gordon (2001) observing the migrant family life of Lesotho describes the women as helpless and lonely. Her children are seen as being raised by her efforts and the lack of her husband's presence causes stress and loneliness. Whilst Hogan (1990) suggested that living in an extended family help a woman feel more flexible in allocating domestic and economic roles. Other family members often help women with free childcare and domestic chores. With the help of other family members in free childcare, women get more opportunity to work and earn money. According to the author, such kinds of support from extended family members help women feel more confident and secure.

Roy and Nangia (2001) compared the social fitness, mental distress, and physical well-being of the wives who are back at home of their out-migrants husbands to that of non-migrant wives, focusing on reproductive health. The study lies upon a 2001 sample of 354 migrant wives and 192 non-migrant wives. The results of the multivariate study revealed that migrant wives were more likely to have higher levels of stress left behind and to experience reproductive morbidity symptoms. As a result, the wives of the migrants who were left behind had to suffer a large variety in terms mental and physical benefits in exchange for small economic benefits. Tension. It was recognized by them as their destiny and a must for their families to remain alive.

Chaney (1985) indicates that men migrate and leave women with double responsibility for housework and children as normal and with additional responsibility for the household's economic well-being. Women feel responsible for the entire household in the absence of their husbands, and if they are not able to perform these duties, they also feel depressed and lonely.

Silver (2006) notes that another condition that is known to be the cause of migration is the breakup of the family. The breakdown of the family is also based on the discipline of

children, as women are unable to discipline and work with their children in the absence of their husbands (Rouse, 1989). Teenagers will also be influenced by the migration of one of their parents. They feel less support from their father, and their future well-being can be driven by the absence of parental advice. Many of the male children are eager to follow their father's footsteps to move after turning to adolescence. This form of behaviour has a direct influence on the psychological distress of women.

3.6 socio-economic impacts on the left behind wives

Gujarat city of Pakistan where mostly extended families live, where many members of the family lived together in one house as a joint family. The remittances are typically managed by the parents of the migrants in Gujarat, this is normally usual for brides who are newly married. The situation for this group of women after having children may, however, be altered. Most women gain control over the money their husband sends (Sadiqi and Ennaji, 2004) Children may be additional agents for whom the money of the father is very important, and as the husband is regarded as a breadwinner, his primary duty is to feed his children. "Although Sadiqi and Ennaji (2004, p.72) state that "migration frequently results in a family restructuring and the emergence in a highly patriarchal society of women-headed households. Women may try to find jobs for themselves because of the scarcity of resources, which gives them the chance to have more autonomy and power. The situation is even more complicated for women who are left behind and have children and do not receive any financial assistance from their migrant husbands. They get double the pressure and they're going to be the ones who have to make money for themselves as well as for the household.

According to Hamid (2007), the economic conditions in developing countries were very different. Transnational migration, according to the report, can help individuals, families, and developing countries improve their socioeconomic circumstances and avoid changing political, economic, and social situations. Employee remittances have become increasingly

important in many countries' balance of payments, according to Bougha-Hougha (2006), and could contribute in a significant enough way to have an effect on the spower of their external status. Evaluating the similar balance of allocation of flows could be a priceless contribution to the study of their external damaging weakness. According to the research, "altruism" would provide stability to such flows as an incentive of sending capital for household. According to the paper, altruism may have played a significant role in the flow of remittances in Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, Pakistan, and Tunisia.

Iqbal and Sattar (2005) attempted to address the critical question of whether workers' remittances contributed to economic growth in Pakistan during the 1972-73 to 2002-03 sessions. Employee remittances continued to be a major source of economic well-being, according to the quantitative proposal. Public and private investments have become other drivers of improving economic development. There may have been a variety of factors, such as price inflation, external debt and worse trade ties, that have adversely affected the economic development of the country. According to Appleyard (1989), recent research on the effect of labour migration on developing countries' socioeconomic growth has given an opportunity to counter some of the long-standing polemics that have pervaded migration and development literature. The paper is focused on research into the labour, remittance, and social impact of emigration in countries where people go to work. Despite the need for further research, recent studies have shown that the short-term effects of labour migration on sending countries can be important in some cases.

3.7 Hypotheses

The hypothesis is an assumption that can be confirmed through empirical study. If you want to test a relationship between two or more items, you need to write hypotheses before beginning the experiment or gathering evidence. The study hypothesis is fundamental to every research effort, whether qualitative or quantitative, exploratory, or explanatory. The

most fundamental research hypothesis is what the researcher hopes to discover – it is the preliminary solution to the research question that drives the whole analysis. Developing testable research theories, however, requires expertise along with close consideration to how the proposed research approach handles the creation and testing of hypotheses.

H1: The use of remittance in husband migration is significantly associated with the socioeconomic status of the left behind wives.

Ho (Null hypothesis) There is no significant association among husband's migration and socioeconomic Status of the wives who remained at home.

Ha (Alternative hypothesis) There is a significant relationship between husbands' migration and socioeconomic impacts of the left behind wives.

H2:

The husband migration is significantly associated with psychological issues, depression and loneliness, anxiety on left behind wives.

Ho: There is no significant relationship between husband migration and psychology issues, in left behind wives.

Ha: There is a significant relationship between husband migration and physiology issues in left behind wives

chapter 4

CONCEPTUALIZATION and OPERATIONALIZATION

There are some concepts in this thesis, which need to be defined in order not to make the reader confused. Several definitions in the paper must be identified. The first definition is labour migration, which is important to know. It is the mechanism by which people leave their home country in search of better economic opportunities overseas. In this labour, migration is mostly seen from Pakistan to Gulf states and European countries. Europe and Gulf states are seen by Pakistan as one of the main sources of work and economic opportunities. Financial migrants are distinguished from labour migrants by the International Organization for Migration (IOM). Business travellers, contract migrant workers, existing migrant workers, highly skilled migrant workers, immigrating investors, project-tied workers, seasonal migrant workers, and temporary migrant workers are all described as subgroups of migrant workers. Those who migrate for work are referred to as "labour migrants." Economic migrants are a potentially wider term that encompasses people who enter a country to engage in economic activities, such as investors or business travellers, but they can also be understood in a narrower context, similar to "labour migrants." According to Usher (2005). A "migrant worker" is described in the International Labour Organization (ILO) instruments as "any person regularly admitted as a migrant for employment who migrates from one country to another (or has migrated from one country to another) intending to be employed other than on his own account" (Mainstreaming of Migration in Development Policy, 2015). The migrants are expected to work by arriving in the receiving migrant countries there and give some portion of the money received to their families who left behind in Pakistan. So, here another meaning arises, which is remittance. Remittance is the national income earned where a migrant works and whom the family in the home country receives (IOM, 2007). Some migrants, however, avoid sending money to members of their families and their wives. The paper focuses on left-behind women's lives and the concept of "left-behind" is implicit. The left-behind wife is known as a labour migrant wife who left Pakistan in search of work for

two years and has been absent for more than 1 year without sending money or contacting the (Olimova, 1 December 2010). These wives raise their children alone and some of them do not know their husbands' current position.

Other definitions used in this document are below and need to be defined.

“A correlation between men's labour migration and women's autonomy is a repeated finding. High freedom, independence, and decision-making authority are stated by women who remain in the sending community while their husbands are overseas” (Abadan-Unat, 1977).

The autonomy of decision making is the right to decide whether a woman should make her own choices or can actively take part in family decision-making. Decision problems include the amount of money to be spent on family members, the type of medical care to be provided to themselves or their children, whether to visit places and whether or not to travel. (Hadi,200). **Socioeconomic status (SES)** Based on income, education, and occupation, it is a composite economic and sociological indicator of a person's job experience as well as an individual's or family's economic and social status in relation to others.

As we have seen, creating operational definitions is the process of turning an abstract term into a specific, observable, and testable description. It entails determining the precise testing procedures we will employ to collect data on our concepts. This, of course, necessitates knowing which research method one can use to learn about one's concepts, and we will look at particular research methods in more detail in different methods of data collection and their analysis. however, we observed that “remittance and socioeconomic status” were independent variables, the husband's migration significantly increased the socioeconomic status of left behind wives, freedom of moment, decision making power, women empowerment dependent variable of this research.

Chapter 5

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The process of gathering, analysing, and interpreting data related to the research topic is known as research. Every study is carried out using a specific method and procedure. Every researcher must explain their research methodology at some stage. This chapter will present a brief account of the writing process as well as the techniques used in this report. According to Webster (1985), social research implies a full examination or research. It is a thorough or meticulous quest, analysis, inquiry, or review, particularly examination or research, the purpose of finding and interpreting facts, recalling the established propositions and theories or laws in light of new facts, or practical application of such new or revised theories or laws, and it may also be the gathering of knowledge about a specific subject. It is the methodical application of strategies and approaches to arrive at answers to questions. Exploration, description, and explanation of social phenomena involving human behaviour are all part of social research (Abu Jafar, 1998). More than just a collection of procedures, the methodology often includes the logical and philosophical assumptions that drive a specific study. Therefore, a section on research methods is included in academic literature (Creswell 2003). The methodology is a branch of psychology that investigates human behaviour in several social settings. Every research is carried out according to a set of procedures and techniques. In this time, the use of quantitative techniques and methods has aided the advancement of sociological understanding. Therefore, the primary aim of this chapter is to clarify the research methodology.

5.1 Universe

The objectives of this research are to investigate the socioeconomic and psychological characteristics of immigrant wives who have been left behind. This research also looks at the issues that migrant wives and children encounter. This study aims to look at how migrant wives' lives have changed socioeconomically and psychologically because of their migration.

As a result, emigrants who migrated from their native state, their destination country for the incentive comfy life for themselves and their wives left behind were included in the current study's universe.

5.2 Unit analysis

Purposive sampling was used in this study because the participants were chosen based only on those characteristics. This method of sampling is useful when a researcher must meet the target sample quickly due to a time constraint (Babbie, 2001).

Several criteria for the respondents were created for this study:

- wives whose husbands were labour migrants.
- who lived in the Gujrat district
- whose husbands had been absent for 1-3 years, so forcing the household to adapt to this new situation.

Based on the above criteria, women who met the above criteria were chosen to participate in the research. Neighbourhood informants, such as the individual who works at the registry office, neighbours, schoolteachers, and friends, were the first to contact the respondents. Based on the above criteria, only women whose husbands were in labour migration at the time of the interview were considered.

5.3 Data collection

The data was gathered and interpreted using a qualitative and quantitative approach, and the study's results are primarily based on empirical data. For data collection and interpretation, A detailed interview schedule, direct observation, and content review techniques are used by the researcher. The women in the sample were from District Gujrat in Pakistan, and their husbands had migrated abroad. I chose the Gujrat district for two reasons: first, the husband (male) migration rate is extremely high; second, Gujrat is my hometown, so

I can easily approach participants who have been left behind following their husband's migration.

Both secondary and primary data were used in the study. Due to the researcher's inability to access the sample frame, agreeable, associations, and purposive sampling methods were utilised to select 20 females to achieve the study's primary goal.

In Urdu many interviews were carried out, which was then elucidated into Punjabi. Similar methods had previously been used successfully by the authors in another research.

5.4 Interview Schedule

The term "interview plan" refers to a set of questions that are created following the requirements and then performed (Naseem, 1990). It is thought to be a useful tool for obtaining the following knowledge: that was written for academic objective in English, yet, respondents were given the option of filling out questionnaires in Urdu or Punjabi to make it easier for them. Given the nature of the research, an interview schedule was determined to be a suitable method for data collection. The following are the reasons why the interview schedule was chosen as a data collection tool:

- Since most of the respondents were illiterate and had poor educational standards. As a result, the researcher chose to use an interview schedule.
- Since the respondents may not be familiar with several terms relevant to the subject, an interview schedule was used.
- The interview schedule was used to ensure that the respondents fully comprehended the questions' true meanings. If the respondents do not understand the questions, the researcher will explain them to them.
- The researcher had control over the setting, question order, and nonverbal actions of the respondents when they were responding.

- The consultation was conducted in English, but depending on the circumstances, queries were asked in Urdu or Punjabi.
- The interview schedule is favoured because it allows the interviewer to obtain further responses from the respondent.

5.6 Analysis and transcription

For the qualitative data, all interviews were tape-recorded after obtaining the permission from the respondent. Since the interviews were carried out in Urdu and Punjabi, the data had to be first translated and transcribed into English to decode the tape-recorded interviews. There was a total of twenty interviews, each of which was different in length; some were long and informative, while others were brief, but all of them contained precise and relevant details. Since the length of the gathered interview recordings was somewhat excessive, only the related data that was deemed more significant was translated and transcribed.

To obtain a better understanding of the research's different measures, frequency distribution tables were developed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 18.0. Cross-tabulations of dependent and independent variables were also developed, and correlation analysis was used to assess the cause-and-effect relationship between the variables. Key informants were consulted to double-check the results from the field. Immediately after the fieldwork, detailed instructions for in-depth interviews were written and double-checked to find and fill in any discrepancies.

5.7 Ethical Concerns

The current study was carried out in accordance with all human rights and ethical principles that surveys would follow when working with human subjects on sensitive topics. The participants were under no obligation to participate in the study and could leave at any time during the interview. I have told them about myself and the objective of my thesis. However,

several of them were concerned about the interview's secrecy, and they decided to participate only after I assured them of confidentiality and privacy. Only a few of my respondents' names are recorded, and they did so gladly.

Even though their names were listed in the audio recordings, each of them was given a different number during my study, such as R1, R2, R3, and so on. Some information about respondents was given on a separate coding paper to remember them. However, only the respondent's number is listed in the analysis section. Furthermore, I keep the information confidential and take care to avoid unintended publication. Since every type of information will have certain qualitative aspects and the subjects may be revealed, I feel responsible for the information and do not display irresponsibility for the data I collected.

Chapter 6

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

The significance of analysing the impact on the left-behind wives when the husband migrates to another country is emphasized in this research. These effects can be divided into two categories: socio-economic and psychology. So, when it comes to the effects on left-behind wives, there are two major topics to consider: socio-economic and psychological impacts.

QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS

Socioeconomic characteristics, according to Banks and Davies (1995), are a set of interconnected behaviours that do not form a uni-dimensional perspective.

The socioeconomic position of a person refers to his or her status in the class or community to which he or she is associated. Respondents' age, education, family size, and form of a family were all factors in this analysis. Socio-economic is a concept used by social scientists to describe a broad range of interrelated social and economic variables that can be used to explain a phenomenon, occurrence, or series of events. In any social environment, an individual's socioeconomic characteristics influence the creation of his or her attitude and behavioural behaviours, as well as his or her social status. It is important to explore the social status of the respondents who took part in this survey. Defining the respondents' socioeconomic status aids in a clearer understanding of their social situation and the explanation of observed phenomena. Respondents' age, number of children, occupation, education, place of residence, family size, family type, income, and duration of separation from their husband were used as socioeconomic characteristics indicators in this analysis.

A survey was carried out to assess the socioeconomic and psychological impacts of migration on left-behind wives. Purposive sampling was used to select 20 out of about 50 left-behind families from the district of Gujrat as the sample. Male heads of families with left-behind wives were selected as study participants, and they were asked questions about migration, social issues, and psychological issues. A three-condition criterion was devised for

sample collection. a) whose husbands were labour migrants and sending remittance to dependents left behind wives b) whose husbands had been absent for 1-3 years, so forcing the household to adapt to this new situation. The core ambition of this study is to learn how women who were left behind in the absence of their husbands turned their lives around. according to the results, every respondent stated that their husband's absence had a major impact on their family. The absence of a husband affects financial matters, women's social status, and relationships with others. relatives and family, mental well-being, and children's upbringing in certain cases. They had to adapt to the situation and do the household chores in the absence of their husband.

6.1.1 Table; respondent's Age

AGE	Frequency	Percentage
21 – 25	2	10%
26 - 30	6	30%
31 – 35	3	15%
36 – 40	5	25%
41 - Above	4	20%
TOTAL	20	100.0%

Table 1 depicts the age of the respondents based on the details given above. According to the data, 30% of respondents were between the ages of 26 to 30, which is slightly more than half of the total, and 25% were between the ages of 36 to 40. 20% of respondents were over the age of 41, 15% were between the ages of 31 to 35, and 10% were between the ages of 21 to 25. According to the results, most of the respondents (30%) were between the ages of 26 to 30.

Table No. 6.1.2 migrant's Age

Age of the migrants	frequency	percentage
21 - 25	2	10%
26 - 30	4	20%
31 - 35	3	15%
36 - 40	5	25%
41 - above	6	30%
Total	20	100.0%

Table 6.1.2 shows the respondents' emigrant husband's age. According to the results, 30% of migrants were over the age of 41. 25 percent were among the ages of 36 and 40, 15 percent were between the ages of 31 and 35, 20 percent were among the ages of 26 and 30, and ten

percent were between the ages of 21 and 30. This indicates that most migrants were over the age of 41, with just ten percent being between the ages of 21 and 25.

Table No. 6.2.3 the respondent's Education

Education of the respondents	Frequency	Percentage
Un-educated	2	10%
elementary	4	20%
Matric	7	35%
secondary	1	5%
Bachelor and higher	6	30%
Total	20	100.0

Table no. 3 data presents that 35% of the interviewee were of matriculate education, 30% of the actively answering member were bachelor and higher education, 20% of the respondent were a primary level of education, 10% of the respondent was uneducated, and 5% of the interviewee were a secondary level of education.

Table no. 6.1.4 Education of the migrant's respondents (husbands)

Education of the Migrants	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	4	20%
Primary	7	35%
Matric	5	25%
secondary	3	15%
Bachelor and higher	1	5%
Total	20	100.0

The above-mentioned table no. 6.1.4 shows the education of migrants. 35 percent of respondents have a bachelor's degree or higher. husbands had completed their primary level of education, 25% respondents had cleared their matriculation, and level of uneducated migrants were 20%, and 15% also done their intermediate levels of education, 5% were also done their bachelor level of education.

Table no. 6.1.5 Family Structure of the respondents

Type of family	Frequency	Percentage
Nuclear	6	30.0%
Joint	10	50.0%
Extended	4	20.0%
TOTAL	20	100.0%

This table no. 6.1.5 represents the data of respondent's family structure that 50% (half of the respondents from the total number of data) of the respondents were joint family structure and 30% were nuclear family structure, 20% were extended family structure. The pattern of migration and the flow of remittances is heavily associated with family structures. Families with a joint system were favourably correlated with migration and remittance distribution in the majority of cases. In such situations, the migrants realised that a member of their family would be able to comfortably care for their left-behind wife and children. When people migrate, they usually choose a joint family arrangement to protect their families who are left behind. People favoured the joint family arrangement because there were parents, siblings, and friends of migrants who looked after the migrant's family.

Khan (2017) found similar results in his study of family structure, which he conducted on the subject of "Impact of immigration on knowledge and well-being (A Case Study of Karianwala Village, District Gujrat, Pakistan)" he discovered that 50.75% of the respondents lived in a joint family system, 39.25% in a nuclear family system, and 10% in an extended family system.

Table no.6.1.6 Monthly migrant pay is distributed in rupees.

INCOME OF MIGRANTS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
No Income	1	5.0%
25000 - 35000	2	10.0%
35001 - 45000	4	20.0%
450001 - 55000	4	20.0%
55001 - 75000	3	15.0%
75001 - and Above	6	30.0%
Total	20	100.0

For the village's left-behind households, remittances were a major source of income. Because of remittances, the household members were in a better place to spend more on the

home. Monthly remittances are sent by migrants. but their families have also requested extra remittances on occasions. Just 5% of families earned no income from remittances money, according to the report. The main explanation for the low amount of remittances is that few migrants went abroad through illegal pathways, and it took time for them to settle down and find proper jobs. The Data given in the above table indicates that 10% of the migrants were paid 25000 -35000 and 20% paid 35100 - 45000 and 20% also pay 35001 - 55000, as we can see the majority of migrants send remittances between 35000 to 55000, and 15% above 55001 - 75000 and 30% were majority received above 75000 which almost more than 2lac. A significant proportion of the left-behind families used this income for non-productive purposes such as building large houses. Many people's lifestyles are dependent on remittance transfers.

Table no. 6.1.7 The respondents were divided into groups based on how many members of their family receive money.

Family Members	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1-3	11	55%
4 - 6	6	30%
7- 9	3	15%
Total	20	100.0

Table no6.1.7 indicates the data that 15% of the respondents received remittance between 7 - 9 persons, 30% of the respondents received remittance between 4 - 6 persons, 55% majority of the respondents received remittance between 1- 3 persons.

"The effects of International emigration on Enduring Domiciliary Members: Omnibus Findings from a Migration Lottery Scheme," wrote Gibson (2009). He said that emigration resulted in a noteworthy decrease in domestic size. The average domestic size is predicted to shrink by 2.2 people because of emigration. There were 1.5 fewer prime-age adults and 0.7-0.8 fewer children in households because of emigration. The number of older adults (those over 45 years old) did not increase, which was promising since they are ineligible to migrate as Secondary Applicants.

6.1.8 Table; Distributed of the migrants according to their occupation.

OCCUPATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Factory worker	5	25%
Electration	2	10%
Driver	7	35%
Restaurant labour	2	10%
Plumber	1	5%
Private business	3	15%
TOTAL	20	100.0

The analyst study represented in table 6.1.8 indicates that 25% (more than one quarter) of the respondent's occupation were factory worker, 10% of the respondent's occupation were Electricians, 35% majority of the respondent's occupation were driver, 10% of the respondent's occupation were Restaurant labour, 5% of the respondent's occupation were plumber, 15% of the respondent's occupation were own business.

Khan et al. (2009) studied the "consequences of Remittances on Life Standards of Emigrant Kinfolks in Gujarat, Pakistan." According to his findings, many migrants left due to financial hardships at home as well as a lack of jobs and income opportunities within the region. Nonetheless, about 20% of those who moved did so because they wanted to work in a different country. Economic reasons for migration, according to Shaw (2007) in his paper "Migration in Africa: A Study of the Economic Literature on Foreign Migration in Ten Countries," include improving earnings and diversifying earnings sources to reduce household risks. His study was carried out in African countries. The disparity in research findings was due to African countries' technological backwardness.

Table no. 6.1.9 Migrants are distributed according to their foreign countries.

Foreign countries	Frequency	Percentage
Italy	4	20%
Spain	1	5%
Saudi Arabia	10	50
Muscat	2	10%
Dubai	1	5%
Germany	2	10%
Total	20	100.0

The data shows in table 9 indicates that 20% of the migrant's host country was Italy, 5% (less than one-tenth) of the migrant's host country was Spain, 50% half of the migrant's host country was Saudia Arabia, 10% of the migrant's host country was Muscat, 5% of the migrant's host was Dubai and 10% of the migrant's host country was Germany.

Azhar's research, which he conducted in Pakistan, revealed that migrants mostly migrated to western European countries. There was a discrepancy between this study and Azhar's study (2008). Sattar (2009) investigated –International migration and its effect on

socio-economic growth in rural households in T. T. Singh” Pakistan in Tehsil Kamalia of District Toba Tek Singh. She also discovered that the majority of Pakistanis migrate to Saudi Arabia because of their shared faith and culture. D'Emilio et al. (2007) researched "The Effects of Foreign Migration: Children Left Behind in Selected Latin American and Caribbean Countries." Their study took place in Latin America and the Caribbean. They said that the majority of migrants live in the United States in terms of absolute numbers. The disparity was due to differences in region and sample selection.

Table no 6.1.10 Migrants are distributed based on the decision to migrate

Decision making	Frequency	percentage
Parents	6	30%
Individually	4	20%
wife	2	10%
friends	5	25%
relatives	3	15%
Total	20	100.0

Table 11 shows that the most of respondents 30% (more than fifty per cent) of migrants made their migration judgements with the help of their parents, 20% (one quarter) of migrants made their migration decision on their own 10% of migrants made their migration decision with the consultation of their wives, 25% of migrants made their migration decision with peer pressure of their friends, According to the findings, 15% made the decision to migrate with the assistance of their relatives.

Any society's fundamental unit is the family. Most parents forced their Sons to go abroad in search of a well customary living. The statistics also displayed that most immigrants made their migration decision due peer pressure from their friends. In some cases, the decision to migrate was made by the person, but in most circumstances, the pronouncement to migrate was made by the family. The site of social network and connection was pivotal for migration while the choices concerning movement were taken also in discussion with kinfolk living in a foreign country. It was thought to be a wise move because those who lived abroad were in a better position to advice newcomers on the possibilities and suitability of the country of migration as well as the working conditions.

Table no 6.1.12 Migrants are distributed according to their migration period.

Migration period	Frequency	percentage
1 to 3	2	10%
4 to 6	4	20%
9 to 11	5	25%
12 and Above	9	45%
Total	20	100.0

The data shown in table 11 indicate that 10% of the migrants migrated between 1 to 3 years, 20% of the migrants migrated period between 4 to 6 years, 25% (one fourth) of the migration period between 9 to 6 years, and 45% major proposition of the migration period 12 and above years. As we can see, the majority of the migrant's data showed that people mostly migrate above 12 years for adjustment abroad and improved their living standards than the area of origin.

Table 6.1.13: Migrants are distributed according to their main reason behind their migration.

REASONS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Unemployment	5	25%
Job opportunity	1	5%
Poverty	3	15%
Security	1	5%
Better living standard	4	20%
Low working condition	2	10%
Peer pressure	4	20%
Total	20	100.0%

The data present in table 13 indicate that 25% of immigrants moved due to joblessness, 15% of migrants were migration due to poverty, 5% of migrants were migration for security, 20% of emigrants were travelled due to better living standard, 10% of migrants were migrated due to low working condition, 20% of migrants were migrated due to peer pressure.

Table 6.1.14: Respondents distributed on the basis of the incentive of social security after the immigration of their husbands.

Social security	Frequency	Percentage
Yes	13	65%
No	7	35%
Total	20	100.0%

The data in table 14 reveals that 65% most of the respondents(wives) felt social safety and 35% of the respondents did not feel social protection after husband migration to foreign countries.

Table 6.1.16: Respondents distributed according to their psychology problems they came across after the migration of their husbands.

PSYCHOLOGY PROBLEMS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Social insecurity	3	15%
Loneliness	5	25%
Depression	6	30%
Frustration	4	20%
Sense of burden and more duty	1	5%
No troubles	2	10%
Total	20	100.0%

The information in table reveals that 16 indicate that 15% of the defendants face social uncertainty after the migration of their husbands. 25% of the respondents faced loneliness after the migration of their husbands, 30% of the respondents were feeling psychological strain, 20% of the respondents were facing children's problems, 5% of the respondents were

feeling the burden of more responsibilities, and 10% of the respondents were facing no problems.

Table 6.1.17: Respondent’s distribution in accordance with communication of wives with their husbands;

Communication	Frequency	Percentage
Daily	10	50%
Once a week or more	5	25%
Twice per week	3	15%
Monthly	2	10%
Total	20	100.0%

The information presents in table 17 illustrated that. 50% of the respondents converse with their husbands daily, 25% of the respondents converse with their husbands once a week or more, 15% of the respondents converse with their husbands twice per week, 10% of the respondents converse with their husbands monthly.

Table 6.1.18: Respondents' distribution according to way communication mode

MODE OF COMMUNICATION	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
WhatsApp	8	40%
IMO	6	30%
Facetime	2	10%
Facebook	3	15%
Skype	1	5%
TOTAL	20	100.0%

The statistic shown in table 18 indicate that 40% of the respondents were using the mode of communication is WhatsApp. 30% of the respondents were used IMO for the mode of communication, 10% of the respondents were using facetime, 15% of the respondents were using Facebook, and only 5% of the respondents were used skype.

Table 6.1.19: Respondents' distribution according to their social status after immigration of their partners

SOCIAL STATUS	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
Better	9	45%
Nothing changes	7	35%
Worse	4	20%
TOTAL	20	100.0%

Table 19 shows that 45% of the respondents felt that their social value got better after the emigration of their husbands' departure, 35% of the respondents felt that their social status got nothing changed after their husband's departure, 20% of the respondents felt that their social position got worse after their husbands' departure.

Table 6.1.20: Respondents distribution with respect to their financial status after their husband’s emigration

Financial status	Frequency	Percentage
Better	15	75%
Nothing changes	2	10%
Worse	3	15%
Total	20	100.0%

The information present in table 20 reveals that 75% most of the respondents felt their economic status gets better after the parting of their husbands, 10% of the respondents felt their economic status gets nothing changed, 15% of the respondents felt their cost-effective status gets worse after the departure of their husbands.

Qualitative analysis

6.2 Socio-economic status

The data revealed that poverty was a major driver of migration and that migration has a direct impact on the socioeconomic status of those left behind. Almost 25% of participants said that unemployment existed in their homes before migration and that the obligations of children's

schooling, health, and marriages were insurmountable challenges. As one of the respondent's age (56) put it:

“My husband didn't have a suitable job in Pakistan, so my husband decided to go abroad, because, with their low wages, it was impossible for them to even consider building a home of their own. However, with their increased income, they have purchased several land plots and begun construction on a home, which was their primary goal when they decided to travel abroad.”

Also, as part of their husbands' migration, the socioeconomic status of the left-behind wives has shifted dramatically, and they send remittance on a monthly basis to cover household expenses. But, as we have seen, the left-behind wives' socioeconomic status has shifted dramatically. mostly left behind who lives in nuclear family they just enjoy the thesis socioeconomic status because they received money by self and they have authority to spend money on their household, But in other hand who lives in with their in-laws, They didn't receive remittance their in-laws like mother in law and brother in law mostly received remittance, So, their inlaws spend money on household expense, so the left behind wives depend on their in laws, moreover, another respondent ager(35) she clarified the role of migration in the socio-economic life:

“My husband moved to Saudi Arabia about ten years ago and immediately started sending remittances. As a result of his relocation, our financial situation changed, and we are now established in our town as a financially and socially wealthy family. Without the economic contributions made by my husband's emigrant family members, it would be very difficult for us to attain this social status,” annotates the role of emigrants in the family's cost-effective social life.”

The preceding example demonstrates the value of the left-behind wives among relatives as a result of migration. The primary idea for such a consultative process is the increased prestige that comes with a male member's migration from the family, his contribution, and material benefits such as owning a better house or a car. Because of the social roles people have acquired as a result of migration, this collective advisory process takes place. There have been many cases where the relocation of family members resulted in the wives left behind having a higher social status.

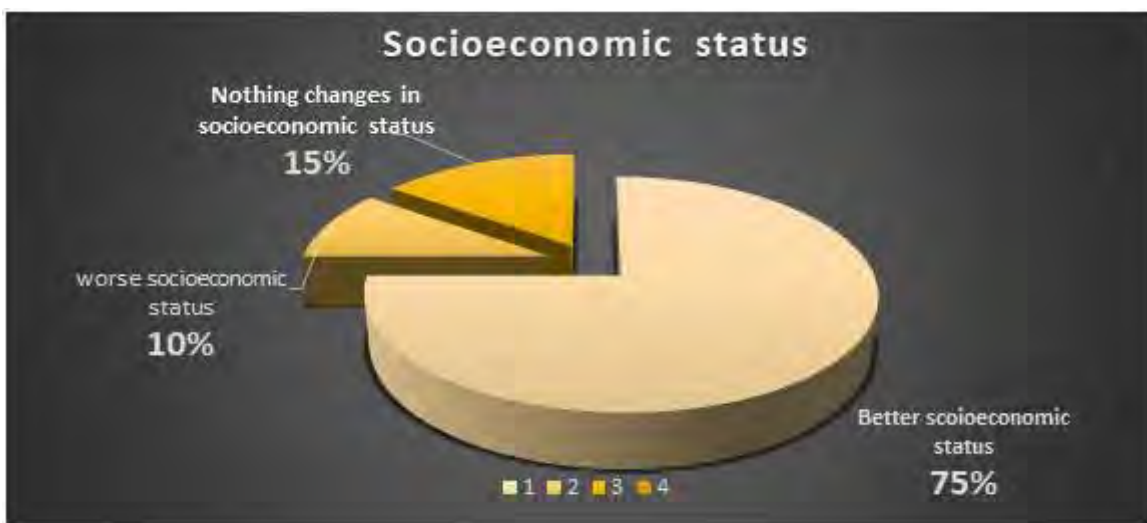


FIGURE 6.2 SOCIOECONMOIC STATUS

The respondents were asked about the significant shift in socioeconomic status following their husbands' migration. As can be seen in Figure 6.1. The respondents are divided into three categories: first better, second nothing changes, and third worse. The Data indicates that's majority 75% of the respondent's socioeconomic status get improved due to their husband moved to abroad, 15% of the respondents remarked that international migration of their husband makes nothing change in their socioeconomic status, and only 10% of the respondents stated that after their husband migration their socioeconomic status gets worse.

one of the respondents said that:

–My husband sent remittance to my mother-in-law's account, she has the authority to manage all household expenses, I'm just getting food and seasonal clothes, according to her mother-in-law without children, I don't need money for my personal expenses. so, my parents fulfilled my personal needs.”

As we observed that who lives with in-law their economic status doesn't change after migration of their husband. Regardless of whether such jobs have any economic and social freedoms, migration drastically alters their family lives, making them more likely to neglect maternity or remain barren (Hondagneu-Sotelo 1992; Constable 1999; Lan 2003). Migration, on the other hand, does not always result in a change in young migrant men's parental experiences. They continue to be breadwinners for their families, marrying and raising kids. This put forward that women are disadvantaged not by migration per se, but by their place in socioeconomic status. As a result, whether the husbands live with the women or live in another country, while living with their in-laws, women gain no more freedom or autonomy.

6.1.2 Male-out and Remittance

The migration has changed the way of life in rural areas of Gujrat, where many people worked abroad. Dependents' lives have become more prosperous as a product of the immigration process. The county's migration resulted in a large influx of remittances. People were happier and better able to fulfil their basic needs as a result of the remittances. Most wives were housewives and completely reliant on the remittances. Based on the economic status, emotions, and possible hopes, the reactions to how they perceived life were mostly supportive. one of the respondents (R15) aged (55) remarked that:

“I feel happy since my husband went abroad, because he sent enough money for our household expenses. Now even if we constructor our home this is not possible if he lives here in Pakistan.”

Many participants believed that since their husbands went abroad, the standard of life for the left-behind wives had increased. Some people believed that the standard of life had remained unchanged. A man whose husbands had left her mentioned that her and their three children's standard of living had obviously worsened.

6.1.3 Remittance and health facilities connection

Mostly interview data showed that after the migration of their husband access to health facilities got impoverished, due to remittance they received, now they prefer private hospitals and best doctors in their city, before migration of their husband they visited their local hospital just in case the situation is so serious. As one responded (RA) aged 2(8) remarked that:

“Now we visit private hospitals, when somebody is sick at our home, because now we have enough money to afford private doctors.”

Now data highlight that remittance impacts their health facilities. Now they are more conscious about health, as we can see, migration has a positive effect on health services for the families who are left behind, as well as their wives. Another participated stated that:

“Before migration we didn't have access to a good hospital for my son, he is a patient of thalassemia. And my husband's migration decision is just to seek for my son because we can't afford his health expenses. Now, after migration my husband sent us remittance monthly, our son's health improved.”

The process of treatment influenced by migration and inflow of remittance monthly as we can see mostly, At the time of sickness, left-behind families should visit a private doctor in Gujrat city or other cities such as Islamabad or Lahore. The method of receiving care from private doctors was linked to their town's economic status, as the families that stayed back could only

afford to see reserved doctors when they were sick. They usually argue that because we have resources, we should consult the best doctors for our health's sake. This was not only a storey to help us understand the connection between remittances and the health of left-behind families; it was also a storey to help us understand the relationship between remittances and the health of kinsfolk of the emigrant.

6.3 Psychology problems

In the absence of a husband, a wife is obliged to take multiple functions, which is mentally and physically exhausting (Datta & Mishra, 2011; Ganguly, 2010; Moraes, 2015). Managing household, taking care of children and in-laws with activities outside the house is not less than juggling. Analysis of the in-depth interviews revealed that wives living alone are on 24/7 duty with least appreciation from the in-laws and husbands rather they are blamed for children's rearing and education if it would not be on to the expectation of their husbands. It is also observed that wives of emigrants' have symptoms of depression which is consistent with (Graham et al., 2015) The effect of husband international migration on the psychosocial well-being of wives left behind is the most serious. twenty five percent of women said they experienced persistent feelings of isolation, while 15% percent said they experienced insecurity and constant fear. A few women also mentioned that they are constantly afraid of their husbands abandoning them or that their husbands may be starting a new family at work. 80% percent mentioned that they, As one of the participants age (35) put it:

“Regarding my husband's migration, I dealt with several issues. It was a painful experience for me to see my in-laws' and even my own blood's changing attitude toward me and my children. “

Women who are left behind face strained relationships with their in-laws. Financial problems and a lack of basic understanding are two of the most common explanations for disputes with

their in-laws. Sixty-three percent of women said that adjusting to living with their in-laws is difficult. Women said they are often subjected to verbal and physical violence in their families and in society. The data also reveal another fascinating emerging theme: women who are left behind are unhappy with their children's development and relationships with their in-laws. As one respondent age (30) put it,

“No, I am not happy because I believe that the part of the father in the upbringing of children is also significant”

According to Kimani and Kombo(2010) the father is responsible for the family's shelter, material, and health. As a result, children are motivated by their father's personality, and it is widely assumed that in their absence, families will face many difficulties in surviving in society. People mislead and irritate women in various ways when they know that their male partner is out of the country, and society has become troublesome for lonely women. One of the participants age (21) expressed the same sentiments as the others:

“When he (migrant) left, I wished I could stop him because there was something that was going to hurt me.”

Mostly newlywed respondents reported that they feel lonely in the absence of their husband. As one of respondents stated that:

“When he visits us, I am deeply sensitive to his absence; after he leaves, I am sad and lonely for several days, and I feel his aroma in the things around me.”

According to Farooq and Javed findings, identifying that migration enhances the obligations of the woman left behind, and she feels lonely without her husband at first.

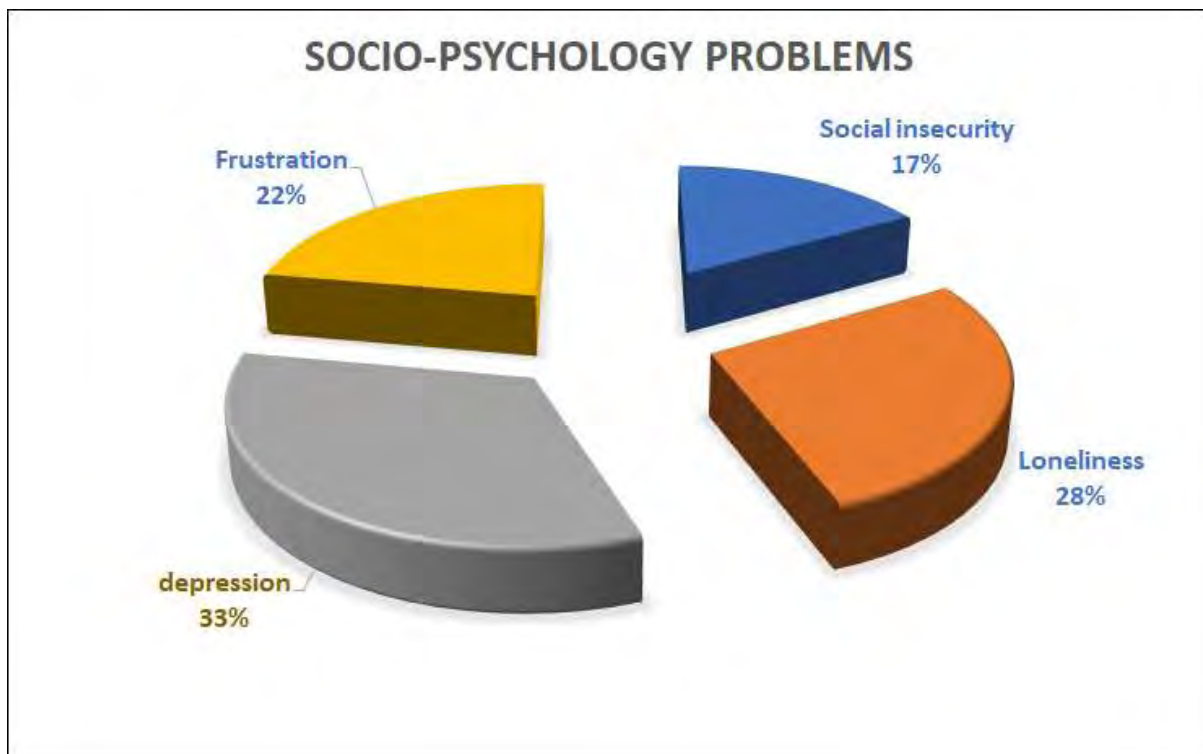


FIGURE 6.3 SOCIAL-PSYCHOLOGY PROBLEMS

These are serotonergic factors, which include physical issues such as headaches, high blood pressure, muscular pain, and a loss of sexual desire. The main factor is depressive moods, which includes symptoms of anxiety and depression such as sadness, mental stress, irritability, worthlessness, and crying, among others. The third factor is social isolation, which includes things like feeling like a young widow, insecurity, fearfulness, and other physical, psychological, and cultural aspects.

During in-depth interview we asked mostly question related to psychology problems to left-behind they face after the migration of their husband, Majority of the respondents 33% of the respondents faced depression subsequently the migration of their companions, 28% of the respondents faced lonesomeness after the immigration of their partners, 22% of the

interviewee faced frustration, mostly who lives with in laws because of their in laws restriction they control their life, and 17% of the respondents faced social insecurity, Because when the husband is gone, people attempt to take advantage of the situation by deceiving the wife. However, one of respondents remarked:

“Since my husband moved to another country , I was well-versed in market rates, the staff were unable to deceive her and steal money. She went on to suggest that women should be confident enough to stand up to these injustices on their own. Otherwise, society will continue to be unjust to women.”

As a result, most respondents emphasise the importance of being powerful for women to live with dignity in a compromised society.

6.3.1 loneliness and depression

The data showed that increasing workload and responsibilities after the migration of their husbands lead to loneliness and depression in left behind wives. In our research, the cause of stress was higher than that of anxiety among left-behind wives. However, the prevalence of depression in Gujrat district was higher than the prevalence of loneliness. This disparity may be due to a gap in social circumstances and the presence of a particular group of patients. The prevalence of loneliness and depression was found to be higher among left-behind wives of a higher age group in this research. This may be explained by the fact that when they get older, they have to deal with a variety of family and household related problems, increased responsibilities for children's education and their development, and age-related physical and mental health problems. one of respondentsR14 aged (34) remarked:

“When my husband was departing, I wished I could stop him because there was something that was bothering me because after he left, I experienced depression and loneliness for a long time.”

Wives' depression is more emotional than psychiatric. During the surveys, it was also discovered that while the wives were not mentally depressed, their absence of a spouse made them sensitive to a particular sort of psychological distress. That's why it's known as Low-mood. Absence of a husband makes wives feel emotionally vulnerable, isolated, and afraid, which can intensify pressures (Datta & Mishra, 2011; Ganguly 2010; Moraes 2015).

6.3.1 Women empowerment

In the absence of a husband, wives get more autonomy when it comes to managing household finances. Women who live in nuclear families have more control over remittance use than women who live in joint families. According to my study, nearly 30 percent of migrant households live in a nuclear family structure, which allows her to divide remittances among household activities as she sees fit. She earned remittances on a daily basis by herself. Their husband never loses remittances, so they have never had any financial problems and are financially stable. Not only are there negative social consequences, but there are also positive social consequences, such as left-behind wives being more self-assured and developing new skills to deal with challenges in modern life. Many of the women who have been left behind have gained empowerment and more influence in the decision-making process as a result of their husbands' absence. According to the interviews, all the respondents expressed their desire to have some control over some aspects of their household. According to one of the respondents ages(43):

“Yes, I feel financially secure because I receive remittances on a monthly basis, and my husband never misses remittances, because”.

She has made it clear that she is confident in her ability to stand alone in any situation. As a result of her husband's financial and Communal Impacts of Male Immigration on Relatives Left Behind migration, she has become a new, stronger individual. Women in traditional family systems, however, they have less access to payments. A respondent (RB) age (25) shared her feelings as follows:

"I feel like when my husband comes to visit us in Pakistan, we have more resources for consumption and we go shopping, visit our relatives, and go on outings with the kids," she said. "But when he migrated, I don't know how much money my husband sends to my father-in-law, but my father-in-law gives me Rs. 5000 per month for my personal expenses, they are not suffocation for my personal needs.

As we observed that the women who are living with their in-law, she did not receive remittances money directly for her personal needs. so, we can say this in this situation their economic condition totally depends on their in-laws, even if they control their economic need due not giving them sufficient money for their personal needs, these types of things create serious conflict between who receives remittance money and other family members who depend on them.

6.3.2 The Role of wives in decision making.

Even some of the women who have been left behind have gained autonomy and more influence in the decision-making process as a result of their husbands' absence. According to the interviews, all of the respondents expressed their desire to have some control over some aspects of their household. Remittances through migration assist women in becoming more motivated, allowing them to become decision makers at the household level and access to better educational opportunities, among other things. However, this is not their only position within the family. Other functions previously provided by the husband must be replaced by

wives. As we observed, the majority of wives see this as an opportunity to become stronger and more involved in household decisions. One of the participants remarked that:

“In the migration of my husband, now I have the authority to spend that money on our household and other needs for my children, before migration of husband I'm not able to do these works, now I'm able to submit our bills and do groceries for my home.”

The in-depth interviews data highlight that who lives in nuclear family structure are able to do these thing, because theses left behind wives received remittance money directly, but on other hands lives in a joint family system, Even husbands offer orders to wives about family matters in some cases, but this was not the case in all. When a woman's husband went abroad in the beginning, she had to suffer financially. However, in the situation of a united family, which was at peak in Pakistan, she still had some custodians, even if her husband was not present. In such situations, the women were cared for by the husband's father or brother-in-law, who handled the majority of the household affairs. Women were better covered in the joint family system, but one cannot ignore the role of bigger families in limiting women's liberty in the absence of, or even in the presence of, the joint family system. They depend on their in-laws to get money for their personal needs, even lots of women just get food and seasonal clothes.

As one of respondent's RG (26) Said that:

“If my husband is not able to send money on time, my in-laws start taunting me, and they dont treat me well. “

Another one of the respondents (R5) aged 42 told us:

“when my husband deported from Dubai, my in-laws started blame to me his unsuccessful migration, even now my husband totally depend on me even he lived with me in my house, which i bought from my income, I am Nurse at government hospital in Gujrat, still my in laws forced my husband to take this house and registered to himself, Even I’m not independent to spend my personal income to myself, my husband check on me, whenever we want take money from me.”

Finally, we looked at how shifts in autonomy were related to the good and bad financial results of the husband's immigration. Females whose husbands are unsuccessful labour emigrants appear to have the most autonomy gains. The increased autonomy that these women are experiencing could be forced on them, along with increased responsibilities and duties, as a result of their husbands' failed labour migration.

6.3.3 Power structure among women in the family

Power structures exist among females in their domiciliary because mostly left behind wives are housewives and they stick to their power structure system. The majority of the women I talked with who were left behind met in a single place daily to speak about their problems without other females in the family and their younger children. Also, in the non-attendance of men, a chain of command exists within these areas. This was noticeable in the talking style that women used while conversing with me. As I observed that while taking interview from migrants' wives, they always doing some house course work like washing clothes, cleaning house, making tea, etc and the mother in law sitting in higher place and order their daughter in-law, go make some tea for guest even she decides what to do, and who going to do this house course, even most of the respondents so reluctant while taking to us when we asked question to them. one of the respondents(R6) aged (21) privately mention this:

“My husband sends money directly to my mother-in-law, who then decides where we should spend our money and where we should not. Even though she made all of the minor decisions, such as our grocery list and seasonal clothing, she only gave me 2500 for my personal needs and then asked me where I spent the money.”

other respondents (R17) aged 23 also mentioned that:

“My husband lived in Dubai for 3 years, when he come home for just one month, then he gave me capital for my toddler son but other than that i don't get money for my personal needs, because my mother in law received the money, and I have to please her to be her in good books to take some money from her, so I do all house core and massage her feet and always say yes whatever she say.”

When their husbands depart, the left behind wives are intensely attentive of the supremacy structures in the family, However, if their men do not give them money directly but instead send money or fees to their in-laws. In some in-depth interviews, some of those women said they made an effort to be more cooperative to their mothers-in-law, who take and uphold strength within the household's circle of women. conversations were dominated by the mothers-in-law. who were left behind wives would usually find a reason to talk with me privately, often by offering to take me all over the house. As a result, I found one-on-one interviews with women left behind to become more open, with much more flexibility to ask queries that might otherwise be offensive or difficult, particularly about the social hierarchy within the household.

6.3.4 Social insecurity among left behind wives

The in-depth interviews data showed that 14 out of 20 respondents feel a lack of societal protection after the parting of their men, mostly wives found themselves socially

insecure after migration to their husbands. The information was communicated between the families, and it may have significant ramifications for her and her family's social interaction. Male/female individuals were found to be attempting to gain control of their social lives by manipulating in some way. In the absence of her husband, this circumstance produced a sense of vulnerability. The wife who was left behind was subjected to sexual assault attempts not only from people outside the family, but also from family. The wife was observed to be stressed in this context because she was reluctant tell someone in the household about the sexual harassment incidents. Absence of a husband makes spouses feel emotionally vulnerable, insecure, and afraid, which can exacerbate stress (Datta & Mishra 2011 Ganguly 2010 Moraes 2015). One of respondents (R8) aged 29 stated that:

“So, if wives live in nuclear family systems and her husband migrated abroad and they left behind his wife with children, people appear to manipulate the situation. Some people turned up at my house and said that my husband had borrowed money from them to go abroad. They used to come up to my house and harass me. I was so scared that I called my relatives, people make things difficult for left behind wives.”

Another participant (R9) aged (29) stated that:

“Without our husband, no one else is here to protect us, so we choose to stay at my parents' home.”

The interviews data showed that the majority of respondents felt unsafe after the migration of their husband, mostly who lives in separate and with in-laws, according to our observation and respondent behavior they felt mostly safe with their parents, so after the migration of their husband they moved to their parents' home with kids.

6.3.5 Freedom of going out.

According to our in-depth interview data showed that freedom of going out is one of the main factors of their autonomy, but on other hand we also observed that there is not such freedom of going out without their companion husband and any other male from their family. That perception of someone being assaulted is an effective weapon for restricting women's autonomy and exposure. Rumors, particularly about a woman's unfaithfulness, threatens a woman's integrity in her society and is therefore treated with caution. In most rural Pakistani regions, indiscretion excuses honour killings. According to Mcevor G (2012) address how a (working) left-behind woman's greater movement makes her more vulnerable to damaging gossip, resulting in a "overall elimination of any emancipatory impact men's out-migration could have" (Mcevor G 2012, 384). One of the respondents (R12) aged (28) said that:

"I don't have much freedom of going out to visit my friends and relatives, because of the social obligation and restrictions imposed by my in-laws."

Findings of the study highlighted that after the migration of husband, mostly wives do not have much freedom to going out, Due to social obligation and restrictions imposed by them in laws, But on other hand mostly wives feel free to going out and meet their relatives and do shopping, because after the migration of their husband, they have to maintain the socialization in the absence of their husband. One of the respondents (R19) aged 37 said that:

"In the absence of a husband, I have the freedom to go outside for shopping and meet my friends and relatives. Before my husband didn't allow me to go outside, he did all this stuff by himself, now I'm going outside for groceries and paying bills."

Data highlighted that the freedom of going outside made the left behind wives more brave and confident, now they are not so dependent on their husbands, but still they are dependents

on their remittance, because they are not allowed to go outside to do job like their husbands, they supposed to be caretaker of their home and their children's, and husband role be a breadwinner, these roles are traditional role which our society imposed that even in Pakistan we can also observed that's role. According to our data only 1 out of 20 to do a job.

6.3.6 Migration and changing role of left behind wives.

The husbands migration makes great impact on shifting role of the left behind wives in Gujrat city, during our study we observed that shifting role like now women have to leave the house for daily needs for buying for daily household needs, but the role of women swift from traditional role to modern role after the migration of their husband, but the role of left behind affiliated to the structural of family system, As we can see in nuclear family system they played dual role in the absence of husband, now they handle the outside work, like grocery, collect remittance, and utilized in development sector, She also managed household duties, take care of her children, and outside work. one of the respondents (R13) aged 39 said that:

“Before migration of my husband everything he did and even i had no idea how much he earned, he never shared with me, He just provided me basic grocery and seasonal clothes, but now in the absence of my husband I'm playing his role”.

However, with the passage of time, they began to have faith that the change in sexual roles had made them more competent than it was before. It was mainly that one of the most significant shifts in gender roles was the relocation of the nucleus of work from the household to a place that they had not traditionally assumed. This means that relocating constructive activities from the limits of their homes to somewhere else gave them more flexibility in their everyday lives and less influence from their families. Traditionally, the husband is the head of the house, but we observed that this role was replaced by their wives

who remained back at their homes in the non-attendance of a husband. The majority of wives see this as an opportunity to become stronger and more involved in household decisions.

6.3.7 Mode of communication

According to the interviews data showed that, mostly left behind wives communicate with their husbands 50% of the respondents talk to their men daily, 25% of the respondents converse with their men once a week or more, 15% of the respondents communicate with their men twice per week, 10% of the respondents communicate with their husbands monthly through internet and mobile phones, the latest technology like WhatsApp, Facebook, Instagram, skype reduce the gap between husband and wives, 40% of the respondents were using the mode of communication is WhatsApp. 30% of the respondents were used IMO for the mode of communication, 10% of the respondents were using facetime, 15% of the respondents were using Facebook, and only 5% of the respondents were used skype. But one of respondents (R9) aged (22) express her emotion like that:

“The insecurity I Faced due to my husband's absence could not be compensated by the money, video calls, and phone conversation.”

6.4 Migration and children Development

Children's educational output, cultural cohesion, and emotional well-being are all affected by their father migration process. Throughout the absence of the father, the mothers were forced to act as authority figures, which changed their relationship with their children in many other contexts. The children said that their mothers scolded them more than their fathers, with whom they had a more extravagant relationship. As a result, most children reported being more afraid of their mothers than of their fathers. And get hidden from their mothers' condemnations, children have also been observed to hide behind their fathers.

6.4.1 Migration impact on children education

According to the interview data highlighted the connection between remittance money and children development as they mostly spend money on their good schooling and health. Each respondent understands the children's development and importance of education. However, as we can see, most migrant's families who left behind are well settled, so mostly enrol their kids in English medium schools. As one respondent (RA) age (36) said that:

“I enrolled my children in private school, as we mostly spend money on the school fee, academy fee, transportation charges and daily pocket money for school. Now I feel like if my husband had not moved abroad, we wouldn't have been able to afford all these school expenses.”

Participants feel that remittance money now suffices for children's education otherwise they can't afford private schooling expenses before migration of their husband. However, according to Yang, migration increases the economic position of the family left behind, and migrant children have greater access to educational and health care facilities. Furthermore, some women believe that their husband is underqualified, which is why he has been unable to find work in Pakistan, causing family disintegration. As a result, in order to prevent potential child separation, women are offering appropriate resources for their children. Another respondent (R10) aged (40) also remarked that:

“My husband is presently living in Germany and our four kids are studying in the very expensive private school of the Gujrat city, In his absence I'm taking care of my children education and other outgoing activities of our children, he daily calls and talking about the importance of children education and their future, My husband always asked about their education performance and bring gifts for them related to their education, like pen box,

stationary stuff, books, tablet for online classes, even my elder son got laptop for his collage.”

The migration process not only provided financial assistance to the households, but it also exposed them to numerous aspects in the outside country. Migrant members kept in contact with their families from time to time, offering advice on education as well as other matters. The majority of them were also sending additional money for their children's private schooling.

6.4.2 The impact of Mother education on their kids

Mother education will have a positive effect on their children's academic success. Mothers with more education have a more positive outlook about their children's studies. Person growth necessitates the acquisition of knowledge. It makes them feel at ease, capable, experienced, and knowledgeable. If learning ability is partly inherited, parents' and children's education will appear to be linked. The most obvious and straightforward explanation of the connection between mothers' education and their children's academic achievement is based on the premise that mothers learn something during their education that influences how they communicate with their kids at home while they are doing learning activities. Mothers with higher education degrees ensure that their children have access to a wide range of opportunities for education in their societies.

For their studies, they are equipped with facilities and modern technology. As seen above, students who have access to facilities and technologies for analysis work well. It is self-evident that children raised in less favourable circumstances are less motivated to learn. Mothers' checks and balances, as well as the study environment at home, all have a positive effect on children's academic success. Mothers who are unhappy with their own accomplishments inspire their children to check and balance more.

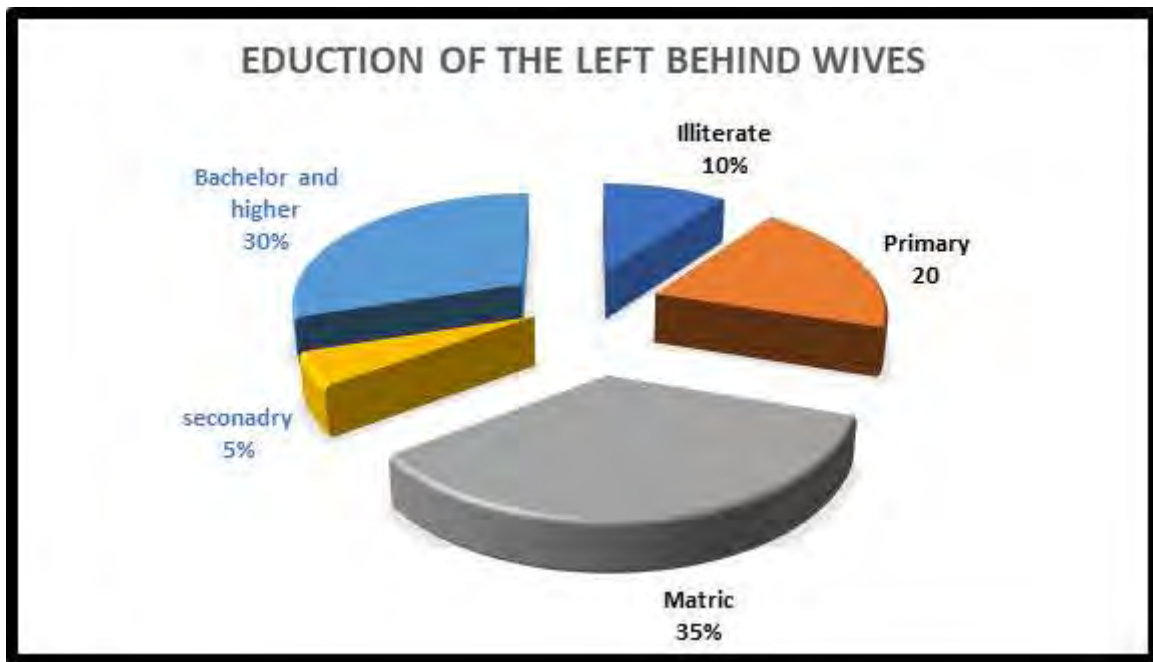


Figure 6.4.2 Education of the left behind wives

During in depth interview we asked the level of education to left behind wives, majority of the respondents were educated, 35% a somewhat more than 50% of the interviewee were matriculate, 30% of the respondents were bachelor and higher education, 20% of the respondent were a primary level of education, 10% of the respondent was uneducated, and 5% of the respondent were a secondary level of education. The figures above depict the current state of education for left behind wives in Gujrat district.

6.4.3 The impact of Father education on their kids' education

The research examines the impact of parents' educational influences on their children's ability to learn, the environment in which they learn, and their academic success. Encouragement and the growth of intellectual knowledge aptitudes are key concerns in terms of a child's education. The impact of a father's education on his children's academic lives was investigated, and it was found to be directly connected to the father's venture and planning for

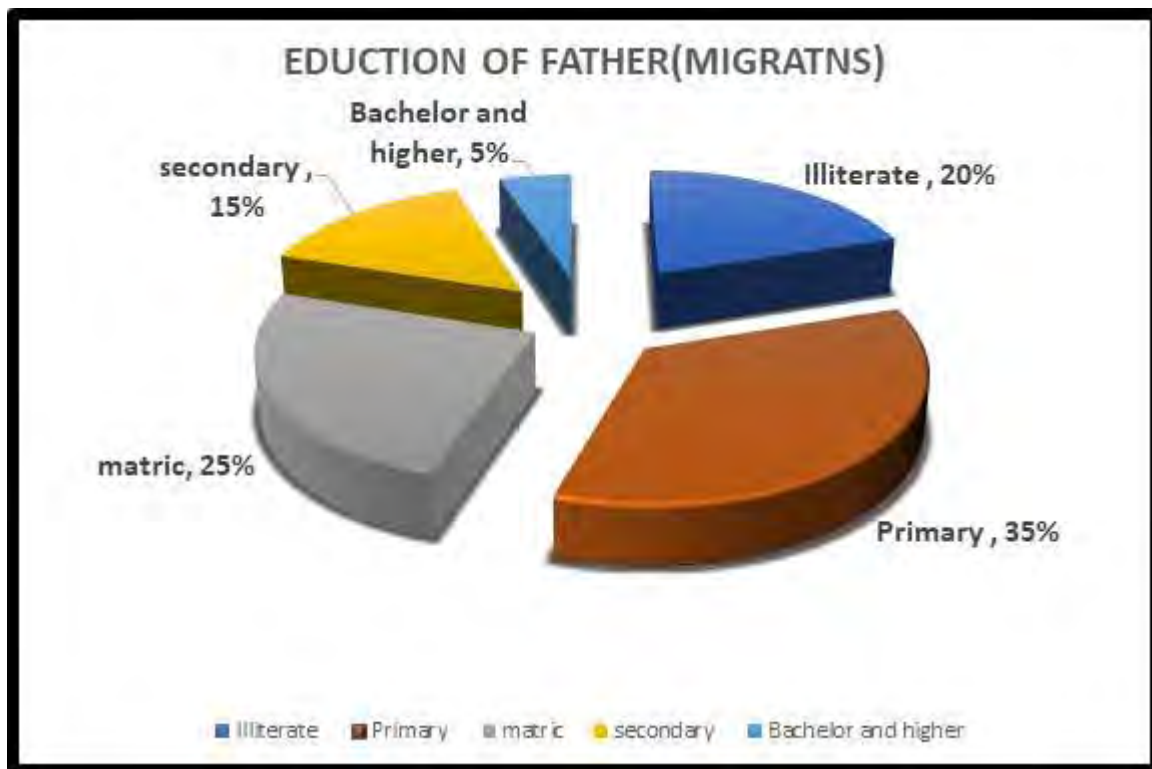


Figure 6.4.3 Education Of Father

During an in-depth interview we also asked the respondents about their husbands(migrants) and their education. so majority 55% didn't qualified matric and comparative to their wives they more educated to their husbands, 35% of respondents' husbands had completed their primary level of education, 25% respondents had cleared their matriculation, and level of uneducated migrants were 20%, and 15% also done their intermediate levels of education, 5% were also done their bachelor level of education. That is no question that fathers have a huge impact on their kid's development, influencing what they eat, where they live, and even how they dress. Parents, on the other hand, have a much greater impact on their children: According to research, the educational level of parents has an important effect on their children's performance. In comparison to rural students, we further found that city students' academic success is more highly influenced by their parents' social class. Fathers with a

higher education were more willing to invest in their children's educational futures, one of the respondents(R13) aged 39 said that:

“My husband moved to Saudi Arabia nine years back. he was just able to complete his matriculation with just passing grades, we have one son and two daughters, he never asking about their academic performance, He often talking about the son that when get mature i will call him to Saudi Arabia to work with me.”

As we observed fathers with low education preferred that their children travel overseas and continue working with them and to enhance the family for support, Fathers with lower levels of education weren't concerned about their children's educational careers. Their concerns were based on movement, and they wanted to modify the position of labourer that their fathers had at the time of their migration.

Chapter No. 7

7.1 Discussion

The objectives of this research were to create a native method to determine socioeconomic and psychosocial issues in left-behind wives. Most left-behind wives were comfortable with their socioeconomic status, social, and current household situations, suggesting that everything had gone well since their husbands' migration. On other hand many of them stated that they would like their husbands to move to Pakistan and start a small business because our kids need them here with us, Mostly migration was undertaken for better socioeconomic services, such as good constructed home, kids' education, better health facilities, and better living standard of the left behind families of the migrants according to the respondent.

The left-behind wives have two separate economic situations, which result in two different consequences, according to this study. The decision to live with their in-laws was taken before their husbands moved abroad, while the other party lives individually. The affiliates of a family's coordination are kept together by different degrees of interdependence. We also discovered that in the nuclear family system, a husband's labour migration had a positive effect on women's judging capability and personal independence. who do not depend on their in-laws for money and other household needs? They have the freedom to go outside and engage in social events as well as visit their relatives (Iqbal and Mohyuddin 2014). The freedom of left-behind women increases after their husband migrates, according to this report. International migration can be seen as a powerful tool for developmental psychology, as it raises awareness of women's rights and obligations (Islam et al. 2013). Women from migrant families engage in a variety of social events. The women in migrant families gained the authority to spend the money on domestic chores. They have no trouble keeping track of their family budget. On other hands in the absenteeism of a emigrant husband, a wife, who was back at Gujrat district is watched over by her in-laws, typically her mother-in-law, who is also supervised by the house's eldest son. In this way, even in the absenteeism of the

immigrant husband, a hierarchical power structure is preserved. Women who live with their in-laws face various challenging situations. Dual judgement mechanisms emerge, which frequently results in the relationship failing. Other subjects, such as enrolling kids in private colleges and household expenses also create conflicts between women and in-laws were observed to be prevalent among all those living together. Even when their husbands are gone, they continue to live under oppressive rule, according to Kulczycka (2015). Maintaining a house, taking care of the kids and in-laws while still participating in events outside the home is akin to handling.

The in-depth interviews showed that wives who live alone are on duty with no support from their in-laws and husbands. Instead, they are criticized for their kid's education and upbringing if it does not meet their husbands' standards. It is also reported that emigrants' wives have psychological distress, which is associated with (Graham et al., 2015) who found that housewives mostly faced many psychological issues in the absence of their husbands as compared to who lives with their husbands. These results are also consistent with previous research (Ali, 2007; Asis 2003; Brown 2006; Cohen 2011; Chan et al., 2009; Datta & Mishra, 2011; Ganguly 2010; Moraes, 2015; Rahman, 2011; Singh Cabraal & Robertson, 2010). Wives' depression is more reactive than psychiatric in nature. During the interviews, it was also discovered that while the wives were not mentally depressed, their lack of a husband made them vulnerable to a particular type of mental stress. Absence of a husband makes wives feel socially vulnerable, dependent, and afraid, which can exacerbate stress (Datta & Mishra, 2011; Ganguly 2010 and Moraes 2015).

We also found that socioeconomic status of the left-behind wives depends on remittance because money helps to gain and upgrade the living standard of left behind families of the migrants, this study examines the economic and social consequences for left-

behind families, and it presents a framework for future studies. As a realistic input, the concept can be used as a basis for understanding the impacts of man immigrated from pastoral zones on left-behind families, as well as facilitating more quantitative analysis. Policymakers will use the results of this study to make informed decisions about the labour force and to incorporate a variety of other social services aimed at assisting and assisting left-behind families. Several programmes, as outlined in the guidelines, can also be implemented to assist left-behind families in improving their quality of life. As we discovered that 75% respondents their economic status get upgrade due their husband migration, they sent lots of money to the left behind for their household expenses and children education, another factor we observed that women judgemental strength and autonomy associated with their husband immigration, migration has positive impact on their autonomy and freedom of decision making, The freedom of left-behind wives increased economic status in the absence of their husbands moves to abroad, as per this analysis. Migration can be seen as a powerful tool for gender development, as it raises awareness of women's rights and obligations (Islam et al, 2013). As a result, men's labour migration improves the decision-making ability of Pakistani wives in Gujrat district. In a study conducted in Mozambique by Yabiku et al. (2010), men's labour migration was found to be positively correlated with women's empowerment. In the non-attendance of their husbands, all the migrant women feel more independent and responsible (Iqbal and Mohyuddin 2014)

Additionally, research indicates that women are dissatisfied with their kid's development. It has also been reported that in the absence of their husband, the left-behind wives depend on other male members of their joint family for their social mobility. She and her children are both experiencing emotional distress, as well as feelings of isolation and sorrow. As a result, a woman faces a slew of obstacles in return for financial security. As a

result, the financial benefits are sufficient to prepare her to meet the difficulties that she will face in her family and community.

7.2 Conclusion

This study looked at the effects of migration on the socioeconomic and psychology of the left behind wives in Gujrat district. The study's results reveal that migration has a positive and negative effect on the dependent variables. a) socioeconomic b) psychology. The socioeconomic and psychological effect of husband migration is important, even though it is undervalued in the current literature. Since the study found mixed outcomes with positive and negative impacts, it is difficult to conclude that the consequences of husband migration are either positive or negative, that psychological issues are greater than socioeconomic benefits, or that socioeconomic benefits are greater than psychological issues.

The positive aspects include increasing the decision-making power and their autonomy in household budget and managing their finance, women empowerment and decision-making power depends on their remittance money. More social freedom was felt by women in the absence of their husbands. That problem would be whether husbands will approve the decision taken by wives while they are away when they come back home. Male's migration, regardless of country of origin, has resulted in a shift in gender roles, according to this report. The wives have had to bear the full burden of caring for the families, elders, and children who have been left behind. This is not to say that their successors' migration revived their ability. I can say that most of the wives who stayed back, effectively used their ability and transformed themselves in the non-attendance of their partners, indicating that they now have the capacity to make choices, which has led to them progress. Due to their husbands' long absences, stayed-at-home wives have become accustomed to doing household duties on their own. Our consultations with the wives revealed that when companions return to their

native country after several years away, a type of personality conflict develops because they refuse to share duties or allow their wives to do what they did before. This is because, in the eyes of their husbands, wives only accepted responsibility on their behalf while they were not present. It wasn't offered to them indefinitely. This means that the husbands' mentality has not really improved.

The negative impact of husband migration on left behind wives, the most significant factor is the psychological and emotional pressure that most women experienced when their husbands were away. The problem was compounded by the long-distance relationship with their husband and the lack of contact between husbands and wives. As per the survey results, many wives face a variety of mental health issues, including loneliness, anxiety, depression, frustration, and failure to adapt with others, restlessness, lack of trust, feeling dependent, and a sense of loss of family life when their husbands are not at home.

Additionally, we also observed that migration has a positive or significant effect of socioeconomic status on left-behind wives. Now survival became easier, and migrants left-behind wives were discovered to be enjoying the luxuries of life after migration of their husbands. left-behind wives' socioeconomic status shifted dramatically because of their husbands moving abroad. women who had a lower social status before the migration of their husband phenomenon have now risen to a higher socioeconomic status and are living comfortably in terms of basic needs. They are using all the resources that they did not have prior to their husband's migration.

Overall, it was already revealed that the wives of migrant's experience both positive and negative effects as a result of their husband's migration. The economic situation of the families has improved significantly of the remittances being sent to their husbands. In comparison to the situation prior to their husbands' migration, women now have more

empowered, On the other hand, they must be more responsible than ever because, in some situations, they must perform the task of their husbands. Overall, migration improves the development of the children left behind, but in some situations, the absence of a father can have a negative impact on the children's personalities. The financial situation of the respondent, following the relocation of their male family member, the participants' (left-behind wives) socioeconomic situation has improved. Other problems arise because of the absenteeism of male fellows, such as women having to play dual roles in the absence of their husband, they also faced loneliness, isolation, and depression.

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APPENDIX

SOCIOECONOMIC AND PSYCHOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF HUSBAND'S OUT MIGRATION ON LEFT-BEHIND WIVES IN GUJRAT DISTRICT

Questionnaire No. _____

Respondents' age

Répondants Education: -----

Migrant(Husbands) Age : -----

Qualification of migrants : -----

Occupation: -----

Average Monthly Income -----

Avg. monthly remittance send home----

Rs Who receives remittances: -----

Who spent remittances: -----

Mode of remittances transaction: --

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

Please describe the household you are living in?

1. Your family members
2. When did you get married?
3. How many years of marriage?
4. How many children do you have?
5. Gender of your children ?
6. How old are they?
7. Do you live with in-laws or separate

Let's talk about your husband?

8. How was the decision made about your husbands' migration? Who decided?
9. For how long have you and your husband not been living together?
10. To which country they migrated?
11. What were the main reasons for migration?
12. Occupation Overseas of your husband?
13. Qualification of your husband?
14. How many people in the family receive remittances?
15. How long has your husband been in labour migration?
16. How many remittances your husband sends monthly or yearly for household spending?
17. Through which mode do they send money? And in your opinion which mode suits you the best?
18. When was the last time you spoke to your husband? How often do you communicate?

Daily 2: Once a week or more 3: Twice per month 4: Monthly
19. Through which mode does he normally interact with you?

1. Whatsapp 2. IMO 3. Facetime 4. Facebook 5. Skype
20. While living abroad, are they actively concerned with everyday household chores?
21. Does he talk to his children? How often?
22. How much migration develops conflict between your husband and you after the migration of your husband?
23. Annually how many times does your husband visit back home?

24. On what occasions do they usually return back home?
25. In your opinion, since your husband went to work there, did the living condition in your
26. Has the household changed? How?

Migration and education

27. What are the main impacts of migration, in your view, on the schooling of your children?
28. How much migration of your husband impacts the safety of you and your children?
29. Is it necessary, in your opinion, to spend on the education of your children ?
- Do you spend it on both male and female children on the basis of equality?
 - Tell us about spending remittances in education before and after immigrant situations for children?
 - Are private institutions, in your view, better for enrolling your children or public ones?
 - What kind of schools are your children actually enrolled in? Private Or public?
 - What type of school are your children enrolled in? English Medium and Urdu Medium ?
30. Do your children perform well, even if their father isn't there?
31. In the absence of a father, what sort of steps should be taken to improve the educational interests of children?

Health and migration

32. After the migration of family members, do you feel any difference in your food consumption?
33. Overall, what effect does migration have on the health of the family?

34. When it comes to serious illness, which doctor do you prefer to see and why?
35. In the case of a medical visit, do you consult a migrant member?

Economic issues

36. Have you ever faced any financial problems after your husband's migration?
37. When? Which kind? How did you cope with that?
38. What type of economic difficulties do you face after the migration of your husband
39. Does your husband's migration force you to leave the house for daily need of goods?
40. In terms of social status do you believe that by receiving remittances you have a better quality of life?
41. How do you compare your economic level before and after receiving remittances?
42. 6. Do you believe that life has improved since your husband left the country?
43. How do you compare your economic level before and after receiving remittances?
44. Now that you receive remittances, do you perceive the difference in your economic statuses?
45. 7. Do remittances give you more control over consumption?
46. How do you compare your control over the money and spending before receiving remittances and now? Can you make more decisions than before?
47. Does remittances upgrade your standard of living in the household ?
48. 8. Does your husband help economically?
 - How often? How much?
49. Who mainly decides on how to spend the money that your husband sends?
50. What about the relatives, do they help economically?

- Who exactly?
- How often?
- How much?

Psychological issues

51. How did you feel, when your husband migrated? What were the positive and negative effects

52. when he migrated? How did your children feel, when their father migrated?

53. Are you feeling social protection after the departure of your husband?

54. The social problem you face after the departure of your husband?

Social insecurity 2: Loneliness 3: Feeling burden of more responsibilities 4: Facing children's problems 5: Psychological strain 6. No problem

55. Your participation in decision making increased after your husband's migration ?

56. Kinds of decisions you can take

1: Children's education 2: Children's health 3: Children's marriage 4: Social relation with relatives 5: Use of remittances 6: Any other mention 7. All

57. 12. Do you face any difficulties with your children?

58. Do you identify yourself to be a successful mother without your husband's support?

59. What were your Children's feelings after the departure of their father?

60. When do they ask about their father? What do you say to them? How do you feel when they ask such kinds of questions?

61. Are you satisfied form children upbringing after migration of husband

62. 13. (If she lives with in-laws) do you face difficulties with your in-laws? What kinds of
63. problems?
64. How do you cope with that?
65. With whom do you talk about these problems?
66. 14. Do you know other women whose husbands are in migration for many years?
67. What do you think about them?
68. How do you compare your life with those whose husbands migrated and with those whose husbands are living with them?
69. Do your friends help you? How do they help? How often, before or after your husband's migration?
70. I have heard that there are some cases when wives have tried to commit suicide, what are
71. your views on that?
72. Would you like to add anything?