



RESEARCH PAPER

Gender, International Migration and Sustainable Development in the Country of Origin: A Case Study of District Mirpur Azad Jammu & Kashmir

¹Kamran Tanveer*, ²Dr. Aneela Afzal and ²Prof. Dr. Abdul Saboor

1. Ph D Scholar, Department of Sociology PMAS-Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi, Punjab, Pakistan.
2. Associate Professor Department of Agricultural Extension PMAS-Arid Agriculture University, Rawalpindi, Punjab, Pakistan.
3. Professor, Department of Economics PMAS-AAUR Rawalpindi, Punjab, Pakistan

*Corresponding Author: kamran.tanveer@ajku.edu.pk

ABSTRACT

International Migration and women empowerment is one of the most important issue prevailed in third world countries where women plays a subordinated roles in patriarchal societies. International Migration have played a significant role to enhance the social, economic, cultural, and political independency, and ultimately paved the ways towards the sustainable development. A descriptive cross-sectional study was conducted to investigate the women empowerment associated with International Migration, and sustainable development. A sample size of five hundred (N=500) International Migrants from District Mirpur Azad Jammu & Kashmir by using structured questionnaire. The selection of sample was made by using stratified random sampling technique and analyzed by using SPSS-26 version. The results shows that International Migration has a strong association with the women empowerment such as there empowerment in demographic, social, economic, cultural, and political values of women and the has played a valuable contribution in the sustainable development in the country of origin.

KEYWORDS International Migration, Patriarchal, Sustainable Development, Women Empowerment

Introduction

The Migration of human being from one destination to another is not a new phenomenon; it has a long history started after the formation of groups a travel across the world. This human migration was initially taking place because of the fulfillment of basic physiological needs such as food. Form Primitive Societies to recent Modern Societies the Migration of Human being to some way or the other started with lower or rapid pace, though the trends of migration has change over the period of time. The Movement of Human takes place because of many factors such as the Push and Pull Factors in the form of Social, Economic, and Environmental factors are the major contributors in it. The Third World countries have faced sever problems because of international migration towards developed nations, the professional workforce leave their area of origin and move towards the area of destination for between quality of life and socio-economic condition. In Pakistan the society is Patriarchal (The male is dominated in almost all public spheres).

The contextualization of social and economic implications of sending the migratory women could be gender differentiation which includes the migration after marriage, migration with family, forced migration, and labor migration. These could be further segregated into irregular or legal migration. The migrated women in terms of sending and receiving countries have faced severe social as well as economic

implications along with the related issues which were relevant to those women who were mainly returning migrants (Gosh, 2009).

Jolly et al., (2005) depicted that the Gender and international migration took a broader approach, the dynamics of gender present in both international and internal migration have interconnected with one another, people might have voluntary and involuntary choices or decisions have certain cause and effects; the migration is for enhancement in the quality of life, eradication of poverty, the political persecution, the social and the pressure from the family. The changing gender roles, inequalities have an effect on decision of migration. The international migration could provide new employment and other kind of opportunities to improve gender relations, minimize traditional roles and gender inequalities, exclusion of women to new sort of vulnerabilities due to precarious legal status and isolation. In developmental context migration can be treated as the emerging issue in current contemporary world, the migration has its impacts in both sending and receiving countries through valuable as a cheap labor and skill labor; the other way around the remittances sent by diaspora communities and the investment made by diaspora communities could provide socio-economic support for sending communities.

The productive and nonproductive or effective use of remittances seeps delicately into the notion of gender seeps; the socio-economic development of societies was undeniable with regards to the capital investment and its values. In matriarchal societies where most of the times the deliberations were fails to sufficient involvement in the condition of recipient remittances. From productive use of remittances the expenses on household grocery, the expenses on child nutrition, the educational expenditure, and overall social welfare. The main stakeholders who received the remittances was disproportionate and burdened with specific role along with the responsibilities for sustainable development of sending country; the more investments in lowering rate of interests that is affordable for the financial institutions, investment in banks through more enhancement in branches in those communities where remittances recipient lives may be a productive strategy (Mahler and Pessar, 2006).

International Migration from Pakistan plays a pivotal role in the socioeconomic development, the paramount contribution of international migrants to the welfare of the state. The main aim of this study is to check the impact of international migration on Sustainable Development contributed by the BritishMirpuris. As for as the international migration to UK is concerned the first generation of British-Mirpuris left Mirpur in 1960s, due to the construction of Mangla Dam. The British-Mirpurs have contributed in the form of remittances as well as social development of the families back home, the community and country of origin. The inflow of remittances has both micro-level and Macro-level impact on siblings, communities and overall society of the origin. The international migration from Mirpur in figure is the second largest human international migration after the province of Punjab. The problem is the does the migrants from Mirpur contributes both micro and Macro-level sustainable development such as at micro-level (Health, Education, Brain Drain, poverty reduction, Social Welfare, Physical investments, Living Standard or quality of life, empowerment, contribution in Skill Base Knowledge, Adoption of Modern technologies, globalization, political role in both the country of Origin and destination, protection of resources, cultural preservations, and remittances).

The study also addresses the psychological and social costs paid by the British-Mirpuris after international Migration and there contribution in women empowerment. The Sustainable development has three paradigms the sustainability in social settings in the form of provision of adequate health facilities both for the family as well as at

communal level after international migration, Provision of education either formal or informal, from formal side the enhancement of education or contribution if the provision of educational facilities both to the families left behind and community. This vocational and skill-based knowledge or vocational or professional education after migration was provided or not? Also sees the role of British-Mirpuris, the role British migrants play in the improving the living standard and quality of life in their area of origin. The prevalence of gender empowerment is assessed which the international migrants provided to their families in the domestic chores.

Research Hypothesis

The more the international Migration the more will be the sustainable development (Social, economic, and environmental).

Specific Hypotheses

1. The International Migration has an impact on Social Development.
2. The International Migration has an impact on economic Development.
3. The International Migration has an impact on Environmental Development.

Literature Review

The literature review is one of the most essential parts of research in the any field of study. The literature help in identification of research gaps presents in previous studies which were conducted by social or any field representatives or experts. The strengths and weakness of past literature the investigator/researcher may find new dimensions to extract the knowledge in multiple ways. Review of literature is vital in a sense that it not only provides the information of past research but also play a key role in conceptualization, operationalization, reliability, validity and building relationship between theory and research. It also provides the direction of study in the form of planning and implementation of research design and use of proper tools or instrument in the present research.

The conceptualization of variables, concepts and hypotheses formulation is based upon the proper utilization past studies. The review of literature provides guidelines during the designing, planning and implementation phases of research. The review of literature is the backbone of every process i.e., statement of the problem, research question/ focus on question, research deign, data collection tools, analysis of data and its interpretation of the data. In this chapter the past studies related to present study was reviewed to measure the impact of international migration on sustainable development. The chapter highlights international migration and the key variables related to migration and sustainable development is the part of the current studies. This chapter also contains the theoretical perspective or theoretical background or theoretical framework of the current research.

Despite of the fact that the approach which was defended the international migration: with its positive effects on socio-economic development of those sending countries; various arguments impeding after putting forward that all those available countries effected in homogeneous way. It was thought that these effects in queries could changes according to the way of international migration and Socio-economic as well as the political settings of sending countries. Soon after the key roles played by qualified and professional workforce contributed in the development of those countries who were under consideration, it was believed that the feedback or the reaction effected the brain drain that will become more significant in nature. It was the major fact that in present era the technological advancement in all sectors of life such as in the field of communicational technologies e.g., manufacturing and information technology used as a source of power

engine in current globalized world that revealed the clear restrictedness which depends upon the quality in the international migration policies regarding developed migrant from receiving countries. In this context, it was seen that international migration from receiving countries was in direct competition with regards to brain drain. This environmental development showed that in the coming decades, it will also strengthen the dominant positions of the movement of professional labor force or brain drain in international migration inflows and outflows. Consequently, it was the flow importance of in or outflow of in which the international migration and the development in socio-economic uplifting of societies and their relationships with brain drain. This aspect of brain drain and international migration was highlighted in the context of developing countries (Agrawal, Kapur, McHale & Oettl 2011; Dustmann, Fadlon & Weiss 2011; Korale 2004; Stolz & Baten, 2012).

International migration is splinted into various categories on the bases of the factors that influencing people to migrate from their area of origin. This kind of brief explanations about international migration identified by different scholars in their literatures: In the investigation of Jennissen (2004), there are four major types of migration namely: 1. The Labor migration; 2. The Return migration; 3. The Chain migration; and 4. The Asylum migration. Labor migration was defined as the movement or cross-border movement of individuals for the purpose their employment in any other country around the world. It involved brain-drain or movement of professional labor, movement of unskilled and semi-skilled labor force. The Return migration is the type of international migration which intended to return back to their country of origin after living in another country as migrants in a country of destination and stayed in their own country for a period of at least one year, these migrants are called return migrants. Those Individuals who are continuously moving from one country to another for the re-unification of their families or formation of family are considered as chain migration or chain migrants. The Asylum seekers are those who visit foreign countries and seeking as refugee status are to be considered as asylum migration or Asylum migrants.

Bell, Alves, de Oliveira and Zuin, (2010) identified three major types of international migration, namely: 1. The Labor migration; 2. The Forced migration; and 3. The International retirement migration. Labor migration involved the migration of individuals who are high-skilled, semi -skilled or unskilled low wagers, and temporary labor force. Forced migration included the refugees and the asylum seekers; it is the cross borders migration which is occurred due to different conflicts and socio-political instabilities in the country of origin, and the displacement of people with natural calamities and the projects of various kinds

The International retirement migration is when the retired person purchased his/her properties from abroad for their permanent residence (Bell et al., 2010). The other common categorization in the literature is Forced and Voluntary migration (Hugo, 2008; Koppenberg, 2012). The movement of people from one country to another for the purpose of asylum seeking, and as a refugee, these internally displaced within the geographical boundaries of a country persons were considered as a type forced migrants, mean while the others who moved for different sort of purposes, that includes those who supply labor are considered to be as a voluntary migration or migrants. The initial group or the former group had no other choice than migration to a different country due to their continuous struggles they face in their country of origin, the personal gain of individual comes through voluntary migration. One of the renowned or the most famous term is the economic migration. It is the movement of a person to move from one place to another for the purpose of gaining better living conditions, living styles, and better facilities through paid jobs (Zetter, 2015).

The current study shows that how much internal migration from Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir to United Kingdom has an effect in the women empowerment in social, economic, cultural, and political domains. The women empowerment has one of

the most vulnerable segments of the society with have less or no role in both public and private sphere of life. The social stratification prevails in the societies like Pakistan because their access to social, economic, cultural, and political services are very negated as for as women is concerned. International migration plays a significant role in gender empowerment. In the global trends indicated that the sustainable development with regards to international migration was dominated by man and with the women entry into mainstream of migration was treated as an independent as well as the earner of income (Mcnicoll, 2004).

The under estimation and without any due recognition of women labor force; most importantly the working in the domestic chores, the restrictions or the social, economic, cultural, and religious barriers imposed in the working of women, and it is the severe issue faced by the women in developing world. Due to these restriction the women involved in the action or activities that were deemed to be a criminal sort offence or against the social or the public order, However the gender must not be a breakdown of statistical figures of sex or sexual orientation, the societies must raise their awareness level that which are the social factors involve in the dichotomization of roles, access to economic and financial resources, provision of facilities and services by the groups or society (Mohan, 2007).

At the start of the world and the human civilization the movement of humankind started within and outside their origin to meet their needs and wants, though the pace of that migration was very slow as compared to the recent migration of human beings for fulfilment of their physiological needs (Massey, 2003). The measures and trends of international migration consistently changing its pace, started from very low in pace in the earlier centuries to more rapid in pace in recent past as well as in present stage, initially the societies were hunting and gathering where the only and the main source to cope up with the fulfilment of survival needs, now the current, after the revolution in industrial sector during eighteen century in the western world the rapid transition occurred in the societies present in that time change their social behavior by moving from rural areas to urban ones in searching of their jobs to uplift their standard of living. The identification of the movements of human population from rural to urban destination was in the latter half of nineteen century in UK (Ravenstein,1885).

Ecologically speaking, the diaspora Pakistani communities are concentrated their movement towards the Golf countries, the United Kingdom and Europe countries, and the North American countries such as Canada and USA. The prime purpose of this migration is the labor migration, highly skilled labor or workers, different trading networks, The Nationalist having long-distance, and the cultural producers of different countries (Samad, 2012). The Largescale international migration to Great Britain from Pakistan started in the decade of 1950s, when Great Britain had encouraged international migrants from their former colonial countries for the satisfaction of their needs and desires after post-war. Mostly these Pakistani based international migrants were mainly the economic migrants from the Northern side of Punjab and the district Mirpur of Pakistan-administered Azad Jammu & Kashmir, who Started their migration during the construction of one of the large Mega project named as Mangle Dam, the Mirpur city and the suburb areas of Mirpur as well as the surrounding areas submerged under Mangla Dam. During the decade of 1950s & 1960s, those who were migrated during that most of them were the male members, and later on their families were joined during the decade of 1970s-1980s, In the recent past, there has been observed that a huge amount of interest shown by the diaspora communities regarding philanthropic activities as one of the main source of funding for socio-economic welfare of the People back home, communities and the Pakistani community back in their area of origin.

The previous Department for the Communities and Local Government of the British government kept in observation the in the year 2009 reported that, while in terms of social, economic, cultural, religious, business and commercial relations and charitable or social activities linked to the Pakistan-administered Kashmir and Pakistan remained very much strong, the varying sense of interconnectedness and social cohesion among generations prevailed in the light of Pakistanis, and the ultimate reason behind that is the youth bulge who are British Pakistanis have diverse and multiple identity paradigm. They have so many fears which are associated with loss of cultural heritage at communal level and have great worries about the presence ethnic and religious based extremism and Islamophobia in UK. Additional problems included Pakistani women struggling for rights of equality and equity. All these deliberations must notify the future developmental work which is more sustainable, and charity or philanthropy in the origin. for example, in the deliberations that how charitable/philanthropic activities can be one the ways to strengthening strong ties with Pakistan, meanwhile most of the time it is supporting individuals to individual relations to diaspora communities present in United Kingdom (Communities and Local Government, 2009).

Material and Methods

Research Design

A Descriptive Cross-sectional research was conducted to explore the international migration and its impact on women empowerment. The quantitative research design was used to develop the conceptual framework, novelty, sampling strategies, testing of hypothesis, construction variables, data collection tools, and the analysis of data by using statistical analysis techniques both from descriptive and inferential statistics. The uni-variate, and bi-variate, analysis techniques were applied to check the statistical significance between the variable's (Bloomfield, 2019).

The Targeted Population, Sampling Strategy, and Sample Size

The target population for this research consisted of International Migrants to United Kingdom from District Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir (Dadyal, Chakswari, Islamgarh, Kakra Town, and Mirpur City). In the current study the Stratified Random Sampling (SRS) technique is used to collect the information for the desire respondents. The data is divided into different strata with sharing common kind of characteristics or having homogeneity among the groups, in terms of their geography, gender, age, religion, locality, education, income. Sample is selected randomly from each stratum because all the groups truly represent in the target population, the characteristics and estimation of each stratum is made in a comparative way. The variation is minimized through the stratified sampling (Nguyen et al., 2021).

The population under investigation comprised of British-Mirpuris of various age groups and both genders from district Mirpur, the State of Azad Jammu and Kashmir. As the estimated by the ministry of overseas Pakistani and ONS (office for National Statistics UK) that 60,0000 Mirpuris were internationally migrated to UK; these international migrants to UK are 70% of the total British-Pakistani(ONS,2011). In current research, which is descriptive cross-sectional in nature, the sampling procedure/ technique used in this research is multistage proportionate stratified random sampling technique.

Stage-I: In 1st stage, out of three divisions, Muzaffarabad, Poonch and Mirpur, the selection division Mirpur was done because it is one of the largest International Migrants to United Kingdom; even the City of Mirpur is also called Mini Manchester or

Mini London. Stage-II: In 2nd stage, District Mirpur was selected randomly out of three districts (Kotli, Mirpur, Bhimber). Stage-III: In 3rd stage, sub-divisions of Mirpur was selected i.e. (Dadyal and Mirpur). Stage-IV: In 4th stage, Union Councils of sub-divisions was selected randomly from each of the given stratum. Dadyal have seven Union councils (Kathar, Onah, Raipur, Ankar, Siakh and Chhatro, and the municipality being Dadyal) and Mirpur have (Khanpur, Kharak, Rathoa Muhammad Ali, Thothal, Sangot and Mirpur Municipal area), (election Commission of AJ&K, 2021). Stage-V: In 5th Stage, Villages of different Union councils was also selected randomly from each stratum. Stage-VI: In 6th and the last stage, the British-Mirpuri was selected from each village, these migrants also divided into different strata. The allocation was done proportionately.

At every stage of the research, the proportionate allocation of the respondents was made; the respondents who were included in the investigation or to whom the information was collected consist of different age groups and of both gender (Male and Female).

$$n = \frac{\chi^2 NP(1-P)}{e^2(N-1) + \chi^2 P(1-P)} \quad (\text{Morgan and Krejcie, 1970})$$

The symbolic representation is defined as

The returned sample size of the target population is denoted as "n".

"N" represents the size of population.

"p" The proportion of Population

" χ^2 " The table value of χ^2 for 1 degree of freedom at desired confidence level.

"e" degree of accuracy expressed in form of proportions also called as Marginal error.

" χ^2 -value is selected for alpha level of confidence level at 95 percent is equal to 3.841

After putting the numerical values of the total population of British-Mirpuris the total numbers of samples selected from the population as

Here, N= 6,00,000

e= degree of accuracy associated with proportion 0.043

χ^2 = value of α or level of confidence at 95% at 1 degree of freedom= 3.841

P= the proportion of population= .5

Now

$$n = \frac{\chi^2 NP(1-P)}{e^2(N-1) + \chi^2 P(1-P)}$$

$$n = \frac{3.841 \times 600000 \times .5(1-.5)}{(.043)^2(600000-1) + 3.841 \times .5(1-.5)}$$

$$n = \frac{5761500}{1151.06} = 500.0$$

Hence the sample size of the current study is 500.0

Data Analysis

In quantitative research designs data analysis techniques with the help of using various statistical techniques, though the statistical skills and knowledge must be essential for the analysis of numeric based information? These statistical analysis knowledge and skills involve in organizing, presenting and analysis of numeric data. Mostly the analysis of social indicators involved in the different combinations; whether it's a combination of only one or more than one numerical combination. Three different forms of comparison are made in numerical data. i. Cross-time comparison, ii. Cross-sectional comparison iii. Demographic categories (Connolly, 2007).

The Univariate, Bivariate techniques was used to analyze the data.

Results and Discussion

Univariate Analysis

Table 1
Perception associated with women empowerment

Women Empowerment	SA	A	N	DA	SDA
1. Cooperative environment during the fulfillment domestic responsibilities.	139 (27.8%)	106 (21.2%)	18 (3.6%)	161 (32.2%)	76 (15.2%)
2. Education helps female in properly fulfill the social responsibilities.	286 (57.2%)	158 (31.4%)	15 (3.0%)	18 (3.6%)	24 (4.8%)
3. Education enables women to get better job opportunities.	198 (39.6%)	189 (37.8%)	19 (3.8%)	64 (12.8%)	30 (6.0%)
4. Sense in security of a women when she had educated.	229 (45.8%)	163 (32.6%)	30 (6.0%)	50 (10.0%)	28 (5.6%)
5. Strong Socio-economic background make female more prestigious.	149 (29.8%)	200 (40.0%)	59 (11.8%)	48 (9.6%)	44 (8.8%)
6. Women must have freedom in decision making of all kinds.	266 (53.2%)	213 (42.6%)	08 (1.6%)	05 (01%)	08 (1.6%)
7. Women must feel protected and secured against any kind of physical or psychological abuse.	416 (83.0%)	65 (13.0%)	19 (3.8%)	00 (00%)	00 (00%)
8. All kind of violence must be prohibited within the domestic chores.	190 (38.0%)	190 (38.0%)	30 (6.0%)	63 (12.6%)	27 (5.4%)
9. Economic independency of female.	260 (52.0%)	123 (24.6%)	70 (14.0%)	29 (5.8%)	18 (3.6%)
10. Availing of public sector Jobs.	196 (39.2%)	127 (25.4%)	40 (8.0%)	44 (8.8%)	93 (18.6%)
11. It's the responsibility of the state to protect women rights.	80 (16.0%)	234 (46.8%)	40 (8.0%)	86 (17.2%)	60 (12.0%)
12. Dower increased women's honor and prestige.	106 (21.2%)	152 (30.6%)	72 (14.4%)	112 (22.4%)	58 (11.6%)
13. Feel more secure after getting dowers from parents.	131 (26.2%)	151 (30.2%)	56 (11.2%)	93 (18.6%)	69 (13.8%)
14. Cooperation in financial matters to live better quality of life.	128 (25.6%)	152 (30.4%)	54 (10.8%)	90 (18.0%)	76 (15.2%)

15. Working women also have better housewives.	125 (25.0%)	152 (30.4%)	39 (7.8%)	97 (19.4%)	87 (17.4%)
16. Men should spend fifty percent of his leisure time at home.	81 (16.2%)	128 (25.6%)	37 (7.4%)	131 (26.2%)	123 (24.6%)
17. Both the parents given equal time to their offspring's.	78 (15.6%)	126 (25.2%)	40 (8.0%)	122 (24.4%)	134 (26.8%)
18. The property rights or inheritance right of women must be protected.	102 (20.4%)	170 (34.0%)	32 (6.4%)	102 (20.4%)	94 (18.8%)
19. Women can be a good politician.	108 (21.6%)	112 (22.4%)	36 (7.2%)	124 (24.8%)	120 (24.0%)
20. Men are good decision makers.	62 (12.4%)	138 (27.6%)	30 (6.0%)	140 (28.0%)	130 (26.0%)
21. Men are good planners.	128 (25.6%)	116 (23.2%)	28 (5.6%)	119 (23.8%)	109 (21.8%)

The social-and cultural difference between male and female or the role which is assigned by the society to both male and female varies from one society to another. In Pakistani society the main role is played by the male both in domestic chores and in public spheres as well. The above-mentioned tables depicted the how both the equity and equality between male and female in context to the families of migrants and their perception about the women empowerment in all spheres of life.

The first statement which is related to the respondents responds with regards to the work or helping the partner in domestic chores. The prestige and honor of the male life partner did not hurt or disgraced due to the working relationship within domestic life. 139(27.8%) were strongly in the favor of this statement that they feel honor to work their spouse/life partner, 106(21.2%) of the. agreed with this statement that their prestige and honor did not have any kind of disgraced feeling associated with the work on the domestic chores. 18(3.6%) remained neutral and on the other hand 161(32.2%) were disagreed with this that they deprived of working with their life partner within the domestic chores and 76(15.2%) of the families from the migrants were strongly disagree.

The access to the education especially for women is the main problem in the developing world. In this the question asked to the migrant family about their perception whether the education enabled a woman to get opportunities in job market. Which not only have an equal opportunity to women towards attainment of education but also working in the public domain? For this a question was asked to the migrants' families whether they did not feel any kind of social or cultural barriers with their daughters/ any other female of their family about access to education and whether that educated women have an opportunity to get job in public and private sector. Out of 500 responses 286(57.2%) of the respondents were strongly in favor of that the formal education have enough empowered the female to make them good housewives and mothers to socialize their offspring, 158 (31.4%) were agreed and 15(3.0%) remained unanswered, on the other hand 18(3.6%) of them disagreed and 24(4.8%) of the migrant families strongly disagree with this point of view.

In developing nation, the access to formal education especially in context with female is quite difficult as compared to male because most of the time the social, cultural and religious barriers were come into play in order to make it very much difficult to the female education. For this another question asked to the migrant families about women education and whether that education enables them to have an opportunity in the job market. The job market is consisting of both public and private sector. 198 (39.6%) of the respondents were in favor of that the educated women and education empowered

women to get better job opportunities, 189(37.8%) agree with this, 19 (3.8%) remain silent, 64 (12.8%) were disagree with this point of view and 30 (6.0%) were strongly disagree.

The social and economic security is important for both gender but in patriarchal societies where female are mostly the neglected parts of the society. They are vulnerable segment because the female is partially or completely relying on the male because he plays a dominant role in all spheres of life. The educated women have played it parts towards the sense of responsibility in all other aspects other than working in the domestic chores. For this purpose, another statement asked to the families of migrants about how much they feel sure after getting education out of 500 respondents 229(45.8%) were strongly agreed to this opinion that they have sense of security in all spheres of life, 163(32.6%) were agreed 30(6.0%) remained neutral, 50(10%) disagree and 28(5.6%) were strongly disagree.

The stronger financial background is also essential to get better position of the female in those societies which are less developed. The question was asked the respondents about how much the financial background effects in their status and position in the society. 149(29.8%) were strongly agree with this statement that the stronger the financial background a female have the better position and acceptability she gain in the society. 149 (29.8%) of the migrant families were strongly agree, 200 (40%) agree, 59 (11.8%) remained neutral, on the other hand 48 (9.6%) of the migrant families disagree and 44(8.8%) strongly disagree.

The individual freedom of women is mostly suppressed and deprived in all spheres of life. The individual freedom of women is necessary to empower them in their decision making. 266 (53.2%) of the respondents were strongly in favor of that the women must have an individual freedom, 213(42.6%) were agree only 8(1.6%) remain neutral. On the other hand, 05(1%) of them did not agree with this opinion that women will not have any kind of freedom which is related to their individual freedom and their decision-making power.

The protection of women rights in developing world is also one of the main problems especially in patriarchal societies where the dominancy of male is present in almost all sphere of life. Women were assaulted both in Physical and psychologically. A question was asked to the respondents about the physical and psychological harm faced by the women in domestic chores as well as in Public Sphere in presence of constitutional protection and with International Human Rights Laws (UDHR and CEDAW). Out of 500 respondents 416(83.0%) were strongly agree in the opinion that women have sense of insecurity in term of their assault both physical and psychological, 65(13%) were agreed, 19 (3.8%) remained unanswered or Neutral on the other hand none of the respondents were against this opinion.

Most of the violence against women is reported in their domestic life. In order to get opinion whether the domestic violence is reported to the law enforcement agencies or not out of 500, 190 (38%) strongly agree with this and 190 (38%) agree or in favor that these sorts of incidents must be reported to the police or law enforcement agencies because they have their inherent right to life with dignity and equality irrespective of their gender. 30(6%) were neutral, 63(12.6%) of them were against this point of view that the domestic violence should not be reported to the police and 27(5.4%) were strongly disagree.

Women economic empowerment in third world countries is also a major issue. In Pakistan more than 50 percent of its population lived in the rural areas. This population is mostly engaged in Livestock and agriculture. A question was asked to the respondents

about the economic independence of women. 260 (52%) were strongly in favor of economic independence of women and 123 (24.6%) were also in favor of this. 70(14%) remained neutral, 29(5.8%) disagree and 18(3.6%) strongly disagree.

Another question was asked from the respondents whether the public sector jobs were availed by women or not. 196(39.3%) were strongly agree that the public sector jobs must be availed by the women 127(25.4%) were agreed, 40 (8.0%) neutral, 44 (8.8%) disagree with this and 93 (18.6%) strongly disagree with holding of public sector jobs from women.

As the women rights were protected in different international Human rights covenants and UDHR nut also in the constitution of Pakistan. It is the prime responsibility of the state to protect fundamental rights of the general masses especially the vulnerable segment of the society. For this 80(16%) strongly agree, 234(46.8%) agree, 40 Neutral and on the other hand 86(17.2%) disagree and 60(12%) strongly disagree.

A statement was asked from the respondents about Dower and its impacts on female married life. The prevalence of dower is almost essential element in our society. The Dower has its impact in both positively and negatively. It also increases the prestige and honor of women and critics on the basis of social evil. 106 (21.2%) were strongly in favor that dower has its impact on female married life with regards to its honor and prestige. 152(30.6%) were agree, 71(14.4%) were Neutral or they do not know about this, 112 (22.4%) of the respondents were disagree and 58(11.6%) of them strongly disagree with this.

In term of security purposes of married women relayed totally on the dower which she gets from her parents. How she feels sense of security her husband's home a statement was asked about this matter. 131(26.2%) strongly agree with the opinion that dower have strong impact in term of sense of security, she feels more secure after getting dower from her parents, 151(30.2%) of them were agree, 56(11.2%) Neutral, 93(18.6%) disagree, 69 (13.6%) Strongly disagree.

Education is the main power source towards the empowerment of women in all aspects of life. The problem faced in developing nations is their enrollment ratio as compared to man in developing world. The educated women are more empowered as compared to uneducated women. How much sense of security a woman feels after gets educated 229 (45.8%) of them strongly agree, 163(32.65%) agree with this that educated women are more secure in our society on the other side30 (6%) were neutral, 50 (10%) respondents disagree and 28(5.6%) of the respondents were strongly disagree.

Another statement was asked from the respondents about the financial background and how much it effects in their social status and position in the society. 149(29.8%) strongly agree, 200 (40%) agree, 59 (11.8%) disagree and 44(8.8%) strongly disagree with this opinion that the financial background of women does not matter in terms of their status and position in the society.

Table
The Bivariate Analysis

Statement	Chi-square	DF	P-Value
1. Education and migration enable to improve the education of the family members.	62.466	24	.000
2. Education and economic independency of women.	212.470	24	.000

3. Education and both spouses contribute financially.	293.426	24	.000
4 Nationality and Marriage preference	7.128	2	.028
5. Nationality and family education	37.417	8	.000
6.Nationality and freedom of expression and decision-making form women.	94.558	8	.000
7. Nationality and decision about child marriages	64.357	2	.000
8. Nationality and participation in politics.	25.492	2	.000
9. Occupation and living standard.	102.467	6	.000
10. Remittances and education of family.	169.333	20	.000
11. Remittances and protection at social and economic level.	76.043	20	.000
12. Remittances and education of family.	169.333	20	.000

Level of Significance= 0.05

Interpretation of hypothesis no. 1: In developing world one of the main problem is quality of education, In country like Pakistan where majority of its population live below the poverty line and don't have enough resources to get quality education, educated parents have faced these kind of issues because multiple educational system exists in country like Pakistan, The educated migrants and this migration helps in improving the education of the family especially offspring who left behind in the country of origin, attainment of education is important in developing the country, does this migration and educated migrants contributed in this aspect, hypothesis is tested to check association between education and improvement in educational attainment hypothesis is tested to get that whether these variables are associated with one another or not. The Pearson's Chi-square value is 62.466 and P-value is $0.000 < 0.05$ which shows that there is association between these two variables. Hence reject null hypothesis and accept alternative hypothesis.

Interpretation of hypothesis no. 2: Economic independency or economically empowered women is more stable and productive as compared to those who don't indulge themselves in economic activities. Woman in development process is to the sustainable development of country. Economic stable women are not only having its role produce its valuable contribution in family development but also in the development of country. Remittance and international exposure of the migrants make it possible in relation to empowerment of women. The growth of country is directly related to empowerment of both genders with equality and equity. But in society like Pakistan where social value, religious values, cultural traits, customs, norms and patriarchal in nature is (the dominancy of male matters the most in all most all sphere of life) creates hurdle and barriers in women economic activities. The current study targeted population area is district Mirpur, Azad Jammu and Kashmir where international migration has its impacts both in positively and negatively. Education of the life partner is very much essential for women to survive outside the domestic chores and works in public sphere. How does education of life partner with migration at international level perceive about the economic independency of women, hypothesis results show that there is association between education and economic independency of women as the Pearson's chi-square value is 212.470 along with P-value is $0.000 < 0.05$. Hence alternative hypothesis accepted as level of significance is greater than P-value.

Interpretation of hypothesis no. 3: Financial contribution from both the life partner's leads overall development of family and society, the development of society is

directly associated with provision of financial assistance. The perception of educated migrants about financial contribution from both and create social equality, gender equality, no discrimination based on gender is checked by using Pearson's chi-square test. The value of Pearson's chi-square test is 293.426 with P-value is $0.000 < 0.05$. The results show statistical relationship between education and financial contribution from both husband and wife.

Interpretation of hypothesis no. 4: The area which is under the investigation having majority of residents are international migrants to United Kingdom, historically they internationally migrated during the construction of Mangala Dam, A hydro- power project launched during the era of Ayub Khan. Nationality and preferences of marriages is associated with one another or not, Pearson's chi-square test is applied to check the association between nationality and their marriage preferences. The value of Pearson's chi-square is 7.128 and P-value is $0.000 < 0.05$ which shows a strong association between nationality and marriage preferences. Hence reject null hypothesis and accept alternative hypothesis.

Interpretation of hypothesis no. 5: Does nationality of the migrants create an impact on the education of their families or not? The target population which under investigation in this study is district Mirpur, the migrants and their families are educated or how much remittances and acculturation of migrants have any courage to educate their families or children left behind. The value of Pearson's chi-square test is after analysis 37.417 and P-value is $0.000 < 0.05$ which shows that there is association between nationality and education of family it means international migration increases sense of responsibilities in terms of education of family. Hence accept alternative hypothesis and rejected alternative hypothesis.

Interpretation of hypothesis no. 6: How much nationalities of international migrant influence the empowerment of women? The empowerment of women in all aspects of life whether in domestic chores or in public sphere helps in developing societies? The women empowerment contributes in national economy when she gets empowered in different sphere of life. The Pearson's Chi-square value is 94.558 along with P-value is $0.000 < 0.05$ which shows a significant association between nationality of the migrants and decision making or women empowerment.

Interpretation of hypothesis no. 7: How much international migration has its impact on decision about marriage of their children? There are two different kinds of choices parents one in which the consent of their children and the second one is without the consent of children. Two kinds of preferences parents chose first is the endogamous marriage and the second one is the exogamous marriage. The analysis shows that the Pearson's chi-square value is 64.357 with P-value is $0.000 < 0.05$ that shows a strong association between international migration and preference of marriages.

Interpretation of hypothesis no. 8: International migration or nationality and direct political participation have relationship with one another. Nationality creates sense of responsibilities towards the community services or governs the community either at host country or in the country of origin. How much the participated in the political activities Pearson's chi-square test is applied to test the hypothesis between nationality and political participation of international migrants, the P-value is $0.000 < 0.05$ and Pearson's chi square value is 25.492. Hence it is concluded that there is strong association between international migrations and political participation of the migrants.

Interpretation of hypothesis no. 9: The hypothesis was tested to check the association between occupation and the standard of living in the country of origin. As

the occupation plays a vital role in income generation of the respondents. As the value of Pearson's chi-square value is 102.467 and P-value is $0.000 < 0.5$, the result shows significant relationship between occupation and the standard of living of the families left behind.

Interpretation of hypothesis no. 10: Remittances and education of the family who left behind are associated with one another. For this Pearson's chi-square value is 169.333 with P-value is $0.000 < 0.05$. The P-value is less than level of significance, so the null hypothesis is rejected, and alternative hypothesis is accepted that there is association between remittances and education of family members who left behind in the country of origin.

Interpretation of hypothesis no. 11: The protection of families in economic level might be fulfilled due to remittances whether these family members are socially protected or not. In order to check the socio-economic protection associated with remittances the value of Pearson's Chi-square is 76.043 and that of the P-value is $0.000 < 0.05$ which shows the significant statistical relationship between remittances and socio-economic protection in front of their relatives and other community members. This socio-economic protection helps the area of targeted population towards sustainable development.

Interpretation of hypothesis no. 12: Remittances and education of the family who left behind are associated with one another. For this Pearson's chi-square value is 169.333 with P-value is $0.000 < 0.05$. The P-value is less than level of significance, so the null hypothesis is rejected, and alternative hypothesis is accepted that there is association between remittances and education of family members who left behind in the country of origin.

Conclusion

In Developing Nations mostly the Subcontinent Countries the male member of the society is dominant as compared to female, the male are the sole responsible of all kinds of social, economic and cultural, and enjoying fundamental freedoms of all kinds on the other hand the female member of the society lived inside the domestic chores and treated as the subordinate to male members of the society. The current study revealed the significance of the statement of the problem that whether the International Migration plays any kind of role in the empower of women at social, economic, cultural, religious, political, provision of health and education, decision making of all kinds. These indicators are also included in SDG's 2030 in women empowerment and integration of women into mainstream of society. The vulnerability of female is continuously under observation by all stake holders of society or not.

Nuanced the women empowerment after International Migration; the researcher investigates the social, economic, and demographic factors associated with the migration of respondents from the country of origin. The main purpose of the study is to investigate the empowerment of women after International Migration from the district Mirpur Azad Jammu and Kashmir after the construction of Mangla Dam. A Descriptive, cross-sectional study was conducted by using quantitative research design. The Survey tool used to conduct the study is structured questionnaire which consists of categorical responses by using Likert Scale (Ordinal level of measurement). A Sample size of five hundred ($N=500$) International Migrants were selected by using the sampling strategy known as stratified random sampling technique due to homogeneity of the population in its various characteristics. The advance statistical technique was used to further

analyze and interpret the data with the help of SPSS-26 version. Both descriptive as well as inferential statistical analysis was applied the current study.

The results depicts that the inclusion of women after international migration has significantly improved in domestic and public spheres. Improvement in education, health status, decision making, freedom of thought, marriage preferences, economic independency, participation in financial contribution of all kinds, decision about Childs marriage, Political participation of women, living standard, and socio-economic protection along with the abuses was shown as statistically significant relationship with international migration. The maco and micro level inclusion of women in all sphere of life was an inalienable contribution of international migrants from British-Mirpuris. The analysis of data revealed that the women were empowered in all domains of life such as in social, economic, cultural, and political spheres. The international migration to United Kingdom creates a valuable opportunities for the independency of women.

The overall sustainable development of the country of origin is very much improved with the inflow of remittances; these remittances has a significant contribution in the sustainable development of Pakistan because the economic sustainability make a society socially and ecologically sustainability. Although these remittances send by diaspora Mipuri community helps in increasing the foreign exchange reserves which on one of the important indicator at macro level but also at micro level the enhancement in micro level takes place as well in the form of social, economic and improvement in overall living standard of the society in the country of origin because the Pakistani economy is vastly governed by these foreign remittances.

References

- Agrawal, A., Kapur, D., McHale, J., & Oettl, A. (2011). Brain drains or brain bank? The impact of skilled emigration on poor-country innovation. *Journal of Urban Economics*, 69(1), 43-55.
- Bell, M., Charles- Edwards, E., Kupiszewska, D., Kupiszewski, M., Stillwell, J., & Zhu, Y. (2015). Internal migration data around the world: Assessing contemporary practice. *Population, Space and Place*, 21(1), 1-17.
- Bell, S., Alves, S., Silveirinha de Oliveira, E., & Zuin, A. (2010). Migration and land use change in Europe: a review. *Living Reviews in landscape research*, 4(2).
- BenEzer, G., & Zetter, R. (2015). Searching for directions: Conceptual and methodological challenges in researching refugee journeys. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 28(3), 297-318.
- Bloomfield, J., & Fisher, M. J. (2019). Quantitative research design. *Journal of the Australasian Rehabilitation Nurses Association*, 22(2), 27-30.
- Castles, S. (2003). Towards a sociology of forced migration and social transformation. *Sociology*, 37(1), 13-34.
- Connolly, P. (2007). *Quantitative data analysis in education: A critical introduction using SPSS*. Routledge.
- Department for Communities, & Local Government. (2006). *Strong and prosperous communities: the local government white paper* (Vol. 6939). The Stationery Office.
- Dustmann, C., Fadlon, I., & Weiss, Y. (2011). Return migration, human capital accumulation and the brain drain. *Journal of Development Economics*, 95(1), 58-67.
- Ghosh, J. (2009). Migration and gender empowerment: Recent trends and emerging issues.
- Hugo, G. (2008). *Migration, development and environment* (Vol. 35). Geneva: International Organization for Migration.
- Jennissen, R. P. W. (2004). *Macro-economic determinants of international migration in Europe*. Rozenberg Publishers.
- Jolly, S., Reeves, H., & Piper, N. (2005). Gender and migration: Overview report. *Trabajo y empleo*.
- Khandker, S. R., Khalily, M. B., & Samad, H. A. (2012). Seasonal migration to mitigate income seasonality: evidence from Bangladesh. *Journal of Development Studies*, 48(8), 1063-1083.
- Koppenberg, S. (2012). Where do forced migrants stand in the migration and development debate. *Oxford Monitor of Forced Migration*, 2(1), 77-90.
- Korale, R. B. (2004). Migration and brain drain. *Economic Policy in Sri Lanka: Issues and Debates*, 300-34.
- Krejcie, R. V., & Morgan, D. W. (1970). Determining sample size for research activities. *Educational and psychological measurement*, 30(3), 607-610.
- Mahler, S. J., & Pessar, P. R. (2006). Gender matters: Ethnographers bring gender from the periphery toward the core of migration studies. *International migration review*, 40(1), 27-63.

- Massey, D. S. (2003). Patterns and processes of international migration in the 21st century. In *Conference on African Migration in Comparative Perspective, Johannesburg, South Africa* (Vol. 4, No. 7, pp. 1-41).
- McNicoll, G. (2005). United Nations, Department of Economic and Social Affairs: world economic and social survey 2004: international migration. *Population and Development Review*, 31(1), 183-185.
- Mohan, B. (2007). *Fallacies of development: Crises of human and social development*. Atlantic Publishers & Dist.
- Nguyen, T. D., Shih, M. H., Srivastava, D., Tirthapura, S., & Xu, B. (2021). Stratified random sampling from streaming and stored data. *Distributed and Parallel Databases*, 39, 665-710.
- Office for National statistics. (2011). UK Ethnic group, local authorities in the United Kingdom.
- Ravenstein, E. G. (1885). The laws of migration. Royal Statistical Society.
- Stolz, Y., & Baten, J. (2012). Brain drain in the age of mass migration: Does relative inequality explain migrant selectivity?. *Explorations in Economic History*, 49(2), 205-220.
- Tester, F. J., & McNicoll, P. (2004). Isumagijaksaq: mindful of the state: social constructions of Inuit suicide. *Social Science & Medicine*, 58(12), 2625-2636.