

**Effect of Male outflow's/migration on Left Behind Dependents:  
A research in the city of Lahore**



**The thesis submitted to  
The Superior College, Lahore**

In Partial fulfillment of the  
Requirement for the Degree of

**Master of Philosophy in Business Administration**

By

**ASAD ABBAS**

**MSBA-F14-005**

**2014-2016**

**The Superior College (School of Management Sciences), Lahore**

**October-2016**

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**Thesis Submitted to**



**The Superior College**

**School of Management Sciences, Lahore, Pakistan**

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## **DEDICATION**

First of all I am very thankful to ALLAH almighty who gave me the strength to complete my task with in a time and accurately.

Specially dedicate this project to my Parents who pray for me all the nights and days and who encouraging me all the time.

Who furnished me with a vision to "make the difference"- the mission, coached me and inspired me, whenever I was low and gave me courage to pursue my passion against all hurdles.

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All praise to Almighty ALLAH, The most Merciful and Compassionate, With the Willingness of Whom I am able to do everything and Without whom I am nothing!

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Without his precious guidance and help I would never be able to develop this project.

**ASAD ABBAS**

## ABSTRACT

The general population living in one part of the world fundamentally moved to different parts with the end goal of taking up lasting or semi-changeless habitation, more often than not over a political limit. Individuals move with the trust of change of living conditions too, additionally get the antagonistic impact on the families deserted. This examination looks at the impacts of movement on the prosperity of migrants' relatives staying in the nation of beginning. Past writing talks about the procedures of family partition and adjustment to new parts as being extremely striving for foreigners in host nations, however not very many studies address the impacts of movement on non-migrants. The procedure of movement, in any case, is a transnational marvel that affects the lives of migrants' relatives staying at home. Individuals from transnational families stay connected to each other and experience the procedure of relocation on both sides of the outskirts. This study plans to investigate the effect of male migration on the families dependents left behind. One city named with Lahore was selected for present study. In this study non probability sampling technique was used for the purpose of data collection. Convenient sampling technique was used in the selection of a sample of 450 respondents (wives of migrants). One city named with Lahore was selected through simple random sampling technique. 10 consultant agencies were selected as population and 50 respondents from consultant agency were selected through stratified sampling technique. A thorough 5 point likert scale questionnaire was outlined which will demonstrate the destinations of the exploration. The information was dissected through the spellbinding and inferential numerical techniques utilizing the measurable bundle for sociologies. A strong relationship between migration and socio-economic, psychological, domestic, protection of families left behind was found. Majority of wife's and children felt loneliness rather than other social problems.

**Key words:** Male migration, domestic life of family, psychological family life, life preferences and priorities, social life of family, economic life of family and dependents left behinds.

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## **List of Abbreviations**

MM	Male Migration
PFL	Psychological Family Life
DFL	Domestic Family Life
EFL	Economical Family Life
LPP	Life preferences and priorities
SFL	social Family Life
DLBS	Dependent Left behind's Satisfaction

# Chapter 1

## Introduction

## 1.1 Background:

International migration is a gradual increase in the complexity and importance of the global scape. Migration is a cause and effect of the broader development and an intrinsic feature of our ever-globalizing world. United Nations Development are treated as migration as a positive force for "Giants" of the world. Mainly lies in the hope of better access to economic opportunities encourage migration from developing to developed countries. According to the World Bank report, 175 million people, or 3 percent of the world's population, lived outside their country of birth in 2000.

Pakistan is an important country among which receives a significant income for these countries International Migration (Economic Survey of Pakistan Government, 2008). Currently estimation is to be approximately 3.75 million Pakistanis living or working abroad. Overseas Pakistanis in the Middle East (45%), Europe (29 per cent) and the US (after 23%) (Government of Pakistan, 1998) are mainly present. Approximately 35% of the population lives in urban areas than in most any other South Asian countries and developing countries..

Migration is particularly important in developing countries like Pakistan where it is an important economic factor and social skills. The desire to migrate from a place to another is a desire to escape poverty. This is especially true for people living in small towns with fewer resources. According to Pakistan Government (2007) about four million labor migrants live outside Pakistan in six countries of the Gulf Cooperation Council. In 1973, oil crisis and the Gulf area after a large number of Pakistanis boom has opened new opportunities to work on short-term contracts in the Middle East. It is the most powerful of migrant men and women of the immigrants. Both policymakers and analysts have welcomed the impact of remittance flows as a result of their migration and on the economy. Pakistan shook in 2005 as A study of the villages affected by the earthquake, showed that indeed a favorable factor to the International Labour Migration households' resilience receive strong remittances. From Pakistan to flee the

Gulf is uneven across the country. As the North West Frontier Province (NWFP), rain-fed areas of low agricultural productivity in rural areas are important sources of semi-skilled migrant workers. The result is the most dependent on foreign remittances to rural KPK province. The average remittance flows consist of about a tenth of income.

Migration is a multidimensional phenomenon, which expands opportunities for productive work among refugees and host countries population and leads to a broader approach to social problems because of many positive effects but it is also dominantly employers and nature of work and working conditions and possibilities for abuse of migrant workers by others can have negative aspects. Migration is a complex and multi-layered relationship with human development: When determining the human development situation in the country and economic displacement nature of the country itself and differ greatly impact human development and often causes the host country. (Anonymous, 2005).

There are two types of migration, the first type of migration is about to move from one place to another place in country or exist in borders on country and second is about international migration.

The majority of migrant workers are the working-class travel, leaving their wives and children behind alone. These guys are willing to grow up in a society with limited mobility see it as their only chance to escape poverty, to sacrifice their families for years. For consumer goods, families investing in industry rather than generally use the overseas earnings. After five to ten years, the wage earner typically returns to live at home. This migration has affected its social fabric as well as had little effect on Pakistan, demographically. His wife often assumes responsibility for many when a man is away from his family and to perform day-to-day business transactions that are considered the province of men. Therefore, there has been a significant change in social role due to female involvement.

International Migration roots are embedded with employment opportunities and poverty reduction. Developing countries can solve all their economic problems with the migration, which reported a magical device. Think of all developing countries, migration can escape from poverty and unemployment. However, the high cost of transfer benefits, which are mostly uneducated people to migrate to other countries with Pakistan, so they can bring their families with their families left behind in Pakistan. The term itself is left leaves a negative impression. Therefore, the displacement is not an event; it is an experience the whole family suffers. The move does not affect the migrant's life patterns affect not only the family and community life. (Sattar, 2009).

With Migration, people have the opportunity to earn more revenue significantly for the benefit of all members of the family; it is often with long family separations. (Albert, Leng and de Brauw, 2010). A family decision, direct and indirect impact on the lives of children displaced by a family member and usually family have complicated effects on child's lives. It can take in many forms; of course, it is separated from extended family left behind an entire nuclear family source, or parent or child dependents left alone. In many parts of the world, migration is often circular left behind questions about the transition effects of this type of family members and raising their dependence on immigrant support. (Sadaf *et al.* 2010).

The relationship of migrants takes the form of financial property with their area of origin that, remittance or swap of information and ideas been firmly referred to as remittance. This can help improve people's remittances, welfare in the region, leaving behind family members, especially family ties. Family believes that the only way to improve the economic conditions of the family to work abroad by migrating. (Sattar, 2009). Migrant workers send remittances to support left behinds in the countries sending their families (Hamann, 2007).

Gibson, McKenzie, and Stillman (2013), When people move for work, groups are more likely to leave women, children and the elderly. The displacement is associated with two basic mechanisms that can affect those who remain behind. Most importantly, a family member can transfer the money usually brings additional income for the family and therefore budget for family members in the home country or region barrier. In particular, revenue, education and creating new opportunities to invest in enabling greater investment in health care businesses, and a reservation wage (the minimum wage to accept a job the developed) which can increase the family members left behind. Transfer to other countries an economically active family members and the absence of loss of a member of the inputs for both market and domestic production.

Especially, this nonattendance may interpret into dislocate personal care for dependent family members, including a greater burden of responsibility for work and household chores among family members and children and the elderly. The forgone market and domestic production (participation in the workforce and care can be both included) and can substantially outweigh the benefits from remittances. After the two mechanisms work in opposite directions, left transition effects on family members can only be determined empirically.

Chee (2003) concluded in her study that Marital relationships between pairs were upset by the separation distance. For some couples, conflict and emotional distance, divorce, and developed strong emotional ties to others during their separation actually and experienced extra-marital affairs. Immigrant's wives came to deal with the isolation, debt incurred to finance, the children's education, migration, and increased anxiety to communicate as well as to face more responsibilities which have the negative impact. Moreover, when they leave them out in front of her husband feels psychological strains. In the UK, China and India, the majority of women reported that their spouse's absence was due to various problems, including isolation, emotional disturbance and lack of

guidance for children. It is very important for the wives of left behind to make communication with her husband; it is very important to maintain close relations to improve, "worries away, sea farers morale, stress (on the board and at home) and to preserve Child relations. With male migration, females' deals with challenge of handling additional responsibilities break out women's isolation as in Pakistani culture context women are not allowed to much mobility like caring the children, investing money which leads migrants toward the liberalism by bring them outside the orbit of the home. Addition, transition effects on families left behind is a big concern in the countries of origin..

Migrants, however, are not the only potential source of revenue, but the care and less easily quantified resource potential sources such as the potential to affect welfare. Within the field of psychology, the concept of attachment is used to describe a durable, long love bonds between people. The attachment usually to a child can be supplemented with other forms of first-time attachments to the care of his mother or other habit. (Ainsworth, 1969).

While attachments enduring over time and space, their expression changes with maturity and A child would call a caregiver physical closeness, later in life, intensity and a reliable symbolic proximity to each other through less direct dialogue to promote closer conduct the frequency in which attachments of dependent relationships in very young children it may be directed to persist. (Such as telephone calls). (Armsden & Greenberg, 1987).

Actual or threatened disruption of attachment, such as depression, anxiety, sadness, or anger, emotional disturbances, all set close to the limits can lead to the inability to maintain the result. Attachment relationship or unresponsive or unpredictable security

barrier in the development of attachment relationships shakes from a sense of individual attachments. Displacement of a guardian can inspire enthusiasm among the recipients of psychological distress receiving such care. Attachment theory, especially in young children, the transfer of a parent or care can result in poor results suggest that emotional and physical health. (Armsden & Greenberg, 1987)

Apart from socio-economic impact on the region of origin, migration has a profound influence on the status of the wives left behind in community. Life of wives becomes stressful and difficult only due to husbands' emigration. Often times many are faced with extreme workload especially with the weigh down of catering for children and more than a few other belongings, which ethnically are done by men (Gulati 1993; Hadi 1999; Hugo 1995). The places of origin of immigrants and the relationship with their community remittances into a vein (finance, real estate, exchange of information and ideas) which often take the form of help to improve family well-being. Most families work abroad in developing countries is an important way out of poverty (Adepoju 1997; Desai & Banerji 2008; Mondain & Diagne 2013; Sadaf et. al. 2010). Consequently, migrant's support their families that are left behind are in an unwritten contract. (Hamann 2007).

## **1.2 Research Problem:**

### **1.2.1 Research Gap:**

Nichols watches that "gender orientation relations were progressively balanced or steamed as men abandoned by moving spouses assumed responsibility of family issues and funds". Notwithstanding, with regards to Pakistan, next to no looks into have tended to the sexual orientation measurement of families deserted by transients. In its more extensive degree an analyst may discover more work done on moving ladies than those left behind. Of the works which do relate to the current point, we discover two

topics going through this writing; ladies' more noteworthy workload connected with male relocation and ladies' support in customarily male social and financial circles may increment far beyond their undertakings in the household circle (Iqbal and Mozmi, 2014). Connected with the more prominent association in customarily male errands, ladies may acquire control. They may get to be true heads of family (Iqbal, Idrees and Mohyuddin, 2014). The implications ascribed to these rearranged material and typical outskirts that portray womanliness and manliness. A few researchers like Jolly and Reeves comment that this move in ladies' part is specifically connected to the act of more prominent monetary autonomy, which thusly follow more prominent certainty and moderately more flexibility in real life (Alcaraz, Daniel and Alejandrina, 2012). There are other people who treat this expanded "energy to choose" is however a stage towards yet to be understood "ladies' more prominent strengthening". Moreover Lefebvre distinguishes a support of ladies' withdrawal by their male family unit individuals' movement to the Middle East as an outer indication of one's social updating. Lefebvre watches opposing procedures of progress going on at the same time. Though female segregation exceptional in her exploration site before is additionally starting to happen, a few ladies are turning out to be all the more outward running with the budgetary and good backing of their moving men-society.

A little however developing assemblage of subjective work has begun to investigate feelings, having a place, and cozy relations inside transnational families (McKay, 2007; Svasek, 2008), yet with an emphasis on grown-ups as opposed to youngsters. The few studies that have analyzed passionate reactions to parental relocation among youngsters deserted recommend that offspring of transient moms might be particularly inclined to outrage, sentiments of being surrendered or disliked, perplexity, and stresses (Episcopal Commission for the Pastoral Care of Migrants and Itinerant People – CBCP/Apostleship of the Sea –Manila, Scalabrini Migration Center and Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (Parrenas, 2005). However these studies have either depended on subjective confirmation or have been founded on constrained examination

of quantitative information, and have given careful consideration to the mental writing on parent youngster partition and tyke emotional wellness.

Most investigations of the effect of movement on source families have neglected that extending open doors for relocation will differently affect behavioral examples crosswise over family individuals abandoned, past expanding the measure of wage got by the family (see Chen 2006 for a special case). The financial effect of movement on non-migrants occupation designs has been recorded for a couple creating economies (Amuedo Dorantes and Pozo, 2006) yet while a significant part of the emphasis has been on the wage impact of settlements, less consideration has been paid to the part of (male) relocation in moving (female) basic leadership control in the family at starting point. Hypothetical examination proposes that because of defective checking from one viewpoint, and increment in the family unit salary (through settlements) on the other, male relocation may prompt ladies dealing strengthening in the control and distribution of assets at birthplace - so that sexual orientation differentials in labor supply might be watched (Chen 2006).

Past research on the impacts of relocation on kids deserted have both affirmed and challenged the desires gave by hypothesis, yet understanding the relationship amongst movement and youngster prosperity is unpredictable.

The current study has just focused on international migration. There are many factors which affect the migration decision, which include education level, prescriptive gender role and social class but in this research we overcome the limitations of previous research as the unique point of this research is to explore the quantitatively as on 5 point likert scale from strongly disagree to strongly agree. This research study consist on different factors which are related with individuals life as its socioeconomic life, domestic life, their psychology as well as their preferences and priorities with family life satisfaction which affected by male outflow. The mediator's variable of theoretical

framework differentiates this research study. This topic is very different and very little explored. It will contribute in literature which will cover all the limitations of previous studies.

### **1.2.2 Rationale:**

This research study examines the relationship between male migration on left behind with and development from a multi-faceted perspective. Migration can bring budgetary flourishing however its cause the nonappearance of conventional and social figure from family which extreme gets a change the lives of left behinds as their better half's and youngsters. Movement is a choice that affects the welfare of the family unit, the home group and at last the entire economy in different ways. The welfare ramifications of movement on the cause nation are frequently, however not generally, sizable and positive. The primary channels through which movement reduces neediness are expanded salaries from settlements, capacity to smooth utilization, access to fund for beginning another business, and in addition tapping on to the information and assets gave by the worldwide group of the migrants. Other than immaculate financial additions, movement and settlements take into consideration higher interest in medicinal services and instruction. However, not all effects are sure: abuse of migrants by corrupt enrollment specialists or managers is allegedly broad; division from family can be distressing for transients; and vast scale movement can posture genuine difficulties to a country's personality and sway. This examination means to investigate the financial, social and mental viewpoints of an affected family. The essential reason for study to highlights how movement influences the lives of the families that transients abandon, which regularly changes how they are sorted out and work.

## **1.3 Significance of Study:**

### **1.3.1 Value Added for Practitioners:**

The findings of results significant for decision makers of families. It helps them to know about advantages and a drawback of male migration is good or not. The findings of study will significant for male migratory as they can know what sort of challenges their families and affect the education and health life of their children.

### **1.3.2 Value Added for Theory Develop**

Abundant as migration literature is across disciplines, little attention has been paid to the social suffering of families fragmented by this phenomenon". This research project aims to contribute literature to the void in understanding the potential social suffering of women and families in relation to male migration. This research study contributes information and understanding in an effort to begin to fill that void. While exploratory and primarily qualitative, this research does not claim, intend, nor aim to be generalizable to a larger context. This research will help from academic point of view as it will provide the basics to conduct study in future with quantitatively research approach.

### **1.3.3 Value Added for policy makers:**

Pakistan is an under develop country as it experiencing shifts in personal, family, and community life due to migration. While extrapolation to the larger migration experience is not the supposed or proposed intent, this research study does provide insights that contribute to the understanding of the lives of rural women elsewhere when male migration pervades their daily existence.

## **1.4 Organizational Context:**

Pakistan's estimated population in 2015 is over 191.71 million, making it the world's sixth-most-populous country, behind Brazil and ahead of Nigeria. During 1950–2011, Pakistan's urban population expanded over sevenfold, while the total population increased by over fourfold. In the past, the country's population had a relatively high growth rate that has been changed by moderate birth rates. In 2014, the population growth rate stands at 1.49%. Dramatic social changes have led to rapid urbanization and the emergence of megacities. During 1990–2003, Pakistan sustained its historical lead as the second-most urbanized nation in South Asia with city dwellers making up 36% of its population. Furthermore, 50% of Pakistanis now reside in towns of 5,000 people or more. Pakistan has a multicultural and multi-ethnic society and hosts one of the largest refugee populations in the world as well as a young population.

## **1.5. Research Aim and Objectives:**

### **Main aim:**

The major aim of research is to explore the effect of male outflow on left behinds

### **1.6. Objectives:**

- 1) To know about the socio culture life of family and left behinds
- 2) To know about the psychology life of family and left behinds
- 3) To know about the domestic life of family and left behinds
- 4) To know about the economic life of family and left behinds
- 5) To know about the life preferences and priorities of family and left behinds
- 6) To unearth the impact male migration (if any) on their children left behind.
- 7) To measure the possible impact of male migration on females left behind
- 8) To know about the possible effect of male migration at household
- 9) To examine the children's education, health problems and participation in the social functions

10) To observe the mental stress, as the responsibilities and anxieties are likely to increase in the absence of husband

### **1.7 Research Question:**

What is impact of Effect of Male outflow's/migration on their Dependents Left Behind in Lahore city of Pakistan?

How does male migration impact women and are those impacts differentiated by husbands' absence, return, or presence in the home?

Are women's actions and reactions to male migration differentiated by generation?

How is women's income-generating work influenced by male migration?

Are work strategies adopted in the face of male migration differentiated by educational attainment, generation, or age?

How does male migration impact and influence education for children who stay behind?

### **1.8 Hypothesis**

H1 = There is a relationship between male outflow on sociocultural life of family.

H1 = There is a relationship between male outflow on economic life of family.

H1 = There is a relationship male outflow on psychology of family

H1 = There is a relationship between male outflow on domestic life of family

H<sub>1</sub> = There is a relationship between Male Outflow with Life Satisfaction.

H1 = There is a relationship male outflow on Life Preferences & Priorities

H1 = There is a relationship between sociocultural life of family on Family's Satisfaction with life

H1 = There is a relationship between economic life of family on Family's Satisfaction with life

H1 = There is a relationship psychology of family on economic life of family on Family's Satisfaction with life

H1 = There is a relationship between domestic life of family on Family's Satisfaction with life

H1 = There is a relationship Life Preferences & Priorities on Family's Satisfaction with life

### **1.9 Structure of thesis:**

The current study is organized as follows. The first chapter of introduction deals with background of topic, significance, research question, objectives. The next chapter deals with literature review of the topic to understand the concept of dependent, mediating variable and independent variable. It forms the "base line" for the present study and helps to develop the theoretical framework and hypotheses. Chapter 3 illustrates the methodology used in the present study which provides the sample and unit analysis, data collection method, measurements and statistical analysis method. Chapter 4 contains examination of the study hypotheses. Chapter 5 contains the discussion and implication of the study as well as the conclusion.

# Chapter 2

## Literature Review

## **2.1 Literature Review:**

### **2.1.1 Male Migrant:**

Saeed et al (2014) conducted investigation and said that financial position of the dependents left behind's household have positive effects due to migration. After migration, migrants sending their remittances to their dependents that left behind make continuous improvements in their financial position in an efficient and effective way. They makes comparison in their study and said that the person those migrant and are exist in labor have poor condition as compare to those who are business man or skilled employees have good financial condition. In the absence of their husband migrant's wives face many problems. Migrant's wives face many difficulties by adding many new responsibilities to their life. As few migrant feel loneliness and anxiety by visit their families after long time. Wives have to look after family visits, educational activities of their Childs, shopping and need to visit schools in the nonattendance of their husbands. A lot of Problem of mobility faced by the migrant's wives. If no male family member is available to look after mothers face difficulties to control their higher class's boy children. Due to lack of IT skill, two main problems were faced by uneducated women as to high charges on International on mobile and landline as well as in communicating with their husband. Feeling of fear creates when wives have to live alone with their children. Migrant's wives face teasing and annoying behaviors with their others dependents as well as feel secure. They face difficulties in maintaining relationships with family and personal life. Wives of dependent's absence face sexual harassment from their relatives. Mothers have too hard to protect their children from the negative effects of bad company and society.

A variety of reasons involved, Individuals migrate due to individual level motivations and familial strategies. Individuals' migration decisions, although often occur in the context of social networks, the immigration law and policy costs dangers across border and possibly host that is based on the neoclassical model with all the cost advantage,

focused on the wage gap analyzes countries, prospects and employment in host countries, and psychological costs of migration (Espinshade 1995).

Khan *et al* (2009) reviewed that International migration has played an important role in developing the domestic economy in many countries. In Pakistan, most people prefer their families to migrate to developed countries for skilled and unskilled labor to bring positive change in lifestyle. 24.3% families in the district of Gujarat were receiving money from abroad. They rely heavily on remittances from migrant families in Gujarat. The study selected 100 families and the way they were interviewed about their remittances, lifestyle and investing in the level of satisfaction of their social status. Using various statistical tests to see the effects of remittances, it was not a major change in the style of living of families, this result was derived and they also had a high level of satisfaction.

Ahmad (2008) examined the determinants of universal movement in Pakistan. The primary driver of international relocation was salary disparities and neediness. The vacillation conduct of universal relocation in Pakistan was for the most part ascribed to the monetary states of home and in addition the host nations. The movement from Pakistan was discovered decidedly related with swelling and unemployment rate in the nation and was contrarily related with genuine wage rate.

Liu (2013) conducted study and said that seven people worldwide account for one together in International migrants and internal migrants. Their entire family does not move with these migrants always. More often, rest of their family behind like their spouse, children, and parents leave them. Rigid migration policies, among the reasons why many people migrate alone are about the destination country or region has uncertain living conditions, and the migration high cost. In China, 47 million wives, 61 million children and 45 million elderly relatives have left behind estimated who have migrated individuals from rural areas to cities. In the Philippines, because of migration

around nine million children are at least one of their parents growing up and has become worldwide one of the largest sources of migrant laborers.

### **2.1.2 Psychology of Family**

Gibson et al. (2011) older adult household members of dependents left behind's mental and physical health find no statistically significant effects due to migration but the experience of the nature of reason, not the applicant migrants application to transfer lottery and parents of current wide results the successful program in New Zealand failed candidates were authorized to move with the families who were not allowed to compare families. Study limitations imposed main drawbacks by the policy rules. Their study focuses attention on the impact of migration on non-migrant since minor children like their and nieces and nephews and other half, parents, siblings, of the applicant are allowed to travel with the eligible migrant. In their study, more distant relationship between children and migrants found no statistically significant as well as their effects of migration on the education of children left behind may in part be explained by the inherently.

Taylor (1999) their migration studies mentioned in the fields of theory and psychology reveals an intimate link between migration and welfare of children left behind. The economics of labor migration (NELM) presumption posits that within larger units of decision makers such as families, households, or communities the decision to migrate is a function of decision-making processes (Stark & Bloom, 1985). Migration within their social units "as diversity in a family household labor resource distribution "can be a means of reducing or control risk (Massey, *e al*, 1993; pp 436). Migration can be a valuable strategy to generate additional income, insured against the risk of production, and the families of missing or imperfect credit and insurance markets, helping to overcome market failures. Expect that it will benefit the children directly such as education, nutrition, health, housing, and material quality processing of domestic and transfer to a member of a house in domains linked to labor within the l framework.

Antman (2011) in their study, they said that to spend a smaller share of resources, families with immigrant household heads with clothing and education on the boys relative to girls in that country. Antman (2010) The relationship causes when moving a household head, exploiting the many families relatives boys spend more longitudinal data to investigate whether it finds support for the idea of girls, and at the head of household returns, the reverse is true. Migrants have returned home once it was a shift change and return to the bargaining by men while women's migration While this result may appear astounding these findings as the growing evidence make sense in light of that greater than ever women's bargaining power results no improvements in boys health results but girls if one expects boys to be relatively advantaged in the household (Duflo, 2003).

Meyerhoefer and Chen (2011) find that In China, Parental labor migration is associated with the educational progress of girls and found a significant lag and a judgment they disagree is by reason of uneven girls' time allotment in the direction of home production. In the same way, McKenzie and Rapoport (2011) in Mexico, they match this behavior as to increased housework for girls and migration for boys as well as it was find a negative effect of migration on schooling of older children left behind at the same time as Acosta (2011) finds confirmation that remittances result girls benefit from an increase in schooling while boys do not and in a fall in child wage labor in El Salvador.

Shah and Menon (2010) described that in Gulf countries, a majority of workers fell below the salary ceiling **and labor migration** is mainly based on formal agreement which makes essential for sponsoring family members. Contrary to, social networks had outstretched in Kuwait, basically in the form of sponsorship of extra labor migrants by those already in the country. The objectives of the article were to judge the "multiplier" effect of the above process, to a friend or relative, or arranging sponsorship described the predictors of moving for a later labor migrant and describe how the sponsorship works procedure of arranging are performed. The article was based on a

survey 200 each from Pakistan, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh and India and total were 800 South Asian skilled and unskilled male migrants.

The NEM, promote migration of income disparities within countries and between the two communities. NEM model explains the transition from the witness reap migrant remittances as how families without relatives to immigrate to the relative economic benefits immigrant families. Although a household is not sending immigrants to the US does not change its economic credibility, standing against his relatives to migrants families in the neighborhood decreases. The family member diminish in economic status, gives the household an incentive to engage in migration in that way. By deal with NEM incorporates familial strategies, the importance of the household or family unit into the economic model of migration.

Assessment of NEM presumption identify those relations pronouncement are not for ever and a day unvaryingly approved upon by all family members, and that control structures within families more control over family decisions than others and may allow one member. Patriarchal societies standardize practice that prioritizes their decisions to migrate and favor male household heads despite probable feelings of dissent on the part of their wives (Hondagneu-Sotelo, 1992).

By accepting a bound together family choice, NEM does not recognize particular needs of various relatives that as often as possible split along sexual orientation lines. Thought of families inside a persuasive group environment has gone into other movement speculations, for example, total causation and system hypotheses of relocation (Massey 1990, Palloni et al 2001, Singer and Massey 1998). As per aggregate causation and system speculations, movement increments exponentially as it turns out to be more regularizing, and experienced transients encourage the relocation procedure. Combined causation hypothesis places movement streams manage themselves once they turn out to be immovably settled inside a sending group. Obviously choices to relocate,

alongside consequent movement choices after this underlying one, are not made in vacuums. Moreover, the impacts of relocation upon families and groups are felt long after the transient leaves his or her home group.

Memon (2005) utilized Labor Force Survey and Pakistan Household Integrated Survey to do ponder on inside relocation in Pakistan. It was found that region of Punjab was the principle wellspring of inside movement and net inflow of interior relocation was just in the territory of Sindh. The provincial urban movement is affected by unemployment rate and contrasts in expected gaining amongst starting point and goal. Along these lines, individuals move from provincial regions to urban territories to have better occupations in urban communities (Todaro 1969). Irfan et al (1983) considered the inside and outer examples of movement in Pakistan and found that separation was a critical determinant of interior relocation. In addition, the course of relocation was from rustic to urban in Pakistan. Feminist critiques of NEM stress that relatives and family circle members do not unavoidably act as a combined body, and that there may be staged disparity in the opinions of men and women within the household

### **2.2.3 Social life of Family**

Sattar (2009) explored the financial improvement in provincial migrants and causes and results of global movement. The study was led in the country ranges of Tehsil Kamalia, District Toba Tek Singh. From this tehsil two union guidance were chosen haphazardly. The example of 120 respondents was chosen. The respondents were the mothers and spouses of those people who were dwelling outside the nation.

Azhar (2008) uncovered that the migrants families deserted utilized the real divide of the settlements on family unit utilization, house change, buy of land and so on; yet a generally little parcel of the settlement was utilized on beneficial speculation (business, domesticated animals etc.)The respondents for this cross-sectional study were 300 arbitrarily chose migrants“ relatives abandoned in Jehlam and Gujrat locale of Pakistan

Borraz, Susan and Máximo (2008) inspected the solid effect of movement on the delight of the family deserted. We utilized the propensity score coordinating estimator to consider the endogeneity of movement. Their outcomes indicated presence that relocation diminished the delight of those left behind. They additionally found that the fiscal inflows (settlements) that escorted movement did not expand bliss levels among beneficiaries. These outcomes recommended that the family deserted couldn't be presented appropriate reparations in light of, the expansion the nonattendance of joy that it fed because of the migration of friends and family, with settlements from abroad.

Oda (2007) checked on that work movement from provincial zones was a prominent marvel in creating nations. Because of absence of business openings and lacking pay from cultivating in provincial regions, relocating to the urban regions or abroad for work was one of the constrained alternatives accessible to poor villagers. The paper examined work out-movement taking into account information from a review of migrants sending ranges in country Pakistan and expected to distinguish family unit qualities that impact relocation choices. Outside movement was an exorbitant procedure for little landholders. Villagers who work abroad in the end came back to Pakistan. This finished the stream of settlements, pushing their family units over into destitution and underdevelopment. In this way, outer movement without the potential outcomes of Diaspora arrangement abroad was not an answer. More productive strategies of improvement, similar to expertise development that furnished the villagers with practical pay creating abilities, were fundamental.

As Farooq (2009), distinguish that at first movement expands the duties of the lady abandoned and she feel forlornness without her significant other. Youngsters likewise feel forlornness and absence of direction without their dad. The obligations of Indian ladies increments without man and she should deal with a few different things which generally ought to be finished by male (Hadi, 1999).

Male movement opens the entryway for sexual orientation connection transaction. Lady gets to be accepted leader of the family. Conventional gender part for female may change by enhancing lady status and strengthening. Be that as it may, strengthen or female headed families are not the indication of "liberation from male power" ladies may at present subject to man for their portability (Mahler and Pessar, 2006).

Macours and Vakis (2010) exhibit confirm that maternal relocation positively affects early subjective advancement of kids in Nicaragua, a discovering they credit to changes in pay and maternal strengthening originating from movement. Anton (2010) finds a constructive outcome of settlements on fleeting and center term dietary status of youngsters in Ecuador as measured by weight-for-stature and weight-for-age. Kanaiaupuni and Donato (1999) demonstrate a beneficial outcome of movement and settlements on baby survival in Mexico in the more drawn out term.

Alaimo (2006) considers whether transient guardians get more money related commitments from their kids when one youngster relocates, yet does not look at the concentrated edge of time commitments. She likewise constrains the specimen to guardians with no co-occupant kids more than 18, which incredibly decreases her example since co-living arrangement of grown-up youngsters is exceedingly predominant in Mexico, as in other creating nations. She finds that guardians of migrants will probably get monetary help and face comparable odds of getting time help as guardians without any kids in the U.S. While Antman (anticipated) and the practice beneath utilize the same information source as the previous does not reject perceptions in view of residency status and limits the specimen to guardians reporting challenges with "Exercises of Daily Living" so as to recuperate data on time commitments from youngsters. One could contend that these people are the most basic gathering of approach enthusiasm since they are the minimum free and well on the way to endure without backing of youngsters.

Kuhn et al. (2011) address determination issues like these with an affinity score coordinating way to deal with look at the impacts of inward relocation of grown-up kids on the strength of elderly guardians abandoned in Indonesia. They discover confirmation of a positive connection between tyke movement and parental wellbeing. Once more, this philosophy depends on the suspicion that migrants determination depends on observables, and is liable to the potential for inclination if there are imperceptibly calculates influencing youngsters' movement and parental wellbeing.

Amuedo-Dorantes and Pozo (2006) said that money related exchanges from transients can empower relatives who stay behind to enter less secure, higher-return exercises by facilitating family unit monetary limitations. On the off chance that this impact overwhelms, then movement will prompt a broadening of financial exercises among relatives who are abandoned and perhaps to expanded salary from neighborhood exercises in the long haul. Then again, the expansion in discretionary cash flow brought by settlements may hose the motivating forces to work of non-moving relatives, specifically if the monetary exchanges raise the reservation wage of relatives and lower the open door cost of recreation

All things considered, the expansion in pay from settlements may decrease the work constrain cooperation of relatives, and in the long haul it might make reliance on salary from settlements. Second, movement brings about the loss of the transient's neighborhood work, which may emphatically compel the work supply reaction of non-moving individuals in the short term. Specifically, when work markets are blemished, as is commonly the case in creating nations, relatives who are abandoned will most likely be unable to contract work to make up for the lost commitments from the transient. In provincial territories, this lost work may drive other relatives to build the time committed to (subsistence) cultivating.

#### **2.2.4 Economic Family Life**

Hamid (2007) reported that monetary conditions in creating nations were very distinctive. The paper uncovered that transitional movement had the capacity for people, families and for creating nations to improve their financial conditions and counteract themselves against change political, monetary and social circumstances.

Yeoh and Theodora (2006) checked on that the sad state of kids deserted by one or both moving parent(s) in creating nations had allured developing focus lately, surfacing as news titles in various nations. The expanding mindfulness was convenient in the globalize period when progressively uneven improvement and porous outskirts were empowering more individuals, especially work migrants from provincial areas and/or creating nations to crossed fringes looking for better openings for work. A significant number of these work migrants both men and ladies had deserted their kids with more distant family individuals and companions in the nations of origin in their hunt to enhance employment conditions down themselves and their families through movement. While enhanced financial conditions after relocation had been noted in an assortment of studies, the mental, social and passionate expenses of their takeoff particularly on those left behind had been frequently left from the movement accounting report.

As indicated by Giannelli and Mangiavacchi (2010), fathers assume essential part in the youngsters' life so their nonattendance contrarily influences the school participation for the kids deserted in Albania. In this way, relocation of guardians can antagonistically influences the school achievement, conduct and well creatures of the youngsters deserted. Also migrants youngsters have bring down yearning for training than the offspring of non transient family unit. Reliable with this, Kandel and Kao (2000) found that enlistment proportion up to matric level in transient family is higher than non-migrants however above matric the circumstance is invert and enlistment is higher in non migrant's family. Notwithstanding, Liang and Chen (2007), discoveries are shockingly distinctive. It found that relocation itself has no impact on the school

execution of the offspring of migrant's family units. He thinks about the evaluations of migrants' youngsters and non-transient kids and rejects the speculation that relocation can hurt the evaluations. Youngsters' instructive execution in provincial china contrarily influence by the flight of grown-ups.

Hossain (2005) Migration change sexual orientation part in India by bringing in higher duties to female in everyday business. Without male, female should deal with creature furthermore chip away at the family cultivates. In this way, the circumstance might be diverse in Pakistan setting as Shahbaz (2010) found that primary reason of movement is neediness and unemployment in the setting of Pakistan so relocation decidedly impacts financial status of family deserted however in the meantime behavioral issue among transient's youngsters are watched. Ladies feel dejection and shaky without her male. Relocation has solid positive effect on social security of family deserted in Pakistan, however lion's share families feel forlornness and uncertain without their male.

Irfan (1986) clarified the linkages among relocation, financial development and improvement in the nation. The study broke down the relationship amongst relocation and ripeness, effect of human asset streams of migrants and their wages as settlements because of interior movement upon salary dissemination in the nation. The primary discoveries of the study set up a higher penchant to relocate among females as a result of relational unions. The reversed U-molded age - versatility bend was tried for migrants at the age of 15-24 years.

Schmalzbauer (2004) Family individuals from transients that stay in their nations of origin don't endure the strains of adapting to another culture themselves, however they may even now encounter uplifted levels of stretch and dejection because of the partition from their migrants relatives. One investigation of Honduran transnational families focuses on the significance of correspondence in keeping up family ties crosswise over outskirts, however gives abundant proof of push that outcome from familial partition paying little mind to supported correspondence. Albeit numerous respondents met in

the two year examine talk about the monetary advantages that in their brains exceed the mental and passionate expenses of familial detachment, others say feeling deserted or not understanding the reasons that their relatives left without them. One respondent communicated desire of his more youthful kin who moved with their folks since they were sufficiently youthful to profit by the training framework in the U.S., while he was definitely not. Despite the fact that he comprehended the thinking behind his folks' choice, he held blended sentiments about the circumstance. Another respondent communicated outrageous trouble at the loss of family ties with her siblings in the U.S. She felt relinquished, rejected, and left behind.

Borjas (2001) appended a high esteem to companions and relatives living at a place where the transient need to move since net work of companions and individuals from family is a noteworthy source to bolster the migrants. Some imperative push and draw variables of relocation are found from writing. The draw and push components of relocation are for the most part: (i) the distinctions in social, political and standing framework in the nation. (ii) Reduction of work openings in rustic territories because of overwhelming motorization. (iii) The diminishing per capita share of the work in the farming and accessibility of constrained agribusiness arrive in the rustic ranges. (iv) Occurrence of mechanical changes in the nation, timber or different assets and fenced in area of enterprises in specific regions in the nation. (v) Better monetary condition, higher wages, better fundamental offices like sanitation, transportations and propel relational abilities in urban zones. (vi) Better instructive open doors, better standard of life, opportunity of relational unions, better security circumstances in the cutting edge social orders. What's more, (vii) Better offices of wellbeing and entertainment for individuals through each stroll of life (Datta, 2002; Solimano, 2002).

Gibson, McKenzie and Stillman (2013) directed study on male movement and said in regards to another measurement to consider while surveying the relationship amongst relocation and the family abandoned is the span of movement. The normal effect is equivocal in both the transient and the long haul. In the short term, relocation may

disruptively affect the family in light of decreased contributions to market and family creation. As relocation is exorbitant and does not really prompt quick work at goal, it might even decipher into lessened salary for the family that needs to back the transient. In the long haul, the done without market and family generation might be made up for by a reallocation of work among relatives who stay behind. However, whether money related exchanges rise or fall with the term of relocation is unverifiable. Long haul transients are liable to gain a higher pay and as an outcome might have the capacity to stand to send bigger settlements. Be that as it may, their dedication to their family may debilitate after some time, prompting lessened money related exchanges.

Giannelli and Mangiavacchi (2010) find that parental movement negatively affects school participation for youngsters deserted in Albania. (Lahaie et al., 2009; Antman, 2011).

In the family connection, it might be that parental movement gives especially concentrated data about the profits to tutoring inferable from the regular foundation of parent and youngster and the parent's specific relocation encounter. Whether this kind of impact may work practically speaking would on a basic level rely on upon the relative comes back to training in the home and goal nations, considering the way that instructive accomplishment is not splendidly translatable crosswise over outskirts. In this way, this would likely rely on upon the particular home nation source nation blending and could positively bestow a disincentive to put resources into kid tutoring (Gibson and McKenzie, 2011).

### **2.2.5 Domestic Life of Family**

Thoits (1995) Research has indicated social backing, especially as close personal connections, for example, spousal connections, to be a fruitful cradle against mental misery. The detachment of a nearby relative, accordingly, may likewise connote the breakdown of an individual's social bolster arrange. On account of relocation, the partition of transients from their families is an upsetting life occasion that separates the

bolster system of both migrants and migrants' relatives. The strain of relocation, along these lines, instantly highlights breakdowns in the bolster structure. Past the underlying strain, be that as it may, day by day life stressors may keep on causing misrepresented strain because of reduced bolster systems, especially on account of spousal movement. Ponders looking at migrants isolated from their life partners and kids demonstrate these people encounter more prominent levels of sorrow than the individuals who move with their families (Aroian and Norris 2003).

Ennaji and Sadiqi (2004) Migration financially enables the ladies of morocco that emphatically change the attitude and conduct of lady and it improve the organization force of lady. At times if transient neglect to discover a vocation in host nation lady utilizing organization control get to be provider. Some unfriendly impacts of movement have been additionally observed like lady face trouble in taking advance from bank in morocco. The obligations of lady without male increment, the general theory that movement changes the sex part is not satisfactory in Pakistan culture. In India for the most part studies noticed that lady self-rule and basic leadership capacity affected by their male relocation. (Desai and Banerji, 2008).

Antman (2012) directed study and give confirm for Mexico likewise uncovers sex based contrasts. Parental movement altogether increments instructive achievement for young ladies, brings down the likelihood of young men finishing middle school and of young men and young ladies finishing secondary school, and, when the transient was a guardian, raises the likelihood that young men and young ladies will have scholastic troubles. For young ladies, particularly in creating nations, the pay impact seems to command: settlements, by facilitating family spending requirements, open up more noteworthy training open doors for young ladies, who will probably be denied of instructive speculations when family funds are obliged. For more seasoned young men, be that as it may, contrasting options to instruction, especially their own movement, have a tendency to defeat the wage impact and push young men far from school.

### **2.2.6 Family life Preferences and Priorities**

Mu and Brauw (2013) led concentrate on and examining the causal impact of parental relocation on youngsters' wellbeing and sustenance. Movement appears to enhance the dietary status of extremely youthful kids, measured by birth weight, newborn child death rate, or weight-for-age. In any case, a study that endeavors New Zealand's movement lottery program to catch the causal impact of relocation from Tonga discovers more awful eating regimens and lower stature for-age in the transient among kids less than 18 years old who are deserted when a parent moves contrasted and kids whose guardians connected however did not win the relocation lottery (Gibson, McKenzie and Stillman, 2011).

Hildebrandt et al, (2005) led examine on the potential impacts of settlements on areas of prosperity, for example, a wellbeing can change after some time, in any case. In Mexico he found that movement can at first result in higher baby death rates; as relocation turns out to be more normal place and groups create suitable systems for adapting to the progressions fashioned by movement, nonetheless, newborn child mortality has been recorded to diminish in migrants family units while birth weights increment. Another study in Mexico found that, while relocation was connected to lower utilization of safeguard medicinal services and wellbeing inputs like breastfeeding and full adherence to immunization administrations, newborn child mortality diminished after some time (McKenzie, 2007). Different parts of physical wellbeing, for example, nourishment, can likewise be conceivably influenced by relocation. In Moldova settlements added to expanded access to vitamins, solutions, and more noteworthy amounts of nourishment (Salah, 2008). In Albania settlements expanded access to human services offices as well as empowered families to devour better quality sustenance (Institute for Economy, Finance, and Business, 2007). In spite of expanded access to sustenance, prescriptions, and restorative care, offspring of transient guardians may need vital supervision and help to really utilize and advantage from these assets (Salah, 2008).

### **2.2.7 Family Left Behind**

Démurger and Li (2013) said that movement may likewise influence a life partner's work showcase interest by influencing profitability in the home. On the off chance that the contributions of mates in the home creation capacity are supplements, then relocation will bring down the efficiency of the life partner who stays behind; if the sources of info are substitutes, the inverse will hold. Just like the case for training and wellbeing, the net impact of movement on work supply relies on upon the relative sizes of the settlements related impact and the lost-work impact. Additionally, the net impact may shift crosswise over various subgroups of individuals, contingent upon the age and the sex of the family unit individuals, their work division, the occasional or lasting nature of relocation, the family unit's benefits, and on how restricting liquidity requirements are for the family.

De Haas and Rooij (2010) said that a direct augmentation of the examination of the work supply reactions of relatives deserted is to research the reallocation of intra-family parts and the conceivable reinforcing of the haggling force of specific individuals who stay behind, as this influences basic leadership and the control and allotment of assets. In patriarchal social orders, where most transients are men, movement may impact not just the work supply in groups of cause additionally the position of ladies who stay behind. In Albania, less taught ladies in families from which men have relocated are more probable than their companions in families without a male migrants to access gainful livelihood, which could enable them to settle on asset assignment choices inside the family unit. Changes in intra-family parts can likewise be seen among kin: in China, more established sisters are found to impact their more youthful kin in families from which a parent has moved.

Antman (2013) said that a parent's relocation may prompt a redistribution of basic leadership and duties inside the family unit, which can influence kid tutoring, either in light of the fact that the new chief (for instance, the other parent or a more seasoned tyke) minds pretty much about interest in training than the moving guardian or on the

grounds that the redistribution of parts puts more weight on kids to help in the family. The study offers uncertain confirmation on whether relocation has a net positive or net negative effect on training results of youngsters who are deserted.

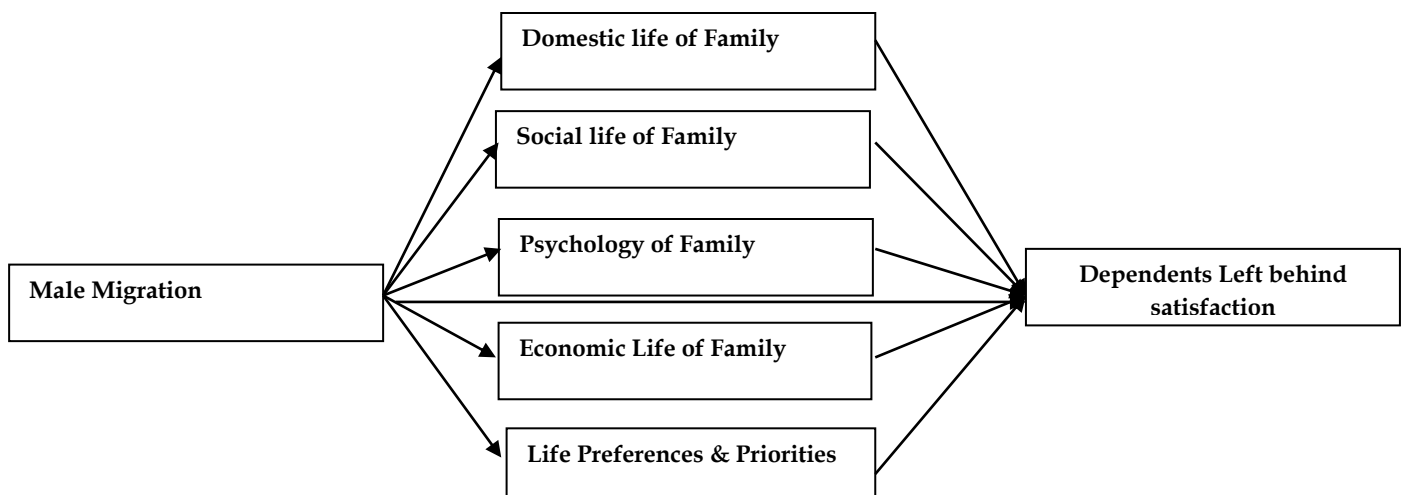
As indicated by Schargrotsky (2005), high birth weight and lower baby death rate in Mexico accentuate positive relationship amongst relocation and youngsters wellbeing. As expressed by Antón (2010), the weight for stature and weight for age in offspring of Ecuador and discovered positive relationship among settlements and nutritious status of kids in short keep running and over the long haul. Just about 80% settlements utilized for the up degree of the way of life while just 20% put resources into profitable speculation. The settlements additionally spent on kids wellbeing and instruction. So movement brings beneficial outcome on kids abandoned it might be said that more assets are assigned for their wellbeing and training. Conversely, Kilbane (2007) expressed that relocation demolish the family structure and it de shape the feeling and brain science of kids deserted. Defenselessness to viciousness, misuse and debasement increments in migrants's youngsters.

Koc and Onan (2001) said that normal monetary additions from movement will probably exceed the potential mental expenses amid the basic leadership prepare, especially in social orders where relocation is prevalent to the point that it has turned into a regulating life occasion. Indeed, even in cutting edge advertise social orders where extra wage may not build people's or families' odds of survival, or definitely change the nature of their lives, the greater part of people show that increments in pay will expand their life fulfillment.

Relocation likely results from a blend of the previously mentioned hypotheses as they differentially apply to people and their families in unmistakable life circumstances and groups. Movement, especially worldwide relocation, may instigate significant stressors on both migrants and their relatives. For migrants, global relocation postures challenges in the types of new dialect, culture, nourishments, and day by day associations.

Transients' relatives staying in the nation of source must adjust to protracted detachments from their friends and family, and may experience difficulty identifying with the new ways of life of their migrants relatives. Alternately, relocation may diminish familial push by giving wage to essential necessities, and once in a while expelling unfriendly relatives from prompt support in family communication. (Rodriguez et al. 2000).

## 2.2 Research Model:



# Chapter 3

## Data & Methodology

### **3.0 Introduction**

In this chapter, the variables are described through a research design, after that the actual procedure to conduct the research, has been explicated. The study takes the category of quantitative research. This chapter explains the methods being used in this study. The descriptive study includes, research design, sample size, population and method used to collect data. The chapter also explains which instrument is used for data collection. The sample size, population and data collection method are discussed in detail.

#### **3.1 Paradigms:**

Blaikie (1993) describes the root definition of ontology as ‘the science or study of being’ and develops this description for the social sciences to encompass ‘claims about what exists, what it looks like, what units make it up and how these units interact with each other’. In short, ontology describes our view (whether claims or assumptions) on the nature of reality, and specifically, is this an objective reality that really exists, or only a subjective reality, created in our minds.

Chia (2002) describes epistemology as ‘how and what it is possible to know’ and the need to reflect on methods and standards through which reliable and verifiable knowledge is produced and Hatch and Cunliffe (2006) summarize epistemology as ‘knowing how you can know’ and expand this by asking how is knowledge generated, what criteria discriminate good knowledge from bad knowledge, and how should reality be represented or described. They go on to highlight the inter-dependent relationship between epistemology and ontology, and how one both informs, and depends upon, the other.

### **3.1.1 Positivism:**

The positivist position is derived from that of natural science and is characterised by the testing of hypothesis developed from existing theory (hence deductive or theory testing) through measurement of observable social realities. Positivists believe that reality is stable and can be observed and described from an objective viewpoint (Levin, 1988), i.e. without interfering with the phenomena being studied.

### **3.1.2 Interpretivism:**

This position is described by Hatch and Cunliffe (2006) as anti-positivist and by Blaikie (1993) as post-positivist since it is contended that there is a fundamental difference between the subject matters of natural and social sciences. In the social world it is argued that individuals and groups make sense of situations based upon their individual experience, memories and expectations.

### **3.1.3 Pragmatism:**

According to Blaikie (1993), pragmatism or realism is concerned with what kinds of things there are, and how these things behave, it accepts that reality may exist in spite of science or observation, and so there is validity in recognizing realities that are simply claimed to exist or act, whether proven or not.

In this research, positivism is selected to analyze the effect of male outflow on dependent left behind in Pakistan. The reason of selecting this paradigm as Positivism is based upon values of reason, truth and validity and there is a focus purely on facts, gathered through direct observation and experience and measured empirically using quantitative methods like surveys, experiments and statistical analysis

## **3.2 Research Approach:**

### **3.2.1 Induction:**

Trochim (2006) refers to two “broad methods of reasoning as the inductive and deductive approaches. He defines induction as moving from the specific to the general, while deduction begins with the general and ends with the specific; arguments based on experience or observation are best expressed inductively.

### **3.2.2 Deduction:**

Creswell and Plano Clark (2007) say that the deductive researcher “works from the ‘top down’, from a theory to hypotheses to data to add to or contradict the theory”. He said that arguments based on laws, rules, or other widely accepted principles are best expressed deductively.

**Deduction approach has been taken for this research study as we are going to verify theory.** The research design decides the overall methodology of the research. Survey research design is selected for conducting the research. This type of research study is used for finding the relationships between the variables. Keeping in mind the nature and scope of the study quantitative research technique is used as it also helps in generalizing the results of the study to the whole population.

## **3.3 Research Method**

### **3.3.1 Quantitative:**

According to Leedy (1993) quantitative research is manipulating variables, controlling natural phenomena and impersonally experimental, by developing hypotheses and testing them beside the hard truth of the reality. Christensen (1980) Stated that if the purpose of an investigation is to explain the level of connection which exists between the variables then this approach is the most appropriate one to use.

### **3.3.2 Qualitative:**

Creswell (2005) defines qualitative study as: a type of educational research in which the researcher relies on the view of participants, asks broad, general questions, collects data consisting largely of words (or texts) from participants, describes and analyzes these words for themes, and conducts the inquiry in a subjective, biased manner.

### **3.3.3 Mix Method:**

It is a mixture of quantitative and qualitative research.

The practical and experimental part of the research has been discussed in this chapter. The empirical objective of the study was to investigate whether sociocultural life of family, domestic life of family, psychology life of family, domestic life of family, economic life of family and life preferences and priorities mediates the relationship of high male migration and left behinds in Pakistan. Quantitative research often translates into the use of statistical analysis to make the connection between what is known and what can be learned through research. Collecting and analyzing data using quantitative strategies requires an understanding of the relationships among variables using either descriptive or inferential statistics. Descriptive statistics are used to draw inferences about populations and to estimate the parameters of those populations (Trochim, 2005).

The practical and experimental part of the research has been discussed in this chapter. The empirical objective of the study was to investigate whether socio cultural life of family, domestic life of family, psychology life of family, domestic life of family, economic life of family and life preferences and priorities mediates the relationship of high male migration and left behinds in Pakistan. Quantitative research regularly deciphers into the utilization of measurable investigation to make the association between what is known and what can be realized through research. Gathering and dissecting information utilizing quantitative techniques requires a comprehension of the connections among factors utilizing either descriptive or inferential insights.

Graphic insights are utilized to draw surmising about population and to assess the parameters of those population. (Trochim, 2005).

### **3.4 Research Design**

#### **3.4.1 Population:**

Polit and Hungler (1999) refers to the population as an aggregate or totality of all the objects, subjects or members that conform to a set of specification Population is the entire pool from which a statistical sample is drawn. The total population under this study was all the agencies either public or private who are working for migration in Pakistan. This study is conducted in Lahore city of Pakistan, therefore population is all the agencies which are providing the facilities to nationals of Pakistan to make study or job at international level. The dependents customers of the entire national consultants firm are targeted and these firms are listed in security exchange commission of Pakistan and have their offices with in the area of Lahore city of Pakistan. A number of public and private agencies are working in region of Lahore. In this research study, we select the private limited companies only. The actual population is family member who are in relation to male migrants like their wives are targeted.

#### **3.4.2. Sample Frame**

Jan Wretman (2003) A set of information used to classify a sample population for numerical. A great number of educational institutions and consultants are available at every door step. So the population of this research is infinite. It is not possible to count the all units in population. There are private and public limited companies all over the Pakistan but we are targeting only one city of Pakistan. Lahore is selected to collect the data. All the private limited companies of Lahore city were targeted to make data collection.

#### **3.4.3 Sample Size:**

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

A sample is a finite part of a statistical population whose properties are studied to gain information about the whole (Webster, 1985). When dealing with people, it can be defined as a set of respondents (wives of migrants from Lahore city) selected from a larger population for the purpose of present survey. The respondents are selected which migrated from 2008-2014. The list of male migration was acquired from companies and contacts were maintained to their dependents via emails and phones.

According to godden (2004), said that how many people is there in the group your sample represents? This may be the number of people in a city you are studying, the number of people who buy new cars, etc. Often you may not know the exact population size or infinite population. This is not a problem. The mathematics of probability proves the size of the population is irrelevant, unless the size of the sample exceeds a few percent of the total population you are examining. This means that a sample of 500 people is equally useful in examining the opinions of a state of 15,000,000 as it would a city of 100,000. For this reason, most calculations ignore the population size when it is "large", infinite or unknown. Population size is only likely to be a factor when you work with relatively small and known groups of people (e.g., the members of a professional association). So, in line with reference of godden study we select the sample size of 500.

#### **3.4.4. Sampling Technique**

In probability, sampling every element of the population has an equal chance to be selected as a sample. Probability sampling is unbiased because anybody can be selected as sample for the study. Stratified sampling offers significant improvement to simple random sampling. To collect a simple random sample, each unit of the target population is assigned a number. A set of random numbers is then generated and the units having those numbers are included in the sample. (Sekaran & Bougie, pg.267-68).

In this study target population was family of male migrants so it was not easy to choose sample randomly because some organizations don't allow interacting with their employees. So contact was maintained by visiting them physically. For data collection

purpose management of these places was contacted through telephone calls and Emails. After getting positive response from them Questionnaire with a letter indication the purpose of study placed to them. The first page of questionnaire contains information about the assurance of privacy and confidentiality. The questionnaire consisted of questions on sociocultural life of family, domestic life of family, psychology life of family, domestic life of family, economic life of family and life preferences and priorities, male migration and left behinds in Pakistan and personal information about respondents.

As per the exploration issue and research addresses close by, kind of examination has been resolved. Current study is logical correlation study one might say to discover the relations among factors. As this study is directed in regular or real environment respondents give more exact reactions than in controlled environment experiencing any trial. In this overview based research, information is gathered from families whose relatives are relocated in different nations from Pakistan on comfort premise. The level of intercession of current study is negligible.

This exploration study is directed in the "non-thought up environment". Here respondents (whose relatives are relocated in different nations from Pakistan) record their reactions by watching their surroundings where they are really confronting the difficulties in their lives. Researcher of this study doesn't have to make fake plans. Social studies explores are directed in common habitats to have better results.

### **3.5 Data Collection Method**

In this quantitative study information were gathered from a sample of relatives of left behinds through an organized questionnaire. Each build of this study is measured through different items that are adopted from past research contemplates.

### **3.6 Data Collection Instrument**

This study is based on structured questionnaire with five points likert scale ranging from “Strongly Disagree” to “Strongly Agree” as the instrument of data collection. The questionnaire of this study includes sixty nine questions on determinants of male migration, which has been adopted. Male migration is independent variables and contain on ten questions its measure has been adopted (Ahmad, Akram and Hussain, 2011), Social family life is mediating variables and contain on nine questions its measure has been adopted (Hjorth, 2011), Psychology of family is mediating variables and contain on ten questions its measure has been adopted (Sadaf, 2010), Economic family life is mediating variables and contain on ten questions its measure has been adopted ((Ahmad, Akram and Hussain, 2011), Domestic family life is mediating variables and contain on ten questions its measure has been adopted (Hjorth, 2011), Life preferences and priorities is mediating variables and contain on ten questions its measure has been adopted (Farooq and Javed, 2009), Satisfaction of left behinds is dependent variables and contain on ten questions its measure has been adopted (Sadaf, 2010). We collect data from most of the females dependents of the migrants left behind in the city of Lahore. Lahore the provincial capital of Punjab and is considered to be the hub of maximum number of male migrants in Pakistan.

### **3.7 Data Analysis**

To check the theories whether they bolster the present study or not distinctive exact tests were connected like demographics frequencies, descriptive statistics, reliability, histogram, scatter plot, correlation matrix, regression and mediation test to check the mediation effect. The detail of all these investigation is in the following part. SPSS 20 had been used for research purpose.

### **3.8 Validity and Reliability:**

Validity is an overall evaluative judgment of the degree to which empirical evidence and theoretical rationales support the adequacy and appropriateness of interpretations and actions on the basis of test scores or other modes of assessment" (Messick, 1995). The Test of principle component had been applied to check validity of research. Kaisen (1974) recommend 0.5 as minimum (barely accepted), values between 0.7-0.8 acceptable, and values above 0.9 are superb.

According to Nunally (1997), Reliability refers to the consistency of such measurements, tests or scales when the testing procedure is repeated on a population of individuals or groups". Its standard value is 0.7.

### **3.9 Ethical Consideration:**

- Information about the purpose of the research is given to participants before collecting the data.
- The data provided by respondents only use for research purpose.
- The data provided by the participants will be kept highly confidential.
- Permission has been obtained by institutes to conduct research in their organization.
- Data for the research is collected with the consent of respondents.
- Time adjustment will be made with participant to avoid any interception in their work.
- Participants name is made optional in the research to ensure the anonymity of the respondents.
- Respondents have right to take part in research voluntarily and right to withdraw at any time.

# Chapter 4

## Data Analysis

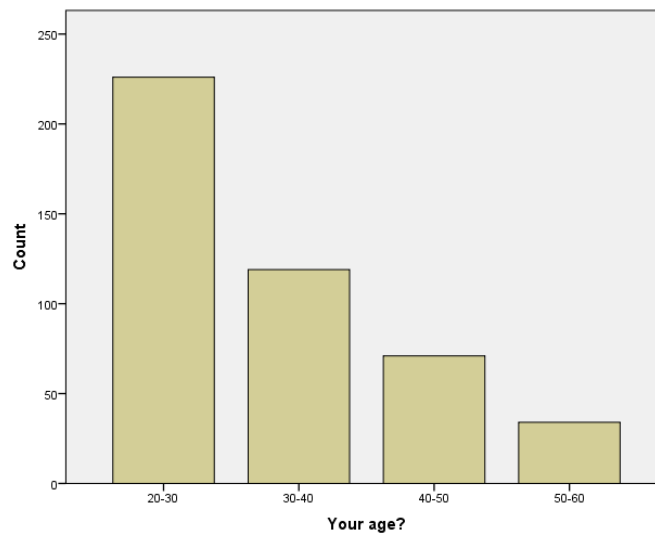
## 4.1 Demographic Profile

### Age:

	Frequency	Valid Percent
20-30	226	50.2
30-40	119	26.4
Valid 40-50	71	15.8
50-60	34	7.6
Total	450	100.0

Only female respondents were selected for research purpose. They were from different age categories. 50.2% respondents were from age group of 20-30, 26.4% respondents were from age group of 30-40, 15.8% respondents were from age group of 40-50 and 7.6% respondents were from age group of 50-60.

### Bar Graph:



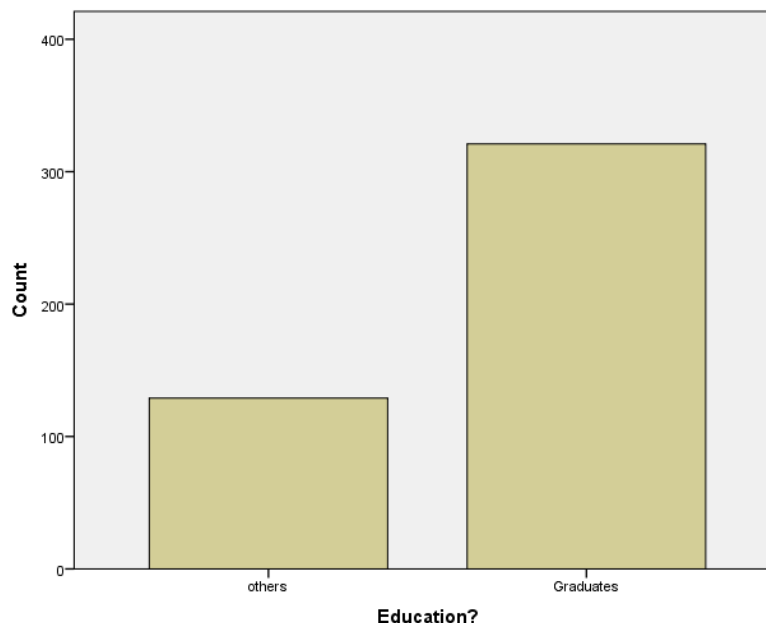
Age is an ordinal variable and it verifies age category which defined in frequency distribution. Majority of respondents were from age group of 20-30.

## Education:

	Frequency	Valid Percent
others	129	28.7
Valid Graduates	321	71.3
Total	450	100.0

Only female respondents were selected for research purpose. They were from different education level. Only 321 respondents were graduates and others were from different education category.

## Bar Graph:



Education is also an ordinal variable and it verified that majority of respondents were from graduation education level.

## 4.2 Reliability:

Variables	Cronbach Alpha
Male Migration	0.845
Psychology Family Life	0.823

---

<b>Domestic Family Life</b>	<b>0.813</b>
<b>Social Family Life</b>	<b>0.792</b>
<b>Economic Family Life</b>	<b>0.788</b>
<b>Life preferences and Priorities</b>	<b>0.783</b>
<b>Family Left Behinds</b>	<b>0.823</b>

---

To check reliability of questionnaire Cronbach's alpha test is applied on questionnaire. The above table shows the value of Cronbach's alpha of male migration which is 0.845. This value shows a high level of reliability. The above table shows the value of Cronbach's alpha of psychology of family life which is 0.823. This value shows a high level of reliability. The above table shows the value of Cronbach's alpha of domestic family life which is 0.813. This value shows a high level of reliability. The above table shows the value of Cronbach's alpha of social family life which is 0.792. This value shows a high level of reliability. The above table shows the value of Cronbach's alpha of economic family life which is 0.788. This value shows a high level of reliability. The above table shows the value of Cronbach's alpha of life preferences and priorities which is 0.783. This value shows a high level of reliability. This value shows a high level of reliability. The above table shows the value of Cronbach's alpha of family left behinds which is 0.823. This value shows a high level of reliability. The value of Cronbach's alpha is greater than 0.70 which shows that questionnaire is reliable. To check the validity of questionnaire there are different types. To check the validity of our questionnaire we use the face validity.

### 4.3 Descriptive Statistics:

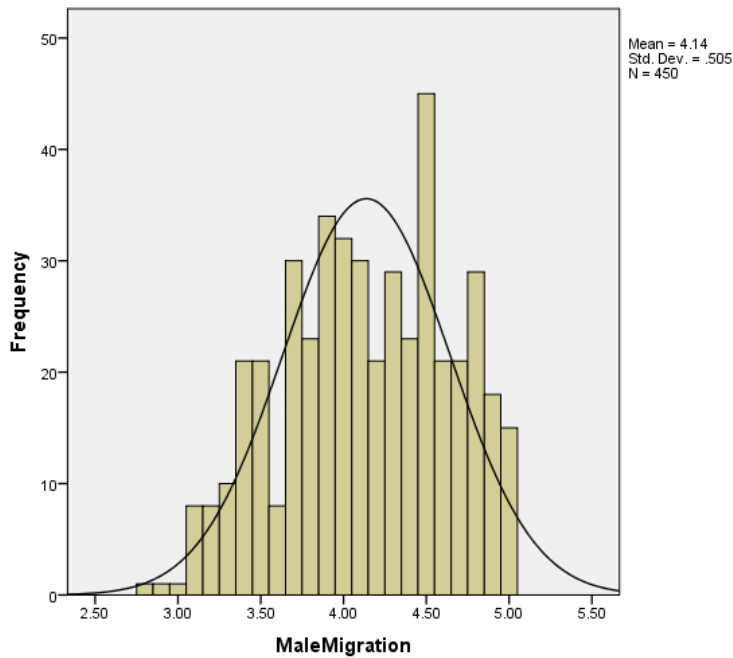
	N	Minimum	Maximum	Mean	Std. Deviation
Male Migration	450	2.80	5.00	4.1380	.50455
Social Family Life	450	2.33	5.00	4.0906	.55349
Psychology of Family	450	2.90	5.00	4.1964	.49319
Domestic Family Life	450	2.70	5.00	4.0738	.51410
Economic Family Life	450	2.60	5.00	4.1358	.51592
Life Preferences	450	2.70	5.00	4.0902	.51051
Satisfaction of Left Behinds	450	2.60	5.00	4.1909	.48833
Valid N (list wise)	450				

Descriptive statistics is applied on independent, mediators and dependent variable. In descriptive statistics, we can elaborate upon the data further by measuring the dispersion. Usually the range of the standard deviation and variance is used to measure the dispersion. In descriptive statistics, range is defined as the difference between the highest and the lowest value. The standard deviation and variance are usually used to measure the dispersion. The psychology family life has highest mean value of 4.1964 and domestic family life has lowest mean value of 4.0738. The variable social family life has highest standard deviation of .55349 and dependent variable satisfaction of left behinds have lowest standard deviation.

## 4.4 Histogram:

(1.1)

Independent Variable [Male Migration]

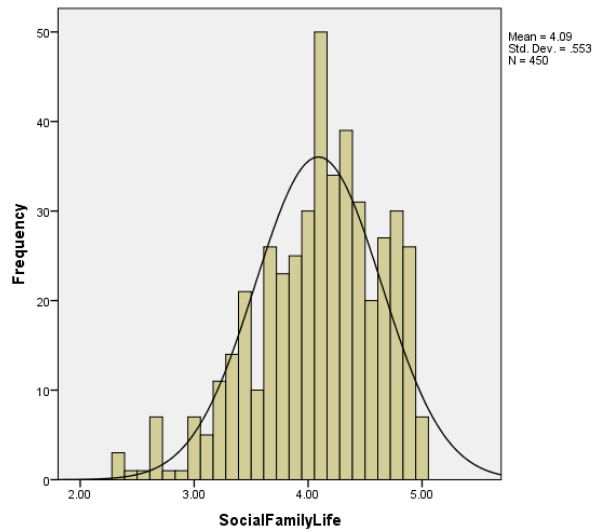


### Interpretation:

The above figure shows the histogram test applied on the independent variable which is male migration. The histogram of male migration shows a curve which is similar to bell shape curve but this curve is slightly shifted toward right side so the histogram is said to be approximately normal. Mean of this variable is 4.14 and standard deviation is .505

(1.2)

**Mediator Variable [social family life]**

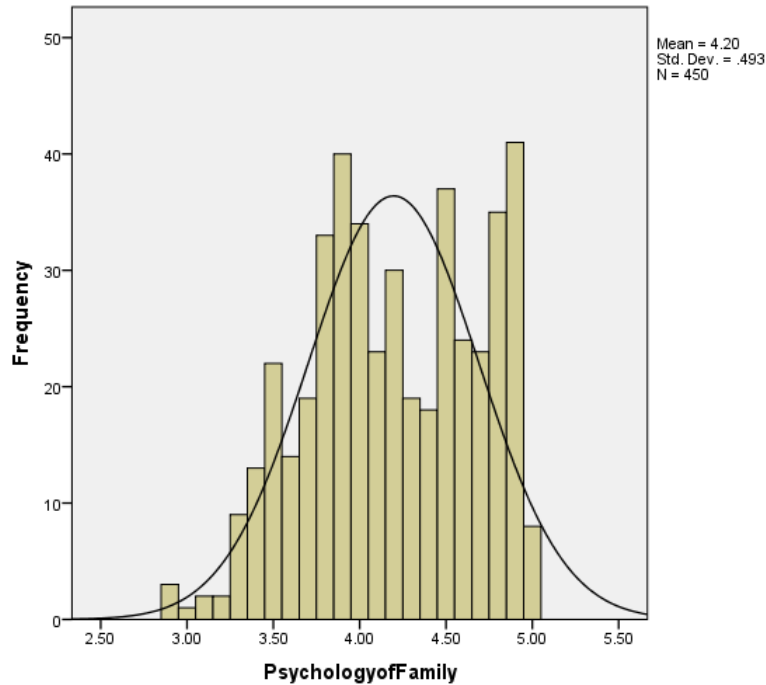


**Interpretation:**

The above figure shows the histogram test applied on the mediator variable which is social family life. The histogram of social family life shows a curve which is similar to bell shape curve but this curve is slightly shifted toward right side so the histogram is said to be approximately normal. Mean of this variable is 4.09 and standard deviation is .553

(1.3)

**Mediator Variable [psychology family life]**

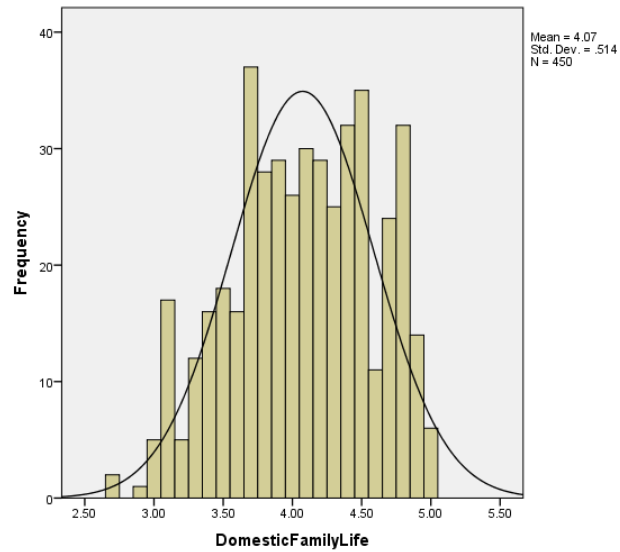


**Interpretation:**

The above figure shows the histogram test applied on the mediator variable which is psychology family life. The histogram of psychology family life shows a curve which is similar to bell shape curve so histogram is said to be approximately normal. Mean of this variable is 4.20 and standard deviation is .493

(1.4)

**Mediator Variable [Domestic family life]**

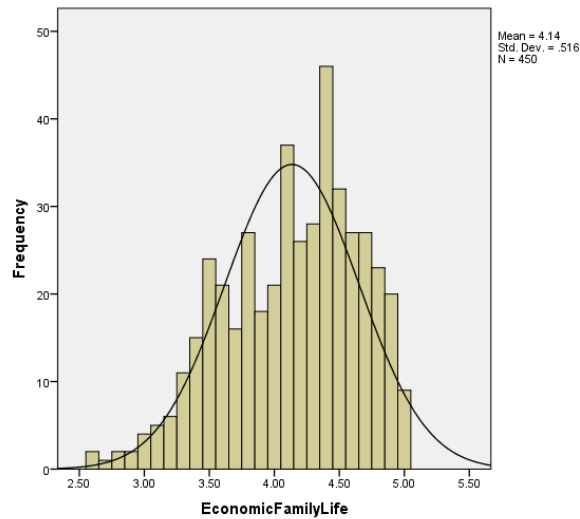


**Interpretation:**

The above figure shows the histogram test applied on the mediator variable which is domestic family life. The histogram of domestic family life shows a curve which is similar to bell shape curve so histogram is said to be approximately normal. Mean of this variable is 4.07 and standard deviation is .514

(1.5)

**Mediator Variable [Economic family life]**

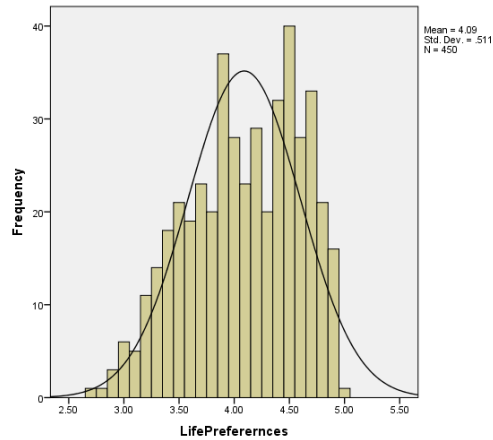


**Interpretation:**

The above figure shows the histogram test applied on the mediator variable which is economic family life. The histogram of economic family life shows a curve which is similar to bell shape curve so histogram is said to be approximately normal. Mean of this variable is 4.14 and standard deviation is .516

(1.6)

**Mediator Variable [life preferences and priorities]**

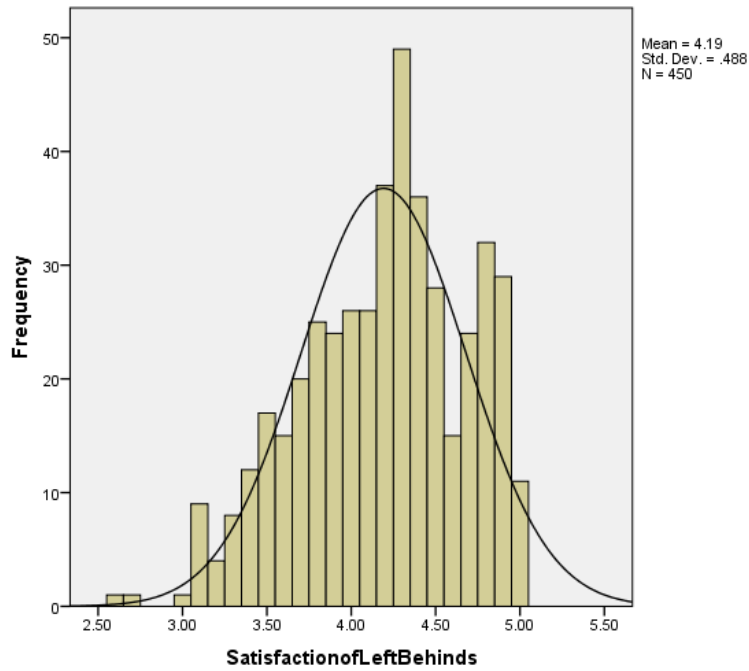


**Interpretation:**

The above figure shows the histogram test applied on the mediator variable which is life preferences and priorities. The histogram of life preferences and priorities shows a curve which is similar to bell shape curve so histogram is said to be approximately normal. Mean of this variable is 4.09 and standard deviation is .511

(1.7)

**Dependent Variable [Satisfaction of left behinds]**

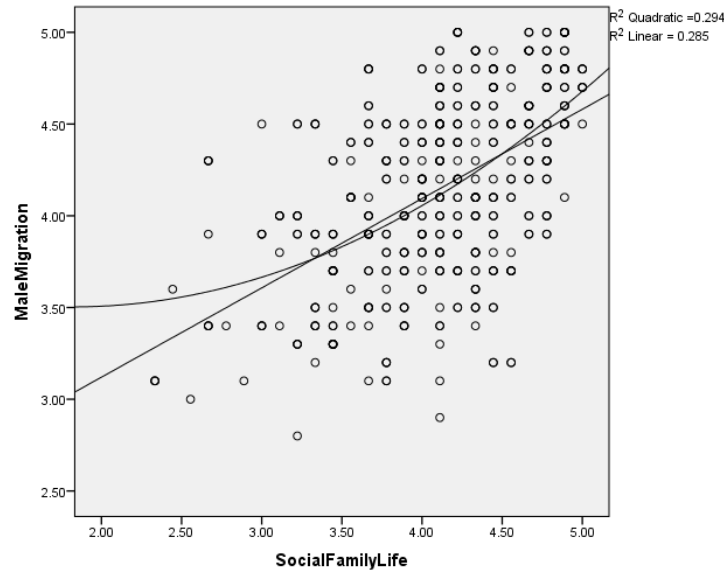


**Interpretation:**

The above figure shows the histogram test applied on the dependent variable which is satisfaction of left behinds. The histogram of satisfaction of left behinds life shows a curve which is similar to bell shape curve so histogram is said to be approximately normal. Mean of this variable is 4.19 and standard deviation is .488

## 4.5 Scatter Plot:

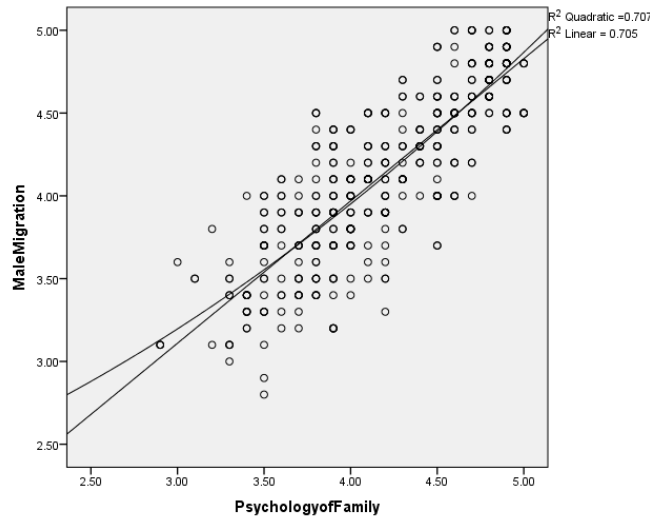
### (2.1) [Male Migration and social family life]



### Interpretation:

Above figure shows the scatter plot test between male migration (independent) and social family life (dependent Variable). According to this figure linear regression line is straight and move upward which demonstrate that that there is a positive association among both variables. In this diagram the R square quadratic value is 0.294 and R square linear is 0.285. The difference between R square quadratic and R square linear is 0.008 which is less than 0.05 so these variables have linear relationship.

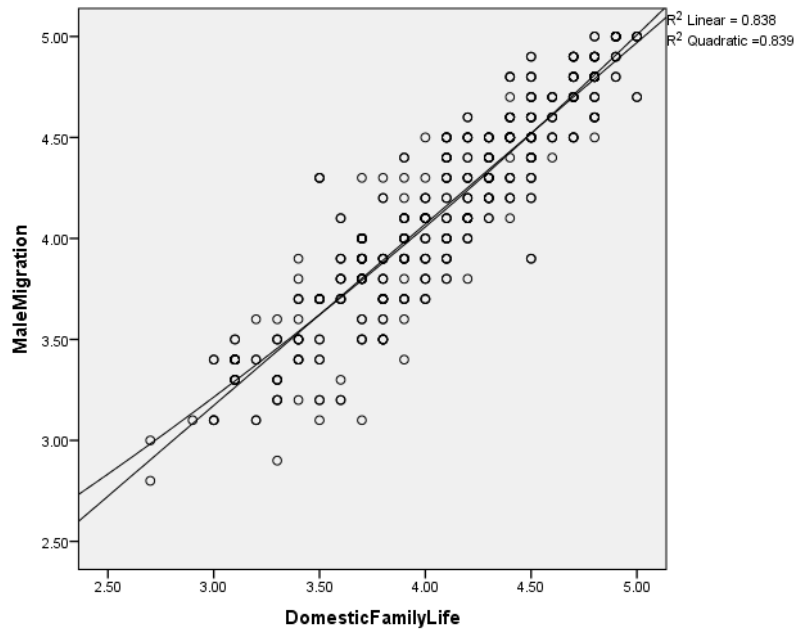
**(2.2) [Male Migration and psychology of family life]**



**Interpretation:**

Above figure shows the scatter plot test between male migration (independent) and psychology family life (dependent Variable). According to this figure linear regression line is straight and move upward which demonstrate that that there is a positive association among both variables. In this diagram the R square quadratic value is 0.707 and R square linear is 0.705. The difference between R square quadratic and R square linear is 0.002 which showed linear relation between them.

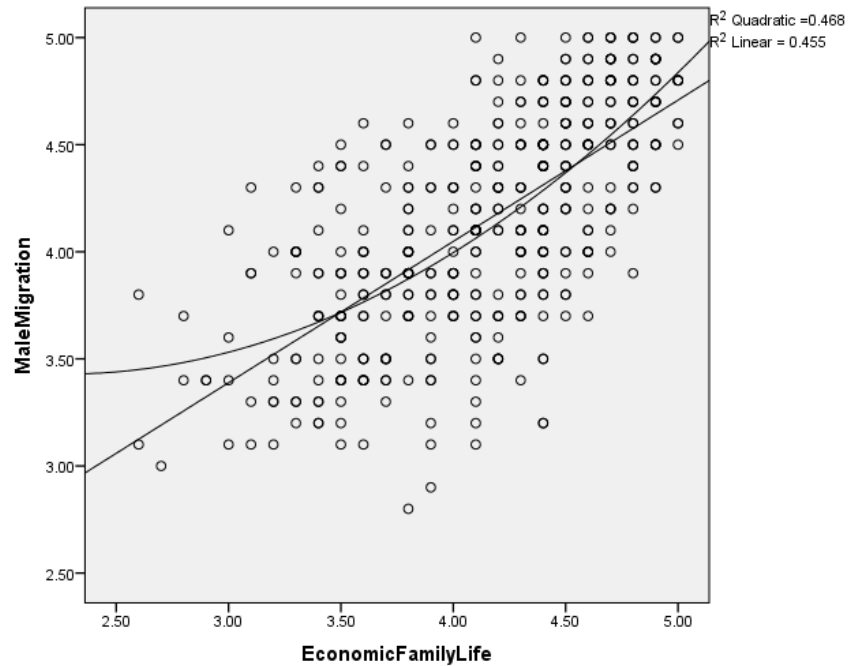
### (2.3) [Male Migration and domestic family life]



#### Interpretation:

Above figure shows the scatter plot test between male migration (independent) and domestic family life (dependent Variable). According to this figure linear regression line is straight and move upward which demonstrate that that there is a positive association among both variables. In this diagram the R square quadratic value is 0.838 and R square linear is 0.839. The difference between R square quadratic and R square linear is 0.001 which showed linear relation between them.

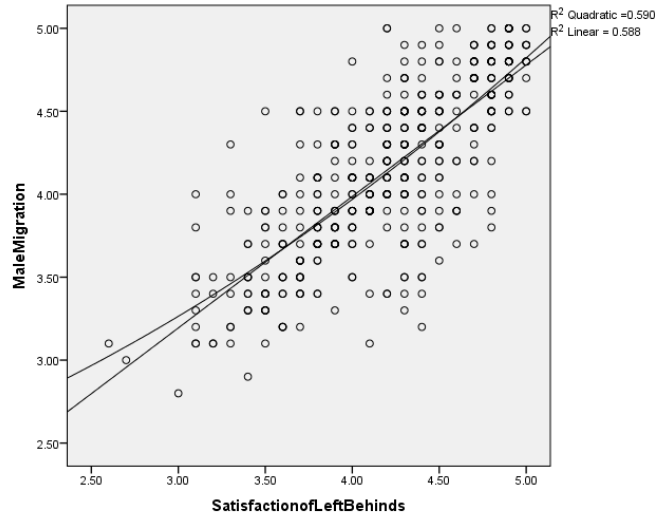
(2.4) [Male Migration and economic family life]



**Interpretation:**

Above figure shows the scatter plot test between male migration (independent) and economic family life (dependent Variable). According to this figure linear regression line is straight and move upward which demonstrate that that there is a positive association among both variables. In this diagram the R square quadratic value is 0.468 and R square linear is 0.455. The difference between R square quadratic and R square linear is 0.013 which showed linear relation between them.

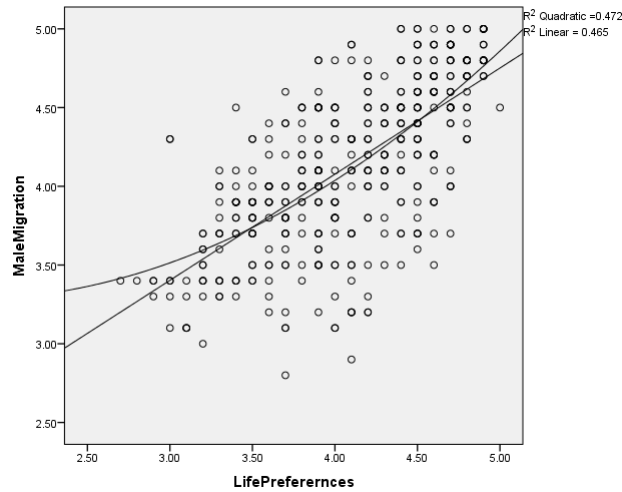
(2.5) [Male Migration and satisfaction of left behinds]



**Interpretation:**

Above figure shows the scatter plot test between male migration (independent) and satisfaction of left behinds (dependent Variable). According to this figure linear regression line is straight and move upward which demonstrate that that there is a positive association among both variables. In this diagram the R square quadratic value is 0.590 and R square linear is 0.588. The difference between R square quadratic and R square linear is 0.002 which showed linear relation between them.

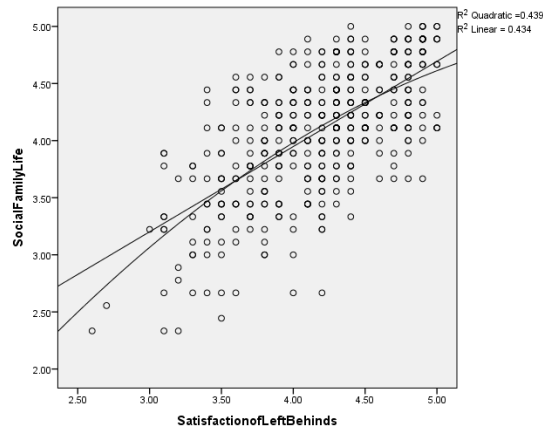
**(2.6) [Male Migration and life preferences and priorities]**



**Interpretation:**

Above figure shows the scatter plot test between male migration (independent) and life preferences and priorities (dependent Variable). According to this figure linear regression line is straight and move upward which demonstrate that that there is a positive association among both variables. In this diagram the R square quadratic value is 0.472 and R square linear is 0.465. The difference between R square quadratic and R square linear is 0.013 which showed linear relation between them.

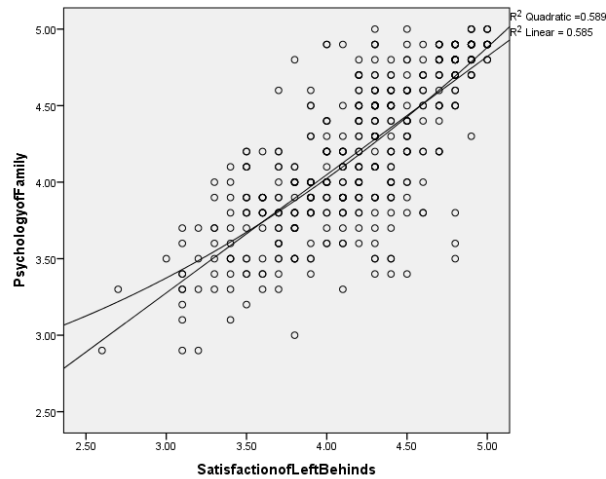
**(2.7) [Social Family life and satisfaction of left behinds]**



**Interpretation:**

Above figure shows the scatter plot test between social family life (independent) and satisfaction of left behinds (dependent Variable). According to this figure linear regression line is straight and move upward which demonstrate that that there is a positive association among both variables. In this diagram the R square quadratic value is 0.439 and R square linear is 0.434. The difference between R square quadratic and R square linear is 0.005 which showed linear relation between them.

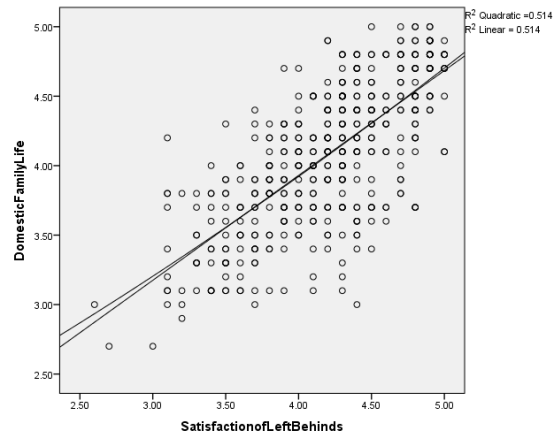
(2.8) [psychology Family life and satisfaction of left behinds]



**Interpretation:**

Above figure shows the scatter plot test between psychology of family life (independent) and satisfaction of left behinds (dependent Variable). According to this figure linear regression line is straight and move upward which demonstrate that that there is a positive association among both variables. In this diagram the R square quadratic value is 0.589 and R square linear is 0.585. The difference between R square quadratic and R square linear is 0.004 which showed linear relation between them.

**(2.9) [Domestic Family life and satisfaction of left behinds]**

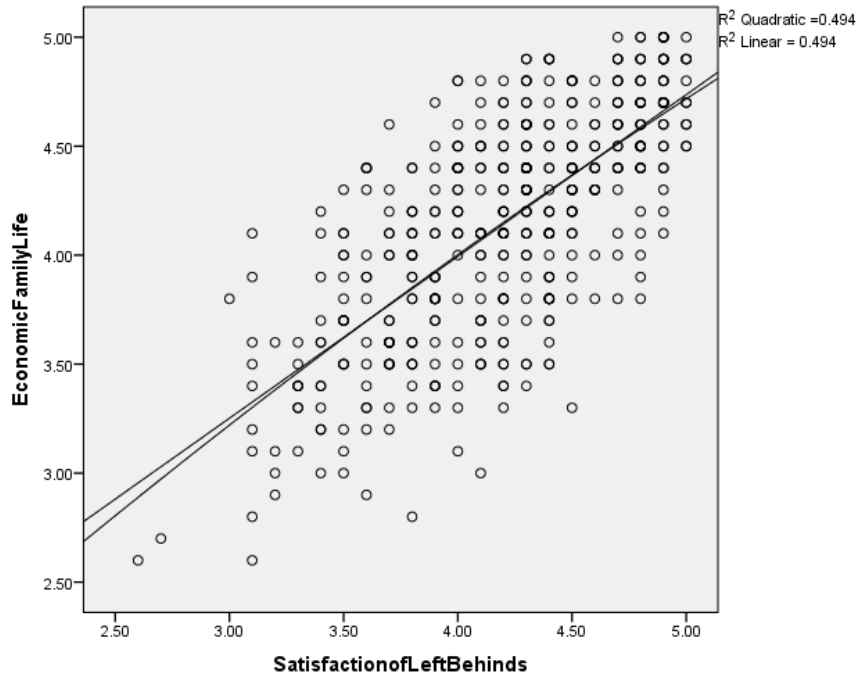


**Interpretation:**

Above figure shows the scatter plot test between domestic family life (independent) and satisfaction of left behinds (dependent Variable). According to this figure linear regression line is straight and move upward which demonstrate that that there is a positive association among both variables. In this diagram the R square quadratic value is 0.514 and R square linear is 0.514. The difference between R square quadratic and R square linear is 0.000 which showed linear relation between them.

(2.10)

**[Economic Family life and satisfaction of left behinds]**

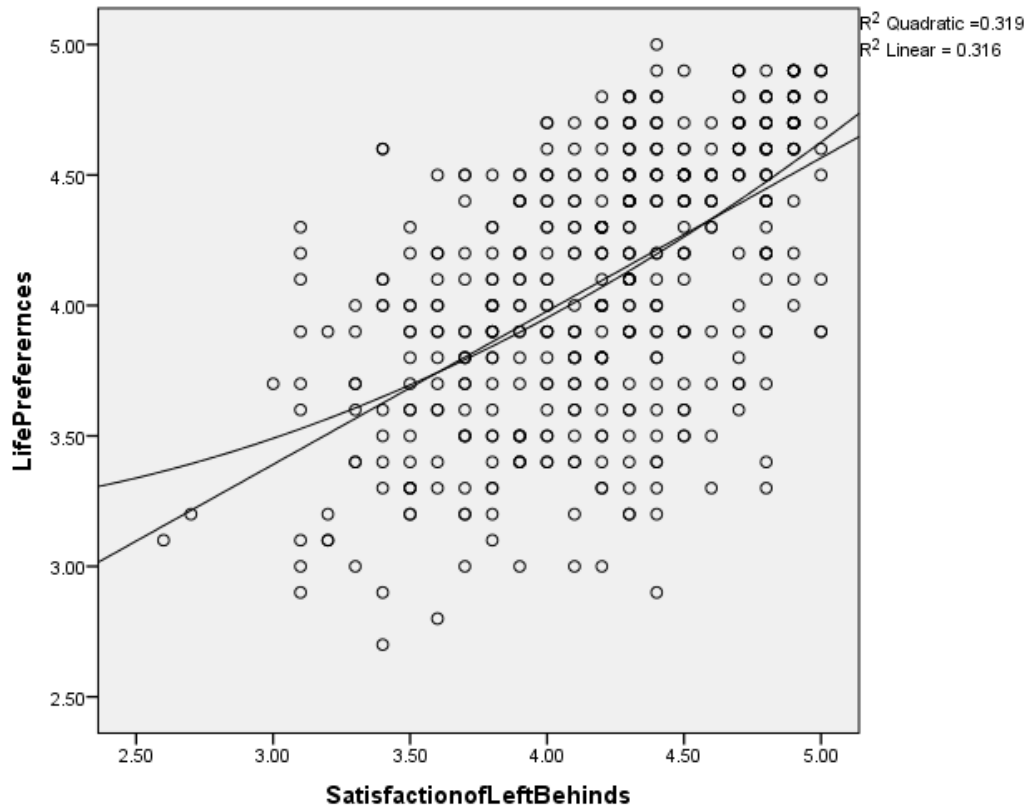


**Interpretation:**

Above figure shows the scatter plot test between economic family life (independent) and satisfaction of left behinds (dependent Variable). According to this figure linear regression line is straight and move upward which demonstrate that that there is a positive association among both variables. In this diagram the R square quadratic value is 0.494 and R square linear is 0.494. The difference between R square quadratic and R square linear is 0.000 which showed linear relation between them

(2.11)

**[Family life preferences and priorities and satisfaction of left behinds]**



**Interpretation:**

Above figure shows the scatter plot test between family life preferences and priorities (independent) and satisfaction of left behinds (dependent Variable). According to this figure linear regression line is straight and move upward which demonstrate that that there is a positive association among both variables. In this diagram the R square quadratic value is 0.319 and R square linear is 0.316. The difference between R square quadratic and R square linear is 0.003 which showed linear relation between them

#### 4.6 Correlation:

Independent	Dependent (Left Behinds life Satisfaction)	Sig.	N
Male Migration		.000	450
Psychology Family Life		.000	450
Domestic Family Life		.000	450
Social Family Life		.000	450
Economic Family Life		.000	450
	Dependent (Social Family Life)		
Male Migration		.000	450
	Dependent (Economic Family Life)		
Male Migration		.000	450
	Dependent (Psychology Family Life)		
Male Migration		.000	450
	Dependent (Domestic Family Life)		
Male Migration		.000	450
	Dependent (Life		

	preferences and Priorities)		
Male Migration	.682**	.000	450
	Dependent (Left Behinds life Satisfaction)		
<b>Life preferences and Priorities</b>	<b>.562</b>		

**(Table 1)**

In correlation table male migration is independent variable and satisfaction of left behinds is dependent variable. The hypothesis of these variables is:

H1= There is association between male migration and satisfaction of left behinds

According to correlation table the significance value is .000 which is less than 0.05. Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted. The Pearson value of both variables is .767 that specifies that there is a strong correlation among male migration and satisfaction of left behinds

**(Table 2)**

In correlation table social family life is independent variable and satisfaction of left behinds is dependent variable. The hypothesis of these variables is:

H1= There is association between social family life and satisfaction of left behinds

According to correlation table the significance value is .000 which is less than 0.05. Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted. The Pearson value of both variables is .659 that specifies that there is a strong correlation among social family life and satisfaction of left behinds.

**(Table 3)**

In correlation table psychology of family life is independent variable and satisfaction of left behinds is dependent variable. The hypothesis of these variables is:

H1= There is association between psychology of family life and satisfaction of left behinds

According to correlation table the significance value is .000 which is less than 0.05. Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted. The Pearson value of both variables is .765 that specifies that there is a strong correlation among psychology of family life and satisfaction of left behinds

**(Table 4)**

In correlation table domestic family life is independent variable and satisfaction of left behinds is dependent variable. The hypothesis of these variables is:

H1= There is association between domestic family life and satisfaction of left behinds

According to correlation table the significance value is .000 which is less than 0.05. Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted. The Pearson value of both variables is .717 that specifies that there is a strong correlation among domestic family life and satisfaction of left behinds

**(Table 5)**

In correlation table economic family life is independent variable and satisfaction of left behinds is dependent variable. The hypothesis of these variables is:

H1= There is association between economic family life and satisfaction of left behinds

According to correlation table the significance value is .000 which is less than 0.05. Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted. The Pearson value of both variables is .703 that

specifies that there is a strong correlation among economic family life and satisfaction of left behinds

**(Table 6)**

In correlation table male migration is independent variable and social family life is dependent variable. The hypothesis of these variables is:

H1= There is association between male migration and social family life

According to correlation table the significance value is .000 which is less than 0.05. Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted. The Pearson value of both variables is .534 that specifies that there is a moderate correlation among male migration and social family life.

**(Table 7)**

In correlation table male migration is independent variable and psychology of family life is dependent variable. The hypothesis of these variables is:

H1= There is association between male migration and psychology of family life

According to correlation table the significance value is .000 which is less than 0.05. Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted. The Pearson value of both variables is .840 that specifies that there is a strong correlation among male migration and psychology of family life

**(Table 8)**

In correlation table male migration is independent variable and economic family life is dependent variable. The hypothesis of these variables is:

H1= There is association between male migration and economic family life

According to correlation table the significance value is .000 which is less than 0.05. Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted. The Pearson value of both variables is .675 that specifies that there is a moderate correlation among male migration and economic family life.

**(Table 09)**

In correlation table male migration is independent variable and domestic family life is dependent variable. The hypothesis of these variables is:

H1= There is association between male migration and domestic family life

According to correlation table the significance value is .000 which is less than 0.05. Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted. The Pearson value of both variables is .914 that specifies that there is a strong correlation among male migration and domestic family life

**(Table 10)**

In correlation table male migration is independent variable and Life preferences and Priorities is dependent variable. The hypothesis of these variables is:

H1= There is association between male migration and Life preferences and Priorities

According to correlation table the significance value is .000 which is less than 0.05. Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted. The Pearson value of both variables is .682 that specifies that there is a moderate correlation among male migration and Life preferences and Priorities

**(Table 11)**

In correlation table Life preferences and Priorities is independent variable and satisfaction of left behinds is dependent variable. The hypothesis of these variables is:

H1= There is association between Life preferences and Priorities and satisfaction of left behinds

According to correlation table the significance value is .000 which is less than 0.05. Ho is rejected and H1 is accepted. The Pearson value of both variables is .562 that specifies that there is a strong correlation among Life preferences and Priorities and satisfaction of left behinds

## 4.7 Regression Analysis:

(3.1)

Satisfaction of Left Behinds (Dependent Variable)						
Model	B	Std.Error	t	F	R- statistics Square	Sig.
(Constant)	1.118	.122	9.147			.000
Male Migration	.742	.029	25.312	640.676	.588	.000

According to Coefficient table male migration has relationship with satisfaction of left behinds because the P-Value of these variables in Coefficient table is .000 which is less than 0.05 so Ho of these variable is rejected and H1 is accepted. According to ANOVA table p-value is .000 which is less than 0.05 indicate that model is good fit. In model summary table adjusted R square value is .588 which shows that positive contribution of independent variables on dependent variable. Male migration 58.8% contribute to satisfaction of left behinds and rest of is contributed by other factors.

(3.2)

Satisfaction of Left Behinds (Dependent Variable)						
Model	B	Std.Error	t	F	R- statistics Square	Sig.
(Constant)	1.118	.129	14.011			.000
Social Family Life	.581	.031	18.520	343.007	.432	.000

According to Coefficient table social family life has relationship with satisfaction of left behinds because the P-Value of these variables in Coefficient table is .000 which is less than 0.05 so Ho of these variable is rejected and H1 is accepted. According to ANOVA

table p-value is .000 which is less than 0.05 indicate that model is good fit. In model summary table adjusted R square value is .432 which shows that positive contribution of independent variables on dependent variable. Social family life make 43.2% contribute to satisfaction of left behinds and rest of is contributed by other factors.

**(3.3)**

**Satisfaction of Left Behinds (Dependent Variable)**

<b>Model</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Std.Error</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>R-Square</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
<b>(Constant)</b>	1.013	.127	7.953			.000
<b>Psychology</b>						.000
<b>Family Life</b>	.757	.030	25.134	631.725	.584	

According to Coefficient table psychology family life has relationship with satisfaction of left behinds because the P-Value of these variables in Coefficient table is .000 which is less than 0.05 so Ho of these variable is rejected and H1 is accepted. According to ANOVA table p-value is .000 which is less than 0.05 indicate that model is good fit. In model summary table adjusted R square value is .584 which shows that positive contribution of independent variables on dependent variable. Psychology family life make 58.4% contribute to satisfaction of left behinds and rest of is contributed by other factors.

(3.4)

**Satisfaction of Left Behinds (Dependent Variable)**

<b>Model</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Std.Error</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>R- statistics Square</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
<b>(Constant)</b>	1.416	.128	11.027			.000
<b>Domestic Family Life</b>	.681	.031	21.771	473.990	.513	.000

According to Coefficient table domestic family life has relationship with satisfaction of left behinds because the P-Value of these variables in Coefficient table is .000 which is less than 0.05 so  $H_0$  of these variable is rejected and  $H_1$  is accepted. According to ANOVA table p-value is .000 which is less than 0.05 indicate that model is good fit. In model summary table adjusted R square value is .513 which shows that positive contribution of independent variables on dependent variable. Domestic family life make 51.3% contribute to satisfaction of left behinds and rest of is contributed by other factors.

(3.5)

**Satisfaction of Left Behinds (Dependent Variable)**

<b>Model</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Std.Error</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>R- statistics Square</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
<b>(Constant)</b>	1.441	.133	10.862			.000
<b>Economic Family Life</b>	.665	.032	20.897	436.690	.492	.000

According to Coefficient table economic family life has relationship with satisfaction of left behinds because the P-Value of these variables in Coefficient table is .000 which is

less than 0.05 so Ho of these variable is rejected and H1 is accepted. According to ANOVA table p-value is .000 which is less than 0.05 indicate that model is good fit. In model summary table adjusted R square value is .492 which shows that positive contribution of independent variables on dependent variable. Economic family life make 49.2% contribute to satisfaction of left behinds and rest of is contributed by other factors

**(3.6)**

**Satisfaction of Left Behinds (Dependent Variable)**

<b>Model</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Std.Error</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>R- statistics</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
<b>(Constant)</b>	1.993	.154	12.931			.000
<b>Life Preferences</b>	.537	.037	14.376	206.656	.314	.000

According to Coefficient table family life preferences has relationship with satisfaction of left behinds because the P-Value of these variables in Coefficient table is .000 which is less than 0.05 so Ho of these variable is rejected and H1 is accepted. According to ANOVA table p-value is .000 which is less than 0.05 indicate that model is good fit. In model summary table adjusted R square value is .314 which shows that positive contribution of independent variables on dependent variable. Family life preferences make 31.4% contribute to satisfaction of left behinds and rest of is contributed by other factors

**(3.7)**

**Social Family life (Dependent Variable)**

<b>Model</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Std.Error</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>R- statistics</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
<b>(Constant)</b>	1.666	.183	9.123			.000
<b>Male Migration</b>	.586	.044	13.369	178.742	.284	.000

According to Coefficient table male migration has relationship with social family life because the P-Value of these variables in Coefficient table is .000 which is less than 0.05 so Ho of this variable is rejected and H1 is accepted. According to ANOVA table p-value is .000 which is less than 0.05 indicate that model is good fit. In model summary table adjusted R square value is .284 which shows that positive contribution of independent variables on dependent variable. Male migration 28.4% contribute to social family life and rest of is contributed by other factors.

**(3.8)**

<b>Psychology of Family (Dependent Variable)</b>						
<b>Model</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Std.Error</b>	<b>t</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>R-Square</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
				<b>statistics</b>		
<b>(Constant)</b>	.799	.104	7.648			.000
<b>Male Migration</b>	.821	.025	32.755	1072.886	.705	.000

According to Coefficient table male migration has relationship with psychology of family life because the P-Value of these variables in Coefficient table is .000 which is less than 0.05 so Ho of this variable is rejected and H1 is accepted. According to ANOVA table p-value is .000 which is less than 0.05 indicate that model is good fit. In model summary table adjusted R square value is .705 which shows that positive contribution of independent variables on dependent variable. Male migration 70.5% contribute to psychology of family life and rest of is contributed by other factors.

**3.9)**

<b>Domestic Family life (Dependent Variable)</b>						
<b>Model</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Std.Error</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>R-Square</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
				<b>statistics</b>		
<b>(Constant)</b>	.214	.081	2.648			.008
<b>Male Migration</b>	.933	.019	48.150	2318.429	.838	.000

According to Coefficient table male migration has relationship with domestic family life because the P-Value of these variables in Coefficient table is .000 which is less than 0.05 so Ho of this variable is rejected and H1 is accepted. According to ANOVA table p-value is .000 which is less than 0.05 indicate that model is good fit. In model summary table adjusted R square value is .838 which shows that positive contribution of independent variables on dependent variable. Male migration 83.8% contribute to domestic of family life and rest of is contributed by other factors.

**(3.10)**

<b>Economic Family life (Dependent Variable)</b>						
<b>Model</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Std.Error</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>R- statistics Square</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
<b>(Constant)</b>	1.282	.149	8.620			.000
<b>Male Migration</b>	.690	.036	19.339	374.013	.454	.000

According to Coefficient table male migration has relationship with economic family life because the P-Value of these variables in Coefficient table is .000 which is less than 0.05 so Ho of this variable is rejected and H1 is accepted. According to ANOVA table p-value is .000 which is less than 0.05 indicate that model is good fit. In model summary table adjusted R square value is .454 which shows that positive contribution of independent variables on dependent variable. Male migration 45.4% contribute to economic family life and rest of is contributed by other factors.

**(3.11)**

<b>Family life preferences (Dependent Variable)</b>						
<b>Model</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Std.Error</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>R- statistics Square</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
<b>(Constant)</b>	1.235	.146	8.472			.000
<b>Male Migration</b>	.690	.035	19.739	389.642	.464	.000

According to Coefficient table male migration has relationship with family life preferences because the P-Value of these variables in Coefficient table is .000 which is less than 0.05 so Ho of this variable is rejected and H1 is accepted. According to ANOVA table p-value is .000 which is less than 0.05 indicate that model is good fit. In model summary table adjusted R square value is .464 which shows that positive contribution of independent variables on dependent variable. Male migration 46.4% contribute to family life preferences and rest of is contributed by other factors.

## Mediation:

### (Mediation 1)

#### Satisfaction of left behinds life (Dependent Variable)

Model	B	Std.Error	T	F	R-Square	Sig.
(Constant)	.607	.118	5.122			.000
Social Family Life	.307	.028	10.917	464.432	0.674	.000
Male Migration	.563	.031	18.228			.000

I applied multiple regression for extracting the mediation level between independent and dependent variable via mediating variable and the above table shows findings of that analysis. In this analysis, mediating variable social family life is also employed as an independent variable along with male migration. Mediation level is of 3 categories which are; if both independent and mediating variable have positive significant value, then it is **“Partial Mediation”**, if only mediator has a positive significant value then it is **“Full Mediation”** and if value of mediator is insignificant then **“No Mediation”** exists.

Findings suggest that social family life has a full mediation between male migration and satisfaction of left behinds and having a sig. value below 0.05. The value of t-ratio of social family is above from 2, therefore it assures the role of social family life between male migration and left behinds. The value of adjusted R<sup>2</sup> 0.674 indicates that almost 67% variation will occur between male migration and satisfaction of left behinds due to social family life. The value of F-statistics 464.432 tells that the model is good-fit.

**(Mediation 2)**

<b>Model</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Std.Error</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>R-Square</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
<b>(Constant)</b>	.795	.122	6.507			.000
<b>Psychology Family Life</b>	.405	.052	7.806	393.662	0.636	.000
<b>Male Migration</b>	.410	.051	8.071			.000

Findings suggest that psychology of family life has a full mediation between male migration and satisfaction of left behinds having a sig. value below 0.05. The value of t-ratio of psychology of family is above from 2, therefore it assures the role of psychology of family life between male migration and left behinds. The value of adjusted R<sup>2</sup> 0.636 indicates that almost 63% variation will occur between male migration and satisfaction of left behinds due to psychology of family life. The value of F-statistics 393.662 tells that the model is good-fit.

**(Mediation 3)**

<b>Model</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Std.Error</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>R-Square</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
<b>(Constant)</b>	1.100	.123	8.931			.000
<b>Domestic Family Life</b>	.086	.072	1.208	321.397	0.588	.228
<b>Male Migration</b>	.662	.073	9.085			.000

Findings suggest that domestic family life has a partial mediation between male migration and satisfaction of left behinds having a sig. value below 0.05. The value of t-ratio of domestic family is less than from 2, therefore it assures the role of domestic family life between male migration and left behinds. The value of adjusted R<sup>2</sup> 0.588 indicates that almost 58% variation will occur between male migration and satisfaction of left behinds due to domestic family life. The value of F-statistics 321.397 tells that the model is good-fit.

**(Mediation 4)**

<b>Model</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Std.Error</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>R-Square</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
<b>(Constant)</b>	.706	.122	5.807			.000
<b>Economic Family Life</b>	.321	.036	8.979	417.567	0.650	.028
<b>Male Migration</b>	.521	.037	14.222			.000

Findings suggest that economic family life has a full mediation between economic family life having a sig. value below 0.05. The value of t-ratio of economic family is above from 2, therefore it assures the role of economic family life between male migration and left behinds. The value of adjusted R<sup>2</sup> 0.650 indicates that almost 65% variation will occur between male migration and satisfaction of left behinds due to economic family life. The value of F-statistics 417.567 tells that the model is good-fit.

**(Mediation 5)**

<b>Model</b>	<b>B</b>	<b>Std.Error</b>	<b>T</b>	<b>F</b>	<b>R-Square</b>	<b>Sig.</b>
<b>(Constant)</b>	1.033	.131	7.862			.000
<b>Preferences Family Life</b>	.069	.040	1.747	323.333	0.589	.081
<b>Male Migration</b>	.695	.040	17.362			.000

Findings suggest that preferences of family life have a partial mediation between male migration and satisfaction of left behinds having a sig. value greater 0.05. The value of t-ratio of preferences of family life is less than from 2, therefore it assures the role of preferences of family life between male migration and left behinds. The value of adjusted R<sup>2</sup> 0.589 indicates that almost 58% variation will occur between male migration and satisfaction of left behinds due to preferences of family life. The value of F-statistics 323.333 tells that the model is good-fit.

# Chapter 5

## Discussion

## 5.1 Discussion on findings:

The current study investigated the effect of male outflow on satisfaction of left behinds in Pakistan. This study will help the present practitioners to better position the pros and cons faced by the families. In this study, I used positivism and quantitative as the objective was set at first and then facts and figures were collected that has proved the viewpoint of mine. I select the positivism paradigm for my research work. Deduction process is also involved in it in which we revise the overall theory if I find any mistake I correct it. In the research work single perspective is under taken. I used 450 sample size and probability technique and further in this type I selected the convenience category for my further research. Data has collected with the help of five point Likert scale and put data into spss and apply descriptive and inferential analysis. The findings of research showed there is significant relationship between male migration and satisfaction of family left behinds.

The purpose of this research study is to examine the effect of male outflow or migration on dependent left behinds satisfaction in Pakistan. The findings showed that there is significant relationship of independent variable on dependent variable. The first hypothesis is accepted as it correlation assumptions are fulfilled as the significance value is .000 which is less than 0.05. H1 is accepted. The Pearson value of both variables is .767 that specifies that there is a strong correlation among male migration and satisfaction of left behinds. Male migration 58.8% contribute to satisfaction of left behinds and rest of is contributed by other factors. So it is accepted that there is relationship between male migration and satisfaction of dependent left behind. The research findings are in line with findings of Brink (1991) research topic was "The Effect of Emigration of Husband on the Status of Their Wives, An Egyption case". He worked in Egypt. He found that because of the increased income, migration helped young wives move from extended to nuclear houses sooner. This allowed them more control over food money, over routine expenditures and money dedicated to ongoing projects such as building a house. However, being illiterate, women did not make decisions on

expensive items. Husbands made these decisions and instruct their wives on how to carry them out. Similarly, Garcia (2005) worked on 75 “Migration, Remittances and Gender in the Dominican Republic: Women’s Contribution to Development” in Japan. He stated that migrant’s women acquired more control over household resources and gained more authority and decision making power in the household after migration. According to Rajan (2003) the problem was particularly crucial, as they did not have the full freedom to spend the money the way they like. They have to follow the husbands’ directions to a great extent and keep the in-laws in good humor.

The second hypothesis is also accepted as it meets with assumptions of correlation. The Pearson value of both variables is .659 and sig value is less than 0.05 that specifies that there is a strong correlation among social family life and satisfaction of left behinds. Male migration 28.4% contribute to social family life and rest of is contributed by other factors.

*Zachariah et al.* (2001) concluded that the wives of the migrants identified the following problems (in the order of importance): loneliness, added responsibilities, adverse effect on children’s education, debt incurred to finance emigration, and increased anxiety. Many scholars observed that remittances could contribute to cultural renaissance and community level economic improvements in sending it to families, and increased economic and educational opportunities for migrants themselves (Trager, 2005).

The third hypothesis is also accepted as it meets with assumptions of correlation. The Pearson value of both variables is .840 that specifies that there is a strong correlation among male migration and psychology of family life. Male migration 70.5% contribute to psychology of family life and rest of is contributed by other factors. According to Haan (2000) worked on “Migrants, Livelihoods, and Rights: The Relevance of Migration In development Policies”. His results showed that families that were slightly less poor and somewhat more food-secure migrate less often with the whole family. They send

out young men, for relatively short periods and short distance, and combined migration with agricultural work in the home village.

The fourth hypothesis is also accepted as it meets with assumptions of correlation. The Pearson value of both variables is .675 that specifies that there is a moderate correlation among male migration and economic family life. Male migration 45.4% contribute to economic family life and rest of is contributed by other factors. Cohen (2001) It was concluded that migrants' families had paid maximum attention to the schooling of their children with regard to elevate the position of their families in the society but male children did not come up to their expectations.

The fifth hypothesis is also accepted as it meets with assumptions of correlation. The Pearson value of both variables is .914 that specifies that there is a strong correlation among male migration and domestic family life. Male migration 83.8% contribute to domestic of family life and rest of is contributed by other factors. The research is in line with study of Rajan (2003) nearly a third of the Gulf wives, especially the older among them, complained about added responsibilities because of husbands' migration: responsibilities to take care of children's education. Taking care of children's education was a major added responsibility. Most of the Gulf wives were children and also school going children. As the father was not in station the mother was responsible to get them admission in school, to arrange for their transport to school, to found tuition master, to arrange for transport to the tuition place, and to help the children with their home work.

The sixth hypothesis is also accepted as it meets with assumptions of correlation. The Pearson value of both variables is .682 that specifies that there is a moderate correlation among male migration and Life preferences and Priorities. Male migration 46.4% contribute to family life preferences and rest of is contributed by other factors. These findings coincided with Lefebvre (1985) who concluded that the migrant's wife was under the control of her in-laws in the extended family.

The seventh hypothesis is also accepted as it meets with assumptions of correlation. The Pearson value of both variables is .562 that specifies that there is a moderate correlation among Life preferences and Priorities and satisfaction of left behinds. Family life preferences make 31.4% contribute to satisfaction of left behinds and rest of is contributed by other factor. Rajan (2003) conducted his research in India stated it was estimated that nearly a million married women in Kerala were living away from their husbands. The absence of husband caused several hardships for wives but at the same it brought several benefits also. It could give the wives an opportunity to develop their talents, expertise, status and independence to their full potential.

The eight hypothesis is also accepted as it meets with assumptions of correlation. The Pearson value of both variables is .659 that specifies that there is a strong correlation among social family life and satisfaction of left behinds. Social family life make 43.2% contribute to satisfaction of left behinds and rest of is contributed by other factors.

The nine hypothesis is also accepted as it meets with assumptions of correlation. The Pearson value of both variables is .765 that specifies that there is a strong correlation among psychology of family life and satisfaction of left behinds. Psychology family life make 58.4% contribute to satisfaction of left behinds and rest of is contributed by other factors. According to Battistella and Conaco's (1996) "Impact of Migration on the Children Left Behind" worked in Asia. Their findings showed children of migrant parents experiencing higher anxiety and loneliness. However, the low level of anxiety and loneliness could also be attributed to the increase of family communication. On a sad note, the children of migrant mothers reported being lonely, angry, unloved, unfeeling, afraid, different from the other children and worried compared to all groups of children.

The ten hypothesis is also accepted as it meets with assumptions of correlation. Pearson value of both variables is .717 that specifies that there is a strong correlation among

domestic family life and satisfaction of left behinds. Domestic family life make 51.3% contribute to satisfaction of left behinds and rest of is contributed by other factors. According to Rajan (2003) worked on he topic of "Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific". the respondents were changed their economic status after receiving remittances and very minor strength of the respondents felt no change after receiving remittances. He found that migration resulted in considerable increase in family finances. Management of the old and new family assets and income was a major added responsibility of the Gulf wives. Their husbands were unaccustomed to such responsibilities as there was no money in the house at the time they left home.

The eleventh hypothesis is also accepted as it meets with assumptions of correlation. The Pearson value of both variables is .703 that specifies that there is a strong correlation among economic family life and satisfaction of left behinds. Economic family life make 49.2% contribute to satisfaction of left behinds and rest of is contributed by other factors. Sattar (2009) indicated that the psychological condition of the respondents positively changed after migration of the immigrant. The situation of the house showed that their standard improved or not. So the results were similar that majority felt that they improved their living standard.

# Chapter 6

## Conclusion

## **6.1 Conclusion:**

At the end, Migration is usually associated with general economic and social development. In many developing countries, large scale migration towards the developed and rich countries could not increase the per capita income as much as they have expected. In this context only those persons should migrate, whose family is in custody of their parents and brothers as they can look after the migrants' families left behind particularly the male children who are studying at high school and college level. Moreover, newly married person should not migrate as it may promote the moral corruption which ultimately could lead to misunderstanding between the spouses. Moreover, it would be little easy for those persons whose wives are educated and actively engaged in domestic affairs. Therefore, such category of spouses left behind can easily tackle the children as well as domestic problems. Moreover, the impact of international migration on children left behind is observably mixed, with some countries having a better than expected outcome while the situation in Pakistan looks bleak. An important task which needs to precede policy formulation is to conduct more detailed systematic studies in Pakistan, so, as to gain a better understanding the situation in order to decide on what really needs to be done. In order to create awareness about this issue the different types of training program should be launched among mass through media.

## **5.3 Recommendations:**

The recommendations are as under:

- If the person wants to migrate overseas, than he should prefer joint family system. Only those persons should migrate whose families looked after by migrant's parents, brothers and relatives.
- Create job opportunities in the area of origin.
- Encourage migration before marriage.
- Government should establish counseling institutions for families left behind

- Migrants and wives both should be educated so they can handle problems easily and individually.
- Parents-teachers meetings should be organized time to time to solve the problems of the migrant's children.
- Persons should be fully aware of the rules and regulations of the country of destination and also from the risks and benefits of migration.
- People migrate with their families also.
- Further research is needed to explore the problem.

#### **5.4 Limitations:**

As I am a job holder I faced a great difficulty in dealing with data collection. It was very hard for me to make contact with agencies and required the list of their clients. After that great limitations face by me as to make contact with the families. Another limitation in this study is that due to vacations of EID, most of the agencies are closed so the sample size of the research is limited to 450. Due to the burden of my job there is also a limitation of time. Some of the participants hesitate to provide real situation. I was unable to use data from the Labor & Protection Department of the Ministry of Interior Punjab, because they provided the details of main applicants but they don't have details of their dependents left behind. This data covers the whole Punjab and it's about applicants who are going to the Middle East on labor or employment purposes only and I have very limited resources and time to cover all the Punjab.

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## APPENDIX 1

### Questionnaire

I am studying M. Phil Business Administration from Superior University, The Superior College Lahore, conducting a survey on the “Effect of Male outflows / migration on the families left behind”. The purpose of my survey is to get true observations on my topic with the support of this questionnaire. It is assured you that all your information will be kept confidential and would not be used for harmful purposes. I shall be grateful to you for your support.

#### Gender?

1 = Male                      2 = Female

#### Your age?

1 = 20-30 (years)    2 = 30-40 (years)    3 = 40-50(years)    4 = 50-60 (years)

<b>Family Satisfaction with life</b>						
Sr #	Questions	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	Migration of husband make me active participant of family matters					
2	I am satisfied form children upbringing after migration of husband					
3	I am satisfied with migrants migration decision					
4	I am satisfied with my status after the migration of your husband					
5	I am satisfied with my economic life after my husband migration					
6	I am satisfied with my social life after my husband migration					
7	I am satisfied with my family psychology after my husband migration					

8	I am satisfied with my domestic life after my husband migration					
9	I am satisfied with my preferences of family life after my husband migration					
10	I am satisfied with my priorities after my husband migration					
<b>Sociocultural Life of Family</b>						
Sr #	Questions	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	The possibility to have a conversation on equal terms with relatives and friends after migration of my husband					
2	In term of social statues I believe that by receiving remittances I have a better quality of life					
3	I spend life with Better social statues after my husband migration					
4	I have more decision making power than after migration					
5	I perceived quality of relationship between partner and family					
6	I feel social protection after my husband migration					
7	I receive respect and honor from partner and family members					
8	I maintain my social relationship with family and friends effectively after male migration					
9	I receive respect from					

	acquaintances					
<b>Economic Life of family</b>						
Sr #	Questions	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	My economic level is better before and after receiving remittance.					
2	I spend life with Better economic statues after my husband migration					
3	I feel economic protection after husband migration					
4	I face Social insecurity, Loneliness and Feeling burden of more responsibilities after the departure of husband					
5	I face children's problems, Psychological strain after the departure of husband					
6	My participation in financial decision-making is increased after your husband migration?					
7	I have control on Children's Education					
8	I am effectively managing children's health with remittance received from my husband					
9	I am effectively managing my financial given take with relatives.					
10	I receive Economic independence is the benefit of male migration					
<b>Domestic life</b>						
Sr #	Questions	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	I feel Equal distribution of					

	authority change in gender relations in my household after migration of your husband					
2	I feel Equal division of household expenses change in gender relations in my household after migration of your husband					
3	I feel Equal division of labor change in gender relations in my household after migration of your husband					
4	I feel More control over the household resources in my household after migration of your husband					
5	I have more decision making power than after migration					
6	I compare my control over the money and spending before receiving remittances after migration					
7	I face Dropout rate among male children due to international migration					
8	expectation regarding their children education enhanced after male migration					
9	children have more responsibilities in their households after male migration					
10	I enjoyed improved socio economic status					

**Male Migration**

Sr #	Questions	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	My family face a lot of problems due to male migration					
2	How much do you agree with this statement: "I can make my own choices in life"					
3	How much do you agree with this					

	statement: "I have access and control over material, social and human resources"					
4	How much do you agree with this statement: "To take on a paid job would increase my wellbeing"					
5	How much do you agree with this statement: "I have the possibility to take a paid job, but I don't want to?"					
6	For married only: How much do you agree with this statement: "My husband takes the most important choices in my family and in our lives"					
7	How much do you agree with this statement: "It is easier for women with husbands abroad to take on a paid job than it is for married women with their husbands abroad"					
8	After the migration of the household member, I feel heads the household					
9	After the migration, I face a lot of implications.					
10	Male migration affects lot barriers in making decisions.					

### Psychology of Family

Sr #	Questions	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	Relation between me and my spouse been affected by his migration					
2	It is difficult for me to decides how the remittances are spent at home					
3	I am not be able to use the remittances for you own personal benefit					
4	A lot of changes occur in employment or activity of those who stayed behind					
5	each family member benefit from the money received but face difficulty to					

	make decision					
6	A lot of issues faced by making investment in health					
7	A lot of issues faced by making Investments in business,					
8	A lot of issues faced by making purchase of property					
9	A lot of issues faced by making investment in education of children					
10	A lot of issues faced by making investment in Agricultural activities					

### Preferences and Priorities

Sr #	Questions	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Neither Agree or Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1	living conditions of the household improved as a result of the migration					
2	All remittances are spent in a correct way which make satisfaction of family					
3	Due to migration we access and control any financial resources					
4	After migration, my family makes any savings or investments of your own?					
5	After the emigration of the member of my household would you say that you can move freely					
6	your activity been in terms of participating in social and cultural life after the migration					
7	I am agree, we are overall satisfied with migration					
8	After the emigration of the member of my household have to ask permission to anyone					
9	My household members feel more active					
10	My household members feel more restricted					