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**Impact of international male migration on the
Left behind women**

CHAPTER - 5

IMPACT OF INTERNATIONAL MALE MIGRATION ON LEFT BEHIND WOMEN

The development of women's capabilities not only strengthens her own freedom and wellbeing but it benefits many others surrounded to her through various positive externalities. An enhancement of women's active agency can, contribute substantially to the lives of all people – men as well as women, children as well as adults. (Sen. A, 2001). Men's international labour migration by leaving their wives to look after family members left behind; compel those women to put into different household roles. Their new roles are accompanied by certain authorities in spending money, decision making in economic matters and freedom of mobility. This leads to a better status and empowerment. (Iqbal, 2014). Studies of Sehkar, Leela Gulati, K.C Zacharih and S. Irudaya Rajan reflect the positive and negative impact on women by the male migration. . How far these study results hold good in our study is examined in this section.

Women's capabilities developed through her various activities outside home in general and her social participation in particular is investigated in this chapter, also their tendency to learn driving, pursuing education after marriage and their involvement in household money matters are explored. After that some personal feminine issues faced by the respondents are also probed. Next section exclusively deals with emigration and left behind women. The details about their remittances; mode of communication and the frequency of visits of their husbands are examined. Last the problems, prospects and achievements of the left behind women due to their husband's migration were also well analyzed.

The chapter is organized in the following pattern as eight sections. They are:

- 5.1 Respondent's participation in activities outside the households.
- 5.2 Continuation of studies of respondents after marriage.
- 5.3 Knowledge regarding the driving skill of the respondent.
- 5.4 Participation of respondent in household financial matters.
- 5.5 Feminine issues faced by the respondents.

5.6 Details about emigrants and their left behind women.

5.7 Mode of communication and frequency of visits of the emigrants.

5.8 Advantages and disadvantages of emigration on the left behind women.

5.1 Respondent's participation in activities outside the households

Women's participation is not merely to generate income for women, but also to provide the social benefits that come from women's enhanced status and independence. (Sen, 2000). There is a widespread assumption that women have a lower status compared to men in various socio-economic, political, cultural, religious and agricultural domains. This section is attempted as an enquiry into women's participation in various social, political, religious, cultural, economic and agricultural activities. Respondent's participation in various activities outside home was asked in detail. The researcher analyzed these aspects in the respondents by scoring their response in a five point scale. Participation of respondents in each area was enquired and documented separately. The mean value of participation level of each activity was calculated by assigning scores to respondents' response. 5 levels of responses are scored as very less participation 1 score, less participation 2 score, moderate participation 3score, high participation 4 score and very high participation 5 score.

Table 5.1 Participation of respondents in areas outside households

Activities	Women in migrant HH		Women in non-migrant HH		Z-value	p-value
	Mean	Std. Deviation	Mean	Std. Deviation		
Social	2.64	1.21	2.08	0.94	4.233**	< 0.001
Political	1.32	0.63	1.82	0.79	6.141**	< 0.001
Religious	3.36	1.02	2.82	0.91	5.058**	< 0.001
Cultural	2.63	1.18	2.10	0.93	4.027**	< 0.001
Economic	2.35	1.12	2.40	1.00	0.459**	0.646
Agricultural	1.61	0.98	1.96	0.83	3.704**	< 0.001

Computed by the researcher,

Source: Survey data

Mann Whitney U test was carried out to test whether there is any significant difference in the participation in different activities of the respondents belonging to migrants and non-migrants. Z-value was found to be significant in the case of all activities except economic activities. Non-significant Z-value (0.459) in the case of Economic activities indicates that there is no difference in this case among migrants and non-migrants. In the case of Social, religious and cultural activities mean values

was higher in the case of migrants. This indicates that Social, religious and cultural activities are more among migrants. However, in the case of Political and Agricultural activities mean value was significantly higher in the case of non-migrants which indicate that these activities are higher among non-migrants than migrants. Thus the overall participation of the respondents was found to be favorable to left behind women in migrant households compared to women in non-migrant households.

5. 1.1 Details regarding respondent's participation in social activities

Women's participation in social activities gives her more exposure. Meeting and interacting with people outside home helps them to gain much information. Regarding the social activities here activities of women out side home such as Kudumasree meetings and activities associated with that and Ayalkoottam, participation in meetings of kids in schools, participation in different type of associations etc. are considered. Participation in such activities is a relaxation for them from their routine household chores.

Table 5.2 Participation of respondents in outdoor social activities

Details of respondents social participation	Women in migrant HH		Women in non-migrant HH		t-value	p-value
	No	Percent	No	Percent		
Manage their home activities and leisure time to participate outdoor activities	150	100	124	82.7	5.608**	< 0.001
Membership in any social groups	92	61.3	43	28.7	6.020**	< 0.001
Holding position in any such social groups	26	17.3	10	6.7	2.882**	0.004

** significant at 0.01 level

Computed by the researcher, Source: Survey data

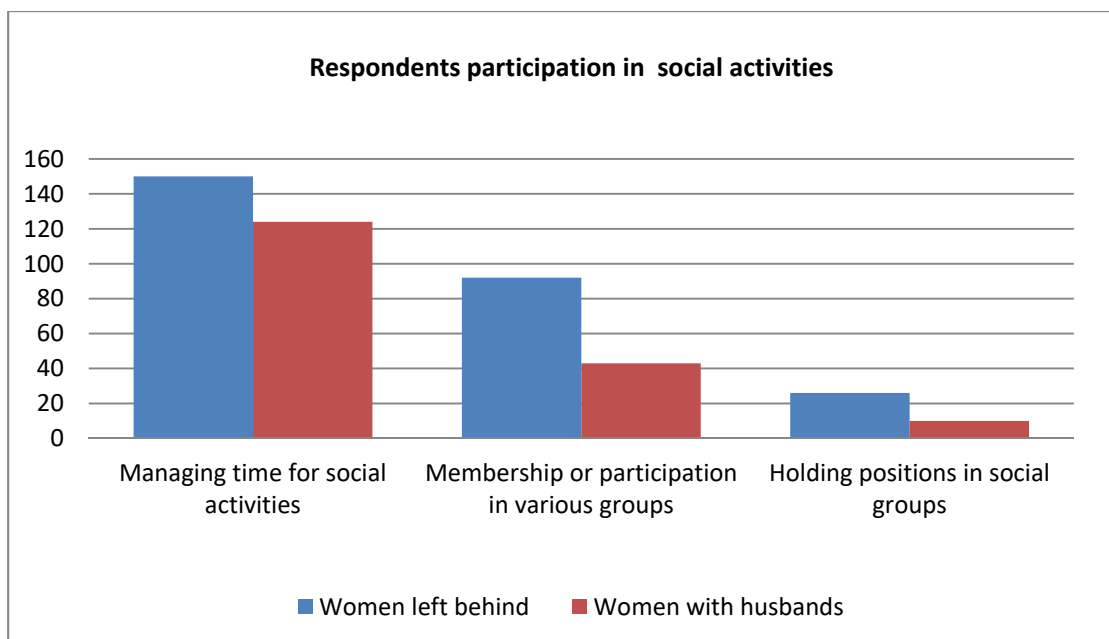


Figure:5.1

The survey data found that all the left behind women find time for their outdoor activities by managing their leisure time. While only 83 percent of women in non-migrant households are not taking effort for this. The comparison was tested statistically by using independent t-test (t-value=5.608 and p-value=<0.001) and the results shows that there is significant difference in the management of leisure time for social activities among women in migrants and non-migrant households.

Regarding participation and membership in various social groups like PTA, Ayalkoottam, or similar groups was found to be greater in women in migrant households (92 percent) compared to women in non-migrant households (29 percent). The comparison was tested statistically by using independent t-test (t-value=6.020 and p-value=0.001) and the results shows that there is significant difference in the participation and membership in various association among women in migrants and non-migrant households.

Other than participation or membership of respondents in these organization or groups the positions held by them in various associations were also investigated and thus it was observed that 17 percent of left behind women and 7 percent women in non-migrant households held some positions in the various groups which they were associated with. This was also statistically tested by using independent t-test (t-value=2.882 and p-value=0.004) and the results shows that there is significant

difference in holding position in various groups among women in migrants and non-migrant households in which they associates.

From the results of the study and survey it can be concluded that left behind women have a more participation and involvement in outdoor activities. The presence of male counterparts pulls the women back under the assumption that their spouses will do all outside social activities on their behalf. On the other hand women who are left behind by their male counter parts are pushed out by their circumstances and are forced to associate with various social activities. This could be higher in case of women living independently in nuclear families.

5.1.2 Respondent's management in household outdoor activities

Almost all respondents irrespective in migrant and non-migrant households are able to manage all indoor household activities like cooking, cleaning, child care etc. alone. Thus the respondent's capability in managing outdoor household activity was considered to investigate. Important outdoor household activities includes banking, purchasing goods, paying various bills, matters regarding children's schooling, hospital cases etc. Difference in the willingness in managing these activities by women in migrant households and women in non-migrant households are considered.

Table: 5.3 Willingness in managing outdoor household activities

Can manage household outdoor activities alone	Left behind Women		Women with husbands		Total	
	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent
Yes	110	73.3	27	18.0	137	45.7
No	40	26.7	123	82.0	163	54.3
Total	150	100	150	100	300	100
Chi square value = 72.80			**; p-value < 0.001			

** significant at 0.01 level Computed by the researcher, Source: Survey data
 46 percent in the total sample can manage all those outdoor activities while 54 percent are not. Majority (73 percent) women in migrant households are willing and are managing all outdoor activities by themselves, only 27 percent are depending some others for their day to day outdoor activities. While that of women in non-migrant

households only 18 percent are handling outdoor activities by themselves. The difference in the willingness of the respondents are statistically tested and proved using X2 test. X² value (72.80 with p-value <0.001) was found to be significant at 1 percent level of significance, which indicates that there is notable difference in the willingness and management of outdoor household activities among migrants and non-migrants.

5.1.3 Benefits attained by respondent's social participation

12 social benefits were listed and given to respondents to rank them according to their preference of attainment.

The benefit attainment rank assigned by respondents in migrant and non-migrant category was almost the same.

Table 5.4 Benefits gained by respondent's social participation

Gains	Left behind women		Women in non-migrant HH		Total	
	Index	Rank	Index	Rank	Index	Rank
Got many Good friends	7.16	1	3.31	1	5.24	1
Information and Awareness	5.44	2	3.21	2	4.32	2
Experience sharing	4.28	3	2.35	4	3.26	3
Learn to deal with people and purposes outside	4.17	4	1.25	8	2.76	4
Emotional benefits	3.95	5	2.65	3	2.66	5
Got a positive attitude	2.97	6	1.98	5	2.48	6
Leadership quality	2.97	7	1.74	6	2.21	7
Got contact with many people	2.68	8	0.38	11	2.16	8
Status improved	2.67	9	1.74	7	2.00	9
Economic benefits	2.27	10	1.01	9	1.99	10
Overcome stress	2.08	11	.71	10	1.39	11
Physical relaxation from household chores	0.08	12	0.13	12	0.11	12

Computed by the researcher, Source: Survey data

A preference index was computed for each particular by the following procedure. A total of 12 items are there to which respondents were ranked according to their preference. These ranks were scored as follows. Rank 1 is given a score of 12, rank 2 is given a score of 11 and so on rank 12 is given a score 1 and if they have not ranked the item it is given a score of zero. After giving scores, average score was worked out

in each item which is taken as the preference index of that particular item. As the index is higher the preference to that item will be more. So based on the preference index were ranked to identify for which item they give more priority.

12 benefits were given to the respondents to rank their preference. It was found that the ranking came almost similar for migrants and non-migrants for various given items. All the respondents irrespective of migrant or non-migrant households ranked first that they got many good friends and second by social participation they got many information and awareness about the world outside. Other benefits which placed in the upper ranks were experience sharing, learn to deal with people outside, got emotional benefits, gained a positive attitude towards life etc.

5.2 Continuation of studies of respondents after marriage

In the realm of education most of the Muslim girls get married at an earlier age and they will be fully involved in the household chores and wind up their formal education. None of the earlier studies about left behind women have mentioned about the continuation of studies of those women. This is because after marriage they become busy in household tasks such as cooking, cleaning and caring children and elders in the family. They even do not get a time to think about their studies. Thus education of women who get married early terminate it after their marriage. But now after 25 years the scene has changed a lot. There is an amendment in law which makes it mandatory for the women to be 18 years old at the time of marriage. Thus after plus two many of the girls become bold enough to continue their studies even after their marriage. The change in the attitude of Muslim community towards women education can be understood by increase in the number of Muslim institutions for women education. All these changed the attitude of men and women towards education and thus many continued education after the departure of their husband to foreign countries. Some women continued their studies after taking a short break after marriage. Details regarding respondent's continuation of studies after marriage are given

Table:5.5 Distribution of respondents according to continuation of studies after marriage

Studies	Left behind women		Women in non-migrant		Total	
	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent
Not continued after marriage	46	30.7	111	74.0	157	52.3
Continued after marriage	104	69.3	39	26.0	143	47.7
Total	150	100	150	100	300	100

$\chi^2 = 56.456^{**}$; p-value < 0.001

** significant at 0.01 level

Computed by the researcher

In the total sample about 48 percent continued studies after marriage rest 52 percent did not continued their studies. About 74 percent respondent in non-migrant category did not continue their studies while this is only 31 percent in non-migrant category. It is interesting to notice the fact that about 69 percent of respondents from migrant households have continued studies after marriage. While it only 26 percent in non-migrant respondents. X² value (56.456 with p-value 0.001) was found to be significant at 1 percent level of significance, which indicates that there is notable difference in the distribution of continuation of education of respondents among migrants and non-migrants, regarding their studies after marriage.

Table 5.6 Reasons for continuing education after marriage

Reason	Women in migrant HH (n=104)		Women in non-migrant HH (n=39)		Total (n=143)	
	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent
Own Interest	51	49.0	30	76.9	81	56.6
Husband's support & interest	40	38.5	15	38.5	55	38.5
Other family members support	1	1.0	9	23.1	10	7.0
To get a job	12	11.5	9	23.1	21	14.0

Computed by the researcher, Source: Survey data

Majority respondents in the sample both in migrant and non-migrant category, continued education after marriage is due to their own interest. About 38 percent in both category continued education due to husband's support and interest. 1 percent in migrant and 23 percent in non-migrant category got support from the other family members to continue their education.

5.3. Knowledge regarding the driving skill of the respondents

Respondents knowledge about driving skill either two wheeler or four wheeler was considered.

This was important to know about the attitude of the respondents towards their mobility as well as their individuality. Knowledge of driving skill is a support to women to do many things without depending others.

Table 5.7 Distribution of respondents according to their knowledge and time of learning driving

Knowledge about driving skill	Women in migrant HH		Women in non-migrant HH		Total	
	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent
Not knowing	59	39.3	126	84.0	185	61.7
Learned before marriage	8	5.3	12	8.0	20	6.7
Learned after marriage	83	55.3	12	8.0	95	31.7
Total	150	100	150	100	300	100
$\chi^2 = 78.128^{**}$; p-value < 0.001						

** significant at 0.01 level

Computed by the researcher, Source: Survey data

It is evident from the above table that about 61 percent of left behind women know driving. Whereas it is only 16 percent in case of women in non-migrant households. Also majority (55 percent) left behind women learned driving after their marriage. χ^2 value (78.128 with p-value 0.001) was found to be significant at 1 percent level of significance, which indicates that there is significant difference in the distribution of respondents according to their knowledge in driving among migrants and non-migrants.

5.3.1 Details about various reasons for learning driving

It was also asked among the respondents about their various reasons to learn driving

Table 5.8 Reasons to learn driving

Reason	Left behind women (n = 91)		Women in non-migrant HH (n = 24)		Total (n = 115)	
	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent
For own personal household needs	34	37.4	15	62.5	49	42.6
To reduce dependency on others	45	49.5	0	0.0	45	39.1
House is in a remote place	0	0.0	3	12.5	3	2.6
Go to work out	6	6.6	6	25.0	12	10.4
Others	6	6.6	0	0.0	6	5.2

Computed by the researcher, Source: Survey data

Majority women's (42.2percent) reason to learn driving was to fulfill their personal and household needs without depending others. In the case of left behind women (50 percent) it was essential because their husbands are not here so in order to reduce dependency on others it is a requisite to learn driving.

This indicates the fact that left behind women in their present circumstances took effort to learn driving because they did not want to depend others for their various needs outside and wishes to be independent. Most of the left behind women studied driving after their marriage. But only few non-migrant women had studied driving after their marriage. The women living with husbands are not very much involving outdoor activities since husband's deals with those activities and women like to be dependent to their males. From this it is clear that circumstances forces people to take efforts to manage the situation. Here the absence of men along with his monetary support in the form of remittance, together with large responsibility to be fulfilled by her inside and outside the household, act as the driving force behind her to learn these new skills.

5. 4. Participation of respondent in household financial matters

The role and position of women within their family will be reflected in their activities within the family and it also affect all the other members of the family. So the family provides the most suitable area for examining the changes in women's status and role.

Decision making in the family is a critical element in the status of family members since it involves allocation of resources and distribution of roles within the family (Lalitha Devi, 1982). Certain factors like employment, education, made women in participating money matters like income budgeting of the family. Woman's economic contribution to the prosperity of the family is more visible and she has more voice because of being less dependent on others (Dreze and Sen, 1995). Here it is an enquiry about the reasons for the respondents in this sample households to take active participation in financial matters.

5.4.1 Respondent's knowledge / awareness about husband's income

Respondent's knowledge about husband's income is one of the fore most thing which determines her household status in money matters. In this study it is worth knowing about the respondent's knowledge about husband's earnings for accomplishing their household status in financial matters.

Table: 5.9 Respondent's knowledge about husband's income

Knowledge about income	Left behind women		Women in non-migrant HH		Overall	
	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent
Yes	84	56.0	37	24.7	121	40.3
No	66	44.0	113	75.3	179	59.7
Total	150	100	150	100	150	100
Chi square value = 30.597**; p-value < 0.001						

** significant at 0.01 level

Source: Survey data

The response in the study found that about 56 percent of women in migrant households have perfect knowledge about their husband's income while it is only 25 percent in non-migrant household. This is statistically proved using Chi square test, where the X^2 value (30.597 with p-value 0.001) was found to be significant at 1 percent level of significance which indicates that there is notable difference among migrants and non-migrants about their knowledge about their husband's earnings.

5.4.2 Respondent's accessibility to husband's income

Since in the study there are two categories of women considered, so that both categories are asked with different questions regarding their accessibility to their husband's income. In the case of left behind women, does the husband send money in her own name or in some others name was investigated. While in the case of women who are living together their husband, it was investigated that do their husband entrust his income with them or not.

Table:5.10 Respondents accessibility to husband's income

Accessibility to income	Migrant		Non-migrant		Overall	
	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent
Accessible	115	76.7	24	16.0	139	46.3
Not accessible	35	23.3	126	84.0	161	53.7
Total	150	100	150	100	300	100
Chi square value = 111.01**; p-value = 0.003						

** significant at 0.01 level

Source: Survey data

Among the total respondents only 46 percent is having accessibility to husband's income. When we consider the two categories of women, in left behind women category, about 77 percent are getting money send by their husband in her own name. While women in non-migrant category, only 16 percent husbands are entrusting money with them. Thus there exist notable difference among left behind women and women living with husbands in their accessibility to husband's income. Left behind women are more accessible to husband's income compared to non-migrant women living together with their husband. This is statistically proved using Chi square test, where the X^2 value (111.01 with p-value 0.003) was found to be significant at 1 percent level of significance which indicates that there is notable difference among migrants and non-migrants about their accessibility to their husband's earnings.

5.4.3 Details regarding management of money in household - control of money

Respondent's role in controlling money in the household was asked in order to understand their exact position in money matters. Traditionally women have a lesser

say in money matters in households. Here it is investigated the difference in the role of women in holding the authority of money in migrant households and women in non-migrant households.

Table :5.11 Authority of money in the home

Authority of money in home	Migrant HH		Non-migrant HH		Overall	
	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent
Myself	106	70.7	3	2.0	109	36.3
Others(In-laws in case of migrants and husband in case of non-migrants)	44	29.3	147	98.0	191	63.7
Total	150	100.0	150	100.0	300	100.0
Chi square value = 152.875**; p-value = 0.003						

** significant at 0.01 level

Source: Survey data

Though in total sample only 36 percent of women are having control over money matters in the house, 71 percent of women in migrant household are having full control over money related matters. But it is only 2percent in women in non-migrant households. Thus majority women in the migrant households have the freedom to manage money while 29 percent use money according to the instruction given by their husbands or in-laws in the home. In the case of women in non-migrant households who are living along with husbands are getting little freedom to control money. Money matters of 98 percent of these households are under the control of their husband. This difference in the authority of money among women in migrant and non-migrant households is statistically tested and proved using Chi square test, where the X² value (152.875 with p-value 0.003) was found to be significant at 1 percent level of significance which indicates that there is difference among migrants and non-migrants in there authority in money.

5.4.4 Details of respondent's dealings with money

Here the respondents association in money matters is considered. Regarding matters like availability of money, keeping money without the knowledge of others, details about bank account and loan, subscription to chitties and curries etc. about women in migrant households and women in non-migrant households are investigated.

Table:5.12 Respondent’s dealings with money

Money matters	Migrant		Non-migrant		Chi square	P-value
	No	Per cent	No	Per cent		
Getting or having money of your own	125	83.3	66	44.0	50.161**	< 0.001
Have bank Account that you yourself use	124	82.7	39	26.0	97.062**	< 0.001
Have taken loan to start any business	13	8.7	12	8.0	0.044 ^{ns}	0.835
Keeping money without others knowledge	85	56.7	102	68.0	4.103*	0.043
Subscribe to R.D, chitties/Kuries etc.	109	77.9	42	28.0	72.124**	< 0.001

** *significant at 0.01 level;*

* *significant at 0.05 level; ns non-significant* Source: Survey data

83 percent of left behind women are having availability of money with them and having bank accounts that they alone use, while this is only 44percent and 26 percent respectively in non-migrant households. Thus it is clear that there exist crystalline difference between these two categories of women. This is statistically proved using Chi square test, where the X^2 value [(50.161 with p-value,< 0.001(having money availability) and 97.062 with p- value< 0.001(having bank account)] was found to be significant at 1 percent level of significance which indicates that there is notable difference among migrants and non-migrants about their availability of money and having bank accounts.

Very few (about 9 percent) in both categories have taken loans to start business. Here the statistical test chi-square (0.044 with p value 0.835) found to be non-significant which indicates a similar performance among migrants and non-migrants in taking loans for starting any business.

About 57 percent of left behind women and 68 percent of women in non-migrant households keep some money without the knowledge of others. The tendency of keeping money with them without the knowledge of others is found to be high among women in non-migrant households compared to left behind women. This difference is statistically tested using Chi square test, where the X^2 value (4.103 with p-value 0.043) was found to be significant at 5 percent level of significance which indicates

that there is difference among migrants and non-migrants in their behavior of keeping money with them without the knowledge of other family members.

Regarding the subscription or participation in small recurring savings like post office R.D s, chitties, kuries etc. left behind women (78 percent) are more active when compared to women in non-migrant households (28 percent). This is statistically tested using Chi square test, where the X^2 value (72.124 with p -value < 0.001) was found to be significant at 1 percent level of significance which indicates that there is difference among migrants and non-migrants in their small scale recurring deposits

5.5. Feminine issues faced by the respondents

In this section it is investigated about certain personal feminine issues of the respondents which is necessary in the study to understand the social attitude towards women who lives alone and that of women who lives with their husbands. 7 items were asked to both women in migrant and non-migrant households to understand are there any difference in the two categories of women in these matters.

Table:5.13 Comparison of feminine issues of the respondents

Variables	Migrant		Non-migrant		Chi square	P-value
	No	Percent	No	Percent		
Aware of scandalous talks about you	84	56.0	27	18.0	46.461**	< 0.001
Sharing these rumors with husband	81	54.0	21	14.0	53.476**	< 0.001
Husband suspect your morality	10	6.7	12	8.2	0.196 ^{ns}	0.658
Have close friends or relative to share your feelings	135	90.0	105	72.9	18.75**	< 0.001
Experienced stare from others while out	135	90.0	60	40.0	82.418**	< 0.001
Ever been a victim of vulgar jokes	97	64.7	84	56.0	2.354 ^{ns}	0.125
Receives improper or obscene phone calls suggesting to start an illicit affair	118	78.7	87	58.0	14.804**	< 0.001

** significant at 0.01 level; * significant at 0.05 level; ns non-significant

Source: survey data

In the survey it was found that 56 percent of left behind women are affected by scandalous talks about themselves but it is only 18 percent in non-migrant women. Thus we can say that women in migrant households are more affected by scandalous talks. This difference in migrant and non-migrant women was statistically tested and proved using Chi-square test, where the X^2 value (46.461 with p-value <0.001) was found to be significant at 1 percent level of significance which indicates that there is difference among migrants and non-migrants about these types of scandalous talks. It was also asked to the respondents about their husband's reaction hearing such rumors about their wives. 55 percent of them respond passively to this and ignore it 30 percent shouts and accuse their wife. While 15 percent deals the issue in a very sensible way.

Among left behind women 54 percent share these types of sorrowful matters with their husbands abroad through phone calls, what's app or some other communication techniques. While only 14 percent in non-migrant women share these matters with their husbands. Thus regarding sharing of these type of matters with husbands there exist difference among women in migrants and non-migrants. This is statistically proved using Chi square test, where the X^2 value (53.476 with p-value < 0.001) was found to be significant at 1 percent level of significance which indicates that there is notable difference among migrants and non-migrants about their husband-wife intimacy. Thus it is concluded that left behind women have more freedom and intimacy compared to non-migrant women.

Both left behind women and women living with husband have similar status regarding the matter of husband's suspicion regarding the morality of their wife. That is only 7 percent among left behind women and 8 percent in non-migrant women are suspected by their husband in their morality. Here the statistical test chi-square (0.196 with p value 0.658) found to be non-significant which indicates a similar status regarding husband's suspicion about morality of wife among migrants and non-migrants.

Among 90 percent of left behind women and 73 percent non-migrant women do have close friends or relatives to share their feelings and emotions. Here Chi-square test was applied where the X^2 value (18.75 with p-value < 0.001) was found to be significant at 1 percent level of significance which indicates that there is notable difference in having close friends among migrants and non-migrants women.

90 percent of left behind women and 73 percent of non-migrant women had experienced stare from others while they are out for shopping or for some other purposes. It is clear that left behind women are more affected by this type of atrocities than non-migrant women. This difference is statistically tested using Chi square test, where the X^2 value (82.418 with p -value < 0.001) was found to be at 1 percent level of significance which indicates that there is difference in the severity of atrocities like stare from people among migrants and non-migrants. This is more affected among left behind women because of the knowledge of the absence of men with them.

Next regarding verbal abuse by saying vulgar jokes to women is occurring almost same among women in migrant and non-migrant women. This similarity among both categories of women is statistically tested using Chi-square. Here the statistical test chi-square (02.354 with p value 0.125) found to be non-significant which indicates a similarity among migrants and non-migrant women in case of hearing vulgar jokes. That is both categories of women are affected by this atrocity. It was also asked to the respondents about from which place do they are affected by these types of atrocities often. For that majority responded it as (50 percent) shopping places, work places (25 percent) and also while (25 percent) travelling.

79 percent of left behind women and 58 percent of non-migrant women are receiving improper or obscene phone calls suggesting an illicit affair. This is more among left behind women compared to women in non-migrant households. This may be due to the awareness of the presence and absence of adult male members in the family. This difference in migrant and non-migrant women was statistically tested and proved using Chi-square test, where the X^2 value (46.461 with p -value < 0.001) was found to be significant at 1 percent level of significance which indicates that there is difference among migrants and non-migrants women in receiving improper phone calls. It was also asked to the respondents about their reaction about these type of disturbances. Majority (83 percent) respondents said they ignore these type of disturbances without complaining to authorities. Very few (10 percent) among them enjoy it as a time pass and only 7 percent complaint it to responsible authority.

5.5.1 Respondent's relationship with in-laws.

Regarding respondent's relationship with in laws was also investigated.

Table:5.14 Nature of relationship with in-laws

Nature of relationship	Migrant		Non-migrant		Overall	
	No	Percent	No	Percent	No	Percent
Excellent	50	33.3	51	37.8	101	35.4
Normal	82	54.7	63	46.7	145	50.9
Strained	18	12.0	21	15.6	39	13.7
Total	150	100	150	100	300	100
Chi square = 1.946 ^{ns} ; P-value = 0.378						

Source: survey data

Only few respondents in both migrant (12 %) and non-migrant (16%) category have strained relationship with their in-laws. 55 percent in migrants and 47 percent in non-migrants have normal relationship with their in-laws. About 33 percent of women in migrant household and 38 percent women in non-migrant household maintained an excellent relationship with their in laws. Thus it is clear that there is no prominent difference among both categories of women in their relationship with their in-laws. Statistical test of Chi-square was conducted to prove this similarity. Here the statistical test chi-square (1.946 with p value 0.378) found to be non-significant which indicates the similarity between migrants and non-migrant women in case of relationship with in-laws.

5.5.2 Control of husband in respondents household decision matters.

Whether the respondents are in the control of their husbands regarding household decision matters was also examined. The respondents were asked to assign their scale of preference for a statement that, 'afraid to disagree with their husband'.

Table:5.15 Respondent’s unwillingness to disagree with husband in household decision matters

Unwilling to disagree	Migrant		Non-migrant		Overall	
	No	Per cent	No	Percent	No	Percent
Strongly agree	23	15.3	63	42.0	86	28.7
Agree	26	17.3	57	38.0	83	27.7
Neutral	27	18.0	15	10.0	42	14.0
Disagree	56	37.3	12	8.0	68	22.7
Strongly disagree	18	12.0	3	2.0	21	7.0
Total	150	100	150	100	300	100
Chi square value = 72.80**; p-value < 0.001						

** Significant at 0.01 level

Source: Survey data

80 percent of women in non-migrant households agree to this statement, while only 32 percent of left behind women agree this. About 50 percent of left behind women and 10 percent of non-migrant women disagree this statement of ‘afraid to disagree with husband’. Thus we can understand that women in non-migrant households are more under the control of their husbands when compared to women in migrant households. This difference in migrant and non-migrant women was statistically tested and proved using Chi-square test, where the X^2 value (72.80 with p-value <0.001) was found to be significant at 1 percent level of significance which indicates that there is difference among migrants and non-migrants women in their unwillingness to disagree their husbands in household matters. Thus it is concluded that women living together with their husbands are reluctant to disagree with their husbands in household decision matters. While left behind women are less under the control of their husbands in household decision matters.

5.6. Details about Emigrants and their left behind women

This section exclusively associated with the left behind women and their matters. Since in this study the left behind women are the focus group, some particular details regarding them which are not applicable to women in non-migrant households were also collected.

5.6.1 Details regarding emigrants destination countries

The details of the place where the respondent's husbands are working was enquired in the survey. Most of the left behind wife's husbands are working in gulf countries.

Table:5.16 Countries of destinations of emigrants

Country	Number
Saudi Arabia	52
UAE	49
Qatar	18
Oman	12
Kuwait	10
Bahrain	4
USA	2
UK	1
Malaysia	1
Australia	1
Total	150

Source: Survey data

Majority men in migrant households are from Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar, Oman, Kuwait and Bahrain. There are only 5 from outside Gulf countries in the sample data.

5.6.2 Details of about periodicity, mode and amount of remittances last send by the emigrant

Remittance details are collected from the respondents of migrant households. Remittance details are important in this study because the activities of left behind women mainly depend on the remittances.

Table:5.17 **Periodicity, mode and amount last send by the emigrants to their family**

Money matters	Response	Migrant	
		No	Percent
Periodicity of money received	Monthly	63	42.0
	Quarterly	4	2.6
	No Fixed Pattern	83	55.4
Mode of remittance	Bank	125	83.4
	Other financial institutions	7	4.7
	Through relatives and friends	8	5.4
	Some other means	10	6.6
Amount sent last time	≤ 25000	111	74.0
	25001-50000	39	26.0

Source: Survey data

Periodicity of money received by the household's shows that 42 percent receive money monthly and 3 percentages quarterly while 55percentage receives money not in a regular pattern. 83 percent of migrants relay on banks to transfer their remittances rest 17 percent sent money through relatives and friends, or through other financial institutions or some other means. When details about last amount send was asked about 74 percent it was below Rs.25, 000.

Details about education of children and health expenditure of the migrant households was asked, then about 90 percent feels that their children's education and health issues were better treated by their husband's remittance.

5.6.3 Details regarding the left behind women's stay in the absence of their husband

All the respondents in the non-migrant households are living with their husband. But the case of left behind women is different. Thus it is important

Table:5. 18 Place of stay of the Left behind Women

Place of stay	Migrant	
	No	Percent
Living alone with children independently	90	60.0
Living with parents in their house	7	4.7
Living within laws in husband's house	44	29.3
Parents stay in your house	5	3.3
In laws stay within your house	4	2.7
Total	150	100.0

Source: Survey data

60 percent left behind women stay alone independently with their children in a separate house. 29.3 percent live with their in laws in their husband's house, rest 10 percentage includes the respondents stay with her parents in their house (5 percent) and sometimes own parents (3.3 percent) or in laws (2.7 percent) come and stay with the respondents but these cases are very rare in the sample.

5.6.4 Details about the duration of respondent's husband's stay abroad

Duration of stay ranges in between 6 years to 25 years in the sample respondents so it is classified into four groups and the distribution according to that is given in Table 25.

Table:5.19 Distribution of the duration of stay in abroad of husband

Duration	No	Percent
6-10	58	38.67
11-15	59	39.33
16-20	86	57.33
21-25	30	20.00
Total	150	100.00
Mean	14.61	
SD	5.23	

Source: Survey data

In the sample 57 percent of migrants are 16 to 20 years abroad.

5.6.5 Details regarding husband's first emigration

Here the left behind women are asked about the migration history of their husbands.

Table:5.20 Emigration of husband before or after marriage

Emigration of husband	Frequency	Percent
Before Marriage	83	55.3
After Marriage	67	44.7
Total	150	100.00

Source: Survey data

55 percent of respondent's husband's went abroad before marriage. While 45 percent went abroad after marriage.

5. 6.6 Details about left behind women's visits abroad

In the sample only 40 percent had visited abroad.

Table:5.21 Duration of stay at abroad by the respondent

Duration of visits	No	Percent
Not visited	105	70
6 months visit	22	14.7
1 years	13	8.7
2 years	6	4
More than 2 years	4	2.6
Total	150	100

Source: Survey data

About 70 percent of left behind women haven't visited abroad while 30 percent had visited abroad atleast once.

Table: 5.22 Interest continue stay at abroad

Interest to continue abroad	No	Percent
Yes	35	77.8
No	10	22.2
Total	45	100

Source: Survey data

In the 45 visited abroad 79 percent like to continue there. Various reasons like interest to live with husband, good standard of living there, free from household chores and relief from in-laws etc. where the reasons given by those respondents who like to continue there. While 22 percent did not like to stay there because they feel life lonely there also dislike the culture there above all high costs of living.

5.7 Mode of communication and frequency of visits of the emigrants

Communications and visits were very rare during early periods, but now in the present situation, technological development made communication cheap and easy. This helped to tackle lot many problems of loneliness and sadness of the left behind women. In the study a comparison of frequency of visits and communication techniques were done in early period middle period and present period. Early period is considered till 2005, middle period considered between 2006 to 2015 and the present period considered after 2015. In the sample only 65 respondents husbands were in abroad in early period so that questions related to early period is applicable to them only.

5.7.1 Frequency of visits of the left behind women's husband

This section analyses the frequency of visits of left behind women's husband in the 3 periods.

Table: 5.23 Frequency of visit in early period, middle period and present period

Frequency of visits	Early Period (Till 2005)		Middle period (2006 – 2015)		Present period (After 2015)	
	No	Per cent	No	Per cent	No	Per cent
Once in two years	39(60*)	26.0	56	37.3	25	16.7
Yearly Once	24(36.9*)	16.0	59	39.3	74	49.3
More than once in a year	2(3.07*)	1.3	35	23.3	51	34.0
Not applicable	85	56.7	-	-	-	-
Total	150	100	150	100	150	100

*percentage excluding 85

Source: Survey data

It is clear from the above table that frequency of visits was less in early period compared to present period. In the early period 60 percent visited home once in 2 years, it is only 37 percent in middle period and 17 percent in present period. In the early period 39 percent visited yearly once, it is 39 percent in middle period and 49 percent in present period. More than once in a year visits are very rare in early period while it is 23 percent in middle period and 34 percent in present period. From this it is very clear that now the frequency of visits is more compared to early period.

5.7.2 Details regarding husband's the duration of stay during visits

Table:5.24 Duration of husband's stay at home during the visits

Duration of husband's stay	No	Percent
1 Month	75	50.0
2 Months	50	33.3
3 Months	15	10.0
4 Months	10	6.7
Total	150	100

Source: Survey data

Sample data shows 50 percent of emigrants stay for one month, 33 percent stay for 2 months, 10 percent stay for 3 months and 7 percent stay for 4 months during leave.

5.7.3 Frequency of communication

Frequency of communication can change the stress and anxiety of the left behind women to a greater extent. In the earlier period due to the lack of communication facilities and high cost women left behind in those time where in a situation of loneliness and isolation. Now it is investigated about the frequency of communication in the early period , middle period and present period.

Table:5.25 Frequency of call in early period, middle period and nowadays

Frequency of calls	Early Period (till 2005)		Middle period (2006-2015)		Present period (after 2015)	
	No	Per cent	No	Per cent	No	Per cent
Daily many times	0	0	0	0	57	38.0
Daily	1(1.5*)	0.7	68	45.3	85	56.7
Weekly	64(98.5*)	42.7	82	54.7	8	5.3
Not applicable	85	56.7	0	0	0	0
Total	150	100	150	100	150	100

*percentage excluding 85

Source: Survey data

In earlier period the frequency of communication of husband with their wives was very limited. About 99 percent of respondent's husband's used to call only weekly once pattern in early period. Latter in the middle period 45 percent of respondent get a daily call and 55 percent had weekly calls from their husbands. Now in the present context 57 percent of emigrants contacted their spouse weekly, 38 percent of husband contacts daily many times with their spouse. The frequency of communication become more as year passes. This may be due to the arrival of many new mode of communication.

5.7.4 Mode of communication of respondents with husband

In the present situation no one prefers letters, it is almost vanished from the mode of communication. It was replaced by new mode of communication devices such as mobile, whats app, E.mail, skype etc. Like letters, the land phones which were very popular once are also vanished and now replaced by smart phones.

Table: 5.26 Communication technique used in early period, middle period and nowadays

Communication devices used	Early Period (till 2005)		Middle period (2006-2015)		Present period (after 2015)	
	No	Per cent	No	Per cent	No	Per cent
Land phone	61(93.8*)	40.7	21	14.0	0	0
Mobile	4(6.2*)	2.7	129	86.0	18	12.0
New Communication Technique using smart phones	0	0	0	0	132	88.0
Not Applicable	85	56.7	0	0	0	0
Total	150	100	150	100	150	100

*percentage excluding 85

Source: Survey data

In early period 94 percent depended land phone for their communication and 6 percent started using mobile phones. In the middle period land phone usage was reduced to 14 percent and mobile usage increased to 86 percent. In the present period starting from 2015 onwards new communication techniques came into the sence. Now land phones were completely vanished from homes and 88 percent of communication is through new communication techniques using smart phones.

Table:5.27 Usage of new Communication Technique among the left behind women

New communication Techniques	Used		Not used	
	No	Percent	No	Percent
WhatAapp	132	88	18	12
Email	8	5.3	142	94.7
Facebook	12	8.0	138	92.0
Skype	4	2.7	146	97.3
Video calls	69	46.0	91	54.0

Source: Survey data

It is evident from the above table about 88 percent of left behind women in the sample uses smart phones for whatsapp for their communication. It is only very few using Email, face book and skype for communication with husbands. 69 percent uses video calls for communication with husbands. Many respondents told they are using facebook frequently but it is used for their communication with friends and for some other purposes.

5.7.5 Satisfaction from communication

Left behind women's satisfaction regarding communication was asked to confirm their present attitude towards their husband's absence. This help us to understand left behind women's level of sharing and understanding with their husband.

Table 5.28 Details regarding satisfaction in communication

Details	Response	No	Per cent
Satisfaction in communication (n=150)	Yes	135	90.0
	No	15	10.0
Reason for satisfaction (n=135)	Can share all day today matters with husband	44	32.6
	Can share all day today matters with husband and though husband is far way feels to be near	36	26.7
	Can share all day today matters with husband, though husband is far way feels to be near and feeling togetherness	4	3.0
	Though husband is far away feels to be near	47	34.8
	Feel more relaxed	4	3.0
Reason for no satisfaction (n= 15)	Do not get any freedom to things in your own way	6	40.0
	Feels always under observation	8	53.3
	Both	1	6.7

Source: Survey data

Now almost all left behind women have regular communication with their husband and in that 90 percent are satisfied in the new communication techniques. They feel togetherness of their spouse and can share all day to day matters with them thus feels relaxed. 10 percent who are not satisfied with new communication techniques is due to lack of freedom to do things in own way and also they feels always observed.

5.8 Advantages and disadvantages of emigration on the left behind women

The impact of migration on left behind women is a dynamic process which changes as the length of emigrants stay abroad varies. Left behind women has many difficulties initially after the husband leaves home. Added responsibilities along with the separation of husbands during the early stage of marriage make them lonely and isolated. Together with passing of years, technological improvements in communication and the over whelming of social medias, women's loneliness and isolation decreases. Women's engagement in the indoor and outdoor responsibilities, increases her decision making power, mobility, financial management which is a positive sign of their individuality which in turn leads to an experienced self-confident women.

5.8.1 Personal qualities acquired by left behind women

It was investigated among the left behind women about the qualities they attained in the absence of their husbands. A preference index was computed for each particular by the following procedure. A total of 8 qualities are there to which respondents were given their preference. Respondents rank these items according to their preference. These ranks were scored as follows, rank 1 is given a score of 8, rank 2 is given a score of 7 and so on rank 8 is given a score 1 and if they have not ranked the item it is given a score of zero. After giving score average score was worked out which taken as the preference index. As the index is higher the preference to that item will be more. So based on the preference index , which were ranked to identify for which quality they think they have more.

Table 5.29 Personal qualities acquired by the left behind women in the absences of husband

Qualities	Index	Rank
Decision making Power	7.6	1
Courage to travel alone	7.5	2
Capacity to manage an emergency situation	5.5	3
Got self-confidence to face people outside	4.7	4
Manage family income budgeting	4.5	5
Initiative to deal with bank	4.2	6
Learned driving skill, Continuation of education	4.1	7
Managing children - single-parenting	2.9	8

Source: Survey data

Here a list of 8 qualities were given to the left behind women to assign their preference in order. Decision making power is the first rank for the majority left behind women. Because in the absence of the husbands women have to take decision in many circumstances. Second factor which most of the left behind women ranked is related to her mobility and the quality attained is her courage to travel alone. Other qualities acquired by the left behind women are the capacity to manage an emergency situation, attained self-confidence, participation in household budgeting, initiative to deal with bank, attained driving skill, continued education and at last but not least they attained the skill of single parenting was also attained.

5.8.2 Good and bad experiences of left behind women by their husband's emigration

The impact of migration on left behind women was investigated by asking them about their good and bad experiences by the migration of their husbands. The left behind women were asked to assign their preference for certain given items. As there are 10 items listed so in order to find ranks, a preference index was computed for each item by the following procedure. A total of 10 experiences are there to which respondents were given their preference. Respondents rank these items according to their preference. These ranks were scored as follows, rank 1 is given a score of 10, rank 2 is given a score of 9 and so on rank 10 is given a score 1 and if they have not ranked

the item it is given a score of zero. After giving score average score was worked out which taken as the preference index. As the index is higher the preference to that item will be more. So based on the preference index , which were ranked is used to identify for which item they have gained more from husbands migration.

Migration of husbands directly affects the economic status of their wives through receipt of remittances . Financial benefits through remittances are the first and foremost preference given by almost all left behind women due to the migration of their husbands. Almost all left behind women respondents said they got a good house by their husbands migration. They attained a better standard of living, good health care and better education of children only from their husband’s remittances. Other good things experienced from husband’s migration are able to help relatives financially, cleared debt, purchased land, and had entertainments ,travel and tour when husbands visits home during his leave.

Table: 5.30 Good experiences of left behind women in the emigration of their husband

Good experiences	Index	Rank
Financial Benefits	9.7	1
Could construct a house	7.7	2
Improved standard of living	5.5	3
Better health care (Improved status with relatives)	4.9	4
Better education	4.7	5
Able to help relatives	4.0	6
Cleared debts	3.9	7
Bought Gold Ornaments	3.2	8
Purchased Land	2.9	9
Entertainments, picnics, travel etc.	1.4	10

Source: Survey data

Now we look into the bad experiences the left behind women had in the absence of their husband. Like the above table here also the respondents were asked to rank their preference. As there are 10 items were given inorder to find the ranks a preference

index was computed for each item. Same procedure as in the above table of good experience is used in finding the bad experience index also.

Table:5.31 Bad experiences of left behind women due to the emigration of their husband

Bad experiences	Index	Rank
Loneliness and isolation	8.7	1
Heavy responsibilities	7.5	2
Insecurity	4.1	3
Worries about the future	3.9	4
Dependent on outside help	2.8	5
Children's health	2.3	6
Anxiety and fear	1.4	7
Legal disputes	0.8	8
Outstanding debts/disposal of property	0.6	9
Disarray in household matters	0.5	10

Source: Survey data

Here majority left behind women had said they experience loneliness and isolation and most of them marked it as the most bad experience in the absence of their husbands. Absence of husband increases the heavy responsibilities, insecurities and worries about future. Following bad experiences are about their dependency on other for accomplishing certain activities, children’s health, anxiety and fear, handling legal disputes, outstanding debts and disarray in household matters are the other bad experiences to be hold alone in the absence of their husbands.

5.8.3 Distribution of left behind women according to the gains achieved by emigration

In the survey among left behind women it was asked about her general socio-economic gains from their husband’s emigration. 14 areas of achievements were listed and where asked to the respondents to assign their response.

Table:5.32 Gains achieved from emigration to left behind women

Gains	Frequency	Per cent
Increase in household income	150	100
Increase in household expenditure	108	72.0
Increase in savings	111	74.0
Reduced debt	96	64.0
House constructed /renovated	140	93.3
Better education for children	134	89.3
Better health, Medical facilities	146	97.3
Increase in asset holdings	126	84.0
Better recreation, entertainments, tour and travel	114	76.0
Better status in society and family	111	74.0
Helped to develop personality	141	94.0
Can manage an emergency situation	135	90.0
Courage to go out to for household matters	140	93.3
Improved overall standard of livings	150	100

Source: Survey data

Increase in household in overall standard of living was agreed as the main achievement of emigration by all (100 percent) the left behind women in the survey. 97 percent of respondents said better medical facilities as a major gain from emigration and remittances. Construction or renovation of their house (93 percent) and better education (89 percent) to children was another main achievement said by the respondents. Majority left behind women agree about the achievements in their social and personal qualities developed by the emigration of their husband. Respondents achieved social qualities like mange outdoor household activities, (93 percent) status in family and society, (74 percent) and personality development (94 percent) and got courage to manage an emergency situations (90 percent). 72 percent of respondent had increase in consumption expenditure, 74 percent increased their savings, 84 percent increased their asset holdings and 64 percent reduced their debt due to the emigration of their husbands. 76 percent of respondents have better recreation , entertainments, tour and travel due to their husbands emigration.

5.8.4 Problems faced by left behind women due to the absence of husband

In the bad experience of emigration we found that loneliness and heavy responsibilities were the main problem of left behind women but majority told due to the increase in communication between husband and wife and increased frequency of visits had decreased the severity of loneliness and heavy responsibilities. Most of them were grateful to their smart phones for this.

In this section some other personal questions related to the absence of the husbands was asked to the left behind women.

Table:5.33 Problems faced by the absence of husbands.

Problems	Frequency	Per cent
Feel disturbed when others enjoying with family	115	76.7
Feels that children will be better in their studies if husband is around	68	45.3
Husband get angry if his phone call is not timely attended	86	57.3
Gone for a counseling	16	10.7

Source: Survey data

About 77 percent of left behind women feels sorrow when seeing others enjoying with family in social or family functions. Also about 45 percent feels that their children will be better in studies if their husbands are around. 57 percent of left behind wife told their husband will be angry if their phone call is not attended timely. A very small percent of the respondents in left behind category (11percent) had gone for counseling.

5.8.5 Level of confidence and satisfaction after doing household responsibilities alone

Feelings of left behind women after accomplishing tasks which were conventionally done by men were asked in order to know their level of confidence and satisfaction. This confidence and satisfaction reflects in their personality.

Table:5.34 Feeling after accomplishing household responsibilities alone

Feeling	Frequency	Per cent
Feel confident	108	72.0
Can do better next time	29	19.3
Fed up	1	0.7
No feelings	12	8.0
Total	150	100

Data source: survey data

The survey found that majority left behind women (72 percent) feel confident and satisfied after doing all household responsibilities which were once conventionally done by men. 19 percent expect positively to do it better in the next time. 8 percent are neither satisfied nor confident after accomplishing all household works. Only one single left behind women commented that she become fed up and unhappy by doing all house works. This reflects the positive attitude of left behind women in the sample.

5.8.6 Reaction of the people around seeing the household tasks done by the left behind women herself.

The reaction of the people around the left behind women was asked to the left behind women themselves in order to understand how they face these reactions.

Table:5.35 Response of the people around when they see you managing all errands successfully

Response of others	Frequency	Per cent
Encourage	51	34.2
Criticize	43	28.6
Neither criticize nor encourage	50	33.3
Don't know others response	6	4.0
Total	150	100

Data source: survey data

In the survey it was found that 34 percent of left behind women were encouraged by the people around them. While 28 percent left behind women were suffered from criticisms around. Some people around neither criticize nor encourage, that is they have no encouraging or discouraging comments. About a very few (4 percent) left behind women said they don't know and not interested in others reaction.

Conclusion

This chapter gives an idea about the impact of international migration on the left behind women. In the first part of this chapter both women in migrant and non-migrant households are examined together after that the left behind women are considered separately.

Participation of women in outside social, political, economic, cultural, religious and agricultural activities were considered and in that expect political and agricultural activities all others activities found favorable to left behind women. Participation in social activities was examined in detail and found that left behind women have more participation compared to non-migrant women. In managing household outdoor activities also left behind women are far ahead than women in non-migrant families. From this it is clear that circumstances forces women to take efforts to manage the situation. Majority women in left behind families have continued their education after marriage also 60 percent of them learned driving after their marriage. Here the absence of men along with his monetary support in the form of remittance, act as the driving force behind her to learn these new skills. Regarding financial matters left behind women have more say than non-migrant women. Matters like the awareness about husbands income, respondent's accessibility to husband's income control of money in the household etc. are investigated and found that left behind women are streets ahead than non-migrant women. Regarding feminine issues like scandalous talk, stare, vulgar jokes, getting obscene phone calls etc. are more affected to left behind women compared to non-migrant women. This may be due to the knowledge of absence of men. In case of relationship with in laws very few have strained relationship others have normal and excellent relationship in both women in migrant and non- migrant households.

Now details exclusively regarding left behind women are discussed. Regarding remittances about 42 percent receive money monthly and regularly while 55 percent receives money without any regular pattern. Majority sends money through banks. 60 percent of left behind women stay independently while 30 percent lives along with their in-laws. To examine the frequency of visits and mode of communication 3 periods were considered that is early period (before 2005), middle period (2006-2015), and current period (after 2015). In the survey only 65 emigrants were in the earlier period. It was found that now the frequency of visits increased when coming to current years. The land phones which were used for communication in earlier periods was shifted to mobile phones in the middle period which were now replaced by smart phones. It was found that the frequency of calls increased from weekly in the early period to daily many times in current periods. 90 percent of left behind women were satisfied with the new communication devices.

Now coming to the merits and demerits of emigration of the left behind women husbands are examined. And found not only financial benefits but many socio personal talents are acquired by those left behind women in the absence of their husbands. The good experiences of emigration of husbands include their financial gains, construction or renovation of house and increased the standard of living of their families left behind. Bad experience is loneliness, insecurity, added responsibilities and worries about future etc. are some among them.

To sum up this chapter gives a clear picture about the impact of emigration of husbands on the wives left behind. In the study samples are collected from both migrant and non-migrant families for better understanding of female issues. The study found left behind women are far ahead than women in non-migrant households in managing almost all indoor and outdoor household activities. Left behind women found acquired many personal talents in the absence of their husband's. At the midst of some bad experiences, and loneliness, left behind women fought bravely looking forward to fulfill the responsibilities assigned to her.

