

**Impact of International Migration on the Well-Being of
Left Behind Children in Peshawar**



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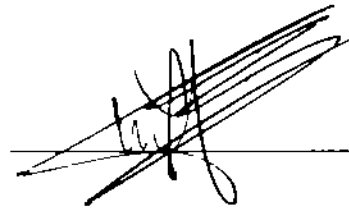
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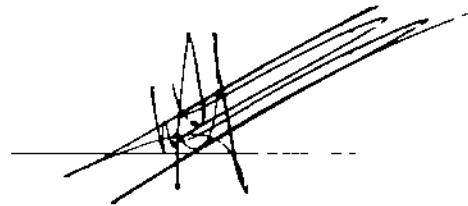
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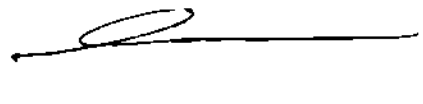
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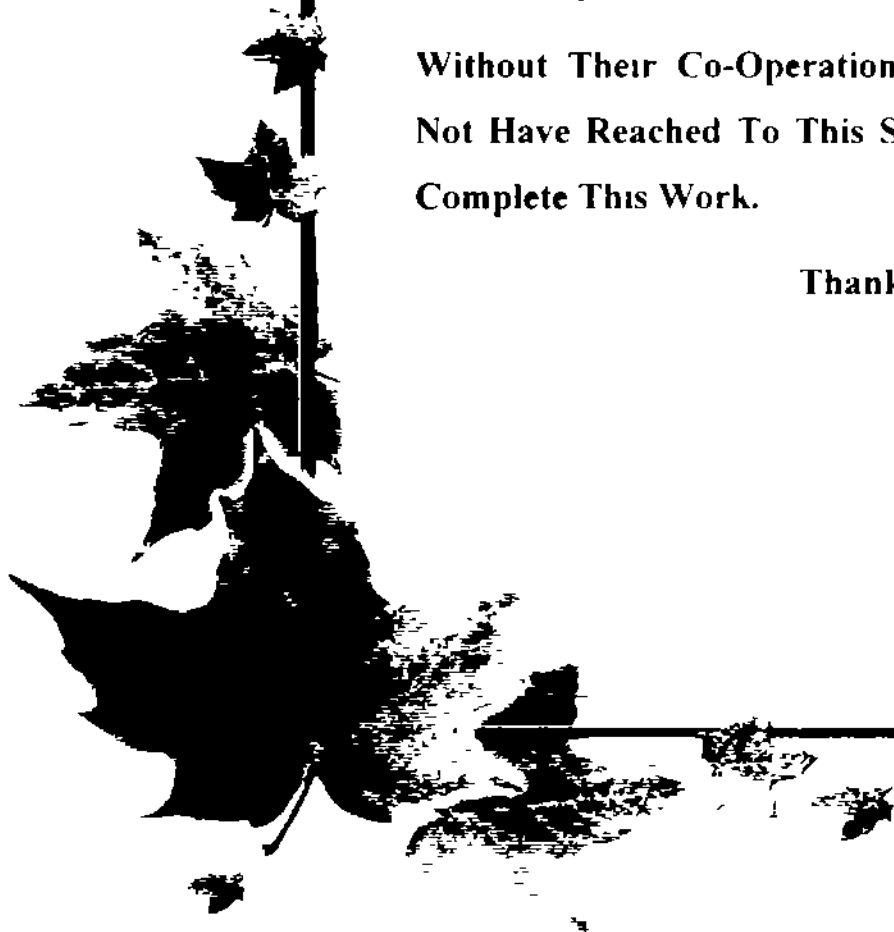


Dedication

**I Dedicate this Effort and Work To My
Kind Parents, Teachers and to
My Loving Family.**

**Without Their Co-Operation I Could
Not Have Reached To This Stage And
Complete This Work.**

Thanks to All.



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I bow my head before **Almighty Allah** the Lord of the worlds The Omnipotent The Gracious and The Merciful, who blessed me with good health conducive environment and enabled me to complete my research work. Without Allah's divine help I would not have been able to achieve anything in my life.

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Abstract

International migration is an economic social and political process that affects those who move those who stay behind and the places where they go. This study highlights the impact of international migration on the well-being of left-behind children. The major objectives of this study were to explore the physical mental material and social well-being of left-behind children. The data was collected from 21 private high schools of Peshawar Cant. Research was quantitative study and sample size for the present study was 221 students of 9th and 10th class. Simple random technique was chosen for sampling procedure. Interview schedule was prepared for collecting information from the respondents. The primary findings of present study revealed that international migration has both positive and negative impacts on the children left-behind. These children are enjoying better most expensive health care and high standard lifestyle. It shows that Physical well-being and material well-being were positively affected because of their father's international migration and his flow of remittances. On the other hand these left-behind children confront mental strains, anxiety, sensed overloaded and isolation due to nonexistence of their father. It illustrates that social well-being and mental well-being of the left-behind children were very adversely affected by the international migration. Therefore government should device a policy to arrange skilled psychiatrist in every school for the counseling immigrant's children on special consideration.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

International migration is a vibrant phenomenon having many turns and twists. There are a numbers of conceivable reasons. A migrant might move permanently or temporarily, in group form or individually, relocate to alternative state or homecoming to their own state, or travel amongst two or more states in a round way. These multifaceted fundamental courses driving relocation and its impacts on both migrant and their left-behind family members have attracted a growing devotion of many social scientists (Chiswick, 1978).

It is a social, political or economic progression which impacts the person who migrates, the place where he migrates, and the entire left-behind family members. People migrate with a hope of upgrading living standard, however the whole left-behind family members get the adversative impacts of migration (Farooq & Javed, 2009). The international migration brought drastic change in the patterns of living within the communities and families. The international occupational prospects, resettlement at overseas nations and the rising phenomena urbanization enhanced together indigenous and worldwide migration of every individual correspondingly, as of developed to developing and underdeveloped nations (Kahanec & Zimmerman, 2008).

The phenomenon of migration has numerous patterns. Whereas one of the most significant migration patterns is overseas migration (Satar, 2009). Migration theory of pull and push, sketched the financial aspects of relocation of the transferring nation state and the reception state. The causes of push attributes the undesirable features functioning at the living place. On the other hand pull features recognize the desirable features of a place (Datta, 2004). Therefore, it can be witnessed that international migration of the people is specifically to increase their financial status, ensue a

safer dwelling atmosphere re-bond with his left-behind family or avoid oppression in his own state (Barham & Boucher 1998)

The international migration has been accepted to have a significant effects on conveyance nations and recipient nations as well. The course and size of these impacts are progressively examined, still not completely implicit (Antman 2010). These people have experienced the impertinence of economic, social and psychological consequences of their migration. International migration might include a new higher paid job, losing old one and founding new-fangled social bonds in addition with mental costs of missing the motherland (Kahane & Zimmermann 2008).

After international migration of an individual, he calls his relatives to decrease his and his family's loneliness who are left-behind. The agonizing life of his family members starts from here. Children who are at the developmental stage of life need time, support and care from their father. However, they live without their father due to the trend of international migration and face with many social and mental issues. Therefore, this type of migration on the international level raised questions about its impact on left-behind family, particularly on the children (Clemens 2011).

After international migrant's settlement into the new country, he tries to send maximum amount of remittances to his country of origin. His aim is to make a greater volume of house, plots and trade for the well-being of left-behind children. Well-being is known as multidimensional aspect. It integrates the social, physical, material and mental dimensions (Schor 1995). Mental, social, material and physical well-being of the children are those magnitudes which may be available in every single list of the well-being of the children even though in cognitive and psychological etc., the mental well-being stands over and over again decentralized into numerous fields. Moreover, physical, mental, social and material well-being are the four main pillars to construct a healthy and normal child (Pollard & Lee 2003).

It is also considered that the appropriate means of well-being is basically economic well-being. Because particularly in underprivileged lifespan conditions such as starvation the material condition directly exposes how child is managing and by this reason it is justifiable to well-being by regarding economic well-being (Moore et al. 2008)

Well-being of the children is decentralized into numerous fields that is physical, mental, physical and material well-being. Physical well-being comprise of healthiness, appropriate physical functionality and the nonappearance of sickness. Inheritance has a great important interior requirement of physical well-being but then the child's existing well-being has been prejudiced by the history of personal well-being (Ryan & Deci 2001)

Mental well-being refers to the affirmative psychological state of children. Mental well-being is related to healthy mind in addition with nonappearance of psychiatric disarrays, comprises mutually cognitive and emotional well-being. Well-being in the form emotional state of pleasure and gladness are grounded on the logical tactic to describing well-being since the hedonic viewpoint (Ryan & Deci 2001)

Social well-being is related with an affirmative state concerning with children in addition with people during their lifecycle. This well-being concerns with the relationship of a child with his or her near grown person like kin's, parents, trainers, mature caregivers and friends. A helpful relationship concern with altogether forms of help containing adequate liberty to select equal to child's age and in protection with the child's rights (Baston 2008)

Substantial circumstances within children's lifespan which relay to have enough sustenance, accommodation, better clothing as well as other items that come in material remain generally essentials to the standard life of a child within a society and ethos (Ryan & Deci 2001)

Overseas migrants think that they have provided all facilities to their left behind children but ignores their miseries that they possibly will confront in their deficiency such as lack of father's love, looking and caring them inside and outside home missing their father on various religious and social occasions, neglect and so on. Afterward the international migration of father badly effect the socialization of the left-behind children (Azhar 2008)

1.2 International migration of Pakistan

Pakistan is incorporated into the rundown of those nations from where the large number of labor has streamed to the various Gulf countries. Such international migration created a flow to international migration of labor from Pakistan. The remittances of these international labors have turned into a noteworthy mainstay for the economy of the overall nation. On the other hand it also boosting the social and economic development of the migrant's family members. Since 1970s the prime minister of Pakistan late Zulfikar Ali Bhutto started registered labor sending to Gulf regions to get maximum shares of remittances where the quantity of registered international migration of Pakistanis continued more than 30 lacks for occupational purpose (Muhammad et al. 2010)

Pakistan is graded the 10th largest officially recorded remittances recipient of the world that witness the greater flow of people across transnational boundaries. Whereas in the region of South Asia after India Pakistan graded 2th number largest recipient of remittances (Khan 2014). Currently about 7 million Pakistani diaspora existing overseas. Whereas majority of them residing in Europe, Middle East and America. The economy of Pakistan profited a great deal from foreign exchange remitted by its expatriates as they have sent back about US\$ 70 billion from 1970 to 2007 (State Bank of Pakistan 2007)

The remittances of the international migrants has become the second main source of Pakistani foreign exchange after its international exports. The remittance by the international

migrants proven strangely strong part of the economy of Pakistan and have flown about 4 billion US dollars since 2002-2008 (Government of Pakistan 2008). The international migration and its remittances has proven to have a very positive effect on the overall economy of the poor labor exporting countries. These improvements are witnessed in the poverty reduction and stability of macro-economic of the country. Moreover, remittances allow left-behind families to increase expenditures on housing, basic consumption, and education (Sabates et al. 2003).

1.3 Statement of the problem

The increasing phenomenon of globalization has been materialized particularly due to international migration. And yet over the year, International migration emerged as an extraordinary area of study for sociologists and demographers. The present study purposes to investigate the international migration's impact on well-being of left-behind children in Peshawar. The left behind Children of the international migrants face different social problems when they live without their father. Especially in the formative years (14-18 years old) of their live, in which the children are needed to support and to be cared by the guardian. More, this study will explore the well-being of children through subsequent indicators, such as financial security, health, social life and family. Thus it will examine the impacts in terms of well-being provided by migrant father or suffering the left behind children by contribution of time, money, and support. As remittance of international migrants has become the second largest source of Pakistan's foreign exchange after exports. This following research is a significant contribution to the exploration of migration crises in Pakistan.

1.4 Research objectives

Objectives of this study are

- 1 To determine the physical mental social & material well-being of left behind children of international migrants
- 2 To estimate the migrant father's contribution of time and money to their children
- 3 To recommend suitable strategy for improving the well-being of left-behind children

1.5 Research hypotheses

- 1 Children father interaction is associated with the well-being of left behind children
- 2 The higher is the financial contribution from migrant father the higher will be the level of well-being of left behind children
- 3 International migration of father is associated with the well-being of left behind children
- 4 Exercise and sports are associated with the well-being of left behind children

1.6 Sociological significance of the study

The patterns of families have been changed through the growing phenomena of globalization. The opportunities of employment and resettlement in overseas states have enhanced the international migration of the individuals equally from less from all the countries around the world. Therefore international relocation depicts as a fundamental of continuing development of globalization (Khahane & Zimmerman, 2008). International migration is an economic social and political phenomenon which impinge on those who move, who stay behindhand and the place of migration with a confidence of humanizing living status. There are some adversative impacts of International migration on left behind as well (Farooq & Javed, 2009). A lot of studies conducted on the problems and impacts of international relocation on families left-behind (Battistella & Conaco, 1998). However, exceptional struggles are made on the perspective of children left-behind within

our own state. Thus this research study partakes greater level of importance due to its inventiveness. Current study will target the existed phenomenon which has given no consideration in the field of research within our own country. Additionally, this study will bridge the gap of practice and theory. Because very rare scholarships are available to explore the international migration and its impacts on left-behind children's well-being in Pakistan. Finally, this research is a valued input for forthcoming researcher/academicians because this study will give them very new facts and figures in terms of Pakistani context.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

This chapter contains brief description about the impact of international migration impact of international migration on Pakistan social well-being psychological well-being educational well-being material well-being and physical well-being of the left-behind children Review of the intellectual roots of aforementioned determining factors provides aid to articulate the basic thematic areas of the current study A review of literature considers as critical investigation of a section that is previously issued knowledge It has cataloging association of previously explored studies theoretic articles and review of literatures (Wisconsin, 2010) Furthermore this section deals with the theoretical understanding of all components and conceptual model of the research inquiry

2.1 Impact of international migration

(Ratha 2006) claim that international migrants remittances are going to turn into a biggest source of outward backing to a developing country raised up to 127 billion dollars during the last of 2005 and backing in a development of a country The central section in the valuation of the significances of labor immigration is to understand that in what way immigration and remittance streams shake immigrant s families There is a postulation that international migration wellfares entities and societies economically if a high levels of remunerations from immigrant s employee are remitted to the family member they left behind These remittances are recycled to overcome on poverty and economic crises in origin place and to raise the living standard of the family members left behind with improvement of the life quality simultaneously (Koc & Onan 2004)

According to (ILO 2006) People migrate for a numerous reasons such as financial safety societal uplift and political variability. In current scenario various reasons have strengthened the international migration. These reasons can be to bring change in transport structure, advancement of communication equipment, expand business of the nation's worldwide, the low ratio of employment in underdeveloped areas.

2.2 Impact of international migration on Pakistan

The labor demand from outside countries of South Asia became very essential to Pakistan. This demand improved the economic prospects of trained and untrained labor of Pakistan. (Lucas & Robert 2006) contributed that it can't be denied in case of Pakistan that international migrants' remittances almost certainly added a very substantial role in the way of poverty reduction.

According to (Adams & Page, 2005) transnational relocation and their transmittals have an important effect on the reduction poverty of underdeveloped countries. This positive influence of international migration marks a query on 'migration management' accepted to have a high level of importance in the transnational community development. Concerning on the way to remittances, the worldwide community required to take efforts for the reduction of the present high exchange expenses of money transferring to the labor exporting states.

(Gazdar 2003) found out that international migration from Pakistan to middle east started in 1970s and more than 2 million of Pakistanis migrated up to 1980s. In the beginning, the labor demand was only for construction sector which was later moved to skilled workers in many sectors such as security services, transport, infrastructure, trade and social sector services. Most of these labor were uneducated and belonged to rural areas. Therefore their remittances directly impacted on the poverty of their living areas.

According to (Alam et al 2008) the migration process needs be accelerated and it is equally important to rationalize the utilization pattern of remittances. To this end, the government need to establish advisory services for the intending migrants, provide financial support credit to help meet migration costs, establish counseling services for investment of remittances, facilitate re-entry of returned migrants in productive enterprises and maintain close liaison with the migrants and their household. So as to help them in case of need. Migration is beneficial not only for the migrant's household but also for the entire economy of the migrant sending area. It is in this perspective that the government of Pakistan should view afore stated recommendations and pursue these on high priority agenda. According to (Clemens 2011) there is very complex and dynamic relations in the middle of healthiness and international migration. International migration could have impacts on mental, physical well-being on left-behinds and on international migrants themselves.

(Jan 2010) stated that the impacts of international migration on the society and economy of Pakistan is quite noticeable. The expatriate Pakistani remittances are a vital part of Pakistan's macro economy and over the last four decades the continuous inflow of workers' remittances helped in stabilization of the country's balance of payment. And at grassroots level, remittances are an important source of livelihood for emigrant sending households. Also, the societal implications of emigration brought substantial changes in Pakistani society.

(Sattar 2009) argued that during 1972 to 2003 a positive correlation has been found between the international migrants' remittances and GDP (Gross Domestic Product) progression and these remittances aroused to remain the third central source of wealth aimed at monetary progression within Pakistan. As the (OPF 2015) also mentioned that throughout October in 2015

the incursion of international migrant's remittances amounted \$ 1539.96 million US Dollars which is 13.28% higher than October 2014.

2.3 Impact on social well-being

(Clemens, 2011) stated that international migration for the working purpose is the most hopeful way for a poor family in a developing nation to reduce poverty. The international migration of a family member might cause extensive disturbance to family casual safety system. International migration harms or benefits the left-behind family. Thus the literature mostly focused on the left-behind children of international migrants.

(Hanson & Woodruff, 2003) stated that father's migration lessens the quantity of grown-up representations at home, might build the tyke raising obligations of occupant family individuals and might put more noteworthy requests on more established kids to help with running and supporting the family unit. These impacts may make it more troublesome for a child to stay in school.

(McKenzie & Rapoport, 2007) Argues that there is very less constructive impact of father's migration on the schooling of the children particularly from 16 to 18 years old. They ascribed this outcome with a actuality that is, if father is far away from the family unit due to migration, his child might get a lesser amount of father's contribution with respect to the choice to obtain education.

In a survey of a Chinese province (Lai & Chen, 2010) found out that the performance of the left-behind children in the school was normally more awful than those children whose parents were at home. Moreover, the personalities of left-behind children were also to some degree misshaped. They have a tendency of bad manner and selfishness.

According to (Lee, 2011) left-behind children deserve consideration. He recommended that father's deficiency because of labor migration unfavorably influenced psychological and physical well-being in lessor degree of the children left-behind. On other hand he demonstrate that education level of the children was badly influenced due to father's international migration.

2.4 Impact on mental well-being

According to (Khan et al. 2010) the children of the international migrants confront mental stains in the nonappearance of their father. Most of the children informed to have a greater level of loneliness and anxiety after their father's migration. In the same way they also reported to have lack of self-confidence and lack of guidance. Moreover, lack of the affection of father likewise stated by the left-behind children of the international migrants. Further the researcher recommended the counseling institutes should be inaugurated by the government for the left behind children.

In a research of (Zachariah et al. 2001) in India concluded that the family members who left behind of the expatriates face many teething troubles. Most of them are related to mental issues such as loneliness and tension. Their father's nonexistence became the main reason to upturn anxiety, lack of confidence and distress among the children left-behind. Although the international migrant's family units had given higher level of attention for better education of their children however male children have not arisen up to their desires.

A study was conducted by (Farooq & Javed, 2009) intended to examine the issues of the left-behind children in the provincial zones of Pakistan. It was detected that children primarily sensed loaded and isolation. Because they presumed the new-fangled responsibilities and obligations due to their father's migration especially regarding to the masculine child.

Subsequently, they confronted mental stresses after their father left them behind at the origin state. Moreover it was investigated that a child sensed depressive and lack of guidance in nonexistence of their father.

2.5 Impact on educational well-being

(Lu & Treiman, 2007) demonstrated that international migrant's remittances helped in the reduction of gender and domestic disparities within families left-behind. These remittances enable the poor households of rural areas to enroll their children in educational institutions. Moreover, there is a need to preserve the educational atmosphere to be durable for its constructive impacts on the children left-behind.

(Lee & Park, 2010) in his research stated that there are harmful impacts of father's international migration on the well-being of the left-behind children. According to his research, male child has a higher tendency of dropping out from their school due to his father's nonexistence at home. Moreover, the male children do not have satisfactory improvement in their education. Beside this, international migration of the father has vast negative consequences on left-behind children's both external and internal behavior.

In a research (Saeed et al., 2015) stated that father's international migration doesn't put any remarkable impact on the educational achievement of left-behind children. The primary factor of father's international migration that could influence the trend of schooling of left-behind children is the remittances that allow the household to use more on schooling of left-behind children. Moreover, it was originated that the effect of father's migration is adversely linked with the higher level of the educational attainment of left-behind children.

According to (Iqbal et al. 2014) remittances sending by the children's abroad employed father has a positive impact of their children schooling. It is enabling a child to have better schooling. As maximum number to these children are the students of the private and English medium schools. On the other hand, father's migration have a negative impact too. These children feel lack of self-confidence, lack of protection and incomplete family due to nonexistence of their father.

2.6 Impact on material well-being

Transmittals received from international migrants can support the family left behind by diminishing financial threat and overcoming capital limitations. In a study (Massey et al., 1998) found that provisional interior migration by growing their household income were able to bring constructive health consequences not only for themselves, but also for family members.

(Adams & Page 2005) examined that in the developing countries the harshness and deepness of poverty has been reduced by the significant role of remittances. After analysis of the data belonged to seventy one developing countries in their remittances study area.

(Maik et al., 1993) stated that international migration brought changes in the form of consumption of the beneficiary family units than before. This change is due to a high-pitched flow of the remittances. It was found as an uneconomical use of remittances and could not be useful to overall development of Pakistan.

In a research (Abbasi & Irfan 1983) concluded that the flow of the remittance by the international migrants brought a dramatic social change in the family left-behind. These changes were observed in their housing pattern, lifestyle, level of expenditure and consumption. Moreover,

the left-behind family members of the international migrants were observed being extravagant on different social events

(Orozco 2007) witnessed the instability of international migrant families local expenses and their highly cost residence. It shows confusion in the mind of beneficiaries about mobilization of the remittances that how to use it properly and save it. Besides the concentrate additionally found that no civil society and government backing the left-behind family members to assist them deal with the actualities of the international relocation.

According to (Muhammad et al. 2010) the main reason of international migration is unemployment and critical state of family earnings and low communal standard within the community. The remittances of the international migrants has positively affected the state of beneficiary family members by improving the way of life, nuclearizing the families and their children's schooling at a high standard institutes. Further it was observed that the international migration improved their buildings, investment in real state, purchasing land and new vehicles. This study also revealed that the investment of international migrant families is invisible on national level because of the government weakness. It was suggested to activate the concerned organizations to utilize these remittances for the interest of the nation.

(Iqbal et al. 2014) claims that there are constructive impacts of transnational relocation on the family left behind. The economic condition of the family unit is improved due to sending remittances. Likewise the left behind children became more responsible and overburdened. They have to play double role in the absence of their father.

2.7 Impact on physical well-being

Along with gaining benefits from migration migration adversely affects those who are left behind and even those who migrate (Kuhn et al 2011). The association of international migrants with their origin area that proceeds the form of economic assets transfer of funds or exchange of statistics and concepts have been firmly referred to remittance. These remittances could support and improve the people's welfare in origin country mainly the left behind family members. Most of the family members considers that the only way to recover financial condition of the home is working overseas. International migrants send remittances to support family members that are left behind in the sending countries (Hamann 2007). However, the adverse impacts of this occurrence could not be denied especially while children are living deprived of the father.

The utmost perceptible consequences of the international migration is the healthiness of individuals who stay behind because of the obtainability of transmittals. The increment of the family income due to international migration decreases domestic level labor revenue. Depends upon the inducements of the international migrants sending money (Rapoport & Docquier 2006) and occupation prospects into the host country. By the remaining family individuals might decrease or increase the per capita budget.

In a research (Iqbal et al 2014) stated that the children left-behind by the international migrants are enjoying better and most expensive health care. Most of them from and their family unit go to private and most expensive hospitals for their health cure. Besides issues of health were largely have a tendency to cure on time and adequately. These family units generally depended on multinational medicine and advanced medical equipment's. Other research of (Kuhn et al 2011) revealed that international migration could positively impacted on the health of the left-behind family members.

Evidence from the literature of (Tiemoko 2003) shows that remittances of international migrants individuals have stress-free admittance to health facilities can purchase costly medication and eat quality nutrition. Therefore international relocation could assist both international migrants and members of family left behind because it might improve the well-being of left behind children (UNICEF, 2008)

2.8 Theoretical framework

The researcher will conduct study on Impact of international migration on the well-being of left-behind children. There are two theories those are much related to the current study of the well-being of left behind children

2.8.1 Emotional attachment theory

John Bowlby was the first psychologist who coined the term 'Primary Caregiver' and presented emotional attachment theory in 1969. He worked to establish the model in the late 60s that development of childhood that it is heavily dependent upon a strong relationship with 'Primary Caregiver'. The term primary caregiver means parents. According to Bowlby a strong attachment of a child with caregivers provide a strong sense of security and foundation. Without the attachment or a weak attachment of caregiver a child cannot become a social and active part of the society. The role of parent's attachment meet the basic needs of a child and provide continuous backing during foundational years (Bowlby, 1969)

2.8.2 Family system theory

This Theory was presented by Dr. Murray Bowen in 1950. In this theory Bowne believes that all the family members are the part of emotional unit. They are inter contacted with a sense of unity and cooperation. All the members have adopted their role and divided activates. Hence all the members of this family unit are dependent on each other for needs fulfillment and live together

Every one of the family member have its own duties responsibilities and have a role. No one can live isolated out of the family unit. If the assign responsibilities accomplished appropriately it will strengthen the whole family unit positively otherwise dysfunctional (Constantine 1986)

2.9 Conceptual framework

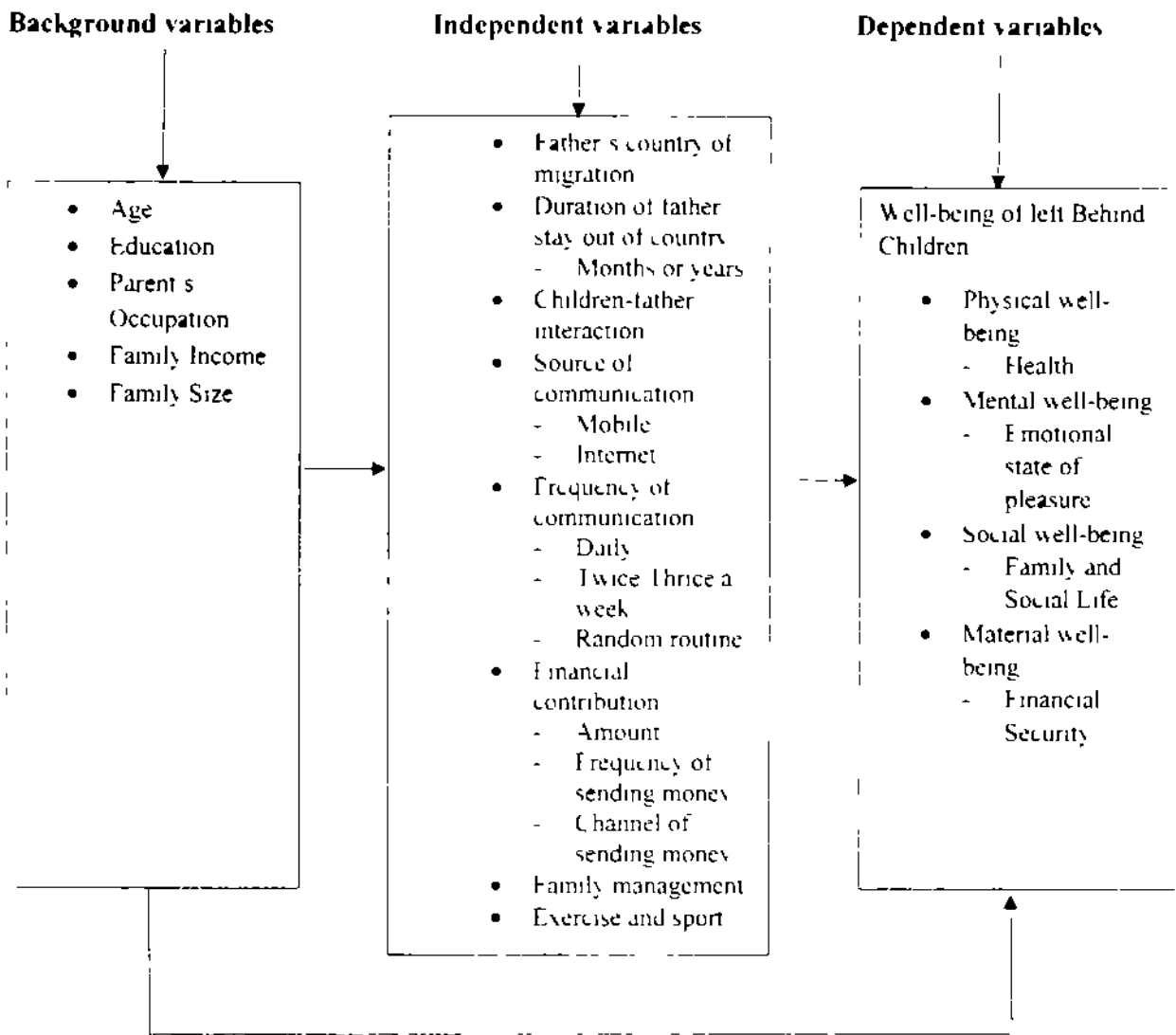


Figure 1. Conceptual framework

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Methodology

Methodology is known as a procedure of collecting and confirming data by scientific methods (Walliman, 2006) Methodology mainly shows a structure to an investigator for conducting research and also affords an instrument for the valuation of new-fangled data Research methodology is a comprehensive formation of the complete research activities The main purpose of the current research was to identify the impact of international migration on the well-being of left-behind children in Peshawar Quantitative research method is used to identify social phenomena with the help of systematic evidence and frequently depends upon numerical and experimental investigation of the composed data to acquire trustworthy and precise outcomes for more simplification procedure

3.2 Quantitative research method

In the quantitative mode of enquiry survey research gives a numerical description of attitudes point of views and tendencies through selection of a sample from target population Depending upon the nature of data required survey research can be cross sectional or longitudinal studies deploying structured questionnaire as tools for data extraction from research participants (Creswell 2014) Data for this study will be collected from the twenty one (21) selected Private Schools of Peshawar cantonment Pakistan Keeping in view the nature of the study survey method is considered as the most appropriate Scholars established that survey method is well known for gathering data in social sciences field like Sociology (Denscombe 2008) termed survey research method as the most suitable for empirical data to be collected from vast area

Survey research aims at generalization of results of study obtained from sample on entire population (Fowler & Cosenza 2008) Likewise (Groves et al 2011) narrated that survey research affords a quantifiable explanation of attitudes, tendencies or feelings of the people by selecting a sample from that population. Cross sectional or longitudinal data are collected through questionnaire. The results of the research are perceived to be generalized from sample to whole population. Questions and responses in the survey method can be verbal, in the form of writing and through computer (Malhotra & Birks, 2007)

3.3 Sampling procedure

According to (Walliman, 2006) in a research project systematically selection process of a small part of population is known as sampling. Sample then refers to a smaller single unit of the whole population which is planned to be studied with respect to main features. For this research, the researcher has used multistage sampling procedure for the data collection.

3.3.1 Stage1 Selection of the sample size

The study population for the current research is of 9th and 10th class students of the 21 private registered high schools of Peshawar cant Pakistan whose father is expatriate Pakistanis in Middle East. Among the selected private registered schools of 9th and 10th class of students, population of 1884 students.

As it has been mentioned before that the quantitative approach would be through simple random sampling technique. The sample from students of twenty one (21) private schools of Peshawar cant, it would be collected on the basis of simple random sampling, Based on Taro Yamane's formula, at 95% confidential level and 5% confidential interval used for determining sample size. the sample size for the collection of data from student whose father is expatriate, is

221 The total population of 9th and 10th class of students in registered private schools of Peshawar cant whose father is expatriate is 494. Table 1 below gives the detail over view of the sample

Table 1: List of private sector (registered) high schools in Peshawar cant

S NO	SCHOOL NAME	Number Of Boys whose Father is Abroad (both 9 th and 10 th)	Proportion Allocation Method of Sampling
1	FRONTIER HIGH SCHOOL	21	9
2	SARHAD EDUCATION SYSTEM	40	18
3	MUSLIM PUBLIC SCHOOL	48	21
4	RACINES SCHOOL SYSTEM	36	16
5	PAKISTAN EDUCATION SYSTEM	14	6
6	EDWARDS SCHOOL WINGS (1)	39	17
7	ST JOHN'S CHATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOL	24	12
8	WHITE HOUSE COMPREHENSIVE SCHOOL	12	5
9	SEVENTH DAY ADVENTIST CHURCH SCHOOL	16	7
10	QUEEN MARY HIGH SCHOOL	19	10
11	PPS HSS SALWAN	12	5
12	KAKUL PUBLIC SCHOOL	22	10
13	JINNAH INTERNATIONAL MODEL SCHOOL	32	14
14	HAPPY DAY SCHOOL SYSTEM	19	8
15	EDINBURGH HIGH SCHOOL	15	7
16	EDWARD SCHOOL WINGS (2)	51	23
17	CITY GRAMMER SCHOOL	13	6
18	AL-FAROOQ ISLAMIA PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL	16	7
19	AIMS SCHOOL SYSTEM	12	5
20	CANTT BOARD HIGH SCHOOL	19	9
21	PAKISTAN EDUCATOR SCHOOL	14	6
	TOTAL	494	221

The sample size obtained by using Taro Yamane's formula

$$n = \frac{N}{1 + N(e)^2}$$

Where n= Sample Size

$$n = \frac{494}{1 + 494(0.05)^2}$$

N= Total Population of the Study

$$n = \frac{494}{1 + 494(0.025)^2}$$

e^2 = Margin of error

$$n = \frac{494}{1 + 1.235}$$

$$n = \frac{494}{2.235}$$

Margin of error = $(0.05)^2$

$$n = 221$$

3.3.2 Stage 2 Data collection

After getting the value of sample size for the total population, the next stage was the selection of the respondents. For this purpose, the researcher used proportion allocation method of sampling, i.e. $n_i = \frac{N_i}{N} \times n$ (Bowley, 1920) was used to select the number of the respondents according to sample size. The data would be collected on the basis of simple random sampling. The data would be collected through a questionnaire. (Sekaran, 2006) argues that questionnaire is the pre-formulated written set of questions to which respondents record their answers, usually within rather closely defined alternatives. The questionnaire for the current study would be carefully designed keeping in view the variables under study. According to (Creswell, 2014) this is a very important process as it assists in recognizing similarly-specific, important and observable characteristics of the variables and would guide the participants to be focused. The study seeks to test the performance of the student whose father is abroad. Therefore, well-being of left behind children is the dependent variable in this research. (Sekaran, 2006) points out that the dependent variable is the variable of the main interest in the research. Here, dependent variable lends itself as

the variable factor for the investigation. In this study, independent variables are the indicators of parents stay in other country, duration of their stay in host country, children-parents interaction and source of communication, financial contribution and family management.

3.4 Pre testing

Generally pre testing is used as the experimental run or minor scale form in ground work for a main study (Creswell, 2014). Pre-test is a research instrument. They pointed out that a small mass of 10 to 20 % of sample size for the authentic research is quite a reasonable number of respondents to consider enrolling in a pre-test. Thus, for the proposed study, a pre testing was conducted to check that instructions are comprehensible. Pre testing of 10 questionnaires gave the result of (0.7 to 0.9) of each scales. It showed the effectiveness of questionnaire and analytical and statistical processes to determine that they are efficacious.

3.5 Data analysis

The questionnaire would adopt the Likert model of rating scale (strongly disagree to strongly agree). After the pilot test and finalization of overall methods, a number of procedures would be followed for data analysis. Data collected will be categorized, coded and edited. Different strategies and tests would be applied to analyze the data. The researcher would check the data for its completeness and edit it where required. As far as the issues of the blank responses are concerned, the study would follow the guidelines suggested by Creswell (2014) and Sekaran (2006) who argue that if 25% of the items are unanswered, then the questionnaire must be excluded. Moreover, if less than 25% of questions are unanswered, then it is recommended to ignore the missing values during data analysis. However, during factor analysis, the missing values may be replaced to avoid the loss of sample size. After collecting and editing the questionnaires, the responses of the students would be coded. Each item of the questionnaire would be given a

specific code using a number and alphabet. While the Likert rating scale (strongly disagree to strongly agree) would be coded from 1 to 5. Afterwards, the data would be put into the SPSS software manually.

Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) computer programs would be used for data analysis. The descriptive frequencies, percentages, standard deviation and mean would be used to explore the preliminary ideas and reaction of the participants to each question in the questionnaire. All of these items would be analyzed by using descriptive statistics. Moreover, Pearson Correlation Coefficient would be used to find the significant differences and relations among dependent and independent variables.

3.6 Conceptualization and measurement

In social research, the process through which we specify what we mean and when use a term particularly in a research is called conceptualization. Conceptualization gives definite meaning to a concept by specifying one or more indicators of what we have in mind. An indicator is a sign of the presence or absence of the concept we are studying. The clarification of concept is a continuing process in social research. Conceptualization is the refinement and specification of abstract concepts and operationalization is the development of specific research procedures (operations) that will result in measurement of those concepts in the real world.

3.6.1 Socioeconomic characteristics

Socioeconomic characteristics are the information through which individuals can be classified such as sex, age, income and family type. Such classification in turn may assist in understanding and defining several behavior and attitude in the context of specific research problem.

3.6.1.1 Age

Age is one of the important variable in any social research. Age was asked as the total number of years completed by the respondents since their birth to the time of this questioning. During research, the following categories of age were worked out:

- i. 14.
- ii. 15.
- iii. 16.
- iv. 17.

3.6.1.2 Education of the respondents

The data for the education of the respondents were taken from the two classes, those were 9th and 10th class.

3.6.1.3 Father's education

Father's education was measured under the classes of illiterate, primary, secondary, intermediate, graduation, post-graduation and PhD. In this study, the education of the respondents and their parents were enquired in finished years from schooling.

3.6.1.4 Monthly family income

The monthly family income shows the family standard and social class of the respondents. The family income was asked in categories from 10000-50000, 50001-100000, 100001-150000, up to 150001-200000 (in Pakistani rupees).

3.6.1. Children father interaction

This variable comprised seven items about the respondents with their father's level and source of interaction. Moreover, the measurement scales for children father interaction are given as under:

- i. My father contacts me on daily basis.
- ii. My father contacts me twice a week.
- iii. My father contacts me after a week.
- iv. My father contacts me after two weeks.

- v My father contacts me after a month
- vi My father contacts me on mobile
- vii My father contacts me on internet

3.6.2 Financial contribution

This variable included four items about the international migrated father's financial contribution of the respondents. The measurement scales for financial contribution are given below.

- i My father send us money on monthly basis
- ii My father send us money after 2 weeks
- iii My father send us sufficient money for our family requirements
- iv My father send us money through bank

3.6.3 Family management

This independent variable included five items. These items measure the family management of the international migrants and its impact on their left-behind children. The measurement scales for family management are given below.

- i My mother is my guardian
- ii I have a lot of family management responsibilities
- iii I am responsible for my father's work load in my family
- iv I can easily manage family responsibilities
- v My family responsibilities are due to my father's migration

3.6.4 Exercise and sports

Exercise and sports has a significant impact on the well-being of the children. This variable included four items. The measurement scales for this variable are given as under.

- i I go for exercise on daily basis

3.6.6 Social well-being

Social well-being of the children concern with the affirmative relationship of a child with his parents, kin's, teachers and friends. There are nineteen items for its measurement. Further, the list of these scales are given below.

- i I enjoy being at home with my family
- ii My family is better than most
- iii My all family members treat me fairly
- iv My family members talk nicely to one another
- v My family give me enough time
- vi I am happy and enjoying at school
- vii I want to become a well-educated person
- viii I am able to pay attention in the classroom
- ix I have got along well with my teachers
- x My friends treat me well
- xi I have a lot of fun with my friends
- xii I am satisfied to have good friends
- xiii My friends help me if I need it
- xiv I have very peaceful and well educated people in my neighborhood
- xv I feel safe when I am out in my community
- xvi Adults in my community treat young people fairly
- xvii I take part in social activities in my community
- xviii I am known as a calm and peaceful person in my community
- xix I feel myself as similar as the people who live in my neighborhood

11/17/20

3.6.7 Mental well-being

Mental or psychological well-being refers to the affirmative psychological state and nonappearance of psychiatric disarrays (Ryan & Deci 2001). There are twelve items for its measurements. Further, the scales for mental well-being are listed below:

- i I feel that I have a number of good qualities
- ii I am not happy of my father's migration
- iii I sleep late at night
- iv I get up early in the morning
- v I am often unhappy, down-hearted or tearful
- vi I do not eat properly and lost weight
- vii I am not able to sleep well
- viii I am frightened to be alone
- ix I fight a lot. I can make the people do what I want
- x No one gives me respect
- xi I get very angry and often lose my temper
- xii I find it hard to be hopeful about the future of the world

3.6.8 Physical well-being

Physical well-being comprises of physical healthiness, appropriate physical functionality and the nonappearance of sickness (Ryan & Deci 2001). There are six items for measurement of physical well-being of left-behind children of international migrants. These scales of measurement are listed below:

- i I get a lot of headaches, stomach-aches or sickness
- ii I am an active and energetic person

- iii I do not have any physical disability
- iv I am able to do heavy housework
- v I am able to go shopping and carry heavy bags
- vi I am able to go up and down stairs or steps

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND REPRESENTATION

Data analysis and representation known as a systematic and scientific process in which mathematical and statistical methods are applied to explicate, examine and represent the composed figures. For the process of representing the numerical data, various systematic measures provide mode of illustration with inductive inferences from data and differentiating the concepts through the statistical variants (Shamoo & Resnik, 2003).

The significant section of certifying data consistency is the precise and appropriate exploration of the study findings. Unsuitable analysis of statistics falsifies systematic results and might inversely stimulate the overall public observation of a study (Shepard, 2002). In this research, the composed data has systematically tabulated and analyzed. Furthermore, this study data was examined through both bivariate and univariate analysis.

4.1 Univariate data analysis

In quantitative analysis, univariate is known as an easiest analysis. In the tables of univariate analysis, single point of views and almost all of the problems of research tools were explicated and described by frequency distribution. The frequency distribution of univariate represent a sketch of demographic, economic and social variables of the data. Moreover, in the tables of univariate analysis, standard deviation, percentage and mean were calculated. It represent a brief sketch of social, economic and demographic variables of the data. Mean and standard deviation and percentage were calculated in the univariate tables.

Table 4.1.1 *Distribution of the respondents according to their age and family monthly income*

Age (in complete years)	Frequency	Percentage
14	63	28.5
15	51	23.1
16	55	24.9
17	52	23.5
Total	221	100
Mean	15.43 years	Standard deviation : 1.137 years
Family monthly income (in rupees)	Frequency	Percentage
10000-50000	46	21
50001-100000	131	59
100001-150000	27	12.3
150001-200000	17	7.7
Total	221	100
Mean :	88855.20 (rupees)	Standard deviation : 41707.388 (rupees)

According to the data this table represent that 28.5% of the respondents were 14 years old. While 24.9% of the respondents were 16 years old. Those respondents who were in the age of 17 and 15, 23.5% and 23.1% of the total respondents respectively. Average age of the respondents was 15.3 years with standard deviation of 1.13 years.

According to the data 59% of the respondents' monthly income was 50001-100000 rupees. 21% of the respondents' family income was between 10000-50000 rupees. While 12.3% respondents were those whose monthly family income was between 100001-150000 rupees. There were only 7.7% respondents whose monthly income was 150001-200000 rupees. The average monthly family income of the respondents was 88855 rupees with S.D. of 41707 rupees.

Table 4.1.2 *Distribution of the respondents regarding their family type and total number of the family members*

Family type	Frequency	Percentage
Nuclear	87	39.4
Joint	105	47.5
Extended	29	13.1
Total	221	100

Number of the family members		
Family members	Frequency	Percentage
1-4	32	14.5
5-9	142	64.3
10-14	39	17.6
15-19	8	3.6
Total	221	100

Mean : 7.44 Family members	Standard deviation : 2.911 Family members
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This table portrays data about the type of family of the respondents. The data reveals that a little 47.5% of the respondents were belong to joint family system whereas 39.4% were living in nuclear family system. Apart from this, the remaining 13.1% of the total respondents were living in extended family system.

The table under discussion further indicate the total number of the family members of the respondents. The data discovered that 64.3% of the respondents' family consisted of 5-9 family members while 17.6% of the total respondents had of 10-14 family members. This table more portrays that 14.5% respondents consisted of 1-4 family members whereas the remaining 3.6% of total respondents had of 15-19 family members. Average of the number of family members of the respondents were 7.44 with S.D of 2.91 family members.

Table 4.1.3 *Distribution of the respondents regarding their and father's educational level*

Respondent's educational level		
Education level	Frequency	Percentage
9 th	126	57
10 th	95	43
Total	221	100

Father's educational level		
Education level	Frequency	Percentage
Illiterate	16	7.5
Primary	2	0.9
Middle	10	3.6

Matric	34	15.6
Intermediate	32	14.5
Graduate	44	20
Post Graduate	76	34.7
Ph D	7	3.2
Total	221	100

Mean	12.61	Standard deviation	4.571
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This table shows the data about the educational level of the respondents that 57% of the total respondents were of the 9th class students, while the remaining 43% of the total respondents were the students of 10th class.

This table further explores the educational level of the father of the respondents. According to the data 34.7% respondents' father's educational level were post graduate, whereas 20% of the father's educational level were graduation. On the other hand, 15.6% of the father's educational level of the respondents were matriculation, while 14.5% of the respondent's father's educational level were intermediate. Only 3.6% of the respondent's father's education were middle, whereas 3.2% were the PhD holder. This table further illustrates that 0.9% of the respondents' father's education were primary level. However, 7.5% of the respondent's father were illiterate. Mean of the father's educational level of the respondents were 12.61 with S.D of 4.57.

Table 4.1.4 *Distribution of the respondents regarding their father's and mother's occupation*

Father's occupation	Frequency	Percentage
Doctor	24	10.9
Manager	36	16.3
Engineer	18	8.1
Driver	41	18.6
Business Man	47	21.3
Labor	32	14.5
Lecture	12	5.4
Servant	11	5
Total	221	100

Mother's occupation of the respondents

Mother's occupation	Frequency	Percentage
House Wife	189	85.5
Teacher	25	11.3
Doctor	7	3.2
Total	221	100

This table gives the percentage and the frequency of the father's occupation of the respondents

This table shows that 21.3% respondents' fathers were business men, where 18.6% of the respondents' fathers were working as drivers. Beside this, 16.3% of the respondents' fathers were working on managerial post, whereas 14.5% were working as labors. Moreover, 10.9% as doctors

8.1% as engineers, 5.4% as lecturers and 5% as official servants, were the professions of the fathers of the respondents respectively.

This table further illustrates the mother's occupation of the respondents. 85.5% of the respondent's mothers were housewives, whereas 11.3% of the respondents' mothers were working as teachers. However, 3.2% of overall respondents' mothers were working as lady doctors.

Table 4.1.5 Distribution of the respondents regarding their father's country of migration

Country	Frequency	Percentage
Saudi Arabia	46	20.8
U.A.E	61	27.6
Qatar	13	5.9
Afghanistan	7	3.2
U.K	27	12.2
Kuwait	8	3.6
China	14	6.3
Japan	4	1.8
Malaysia	12	5.4
Iran	3	1.4
America	10	4.5
Canada	3	1.4
Australia	5	2.3
Germany	4	1.8
Oman	4	1.8
Total	221	100

This table explores the countries of migration of the father of the respondents. According to above data, 27.6% of the respondent's father's country of migration were U.A.E whereas 20.8% migrated to Saudi Arabia. 12.2% of the fathers of the respondents' migration country were UK while 6.3% of the respondent's fathers migrated to China. This table further reveals that the respondent's father's country of migration was 5.9% Qatar, 5.4% Malaysia, 4.5% America, 3.6% Kuwait, 3.2% Afghanistan, 2.3% was Australia, (1.8%) Germany, (1.8%) was Oman, (1.4%) Iran and (1.4%) Canada of the total number of the respondents.

Table 4.1.6 Distribution of the respondents regarding their father's abroad working duration

Working duration (in complete years)	Frequency	Percentage
01-04	42	19
05-09	86	38.9
10-14	57	25.8
15-19	28	12.7
20-24	8	3.6
Total	221	100
Mean 8.86 years	Standard deviation . 4.924 years	

Number of the years after respondent's father pay visit to Pakistan

Years	Frequency	Percentage
1	116	52.5
2	72	32.6
3	14	6.3

4	8	3.6
5	11	5
Total	221	100

Mean . 1.76 years

Standard deviation : 1.062 years

This table shows the percentage and frequency of the father's abroad working duration of the respondents. The data reveals that 38.9% father's abroad working duration were of 05-09 years, while 25.8% of the respondents' father's working duration in foreign country were of 10-14 years. Moreover 19% of the respondent's fathers were working abroad from 01-04 years, whereas 12.7% of the respondent's father duration of working abroad were 15-19 years. However, the remaining 3.6% of the overall respondent's father's working abroad duration were of 20-24 years. Mean of the father's abroad working duration of the respondents were 8.86 with S.D of 4.92 years.

This table moreover gives percentage and frequency of the number of years after respondent's father pay visit Pakistan. According to the data, 52.5% of the respondent's fathers came back to Pakistan after 1 year, on the other hand, 32.6% of the respondents fathers came back to Pakistan after 2 years. Further 6.3% of the respondent's fathers came after 3 years, while 5% of the respondent's father came back after 5 years. Beside this 3.6% of the respondent's fathers came back to Pakistan after 4 years. Mean of the numbers of the years after respondents' father came back to Pakistan were 1.76 with S.D of 1.06 years.

Table 4.1.7 Distribution of the respondents regarding their interaction with father

Statements	SA	A	NO	DA	SDA	T.F%	Mean	STD
My father contacts me on daily basis	102 (46.2)	36 (16.3)	18 (8.1)	44 (19.9)	21 (9.5)	221 (100)	3.70	1.453
My father contacts me twice a week	40 (18.1)	64 (29)	28 (12.7)	59 (26.7)	30 (13.6)	221 (100)	3.11	1.349
My father contacts me after a week	24 (10.9)	64 (29)	32 (14.5)	66 (29.9)	35 (15.8)	221 (100)	2.88	1.285
My father contacts me after two weeks	17 (7.7)	54 (24.4)	32 (14.5)	65 (29.4)	53 (24)	221 (100)	2.62	1.293
My father contacts me after a month	29 (13.1)	47 (21.3)	28 (12.7)	55 (24.9)	62 (28.1)	221 (100)	2.67	1.416
My father contacts me on mobile	75 (33.9)	82 (37.1)	13 (5.9)	38 (17.2)	13 (5.9)	221 (100)	3.76	1.251
My father contacts me on internet	83 (37.6)	74 (33.5)	11 (5)	21 (9.5)	32 (14.5)	221 (100)	3.70	1.424

This table illustrates the descriptive findings of the children father interaction. The independent variable of the father children interaction measured through seven items. In the first item, 46.2% respondents strongly agreed that their father contacts them on daily basis, whereas 19.9% respondents disagreed to the above proclamation. 16.3% respondents only agreed and 9.5%

respondents strongly disagreed. However, 8.1% respondents had no opinion about the above statement.

In the second item, 29% respondents agreed to the statement that their father contact them twice a week, whereas 26.7% respondents disagreed to this statement. Further, 18% respondents strongly agreed to and 13.6% strongly disagreed. However, 12.7% respondents had no opinion about the above statement.

In third item, 29.9% of the respondents disagreed to the statement that their father contact them after a week, while 29% of the overall respondents agreed to this proclamation. Moreover, 15.8% respondents strongly disagreed and 14.5% had no opinion. However, 10.9% respondents strongly agreed to the above statement.

In fourth item, 29.4% of the respondents disagreed to the statement that their father contact them after two weeks, whereas 24.4% respondents agreed. Beside this, 24% respondents strongly disagreed and 14.5% respondents had no opinion. However, 7.7% respondents strongly agreed to the overhead proclamation.

In fifth item, 28.1% respondents strongly disagreed to the statement that their father contact them after a month, while 24.9% of the respondents disagreed only. Further, 21.3% of the respondents agreed and 13.1% strongly agreed. However, 12.7% of the respondents had no opinion about the above statement.

In sixth item, 37.1% of the respondents agreed to the statement that their father contact them on mobile, while 33.9% of the respondents strongly agreed. Beside this, 17.5% respondents disagreed and 5.9% strongly disagreed. Though, 5.9% respondents had no opinion about the above statement.

In seventh item 37.6% respondents strongly agreed to the statement that their father contact them on internet whereas 33.5% of the respondents only agreed. Further 14.5% respondents strongly disagreed and 9.5% only disagreed. However 5% respondents had no opinion about the above statement.

Table 4.1.8 Distribution of the respondents regarding their father's financial contribution

Statements	SA	A	NO	DA	SDA	T F%	Mean	STD
My father send us money on monthly basis	150 (67.9)	42 (19)	7 (3.2)	15 (6.8)	7 (3.2)	221 (100)	4.42	1.048
My father send us money after 2 weeks	16 (7.2)	45 (20.4)	44 (19.9)	80 (36.2)	36 (16.3)	221 (100)	2.66	1.182
My father send us sufficient money for our family requirements	60 (27.1)	69 (31.2)	37 (16.7)	40 (18.1)	15 (6.8)	221 (100)	3.54	1.252
My father send us money through bank	105 (47.5)	66 (29.9)	18 (8.1)	18 (8.1)	14 (6.3)	221 (100)	4.04	1.207

This table illustrates the descriptive findings of the financial contribution of the respondent's father. The independent variable of the financial contribution of the respondent's father was testified through four items. In the first item, more than half (67.9%) respondents strongly agreed to the proclamation that their father send them money on monthly basis while 19% of the respondents only agreed. Further 6.8% respondents disagreed and 3.2% strongly disagreed. However 3.2% respondents had no opinion about the above statement.

In second item 36.2% of the respondents disagree to the statement that their father send them money after two weeks whereas 20.4% of the respondents agreed. Moreover 19.9% respondents had no opinion and 16.3% respondents strongly disagreed. However 7.2% respondents strongly agreed to the above statement.

In third item 31.2% respondents were agree to the statement that their father send them sufficient money for their family requirements, whereas 27.1% respondents strongly agreed. Beside this, 18.1% of the respondents disagreed and 16.7% respondents had no opinion. However, 6.8% respondents strongly disagreed to the overhead proclamation.

In fourth item little less than half 47.5% respondents strongly agreed to the statement that their father send them money through bank, while 29.9% respondents only agreed. Further, 8.1% of the respondents have no opinion and 8.1% respondents disagreed. Beside this 6.3% respondents strongly disagreed to the above statement.

Table 4.1.9 Distribution of the respondents regarding their family management

Statements	SA	A	NO	DA	SDA	T F%	Mean	STD
My mother is my guardian	121 (54.8)	54 (24.4)	13 (5.9)	25 (11.3)	8 (3.6)	221 (100)	4.15	1.169
I have a lot of family management responsibilities	58 (26.2)	92 (41.6)	27 (12.2)	39 (17.6)	5 (2.3)	221 (100)	3.72	1.105
I am responsible for my father's work load in my family	61 (27.6)	79 (35.7)	41 (18.6)	31 (14)	9 (4.1)	221 (100)	3.69	1.139

I can easily manage family responsibilities	50 (22.6)	79 (35.7)	28 (12.7)	53 (24)	11 (5)	221 (100)	3.47	1.219
My family responsibilities are due to my father's migration	79 (35.7)	67 (30.3)	35 (15.8)	28 (12.7)	12 (5.4)	221 (100)	3.78	1.213

This table illustrates the descriptive findings of family management. The independent variable of the family management was testified through five items. In the first item, 54.8% respondents strongly agreed to the statement that their mother is their guardian, whereas 24.4% respondents were only agree. Moreover, 11.3% respondents were disagree and 5.9% respondents had no opinion. Beside this, 3.6% respondents were strongly disagree to the above proclamation.

In second item, 41.6% respondents agreed to the statement that they have a lot of family management responsibilities, while 26.2% respondents strongly agreed. Further, (17.6%) respondents disagreed and 12.2% respondents had no opinion. Additionally, 2.3% respondents were strongly disagree to the overhead proclamation.

In third item, 35.7% respondents were agree to the statement that they are responsible for their father's work load in their family, whereas 27.6% respondents were strongly agree. Beside this, 18.6% respondents had no opinion and 14% respondents disagreed. However, 4.1% respondents were strongly disagree with the above proclamation.

In fourth item, 35.7% respondents were agree to the statement that they can easily manage family responsibilities, while 24% respondents disagreed. Additionally, 22.6% respondents were strongly agree and 12.7% respondents had no opinion. Moreover, 5% respondents strongly disagreed to the above statement.

In fifth item 35.7% respondents were strongly agree to the statement that their family responsibilities are due to their father's migration while 30.3% respondents were only agree. Further 15.8% respondents had no opinion and 12.7% respondents were disagree. However 5.4% respondents were strongly disagree to the above proclamation.

Table 4.1.10 *Distribution of the respondents regarding their exercise and sport*

Statements	SA	A	NO	DA	SDA	T.F%	Mean	STD
I go for exercise on daily basis	69 (31.2)	40 (18.1)	32 (14.5)	51 (23.1)	29 (13.1)	221 (100)	3.31	1.448
I go for exercise some times	37 (16.7)	77 (34.8)	27 (12.2)	58 (26.2)	22 (10)	221 (100)	3.22	1.279
I go to play game (Cricket Football, Hockey, etc) on daily basis	67 (30.3)	53 (24)	31 (14)	45 (20.4)	25 (11.3)	221 (100)	3.42	1.394
I go to play game (Cricket Football, Hockey etc) some times	51 (23.1)	78 (35.3)	21 (9.5)	47 (21.3)	24 (10.9)	221 (100)	3.38	1.335

This table explores the descriptive findings of the exercise and sport. The independent variable of the exercise and sports was measured by four items. In the first item 31.2% respondents were strongly agree that they go for exercise on daily basis, while 23.1% of the respondents disagreed. Further, 18.1% of the respondents agreed and 14.5% of the respondents had no opinion. Beside this 13.1% of the respondents were strongly disagree to the above statement.

In next item 34.8% respondents agreed that they go for exercise sometimes while 26.2% respondents disagreed. Moreover, 16.7% respondents were strongly agree and 12.2% respondents have no opinion. Additionally, 10% respondents were strongly disagree to the above proclamation.

In third item, 30.3% respondents strongly agreed to the statement that they go to play game on daily basis whereas 24% of the respondents only agreed. Further, 20.4% respondents disagreed and 14% respondents had no opinion. Conversely, 11.3% respondents were strongly disagree to the above proclamation.

In fourth part, 35.3% respondents agreed to the statement that they go to play sometimes, while 23.1% respondents were strongly agree. On other hand, 21.5% respondents were disagree and 10.9% respondents were strongly disagree. Moreover, 9.5% respondents had no opinion about the above proclamation.

Table 4.1.11 *Distribution of the respondents regarding their material well-being*

Statements	SA	A	NO	DA	SDA	T F%	Mean	STD
We live in our own home	110 (49.8)	69 (31.2)	14 (6.3)	24 (10.9)	4 (1.8)	221 (100)	4.16	1.066
Our home is located in fully facilitated area	58 (26.2)	103 (46.6)	25 (11.3)	29 (13.1)	6 (2.7)	221 (100)	3.81	1.055
I am satisfied of my home	83 (37.6)	89 (40.3)	15 (6.8)	27 (12.2)	7 (3.2)	221 (100)	3.97	1.105
We have our own car	108 (48.9)	51 (23.1)	8 (3.6)	37 (16.7)	17 (7.7)	221 (100)	3.89	1.372

We have more than one car	38	33	15	87	48	221	2 67	1 413
	(17 2)	(14 9)	(6 8)	(39 4)	(21 7)	(100)		
We use AC (Air Condition) in summer	74	69	22	43	13	221	3 67	1 281
	(33 5)	(31 2)	(10)	(19 5)	(5 9)	(100)		
We have more than 2 ACs at home	54	44	17	69	37	221	3 04	1 472
	(24 4)	(19 9)	(7 7)	(31 2)	(16 7)	(100)		
I use a new and expensive model of touch mobile phone	48	81	21	43	28	221	3 35	1 349
	(21 7)	(36 7)	(9 5)	(19 5)	(12 7)	(100)		
I have my own new model laptop	53	51	21	61	35	221	3 12	1 447
	(24)	(23 1)	(9 5)	(27 6)	(15 8)	(100)		
I consider myself as a rich person of my class	28	53	42	69	29	221	2 92	1 259
	(12 7)	(24)	(19)	(31 2)	(13 1)	(100)		
Our financial status is good only because of my father's migration	58	91	29	33	10	221	3 7	1 146
	(26 2)	(41 2)	(13 1)	(14 9)	(4 5)	(100)		
I have enough money to do the same as my friends	46	93	33	40	9	221	3 57	1 128
	(20 8)	(42 1)	(14 9)	(18 1)	(4 1)	(100)		
I have enough money for my expenses	43	92	31	40	15	221	3 49	1 189
	(19 5)	(41 6)	(14)	(18 1)	(6 8)	(100)		

This table illustrate the descriptive findings of the material well-being. The dependent variable of the material well-being was measured by thirteen items. In the first item, half 49.8% respondents

were strongly agree with a statement that they live in their own home while 31.2% of the respondents only agreed. On the other hand 10.9% respondents were disagree and 6.3% respondents had no opinion. Conversely 1.8% respondents strongly disagreed to the above statement.

In second item, little less than 46.6% of the respondents agreed to the statement that their home is located in fully facilitated area, although 26.2% respondents were strongly agree. Further 13.1% respondents disagreed and 11.3% respondents had no view. Moreover 2.7% respondents were strongly disagree to the above proclamation.

In third item, majority 40.3% respondents agreed to the statement that they are satisfied of their home, while 37.6% respondents were strongly agree. Moreover 12.2% respondents were disagree and 6.8% respondents have no opinion. However, 3.2% respondents were strongly disagree to the overhead proclamation.

In fourth item, nearly half 48.9% respondents were strongly agree that they have their own car, whereas 23.1% only agreed. Beside this 16.7% respondents disagreed and 7.7% respondents were strongly disagree. Further 3.6% respondents had no opinion about the above statement.

In fifth item, 39.4% respondents were disagree with statement that they have more than one cars, while 21.7% respondents were strongly disagree. Moreover 17.2% respondents were strongly agree and 14.9% respondents only agreed. Though 6.8% respondents had no opinion about the above proclamation.

In sixth item, 33.5% respondents were strongly agree to the statement that they use AC (Air Condition) in summer, while 31.2% respondents were only agree. Moreover 19.5%

respondents were disagree and 10% of the respondents had no opinion. However, 5.9% respondents were strongly disagree to the above proclamation.

In seventh item, 31.2% respondents were disagree with a statement that they have more than two ACs at home, whereas 24.4% strongly agreed. Moreover, 19.9% respondents only agreed and 16.7% respondents were strongly disagree. Beside this, 7.7% of the respondents had no opinion about the above statement.

In eighth item, 36.7% of the respondents agreed to the statement that they use a new and expensive model of touch mobile phone, whereas 21.7% respondents strongly agreed. Beside this, 19.5% respondents disagreed and 12.7% respondents were strongly disagree. Conversely, 9.5% respondents had no opinion with the above proclamation.

In ninth item, 27.6% respondents were disagree with a statement that they have their own new model laptop, whereas 24% of the respondents were strongly agree. Moreover, 23.1% respondents only agreed and 15.8% respondents were strongly disagree. However, 9.5% respondents had no opinion about the above statement.

In tenth item, 31.2% respondents were disagree with a statement that they consider themselves as rich person of their class, while 24% of the respondents agreed. Moreover, 19% of the respondents had no opinion and 13.1% respondents were strongly disagree. Beside this, 12.7% respondents were strongly agree with overhead proclamation.

In eleventh item, majority 41.2% respondents were agree with a statement that their financial status is good because of their father's migration, whereas 26.2% respondents were strongly agree. While 14.9% respondents were disagree and 13.1% respondents had no opinion. Moreover, 4.5% respondents strongly disagreed with above proclamation.

In twelfth item 42.1% respondents were agree with statement that they have enough money to do the same as their friends while 20.8% of the respondents strongly agreed. Additionally 18.1% respondents disagreed and 14.9% respondents had no opinion. Still 4.1% respondents strongly disagreed to the above proclamation.

In thirteenth item, majority 41.6% respondents were agree with statement that they have enough money for their own expenses whereas 19.5% of the respondents strongly agreed. Beside this, 18.1% respondents disagreed and 14% respondents had no opinion. However 6.8% respondents were strongly disagree with above proclamation.

Table 4.1.12. *Distribution of the respondents regarding their social well-being*

Statements	SA	A	NO	DA	SDA	T.F%	Mean	STD
I enjoy being at home with my family	123 (55.7)	79 (35.7)	5 (2.3)	10 (4.5)	4 (1.8)	221 (100)	4.39	0.880
My family is better than most	92 (41.6)	104 (47.1)	15 (6.8)	8 (3.6)	2 (0.9)	221 (100)	4.25	0.807
My all family members treat me fairly	79 (35.7)	92 (41.6)	27 (12.2)	18 (8.1)	5 (2.3)	221 (100)	4	1.007
My family members talk nicely to one another	95 (43)	85 (38.5)	21 (9.5)	13 (5.9)	7 (3.2)	221 (100)	4.12	1.017
My family give me enough time	65 (29.4)	92 (41.6)	24 (10.9)	22 (10)	18 (8.1)	221 (100)	3.74	1.214
I am happy and enjoying at school	94	81	8	25	13	221	3.99	1.204

	(42.5)	(36.7)	(3.6)	(11.3)	(5.9)	(100)		
I want to become a well- educated person	125 (56.6)	60 (27.1)	20 (9)	13 (5.9)	2 (0.9)	221 (100)	4.34	0.938
I am able to pay attention in the classroom	74 (33.5)	93 (42.1)	27 (12.2)	27 (12.2)	0 (0)	221 (100)	3.97	0.974
I have got along well with my teachers	78 (35.3)	87 (39.4)	22 (10)	29 (13.1)	5 (2.3)	221 (100)	3.92	1.086
My friends treat me well	87 (39.4)	96 (43.4)	8 (3.6)	20 (9)	10 (4.5)	221 (100)	4.04	1.097
I have a lot of fun with my friends	94 (42.5)	94 (42.5)	13 (5.9)	16 (7.2)	4 (1.8)	221 (100)	4.17	0.955
I am satisfied to have good friends	84 (38)	93 (42.1)	20 (9)	20 (9)	4 (1.8)	221 (100)	4.05	0.999
My friends help me if I need it	73 (33)	73 (33)	41 (18.6)	23 (10.4)	11 (5)	221 (100)	3.79	1.158
I have very peaceful and well educated people in my neighborhood	53 (24)	87 (39.4)	39 (17.6)	29 (13.1)	13 (5.9)	221 (100)	3.62	1.156
I feel safe when I am out in my community	72 (32.6)	82 (37.1)	32 (14.5)	29 (13.1)	6 (2.7)	221 (100)	3.84	1.104
Adults in my community treat young people fairly	53	99	47	20	2	221	3.82	0.931

	(24)	(44.8)	(21.3)	(9)	(0.9)	(100)		
I take part in social activities in my community	63	106	23	23	6	221	3.89	1.021
	(28.5)	(48)	(10.4)	(10.4)	(2.7)	(100)		
I am known as a calm and peaceful person in my community	55	104	33	24	5	221	3.81	1.003
	(24.9)	(47.1)	(14.9)	(10.9)	(2.3)	(100)		
I feel myself as similar as the people who live in my neighborhood	57	86	41	28	9	221	3.70	1.109
	(25.8)	(38.9)	(18.6)	(12.7)	(4.1)	(100)		

This table illustrates the descriptive findings of the social well-being. The dependent variable of the social well-being was measured by nineteen items. In the first item, 55.7% respondents were strongly agree with a statement that they enjoy being at home with their family, while 35.7% only agreed. Beside this, 4.5% respondents disagreed and 2.3% respondents had no opinion. Though 1.8% respondents strongly disagreed with above proclamation.

In second item, little less than half 47.1% respondents were agree with statement that their family is better than most, whereas 41.6% respondents were strongly agree. Additionally, 6.8% respondents had no opinion and 3.6% respondents were disagree. However, 0.9% respondents were strongly disagree with above proclamation.

In third item, 41.6% respondents agreed with a statement that their all family members treat them fairly, whereas 35.7% respondents were strongly agree. Moreover, 12.2% respondents had no opinion and 8.1% respondents disagreed. But, 2.3% respondents were strongly disagree with above statement.

In fourth item 43% respondents were strongly agree to the statement that their family member talk nicely to one another whereas 38.5% respondents were only agree. Beside this 9.5% respondents had no opinion and 5.9% respondents were disagree. Moreover 3.2% respondents strongly disagreed with above proclamation.

In fifth item, 41.6% respondents were agreed with a statement that their family give them enough time, whereas 29.4% respondents were strongly agree. Whereas 10.9% respondents had no opinion and 10% respondents were disagree. However 8.1% respondents strongly disagreed to the above statement.

In sixth item nearly half 42.5% respondents were strongly agree with a statement that they are happy and enjoying at school whereas 36.7% of the respondents only agreed. Beside this 11.3% of the respondents disagreed and 5.9% strongly were disagree. Still 3.6% respondents had no opinion with above proclamation.

In seventh item more than half 56.6% respondents were strongly agree with statement that they want to become well-educated person whereas 27.1% respondents only agreed. Further 9% respondents had no opinion and 5.9% respondents were disagree. However 0.9% respondents were strongly disagree with above proclamation.

In eighth item, majority 42.1% respondents were agree with a statement that they are able to pay attention in the classroom whereas 33.5% respondents were strongly agree. Moreover 12.2% respondents disagreed and 12.2% respondents had no opinion about the above statement.

In ninth item 39.4% respondents agreed with a statement that they have got along well with their teacher while (35.3%) of the respondents were strongly agree. Further, (13.1%)

respondents were disagree and 10% respondents had no opinion. However, 23% respondents were strongly disagree with above proclamation.

In tenth item, majority 43.4% of the respondents agreed to the statement that their friends treat them well, whereas 39.4% respondents strongly agreed. Moreover, 9% respondents were disagree and 4.5% were strongly disagree. Conversely, 3.6% respondents had no opinion with above proclamation.

In eleventh item, majority 42.5% respondents were strongly agree with a statement that they have a lot of fun with their friends, whereas 42.5% respondents only agreed. Moreover, 7.2% respondents were disagree and 5.9% respondents had no opinion. However, 1.8% respondents were strongly disagree with above proclamation.

In twelfth item, 42.1% respondents were agree that they are satisfied to have good friends, while 38% of the respondents strongly agreed. Moreover, 9% respondents were disagree and 9% respondents had no opinion. Whereas, 1.8% respondents strongly disagreed to the above statement.

In thirteenth item, 33% respondents were strongly agree with a statement that their friends help them if they need it, whereas 33% of the respondents only agreed. On the other hand, 18.6% respondents had no opinion and 10.4% respondents disagreed. Though, 5% respondents strongly disagreed to the above proclamation.

In fourteenth item, 39.4% respondents were agree with a statement that they have very peaceful and well educated people in their neighborhood, while 24% of the respondents were strongly agree. Further, 17.6% respondents had no opinion and 13.1% respondents were disagree. Moreover, 5.9% respondents strongly disagreed with overhead proclamation.

In fifteenth item 37.1% respondents were agree with a statement that they feel safe when they are out in their community whereas 32% of the respondents strongly agreed. Further, 14.5% respondents had no opinion and 13.1% respondents were disagree. Additionally, 2.7% respondents were strongly disagree to the above statement.

In sixteenth item little less than half 44.8% respondents were agree with a statement that adults in their community treat young people fairly while 24% respondents were strongly agree. Moreover, 21.3% respondents had no opinion and 9% respondents were disagree. Whereas only 0.9% respondents were strongly disagree with above statement.

In seventeenth item, nearly half 48% of the respondents agreed to the statement that they take part in social activities in their community whereas 28.5% respondents were strongly agree. Moreover, 10.4% respondents were disagree and 10.4% respondents had no opinion. Whereas 2.7% respondents were strongly disagree with overhead proclamation.

In eighteenth item nearly half 47.1% respondents were agree that they are known as calm and peaceful people in their community whereas 24.9% of the respondents strongly agreed. Moreover, 14.9% of the respondents had no opinion and 10.9% respondents were disagree. However, only 2.3% respondents were strongly disagree to the above statement.

In nineteenth item majority 38.9% respondents were agree with a statement that they feel themselves as similar as the people who live in their neighborhood while 25.8% respondents were strongly agree. Further, 18.6% respondents had no opinion and 12.7% respondents disagreed. Moreover, only 4.1% of the respondents were strongly disagree with overhead proclamation.

Table 4 | 13 *Distribution of the respondents regarding their mental well-being*

Statements	SA	A	NO	DA	SDA	T.F%	Mean	STD
I feel that I have a number of good qualities	97 (43.9)	101 (45.7)	14 (6.3)	7 (3.2)	2 (0.9)	221 (100)	4.29	0.795
I am not happy of my father's migration	60 (27.1)	72 (32.6)	41 (18.6)	34 (15.4)	14 (6.3)	221 (100)	3.59	1.216
I sleep late at night	37 (16.7)	82 (37.1)	29 (13.1)	54 (24.4)	19 (8.6)	221 (100)	3.29	1.246
I get up early in the morning	71 (32.1)	103 (46.6)	17 (7.7)	24 (10.9)	6 (2.7)	221 (100)	3.95	1.039
I am often unhappy, down-hearted or tearful	25 (11.3)	68 (30.8)	38 (17.2)	69 (31.2)	21 (9.5)	221 (100)	3.03	1.208
I do not eat properly and lost weight	28 (12.7)	47 (21.3)	31 (14)	93 (42.1)	22 (10)	221 (100)	2.85	1.234
I am not able to sleep well	17 (7.7)	62 (28.1)	38 (17.2)	75 (33.9)	29 (13.1)	221 (100)	2.83	1.196
I am frightened to be alone	41 (18.6)	65 (29.4)	33 (14.9)	64 (29)	18 (8.1)	221 (100)	3.21	1.270
I fight a lot I can make the people do what I want	26 (11.8)	51 (23.1)	31 (14)	81 (36.7)	32 (14.5)	221 (100)	2.81	1.272

No one gives me respect	19	38	22	100	42	221	2 51	1 223
	(8 6)	(17 2)	(10)	(45)	(19)	(100)		
I get very angry and often lose my temper	28	70	38	58	27	221	3 06	1 256
	(12 7)	(31 7)	(17 2)	(26 2)	(12 2)	(100)		
I find it hard to be hopeful about the future of the world	39	83	47	31	21	221	3 4	1 204
	(17 6)	(37 6)	(21 3)	(14)	(9 5)	(100)		

This table illustrate the descriptive findings of the mental well-being. The dependent variable of the mental well-being was measured by twelve items. In the first item, little less than half (45.7%) respondents were agree with a statement that they feel that they have a number of qualities, whereas (43.9%) respondents strongly agreed. Moreover (6.3%) respondents had no opinion and (3.2%) respondents disagreed. Additionally, only (0.9%) respondents strongly disagreed with above proclamation.

In second item, (32.6%) respondents were agree that they are not happy of their father's migration, whereas (27.1%) of the respondents were strongly disagree. Moreover (18.6%) respondents had no opinion and (15.4%) respondents disagreed. Whereas (6.3%) respondents strongly disagreed with above proclamation.

In third item, (37.1%) of the respondents agreed that they sleep late at night, while (24.4%) of the respondents disagreed. Whereas, (16.7%) respondents strongly agreed and (13.1%) respondents had no opinion. Moreover (8.6%) respondents were strongly disagree with above proclamation.

In fourth item 46.6% respondents agreed to the statement that they get up early in the morning whereas 32.1% respondents were strongly agree. Additionally, 10.9% respondents were disagree and 7.7% respondents had no opinion. However, only 2.7% respondents strongly were disagree with overhead proclamation.

In fifth item, 31.2% respondents disagreed that they are often unhappy, down-hearted or tearful, while 30.8% of the respondents agreed. Whereas 17.2% respondents have no opinion and 11.3% respondents were strongly agree. Moreover, 9.5% respondents were strongly disagree with above proclamation.

In sixth item 42.1% respondents were disagree with a statement that they do not treat properly and lost weight while 21.3% of the respondents agreed. Whereas 14% respondents had no opinion and 12.7% respondents were strongly agree. However, 10% respondents were strongly disagree with above proclamation.

In seventh item 33.9% respondents were disagree with statement that they are not able to sleep well, likewise 31.1% respondents were strongly disagree. Whereas 28.1% respondents were agree and 17.2% respondents had no opinion. Additionally, 7.7% respondents were strongly agree with above proclamation.

In eighth item 29.4% of the respondents agreed to the statement that they get frightened to be alone while 29% of the respondents disagreed. Moreover, 18.9% respondents were strongly agree and 14.9% respondents had no idea. Conversely, 8.1% respondents strongly disagreed to the above statement.

In ninth item 36.7% of the respondents disagreed to the statement that they fight a lot and they can make the people do what they want while 23.1% of the respondents agreed. Whereas

14.5% respondents were strongly disagree and 14% respondents had no opinion. However, 11.8% of the respondents were strongly agree with above proclamation.

Table 4.1.14 *Distribution of the respondents regarding their physical well-being*

Statements	SA	A	NO	DA	SDA	T.F%	Mean	STD
I get a lot of headaches stomach-aches or sickness	38 (17.2)	67 (30.3)	28 (12.7)	60 (27.1)	28 (12.7)	221 (100)	3.12	1.328
I am an active and energetic person	79 (35.7)	107 (48.4)	20 (9)	11 (5)	4 (1.8)	221 (100)	4.11	0.895
I do not have any physical disability	59 (26.7)	82 (37.1)	30 (13.6)	32 (14.5)	18 (8.1)	221 (100)	3.6	1.249
I am able to do heavy housework	76 (34.4)	93 (42.1)	19 (8.6)	28 (12.7)	5 (2.3)	221 (100)	3.94	1.068
I am able to go shopping and carry heavy bags	73 (33)	96 (43.4)	26 (11.8)	17 (7.7)	9 (4.1)	221 (100)	3.94	1.060
I am able to go and down stairs or steps	84 (38)	99 (44.8)	16 (7.2)	9 (4.1)	13 (5.9)	221 (100)	4.05	1.071

This table illustrates the descriptive findings of the physical well-being. The dependent variable of the physical well-being was measured by six items. In the first item, 30.3% respondents were agree with a statement that they get stomach-aches, sickness, or headaches, while 27.1% respondents disagreed. Moreover, 17.2% respondents were strongly agree and 12.7% respondents were strongly disagree. However, 12.7% respondents have no opinion about the above statement.

In second item 48.4% respondents were agree with a statement that they are active and energetic persons whereas 35.7% respondents were strongly agree. Whereas 9% respondents had no opinion and 5% were disagree. Moreover, only 1.8% respondents were strongly disagree with above proclamation.

In third item 37.1% of the respondents agreed that they do not have any physical disability whereas 26.7% respondents were strongly agree. Whereas 14.5% respondents disagreed and 13.6% respondents had no opinion. Conversely 8.1% respondents strongly disagreed with above proclamation.

In fourth item, 42.1% respondents were agree with a statement that they are able to do heavy housework, whereas 34.4% respondents were strongly agree. Moreover 12.7% respondents disagreed and 8.6% of the respondents had no opinion. However 2.3% respondents were strongly disagree with overhead proclamation.

In fifth item 43.4% respondents were agree with a statement that they are able to go shopping and carry heavy bags whereas 33% of the respondents were strongly agree. Further 11.8% respondents had no opinion and 7.7% respondents were disagree. Additionally 4.1% respondents were strongly disagree with above proclamation.

4.2 Correlational analysis

Inferential statistics is a sub branch of statistics which is used to assess the association of two or more variables. For examining the relationship of independent and dependent variable in a research, the researcher mostly use the correlational analysis.

Relationship between father interaction and material well-being of left behind children.

Null Hypothesis: There is no relationship between father interaction and material well-being of left behind children.

Alternate Hypothesis: There is a relationship between father interaction and material well-being of left behind children.

Table 4.2.1. Relationship between father interaction and material well-being of left behind children

		Father interaction
	Pearson Correlation	0.169**
Material Well-being	N	221

*P < 01= P < 001=** P < 0001=***

Table 1 represents that the correlation concerning father interaction with material well-being were positive ($r = 0.169^{**}$, $p < 0.001$). The statistics imply that father interaction positively associated to the material well-being of left behind children. By implication, changes in father children interaction of the international migrants expected to have equivalent effect on material well-being of left behind children. Furthermore, there will be a greater propensity to material well-being when there is a high level of father interaction.

Relationship between children father interaction and Social well-being of left behind children.

Null Hypothesis: There is no relationship between father interaction and social well-being of left behind children

Alternate Hypothesis: There is a relationship between father interaction and social well-being of left behind children

Table 4.2.2: Relationship between father interaction and Social well-being of left behind children

		Father interaction
Social well-being	Pearson Correlation	0.019**
	N	221

*P < 01= P < 001=** P < 0001=***

Table 2 reveals that father interaction and social well-being of the left behind children had positive correlation ($r = 0.019^{**}$ $p < 0.0001$). These statistics suggest that father interaction were positively related to social well-being of left behind children. By implication, father interaction were expected to have a matching consequence on social well-being. Additionally, there will be a higher propensity to social well-being of left behind children when there is higher father interaction.

Relationship between father interaction and mental well-being of left behind children.

Null Hypothesis: There is no relationship between father interaction and mental well-being of left behind children

Alternate Hypothesis: There is a relationship between father interaction and mental well-being of left behind children

Table 4.2.3 *Relationship between father interaction and mental well-being of left behind children.*

		Father interaction
	Pearson Correlation	0.260**
Mental Well-being	N	221

*P < 01- P < 001=** P < 0001=***

Table 3 represents that the correlation of father interaction with mental well-being were strong positive ($r = 0.260^{**}$ $p < 0.001$). The statistics imply that father children interaction stood positively associated to the mental well-being of left behind children. By implication, changes in father children interaction of the international migrants were expected to have a matching consequence on mental well-being. Besides, there will be a higher propensity of mental well-being when there is a high level of children father interaction.

Relationship between children father interaction and physical well-being of left behind children.

Null Hypothesis There is no relationship between children father interaction and physical well-being of left behind children

Alternate Hypothesis. There is a relationship between children father interaction and physical well-being of left behind children

Table 4.2.4: Relationship between children father interaction and physical well-being of left behind children.

		Children father interaction
	Pearson Correlation	0.186**
Physical Well-being	N	221

*P< .01= P< .001=**, P< .0001=***

Table 4 represents that the correlation between children father interaction with physical well-being were positive ($r = 0.186^{**}$ $p < 0.001$). The statistics imply that father children interaction remained positively correlated to the physical well-being of left behind children. By implication, changes in father children interaction of the international migrants stayed expected to have equal consequence on physical well-being. Additionally, there will be a high level of propensity to physical well-being when there is a high level of children father interaction.

Relationship between financial contribution and material well-being of left behind children.

Null Hypothesis: There is no relationship between financial contribution and material well-being of left behind children

Alternate Hypothesis: There is a relationship between financial contribution and material well-being of left behind children

Table 4.2.5: Relationship between financial contribution and material well-being of left behind children

		Financial Contribution
	Pearson Correlation	0.345**
Material Well-being	N	221

*P < .01 = P < .001 = ** P < .0001 = ***

Table 5 represents that the correlation of financial contributions with material well-being were strong positive ($r = 0.345^{**}$ $p < 0.001$). The statistics imply that financial contribution remained positively interrelated to the material well-being of left behind children. By implication, changes in financial contribution of the international migrants stayed likely to have a parallel consequence on material well-being. Furthermore, there will be a high level of propensity to material well-being when there is higher financial contribution.

Relationship between financial contribution and social well-being of left behind children.

Null Hypothesis There is no relationship between financial contribution and social well-being of left behind children

Alternate Hypothesis: There is a relationship between financial contribution and social well-being of left behind children

Table 4 2.6 Relationship between financial contribution and social well-being of left behind children

		Financial Contribution
	Pearson Correlation	0.167**
Social Well-being	N	221

*P< .01- P< .001=** P< .0001=***

Table 6 represents that the correlation between financial contributions with social well-being were positive ($r = 0.167^{**}$ $p < 0.001$). The statistics imply that financial contribution remained positively correlated to the social well-being of left behind children. By implication, changes in financial contribution of the international migrants stayed likely to have a parallel consequence on social well-being. Furthermore, there will be a high level of propensity to social well-being when there is higher financial contribution.

Relationship between financial contribution and mental well-being of left behind children.

Null Hypothesis: There is no relationship between financial contribution and mental well-being of left behind children

Alternate Hypothesis: There is a relationship between financial contribution and mental well-being of left behind children

Table 4.2 7: Relationship between financial contribution and mental well-being of left behind children

		Financial Contribution
	Pearson Correlation	0.177**
Mental Well-being	N	221

*P< .01=, P< .001=**, P< .0001=***

Table 7 represents that the correlation of financial contributions with mental well-being were positive ($r = 0.177^{**}$, $p < 0.001$). The statistics imply that financial contribution remained positively correlated to the mental well-being of left behind children. By implication, changes in financial contribution of the international migrants stood likely to have a parallel consequence on mental well-being. Furthermore, there will be a high level of propensity to mental well-being when there is higher financial contribution.

Relationship between financial contribution and physical well-being of left behind children

Null Hypothesis: There is no relationship between financial contribution and physical well-being of left behind children

Alternate Hypothesis: There is a relationship between financial contribution and physical well-being of left behind children

Table 4 2 8: Relationship between financial contribution and physical well-being of left behind children.

		Financial Contribution
	Pearson Correlation	0.180**
Physical Well-being	N	221

*P < 01= P< 001=** P< 0001=***

Table 8 represents that the correlation of financial contributions with physical well-being were strong positive ($r = 0.180^{**}$ $p < 0.001$). These statistics imply that financial contribution stayed positively interrelated to the material well-being of left behind children. By implication, changes in financial contribution of the international migrants remained likely to have a matching consequence on material well-being. Furthermore, there will be a high level of propensity to material well-being when there is higher financial contribution.

Relationship between family management and material well-being of left behind children.

Null Hypothesis: There is no relationship between family management and material well-being of left behind children

Alternate Hypothesis: There is a relationship between family management and material well-being of left behind children

Table 4.2 9: Relationship between family management and material well-being of left behind children

		Family Management
	Pearson Correlation	0.175**
Material Well-being	N	221

*P< 01= P< 001=**, P< 0001=***

Table 9 represents that the correlation of family management with material well-being were positive ($r = 0.175^{**}$ $p < 0.001$). The statistics imply that family management stood positively interrelated to the material well-being of left behind children. By implication, changes in family management of the international migrants remained likely to have a parallel consequence on material well-being. Furthermore, there will be a high level of propensity to material well-being when there is higher family management.

Relationship between family management and social well-being of left behind children

Null Hypothesis: There is no relationship between family management and social well-being of left behind children

Alternate Hypothesis: There is a relationship between family management and social well-being of left behind children

Table 4.2.10: Relationship between family management and social well-being of left behind children

		Family Management
	Pearson Correlation	0.355**
Social Well-being	N	221

*P< 01= P< 001=** P< 0001=***

Table 10 represents that the correlation of family management with social well-being were strong positive ($r = 0.355^{**}$ $p < 0.001$). The statistics imply that family management remained positively associated to the social well-being of left behind children. By implication, changes in family management of the international migrants remained likely to have a parallel consequence on social well-being. Furthermore, there will be a high level of propensity to social well-being when there is higher family management.

Relationship between family management and mental well-being of left behind children.

Null Hypothesis: There is no relationship between family management and mental well-being of left behind children

Alternate Hypothesis: There is a relationship between family management and mental well-being of left behind children

Table 4.2 11: Relationship between family management and mental well-being of left behind children.

		Family Management
	Pearson Correlation	0.221**
Mental Well-being	N	221

*P< 01=, P< 001=** P< 0001=***

Table 11 represents that the correlation of family management with mental well-being were positive ($r = 0.221^{**}$, $p < 0.001$). The statistics imply that family management stayed positively associated to the mental well-being of left behind children. By implication, changes in family management of the international migrants stood likely to have a matching consequence on mental well-being. Furthermore, there will be a high level of propensity to mental well-being when there is higher family management.

Relationship between family management and physical well-being of left behind children.

Null Hypothesis There is no relationship between family management and physical well-being of left behind children

Alternate Hypothesis: There is a relationship between family management and physical well-being of left behind children

Table 4 2 12 *Relationship between family management and physical well-being of left behind children*

		Family Management
	Pearson Correlation	0.330**
Physical Well-being	N	221

*P< 01= P< 001=** P< 0001=***

Table 12 represents that the correlation of family management with physical well-being were positive ($r = 0.330^{**}$ $p < 0.001$). The statistics imply that family management remained positively correlated to the physical well-being of left behind children. By implication, changes in family management of the international migrants stayed likely to have a parallel consequence on physical well-being. Furthermore, there will be a high level of propensity to physical well-being when there is higher family management.

Relationship between exercise / sports and material well-being of left behind children

Null Hypothesis: There is no relationship between exercise / sports and material well-being of left behind children

Alternate Hypothesis: There is a relationship between exercise / sports and material well-being of left behind children

Table 4.2.13: Relationship between exercise / sports and material well-being of left behind children.

		Exercise / Sports
	Pearson Correlation	0.328**
Material Well-being	N	221

*P< .01 = P< .001=** P< .0001=***

Table 13 represents that the correlation of exercise / sports with material well-being were positive ($r = 0.328^{**}$ $p < 0.001$). The statistics imply that exercise / sports remained positively associated to the material well-being of left behind children. By implication, changes in exercise / sports stayed likely to have a parallel consequence on material well-being. Furthermore, there will be a high level of propensity to material well-being when there is higher level of exercise / sports of left behind children.

Relationship between exercise / sports and social well-being of left behind children

Null Hypothesis: There is no relationship between exercise + sports and social well-being of left behind children

Alternate Hypothesis: There is a relationship between exercise + sports and social well-being of left behind children

Table 4.2 14: Relationship between exercise / sports and social well-being of left behind children.

		Exercise	Sports
	Pearson Correlation	0.216**	
Social Well-being	N	221	

*P < .01= P < .001=** P < .0001=***

Table 14 represents that the correlation of exercise / sports with social well-being were positive ($r = 0.216^{**}$ $p < 0.001$). The statistics imply that exercise + sports remained positively correlated to the social well-being of left behind children. By implication, changes in exercise + sports remained likely to have a parallel consequence on social well-being. Furthermore, there will be a high level of tendency to social well-being when there is higher level of exercise + sports of left behind children.

Relationship between exercise / sports and mental well-being of left behind children.

Null Hypothesis. There is no relationship between exercise / sports and mental well-being of left behind children

Alternate Hypothesis: There is a relationship between exercise / sports and mental well-being of left behind children

Table 4.2.15 *Relationship between exercise / sports and mental well-being of left behind children.*

		Exercise	Sports
	Pearson Correlation	0.255**	
Mental Well-being	N	221	

*P< 0] – P< 001] ** P< 000]=***

Table 15 represents that the correlation of exercise / sports with mental well-being were positive ($r = 0.255^{**}$ $p < 0.001$). The statistics imply that exercise / sports remained positively correlated to the mental well-being of left behind children. By implication, changes in exercise / sports remained likely to have a parallel consequence on mental well-being. Furthermore, there will be a high level of propensity to mental well-being when there is higher level of exercise / sports of left behind children.

Relationship between exercise / sports and physical well-being of left behind children

Null Hypothesis: There is no relationship between exercise / sports and physical well-being of left behind children

Alternate Hypothesis. There is a relationship between exercise / sports and physical well-being of left behind children

Table 4.2.16. Relationship between exercise / sports and physical well-being of left behind children.

		Exercise / Sports
	Pearson Correlation	0.161**
Physical Well-being	N	221

*P < .01 = P < .001 = ** P < .0001 = ***

Table 16 represents that the correlation of exercise / sports with physical well-being were positive ($r = 0.161^{**}$ $p < 0.001$). The statistics imply that exercise / sports remained positively correlated to the physical well-being of left behind children. By implication, changes in exercise / sports remained likely to have a parallel consequence on physical well-being. Furthermore, there will be a high level of propensity to physical well-being when there is higher level of exercise / sports of left behind children.

CHAPTER FIVE

FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Major findings

- More than half (59%) of the respondents family monthly income were 50001-100000 Pakistani rupees
- Less than half (47.5%) of the respondents were living in joint family system
- Most of the respondents (64.3%) number of family members were in the category of 5-9 family members
- On third of the respondents (34.4%) fathers were post graduate
- More than half (57%) of the respondents were the students of 9th class
- Most of the respondents (85.5%) mothers were house wife
- More than one third (38.9%) of the respondents immigrant fathers working duration were in category of 05-09 years
- More than half (52.5%) fathers of the respondents pay visit to Pakistan after one year
- Less than (46.2%) of the respondents strongly agreed that their father contacts them on daily basis
- More than one third (37.1%) of the respondents agreed that their father contacts them on mobile and internet
- Most of the respondents (67.9%) strongly agreed that their father send them money on monthly basis
- Less than half (47.5%) of the respondents strongly agreed that their father send them money through bank

- More than half (54.8%) of the respondents strongly agreed that their mother is their guardian
- Most (41.6%) of the respondents agreed that they have a lot of family management responsibilities
- One third (35.7%) of the respondents agreed that they are responsible for their father's work load in their family and they can easily manage it
- One third (35.7%) of the respondents strongly agreed that their family responsibilities are due to their father's migration
- Less than one third of the respondents (31.2%) strongly agreed that they go for exercise
- Nearly half (49.8%) of the respondents strongly agreed that they live in their own home
- Little less than (46.6%) of the respondents agreed that their home is located in fully facilitated area
- About (40.3%) of the respondents agreed that they were satisfied with their home
- Nearly half (48.9%) of the respondents strongly agreed that they have their own car
- More than one third (39.4%) of the respondents disagreed that they have more than one cars
- About (33.5%) of the respondents strongly agreed that they use AC (Air Condition) in summer
- More than one third (36.7%) of the respondents agreed that they use a new and expensive model of touch mobile phone
- Only (31.2%) of the respondents disagreed that they consider themselves as rich person as compared to their peers

- Less than half (41.2%) of the respondents agreed that their financial status is good because of their father's migration
- Less than half (42.1%) of the respondents agreed that they have enough money to do the same as their peers
- Approximately (41.6%) of the respondents agreed that they have enough money for their own expenses
- More than half (55.7%) of the respondents strongly agreed that they enjoy being at home with their family
- Less than half (47.1%) of the respondents agreed that their family is better as compared to their peers
- About (41.6%) of the respondents agreed that their all family members treat them fairly
- Less than half (43%) of the respondents strongly agreed that their family member talk nicely to one another
- About (41.6%) of the respondents agreed that their family give them enough time
- Less than half (42.5%) of the respondents strongly agreed that they are happy and enjoying school
- More than half (56.6%) of the respondents strongly agreed that they want to become well-educated person
- Approximately (42.1%) of the respondents agreed that they are able to pay attention in the classroom
- More than one third (39.4%) of the respondents agreed that they have got along well with their teacher
- Less than half (43.4%) of the respondents agreed that their friends treat them well

- Less than half (42.5%) of the respondents strongly agreed that they have a lot of fun with their friends
- Less than half (42.1%) of the respondents agreed that they are satisfied to have good friends
- Little less than one third (33%) of the respondents strongly agreed that their friends help them if they need it
- More than one third (39.4%) of the respondents agreed that they have very peaceful and well educated people in their neighborhood
- More than (37.1%) of the respondents agreed that they feel safe when they are out in their community
- Less than half (44.8%) of the respondents agreed that adults in their community treat young people fairly
- Nearly half (48%) of the respondents agreed that they take part in social activities in their community
- Less than half (47.1%) of the respondents agreed that they are known as calm and peaceful people in their community
- More than one third (38.9%) of the respondents agreed that they feel themselves as similar as the people who live in their neighborhood
- Less than half (45.7%) of the respondents agreed that they feel that they have a number of qualities
- Less than one third (32.6%) of the respondents agreed that they are not happy of their father's migration
- More than one third (37.1%) of the respondents agreed that they sleep late at night

- Less than half (46.6%) of the respondents agreed that they get up early in the morning
- Only about (33.9%) of the respondents disagreed that they are not able to sleep well
- More than one third (36.7%) of the respondents disagreed that they fight a lot and they can make the people do what they want
- Approximately (30.3%) of the respondents agreed that they got a lot of stomach-aches sickness or headaches
- Less than half (48.4%) of the respondents agreed that they are active and energetic persons
- More than one third (37.1%) of the respondents agreed that they do not have any physical disability
- Less than half (42.1%) of the respondents agreed that they are able to do heavy housework
- Less than half (43.4%) of the respondents agreed that they are able to go shopping and carry heavy bags

5.2 Conclusion

International migration is an economic, social or political process that affects those who move, those who stay behind, the place where they go and the place which they left. Through this research study, an effort has been made to find out the impact of international migration on the well-being of left behind children in Peshawar. Physical well-being, mental well-being, social well-being and material well-being were used as indicators to measure the well-being of left-behind children. This study revealed that people migrate with an expectation of development of living standard but, receives adversative effects on the children left behind. However, these children are enjoying better and most expensive health care. Most of these families get private hospitals for their children's health care. They depend upon international medicine and advanced medical equipment which shows a positive impact of physical well-being on left behind children. On the other hand, these

children confront with mental strains in the nonexistence of the father. Most of the international migrant's left-behind children have a greater level of anxiety, lack of self-confidence, downhearted and loneliness. It was detected that children primarily feel over loaded of family responsibilities and isolation. Moreover lack of father's care likewise appeared in these children. Social well-being of the left behind children were badly affected. Because of the international migration of family head. This could yet cause extensive distractions to family informal safety systems. Beside this the quantity of grown-up and family responsibilities at home, create tensions to the children left behind. These children deserve special consideration because they feel privation of guardian in the absence of father. It may become more troublesome for a child to stay in school. They had tendency toward bad manner and selfishness. However the left-behind children were enjoying better physical well-being. The flow of remittance of international migrants changed the economic standard of the family left-behind. These changes were observed to have a standard lifestyle, standard housing, expensive material and high level of expenditures and consumptions. Most of left-behind children considered themselves very rich as compare to their peers and were enjoying standard lifestyle. Additionally international migration has mutually constructive and destructive impact on the children left behind. Physical well-being and material well-being were positively affected while social well-being and mental well-being of the left-behind children were adversely affected.

5.3 Recommendations

Afterward concluding the result of this research study, succeeding recommendations were elaborated to prevent the adverse impact of international migration on the left behind children.

1. The higher father children interaction has a very positive impact on left-behind children. Therefore the international migrant fathers need to have maximum level of interaction.

with their left-behind children. The government should reduce the taxes over the communication technology and should announce new packages on international level to maximize the communication level of international migrants and his left-behind family.

2. The remittance of international migrants became the second largest source of Pakistani economy, but families of international migrants were observed to be very extravagant. Therefore, government should arrange saving system for the family of the immigrants. By this way, these remittances can be utilized on national level.
3. The government should minimize the cost of remittance sending channels.
4. The left-behind children confront mental strains and anxiety due to his father's nonexistence. Therefore, every school should have a counseling center with a highly skilled psychologist for their counseling and proper socialization.
5. There should be proper check on left-behind children by their grandfather or uncle.
6. Sport is very essential for the physical and psychological fitness of the children. Therefore, it is suggested that the international migrant family should provide enough time and facility of sports to maximize the pleasure of and physical fitness of left-behind children.
7. Community has a significant role over the socialization of the children. As the results of this study has proven that the international migrant family's financial status will be very good and can afford standard lifestyle. Therefore, it is highly recommended that these families should live in a fully secured, facilitated and educated environment for the better socialization and protection of the left-behind children.
8. The majority of the immigrants are highly qualified persons. The nation should benefit from their skills and knowledge within our own country. The government devise strategy to stop the brain drain.

- 9 The government should arrange psychiatrist for the immigrants families As these immigrants are providing precious foreign exchange to the country
- 10 Poverty is the driving force behind immigration The government should spend on the social sector to alleviate the poverty

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DEPARTMENT OF SOCIOLOGY

INTERNATIONAL ISLAMIC UNIVERSITY, ISI AMABAD

INTERVIEW SCHEDULE

IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION ON THE WELL-BEING
OF LEFT BEHIND CHILDREN IN PESHAWAR

Class _____

- 1 What is your age? (in completed years) _____
- 2 What is the type of family you are living in? (i) Nuclear (ii) Joint (iii) Extended
- 3 What is your father's educational level? (in completed years of schooling) _____
- 4 How many members are there in your family? _____
- 5 What is the country of your father's migration? _____
- 6 What is your father's occupation? _____
- 7 What is your mother's occupation? _____
- 8 For how long your father is working abroad? _____
- 9 What is your family monthly income? Rs _____
- 10 How many years or months after your father comes back to Pakistan? _____

I would like to know about father children interaction. Please mark with (√) the column which describes up to what extent you agree or disagree with following statements

(1= Strongly agree 2= Agree 3= No opinion 4= Disagree 5= Strongly disagree)

II	Statements	SA (1)	A (2)	NO (3)	DA (4)	SD (5)
i	My father contacts me on daily basis					
ii	My father contacts me twice a week					
iii	My father contacts me after a week					
iv	My father contacts me after two weeks					
v	My father contacts me after a month					
vi	My father contacts me on mobile					
vii	My father contacts me on internet					

I would like to ask about financial contribution. Please mark with (x) the column which describes your level of agreement with the following statements

(1= Strongly agree 2= Agree 3= No opinion 4= Disagree 5= Strongly disagree)

12	Statements	SA (1)	A (2)	NO (3)	DA (4)	SD (5)
i	My father send us money on monthly basis					
ii	My father send us money after 2 weeks					
iii	My father send us sufficient money for our family requirements					
iv	My father send us money through bank					

Following are the different statements regarding family management. Please mark with (x) the column which describes your level of agreement with the following statements

(1= Strongly agree 2= Agree 3= No opinion 4= Disagree 5= Strongly disagree)

13	Statements	SA (1)	A (2)	NO (3)	DA (4)	SD (5)
I	My mother is my guardian					
ii	I have a lot of family management responsibilities					
iii	I am responsible for my father's work load in my family					
iv	I can easily manage family responsibilities					
v	My family responsibilities are due to my father's migration					

Following are the different statements about exercise and sport. Please mark with (x) the column which describes your level of agreement with the following statements

(1= Strongly agree 2= Agree 3= No opinion 4= Disagree 5= Strongly disagree)

14	Statements	SA (1)	A (2)	NO (3)	DA (4)	SD (5)
i	I go for exercise on daily basis					
ii	I go for exercise some times					
iii	I go to play game (Cricket Football Hockey etc) on daily basis					
iv	I go to play game (Cricket Football Hockey etc) some times					

I would like to about material well-being Please mark with (√) the column which describes your level of agreement with the following statements

(1= Strongly agree 2= Agree 3= No opinion 4= Disagree 5= Strongly disagree)

15	Statements	SA (1)	A (2)	NO (3)	DA (4)	SD (5)
i	We live in our own home					
ii	Our home is located in fully facilitated area					
iii	I am satisfied of my home					
iv	We have our own car					
v	We have more than one car					
vi	We use AC (air condition) in summer					
vii	We have more than 2 ACs at home					
viii	I use a new and expensive model of touch mobile phone					
ix	I have my own new model laptop					
x	I consider myself as a rich person of my class					
xi	Our financial status is good only because of my father's migration					
xii	I have enough money to do the same things as my friends					
xiii	I have enough money for my expenses					

I would like to know your level of social well-being in terms of following statements
Please mark with (√) the column which describes your level of agreement with the following statements

(1= Strongly agree 2= Agree 3= No opinion 4= Disagree 5= Strongly disagree)

16	Statements	SA (1)	A (2)	NO (3)	DA (4)	SD (5)
i	Family I enjoy being at home with my family					
ii	My family is better than most					
iii	My all family members treat me fairly					
iv	My family members talk nicely to one another					
v	My family give me enough time					
vi	School					

	I am happy and enjoying at school					
vii	I want to become a well-educated person					
viii	I am able to pay attention in the classroom					
ix	I have got along well with my teachers					
x	Peer Group My friends treat me well					
xi	I have a lot of fun with my friends					
xii	I am satisfied to have good friends					
xiii	My friends help me if I need it					
xiv	Community I have very peaceful and well educated people in my neighborhood					
xv	I feel safe when I am out in my community					
xvi	Adults in my community treat young people fairly					
xvii	I take part in social activities in my community					
xviii	I am known as a calm and peaceful person in my community					
xix	I feel myself as similar as the people who live in my neighborhood					

I would like to know about mental well-being. Please mark with (v) the column which describes your level of agreement with the following statements

(1= Strongly agree 2= Agree 3= No opinion 4= Disagree 5=Strongly disagree)

17	Statements	SA	A	NO	DA	SD
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
i	I feel that I have a number of good qualities					
ii	I am not happy of my father's migration					
iii	I sleep late at night					
iv	I get up early in the morning					
v	I am often unhappy, down-hearted or tearful					
vi	I do not eat properly and lost weight					
vii	I am not able to sleep well					
viii	I frightened to be alone					
ix	I fight a lot. I can make the people do what I want					

x	No one gives me respect					
xi	I get very angry and often lose my temper					
xii	I find it hard to be hopeful about the future of the world					

I would like to know about physical well-being. Please mark with (v) the column which describes your level of agreement with the following statements

(1= Strongly agree 2= Agree 3= No opinion 4= Disagree 5= Strongly disagree)

18	Statements	SA (1)	A (2)	NO (3)	DA (4)	SD (5)
i	I get a lot of headaches, stomach-aches or sickness					
ii	I am an active and energetic person					
iii	I do not have any physical disability					
iv	I am able to do heavy housework					
v	I am able to go shopping and carry heavy bags					
vi	I am able to go up and down stairs or steps					