

REMITTANCE, GENDER ROLE AND FEMALE EMPOWERMENT: A STUDY
OF DOHAR VILLAGE, DHAKA



By

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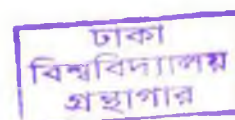
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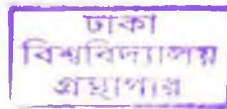
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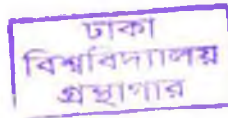
Certificate of the Supervisor

This is to certify that to the best of my knowledge, the Ph.D. Dissertation entitled Remittance, Gender Role and Female Empowerment: A Study of Dohar Village, Dhaka by Rafeza Akter (Registration no. 56/2004-05/11-12-2004; re-registration no.154/2008-09/11-12-2008) submitted to the Department of Sociology, University of Dhaka in June 2011 is an original piece of research conducted by the candidate herself and is a definite contribution in the field of women empowerment and migration.

Dr. A. I. Mahbub Uddin Ahmed
Professor and Chairman; and
Supervisor

Dhaka: 1 June 2011

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Dedicated to

To my family

Abstract

This study "Remittance, Gender Role and Female Empowerment: A Study of Dohar Village, Dhaka" attempts to explore the relationship between remittance and female empowerment vis-à-vis gender role. The hypotheses are, remittance leads to change of gender role and change in the gender role increases female empowerment. The study is conducted in the light of Talcott Parson's structural functionalism. This empowerment is measured objectively and subjectively. For objective measurement, six key variables of gender role are considered like participation in household chores, participation in labor force, access to and control over material resources, decision making ability with respect to household matters, mobility and matrifocality. Subjectively, it is measured by the respondents' self-perception on their empowerment. To examine the relationship between remittance and female empowerment with regard to gender role, an empirical research has been carried out. Relevant data have been collected from both primary and secondary sources. To collect primary data, a village, namely Dohar is selected purposively. Its total numbers of households is 204. The experimental respondent groups consist of 65 emigrants' wives and 23 return-emigrants' wives. For control group, 10 wives of non-emigrants are selected. The study follows quantitative method and census is followed to collect primary data. Interview schedule is used in the face to face survey for data collection. Descriptive statistics and regression analysis are used in the analytical process. Null hypotheses are accepted in this study. If we briefly discuss the findings, we see that remittance has not changed gender role in the household chores. Though to some extent, it has been changed during husbands' emigration but does not sustain. The influence of remittance on labor force participation is very negligible. Compared

to the return-and non-emigrant respondents, the emigrant respondents get more than double access to and control over income, savings account and DPS/Insurance. It is found that remittance has significantly increased the access to the valuable assets like land, house, ornaments, furniture, poultry and livestock only, but no improvement is found in terms of control over them. Emigration of husband increases participation of emigrant respondents in household decision-making. Geographic mobility of the most of the emigrant respondents has been increased due to the absence of their husbands, not for the remittance. It does not sustain for return-emigrant respondents. Remittance has no significant impact on social mobility. Absence of husband and remittance both increase matrifocality. As for subjective empowerment, majority of the emigrant and return-emigrant respondents think that remittance made them empowered. It can be concluded from the findings that according to objective measurement, remittance do not make female empowered. However, it creates scope of seasonal shift of gender role in the absence of patriarchy. Subjectively, it is asserted that respondents feel themselves empowered due to remittance.

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In the long process of my research programs, many persons have provided me a lot of intellectual, logistical and moral support. No words can appreciate their great support. Nevertheless, I want to express my heartfelt gratitude to those persons.

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List of Acronyms

A/C = Account

Dec. = Decimal

DPS = Depository Pension Scheme

F-in-law = Father-in-law

FP = Family Planning

hh = Household

L/P = Livestock/Poultry

M-in-law = Mother-in-law

RHC = Reproductive Healthcare

Sq. km. = Square kilometer

Up = Upazila

Chapter 1: Introduction

This chapter includes the statement of the problem, objectives, hypotheses, rationale, scope and limitations of the study. It is divided into five sections. The first section deals with the statement of the problem. The second, third and fourth sections state the objectives, hypotheses and rationale of the study respectively. The fifth section describes scope and limitation of the study.

1.1 Statement of the Problem

Family is one of the fundamental institutions. It performs important functions, which are culturally specific. Changes in the pattern of familial functions are determined by the changes in the social norms, which are bound by space and time. Over the past several decades, the United States of America (USA), Britain and other Western societies have witnessed shifts in family patterns that would have been unimaginable to earlier generations. The great diversity of family and household form has become an everyday feature of our age. In family, division of labor has been existing for a long time on gender basis. Housework has traditionally been seen as the domain of women, while the realm of 'real work' outside the home was reserved for men. But recent years have witnessed an increasing awareness of women's productive roles, mobility and their contribution to development (Giddens, 2001:172). The reflection of it is also evident in Bangladesh.

The Bangladesh family is characterized as patriarchal which sustains a stereotyped traditional gender role e.g. females undertake socially undervalued and unpaid in-house activities whereas males are gainfully employed outside. A Bangladeshi rural woman is expected to perform such functions as are possible within the households. Women do cooking, washing, cleaning, nursing children as well as elderly persons, crop processing, raising poultry, minor repairing and maintenance works, etc. They are not supposed to be exposed to the public. Confined to home,

women should perform three functions, namely fulfilling the sexual desires of the husbands, bearing the children and doing household chores (Islam, nd: 237). In addition to income earning, males perform some responsibilities like shopping, taking children to school, contact doctors for treatment of family members etc. Financial management, marriage of family members, purchasing assets, maintaining relation with kin is also habitually done by them. Recently there has been a change in family functions, which is manifested in gender role. Emigration paves the way for change in sexual division of labor. Now they perform their unpaid duties inside and outside their houses as their husbands would do. It brings importance for them within households as well as in society. In an ideal Bangladeshi family, major household decisions are taken by the husband. The wife may be consulted but the husband is all in all in family matters (Islam, nd: 237). But at present women have become gradually more active participants in decision making in respect to household matters.

Since the colonization of Bangladesh by the British in 1757, the gender role began to change gradually such as changes in physical mobility, *purdah*, participation in labor force in selected sectors, health seeking behavior, etc. Ever since the independence from the British in 1947 and from Pakistan in 1971, women of Bangladesh began to participate in the labor force more extensively than before. The development activities initiated by the donors and NGOs have affected the rural women also. They participate in the rural labor force. During 1990s, the acceleration of the pace of globalization in the form of out-migration to different countries¹ has radically changed the rural family structure.

¹ Migration from Bangladesh started to the UK in the later period of British rule. Many from Sylhet migrated with tea planters from UK. Some migrated to other western countries during Pakistan period for education and employment. Large number of people has been emigrating in significant numbers since the emergence of the country as a free nation. Many skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled labors migrate out of our country for employment which creates a reportable change in our economy. At present Bangladesh is exporting manpower to more than 25 countries of middle-east, south-east Asia, Far East Asia, Europe, North America as well as in South Africa. About 3.8 million overseas workers are engaged in different parts of the world and the annual flow of migration is about 2.5 lakhs. Most of them have emigrated to gulf countries. They contribute a huge amount of the foreign remittance. (Source: District-wise Overseas Employment from 1976 to 2004; The Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training.)

Millions of married women in Bangladesh have to live away from their husbands. Most of these women experience extreme loneliness, sexual vulnerability etc. Moreover, they have increasingly been burdened with added family responsibilities, which they had little acquaintance to so long as their husbands were with them. Though wives of expatriate families are overburdened, but it has created scope for women to be self-reliant in respect of decision making, mobility, etc. Their prestige/honor among relatives has been elevated and their roles have undergone remarkable changes within the families. The traditional domains of women have changed and they are becoming empowered; of course, foreign remittance is playing an important role in this regard. The specific factor which led to the gradual empowerment of the rural women is the remittance sent by their husbands in their names.

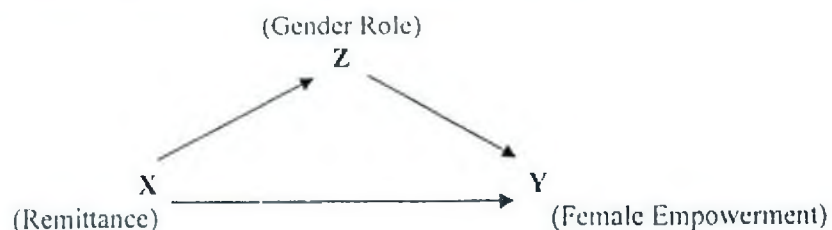
The importance of remittance in reshaping the rural Bangladesh families can hardly be overemphasized. Interestingly enough, there is no research in this area. Against this backdrop, the present research will concentrate on family changes especially the changes in gender roles have taken place among the migrants' families.

1.2 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to examine the relationship between remittance and female empowerment vis-à-vis gender role.

The specific objectives are:

- assessment of relationship between remittance and gender role
- assessment of relationship between gender role and female empowerment
- assessment of relationship between remittance and female empowerment



1.3 Hypotheses of the Study

- a) Remittance will lead to change in the gender role
- b) Change in the gender role will increase empowerment

1.4 Rationale of the Study

It is observed from the data given by Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training (BMET) that from 1976 to August 2004 3,811,447 persons, most of whom are unskilled labors have emigrated from Bangladesh to different countries of the world. About 6.6 per cent out of the total emigrants belong to Dhaka district. As a person of an emigration prone area, the researcher has observed comprehensive influence of emigration on the family sphere of the area. This has caused, besides economic improvement, distinct changes in family structure and fields of activities. An indication about lone parents may be apprehended here. Some changes are reported in respect of the roles of women in the families.

Families in our country are predominantly patriarchal. Customarily the division of labor between male and female is distinct. Women undertake in-house activities while males work outside houses. Besides earning bread for family, they carry out the responsibility of shopping, taking children to school, contact doctors for treatment of family members, etc. Activities related to financial management, marriage of family members, purchase of land, maintaining relation with kins, etc. are habitually done by males. Females are treated as subservient to males. Generally they cannot participate in income generating activities or work outside their house. They are dependent on male members of the family even when visiting their maternal relatives. In-laws of the wives of emigrated males do not take proper care of them. But due to emigration of their husbands, their role is gradually changing and

nowadays they are playing important roles both inside and outside their houses. The wife of a farmer, who never went out of house alone, now has to undertake different sorts of work like banking, financial management, purchase of land, educational care (school, private teacher) of children, shopping, consulting doctors and maintaining relationships with kith and kin.

These additional responsibilities are increasing burden on the one hand, on the other it is also creating self-reliance, which is empowering them. Now, they are even engaging themselves in income generating activities. But the factor that plays the vital role in bringing the changes of the social status of these women is remittance. In case of nuclear families the wife has overall control over the remittance but in case of extended families, the male parents exercise the control. The cases where the wife has control over remittance, she gets more importance as a counterpart of the emigrant, though in some cases this may create stress within the family leading to maltreatment of the wives by inmates of house. However, in most of the cases, the importance of women is being enhanced. In some cases, the control on financial resources helps a wife take decision in respect of place of living. Wives can decide to live in their maternal residence or in a new residence. The cases of living with maternal relatives indicate the matriarchy or matrifocality among families. The changes in residential location of spouse sometimes make a chance of getting importance of matrilineality. Even, in some cases they are forming nuclear families by leaving extended families. This gives them freedom of choice of living that includes movement, purchase of commodities, grooming of children, maintaining social relationship etc. according to their needs or desires. Long absence of husbands and control on remittance helps women to make decision about their sexual life even. She can take decision regarding divorce, sexual participation and child-bearing.

The changes that take place over time are found to sustain in case of wives of returned migrants. They take part in decisions in respect of all family affairs including income-expenditure as equal partners rather than as subservient members.

Various government and non-government organizations deal with emigration issues. Important government organizations are as follows:

- The Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training (BMET)
- Bangladesh Association of International Recruiting Agencies (BAIRA)
- Bangladesh Overseas Employment Services Limited (BOESL) etc.

Among the civil society organizations, the important ones are as below:

- The Christian Community Development in Bangladesh (CCDB)
- Shishuk, an NGO
- Ain o Shalish Kendra (ASK)
- Bangladesh Legal Aid and Services Trust (BLAST)
- Bangladesh society Enforcement of Human Rights (BSEHR)
- Welfare Association of the Bangladesh Returnee Employees (WABRE)
- Bangladesh Migrant Centre (BMC)
- Bangladesh Institute of Development Studies (BIDS)
- The Bangladesh Unnayan Parishad (BUP)
- Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit (RMMRU), Dhaka University etc.

Besides, some foreign organizations are also dealing with the migration issue. These are:

- United Nations Development Program (UNDP)
- Asian Development Bank (ADB)
- International Labour Organization (ILO)
- International Organization for Migration (IOM)

- International Research and Training Institute for the Advancement of Women (INSTRAW)
- USAID etc.

These organizations deal with many issues related to migration such as giving legal support to migrant workers, organizing returnee migrants, movement towards ban on female economic emigration, utilization of remittance, remittance and micro finance, women labour migration, migrant community in immigrant countries, migration and trafficking or any other migration issues including advocacy etc.

Though some researches have been undertaken on the socio-economic condition of emigrant families, the issues of empowerment of women of these families deserve particular attention. This led to selection of this topic as subject of the research relating to this core aspect of Sociology. However, this research will be limited within the domain of empowerment of women and influence of remittance sent by the emigrants.

1.5 Scope and Limitations of the Study

The study is concerned with analyzing the relationship between remittance and female empowerment. In view of proving the preformatted hypotheses, a sincere effort was given on data collection from both primary and secondary sources. In doing so, some scope and limitations were found out which are mentioned below.

1.5.1 Scope of the Study

The present study is empirical in nature and according to its focus; survey was carried out in a migration-prone area. Purposive sample selection procedure was followed to select the study area. A village, namely Purba Dohar is selected in this respect. The

Migrants' wives of this village were selected as experimental group. Two types of migrants' wives were selected: one was emigrants' wives and the other was return-emigrant wives. Some of the non-emigrants' wives were selected randomly as control group for comparative analysis. A census method was followed for interviewing experimental groups. House to house survey was carried out to collect primary data. Available secondary information helped to understand the research as well as to formulate hypothesis and interview schedule according to the research objective. The study focuses on some socio-economic key issues to testify the level of empowerment of the women because empowerment is a multidimensional social process that helps people to gain control over their own lives. The researcher herself conducted the survey. She also personally collected supplementary information through personal observation.

The dissertation is presented into seventeen chapters. The first chapter deals with introduction, which includes statement of the problem, objective of the study, hypotheses of the study, rationale of the study, scope and limitations of the study. The second chapter presents review of the available existing literatures. The third chapter discusses on theoretical and conceptual framework. The fourth chapter deals with research design. It includes the respondents, study area, definition and measurement of the key variables, sampling, data availability, data collection methods, data collection instruments and analytical tools. The fifth chapter describes existing gender situation in rural Bangladesh. The chapters ranging from sixth to fifteenth present the findings of the research. A summary of the research findings is presented in the sixteenth chapter. The seventeenth chapter concludes the research.

1.5.2 Limitation of the Study

- Reaching target group appeared to be a problem during survey. For the selection of respondents, a census was done before the survey. In view of tracing out target group the name of the household head was collected along with respondents' name. But a considerable number of respondents of emigrants' households mentioned their own names as heads, but these names were not known to the local people. Local people usually address the households according to male head's name. So, reaching the households by name became difficult. In that case snowball sampling method had to be followed which was time consuming.
- In between the gap of village-census and target group survey period, the number of sample declined. Though in census report, sixty-nine emigrant and twenty-nine return-emigrant households were found as target group, three of the emigrant households shifted to urban places, and one of the respondents went to the place of her husband's emigration. Among return-emigrants, three respondents' husbands emigrated again. Two households shifted to Dhaka and one respondent was found mad.
- In case of extended families, the heads of the households (like father-in-law, mother-in-law) were reluctant to let the respondents meet me. They figured me out as an NGO worker who create awareness on women rights (i.e, female empowerment).
- Scarcity of research on emigrants' households in Bangladesh limited the scope to improve knowledge through secondary information.
- A great limitation, though not academic, I had to face and needs to be mentioned here, is 'being a married woman'. I think it is an obstacle for most of the women in Bangladesh in case of higher education. As a married woman, I am expected to

perform some in-house responsibilities. Despite cordial cooperation of husband, son's schooling and exams, entertaining guests, serving them during illness had kept cutting off my study time. As per social values, ignoring those was very much difficult for me that caused impediment to my study. More than required time had been paid for the research. I think, without my Supervisor's cordial cooperation, completion of this research would have been impossible for me.

Conclusion: Family is a fundamental institution, which performs very important functions in a normative way in the life of a person who lives in a society. But with the change of the social norms with time and space, the familial functions also have been changed. It is reflected on cultural practices. For a long time housework has been existing on gender basis. Work inside the households were treated as "women's domain" and outside works including income generation were considered as "men's world". Bangladesh is not exceptional in this regard. Rural Bengali women would do traditionally unpaid and undervalued in-house activities. They usually would do cooking, cleaning, washing and nursing of children, aged persons and adult males. They would go outside the house. In a word, confined to home they would do mainly three works: fulfilling sexual desire of husbands, bearing the children and doing household chores. Husbands were the all in all in household decision making though some husbands would discuss with their spouses. Despite an agricultural country, because of the influence of global capitalism, labors are emigrating to different countries in view of seeking employment. This emigration changes the traditional gender-based division of household labor. It paves the way to a married woman for becoming active participant of the household as they do various inside and outside household works in absence of the husband. Even in some cases, they take part in

decision-making process of the household. Of course they sometimes become overburdened for doing both inside and outside responsibilities, but it creates a scope for women to be empowered within the households. Here remittance played a vital role. Wives of emigrants usually have control over the sent remittance. Despite being non-income persons, they get scope to control income. It is also found among permanently return-emigrants. They take part in decisions relating to all family affairs including income-expenditure as equal partners rather than as subservient members. In this way, their prestige/honor has been elevated and their roles have undergone remarkable changes in the families.

This issue does not get enough emphasis in the field of sociology of Bangladesh. Against this milieu, the present research will concentrate on family changes especially the changes in gender roles that has occurred among emigrant households. The main objective of this study is to examine the relationship between remittance and female empowerment vis-à-vis gender role. In line with the study it is assumed that remittance will lead to change in the gender role and change in the gender role will increase empowerment. The scope of study covers some key socio-economic issues to testify the level of empowerment of the women that is influenced by remittance. To explore the relationship between remittance and female empowerment vis-à-vis gender role, an empirical research has been done. Limitation of the study was to reach target households, data mortality and impression management. In addition, the research has taken long time due to the household responsibilities of the researcher herself.

Chapter 2: Literature Review

Introduction: Relevant literatures are collected from relevant organizations visited and electronic sources. There are many works collected regarding migration issues. Title of these articles is apprehended to be relevant but a very few is found as relevant with this study.

The term 'migration' has attracted attention as a most discussed topic in this world of globalization. On this study, migration is used to refer to the international migration. Different disciplines define migration and its effect from different aspects such as Economics, Political Science, International Relations, Geography, Anthropology and Sociology etc. However, in our country, much attention is not seen in this respect from Sociological perspective. The governmental and non-governmental studies have brought into light various issues of migration, among these scope of migration, nature of migrants, legal aid and health threatening support to migrants and returnee, migration and cost benefit analyses, remittance utilization, socio-economic impact on migrants' families and contribution to the country as well as individual, etc. are mentionable. In the discussion of 'women and migration', migrant women are only given emphasis in most cases. But it is very hard to find studies on the left behind wives of the migrants. Only a few studies talk about the positive and negative impacts of migration on left behind wives. From these studies, some hints can be pointed out about the influence of power relations in the households.

K.C Zachariah² carried out an extensive survey on Malappuram district of Kerala in India in order to assess the consequences of migration in Kerala. The consequences of migration included consequences on the demography like structural changes, behavioral changes, fertility and mortality etc. He also pointed out about emigrational influences on elderly population, on education, on health, on women particularly on wives of emigrants and on economic aspects.

Regarding impact on the demographic aspect, he demonstrated that population growth rate has decreased, sex ratio has turned into female dominated, households have become functionally single, female headed households and dependency ratio has been increased, mortality rate has been decreased, elderly population has been increased rapidly and loneliness among them has been augmented.

The social and economic consequences are that the improvement of amenities and standards of households, increment of possession of consumer durables, reducing of unemployment, increment of self-employment, reducing of poverty and augmentation of better health treatment and sanitation facility etc.

On the issue of Gender and Migration, he explained that the consequences of migration are explicit on both males and females. But in most cases these consequences can be seen only on males due to their own migration. But the impact of migration is seen on women on two aspects; the women who are migrants and the left behind wives. He termed the wives as "Gulf Wives" whose husbands have migrated and whose husbands have come back permanently from abroad. He showed that these gulf wives face various hardships and are benefited at the same time because of the emigration of their husbands. Benefits refer to opportunity to talents, expertise, status and independence to their full potential. They also became financially solvent. Some

² K. C. Zachariah, E. T. Mathew and S. Irudaya Rajan. 2000. Socio-Economic and Demographic Consequences of Migration in Kerala. Working Paper No. 303, Centre for Development Studies, Thiruvananthapuram. <http://www.cds.edu>

of them could buy own house or land and could control income although they used to follow the instructions of their husbands for spending money. Despite they could spend the money according to them in the form of daily expenditure, personal requirements and children's needs. In a word, remittance gave them autonomy and economic independence.

The hardships that they faced are loneliness, added responsibilities, adverse affect on children's education, increased anxiety and financial gains not up to expectation. But loneliness is worth mentioning among them. The added responsibilities are looking after children, education and medical complexities of children, etc. Again they needed to look after the aged persons, taking them to the doctors and to please the people of their in-laws' house. Some also faced problems in financial management. These added responsibilities were really a burden for the wives who were not educated. Again, some of them did not have the right to spend money according to their will. But according to the researchers:

Considering all problems and benefits the study concludes that emigration of the husbands with subsequent economic benefits the gulf wives has achieved subtle changes in the women's self- confidence and in their ability to get things done in the man's world. Despite loneliness, mental stress, hard works, minor problems with in-laws and children they would have developed an inner capacity to get things done, not only within households but also in the community. The ISD and the internet cafes in every corner of the state have come handy to prevent the problems of loneliness from getting out of hand. The husband is physically away, but his helping hand is close by just, at the other end of the communication line. The husbands' absence, increased economic resources at their disposal and the ability to communicate with their men whenever needed all have become instrumental in transforming the shy dependent girls into self confident autonomous managers with status that is equal to those of any men in the neighborhood. They get a larger vision of the world around them. The subtle transformation that has taken place among the Gulf wives would have a more lasting imprint on the Kerala society than any material changes which migration has brought about.

In spite of all, most of the Kerala women want coming back of their husbands to settle in the native country. Even they do not like to marriage off their daughters with emigrants.

Akram and Karim³ studied on four districts of Bangladesh to encapsulate the level of security (social, economic, physical and emotional) and empowerment that occurs among the left behind wives of migrant workers. Most of the emigrants of the surveyed households reside in the Middle East. He demonstrated that migration of their husbands have increased the economic security to them in most of the cases; such as standard of their living has been increased, increment of land holding condition is found, and involvement in occupation has also been increased (although this rate is not very high). They are involved in land management, teaching, tailoring, business, etc. They could assure better education and health care service for the household members. But in few cases, the migration of the husbands increases the economic vulnerability of the wives. Those who do not receive the remittance by themselves they do not get money from other household members. Migration also has decreased the production of harvest. Again, failed migration increased the tendency of receiving loan. Migration also increased the workload among the wives. Some of them did not receive proper health care treatment. Even some of the wives including their children were physically abused by some of their relatives in the absence of their husbands. The crucial of all is that they are vulnerable to HIV/AIDS because of the emigration of their husbands. But they have learnt to maintain social network as a result of the migration to remove economic (in case of coming remittance late) and mental stress. Different social settings play crucial role on maintaining social security. But the emigrations of the husbands push them on adverse social prohibition

³ Shahzada M.Akram and Khandaker Rezvaul Karim 2005. *Security and Empowerment: The Case of Left behind Wives of Bangladeshi Migrant Workers*. Dhaka: Fowsia, Freedom Foundation, Bangladesh. The study has been conducted among 100 households in nine villages and in one town under four districts, namely Tangail, Munshignaj, Comilla and Noakhali. Twenty-five data are collected from each of the district.

especially on traditional conservative society. They become more controlled by their in-laws, face various scandals and it becomes very much tough for them to control their children. Even in some cases they barred from going outside.

But migration also creates self esteem among the wives. At the same time, loneliness increases, mental distances are created with their husbands and are being deprived from sexual relationship. Loneliness is seen widely. In order to remove loneliness, they usually watch T.V, listen to songs, gossip with neighbors and relatives, and pass time with their children, talk over phone with their husbands and perform religious activities etc.

On the issue of empowerment, they need to uphold with more workload and need to go outside of the house to perform added responsibilities as a result of the migration of their husbands. Therefore a kind of mobility is created among the respondents. But they perform non-economic activities when they are outside of their houses. Migration also instigates breaking down of extended families. After breaking down of extended family, they learn to take independent decision in the absence of their husbands. But on the issue of decision making process, they still possess right to make decision on subsistence expenses like food and clothing, children's education and on purchasing consumer goods like furniture. But the participation rate is not significant on important decisions such as purchasing of land, house construction, incurring loan or repayment of loan and getting involved in business etc. Although most of the respondents receive remittance by themselves. They discuss with their husbands in order to take decision. Male dominance is observed here. He also showed that age also plays a vital role in decision making process. In most of the cases, the wives can only control the income that they earn by themselves. Most of them get involved with NGOs after the emigration of their husbands. Technological

development has facilitated the overseas communication. The regular communication with the husbands enables them to cope with adverse situations and at the same time decreases the independent decision making capabilities of the wives. They usually receive restrictive instructions from their husbands. More than half of the respondents informed that their husbands instruct them to abide by social norms such as maintaining 'Purdah'⁴, not getting out of houses, maintain decent dress up and not to mix, and even talk to males. In most of the cases, the husbands are regulative although they relief the stress of their wives. As for instance, some of the husbands control the freedom of mobility of their wives. Again some of the husbands forbid them to visit their parents' house.

Above all, according to the authors, migration of the husbands has paved the way to come out of the house for most of the wives and helped them to take participation in outside activities. In some extent, they have become empowered to some extent as they can spend their own money according to their will.

Rita, Yunus and Shamsul⁵ have showed that migration increases the level of household income significantly and remittances become a dominant source of annual family income. It increases economic security for migrant households as well as family bonds too. Remittance also buttresses unemployed and old household members under its protective umbrella. Absence of male migrants make families female-centered i.e. low sex ratio is found. Moreover, migration increases problem with spouse and extra-marital sexual involvement.

⁴*Purdah*: It literally means curtain or veil, and refers to the seclusion of women. It confines women in homestead and tells women to cover themselves in clothes when they are out of houses.

⁵ Afsar, Rita, Yunus, Mohammad and Islam, Shamsul. 2000. *Are Migrants Chasing Golden Deer: A Study of Cost Benefit Analysis of Overseas Migration of Bangladeshi Labour*. Dhaka: IOM and UNDP. In this study, 85 migrants including 7 female and 105 households are surveyed. The survey was accomplished going with the migrants to their destination and 30 households were selected by 'traced survey' method. From Fatikchhari Upazila of Chittagong district, 25 households from a village, 25 households from a village of Keraniganj Upazila of Dhaka district and 25 households were selected from 6 villages from Chatkhil Upazila of Noakhali district were selected for the purpose of study.

James Allen⁶ also echoed like K.C Zachariah quoting from his findings in his study about poor migration (domestic and international) of Asia.⁷ According to him, "Migration provides an opportunity for individuals and families to transcend ingrained social structures such as caste and Purdah".

He found from the study of India that 80% of the wives of the respondents informed that at present their husbands seek their opinion regarding various issues of the households as they manage households of their own during husband's emigration, which was not happened before. This is not limited only on family budget, this is also applicable for education of their children and about their marital affairs. But this positive change is not prevalent in all the cases. Some adverse impacts can also been noticed. In West Java, the wives of migrants are to accomplish the traditional male tasks such as working in the crop field and in the forest in absence of their husbands which are burden for them.

A Pakistani researcher⁸ shows that migration of husbands turns a household as 'matri-weighted households' though these are not matriarchal. Absence of husbands gives the opportunity to wives to make decision on some familial issues and at this situation more weight are given to their decisions.

⁶ Allen, James. 2003. Voices of Migrants in Asia: a panorama of perspectives (voices, experiences and witness accounts of poor economic migrants in Asia)

This paper is one of twelve prepared for and presented at the Regional Conference on Migration, Development and Pro-Poor Policy Choices in Asia. The Conference was jointly organized by the Refugee and Migratory Movements Research Unit, Bangladesh, and the Department for International Development, UK, and took place on 22-24 June 2003 in Dhaka, Bangladesh.

website: www.livelihoods.org

⁷ He discussed about the various aspects of migration. He showed how migration works as a survival strategy to remove poverty; how remittance supports to the crucial and vulnerable left behind families; how the migrants are benefited and how they are being exploited. He presented data of two types of women on gender perspectives; those who are migrated and whose husbands are migrated. He also showed that how migration has made better economic condition and a strong network.

⁸ Rahat, I. Naveed. 1990. *Male-out Migration and Matri-weighted Households: A Case Study of a Punjabi Village in Pakistan*, Delhi.

Hadi⁹ found that overseas migration of adult male persons of the households creates scope of increasing decision-making capabilities of women in the households along with improvement of other socio-economic factors.

Conclusion: From the above discussion, it is obvious that migration helps left behind wives to be introduced with the outer world; it increases their mobility. They also obtain the opportunity to take decision on less important issues of the households. They also get the opportunity to take part in financial management of the households, which develop their skill and capacity. It also increases self confidence and self-esteem. But on the other side, they become lonely. Some of them become burdened with additional responsibilities. Above all, migration enhances their living of standard.

⁹ Hadi, Abdullahel. 2001. "International Migration and the Change of Women's Position among the Left-Behind in Rural Bangladesh" *International Journal of Population Geography* 7:53-61.

Chapter 3: Theoretical and Conceptual Framework

Introduction: This chapter presents the theoretical and conceptual framework for the study.

3.1 Theoretical Framework

The present study is about 'Remittance, Gender Role and Female Empowerment' in Bangladesh. Migration is the outcome of global capitalism. 'Subsistence oriented' push factors or 'betterment-oriented' pull factors are the important determinants of emigration (Lee 1969). Human migration is the result of economic problems in the migrant's original home. As an influence of capitalism, for economic sufficiency labors fly away to the rich foreign countries. These labors leave their families in the country. The married males who have emigrated outside the country for the necessity of life, gender roles are being changed in their families. The left behind wives are getting out from the households to meet up the requirements of the households. They are performing both inside and outside household activities. In absence of the husbands, they get the opportunity to perform their roles as like as a male. As a result, the women become more independent and more empowered with financial control, management of household assets that make them important to their respective in-laws relatives in this country. "Gender is a critical factor in structuring the types of opportunities and life chances faced by individuals and groups, and strongly influences the roles they play within social institutions from the household to the state. Although the roles of men and women vary from culture to culture, there is no known instance of a society in which females are more powerful than males. Men's roles are generally more highly valued and rewarded than women's roles: in almost every culture, women bear the primary responsibility for child care and domestic work, while women have traditionally borne responsibility for providing the family livelihood. The prevailing division of labour between the sexes has led to men and

women assuming unequal positions in terms of power, prestige and wealth” (Giddens, 2006; p. 467). The world is passing through different changes but ‘gender role’ is found as central concern of the sociologists. Different theorists give different perspectives in describing gender role with regard to doing housework in the households. There are several theories that can explain the variables of the present study. Some of the important perspectives are presented below.

Functionalist Perspective: The structural functionalists depict society as a stable, orderly system in which the majority of members share a common set of values, beliefs, and behavioral expectations that may be referred to collectively as societal consensus. The social system itself is composed of interrelated parts that operate together to keep the society balanced or, as a functionalist would say, in equilibrium. Each element of the society functions in some way to maintain social order. Changes then, must come about slowly, in an evolutionary way; rapid social change in any element would likely be disruptive and, therefore, dysfunctional for the system as a whole. In their analysis of gender, structural functionalists begin with the observation that women and men are physically different. Of course, significance is the facts that men tend to be bigger and stronger than women and that women bear and nurse children. According to the functionalists, these biological differences have led to the emergence of different gender roles. They think that division of labour between women and men is based on biological differences, and therefore, it is natural. Women and men perform those tasks for which they are biologically best suited. The concept of gender roles refers to the behaviors that are prescribed for a society’s members, depending on their sex. Women’s and men’s role are opposite, but complementary. Because they are the products of nature, social efforts to change them will be futile at best, but could also be harmful for society as a whole. In this way,

society functions and maintains its equilibrium through playing different roles. Functionalists think that gender differentiation has contributed to overall social stability. They contended that a gender division of labour promoted the survival of the species and therefore was retained.

George Murdock (1949) has conducted cross-cultural research among 224 societies and shown that sexual division of labour exists in all societies. While this is not the result of biological 'programming', it is the most logical basis for the organization of the society. Durkheim viewed families as an important institution in maintaining and strengthening social solidarity, especially for men. He sees sexual division of labour as a factor of social solidarity. Discussing sex, gender and family, as like as other typical writers of the nineteenth century, he divided the world into society and nature. He said in his *Suicide*, "man is almost entirely the product of society," whereas women are "to far greater extent the product of nature" (p.111). Men were part of the division of labour, society, and social solidarity, while women were considered outside this public sphere, primarily involved in a private sphere – household and family – and more natural and less affected by the tensions, individuality, and problems of modern society. From this perspective, the proper role for women was to ensure that they carried out the emotional and affective functions required by children and others in society. Durkheim addressed issues of gender relations by arguing the initial relative equality and similarity of men and women in traditional societies with mechanical solidarity gave way to greater differentiation as societies became more modern. This was accompanied by the development of stronger families with a patriarchal form of organization – rule by the father or senior male. Later, conjugal families, based on partners coming together, became the modern form. He considered the division of labour to create organic solidarity in modern societies.

Of the functionalist perspectives, the one advocated by Talcott Parsons bears special significance. Parsons uses an equilibrium model where social system is envisaged as maintaining equilibrium through symbiosis. He discusses society as system. He thinks that society is a complex system in the different parts work together to maintain stability and solidarity within the system. He explains society in terms of its relationship with its different parts i.e., relationships that exist amongst its institutions.

Social relations can be analyzed by social action. Parsons considered 'Action' as the unit of analysis of social relations. According to him, an actor considers three issues to attain his goal: motivation, means and ends. The actor acts spontaneously but it is controlled by the societal values, norms and morality. The action of actor is determined by the means and ends. Actor at first fixes his goal, then he considers his level of gratification that he would get from it and finally he evaluates it on the basis of alternative cognitive analysis and gratification. It is worth mentioning that an actor maintains social relationship within a certain social system.

The societies are structured and fit together through four interrelated systems: the cultural system, the social system, the personality system and the behavioral organism as a system (Parsons, 1951: p. 27). The basic unit of analysis of cultural system is 'meaning' or 'symbolic system'. For example: religion, language and national values. In this Parsons focuses on the 'shared values'. A person internalizes these societal values through socialization. It is a very powerful 'integrative force' in terms of social control and keeping society together. The basic unit of analysis of social system is 'role interaction'. Parsons explains social system as follows:

A social system which meets all the essential functional prerequisites of long term persistence from within its sources will be called a society. ... A social system consists in plurality of individual actors *interacting* with each other in a situation which has at least physical or environmental aspect, actors who are motivated in terms of tendency to the 'optimization of gratification' and whose relation to their situation,

including each other, is defined and mediated in terms of a system of culturally structured and shared symbols (Parsons, 1956: p. 8).

Parsons here shows that the motive of individual actor is 'self gratification' which happens because of personality system. He interacts in view of this motive that springs up from the behavioral organism or biological system. The basic unit of analysis of personality system is 'individual actor, the human person.' In this phase he focuses on individual needs, motive and attitudes. For example: Motivation towards gratification. The basic unit of analysis of behavioral organism is 'human beings in its biological sense', i.e., physical aspect of the human person including the organic and physical environment in which the human being lives.

At birth, an individual is only born as a behavioral organism. He internalizes societal values from the cultural system through learning. Through socialization he learns from other actors the behavioral patterns that others expect from him. In other words, he learns 'role expectation' and becomes the full participant of the society. Thus the value comes from the cultural system; the corresponding normative or role expectations are learned in the social system; the individual identity comes from the personality system; and the biological equipment comes from the behavioral organism.¹⁰

However, to achieve his goal, the purposive actor has to fulfill some conditions determined by the normative expectation. Fulfilling these functional prerequisites is essential for every system. These functional imperatives are: Adaptation (A), Goal attainment (G), Integration (I) and Latency or Pattern maintenance (L or P). In brief this is called AGIL or AGIP. For maintaining its existence, every social system needs some structures or institutions through which it

¹⁰ Wallace, Ruth, A. and Wolf, Alison. 1986. *Contemporary Sociological Theory: Continuing the Classical Tradition*, Prentice Hall, Inc. Eaglewood Cliffs, New Jersey.

adapts with the environment. It faces external physical environment. Goal attainment system is related with fixing goal and primary goal achievement. Basically the decision-making bodies, goal attainment's central question are the power of as a means of the implementing social decisions. Integration regulates interrelationship maintenance among component parts i.e. various actors or units to keep the system functioning. It must also manage the relationship among three functional imperatives (A, G and L or P). Pattern maintenance is divided into two parts: firstly, it should be assured that actors are sufficiently motivated to play their parts in system or maintain the value 'pattern' and secondly, the need to provide mechanisms for internal tension management.

Family functions through fulfilling these four prerequisites to keep the society stable. In addition to the family, some other institutions like religion, education, etc. also do pattern maintenance. However, the root of religion and education lies into the familial management. Socialization fulfills these prerequisites. The adult males of the family play the instrumental role and the adult females play the expressive role. The instrumental role fulfills the conditions of A and G while the expressive role fulfills the conditions of I and P.

Talcott Parsons and Robert F. Bales carried out research on dynamics of small groups and presented in their book '*Family Socialization and Interaction Process*'. Here Parsons has given a detailed discussion about families, home life and gender. He states about family as follows:

The family is a part of the larger society and must be integrated in it. The basic point of reference for analyzing the structure of the society is this institutionalized societal value system. In social system terms this means that, within limits, the family type will vary as a function of the kind of wider social structure and hence value-system, in which it is integrated (Parsons, 1956: p. 158).

Parsons shows in this book that for most effectively functioning, adult persons of the family need to be specialized in performing particular roles. They viewed the traditional gender roles as arising out of the need to establish a division of labour between marital partners. In this regard Parsons says,

The marriage relation is simpler because it's a two-member system. As we have seen the husband role is specialized more in the instrumental direction than the wife's, the wife role, more in the expressive direction. They share the marital system values of maximizing mutual and collective gratifications and satisfactions but their roles relative to these common values are differentiated. Broadly, the husband specializes in meeting the adaptive exigencies, the wife, the integrative. But these specialized aspects are not, in our own or any other society, met in uninstitutionalized ways. The husband is *expected* to be a "good provider," to be able to secure for the couple a "good position" in the community. The wife on the other hand is *expected* to develop the skills in human relations which are central to making the home harmonious and pleasant for both (Parsons, 1956: p. 163).

Parsons sees 'status-role complex' as an important unit of social system. An actor participates in a social system through a patterned interactive relationship. Status refers to a 'location' or a structural position within the social system. Role refers to a processual aspect, what the actor does in such a position is seen in the context of its functional significance for the social system. At this stage he shows that the actor himself acts as a bundle of status-role. (Parsons, 1956: p. 25).

Status or positional aspect creates role differentiation. As a result the males and females play their own specialized roles. Parsons has identified gender role i.e., sexual division of labor as an element of social integrity. Though family is not essential for reproduction, it is essential for personality system. A person is not only 'born', he grows up, gets his/her full maturity or made through socialization. For this reason family is necessary. Stabilization is also needed along with socialization.

Parsons has mentioned two vital functions of the society; one is socialization and the other is personality stabilization. In his own words,

The basic and irreducible functions of the family are two: first, the primary socialization of children so that they can truly become members of the society in

which they have been born; second, the stabilization of the adult personalities of the population of the society"...the central focus of the process of socialization lies in the internalization of the culture of the society into which the child is born (Parsons, 1956, pp.16-17).

Two adults of family accomplish these tasks by following distinct and specialized roles: one expressive and the other instrumental. The instrumental family role includes leadership and decision-making responsibilities. It is filled by the spouse who is the economic provider of the family, traditionally the father/husband. Father solves the adaptation problem as a 'breadwinner'. The father also makes the major decisions. By fulfilling goal attainment functions he integrates the system and plays dominant role in keeping the system coordinated and adjusted. The chief function of the mother is to transmit family values to the children and to create a congenial environment in the home so that the members of the get relief from tension. The mother assumes the expressive family role, which means that she does the housework, cares for the children and sees to it that the emotional needs of family members are met. A clear sex-role exists in the family for smooth functioning of it. Parsons says:

The differentiation of the sex roles within the family constitutes not merely a major axis of its structure, but is deeply involved in both of these two central function-complexes of the family and in their articulation with each other (Parsons, 1956, p.22).

Husband and wife play a complementary role in carrying out family responsibilities. The family is significant as a type that in its internal structure represents a very elementary level of differentiation of role so far as social system goes. He explains these two roles as follows:

The area of instrumental function concerns relation of the system to its situation outside the system, to meeting the adaptive conditions of its maintenance of equilibrium, and "instrumentally" establishing the desired relations to *external* goal-objects. The expressive area concerns the "internal" affairs of the system, the maintenance of integrative relations between the members, and regulation of the patterns and tension levels of its component units (Parsons, 1956, p.47).

Role differentiation helps to maintain stability of the society. He presents that stability of small groups is highly dependent both on the differentiation of instrumental and expressive leadership roles and on a coalition of the instrumental and expressive leaders (Parsons, 1956, p.96).

We can sum up from the above discussion that men are specialized in instrumental tasks (particularly roles associated with deriving a livelihood), and women in expressive tasks (nurturing roles that are allegedly an extension of their reproductive and nursing functions). Parsons has shown here clear-cut sexual divisions of labor in the families, i.e., men are the breadwinners (task specialists) in the family and women are involved in care-giving and tension-management (social-emotional specialists). Besides childcare or socialization of children, women give men comfort for their stressful nature of breadwinning role. This complementary division of labour, springing from a biological distinction between the sexes, would ensure the solidarity of the family. Parsons believed that stable and supportive families are the key to successful socialization. According to this theory, women's interest in expressive goals frees men for instrumental tasks, and vice versa. Women become anchored in the family as wives, mothers, and household managers; men become anchored in the occupational world outside the home. Parsons thinks that division of labour between the spouses is functional for the family as a unit.

Parsons also talks about social change from the perspective of equilibrium. But he talks about slow and adjustive changes through which the system reequilibrates with prior situation. He identified it as 'moving equilibrium'. Four actions of the society are changed by adaptive upgrading through phase movement. This change is later integrated with the primary function of the system. In this way, evolutionary change occurs. This movement starts when stress is created in external

physical environment and the system needs to adapt with it. This motion/cycle ends by the readjustment of goal attainment, integration and latency or pattern maintenance. After completion of a full movement or cycle, adaptive upgrading starts again. In this way, the abstract feature of the society remains uninterrupted but the physical environment undergoes changes.

John Bowlby (1953) has given *maternal deprivation theory* in his thesis 'Child Care and the Growth of Love'. According to him, mother is crucial to the primary socialization of children. If mother is absent or children are deprived from mother care, they do not get perfect socialization. As a result, they face serious social and psychological difficulties in their later life. Bowlby argued that a child's wellbeing and mental health can be best guaranteed through a close, personal and continuous relationship with its mother. He also suggests that an absent mother can be replaced by a 'mother-substitute' and this substitute will be a woman.

Functionalist theorists ignore power relations between marital partners. However, marital relations, then, are fundamentally power relations- usually the power of husbands over wives. Power is essentially the ability to get others to do what we want them to do whether they want to do or not. Traditionally sociologists measures marital power in decision making. Parsons and Bales never explicitly presented the expressive and instrumental role as being of unequal value to society, yet their inequality is quite evident. Conflict and feminist theorists reject functionalism for simply offering a rationale for male dominance. They have found out many factors of women subordination.

Conflict Perspective: Conflict theorists see gender differences as a reflection of the subjugation of one group (women) by another group (men). They contend that a

sexual division of labor is a social vehicle devised by men to ensure themselves of privilege, prestige, and power in their relationships with women. By relegating women to home, men have been able to deny women those resources they need to succeed in the larger world. Many conflict theorists like Collins, Blumberg, Collier, Vogel, Bradley, Chafetz, etc. have explained for gender differences. Some of them emphasized the economic exploitation of women's labour, some put emphasis on sexual exploitation by men and on their reproductive role. Karl Marx and Engels suggest that sexual division of labour is the main cause of oppression. Private property causes the advent of gender based division of labour as well as class stratified society. Marx writes in his *The German Ideology*,

The first division of labor is that between man and woman for the propagation of children. ... With the division of labor, in which all the contradictions are implicit, and which in its turn is based on the natural division of labor in the family and the separation of society into individual families opposed to one another, is given simultaneously the distribution, and indeed the unequal distribution, both quantitative and qualitative, of labor and its products, hence property: the nucleus, the first form, of which lies in the family, where wife and children are the slaves of the husband. This latent slavery in the family, though still very crude, is the first property, but even at this early stage it corresponds perfectly to the definition of modern economists who call it the power of disposing of the labor-power of others (Karl Marx, 1932).

Friedrich Engels (1884), Karl Marx's close associate, adds in this respect in *the Origin of the Family, Private Property and the State* that the first class oppression coincides with that of the female sex by the male. He viewed the family as a class society in miniature, with one class (men) oppressing another class (women). He contended that marriage was the first form of class antagonism in which well-being of one group derived from the misery and repression of another group. The motivation for sexual domination was the economic exploitation of a woman's labour. Marx and Engels (1948) show in their *The Communist Manifesto*, the present family based on capital, on private gain where wives are exploited as they are thought as a mere

instrument of production. Like all things of capitalism they are also changed into commodities. The fundamental law of this society is the domination of the male over the female sex. If we use an analogy to Marx's class conflict, we can say that males are like the bourgeoisie, or capitalist, they control most of society's wealth, prestige, and power. Females are like the proletariat, or workers; they can acquire valuable resources only by following the dictates of their bosses. Men's work is uniformly valued; women's work (whether unpaid labor in the home or wage labour) is devalued. Women will be freed from their situation of bondage when class divisions are overcome.

Collins (1971) thinks that "the use of force and the market position of men and women" determines women's declining position with the change of technology. In simple society, women would contribute to the production and that is why gender stratification was less. But, surplus value and accumulation of wealth make men as the head of the households and women become subservient to the men. Women are also considered as property and thus gender stratification gets its highest peak.

Rae Lesser Blumberg (1984) has developed a theory giving importance to the degree of women's control over means of production and the distribution of economic surplus. She explains position of women in different types of society (from the earliest simple to complex societies of the late twentieth century) based on the empirical knowledge of all societies (from hunting and gathering through horticultural and agrarian systems to industrial societies). She showed that in simple societies without class stratification, women's participation is a function of the demand for their labor relative to the supply of labor and the degree of compatibility of this productive labor with the reproductive (especially breast feeding) labor that women must also perform. In class-stratified systems, the demand for labor becomes more important as other

arrangements can be made for child care. However, in these complex societies, women can only enter into the male dominated labor market when there is shortage of male personnel or if entry of women is felt essential than the traditional sexual division of labour. In this way, women are kept away from the economic power. Moreover, kinship system is also responsible for women subordination. In patriarchal system, property inheritance, residence are determined through male line. As a result, one kind of subservient condition exists among women. In addition to strategic indispensability and kinship rules, an important factor influencing women's economic power is the way surplus and other resources are distributed. When communal relations of production prevail, where men and women equally share work and its outputs, women will have more economic power than in systems where men control the means of production and distribution of its surplus. Such male control increases along with class stratification/inequalities are high along every front, including the distribution of power, prestige, property, and opportunities for the respective sexes. Under these conditions, especially if women cannot inherit or control property, their ability to gain economic power is dramatically reduced. Without economic power, they get deprived from honor and prestige. They do not enjoy control over their basic matters even, like when and how many children to have, their marriages (when, if, and with whom), their rights to seek a divorce, their premarital sex, their access to extramarital sex, their household activities, their levels and types of education, and their freedom to move about and pursue diverse interests and opportunities. Thus, economic power has important consequences for what women can, or cannot do in a society. If women's work is strategically indispensable, if kinship facilitates their inheritance and acquisition of property, and if stratification at the macro level does not

so blatantly favor men, then women can gain economic power. Economic freedom of society can constitute classless as well as gender-equal society.

Chafetz (1980) in her *Gender Equity: An Integrated Theory of Stability and Change* explains gender stratification theory. She asserted that the root cause of gender stratification is gendered division of labor. Housework and bearing burden of childcare is a must for women which make them disadvantaged. According to Chafetz gender inequality is forced by those that are coercive and those that are voluntaristic acts by the individuals. Gender stratification, she contends, is ultimately related to the macro-level division of labor in a society. If this division is gendered—that is, work is defined and distributed based on a person's sex—males will typically receive more resources than will women, and this material resource advantage will translate into differences in power between men and women at the micro, interpersonal level. The more males have a material and power advantage over their wives stemming from the gendered division of labor, the more men will use this power in their relations with wives, and as a result, the more likely are wives to defer to, and comply with, the demands of their husbands. Wives thus become burdened with domestic chores, even when they work, which makes it increasingly difficult for them to compete with men for resource-generating work outside the home—a situation that, in turn, sustains the macro-level gendered division of labor. In her study Chafetz has showed that some variables such as technological, economic, and political variables play the greater role in the gender stratification. Chafetz argued that technological use in the household can reduce the strength requirement and also can save time of women. Thus they can get scope to be involved in work outside home. Requirement of physical mobility and obligation of child rearing and other household responsibilities can be less and/or overcome by the use of technology. In this way, the opportunities for women will be

increased and thereby effect of the gendered division of labour on gender inequality will be decreased. In a word, more uses of technology will reduce burden of women inside the households and they will be able to seek opportunities of working in economic sector.

However, class or private property or burden of household responsibilities are not only determining factors that influences behaviors of men and women and creates social division. Ethnicity and cultural background also play an important role in this respect. Feminist theorists have identified many factors of women oppression.

Feminist Perspective: Feminist theorists have attacked functionalism and said that structural functionalists provided a justification for male privilege and ignored the past and potential contributions of women. Reflection of conflict approach is seen in feminist theory. These scholars have extended Marxist-based world systems theory (and its cousin, dependency theory) by demonstrating how capitalist penetration by core nations of peripheral ones usually reduces the status of women, thereby exacerbating many problems (e.g. high fertility rates, poverty, and income inequality) in the peripheral nations (Ward, 1984, 1990, 1993; Blumberg, 1989). Feminist theorists also have given their views from different aspects. They are, Liberal, Marxist and Socialist, Radical and Black and Post modern feminist. Among feminist theorists, Betty Friedan (1963), Mary Wollstonecraft (1792), John Stuart Mills (1869), Friedrich Engels(1884), Simon de Beauvoir (1949), Shulamith Firestone (1971), J. Derrida (1978, 1981), Sylvia Walby (1990), Helen Cicioux, Julia Kristeva, Jacques Lacan (1995), Judith Butler (1999), etc. are worth mentioning. Betty Friedan is a leading liberal feminist through her *The Feminist Mystique*. Besides, Rebeca Walker, Naomi Wolf, etc. are also Liberal feminists who consider legal right as the key issue of

gender differences. Sexism, discrimination against women, unequal opportunities in the life chances, unequal pay, unequal law, etc. are the reasons behind women subordination. They do not treat women subordination as a part of a larger system or structure. They think that equal legal right for men and women can only eliminate gender difference in the society. They expect equality within existing system by gradual reformation. However, other type of feminists argued that liberal feminists have failed to determine the root cause of women inequality. According to Marxist and Socialist feminists, class and capitalism are the fundamental issues of gender difference, which includes sexual division of labour, private property, patriarchal family, etc. Patriarchy establishes sexual division of labour and overthrows mother-right. "The overthrow of mother-right was the world historical defeat of the female sex. ...the first class oppression coincides with that of the female sex by the male" (Engels, 1884). Gradually at the advent of capitalism, it gets its exhaustive nature. He argued that under capitalism, material and economic factors underlay women's subservience to men, because patriarchy (like class oppression) has its roots in the private property. Gender role is the only cause of women's oppression in the journey from the introduction to private property to capitalism at present. Domestic labour makes women as non-economic and men as economic that gives them supremacy and mother-right is overthrown by father-right. Ultimately, women's oppression gets its completeness in all parts in capitalism. In capitalism, all women, irrespective of class, either from bourgeois or from proletariat are oppressed. Every woman is unique in facing unbearable exploitation. Housework and devaluation of role of women is also applicable for women of all segments. According to them, demolition of women oppression is only possible through socialist revolution, restructuring of the family,

the end of domestic slavery and the introduction of some collective means of carrying out child-rearing, caring and household maintenance.

Radical feminists like Andre Dworkin, Shulamith Firestone, Susan Brownmiller, etc. differ from their opinion to some extent. According to them men is solely responsible for women exploitation and they get benefit from this. Family and gender role maintains gender differences. Radical feminist, however, view the oppression of women as inevitable in all male-dominated societies, whether they are labeled capitalist, socialist, or communist (Fraser 1989, Tuchman 1992). Patriarchy is the foundation of gender difference. The patriarchy is viewed as a universal phenomenon that has existed across time and cultures and family is one of the primary sources of women's oppression that causes systematic domination of females by males. Men exploit women by relying on the free domestic labor that women provide in the home. Gender roles are firstly introduced by division of labor. It determines discrimination among men and women. Women are confined in the home as subservient to men through unpaid household labor. Sexual division of labor achieves lower position of women in the family as well as in the society. As a group, men also deny women access to positions of power and influence in society. Besides, access to and control over resources determines power and status of a person. In patriarchal society men's access to and control over resources makes women dependent on them which causes subordination of women. Firestone thinks that women's role in reproduction and child-rearing makes them subservient to the men. Production is enterprising and rewarding. Production is the realm of men. Reproduction confines women in households. She speaks of a 'sex class' to describe women's social position and argues that women can be emancipated only through the abolition of the family and the power relations which characterize it. In addition, they identify male violence against women, male biased institution- media, religion and education (Male biased

institution- media, religion and education works as agent of socialization keeping women as subordinate to men.), behavior (Women are learnt as they are emotional, men is rational) beauty & objectification (Concept of beauty of women is popularized by men to produce a certain type of femininity. Concept of slim body and a caring, nurturing attitude towards men help to perpetuate women's subordination.), sexuality (Compulsory heterosexuality, submissive role of women in sex etc. causes women's oppression.), etc. as means of sustenance of women subordination. Only the demolition of patriarchal family can emancipate women.

Black feminist like Patricia Hill Collins, Angela Davis, etc. think that race/colonialism is the decisive factor of women oppression. Class, race and gender role keeps women as repressed. Color (complexion) of women determines status of women in the society. White females also oppress black women.

Post modern feminists or French feminist like Judith Butler, Simon De Beauvoir, Michel Foucault, Jacques Lacan, etc. asserted that patriarchy, race or class is not enough to explain gender inequality. They think that image (Phallicentrism and metaphor) is determining factor of women subordination (Irigaray, 1985a, 1985b). Nobody is born as a woman but social construction makes gender. Women subordination lies in masculine view and male language. Penis-centered view of the world is the base of women repression (Mitchell, 1975). Heterosexual contract is also responsible for women exploitation (Wittig, 1971). They argued that the world should be viewed through women's eyes. Deconstruction of reality is the way of women emancipation, i.e., equal power distribution.

Theoretical Framework for the Present Study

Though conflict and feminist theories are useful to explain the situation of women, the present study finds the functional perspective more relevant in the context of the study

area. Therefore, structural functionalist perspective is used to analyze the data collected for the purpose of the research.

Conflict theory claims that abolition of capitalism is the only way to women emancipation or women empowerment. Marxist and socialist feminists also echo the same. According to radical feminists, extinction of patriarchy creates women empowerment. Again, Black feminist and postmodern or French feminists think that deconstruction of reality and a female epistemology are the way of equal power distribution. However, my study delineates that a scope of women empowerment has been created at the influence of global capitalism within existing patriarchal structure. To explain this change Parsons's Structural Functionalism model is more effective.

We have known earlier that according to Parsons' theory, society is a stable, orderly system where most of the people share common values, beliefs and behavioral expectations which altogether indicate the societal consensus. Here, men and women are physically different; this biological difference determines gender role according to their positional aspect or status. In this respect, adult males (father/husband) play instrumental role i.e., they act for adaptation and goal attainment and adult females (mother/wife) play expressive role i.e., they act for integration and pattern maintenance. In this way, men and women play a complementary role through which they maintain equilibrium of the society. Along with this equilibrium situation, external force of physical environment of the society causes change. Four actions (AGIL or AGIP) of the society are changed by adaptive upgrading through phase movement and reequilibrate or integrate themselves with the primary function of the society. In this way, evolutionary change occurs in the society.

In the same way, a gendered division of labour is observed in the social structure of my study area. Males play instrumental role, they are breadwinners and

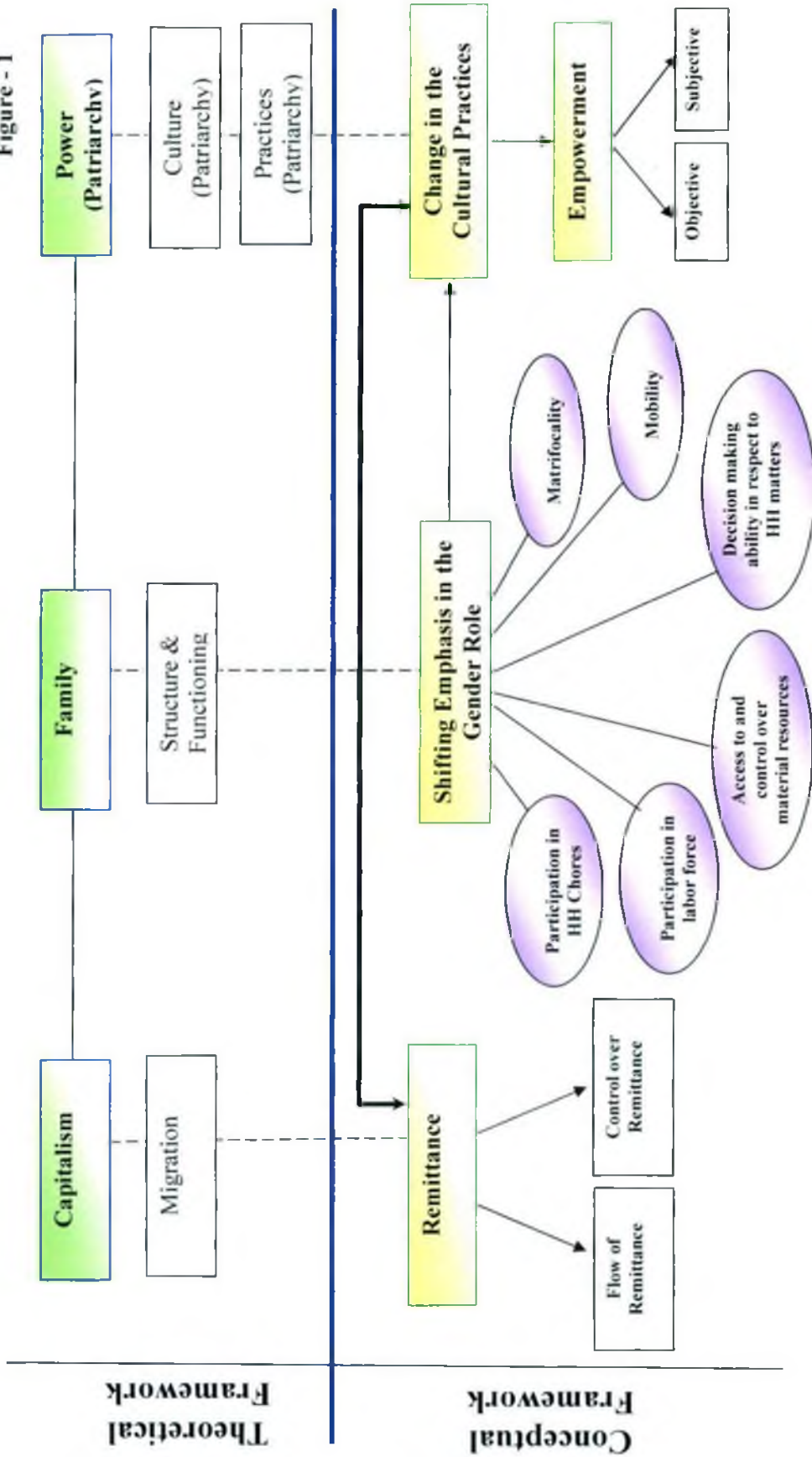
females play expressive role, they are care-givers. Through socialization it is assumed that both of them are suitable for their jobs and their status allows them to do so. They are complementary to each other. However, it is seen that at the influence of global capitalism, the husband as a 'good provider', is emigrating to the foreign countries to get a 'better position' in the community. As a result, absence of husband and control over remittance give left-behind wives an opportunity to take part in the decision-making process of the households by keeping society functional also. The present study shows that a scope of female empowerment has been created here. When their respective husbands stay abroad, the wives are going to market, doing banking, making decisions on their own regarding different household matters, purchasing land and doing other necessary works. In this way, despite remaining in a functionalist structure they get the scope of playing some functions of instrumental role. It brings an evolutionary change in the social system. Here, no sign of conflicting change is observed.

As there is no work on the 'Remittance, Gender Role and Female Empowerment' in the context of the perception of the emigrant households, this study is a pioneer empirical one at this point. As a pioneer attempt, the above theoretical orientations, especially structural functionalism can analyze the findings of this study in a well-befitting.

3.2 Conceptual Framework

In line with the theoretical framework a conceptual framework is presented herewith. Conclusion: Functionalist theory, conflict theory and feminist theory explain women according to their own perspectives. Though conflict theory and feminist theory are useful to explain target women of the study, Talcott Parsons's structural functionalism theory is the best suited to this study.

Figure - 1



Chapter 4: Research Design

Introduction: This chapter describes the respondents and area of the study. Definitions and measurements of the key variables like remittance, gender role and female empowerment are presented here. It also elaborated sampling- unit of analysis, sampling frame, selection of sample, sample size; data availability- primary data source, secondary data source; data collection methods- survey, visiting relevant organizations and citation of electronic sources; data collection instruments- interview schedule for survey and analytical tools- statistical analysis. The chapter is divided into eight sections. The first and second sections depict the respondents and study area. The third section gives definition and measurement of the key variables. The fourth, fifth, and sixth sections illustrate sampling, data availability and data collection methods respectively. The seventh and eighth sections discuss data collection instruments and analytical tools.

4.1 The Respondents

The study is conducted to testify the relationship between remittance and female empowerment, which emphasizes shifting in the gender role and changes in the cultural practices. In line with this target respondents are wives of the emigrant and return-emigrant males.

4.2 Study Area

The study is conducted in Dohar upazila under Dhaka district. The upazila occupies an area of 161.49 sq. km. The upazila is located between 23^o 31' and 23^o 41' north latitudes and between 90^o 13' east longitudes. The upazila is bounded on the north by

Nawabganj upazila, on the east by Srinagar upazila of Munshiganj, on the south by the river Padma and on the west by Harirampur upazila of Manikganj. The total number of the households in the upazila is 36693 and the population is 1,914,23 out of which 97,377 are females. The density of the population is 1,185 per square km. and the household size is 5.2. Literacy rate for male is 50.5 and for the female is 48.2. Most of the population of this area depends on non-farming source of income (76.1%) and the rest (23.9%) depends on farming. Among non-farming income, remittance comprises the highest proportion (20%).

According to Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training (BMET), Govt. of Bangladesh data up to August 2004, the status of migration from Dhaka among all districts stands at three from the top. Dohar upazila ranks third in descending order of having emigrant population. This migration prone area is selected for the study at the stage of preparation of Synopsis of the study as it would provide adequate number of sample household of different categories for investigation.

The location of study has been selected purposively as the selected area is thoroughly familiar to the researcher and to make avenues for intimate working with the target population. Village Purba Dohar¹¹ locally called as Dohar Khalpar, situated in Dohar upazila of Dhaka district is accordingly selected for the study. The area of the village is 1.5 km.

This village is three km away from the upazila headquarters. It has electric supply facilities. A *pucca* (metalled) road along a canal connects the village with main road leading to the upazila headquarters. Rickshaw is the main means of transportation but all types of motorized vehicles can run through the village. Canal is

¹¹ Population Census-2001, Community Series, Zila: Dhaka, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Planning Division, Ministry of Planning, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

often used for carrying goods during rainy season. Communication with Dhaka, the capital city is easy and only it takes only two hours to reach Dhaka. Most of the villagers usually commute to the city on a daily basis to meet their requirements.

4.3 Definition and Measurement

Remittance: Money, sent by the migrants to their families transferred in any methods as well as in any mode is considered as remittance. Amount of remittance will be measured in Taka. *Flow of remittance* will also be considered, which involves whether remittance comes regularly and how much comes.

Gender Role: Gender role refers to various activities carried out by the members of the households. These are measured by six key variables like

- (1) participation in household chores,
- (2) participation in labor force,
- (3) access to and control over material resources like (a) income, (b) remittance, (c) land, (d) homestead, (e) furniture, (f) personal adornments and (g) livestock/ poultry.
- (4) decision making ability with respect to household matters like a) financial management, (b) purchasing assets, (c) marriage & education of children, (d) spending leisure, (e) fixing workload, (f) fixing place of residence, (g) sexual participation, (h) contraceptive use, (i) termination of unwanted child, (j) seeking healthcare including reproductive health, (k) giving divorce, and (l) making friendship.
- (5) mobility: (a) geographic mobility and (b) social mobility.
- (6) matrifocality: participation in social programs and entertainment of relatives.

Female Empowerment: Female empowerment refers to the objective and subjective transformation of power relations in favor of women within the household. Objectively it is measured by the changed gender role in favour of women or a shift from traditional to more modern democratic gender role. Subjective empowerment is also measured by the self-perception.

4.4 Sampling

Initially the district of Dhaka, secondly the upazila of Dohar and finally a village Purba Dohar in Sutarpara union had been selected purposively

4.4.1 Unit of Analysis

The study is conducted to examine the relationship between remittance and female empowerment vis-à-vis gender role. It is mentioned above that, one village is selected purposively. Households of this village are the sample universe of the study. Taking into account the objective of the study, households having wives of emigrated males, returned emigrated males and non-emigrated males were treated as the unit of analysis.

4.4.2 Sampling Frame

A census was conducted to select sampling frame. According to the census there are 204 households in the sample area, among which sixty nine (69) have married male members, who have emigrated outside the country for the betterment of economic condition. About 29 households have members who have already come back permanently to the native country from abroad by concluding their job there. Three households have both emigrant and permanently returned emigrant members. The remaining 103 households do not have any emigrant male member outside the

country. So, it is found that 69 emigrant households, 29 return- emigrant households, 3 mixed households and 103 non-emigrant households were the sampling frame of the study. It should be mentioned here that households having unmarried emigrant males are considered as non-emigrant households.

4.4.3 Selection of Sample

A census of the households of the village is done in line with the purpose of the study. Every household of the target population is studied as experimental group. A number of non-emigrants' households are surveyed randomly as control group.

4.4.4 Sample size

All households of Purba Dohar having emigrant married males (n=65) and permanently return-emigrant married males (n=23) are selected for interview. Return-emigrant households are surveyed in view of assessing the sustainability of the empowerment. For comparative analysis, ten (n=10) non-emigrant households are also selected randomly for survey where male spouses are present in the country all along.

4.5 Data Availability

Relevant data are collected from both secondary and primary sources. Secondary data are collected from reports, documents, etc. that are provided by the government (govt.), non- govt. (NGO) and international organizations. Some secondary data are also collected from various electronic sources. Primary data are collected from the location of the study through household survey as a quantitative method.

4.5.1 Primary Data Source

Required primary data are collected from sample emigrants', return- emigrants' and non-emigrants' households.

4.5.2 Secondary Data Source

Books, research reports, seminar papers are the secondary data from different sources. These sources are libraries, relevant organizations, many electronic sites, etc. Besides, many electronic sites are used to collect this type of data.

4.6 Data Collection Methods

4.6.1 Survey

House to house survey method was followed here to collect primary data and the respondents were interviewed by the researcher herself. The survey was carried out during March to June 2007.

4.6.2 Visiting Relevant Organizations

BMET, BAIRA, BOESL, CCDB, Shishuk, ASK, BLAST, BSEHR, WABRE, BMC, BIDS, BUP, RMMRU, UNDP, ADB, ILO, IOM, INSTRAW, USAID etc. are rich sources of data on migration data. Discussions with these organizations are held to collect secondary data.

Organizations mentioned in the earlier section working in the field of migrations are contacted. Out of Govt. organizations BMET, BAIRA and BOESL are discussed. They work on different aspects of migration, which are not relevant to the study. From the civil society organizations, Shishuk, WABRE, BMC, BIDS, RMMRU, Bangladesh Ovibashi Mohila Sramik Association (BOMSA), Women for Women, Bangladesh Freedom Foundation, Manusher Jonno Foundation are visited. But except Bangladesh Freedom Foundation, BIDS and RMMRU none have relevant works. From foreign organizations, International Organization for Migration (IOM), UNDP, ILO are visited and relevant documents are collected.

4.6.3 Citation of Electronic Sources

Some relevant websites as electronic sources are cited for the collection of secondary documents.

4.7 Data Collection Instruments

4.7.1 Interview Schedule for Survey

A well designed semi-structured interview schedule is prepared for the study having different sections, which included information on socioeconomic background of the respondents; history of migration of their husbands; gender role in household chores; respondents' access to and control over resources like income including remittance, land, house, furniture, personal adornment and livestock/poultry; mobility of the respondents; their participation in labor force; residence; matrifocality; decision making; health care and on self-perception. General observation of the researcher is also included. Before finalization of the schedule a pre-test was carried out through field survey. Finally, it is conducted among the respondents. Copy of the Interview Schedules are given in appendices.

4.8 Analytical Tools

4.8.1 Statistical Analysis

The data collected and information obtained are edited wherever is needed. Data collected by quantitative method are entered in a computer database using database software Microsoft Access, 2003. Analyses are carried out using a statistical software SPSS, version-11. Descriptive statistics and regression analysis are used in the analytical process.

Conclusion: The study is conducted to examine the relationship between remittance and female empowerment with regard to gender role. The respondents are wives of the emigrant and return-emigrant males as experimental group and non-emigrants wives as control group. It is conducted in Dohar village in Dohar upazila under Dhaka district. The area of the village is 1.5 sq. km. Total number of households is 204. At the time the was census conducted, 69 households are found as having emigrant married males and 29 as permanently return-emigrant married males. Finally 65 emigrant and 23 return-emigrant households are selected as target population. Out of 103 non-emigrant households, ten are surveyed randomly as control population. Relevant data are collected from both primary and secondary sources. Primary data are collected by house to house survey and secondary data by visiting organizations working in this field and from citation of electronic sources. Data collection from both sources are carried out by the researcher herself. Survey was conducted during March to June 2007.. Interview Schedule was used as data collection instruments from primary source. Database software Microsoft Access 2003 and statistical software SPSS, version-11 are used as analytical tools.

Chapter 5: Gender Situation in Rural Bangladesh

Introduction: Bangladesh is a small country with over population. According to the Statistical Year Book¹², It has 147,000 square kilometers of area and 124.35 millions of population. Around 843 people live in per square kilometer. The population growth rate is 1.59 per annum. Sex ratio is 106. Literacy rate is 65% (5 years and above). Agriculture is the main occupation of the most the people of this country. The participation rate of women in labor force is 24.4. In rural area, 7.35% women earn compared to 16.7% in urban area.¹³ In rural areas, most of the people (on an average 55.2%) hold land in small size (0.01 to 0.49 acre). National per capita income is 31915 taka per year. Most of the people (76.7%) live in rural area. Therefore, the majority of the women live in rural areas.

The constitution of Bangladesh preserves the equal rights of men and women in all spheres of life. But the negative impact of existing tradition, class, religion, patriarchy, seclusion or *Purdah* create discrimination in society and bestow subordinate position on women. The situation is even worse among Bengali Muslim women. As culture of this country is mixture of Muslim religion, therefore, there is a scope for women to be doubly oppressed. Here, in this patriarchal society male can use religion according to their wishes.¹⁴ As for instance, women are victim to dowry terribly although it is not permitted by Islam.

Bangladesh is a male dominated country in all respects of socio-economic issues. It is shown earlier that there exist 106 males for per 100 females and

¹² Statistical Yearbook of Bangladesh 2007. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Planning Division, Ministry of Planning, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

¹³ Household Expenditure Survey 2006. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Planning Division, Ministry of Planning, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

¹⁴ Abdullah, Taherunnessa Ahmed. 1974. *Village Women as I Saw Them*. Dacca: Ford Foundation.

Bangladesh is one of the four countries of the world where males outnumber females.¹⁵ Female adult literacy rate is 53.5%, which is less than that of male (63.1%). Female civilian labor force participation is one-fourth of the males. It is found in case of headship of family that overwhelming majorities (97.2%) of the heads are consisted of males and the females are only 2.8 percent, most of them are widowed, separated, deserted and divorced and in all aspects, the situation of women is very worse. The crude death rate for women stands at 5.5 per 1000 population as against 7.0 per 1000 population for male. It is 5.8 and 7.4 respectively in rural areas.¹⁶ Gender discrimination is also found in access to health care service and nutrition intake. Females are deprived. Mean age at marriage for males is 25.3 years and 19.0 years for females. General divorce rate for male is 0.47 and 1.54 for female. This indicates that general divorce rate for female is 2.4 times higher than that of male.

In this chapter, the contemporary situation of women in rural areas is portrayed in accordance with this study. This chapter is divided into eight sections. The first section presents the usual residence of the women and whether they have the privilege to decide about residence to live. In second section, it depicts the usual role of women in performing family functions, i.e. if they play instrumental role¹⁷ or expressive role¹⁸. The third section discusses the extent of mobility that women

¹⁵ Asian Development Bank (ADB). 2001. "Country Briefing Paper: Women in Bangladesh." Dhaka: Programs Department (West), ADB. (http://www.adb.org/documents/books/country_briefing_papers/women_in_bangladesh. Retrieved January 22, 2008)

This Study Is Prepared By Mariam S. Pal, Economist (Social Development), Office of the Director, Programs Department (West)

¹⁶ Report on Sample Vital Registration System, 2007. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Planning Division, Ministry of Planning, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

¹⁷ Instrumental Role: Roles particularly associated with deriving livelihood. Usually income oriented tasks.

¹⁸ Expressive Role: It is nurturing role that are allegedly an extension of their reproduction and nursing function, usually housework.

(Zanden, w. Vander, James. 1996. *Sociology: The Core*. McGraw-Hill, Inc, New York.)

usually enjoy. It emphasizes on both physical and social mobility. The fourth section deals with the extent of access to and control over asset holding i.e. how much right they have over the familial property and if they can control property related affairs. The fifth section deals with the types of authority within households i.e. the extent of participation of women on making decision regarding important issues of the families. The sixth section discusses the prevailing role in sexual and reproductive behavior. Sexual behavior includes the participation of women in sexuality in conjugal life, if they are victim to any kind of coercion in this respect, whether they can choose groom and about the knowledge of sexuality before marriage. Besides whether they have right to divorce their husbands and the present divorced related situation of women is described also. Reproductive behavior includes fertility rate, maternal mortality rate, and received health care facility during anti-natal and post-delivery period, decision making right on having number and birth spacing, use of family planning methods, freedom of abortion and childcare, etc. The seventh section presents the existing health care situation of rural women; nature of received health care facility, if they can have sufficient nutrition and the nature of health seeking behavior, etc. The eighth section depicts the perception of women about women empowerment and their own perceptions about their present situation and if they are content with their present situation, etc.

5.1 Usual Residence

In Bangladesh, an overwhelming majority of the population (except some tribal) follows the patrilineal system of descent. (Monsoor, 1999: 3). So, woman in

Bangladesh also lives in patrilineal kin group within a patriarchal family structure with patrilocal residence.... The social arrangements for patrilocal residence... undermine women's autonomy (Islam, 1979: 235-236).

A woman goes to her husband's house from her own where there is nobody known to her (since her guardians arrange the marriage). The atmosphere is totally unknown to her relatives and she does not have the potential support for guardians also.¹⁹ A bride cannot fix her residence. Even she cannot keep her paternal relatives in in-laws' house. She cannot move freely here. She feels it difficult to adopt with the unknown environment. Dissatisfaction is created with the in-laws' relatives. Even in some families, they are rarely valued than the house servants. She does not have the time to take care of herself because of the adverse attitude of in-laws. Even they cannot take proper care of her during and after the childbirth. She cannot take care of her child.²⁰ Poor diet, repeated pregnancies, unhygienic environment and physical abuse intensify the maternal mortality rate. Rural woman has no right to fix her own residence. Eventually, in most of the cases, they cannot create neolocal residence.

5.2 Role of Women in Family Functions

In performing family functions, an explicit stereotyped traditional gender role is observed in the patriarchal structure of Bangladesh as a reflection of socio-cultural-religious systems. A restricted mobility of women creates an explicit gender based division of labor where women are forced to work at home and men tend to work outside of the house. It is supposed that women's proper workplace is the homestead

¹⁹ Monsoor, Taslima. 1999. *From Patriarchy to Gender Equity: Family Law and Its Impact on Women in Bangladesh*. Dhaka: The University Press Limited. p-34

²⁰ Lindenbaum, Shirley. 1974. *The Social and Economic Status of women in Bangladesh*. Dhaka.

or its immediate surroundings.²¹ The good woman stays at home and looks after husband and children.²² Socialization process determines works for men and women.²³ According to the social construct, men works outside of home as breadwinner and women work inside the house in household management.²⁴ Household management includes cooking meals, washing clothes, cleaning utensils and house, looking after children, sick and aged person, providing personal services to the husbands, etc.²⁵ Urban women are not free from doing these duties although some of them are engaged in services. Rather they need to do these as double duties after completing official duties. Anthony Giddens refers to it as 'double shift work of women'. Rural women who are engaged in income generating activities (inside or outside of home) need to do all these things also. Husbands do not extend any helping hand. Though husbands welcome their wives' income but they express their dissatisfaction in case of negligence of their traditional domestic responsibilities.²⁶ Women of Bangladesh play mother-wife role.²⁷

As mother, she is expected to bear the responsibility of proper upbringing of the children. She is supposed to nurse the children in infancy, guard them against evils at later childhood, supervise them as they grow up. In Bangladesh, woman's role and status are closely bound up with motherhood (Islam, 1979: 226).

²¹ Amin, Sajeda and Pebley, Anne R.1994. "Gender Inequality within Households: The impact of a Women's Development Program in 36 Bangladeshi villages". *The Bangladesh Development Studies* 2 & 3: 22: 121-154.

²² Islam, Naznin and Sultana, Nahid. 2006. "The Status of Women in Bangladesh: Is the Situation Really Encouraging." *Research Journal of Social Sciences* 1: 56-65.

²³ Monsoor, p-49

²⁴ Akram, M., Shahzada and Karim, Rezvaul, Khandaker. 2005. *Security and Empowerment: The Case of Left behind Wives of Bangladeshi Migrant Workers*. Dhaka: Bangladesh, Freedom Foundation. p. 24

²⁵ Hamid, Shamim. 1996. *Why Women Count Essays on Women in Development in Bangladesh*. Dhaka: University Press Limited. p-57

²⁶ Naved, Ruchira T. 1994. "Empowerment of Women: Listening to the Voices of Women". *The Bangladesh Development Studies* 2 & 3: 22: 155-178.

Westergaard, Kristen. 1983. "Rural Pauperization: Its Impact on the Economic Role and Status of Rural Women in Bangladesh." Pp 17-35 in *Women in Bangladesh: Socio-economic issues*, Edited by, Huq, Jahanara, Begum, Hamida A., Salahuddin, Khaleda and Qadir, Rowshan S., Dhaka: Women for Women.

²⁷ Monsoor, pp 49-51 and Islam, Mahmuda. 1979. "Social Norms, Institutions and Status of Women." Pp 225-264 in *The Situation of Women in Bangladesh*, edited by Women for Women Research and Study Group, Dhaka: Women Development Program, Unicef.

Husband plays an authoritative role in family functions. He controls everything even women labor as he feeds the family. This clear differentiation makes women dependent on men. There is no change in the nature of duties of women from the ancient times of Bengal. We can see this through a periodical comparative analysis. In 1282 (Bengali year), Bamabodhini,²⁸ a weekly magazine had published a daily routine of an ideal housewife, which resembles with the duties of present women found from various studies.

Bamabodhini (1875)	Jharna Nath²⁹ (1979)	Zebun Naher Ahmed³⁰ (1997)
Rising from the bed before all members of the households (so that housemaids and children will follow her.	Childcare: Feeding, Washing, Watching (directly or indirectly)	Early morning (5 to 7am): Wake up Wash and say prayer Clean dishes in pond
Cleaning and rearranging (Shajya binyas) bed.	Food Preparation: Fetching water, Cutting vegetables, fish, etc., Grinding spices, Cooking, Serving food, Washing utensils	Collect firewood Prepare Breakfast Feed husband and Children, then herself washing dishes
Cleaning every places of the households.	Cleaning: Washing clothes, Sweeping, Mopping, etc.	Morning (7 to 11 am): Carry water from pond, tubewell Clean house
After completing above-mentioned works, doing personal requirements like washing, cleaning, bathing, etc.	Post harvesting Processing: Drying,	Take goat, cattle to graze Clean courtyard,
Praying to God.		
Preparing food. (food will be prepared by considering school time and office time of the husband.		

²⁸ Bharati Roy. 1875. "Women and Family." *Bamabodhini*, May 18, pp. 71.

²⁹ Nath, Jharna. 1979. "The Role of Women in Rural Bangladesh: A Study of Natunpur village." Pp 425-438 in *The Situation of Women in Bangladesh*, edited by Women for Women Research and Study Group, Dhaka: Women Development Program, Unicef.

In this paper she provide a daily chart of rural women's work.

³⁰ Ahmed, Zebun Naher. 1997. Mapping Rura Women's Perspective on Nonformal Education Experiences: A Case Study in a Bangladeshi Village, Ph.D. dissertation, Graduate Faculty of School of Education, University of Pittsburgh, Germany.

She has given a daily schedule of rural women from 5:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m.

<p>Feeding children first.</p> <p>After completing feeding and taking food, completing uncompleted tasks (if any) in the morning and washing utensils and place it at the right place, cleaning bathrooms, kitchen, dining space, etc.</p> <p>After that cleaning and washing storeroom, bed room and other rooms.</p> <p>After completion of daily works, if leisure is get, arranging own clothes, sewing and doing other households chores (if needed) or reading books, etc. (But these will be done after fulfilling daily requirements of children and aged person).</p> <p>At the time of coming back of children from school and husband from office, arranging refreshment for them.</p> <p>After making bed and arranging light for the house, preparing food again for dinner.</p> <p>After dinner, washing utensils and place it at the right place, cleaning kitchen, dining space, etc.</p> <p>After completing all tasks, let children to sleep by telling stories or singing or read herself any book.</p>	<p>threshing, pounding, boiling, storing, while drying crops from birds, grinding (if necessary)</p> <p>Care of Livestock: Give fodder and water to cows etc., take them out in the morning, watch them. Poultry raising.</p> <p>Others: Collect fuel, make <i>Mutha</i> with cow dung and jute stick, sweeping, making mat or <i>kantha</i></p>	<p>stables Milk cows</p> <p>Noon to afternoon (11 am to 5 pm): Boil paddy, lay out to dry Husk paddy Grind spices Husk rice before cooking Prepare meal Wash clothes in ponds Bathe Lunch (if three meals a day) Wash dishes Make nets, sew</p> <p>Evening (5 pm to 9 pm): Bring cattle back, feed, and secure them Fetch water again, food processing Cook evening meal Feed everyone</p> <p>Night (9 pm to 10 pm): Doing Handicrafts, i.e., sewing Go to bed</p>
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Though according to occupational category every one does not have to do all of the above mentioned household works but each of them have to cooking, childcare, washing, cleaning, etc.

Rural women need to do a lot of subsistence work besides house works such as poultry raising, crop processing, kitchen gardening, helping in pottery, sewing nets, minor repairing and maintenance works, etc. However, these works have a

contribution to family-income but these are not considered as real work as these are done inside the households. These are considered as unrecognized, undervalued and unrepresented to most of the males.³¹ Even housewives themselves say that they do not do anything. Though a rural woman provide all of her time to her family and only spends 2-3 hours (on an average) except the sleeping time for her personal necessities including was, bath, taking meal, prayer, etc.³²

According to Monsoor

... the average Bengali women, particularly in rural Bengal, contributes very significantly in the household, performing laborious jobs which are no less vital than those done by men. However, their contributions are not adequately recognized and often women are categorized together with children as minors appended to men as the guardians and breadwinners (Monsoor, 1999: p.5).

Not only in the household-domain, government of Bangladesh has also excluded housework from the labor force participation data, although it was included from 1961 to 1978. In this way, government devalues strenuous and very demanding role and work of a Bangladeshi woman.³³

The traditional division of labour in Bangladesh along sexual lines, allocates the of women to task performed within the family *bari* (homestead) (Westergaard, 1983: 18).

Considering household as their domain, women choose such income generating activities which can be done at home. In a word, it is clear that familial activities of Bangladesh are divided into two types: inside and outside i.e, women and men. Jharna Nath refers it as 'Private Domain' and 'Public Domain'.

5.3 Freedom of Mobility

From various studies, it is found that the reason behind the backwardness of women of Bangladesh is rooted on restriction of mobility and *Purdah*-system is the main

³¹ Ahmed, p. 157

³² Farouk, A. 1979. *Time use of Rural Women: A Six-village Survey in Bangladesh*. Dhaka: Bureau of Economic Research, Dhaka University.

³³ Monsoor, p. 55

source of it. *Purdah* tradition confines women within the household activities and make them dependent on male members. Due to *Purdah*, most of the women have no freedom of mobility. They are restricted to the activities within their homestead. The isolation of the women, thus keep busy, puts seal on her powerlessness structure, and women are not allowed to trade in public for the reasons of respectability of the households.³⁴ The kinship, religious and political systems all support and reinforce women's exclusion from public life.³⁵ All religions emphasize on *Purdah*. Restriction of mobility, i.e. rules of *Purdah* creates gendered division of labour. 'Households' become women's world and the rest for the males. It is expected that women would abide by the norms of the society, specially would maintain *Purdah* and would value the likeness of the male members of the family.³⁶ Dr. Mahmuda Islam (1979: 237) narrates the freedom of mobility of Bengali women as follows,

Woman's position of inferiority is secured in Bangladesh by a system of seclusion. She is not supposed to be visible in public and her beauty should not be displayed. At puberty, her mobility is restricted within the close kin group which include brothers, brothers -in-law, uncles, first cousins. She is not, however, allowed to be free with cousins. A woman cannot appear in public without being veiled. The female voice should not be reach male ears outside the household. She must therefore speak in a low voice. ... the virtue of softness and submissiveness is thus inculcated in the girls. ...It is believed that women are unstable in mind and if allowed to have free access to men, they will adversely affect the moral tone of the society. ...In rural society *purdah* displays richness of a family and elevates its prestige and status. ... female mobility is, therefore, a threat to the prestige of the family and the male members. ... In every family there are separate worlds for husband and wife. The wife works inside the house; the husband works outside in the field which is a "male space". ... This sharp role segregation has been one of the reasons for female dependence on man. ... Confined to home, woman is suited to perform only three functions, namely administering to the sexual needs of the husband, bearing the children and doing the domestic chores.

In this way, "*Purdah* politics have proved to be an effective tool for controlling women and buttressing a patriarchal structure because the division of space does not entail an equal distribution of decision making and authority." (Afsar, haleh and Bina Agarwal 1989: 18)

³⁴ Ahsanullah, AKM. 2003. "Empowerment of Women in Bangladesh: Do NGO Interventions Matter? *Empowerment: A Journal of Women For Women* 5: 21-32. & Westergaard, 1983. and Westergaard, 1983.

³⁵ Amin & Pebley, p. 122

³⁶ Shahzada, p. 24

Purdah tradition in one hand restricts physical mobility of women and in other hand, it impedes women's access to various opportunities outside home which keeps them away from economic independence. It recognizes them as protected group, which seals them as 'inferior'.

Not only households but also social institutions of the villages play an extensive role to impede the freedom of movement of women it is called 'Samaj'. It controls the outside movement of women in various ways.³⁷ Women usually cannot go inside the mosques, cannot attend religious conference or meeting. The NGO workers also face this social pressure. Destitute women cannot work with their full potentiality because of *Purdah* tradition. Usually they have to work as housemaids inside the houses of the riches.³⁸ Most of the NGO workers are engaged in in-house activities and have to send their end-product to market by the male members. Though Ruchira Naved (1994: pp. 161-162) thinks that outside mobility of women has increased due to NGO interventions. Mobility to outside country has increased, new social network has also been created and access to credit has been increased. But comparatively, the number is so negligible.

Generally, women of this country go outside for visiting relatives' houses and visiting doctors (though restricted mobility discourages them to consult doctor). Some go out for shopping now-a-days. A very few women can work on crop fields denying cultural and religious norms. Therefore, lack of women's physical mobility deprives women from getting better livelihood opportunities.³⁹

³⁷ Ahmed, p. 49

³⁸ Jharna Nath, pp. 433-434

³⁹ Parveen, Shahnaj and Leonhäuser, Ingrid-Ute. 2004. *Empowerment of Rural Women in Bangladesh: A Household Level Analysis*. Paper prepared for Conference on Rural Poverty Reduction through Research for Development and Transformation, Deutscher Tropentag- Berlin, October 5-7, 2004. <http://www.tropentag.de/2004/abstracts/full/382.pdf>

5.4 Access to and Control over Economic Resources

The constitution of Bangladesh has given the equal opportunity among male and females in all spheres of the state and of public life, except those who are governed by the personal laws. (Religious laws such as Muslim Shariah laws). Gender discrimination is the basis of patriarchy and class structure in Bangladesh. Gendered division of labor gives rise to men's control over property, income and women's labor.⁴⁰ According to the Muslim law, daughter can receive half of the property that a son gets when inherited property is being distributed. Wives receive one-eighth of property of deceased husband. But a husband receive one-fourth of the property of his deceased wife when they got child. Gender discrimination is also found in Hindu laws in obtaining inherited property. Only in Christian religion, inherited property is equally distributed among daughters and sons.⁴¹ Most of the women of Bangladesh are Muslims. The existing patriarchal structure uses religion as a tool to deprive them from inherited property denying the rules of the constitution.

Women are not considered as eligible for controlling economic resources in our country yet. Even more than three-fourths of the women are deprived of legitimate inherited from fathers and husbands.⁴² Generally rural women do not demand property after the death of their fathers to maintain cordial relationship with natal families. They keep the property to their brothers to be a *Naior* at times. It can be called a 'exchange relationship or subordination'.⁴³ But those who take the property, give it to control of their husbands and in both case the man gives protection to the women for control over her property, thus directly reinforcing a patriarchal tradition.⁴⁴

⁴⁰ Amin & Pebley, p. 145

⁴¹ Report on Ministry of Women and Children Affairs, 1997

⁴² Shahzada, p. 25 & Kristen, pp. 32-33

⁴³ Jharna Nath, p. 433 & Najmir Nur, p. 35

⁴⁴ ADB, 2001

According to Monsoor (1999: p. 35).

“The concept ‘Naior’ is another subtle mechanism of subordination. Naior, as a pretext of allowing an outlet for women to escape from their own households in denying their right to the parental property.”

We have already known that a vast majority of the women in Bangladesh spend maximum of their time in household chores. Due to various reasons including *purdah* women cannot develop a network with the outside world. Their labor is not considered as a component of labor force although they work hard all the daylong.⁴⁵ It excludes about 95% of women (women in active age, 10-64years) from labor force. Therefore, their labor is considered as non-market as they work inside of the houses although it is income generating. Although they can earn about 150 million dollar daily by their non-market labour like fuel/water collection, home repair maintenance, fishing, crop processing and care of livestock.⁴⁶ Around 24.4% of the women of our country participate in labor force. But rural women are involved in in-house activities (although it is income generating) yet in this 21st century. It is described in ADB Country Briefing Paper, 2001 as follows:

Rural income-generating activities include postharvest activities, cow fattening and milking, goat farming, backyard poultry rearing, pisciculture, agriculture, horticulture, food processing, cane and bamboo works, silk reeling, handloom, garment making, fishnet making, coir production, and handicrafts. A good number of rural women are also involved in rural construction work. Women workers are found in certain activities traditionally falling within the male domain (e.g., earthwork, construction, and agricultural work in the field). This is particularly the case for landless women who largely belong to the hardcore poor group. It indicates growing economic pressure and erosion of familial support and traditional beliefs and norms regarding women's outside work. (Chapter-2)

⁴⁵ The standard ILO classification of labor force divides the population into those who are in the Civilian Labor Force and those who fall outside the definition. The employed and the unemployed are covered under the Civilian Labor Force while housewives, the inactive and children are excluded.

⁴⁶ Hamid, Shamim. 1989. “ Women’s Non-market Work and GDP Accounting: The Case of Bangladesh.” *Institute of Development Studies Research Report* 116:1-48.

Only a very few of them work in school, college, health center and can directly participate in public life.⁴⁷ They do not participate in business directly. As a result, they do not have access and control over household income as well as asset. Those who earns, usually do poultry raising, cattle fattening, handicrafts etc. But they need to seek help from male members of the family at the time of selling products or purchasing inputs and as a result, the control of money goes to the male members. Even women, in most cases, cannot control independently when they take loan from NGOs. They only have some rights to opine on the usage of money.

There is no male right in Islam to the grasp a wife's income; whatever she earns is her own to dispose of, either she can use it herself or may contribute it to the family budget if she wishes. But in the patriarchal society in Bangladesh, a wife's income is regarded as the husband's or her in-laws property (Monsoor, p-57).

But the rate of control over financial affairs has increased among the NGO members as they earn credit and earn by income generating activities remaining home. Though their husbands do the outside works needed for their income generating activities.⁴⁸

According to Amin and Pebley (1994: 123),

Since peasant agriculture is the principal source of livelihood in most of rural Bangladesh, social class is determined primarily by ownership of land. Women normally do not own land. Therefore, a woman's social status is determined exclusively by her father's class background before she is married, and by her husband's background after her marriage. The combination of patriarchy and social class results in women of all backgrounds having very little autonomy primarily because they do not have control over resources.

Above all, law of inheritance, social and cultural constructs increase gender discrimination and impede women's access to means of production. Therefore, we can say, according to Afroze (2003: 76), "The Socio-economic position of women in Bangladesh is determined by a set of social relations. This defines their positions in the family, and economic power in relation to distribution and control over productive assets and opportunities."

⁴⁷ Nath, p. 434 & Amin and Pebley, p. 343

⁴⁸ Naved, pp. 164-165

5.5 Role of Women in Decision Making

Ability of decision-making plays a very important role in women empowerment. This is the indicator of women autonomy. Traditionally sociologists measured marital power in terms of decision-making.⁴⁹ But the rate of participation of women in Bangladesh is very negligible in family affairs as well as personal affairs. The participation rate is found as downward among the rural women.⁵⁰ In rural families, usually men become the head of the households and take almost all of the decisions. Sickness or aging of the existing heads bestows his authority on the other male members of the family, especially on his son.⁵¹ Around ninety-nine percent households in this country is male-headed.⁵²

In an ideal family, major decisions are taken by the husbands. The wives may be consulted but the final say of the family matters lies with the husband (Islam, 1979: 238).

Women can rarely take part in decision-making process, as they do not participate actively in income generating activities.⁵³ They cannot take decision on purchasing of livestock, income related issues, marriage of children as well as on other important issues. Even, a large number of women cannot take decision about purchasing of their own clothes. *Purdah* and restricted mobility also contribute a lot along with lack of financial control.⁵⁴

But they can take decision on some family affairs such as purchasing of daily necessities and cooking (preparation of food, when and what to cook, who would cook, food to be distributed to whom and what amount, etc.). They also can take

⁴⁹ Renzetti, M., Claire and Curran, J., Daniel. 2002. *Women, Men, and Society*. London: Allyn and Bacon. pp-19

⁵⁰ Ahmed, p-52

⁵¹ Farouk, pp. 43-46 and ADB, 2001

⁵² Report on Sample Vital Registration System, 2005-2006, Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Planning Division, Ministry of Planning, Dhaka, Bangladesh.

⁵³ Shahzada, pp. 24-25

⁵⁴ Amin and Pebley, pp. 137-141.

decision about allotment of household works, overall management, and employment of domestic assistant and kitchen gardening etc. But in case of purchasing important products and services, the decision of the head of the family is considered as final. Even some of the husbands of NGO workers take final decision although they consult with their wives. Some of their husbands do not even ask them while taking decision. But it is worth mentioning that in some extended families where land ownership undivided may necessitate the elderly widowed female to be the chief decision maker in a rural family.⁵⁵

5.6 Role of Women in Reproduction and Sexual Behavior

5.6.1 Sexual Behavior

In Bangladesh, a woman in her sex role is a passive agent. She is created to afford sexual contentment to her husband. If the husband is not pleased, he may abandon her and marry another. If one is not enough for his contentment, he may marry a number of wives. On the other hand, a wife's personal inclinations and susceptibilities have no place in the scheme. She must cling to him irrespective of her satisfaction or discontent, likes or dislikes and must restrict her sexual activities to him alone. The dependent wife is the exclusive preserve of the husband.. The lord and the protector. She must not belong to anybody before marriage and after marriage shall belong to husband alone (Islam, 1979, P-238).

From the above statement, the sexual behavior of women is clear. According to Simple Vital Registration System (SVRS)⁵⁶, 2004, the average age at marriage of women has enhanced to 15 to 19 in the last thirty years but half of the rural girls are married off before they are 15 years old.⁵⁷ After marriage, all of her responsibilities

⁵⁵ Farouk, p. 37

⁵⁶ Simple Vital Registration System (SVRS). 2004. Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, Ministry of Planning, Bangladesh.

⁵⁷ Khan, M. E., Townsend, John, and D' Costa, Shampa. 2001. *Peeping Behind the Closed Door: A Qualitative Study of Sexual Behaviour of Married Women in Bangladesh*. Paper prepared for 24th IUSSP General Population Conference to be held at Salvador, Bahia, Brazil from August 18-24, 2001. http://www.iussp.org/brazil2001/s70/S78_03_khan.pdf

are bestowed on their husbands. She cannot have further education, employment, hospitalization and cannot get out of house without the permission of her husband.⁵⁸ Though it is not legal to marry a woman before 18 years. Familial decision is considered as supreme decision. A careful analysis of social norms and behavior related to gender, power relationships and sexuality reveals that they are embedded in the dominant social constructs of masculinity and/or the related norms on the need for social control of women's sexuality. (UNFPA 2000, Villarreal 1998). Sexual role of women should be private and controlled and should not be public and expressive. A man practicing *bahugamita* (*polygamous behavior*) is socially accepted but this is not applicable to women. But *bahugami* males are considered as 'lucky' and 'masculine male'. But from the childhood, women are taught to remain virgin until marriage. They are taught not to gossip with males and to refrain themselves from exposing their bodies. Thinking, discussing, and the intention to make sex are considered as shameful. Even desiring or expressing sexual desire to husbands is not an expected behavior. A wife's duty is to dedicate herself to her husband. An overwhelming majority of women do not know anything about sexual intercourse before their marriages. As a result, they become fearful of sex and in later life, they cannot enjoy having sex (Khan et al.: 2001) A vast number of women fall a victim to forced sex. They are rebuked and in some cases, beaten if they refuse their husbands to have sex. Even some of their husbands threat them saying that they would be sent to their parent's house and they will marry again. Only a small number of men take it for granted. They sometimes become pregnant due to coerced sex and their husbands forced them to terminate pregnancy (Khan et al.: 2001) Most of the women cannot take decision solely about sexual behavior. They only suppress their sexual desire.

⁵⁸ ADB, 2001

Women are exposed to various sexually transmitted diseases as their husbands migrate and for having polygamous tendency.⁵⁹

Still most of the women stick to their families although they undergo severe dissatisfaction and they do not like to be divorced after all things happened. But the rate of being divorced is high among women especially among rural women. The social structure of Bangladesh discourages women seeking divorce. Women cannot seek divorce if they do not have “Talaq-e-Taufiz”, that means they need to have permission of giving divorce in *kabinnama* (marriage registration document). In most of the cases, the brides or their relatives do not seek delegation of authority of divorce.⁶⁰

However, under the Dissolution of Muslim Marriage Act, 1939, a woman is entitled to obtain a decree for the dissolution of her marriage on some specific grounds such as impotency or husband’s insanity or desertion, non-maintenance, or imprisonment of husband for a long time, etc. A Muslim man, on the other hand, has the right to divorce at any time on any ground (Ahmed, 1997: 51).

There is no provision of divorce in Hindu law. Christian women need to present evidence of adultery and other matrimonial offenses if they want to seek divorce. Society does not like divorced women.

From the above statement, the gender discrimination issue is obvious. In real life, it is seen that in most cases men divorce their wives and women take it for granted.

5.6.2 Reproductive Behavior

Productive rights of women refer to “decide freely and with full information on the timing and number of children (in any); to high quality reproductive health

⁵⁹ Shahzada, p. 76

⁶⁰ ADB, 2001

information and services, including the choice of safe, effective and acceptable methods of contraception and sterilization, the prevention and treatment of reproductive tract infections and infertility, the safe termination of unwanted pregnancies, and safe pregnancy and child birth, the right to bear and raise healthy children.⁶¹ So, reproductive right means that women should decide and control their own bodies and reproductive behavior.⁶²

The role of Bangladeshi women in reproductive behavior is not satisfactory. Actually, the women of our country do not have any reproductive right. (Mabud, 1989) On an average, a woman in this country has four pregnancies in her life. Every wife must bear children of the husband. One of the children must be boy so that every woman can conceive four times and can affirm her position in the family by giving birth of a male child.⁶³ The men's line may be preserved. If she fails to bring forth any child or deliver a male issue, she is in trouble.⁶⁴ The reason is that son preference is acutely present in our society. Almost all birth (96%) in Bangladesh occurs at home and it is 98.4% in rural areas. Around 90% delivery is taken place without any trained midwife.⁶⁵

Bangladesh Demographic Health Survey (BDHS), 1993-94 shows that maternal mortality rate is 4.5% per 1000 females. Recently maternal mortality rate has lessened down but still it is one of the highest in the world. Many women, who do not die, suffer from various types of diseases. About 70% of them suffer from nutritional

⁶¹ Dixon Ruth-Mueller, *Female Empowerment and Demographic Process: Moving Beyond Cairo*, International Union for the Scientific Study of Population (IUSSP), this is a policy monograph, based on a seminar organized by the Committee on Gender and Population of the IUSSP. The seminar was maintained in collaboration with the Department of Sociology of the University of Lund; http://www.iussp.org/publications-on-site/PRP/prp_13.php

⁶² Farida Akhter, *Reproductive Rights: A Critique from the Realities of Bangladesh Women*, Reproductive Rights and Women's Health, 1994. ed. Jahan, Roushan and et al. Dhaka: Women for Women: A Research and Study Group.

⁶³ ADB, 2001.

⁶⁴ Islam, 239

⁶⁵ Barkat, Abul and et al. 1997. *Family Planning: Unmet Need in Bangladesh*. Dhaka: University Research Corporation, Bangladesh.

anemia, and 75% of pregnant women do not receive antenatal care.⁶⁶ According to BDHS, birth intervals are generally long in Bangladesh. But in last 21 years, from 1975 to 1996, fertility rate has declined. But the fertility rate is high among the rural women than urban women.⁶⁷ Women play a great role in declining fertility rate. The cause is that in most of the cases, women use Family Planning (FP) method and most of them use pill. Generally, males take decision about FP method use.⁶⁸ A woman does not even have the right to decide how many children she should have.⁶⁹ Even they cannot have abortion in case of unwanted pregnancy at their will. Non-therapeutic abortion is considered as illegal here in this country. They can have MR (Menstrual Regular) only after having the permission of their husbands. The MR services are largely provided by the government of Bangladesh. Unmarried women do not have access to this service.⁷⁰

In this country, only mothers are responsible for child care. Mother does feeding, bathing and all works related to children. She saves them from all dangers. But in extended families, a mother cannot take proper care of her children because of the interruption of the in-laws specially mother-in-laws.⁷¹ But later important decision such as education and marriage of children are taken by male members. Rearing of children or taking care of pregnant wife by husband is not an expected behavior by the society even if the husband is willing to do. Even some women may even consider it as interference in a women's domain. (Khan et.al 1997, UNFPA 2000)⁷²

⁶⁶ N Abedin. 1997. *Rational for Re-organization of the Health and Population Sector and the Proposed Process, Health and Population Sector Strategy (HIPSS)*. Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, Government of Bangladesh.

⁶⁷ ADB, 2001

⁶⁸ M E Khan. 2000. *Sexual Violence in Bangladesh: observations from a field study*. Dhaka: Population Council. and Khan et al. 2001.

⁶⁹ Ahmed. P-52

⁷⁰ Chowdhury, Afroze, Sadia. 1994. "Women's Health in Bangladesh and Role of NGOs" *Reproductive Rights and Women's Health Group*. Jahan, Roushan and et al: Women for Women: A Research and Study Group, Dhaka.

⁷¹ Islam, p. 245

⁷² Khan et.al 1997 and UNFPA 2000

5.7 Access to Health Care

Alike other aspects, the women of this country are also deprived of health care situation. It is worse for females. Only thirty percent of the people have access to health care facility.⁷³ The issue of gender discrimination is clear in health care issue. Men get better nutrition and health care treatment than women because they are considered as potential providers and perpetrators of the family.⁷⁴

Women's general health care is greatly ignored and they face special health hazards due to severe anemic condition, poor health, inadequate nutrition, multiple pregnancies, abortion etc. Although a housewife has to take care of the health of all members of the family, there is hardly anyone to take care of hers. The daily per capital calorie intake of women (1599k. cal) is lower than that of a man (1927k. cal). The life expectancy of females (60.5) is lower than that of males (60.7 years) (Husain, 2002: p.62).

The average weight of women is 40.9 kg which is very much low comparatively to the other third world countries of the world.⁷⁵ This underweight clearly clarifies food deprivation and lack of health care treatment. Only a few of them receive modern health care service. Normally they depend on traditional and cheap health care service. The death rate of female children is yet higher than that of male children. *Purdah* rituals and excessive household responsibilities discourage women to seek proper health service. Besides, All-tolerance (*sarbangsaha*)image also discourage them to express illness.

5.8 Self-Perception

In order to empower women, various governmental and non-governmental initiatives have been taken after the liberation war of Bangladesh. As a result, literacy rate, employment rate, fertility and mortality rate, maternal mortality rate, decision making

⁷³ Faria Ahmed, Gender Division of Labor: Bangladesh Context. Unnayan Padakkhep, Vol.6: 2001

⁷⁴ Islam and Sultana, 2006

⁷⁵ Husain, Shawkat Ara, 2002. Status of Women: Bangladesh on The Threshold of The Twenty-First Century. Dhaka: Asiatic Society of Bangladesh.

UNDP (2002)⁸⁰ shows that Bangladesh holds the position of 110 among 140 countries around the whole world. Women adult literacy rate is 53.5%. This discrimination is common irrespective of rural and urban areas. But the situation of women is worse among the rural women.

Most of the rural women are engaged in in-house activities. Household chores include food preparation, washing and cleaning, childcare, providing care to the adult male members, taking care of aged and sick members of the households, fuel collection, taking care of cattle, crop processing (in farming households). These are known as 'unpaid works', which is at the same time unrecognized and undervalued also. Various obstacles are imposed in the field of women's mobility like religious, social, etc. They cannot go outside of the houses because of *Purdah* tradition. As a result, they are deprived of education, medicare and economic opportunities and ultimately they have to remain dependent on males. Generally, they can only go out of houses only to visit relatives' houses and to seek health care service. Control of freedom of mobility marks households as "Women's domain" which deprives them of the opportunity of being self-dependent. Women's participation in labour force in Bangladesh is 24.5%, majority of which are city dwellers. They do not have access to economic resources and control of resources, as they cannot participate in income generating activities. Even "Law of Inheritance" is discriminating also. In most cases, women cannot take the inherited property in their control. They give the lands in the hands of their husbands so that they can be invited as a *naior* and to maintain good relationship with their brothers.

⁸⁰ UNDP, 2002. Human Development Report.

capacity, financial control, mobility, etc. has been increased among women. (Although it is not worth mentioning). But rarely a change has been taken place regarding basic attitude of women. They value the dominance of men as a traditional custom.⁷⁶ A worth mentioning number of women have highly unfavorable to unfavorable perception on gender awareness.⁷⁷ Bangladesh has undergone changes in the sphere of industrialization, urbanization and modernization. But those changes did not appreciably affect the traditional image of women in Bangladesh society.⁷⁸ They conceive, even in this twenty-first century that they should give highest service to their husbands as they feed them.⁷⁹ A clear depiction of their self-perception is presented in Zebun Naher Ahmed(1997:52)'s PhD dissertation. She writes as follows:

The disadvantaged rural women who must silently bear the oppression and injustices against them are not aware about their situation. They used to believe that women are inferior to men and they should, therefore, always obey their husbands. They also used to believe that their husbands were like their lords and that their husbands had every right to beat them if they, as wives, failed to obey their husbands.

Conclusion: If we look at the existing proverbs of Bangladesh, we would understand the situation of women clearly without any more evidence. The proverb is "*Bhagyabaner bou mare, abhagar mare goru*" (A lucky person loses his wife but an unlucky loses his cows). This proverb refers to the agricultural society at one hand and on the other hand it clarifies that women are less valued than cow in this society. Majority of the population of Bangladesh lives on agriculture. So, it is a clear indication that the situation of women is also down warding. We can notice gender discrimination in all spheres of life where women enjoy fewer facilities than men can. The situation of women is not optimistic although women hold the supreme position on the power structure of Bangladesh. The Gender Development Index (GDI) of

⁷⁶ Amin and Pebley, pp. 144-146.

⁷⁷ Shahnaj and Leonhäuser, 2004.

⁷⁸ Islam, p. 228.

⁷⁹ Ruchira, p. 172.

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⁸⁰ UNDP, 2002. Human Development Report.

The very small portion of women gets land only when their brothers intend to sell those. They cannot claim the ownership of land after the death of their fathers. Again, the money which is earned from their own inherited lands is also given to their husbands as they feed them.

Women have a very negligible participation in decision-making process as they do not have any control over income as well as economic resources. Almost in all cases, they cannot make decision in important affairs of the households like income, purchase of land or houses, marriage of children, etc.

Generally, male members of the family take decision in these respect. The women only can make decision on daily expenditure, preparation of food and serve them, allotment of household labor, kitchen gardening, etc. But, regarding daily expenditure the final decisions are taken by the males although they women have some rights on it. In a few cases, husbands consult with their wives, but decisions are taken by their husbands. Even the same depiction is found among the NGO female members. The women do not possess any right to fix residence after their marriage. Patrilocal residence is practiced in this country. Husbands are envisaged with the responsibilities of their wives though they do not possess the right to choose groom. They cannot do anything without the permission of their husbands. They also play submissive role in sexual behavior. They value the desire of their husbands. They are taught to repress their desires by the socialization process. The same scenario exists in reproductive behavior. They cannot have children in accordance with their wishes. Giving birth of male children increases their status in family. In some cases, their husbands remarry if their wives cannot give birth to male child. In some cases, they give divorce their wives. But most of the women of this country cannot divorce their husbands as they are not envisaged with the authority of giving divorce at the time of

marriage. Divorced women lead miserable life. Women, who have the authority to divorce, are advised and encouraged to acquiesce with the wishes of their husbands. Even they are taught and encouraged not to divorce.

In male dominated society women do not get the proper access to health care service. They extremely suffer from discrepancy in this sector also. Men receive better health care and better nutrition as they are the potential provider and future descendant of the families. Usually the women receive cheap and traditional health care service. They hardly receive modern health care. Around ninety-nine percent of the women give birth in houses with the help of unskilled midwives. Even they cannot have pre-natal and post delivery health care. As a result, maternal mortality rate is very high in our country comparatively to the other developed countries, though this rate has been decreased than the past.

The basic attitudes of women have not been changed much in spite of taking various initiatives by both government and non-government organizations and the gradually uplifting ranking position of women in GDI. The dominant attitude of men is taken for granted to women and assume that this is their natural identity. They consider providing service to their husbands as sacred duty for them as their husbands feed them.

So, we can conclude that women are still deprived in all spheres of life despite their living in twenty-first century. Therefore, still they live beyond the power structure including within the households.

Chapter 6: Characteristics of Respondents

Introduction: This chapter presents demographic characteristics of the respondents, their husbands and their households. Demographic characteristics of the respondents include age distribution, length of marriage, literacy rate, income and occupation. The characteristics of household comprise its size, sex ratio, dependency ratio, and the age distribution, income and occupation of its members. It also discusses their husbands' background--occupation, income and emigration history, which includes place of emigration, length of emigration, frequency of visiting Bangladesh and length of stay during their visit in Bangladesh. This chapter illustrates three sections. The first section deals with demographic characteristics of the respondents' households, second section with socio-economic characteristics of the respondents and the third with characteristics of husbands of the respondents.

6.1 Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents' Households

Table 6.1 below shows that the size of the surveyed households is of medium-sized, slightly higher (on an average 5.5) than the trends of national rural household size (4.9).⁸¹

Characteristics	Type of households		
	Emigrant	Return- Emigrant	Non-emigrant
Household size (in %)	5.8	4.9	5.7
Sex ratio	103.2	128.0	138.0
Dependency ratio	57.7	52.4	35.7
Literacy rate (in %)	85.6	91.8	83
Occupation of most of the Populations	Emigration (85.9%)	Small Trading and Business (35.7)	Small Trading and Business (33.3%)
Monthly Income of most of the households	Tk. 10,001 to Tk. 20,000 (32.3%)	=> Tk. 10,000 (50.0%)	=> Tk. 10,000 (40.0%)

Source: Household Survey [Table 1 to 6 for emigrant, return- and non-emigrant households]

⁸¹ Population Census 2001: National Report (Provisional). Bangladesh Bureau of Statistics, July 2003

Sex ratio of return- and non-emigrant households is higher (on an average 123.1) than the national rural average (107).

The early marriage of the female children is apprehended to be a cause of higher sex ratio as we see in return- and non-emigrant households. Length of marriage of the most of the respondents (39%) in return-emigrant households is from 11 to 20 years. Most of the non-emigrant respondents are married for 31 to 40 years. [Table 10 for return- and non-emigrants] Most of the populations of surveyed households belong to the working age group, in between 15 to 59 years. It is 63.4 percent, 65.8 percent and 73.7 percent in emigrant, return- and non-emigrant households respectively. [Table 3 for emigrants and 2 for return- and non-emigrants]. It is shown in the above table that dependency ratio in every type of household is less than national rural average (81.9%). In these households, an overwhelming majority is literate.⁸² This literacy rate is notably higher than the national rural average (42.5%). Amongst surveyed households, this rate is high in return-emigrants. Good infrastructural facilities, better economic condition and awareness of the populations are thought as causes of higher literacy rate. In emigrant households, majority populations (29.1%) have education up to VI to X level. Most of the populations in return- emigrant (33.6%) and non-emigrant households (43.3%) have primary education only. The percentages of having SSC, HSC and Bachelor and/or Masters Degree in emigrant households are on an average 8.9, 4.6, 3.2 and 1.4 respectively. These rates in return- emigrant households are 14.5, 3.6, 1.8 and .9 respectively. The percentages of SSC and HSC in non-emigrant households are 5.6 and 3.7 respectively. There is no Bachelor or Masters Degree reported here.

As for occupation, we see in emigrant households, out of the total working people, an overwhelming majority are emigrant in different countries, who are serving

⁸² Those are literate, who can write letter in any language.

as labors, service-holders, businesspersons etc. Small trading and business is the prime occupation in return- and non-emigrants households. Monthly income of the emigrant households is more than the return- and non-emigrants. [Table 5 &6 for emigrants, return- and non-emigrants]

6.2 Socio-economic Characteristics of the Respondents

Table 6.2 below depicts that majority of the emigrant respondents are young (20 to 30 years). This percentage is 13.0 and 40.0 in return- and non-emigrants respectively. Nearly half of the return- emigrants are in the middle age (31 to 40 years). Half of the non-emigrants are found as old (41 to 60 years). About one-third of the emigrants belong to age group 31 to 40 years and 6.2 per cent are found as old, within 41 and 60 years. [Table 7 for emigrants, return- and non-emigrants].

Characteristics	Type of households		
	Emigrant	Return Emigrant	Non-emigrant
Age distribution of majority	20 to 30 years (56.9%)	31 to 40 years (47.8%)*	41 to 60 years (50.0%)*
Literacy rate	92.3%	100%	80%
Length of marriage of majority	21 to 30 years (38.5%)	11 to 20 years (39.1%)	31 to 40 years (50.0%)
Having Occupation	1.5%	0.0%	0.0%
Monthly Income	Tk. 800	-	Tk. 200
Heads of Households	70.8%	0.0%	0.0%

Source: Household Survey [Table 7 to 11 for emigrant, return- and non-emigrant households]

** Though percentile presentation of return-emigrant and non-emigrant data is not significant as the numbers of respondents is less than fifty but to give a comparative description between different categories of data, it is used.*

The literacy rate of the return-emigrant respondents is higher than the emigrant and non-emigrants. Out of the literate emigrant respondents, nearly half (47.7%) have completed education from VI to X level. More than one-third of return-

emigrants (39.1%) have done it. But most of the non-emigrant respondents (40.0%) have passed primary level only. About one-tenth of emigrants passed SSC and HSC. About one-fifth of the return-emigrants have passed SSC. There is no SSC or HSC amid non-emigrants. The respondents have no Bachelor degree or above in all types of households. [Table 8 for emigrants, return- and non-emigrants].

The table also depicts that almost all of the respondents have no occupation. Only one woman (1.5%) in emigrant households is a Schoolteacher and in non-emigrant households one (10.0%) is a part time housemaid. [Table 11 & 12].

Table shows that length of marriage of the most of the respondents (38.5%) of emigrant households is in between 21 to 30 years, which is almost close to equal or less than 10 years (35.4%). One-fifth of them (24.6%) are passing 31 to 40 years of their married life and only 1.5% reported for 41 years to onwards. [Table 10]. Among return-emigrants, length of marriage of most of the respondents (39%) is in between 11 and 20 years. Quarter of them (26%) are passing 21 to 30 years of their married life and another 26% reported for 31 to 40 years. Only 9% respondents are married for 41 years to onwards. [Table 10]. In non-emigrant households, length of marriage of half of the respondents is in between 31 and 40 years. One-fifth of them (20%) are passing 21 to 30 years of their married life, and another 20% reported in favor of equal to or less than 10 years. Only one respondent is married for 11 to 20 years. [Table 10].

We see in the table that about three-fourth of the emigrant respondents recognize themselves as heads of the households but none of the return- and non-emigrants claim it. In those emigrant households where respondents by selves are not head, their respective fathers-in-law (42.1%), mothers-in-law (36.8%) and son (21.1%) are heads in emigrant households. [Table 11 & 11.1]. In return-emigrant

households, almost in all households (96%), husbands of the respondents and father-in-law of one respondent are the heads of the households. [Table 11 & 12]. In more than fifty percent (60%) in non-emigrant households, husbands of the respondents are heads of the households. Their fathers-in-laws in twenty percent households and mother-in-law in ten percent is head. In this one household, respondent's husband is blind. [Table 11 & 12].

6.3 Characteristics of Husbands of the Respondents

6.3.1 Migration Characteristics of Husbands of the Respondents

According to the following table 6.3, country of emigration of majority husbands of the both emigrant and return-emigrant respondents is Saudi Arabia. Nearly twenty percent of the emigrant respondents' husbands live in Singapore. Dubai is the destination for other one-tenth husbands. Rest of them reported for Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Korea, Libya, Iraq, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria and Malaysia. Very negligible respondents reported for Italy, Germany and New Zealand in this respect. [Table 19 for emigrants and 14 for return- emigrants].

Characteristics	Type of Households	
	Emigrant	Return Emigrant
Place of emigration of majority	Saudi Arabia (49.2%)	Saudi Arabia (70.0%)
Length of emigration of majority	11 to 20 years (46.2%)	11-20 years (52.2%)
Frequency of visiting home of majority	In between 3 to 4 years (54.1%)	-
Length of stay	From 1 to 2 months (50.8%)	-
Permanent come back	-	From 10 to 15 years (39%)

Source: Household Survey [Table 14, 19, 20 and 21 for emigrant, 13 & 14 for return-emigrant households]

Length of emigration of the most of the husbands of emigrant and return-emigrant respondents is in between 11-20 years. One-third of their husbands have emigrated for 1 to 10 years. Length is more than 20 years for nearly one-fifth emigrants. It is found that more than fifty percent of them have emigrated during 1990 to 1999, about one-third during 1980 to 1989 and the rest during 2000 to onwards. [Table 16 for emigrants].

Out of emigrant households, husbands of four (6.2%) respondents have not come in the country yet after their emigration; the remaining comes regularly on leave. Half of them (50.8%) visit home following after every 3 to 4 years, one-fifth comes biannually and the rest follows 5 to more years' cycle. During leave, usually they (50.8%) stay at home for 1-2 months followed by 3-4 months (23.1%). About 20% of them stay for five or more months. [Table 20 & 21 for emigrants].

Most of the husbands of return-emigrant (39%) have come back permanently to the country within 6 to 10 years, during 1996 to 2000. [Table 21 for return-emigrants].

6.3.2 Socio-economic Characteristics of Husbands of the Respondents

Most of the husbands of emigrant respondents belong to age group 35 to 44 years and majority of return- and non-emigrant husbands belong to 55 to above years. Irrespective of household types, most of them received education from VI to X level. Emigrant respondents, almost all of them do not specifically know about their husbands' present occupation. However, nearly fifty percent of them only can say they are serviceholders. It is assumed that those would be odd jobs as their academic qualifications are less. The rest, more than fifty percent can say that they are labors (24.6%), and businessmen (27.7%). However, they can say about their husband's occupation before emigration. Most of them were jobless (31%). Besides, nearly quarter of them were serviceholders, and about one-fifth of them were welders and

labors and about one-tenth of them were farmers. The others were small traders or businesspersons, tailor and electrician. A large number of them (31%) were jobless. [Table 12, 13, 15 & 16 for emigrants; 13 & 14 for return- and non-emigrants].

At present, nearly fifty percent husbands of the return-emigrants are small traders or businessmen; and farmers are next to of them. Right before emigration, one-third of them were jobless, quarters were farmers and the remaining were serviceholders, businessmen, welders, electricians, etc. Husbands of most of the non-emigrant respondents (40.0%) are farmers. About one-fifth of return- and one-fifth of non-emigrant respondents' husbands have no occupation now. In return-emigrants, they lead their life from savings, agricultural output and/or with the help of their relatives. In non-emigrants, they depend on their respective sons' income. [Table 17 & 19 for return- and 15 for non-emigrants].

Monthly income of the most of the husbands of the emigrant respondents (41.5%) is in between Tk. 10,001 and 20,000 and it is equal or less than Tk. 10,000 for return-emigrants (84.2%). All of the non-emigrant respondents' husbands earn equal or less than Tk. 10,000. [Table 18 for emigrants, return- and non-emigrants].

Conclusion: The above findings shows that the respondents of all categories come from the households having household size on an average 5.5, sex ratio 123.1 and dependency ratio 50.6. Literacy rate of these households is 86.8%. In return- and non-emigrant households, most of the household members have primary education. In emigrant households, it is from VI to X level, which percentage is slightly higher than primary education. It is found that farming is not prime occupation in any kind of households. Emigration is reported as the main occupation in emigrant households and trading or business in return-emigrant as well as in non-emigrant households. Monthly income of the most of the emigrant households is Tk. 10,000 to 20,000. and A large number of return- and non-emigrant households' incomes are equal or less than Tk. 10,000.

More than fifty percent respondents belong to age group 20-30 years in emigrant households. About half of the respondents in return and non-emigrant households belong to age group 31-40 years. Most of the respondents (about 50%) irrespective of household type have education up to VI to X level. No respondent is found having Bachelor degree or above. Virtually except one, who is a schoolteacher, none of the respondents has any occupation in all types of households. Most of the emigrant respondents are passing 21 to 30 years of their married life whereas majority in return emigrants (39.1%) are passing it from 11 to 20 years. fifty percent of non-emigrant respondents' length of marriage is 31 to 40 years. More than two-third (70.8%) of the emigrant respondents recognize themselves as heads of the households. In return and non-emigrant households, there is no respondent found to be as the head of the household.

Most of the respondents' husbands' destination of emigration is Middle East. Nearly fifty percent of their country of emigration is Saudi Arabia. Nearly fifty percent reported that their length of emigration is in between 11-20 years and 57% of the total emigrants have emigrated during 1990 to 1999. More than two-third (69.6%) husbands of the return-emigrant respondents had emigrated to Saudi Arabia and fifty percent husbands were in abroad for 11-20 years. Most of the respondents' husbands (39.1%) have come back permanently to the country during 1996 to 2000.

Respondents of the emigrant households are not specific about their husbands' job in abroad. Nevertheless, most of them (44.6%) reported for service holding. In return-emigrant households, nearly fifty per cent (43.5%) husbands do small trading or business whereas majority (40%) is farmers in non-emigrant households. Monthly income of the most of the emigrant respondents' husbands (41.5%) is in between Tk. 10,001 and 20,000. It is equal or less than Tk. 10,000 for return-emigrant (84.2%), and non-emigrant husbands (80.0%).

Chapter 7: Respondents' Role in Household Chores

Introduction: This chapter introduces various roles of the family members in household chores. It is presented in one section. This section presents extent of involvement of household members in doing various household chores such as cooking, cleaning of houses, washing of clothes and dishes, shopping, taking care of children as well as aged person, etc. The data on emigrant respondents is collected for three time-spans; before the emigration, after the emigration and the leave time of the husbands of the respondents. Mainly it is tried to see what type of changes of responsibilities has taken place as a result of the emigration of their husbands. The time span of return-emigrant respondents is divided into three; before the emigration, after the emigration and the present situation. It is tried to observe whether any change occurred after coming back of return-emigrant husbands that the respondents used to maintain when their husbands were away from home. In a word, it is tried to measure whether their empowerment sustains (if they would enjoy it during their husbands' emigration) after coming back of their husbands. It is also observed whether the circumstances of doing household chores of the non-emigrant respondents is alike emigrant and return-emigrant respondents.

7.1 Role of members in Household Chores in Emigrant, Return- and Non-emigrants

The respondents do various types of household chores. However, cooking, washing of clothes and dishes, kitchen shopping, shopping and taking care of children (who have children) is common in every household. The extent of involvement of emigrant respondent is as follows; it is obvious that only respondents perform all types of common household chores by themselves except kitchen shopping. The table below

exposes all types of common household chores and the extent of involvement of the respondents only in all types of households.

Chores	Involvement by Respondents only (in percent)		Changes in involvement	Remarks
	Before emigration (N=37*)	After emigration (N=65)		
Cleaning of house	67.6	47.7	-41.7	Change towards empowerment as workload is reduced.
Cooking	86.5	80.0	-8.1	Insignificant change
washing utensils, clothes, etc	67.6	56.9	-18.8	Change towards empowerment as workload decreased.
kitchen shopping	2.7	3.1	+12.9	Change in gender role towards empowerment as outside exposure increased. However, at a time, their responsibilities have been increased but they are happy to do it.
Shopping	5.4	53.8	+90.0	A vast change in gender role towards empowerment as mobility increased. However, at a time, their responsibilities have been increased but they are happy to do it.
Child-feeding	100.0	100.0	0.0	No change. Caring depends on having small children. Child rearing is women's responsibility.
Child-bathing	96.3	96.7	+0.4	No change. Caring depends on having small children. Child rearing is women's responsibility.
Schooling of children	24.3	36.9	+34.1	Change in gender role towards empowerment as outside exposure increased. However, at a time, their responsibilities have been increased but they are happy to do it.

*Source: Household Survey [Table 24 and 25]
It is measured by following formula: $P_2 - P_1 / P^2 * 100$
Twenty-eight respondents got married after husbands' emigration

From the findings, it is clear that the husbands of emigrant respondents never performed cleaning, cooking, washing, children feeding and bathing, etc. Most of the respondents do these by themselves. The remaining accomplished them with the help of mothers-in-law, sisters-in-law, daughters, domestic assistant, etc. It is noteworthy that after the emigration of their husbands, the stress of cleaning and washing lessened. After the emigration, seventeen percent of the emigrant households employed maidservants to help them in their works whereas the rate was only three percent before the emigration. A noticeable change has taken place in shopping tendency. The rate of self-shopping increased by fifty percent. However, there was no change in kitchen shopping. They buy kitchen products from the "Ferrywala" (a door to door seller). Besides, the male household members or male neighbors do these for them.

Feeding and bathing of children are done by the respondents themselves. But among emigrants, rates of schooling by respondents themselves regarding before emigration, after emigration and at the time of their husband's leave are twenty-four percent, thirty-seven percent and eighteen percent respectively. The rates of teaching in these periods are eight percent, twelve percent and eight percent. Around seven percent of the husbands of the emigrant respondents perform the duty of schooling on their leaves. In the remaining households, schooling and teaching is done by children themselves, house tutors, brothers-in-law and maidservants.

The taking care of elderly family members such as feeding, bathing, visiting doctors, etc. are done by the respondents even in the time of leave of their husbands.

As for repairing and construction of houses, it is come out that around seventy percent of the emigrant husbands would do these works before their husbands' emigration. More than one-fourth (29%) of the respondents used to monitor constructional work and only seven percent of them used to monitor repairing. In rest of the cases, the works of construction and repairing were done by the other household male members and/or relatives of the respondents. But they never used to

buy materials for construction and repairing from market or even they did not contact with the masons, carpenters or laborers. But after the emigration, about one-fifth of the respondents purchase repairing materials and do contact with mason, carpenter and labor, etc. one-third (31%) began to monitor repairing which is four times more than the previous time. For construction, this rate increases by 13% and 7% respectively. It is clear that the involvement of the respondents in construction and repairing increases significantly. But when their husbands are on leave, the rate of involvement remains the same. [Table 24, 25 & 26 for Emigrants]

Chores	Involvement by Respondents only (in percent)		Changes in involvement	Remarks
	During emigration (N=23)	At present (N=23)		
Cleaning of house	56.5	73.9	23.5	Change towards disempowerment as workload increased.
Cooking	78.2	91.3	14.3	Change does not indicate the empowerment as workload increased.
washing utensils, clothes, etc	56.5	78.3	27.8	Change towards disempowerment as workload increased.
kitchen shopping	0.0	4.3	100	Change not related to remittance. Her husband is severely ill.
Shopping	56.5	13.0	-33.4	Change towards disempowerment, as mobility remarkably decreased.
Child-feeding	87.0	43.5	-100	Change does not indicate anything. Caring depends on having small children. Child rearing is women's responsibility.
Child-bathing	82.6	34.8	-137.4	Change does not indicate anything. Caring depends on having small children. Child rearing is women's responsibility.
Schooling of children	39.1	13.0	-200.8	Change towards disempowerment, as mobility remarkably decreased.

Source: Household Survey [Table 22, 23 and 24]
** It is measured by following formula: $P_2 - P_1 / P_1 * 100$*

As we see from the findings for return-emigrants, it is obvious that there is no significant change happens in performing the household chores in the lives of them compared to the situation of their husbands' before emigration, during emigration and at present. Even they perform feeding, bathing, schooling and teaching of children like before. However, a massive change was occurred regarding shopping. They used to do shopping when their husbands were abroad but after their arrival, this shopping tendency decreases as it was before.

The findings are alike the emigrant respondents regarding cooking, cleaning and washing of clothes and dishes. Most of the respondents do these chores by themselves and the rest do it with the help of the others. But their husbands never extend their helping hands to assist them in accomplishing these chores. No change can be seen regarding domestic assistant before, after and during emigration of their husbands. One return-emigrant respondent do kitchen shopping as her husband is severely ill.

It is found that they had no involvement in repairing and construction of houses before their husbands' emigration and do not have any involvement at present as well. Only two (9%) of them used to do these during the emigration of their husbands. In all other cases, these would be performed by their husbands (during their leave) or other male relatives. At present these are done by their husbands and other male members of the households. [Table 22, 23 & 24 for Return-emigrants]

If we see in the return- and non-emigrant households, some of them are involved with agricultural farming. Here it is found that crop processing works like winnowing, drying, boiling, husking, etc. which can be done inside the houses are done by the respondents and or with assistance of domestic labour. However, cropping (crop selection, which crop will be cultivated), marketing, etc are done by

their husband and or other male relatives. Even, return-emigrant respondents would do it with the help of male relatives during their husbands' emigration. [Table 25 for Return-and 18 for non-emigrants]

Chores	Involvement by Respondents only (in percent)
Cleaning of house	70.0
Cooking	60.0
washing utensils, clothes, etc	60.0
kitchen shopping	-
Shopping	10.0
Children feeding	20.0
Children bathing	20.0
Children schooling	10.0

Source: Household Survey [Table 17]

The above table presents the same scenario about cooking, cleaning and washing among the non-emigrant respondents that seen among emigrant and return-emigrant respondents. An overwhelming of the respondents do them alone and rest of them get them done with the help of other women. Like emigrant and return-emigrant respondents, their husbands never help them in doing these chores. These chores are considered as exclusively a "women's work". Even the non-emigrant respondents cannot take domestic assistant. Only in one house, a husband does the duty of schooling of his child. Their involvement in shopping is same like the emigrant and return-emigrant respondents before the emigration of their husbands. They are not involved in repairing and construction. In most of the cases, these are done by their husbands and other male members of the households and this scenario is alike the present condition of the return-emigrant respondents.

Half of the non-emigrant households are involved in farming. All the respondents of the households do crop processing. Half of the respondents perform all

these chores alone and another half takes assistance from mother-in-law, sister-in-law and daughter. But all cultivation related decisions and duties like land giving to sharecropper, selling crops, types of crops to be cultivated, etc. are done by their husbands.

It is observed that irrespective of household types, allocations of family labours within the households are done by the most of the respondents themselves. The rate of it is eighty-two percent, ninety-one percent and eighty percent in emigrant, return- and non-emigrant households respectively. In the remaining, mothers-in-law do it. [Table 27 for emigrant, 26 for return- and 18 for non-emigrant]

Conclusion: If we want to assess gender role, we can see that respondents used to do all household chores inside the houses. Cooking, cleaning, washing of utensils and clothes, childcare, caring of elderly members of the family are considered as exclusively "women's work". No participation of males can be seen in especially in cooking, washing and cleaning. Male usually perform kitchen shopping, shopping, repairing and construction of houses, cropping, allocation of land to sharecropper and crop selling, etc.

However, emigration lessens the pressure of household chores on respondents as they can engage domestic assistant. Again, their involvement in shopping, repairing and construction increases which reveals their outside exposure. Around fifty percent of the respondents get involved in shopping after their husbands' emigration. The participation in repairing and construction increases by one-third times which was only limited to monitoring in previous time. Even they also get involved in material purchasing, hiring of labor in the field of repairing and construction. This is worth mentioning that when their husbands are back from abroad on leave, their involvement diminishes and restores to the previous time.

The same thing takes place among return-emigrant respondents. More than half of the respondents (57%) used to do necessary shopping for their households at the time of emigration of their husbands and a small amount (9%) of the respondents got involved in repairing and construction works. But they also restores back when their husbands are back from abroad.

The situation of non-emigrant respondents regarding shopping and repairing as well as construction is like the before emigration period of return-emigrant and emigrant respondents. They do cooking, cleaning, washing, taking care of children, etc. and their husbands do outside works. However, household chores are considered as women's work but in which tasks it is needed to go outside are usually done by the male members. For example, kitchen is women's domain but the males do kitchen shopping. It is worth mentioning that none of the non-emigrant respondents do kitchen shopping and this rate is the same alike emigrant and return-emigrant respondents.

Chapter 8: Respondent's Access and Control over Resources

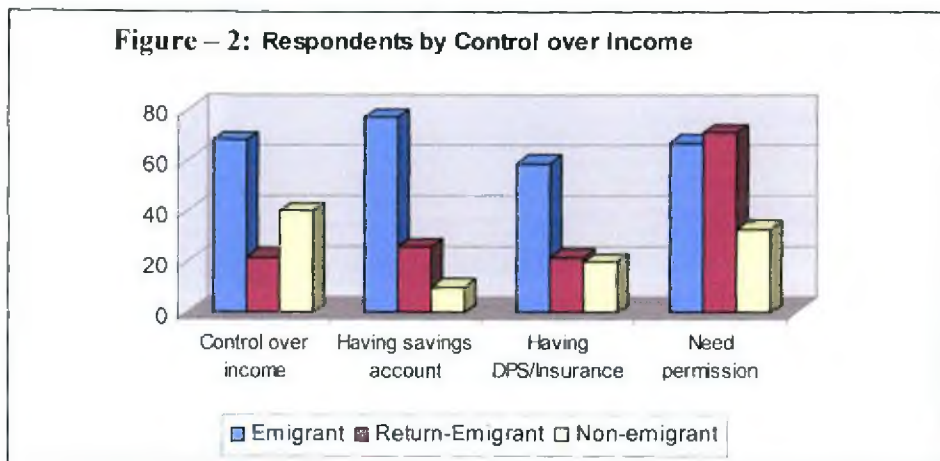
Introduction: This chapter presents the extent of access and control over resources of the respondents. Resources include income, remittance, land, house, personal adornment, and livestock. It is divided into seven sections. First section refers to the access and control of respondents over income; whether they have savings account, DPS/Insurance, etc. Second section describes who receive remittance, who controls it, whether any remittance related dispute raises within respondents and their household members and whether remittance works as the source of power. Third, fourth, fifth, sixth and seventh sections discusses land-holding condition, ownership of house, furniture, personal adornment and livestock/poultry of the respondents respectively and their right to sell those.

8.1 Income

The percentages of the respondents, who have control over remittance, are 68, 22 and 40 in emigrant, return- and non-emigrant households respectively. It should be mentioned here that they mean 'income control' as 'cash handling'.

Issues	Type of households		
	Emigrant (N=65)	Return- Emigrant (N=23)	Non- emigrant (N=10)
Control over income (in %)	68	22	40
Having savings account (A/C) (in %)	77	26	10
Having DPS/Insurance (in %)	59	22	20
Need permission to open (AC/DPS/Insurance) (in %)	67	71	33
Permission Provider	Husband (100%)	Husband (100%)	Husband (100%)

Source: Household Survey [Table 28 to 34 for emigrant, Table 27 to 34 for return- and Table 20 to 26 for non-emigrant households]



Among the emigrant, almost all of them (98%) spend it for household matters, forty-three percent for personal necessities, and the rest spend it for relatives, land purchasing, savings for themselves and loan repayment, etc. [Table 29 for emigrant]. Return-emigrant respondents spend money for household purposes, land purchasing and construction of house. No return-emigrant respondents of extended family have the control over it. [Table 28]. Non-emigrant respondents spend money for meeting up household expenditures. [Table 21].

Majority of the emigrant respondents (77%) have savings account in bank in their own name, which is notably higher than return- and non-emigrants. A percentage of having DPS/Insurance is two-times higher in emigrants than the return and non-emigrants. Most of the respondents, irrespective of household types need permission from their husbands. It is high in return-emigrants. It needs to be mentioned that respondents, who need permission, most of them come from the extended families.

It should be mentioned here that irrespective of household types, tendency of control over income is less in extended families.

[Table 30, 30.1, 31, 33, & 34 for emigrant; 29, 30, 31, 32, 33 & 34 for return-emigrant and 22, 23, 24, 25 & 26 for non-emigrant].

8.2 Remittance

8.2.1 Recipients Households

All of the emigrants' households receive remittance. It comes through Bank (62%), Hundi (46%) and Informal sources (12%). A sixty percent households receive remittance is in between Tk. 10,000 and 20,000 whereas one-third receive it less than Tk. 10,000. In overwhelming majority (86%) households, flow of remittance is regular but in the rest, it is not regular. They mentioned reasons for irregularity as follows; their husbands have spent a large amount for sister's marriage and brothers' visas (44%), husbands send money in an interval of three to four months (22%), etc. Besides, some of their husbands send remittance through informal sources, some of them do not have regular income, keep remittance in their hands, do not send full amount, etc. [Table 35 to 39].

8.2.2 Controllers of Remittance

Three-fourth of the respondents receives remittance by themselves. [Table 40]. Among recipient emigrant respondents, almost all of them (98%) can control or spend remittance of their own [Table 41]. In return-emigrant respondents, nearly half of them would receive it during their husbands' emigration. In the rest households, brothers-in-law, sons, mothers-in-law, and daughters would receive it. It would come through bank, hundi and other informal sources but bank was the mostly used source. [Table 35, 36, & 39]. Half of the recipient respondents have saved money from remittance in bank or in hand. The range of saved money is from Tk.100,001 to 200,000. [Table 37 & Table 38].

A large number of emigrant recipients think that remittance spending increases their importance in own eyes (67%) as well as in others' eyes (73%). [Table 42a & 42b]. They mentioned many reasons to become important to themselves as well as to others. Reasons of feeling important to self are:

- they can spend money; need not to depend on anybody. (62.5%)
- they can save money for themselves. (37.5%)
- they can make decision in household issues. (31.3%)
- despite husbands' absence/long absence they can take care of their own children, relatives etc. Remittance spending helps them to perform responsibilities confidently. (28.1%)
- they feel themselves as the income earner and controller of the households. (18.8%) [Table 44].

Following reasons make the respondents feeling to be important to others:

- since they can spend money for themselves and for others as well. Therefore, other people maintain relation with them, invites them. (51.4%)
- since they became heads of the households and look after their families, people gives them importance and respect them. (34.3%)
- they can give gift to others and can also provide help to them at the time of their requirements. Therefore, they consult them in any case. (28.6%)
- neighbors and relatives invite them. (17.1%)

In addition, remaining 8.6 percent mentioned many reasons as follows in this respect:

- in-laws relatives give importance as their husbands tell them to contact with them in any case. Therefore, they maintain relation with the respondents, which was not happened before.

- previously, remittance was sent in the name of their father-in-law and they have to seek in any requirement. Now they spend remittance by selves, and in-laws have to seek them.
- When their husband was farmer, income was less. Society gave the respondents status of farmers' wives that was not so honorable for them. Now their husbands earn remittance, constructed good house, so they feel their status in society increased. People behave with them in the modest ways than before. They invite them in any social program. Even relatives seek financial help also. [Table 43].

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8.2.3 Controllers of Remittance other than Respondents

In nearly one-third households, fathers-in-law (35%), mothers-in-law (30%) and others (30%) receive remittance and control it. The others include sons, brothers-in-law, and father [Table 45]. In some households, dual control (respondents by selves along with other household members) of remittance is reported.

Among the non-recipient respondents, ten (59%) do not get any portion of remittance and seven respondents (41%) get proportion of remittance. Out of this seven, five get less than twenty-five percent of remittance the households received. Only five respondents get pocket money and three of them reported this pocket money as insufficient. The respondents who do not get or insufficiently get pocket money reported many ways of meeting up their personal necessities like husband sends secretly (60%); sometimes husband sends remittance in their name for children's education expenses (27%), etc. [Table 46 to 49 & 51].

8.2.4 Dispute Regarding Remittance

About sixty-eight percent respondents do not face any dispute regarding receiving remittance. However, the remaining faces it. They face many types of dispute but in all cases, the person of dispute is mother-in-law. They claimed many forms of dispute as follows: they (mother-in-law) quarrel with them in case of asking about remittance, they are jealous, they dislike of coming remittance in the name of respondents and they never give money to the respondents. [Table 52 & 52.1].

8.2.5 Remittance as the Source of Power

An overwhelming majority (85%) of the total respondents think 'remittance control' as the source of power within the households. Reasons of such thinking is as below:

- one gets power, who can spend money at his/her will. (60.0%)
- remittance controller can make decision. Everybody gives him/her importance. (43.6%)
- their mother-in-law controls remittance. So, every member has to depend on them. Mothers-in-law control every step of the respondents by dint of empowerment of controlling remittance. (23.6%)
- every household member depends on remittance controller to meet up their requirements, so he/she gets importance and the controller feel himself/herself empowered. (20.0%)
- though their husbands have overall control over remittance but they can spend it by discussing them. The respondents become powerful to other members as they spend money in their own hands. (7.3%)
- their husbands control it and they (husbands) are the power of the family. They decide where to go and what to do. (5.5%) [Table 53 & 54].

8.3 Land

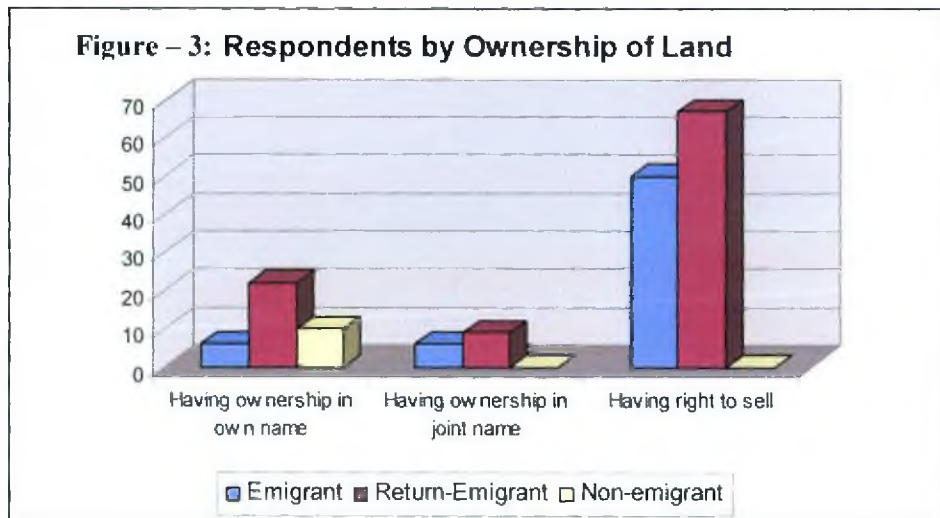
8.3.1 Ownership of Land

It is shown in the following table that land-holding condition is better amid return-emigrant respondents. It also varies according to the family types. In emigrant extended families, no respondents have land after their own name. It is also negligible for having land in joint name.

Table 8.3.1. Respondents by Ownership of Land

Issues	Type of households		
	Emigrant (N=65)	Return- Emigrant (N=23)	Non- emigrant (N=10)
Having ownership in own name (in %)	6	22	10
Having ownership in joint name (in %)	6	9	00
Way of owning land	Husband's gift (85%)	Husband's gift (57%)	Husband's gift (100%)
Having right to sell (in %)	50	67	00

Source: Household Survey [Table 55, 57, 61 & 62 for emigrant, Table 40, 42, 46 & 47 for return- and Table 27, 29, 31 & 32 for non-emigrant households]



Out of emigrant respondents, who have land after own name, about half of them have land from 1 to 10 decimals, one has from 11 to 35 decimals and the remaining one does not know the quantity. Out of return-emigrants, most of them have 11 to 35 decimals land. The non-emigrant respondent has four decimals land. [Table 56 & 57 for emigrant, Table 41 & 42 for return- emigrant and Table 27 & 28 for non-emigrant]

As for joint name, four (6.2%) emigrant respondents have the land in which half of them have land from 1 to 10 decimals and the remaining has 132 decimals. [Table 57 & 58]. Among return-emigrants, two respondents have the land in joint name. One of them has 132 decimal of land and another does not know the quantity of owned land [Table 52 & 53]. No respondent of non-emigrants has land in joint name.

Among the emigrant landowner, five possess cultivable land, two have homestead land and the remaining has fallow land. Husbands of six have gifted the land and the other one has purchased it by her with sent remittance. [Table 60 & 61]. Among the return-emigrant landowner, five possess cultivable land followed by one homestead land and one fallow land. [Table 45]. The non-emigrant respondent has homestead land. [Table 30].

Most of the respondents among emigrant, return- and non-emigrant do not know the value of the land.

In response to having right to sell the land by oneself, four of the emigrant respondents stated that they do not have the right to sell the land because three of them think that though the land is in their name but it is the earnings of their husband and the remaining one possess the land in joint name. [Table 62 & 63]. From return-emigrant, four respondents claimed that they have the right to sell the land though two of them do not have it. One respondent think that it is her husband's earnings and

another one possess the land in joint name. [Table 47 & 48]. The non-emigrant respondent has no right to sell the land because she thinks that though her husband gave the land after her name but it is her husband's earnings and it belongs to him. [Table 32 & 33].

Emigration upholds land-holding condition of eighty-six percent emigrant and sixty-seven percent return-emigrant respondents. [Table 64 for emigrant and 49 for return-emigrant]. Three of the emigrant respondents stated that quantity of land increased and the other three think that their husbands gifted the land due to his good job in abroad, got land in own name and land purchasing became possible only for his emigration [Table 65]. Three of the return-emigrant respondents stated that land purchasing only became possible for his emigration and one think that her husband has gifted the land due to his good job in abroad. [Table 50].

8.4 House

8.4.1 Ownership of House

Most of the emigrant respondents (98%) do not have their own houses. Only one of the emigrants and one of the non-emigrant respondents claimed that they have their own houses. None of the return-emigrant respondent has her own house. The emigrant respondent, who has own house, bought it by the remittance sent by her husbands. The husband of non-emigrant respondent gave her the land of homestead.

Those, who have no houses, the ownership of the houses in most cases (55%) belongs to their husbands. Next to it, the ownership lies on the hands of the fathers-in-law and in some cases, it is owned by mothers-in-law and elder brothers-in-law. [Table 66 to 69 for emigrant; 51 & 52 for return-emigrant and 34 & 35 for non-emigrant]

8.5 Furniture

8.5.1 Ownership of Furniture

About half of the emigrant and return-emigrant respondents and one-third of the non-emigrant respondents have ownership of furniture of their houses. More than fifty percent of the respondents received this furniture as gifts at the time of marriage. Around forty percent of the emigrant respondents and one-third of the return-emigrant respondents bought them by the remittance sent by their husbands. Their husbands also gifted them. Rest of the non-emigrant respondents got them as gift from the fathers-in-law and elder brothers-in-law.

Although the emigrant respondents have the ownership, but one-fifth of the respondents do not have the right to sell. Again, one-third of the return-emigrant and two-third of the non-emigrant respondents do not have any right to sell as well.

More than half (55%) of emigrant respondents and about three-fourth (70%) of the return-emigrant respondents think that the emigration of their husbands improves their furniture-having condition. An overwhelming majority (82%) of the emigrant and 50% of the return-emigrant respondents stated that emigration of their husbands helped to increase the amount of furniture in their houses. Around twenty percent of the emigrant respondents and fifty percent of the return-emigrant respondents bought furniture after the emigration. Before the emigration, they did not have any worth mentioning furniture.

[Table 70 to 74 for emigrant; 53 to 57 for return-emigrant and 36 to 38 for non-emigrant]

8.6 Personal Adornments

8.6.1 Having Personal Adornments

The percentages of personal adornment ownership are ninety-one percent, seventy-eight percent and hundred percent among the emigrant, return-emigrant and non-emigrants respondents respectively. Most of the emigrant respondents (63%) and return-emigrant respondents (78%) received them as gift from their husbands. A large numbers of emigrant respondents bought them by the remittance sent by their husbands. This rate is eleven percent among the return-emigrant respondents. The rest of the emigrant and return-emigrant respondents received these ornaments as gift from their parents at the time of marriage. Out of the non-emigrant, most of the respondents got it from parents as gift of marriage. Again, one-fifth of the respondents received those as a gift from their husbands and the rest of them bought by themselves.

The respondents who have ornaments can use them according to their will except one emigrant and one return-emigrant respondent. The ornament of that emigrant respondent is kept by her mother-in-law and can only use at the time of visiting the relatives of her husband. Even she cannot use it at the time of visiting her parent's house. One of the return-emigrant respondents need to take permission from her husband. More than half (58%) of the emigrant respondents do not have the right to sell them. Around three-fourth of the emigrant and return-emigrant respondents think that emigration has helped to improve the ornaments having condition. In most of the cases, the ornaments were brought from the abroad by their husbands. Moreover, in some cases, they bought it from the sent remittance. Some of them can sell them in the absence of their husbands.

[Table 75 to 80 for emigrant; 58 to 64 for return-emigrant and 39 to 42 for non-emigrant]

8.7 Livestock/Poultry

8.7.1 Having of Livestock/Poultry

One-third of the emigrant, two-third of the return-emigrant and three-fourth of the non emigrant respondents have own livestock/poultry. No emigrant respondents earn from the livestock/poultry. But one-fifth of the return-emigrant and one-third of the non-emigrant respondents can earn money from their livestock/poultry. The range of monthly income is from 100 taka to 1000 taka in both the cases. Around ninety percent of the emigrants, eighty-six of the return-emigrant and hundred percent of the non-emigrant respondents have the right to sell their livestock/poultry. Emigrant and return-emigrant respondents think that their husbands' emigration has improved livestock/poultry having condition. [Table 81 to 86 for emigrant; 65 to 72 for return-emigrant and 43 to 48 for non-emigrant]

Conclusion: From the above discussion, we can see that the tendency of controlling income is more than double among the emigrant respondents rather than the return-emigrant and non-emigrant respondents. The same tendency is observed in case of controlling over savings account, DPS or insurance. But the tendency of taking permission for opening them is almost the same among all of them. On an average, more than half of the respondents need to take permission to run them.

It is seen that all of the surveyed households receive remittance. They receive remittance from Bank (62%). Some also receive money from Hundi and some informal sources. Most of the households (60%) receive remittance ranging from 10,000 to 20,000 taka. In an overwhelming majority (86%) of the households flow of remittance is regular. However, the households, who do not get remittance regularly, stated some reasons behind not receiving it regularly. The reasons are; their husbands

send money in an interval of three to four months (22%), once a big amount of remittance was sent for sister's marriage and for brothers' visas (22%). Many of them do not get remittance timely as their husbands send remittance by informal sources. Some of them save money. In addition, some of their husbands do not have regular income.

Three-fourth of the emigrant respondents receives remittance by themselves and almost all (78%) have the authority to control it. Besides, parents-in-law, brothers-in-law and father are reported as recipient of remittance. Eventually, in some households, dual control can be seen. The respondents themselves control it, at the same time other members of the households control too. Half of the return-emigrant respondents used to receive by themselves. Around (70%) emigrant respondents think that controlling of remittance has increased their importance within the households.

Half of the non-recipient respondents cannot possess any portion of the remittance. Rest of the respondents (71%) receives less than twenty-five percent of the remittance. Only eight percent of the respondents receive pocket money, which is insufficient.

Around sixty percent of the respondents do not face any dispute regarding receiving or controlling of remittance. But another forty percent bicker with their mothers-in-law. But an overwhelming majority (85%) of the respondents think that remittance control is the source of power within the family. The reasons behind the source of power are that controller can spend money willingly, can take decision freely; other members of the households depend on her, and get more importance from others.

About six percent, twenty percent and four percent of the emigrant, return-emigrant and non-emigrant respondents respectively have their own land. Around six

percent of the emigrant respondents and nine percent of the return-emigrant respondents have joint ownership of land. None of the non-emigrant respondent is found who has joint ownership of land. In most of the cases, their husbands gave the land to them and most of the wives do not have any authority for selling them.

Almost all of the total respondents (96%) irrespective of household types have no house of their own.

About half of the emigrant and return-emigrant respondents and one-third of the non-emigrant respondents have own furniture and most of them (on an average, 73%) have the authority to sell them.

The same scenario is found in the matter of ornaments. On an average, eighty-four percent of the respondents have ornaments of their own but more than half of them do not have the right to sell them. Even, in some cases, they cannot wear them without any influence.

One-third of the emigrant, two-third of the return-emigrant and three-fourth of the non-emigrant have poultry/livestock. Return and non-emigrant respondents of all types of all households earn ranging from taka 100 to taka 1,000. It is seen that most of the respondents have the authority to sell them.

Chapter 9: Mobility

Introduction: This chapter discusses the mobility of the respondents. It is divided into 3 sections i.e. geographical mobility, social mobility and social acceptance of mobility. On geographical mobility section, five questions are asked: existence of geographical mobility, purpose, constraints, reasons for constraints and identification of persons responsible for creating constraints. The social mobility section explores four questions: existence of social mobility as reflected in their employment status and joining social organizations, barriers of social mobility, reasons for barriers and identification of persons who created barriers. In the section of social acceptance of motility, the effect of migratory status (emigration, return-emigration) on geographical mobility and social mobility is discussed.

9.1 Geographical Mobility

All of the respondents of all types of households go outside although one of the respondents do not get out because of religious prohibition. Usually they go outside for shopping, banking, visiting relatives, visiting doctors and social aggregation etc. One or two of them go outside for watching cinema and attending concert. They go both inside and outside of Upazila. But usually they roam about inside the Upazila for several reasons. Among the emigrant respondents, the rate of going outside Upazila is the same as who go out inside of the Upazila. The rate is half among the return-emigrant respondents and a very insignificant number of non-emigrant respondents go outside. It is worth mentioning that they usually move within 10 k.m inside of the Upazila. If they need to go outside of the Upazila, they usually go to Dhaka, Faridpur or Chittagong. All of the respondents, irrespective of household types, go outside for

visiting relatives and for getting medical-treatment. Going out for shopping ranks the second position. However, the rate of going out for shopping is less among non-emigrant respondents. Beside, the majority (67.6%) of emigrant respondents go out for banking though it was only three percent before emigration. Before the emigration, about half (47%) of the emigrant and return-emigrant respondents would not go outside all alone.

[Table 87 to 89 for emigrant; 73 to 75 for return-emigrant and 49 to 50 for non-emigrant]

About seventy per cent of emigrant as well as non-emigrant and eighty-seven per cent return-emigrant respondents do not face any constraint regarding going outside. But rest of them faces constraint and majority of them live in extended family. It should be mentioned here that the number of extended families are less among return-emigrant respondents. The proportion between extended and nuclear families is 1:3 among the return-emigrant respondents. But this proportion is almost half among emigrant and non-emigrant respondents. Those who face constraint need to take permission and seventy-one per cent of the respondents hesitate to seek permission as their permission giving authority does not like to permit them. About one-fourth of the respondents do not have permission to go somewhere alone and need to take their mother-in-law or sister-in-law or brother-in-law with them. In most of the cases (67%), parents-in-law negate them and next to it, their husbands also. In some cases, husbands and mothers-in-law debar them. But those who do not face any constraint explained some reasons also. Most of the emigrant respondents (56%) expressed that as their husbands are away from home, they do not have any alternative rather than going out. People feel the necessity of mobility of women. So, people take it for granted. That is why; people have changed their outlook about

women's mobility. Around half (49%) of the respondents think that they are the heads of the families in absence of their husbands, so nobody has anything to say about them. But rest of them thinks that they go outside in need and as they are allowed to go by their husbands, there is no problem with going outside. Return-emigrant respondents also hold the same that people understand the necessity of getting out of women. They also added that all women get to go outside in need and nobody raises a question and they are confident of this act. Again, some of them also opined that mothers-in-law have no value in the households. The situation of non-emigrant respondents is like return-emigrant respondents. Only one-third of them added that since they are aged and matured enough, nobody possess any right to preside over them.

[Table 90 to 91 for emigrant; 76 to 78 for return-emigrant and 51 to 53 for non-emigrant]

9.2 Social Mobility

9.2.1 Involvement in Service/Business

One respondent among emigrant households is employed as a schoolteacher. She joined here after breaking extended family. She stated that emigration of her husband does not have any impact on it. One non-emigrant respondent works as a part-time housemaid.

9.2.2 Involvement in Social Organization

In involvement with social organizations, a small portion (4%) of the respondents are engaged with different NGOs. The rates are five percent among emigrant respondents,

four percent among return-emigrant respondents and twenty percent non-emigrant respondents. The NGOs are ASA, Proshika, Ghasphul Bahumukhi Samity, Buru Tangail etc. But most of them are connected with ASA. No respondent face any constraint while doing it. The emigrant respondents and return-emigrant respondents got involved with these NGOs after the emigration of their husbands because there was no organization at that time. However, one return-emigrant joined here for her husband's sickness. No impact of emigration is found on the respondents regarding social mobility.

[Table 92 to 96 for emigrant; 79 to 83 for return-emigrant and 54 to 56 for non-emigrant]

9.3 Social Acceptance of Mobility

When the respondents were asked about the increase or decrease of social acceptance of mobility after the emigration of their husbands, around one-fourth (73%) of the respondents opined that it has increased. More than one-tenth (11%) cannot understand whether it has increased or decreased. A very negligible numbers of respondents (2%) said that the social acceptance of mobility has decreased for them. Among the return-emigrants social acceptance of mobility has increased for most of the respondents (40%), remain unchanged for thirty-five per cent of the respondents and rest of them can not understand whether it has increased or decreased. But nobody reported as it has decreased.

The common reasons behind the increment of social acceptance of mobility amongst emigrant (62%) and return-emigrant (75%) are as follows:

- Absence of male counterparts of the households positively changes attitude of the people towards the mobility of women, as there are a lot of left behind wives in the locality. Therefore, they did not have any other way rather than changing their attitude.

The reasons among the emigrant respondents are as follows-

- It is very much essential for the respondents to get out of the households in order to take proper care of their children after the emigration of their husbands and they need to go out for their children (24%).
- The parents-in-law take it for granted that their daughter-in-law would go out although they do not like it. Besides, they are now solvent and they do not need to depend on others. So, people do not bother them (8%).

The reasons among the return-emigrant respondents are as follows:

- They began to get out of houses regularly and consistently after the emigration of their husbands, as it was essential although they used to get out before the emigration of their husbands. As a result, people comply with this (13%).
- After breaking down of the extended family, in the absence of their husbands, they were compelled to go out in order to perform additional duties of the family (13%).

The emigrant respondent, who said that the social acceptance of mobility has decreased, showed a reason. She said that she could go out for shopping before the emigration of her husband. However, after the emigration, her mother-in-law strictly controls her. She cannot do anything willingly.

[Table 97 to 99 for emigrant and 84 to 85 for return-emigrant]

Conclusion: The analysis of data mentioned above shows that regarding geographical mobility that all of the respondents surveyed go out whenever necessary. All of the respondents go out for visiting parents' houses and for visiting doctors. Some also go out for shopping and banking. The rate of going out for banking is high among the emigrant respondents. They usually move within 10 km. within the Upazila. However, sizeable numbers of emigrant respondents also visit district towns for shopping, medical treatment and entertainment. In this respect, overwhelming majority of the respondents (96%) do not face any constraint. Those who face constraint are members of extended families and non-emigrant respondents. Generally, their husbands or parents-in-law debar them from going outside. They can get out after having permission. The emigrant husbands tell their parents to monitor over their wives. Their parents-in-law do not like to permit them to go out. The involvement of all respondents with social organizations is very negligible (4%). The rate of involvement is higher among the non-emigrant respondents (20%). No impact can be seen because of emigration. They reasoned that there was no existence of these organizations before the emigration of their husbands.

On increase of reported social acceptance of perceived mobility (geographical and social), 73 percent of emigrant respondents reported positively. Only one respondent reported of the disapproval of mobility and 14 percent of them could not self-evaluate the acceptance of mobility by the society. The rate of social acceptance of mobility is 40 percent among the return-emigrant respondents. Only one-third of the respondents consider that the rate of acceptance is unchanged and rest of them cannot understand the velocity of social acceptance of mobility. Around 70 percent of the emigrant and return-emigrant respondents hold that people have changed their outlook about the acceptance of mobility as their husbands are away from home.

Chapter 10: Participation in Labor Force

Introduction: This chapter presents the data on participation in labor force by the respondents. It is described in two sections. First section illustrates the nature of participation in labor force, the amount of income and the way of spending money. In the second section, it is tried to measure whether they face any constraint in participating in labor force, if face, nature of these constraints and who are responsible for creating such constraints. At the same time, there is an attempt to investigate whether there is any relationship between their labor force-participation and the emigration of their husbands.

10.1 Involvement in Labor Force

The rates of getting involved in labor force are five percent, nine percent and twenty percent consecutively among the emigrant, return-emigrant and non-emigrant respondents. Only one emigrant respondent is found who earns by private tuition. Other than her, all are engaged in poultry rearing and cattle fattening. The average monthly-earned income of emigrant respondent is Tk. 2,000 and this money is spent for the expenditure of the households. The return-emigrant respondents earn from Tk. 100 to Tk. 1000 monthly. Half of them spend the money for their households and other half of them uses the money for their households and for themselves too. They purchase personal accessories for them. Non-emigrant respondents earn in between Tk. 100 and Tk. 800. Two-third of them uses the money only for personal expenditure. The remaining other spends that money for the households and for themselves too. [Table 100 to 103 for emigrant; 87 to 90 for return-emigrant and 57 to 61 for non-emigrant].

10.2 Constraint to Involve in Labor force

No respondent faces any constraint from the household for being involved in labor force. No emigrant respondent was involved in these before the emigration of husband. But half of the return-emigrant respondents were involved before. Those who were not involved in these activities before the emigration of their husbands, described different reasons as follows:

- they did not feel the necessity
- did not have money to save and invest
- there was objection from the in-laws houses for going outside and getting involved in such type of activities.

[Table 104 to 106 for emigrant; 91 to 93 for return-emigrant and 62 for non-emigrant].

Conclusion: From the above discussion, it is obvious that the rate of getting involved in labor force is very low among the emigrant respondents. All types of the respondents are usually engaged in poultry rearing and cattle fattening. Their average monthly income is in between Tk. 100 and Tk. 2000. They do not face any problem while doing these.

Chapter 11: Residence

Introduction: The usual residence of the respondents, visiting parents' houses and fixing residence of the respondents are described in this chapter. It is divided into three sections. In the first section, it is examined that where the respondents usually live; i.e. whether in-laws' houses or parents' houses. If they live in parents' houses, the reason behind this and whether they face any constraint in living there. In the second section, it is shown that how many times they visit parents' houses and if they face any obstacle in laws' house regarding this. In the third section, it is measured whether they can fix their own residence to live.

11.1 Usual Residence

All of the return-emigrant and non-emigrant respondents reside in husbands' houses. Among emigrants, almost all (92%) of them live in the in-laws' houses. Only five respondents (8%) live in parents' houses. Out of them, two do not like to reside in husbands' houses, two have some households problems and the remaining one live here for getting rid of loneliness. Fathers of four respondents bear their expenses and one respondent's brother and husband both bear it. One respondent stated that her in-laws relatives raise objection but the rest three do no face it. Everybody of husband's house dislikes her living in parent's house. It is worth mentioning that the tendency of residing in parents' houses is high in nuclear families. [Table 107 to 111 for emigrant; 94 for return-emigrant and 63 for non-emigrant]

11.2 Visiting Parents' Houses

Most of the respondents, irrespective of households types visit parents' houses more than once a month. The percentages are 52, 70 and 80 among the emigrant, return-emigrant and non-emigrant respondents respectively. Rest of the twenty-five percent emigrant respondent visit monthly, thirteen percent of them visit fortnightly and ten percent of them visit weekly. Around thirteen percent of the return-emigrant respondents visit their parents' houses fortnightly, and rest of them visits weekly and monthly. Around ten percent non-emigrant respondents visit fortnightly and weekly.

An overwhelming majority (73% in the emigrant, 91% in the return-emigrant and 80% in the non-emigrant) of the respondents have the freedom to visit parents' houses. More than one-fourth of emigrant respondents who do not have the freedom to visit their parents' houses, mentioned several reasons behind this. As for instance, most of them (68%) need to have permission from their fathers-in-law to visit. It is also applicable for the return-emigrant respondents. Approximately forty percent of the emigrants need the permission from their mothers-in-law. But mostly they do not tend to permit them to visit. The non-emigrant respondents mentioned this reason as well. It is worth mentioning that one of the emigrant respondents does not get the rickshaw fare from her mother-in-law to visit parent's house. Her mother provides this fare. Some emigrant respondents need to take permission from their husbands. This is mentionable that those who do not get the permission usually live in extended families.

[Table 112 to 115 for emigrant; 95 to 98 for return-emigrant and 64 to 67 for non-emigrant]

11.3 Fixing Residence

A vast majority (79% in emigrant, 74% in return-emigrant and 90% in non-emigrant respondents) of the respondents cannot make decision regarding fixing of their residence. [Table 116 for emigrant; 99 for return-emigrant and 68 for non-emigrant]

Conclusion: All of the return-emigrant and non-emigrant respondents reside in husbands' houses. Among emigrants, about ninety-two percent live there. More than three-fourth of the respondents in all categories have the freedom to visit parents' houses freely. Those who do not have the freedom, mostly belong to the extended families. Most of the respondents (on an average 80%) cannot make decision of fixing residence. It is three-fourth among emigrant and return-emigrant respondents. The tendency of making decision is less among the wives of the extended families.

Chapter 12: Matrifocality

Introduction: This chapter highlights the value of women in various familial and social occasions. This chapter is divided into two sections. The first section describes about the level of participation in social functions of the respondents and if they have the freedom to take part in these functions. The second section, narrates whether they entertain guests in own houses, if they, who are being entertained and whether they have the freedom regarding entertaining guests.

12.1 Participation in Programs

Emigrant respondents are invited more than the return and non-emigrant respondents in the absence of their husbands. The percentages are 61 and 60 among the return- and non-emigrant respondents consecutively. It is eighty-six percent for emigrant respondents. Almost all of them, who are invited, participate in these programs. In all households, more than eighty percent (on an average) of the respondents think that they are invited cordially. They are invited in all types of social and religious functions such as-marriage ceremony, marriage anniversary, circumcising, birthday, Milad Mahfil, worship, Eid and local functions.

Around ninety-eight percent emigrant and hundred percent return and non-emigrant respondents take part in these functions. A vast majority (94%) of the emigrant respondents think that that they are invited as they are considered as the heads of the households in absence of their husbands. Rest of them thinks that their money brings them social respect. More than half (54% emigrant, 64% return-emigrant and 67% non-emigrant) of the respondents need to take permission. It is seen that the freedom of participation is lesser among the return and non-emigrant

respondents than the emigrant respondents. Those who need to take permission from their husbands, their rates are eighty percent, eighty-nine percent and seventy-five percent among the emigrant, return-emigrant and non-emigrant respondents respectively. They showed some reasons for taking permission, such as:

- husband dislikes going anywhere or doing anything without his endorsement/ he decides where to go or what to do.
- need permission from husband in case of giving big budget gift
- permission is needed for parent's relatives only but it is not needed for social occasion

[Table 117 to 124 for emigrant, 100 to 105 for return-emigrant and 69 to 74 for non-emigrant].

12.2 Entertaining Guests in House

All of the return-emigrant (100%), about ninety percent of the emigrant and eighty percent of the non-emigrant respondents entertain guests. Most of them (72% emigrant, 91% return-emigrant and 63% of non-emigrant respondents) entertain all types of guests. The rest of the respondents only entertain relatives of their parents' houses. Nearly forty percent of emigrant respondents, sixty percent return-emigrant respondents and three-fourth of non-emigrant respondents need to take permission to entertain guests. Around forty-six percent emigrant respondents take permission from their husbands, forty-one percent from their mothers-in-law and seven percent from fathers-in-law because parents-in-law controls households, husbands dislike doing anything without his permission. Majority (69%) of return-emigrant respondents need to take permission from their husbands. The rest of them take permission from fathers-in-law or mothers-in-law. The scenario of non-emigrant respondents is almost same as return-emigrant respondents.

Among the emigrant respondents, sixty percent do not enjoy these before the emigration of their husbands but the remaining have it. About eighty-seven percent return-emigrant respondents could enjoy before or during the period of their husbands' emigration.

[Table 125 to 130 for emigrant, 104 to 110 for return-emigrant and 75 to 78 for non-emigrant].

Conclusion: In all types of households, most of the respondents get invitation in social occasions. However, the rate of getting invitation is higher among the emigrant respondents. But the rate of participation is little bit higher among the return- and non-emigrant respondents. But the rates of seeking permission to take part in these is also higher among the return- and non-emigrants. In all types of households, the permission of the husbands is essential and next to it, parents-in-law is the permission provider. The scenario of guest entertaining is almost the same like the above-mentioned portrait. But the rate of entertainment of guests is comparatively low among the emigrant respondents. Even permission seeking behavior is higher among the return and non-emigrant respondents.

Chapter 13: Role in Decision Making

Introduction: This chapter presents the information of the respondents regarding the decision making procedure. It is divided into three sections. The first section discusses level of the participation of the respondents in decision making on the essential household issues. The second section discusses the role of the respondents on taking decision on the family planning issue. The third section discusses the information of conjugal lives of the respondents. In this section, the level of sexual participation of the respondents, their loneliness, monotony, leisure, divorce etc. is measured. On the issue of sexual participation, it is shown whether the opinions of the respondents are given priority, how much lonely and monotonous they feel at the time of absence of their husbands, what measures do they take to remove loneliness and monotony and whether they have freedom if they want to make friendship. It is also presented that whether they have the freedom to divorce and as their husbands reside outside the country (only applicable for those whose husbands remain away for a long time) and whether they want to divorce their husbands.

13.1 Decision Making on Different Household Issues

From the table 13.1, it is clear that the power of making decision among emigrant respondents is more than double in comparison with the non-emigrant and return-emigrant respondents. Around thirty-three percent of the emigrant respondents can make decision in any of the household affair. But this is only fifteen percent among the return and non-emigrant respondents. But in all types of households they can make relatively less important decisions on all household issues. As for instance, most of the emigrant respondents take decision regarding education of the children and daily expenditure of the households whereas return-emigrant respondents make

decision only on the purchasing of furniture and education of their children. The non-emigrant respondents can make decision on daily expenditure of the households, purchasing of ornaments and about education of their children. This is worth mentioning that those, who make income related decisions in emigrant households, most of them are consisted of respondents by self. But it is not applicable for land purchasing. The respondents do not get priority in this respect. In emigrant families, a mentionable number of the husbands take part in decision-making procedure. They regularly give instructions over phone from abroad. In addition, some of them do not send the full amount of remittance to their wives. Nevertheless, Return and non-emigrant respondents have a negligible participation than the emigrant respondents in income related or land purchasing affairs. One return-emigrant respondent is found to make income related decision, her husband is severely ill. The non-emigrant respondents can only make decision about the money that she earns.

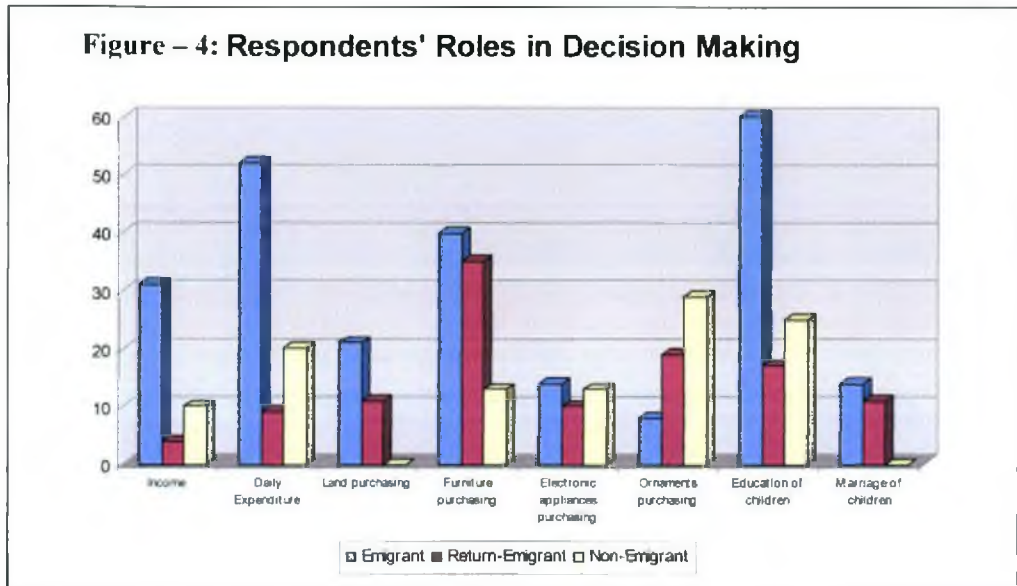
Table 13.1: Distribution of decision maker on major household issues

Issues	Decision maker/Household type											
	Self (in %)			Husband (in %)			Both (in %)			Others* (in %)		
	E	R	N	E	R	N	E	R	N	E	R	N
Income	31	4	10	25	65	40	17	22	20	27	9	30
Daily Expenditure	52	9	20	12	57	30	6	26	20	30	8	30
Land purchasing	21	11	-	43	56	40	11	22	-	25	11	60
Furniture purchasing	40	35	13	26	50	38	9	10	25	25	5	24
Electronic appliances purchasing	14		13	49		25	12		25	25		37
		10			57			19			14	
Ornaments purchasing	8		29	39		14	47		-	6		57
		19			62			19			0	
Education of children	60	17	25	14	39	25	23	39	38	3	5	12
Marriage of children	14	11	-	18	29	20	68	47	60	-	13	20

Source: household survey [Table 131 for emigrant, 111 for return- and 79 for non-emigrant].

E=Emigrant household, R= Return-emigrant household and N= Non-emigrant households.

* Others= father-in-law, mother-in-law, husband & father-in-law, husband & mother-in-law, self & mother-in-law, self & brother-in-law, father-in-law & mother-in-law, father-in-law & brother-in-law, etc.



The emigrant and return-emigrant respondents, who had purchased land in absence of their husbands, are asked if they bought the land in their own names when their husbands were in abroad. Their responses are as follows: about one-third (37%) of the emigrant respondents bought land for the households and one-fifth (21%) of them had purchased it in their own names and sixty percent of them needed to take permission to buy the land in their own names. Among the return-emigrants, in thirty-five percent households, lands were purchased but none of the respondents could buy it in their own names. Only one of the non-emigrant respondents bought land but not in her name. [Table 131 to 134 for emigrant, 109 to 112 for return-emigrant and 79 to 81 for non-emigrant]

A large number of surveyed respondents, sixty-seven percent of emigrants, eighty-five percent of return- non-emigrants do not have any access to the decision making process. When they are asked about their role in this regard, they stated that about sixty percent of the emigrants do not have any role. Rest of them need to follow the instructions or need to discuss with their husbands. Around three-fourth (84%) of

the return-emigrant do not have any role, about one-fourth of the husbands consult them and rest of them opined that their husbands only consult them for the sake of consultation, as a formality. About seventy-one percent of non-emigrant respondents do not have any role and rest of their husbands only consult with them. [Table 132 for emigrant, 112 for return-emigrant and 80 for non-emigrant]

The eligible⁸³ emigrant respondents are asked if they took decision in these household affairs before the emigration of their husbands. A vast majority (89%) of the respondents stated that their husbands did not heed to their opinion as they were all in all in the households. Some of them would live in extended families, they have no right of making decision. More than one-third (39%) of the return-emigrant respondents would make decisions on child related issues at the time of their husbands' emigration. Among return-emigrants⁸⁴, about one-tenth (9%) of the respondents would make decision about all affairs and four percent of them could do it after the breaking down of their extended families. Those, who would not make decision were in extended families. In addition, some of them did not have any right to decide even after breaking down of their extended families. [Table 133 for emigrant, 113 for return-emigrant]

13.2 Family Planning

From the given table, it is seen that the prevalence of the usage of family planning (FP) method is high among the return-emigrant respondents rather than emigrant and non-emigrant respondents. Most of the respondents (69%, on an average), irrespective

⁸³ Thirty respondents are got married after or right before emigration who are not supposed to take part in the process.

⁸⁴ Three respondents are got married before emigration of their husbands.

of household types, use oral pill, one-fifth of them use condom and the rest of them depend on injection and natural methods.

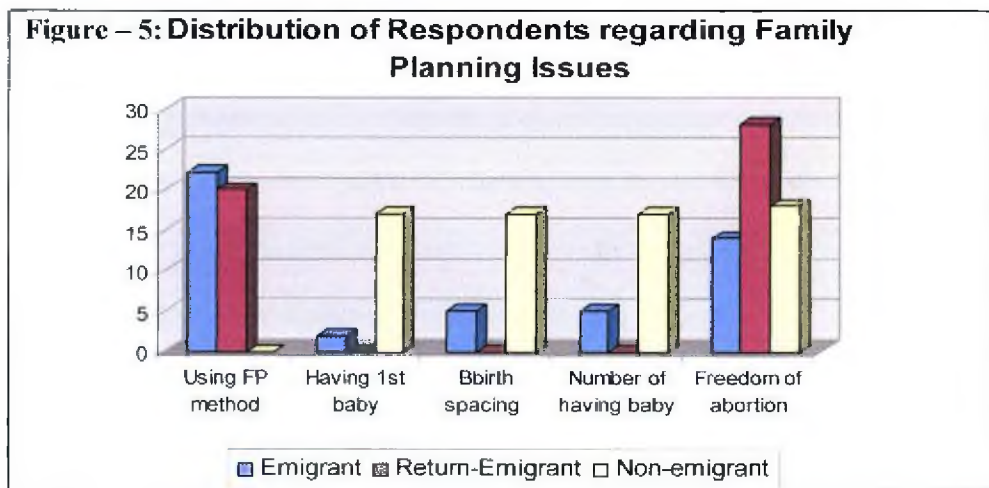
Issues	Decision maker/Household type								
	Self (in %)			Husband (in %)			Both (in %)		
	E	R	N	E	R	N	E	R	N
Using FP method	22	20	-	56	33	10	22	47	-
Having 1st child	2	-	17	38	42	17	60	58	67
Duration of birth spacing	5	-	17	19	28	33	76	72	50
Number of having children	5	-	17	18	22	17	78	78	67

*Source: household survey [Table 139 & 141 to 143 for emigrant, 117 & 119-121 for return- and 82 & 86 to 88 for non-emigrant].
E=Emigrant household, R= Return-emigrant household and N= Non-emigrant households.*

The involvement of women in taking decision alone is very low; the rate is only twenty percent among the emigrant and return-emigrant respondents. Among emigrants, most of the husbands (56%) make decision regarding method to be used, which is only one-third among the return-emigrant respondents. None of the non-emigrant respondents can make decision regarding family planning method. The rate of taking mutual decision is very high among the return-emigrant respondents. In the cases, where husbands make decision, an overwhelming majority (86%) of the emigrant respondents accepts it willingly but the rest comply with these decisions unwillingly. The scenario is almost same among the non-emigrant respondents. But all of the return-emigrant respondents accept it willingly. [Table 141 to 143 for emigrant, 117 to 119 for return- and 86 to 88 for non-emigrant]

As for having first child, most of the emigrant respondents (60%) informed that they took decision mutually with their husbands. This rate is fifty percent among the return-emigrant respondents. In all types of households, no sole decision is

observed in this regard except one emigrant respondent. Most of the emigrant respondents fixed the duration of birth spacing mutually. Husbands held the second position in making decision on this issue. The rate of making decision alone is very negligible among the respondents. The depiction is same among the non-emigrant respondents. But, no one of the return-emigrants can make this decision alone. The statistics is almost same in all types of respondents about number of having children. Most of the respondents, irrespective of household types make decision both in this issue. Among non-emigrant households, about 17 percent can make the decision by themselves. However, it is five per cent among emigrant households. It needs mentioning that no respondent can make decision alone with respect to how many children they should have.



Maximum of the respondents do not have the right to have abortion in case of unwanted children. The rate is the highest (86%) among the non-emigrant respondents. It is seventy-two percent among return-emigrant and eighty-two percent among non-emigrant respondents. The emigrant respondents mentioned some reasons behind such lack of freedom; like they need to take permission from their husbands and mothers-in-law (39%), in-laws' relatives dislike abortion (35%), husbands and mothers-in-law never give permission (18%), and other think that religion does not

over phone; twenty-seven percent spends time with children; another twenty-seven percent tries to forget and get engaged with household chores; about twenty percent goes for visiting parents' house; less than one-fifth (14.3%) watch television and remaining others read religious books, wait for husbands phone and do cry, etc. [Table 154 to 155].

Life sometimes becomes monotonous to most of the respondents of all types. About half (51%) of the emigrant respondents feel monotony at the absence of their husbands whereas about twenty percent of the return- and non-emigrant respondents also feel monotony despite their husbands' presence. [Table 149 for emigrant, 125 for return- and 94 for non-emigrant]. They describe some moments when feel so.

Emigrant respondents stated as follows:

- when becomes/lie alone. (42.4%)
- when they think about their freedomless, honorless and too much restricted position in the husbands' house. (18.2%)
- when they think about their life that they have nothing of them own (18.2%)
- when feels bored with responsibilities of children as well as father-in-law and mother-in-law. (9.1%)
- When they think about their in-laws' relatives. The respondents always serve them but they do not treat them properly. (6.1%)
- [Table 150].

Each of the return-emigrant respondents has different reasons like thinking about her husband's sickness, thinking about her previous life while she has a lot of money, thinking about her present time with having no money and leading life as a housemaid in husband's extended family, thinking about her sexual life having no companion

permit abortion (17%). Almost for all respondents, irrespective of household types, husbands are the main barrier (98%). Mothers-in-law hold the second position. The almost same scenario lies among the return- and non-emigrant respondents.

[Table 144 to 146 for emigrant, 122 to 124 for return-emigrant and 89 to 91 for non-emigrant]

13.3 Conjugality

13.3.1 Sexual participation

A vast majority of the respondents' husbands (More than 70% in all types of households) discusses with their wives about physical relation and accepts their opinion. But rest of them are not discussed when their husbands want to have sex. Although the respondents (47% emigrant and 71% return-emigrant and 100% non-emigrant) do not wish to have physical relation, they do not forbid them thinking that this is their duty to please their husbands and forbidding husbands is not supported by the religion. Again, one-fourth of the emigrant and non-emigrant husbands create pressure on them. Among the remaining, some of their husbands convince them, some other takes it for granted and some of them get angry although they do not create pressure on them. [Table 147 & 148 for emigrant, 125 & 126 for return- and 92 & 93 for non-emigrant]

13.3.2 Loneliness and Monotony

Around three-fourth (75%) of the emigrant respondents miss their husbands, feel lonely though the rest of one-fourth do not think so. The Respondents try to mitigate loneliness following different measures. About half of them (47%) talk with husbands

from the husband despite his physical presence and thinking about her husband's emigrated life when he would never give her any money. [Table 128].

Out of two non-emigrant respondents, one feel bored when she thinks about her neglected life in law's house due to financial insufficiency. Another one stated that frequent quarrels in the family are the main reason of monotony. She sometimes wants to commit suicide and once she had tried even. [Table 95]

The respondents are asked whether they have freedom to make friendship to get rid of loneliness and monotony, a vast numbers of the respondents (71% emigrant, 65% return-emigrant and 60% non-emigrant) opined that they do not have the freedom to make friendship with males. Around forty percent of the emigrant and return-emigrant respondents and thirty percent of non-emigrant respondents reported that they do not have the freedom to make friendship with female even. About seventy-seven percent (on an average) of the emigrant and return-emigrant reasoned that their in-laws relatives do not like this and they are scared of scandal and about 65 sixty-five of the non-emigrant respondents think so. Some more reasons behind not making friendship are- they do not like to make friendship with anybody, the first wife of husband deserted him, etc. The husbands (86% for emigrant, 93% for return-emigrant and 83% for non-emigrant) are the first who oppose wives to make friendship. The next barriers are- parents-in-law, other people of the in-laws' house, neighbors, and religion, etc. [Table 156 to 158 for emigrant, 132 to 134 for return-emigrant and 99 to 100 for non-emigrant]

13.3.3 Spending Leisure

The respondents enjoy leisure time in many ways. Around three percent emigrant, four percent return-emigrant and thirty percent non-emigrant respondents never have

spare time except sleeping time. Most of the respondents who have leisure time (72% emigrant, 60% of return-and non-emigrant) spend by watching T.V and gossiping. The next to it are saying prayer, reciting the holy Quran, listening to *waj* (religious speech for Muslim), reading religious books etc. The rates are twenty percent, fifty percent and thirty percent for emigrant, return- and non-emigrant respondents respectively. They also go to visit their relatives' house, spend time with children, sew clothes, weave mats and make other handicrafts. Some of the emigrant respondents listen to songs and go out for shopping. Around eighty percent of the respondents can pass their leisure time as they wishes. Those, who need to depend on the permission of their husbands and mothers-in-law, cannot pass their leisure time according to their wishes. In most of the cases, the emigrant respondents need to depend on the likeliness of their parents-in-law and the return and non-emigrant respondents need to depend on the decision of their husbands. Sometimes emigrant husbands also controls it, they do not allow their wives to visit their parents' houses although they like to visit there. Their mothers-in-law always interrupt, they never allow them to go anywhere alone. Again, some of the non-emigrant respondents need to take permission from their parents-in-law.

[Table 151 to 153 for emigrant, 129 to 131 for return-emigrant and 104 to 106 for non-emigrant]

13.3.4 Giving divorce

All of the respondents know that they have the right to divorce their husbands and they can take legal decision against their husbands if they wish to. But the society do not like this and inspires the respondents to comply with. Even they are encouraged to take it easy if their husbands make any smoke wrong. The respondents, whose

husbands are abroad from a long time, are asked if they wanted to start a new life without their husbands. An overwhelming (85%) of the respondents opined that they do not think this although they know they have the right to do so. They think that money is very precious for life and their husbands are trying to earn money for them. They added that financial requirements supersede all types of requirement. Some also think that they feel clemency for their husbands as they are living with children but their husbands have to live alone. They think that the thinking of divorcing their husbands is a sin. Rather they pray for them so that they may come back safely and their wives get the opportunity to serve them. But some of them also expressed that remaining unmarried was better than this life. [Table 159 for emigrant, 135 for return-emigrant and 102 for non-emigrant]

Conclusion: From the above information, we can see that the prevalence of the respondents in decision-making process is not significant. They can only take decision about less important issues of the family such as daily expenditures, purchasing of furniture and ornaments and education of the children etc. Their participation is very negligible in income control and on the issue of purchasing of land. But it is worth mentioning that around thirty-three percent of the respondents can take decision at least in one issue. But the rate was eleven percent before emigration of their husbands. Again, Thirty-nine percent of the return-emigrant respondents would make decision at the time of emigration of their husbands. But the rate is only fifteen percent at present.

On the issue of family planning, the rate of making decision by both is high in all households except the non-emigrant respondents. Only two in emigrant and one in non-emigrant respondents can make decision solely about fixing birth spacing, number of having of children and about having first baby. No return-emigrant

respondent can make decision alone. In most of the cases, both, husbands and wives, take decisions. The next position is held by the husbands in all types of households. Around seventy percent of the respondents do not have the freedom to abort unwanted pregnancy. The rate is high among the emigrants. On the issue of sexual relationship, an overwhelming majority of the husbands of the respondents discuss with their wives. In the absence of their husbands, seventy-five percent of emigrant respondents feel lonely and fifty-one percent of them feel monotony. They talk to their husbands over phone to get rid of loneliness. They cannot make friendship to remove loneliness and monotony. On an average, sixty-five percent of the respondents do not have the right to make friendship with male and are not permitted by their husbands and parents-in-law. But eighty percent of the respondents can spend leisure time in accordance with their wishes. They watch T.V and do gossip at their leisure periods.

All of the respondents know that they have the right to divorce. Even they can take legal assistance if they need. But they do not like to start a new life although their husbands are away from them for a long time. Most of them conceive that money is valuable and their husbands are trying to earn money for themselves being deprived of the company of their wives and children. Rather they feel sympathy for their husbands.

Chapter 14: Health Care

Introduction: This chapter describes the data on health care. This is presented in four sections. The first section deals with the expectations of health care service of the respondents, whether they get it in accordance with their expectations and if they do not get, what are the reasons behind this. The second section narrates the variations of health care service that they received, whether that was sufficient for them and if not, the reasons behind it. The third section analyses the child care information such as how many of the respondents could not take proper care of their children, if can't, what are the reasons behind this, the barriers of taking care of their children. The fourth section assesses the impact of emigration over health seeking behavior.

14.1 General Health Care

The respondents expect better treatment in all households. They expect to visit specialized doctors, hospitals, etc. and get quality medicine. Besides, they expect affection from their family members. An overwhelming majority (82%) of the emigrant respondents reported to have proper treatment whereas forty-eight percent of return-emigrant respondents and thirty percent of non-emigrant respondents reported to have satisfactory treatment. Those who think that they do not get proper treatment, showed some reasons as follows:

For emigrant respondents

- negative attitude of in-laws relatives especially father-in-law/mother-in-law. (25%)
- feel shaky to express their illness to father-in-law/ mother-in-law. (25%)
- as the heads of the households, do not get time to consult doctor in addition to taking care of children and others household chores. (17%)

- husband sends limited money and they are not permitted to doctor alone, only with their respective brother-in-law, so, they dislike to go. (17%)
- have to ask husband to send more money and have to seek money to mothers-in-law that they dislike. (17%)

For return-emigrant respondents

- lack of money. (92%)
- negative attitude of in-laws relatives especially father-in-law/ mother-in-law. (8%)
- have to seek money to the parents for treatment. (8%)
- ignorance of husband and less expression of illness(8%)

For non-emigrant respondents

- lack of money. (100%)
- negative attitude of in-laws relatives especially father-in-law/mother-in-law. (14%)
- unavailability of facilities in the locality. (14%)

[Table 160 to 162 for emigrant; 136 to 138 for return-emigrant and 102 to 105 for non-emigrant].

14.2 Reproductive Health Care (RHC)

All of the non-emigrant respondents, eighty-four percent of the emigrant respondents and seventy-eight percent of return-emigrant respondents only got in-house take-care, got delivery of child at home by unskilled midwives only as maternal health caret. They did not have any access to doctor's consultation, check-up or nutritious food. In addition to it, they abode by some superstitions. Again, some of them received more than one kind of maternal health care as they gave birth to more than one child. As for

instance, some (20%) of the emigrants had got regular check up and eleven percent had their deliveries in clinic. Another twenty percent of the respondents had their last deliveries in clinic. Some of them visited doctors regularly, had their deliveries at home in the supervision of doctors and some were taken to the Thana Health Complex. The scenario is almost the same among the return-emigrant respondents. Around one-fifth of the return-emigrant respondents had regular check up, had their deliveries in clinic and one-tenth of them went to the government health complex.

Although most of the respondents had in-house take-care, but a vast majority (73% emigrant, 61% return-emigrant and 56% non-emigrant respondents) think that the health care that they received was sufficient for them. The rest of the respondents think that the received maternal health care was not satisfactory and the reasons behind it are as follows:

For emigrant respondents

- could not go to doctor/ clinic without husband. (53%)
- lack of money. (35%)
- facilities in the locality was not available. (29%)
- disliking of mother-in-law/ interruption of her views. (29%)

For return-emigrant respondents

- non-availability of facilities in the locality. (67%)
- Unawareness. (44%)
- lack of money. (33%)
- could not go to doctor, clinic without husband. (22%)
- disliking of mother-in-law/ interruption of her views. (11%)

For non-emigrant respondents

- lack of money. (100%)
- non-availability of facilities in the locality. (75%)
- unawareness. (75%)

[Table 163 to 165 for emigrant; 139 to 141 for return-emigrant and 106 to 108 for non-emigrant].

14.3 Child Care

Emigrant respondents can take proper care rather than return and non-emigrant respondents. Around sixty-one percent emigrants think that they can have proper treatment for their children. But the rates are less than fifty percent among return- and non-emigrant (39% return-emigrant and 44% non-emigrant) respondents. The reasons for not maintaining proper childcare are as follows:

For emigrant respondents

- disliking of mother-in-law/ imposing her views (46%)
- lack of money (33.0%)
- had time constraint due to added responsibilities (25.0%)
- inability of going to doctor / clinic without husband and their unawareness (16.7%).
- when children was small, was in extended family and had to do all household chores (16.7%).
- husband sends limited money (16.7%).
- have to seek money to her brother-in-law (16.7%).

For return-emigrant respondents

- unawareness (36%).

- lack of money (29%)
- did not get time due to added household responsibilities (29%)
- could not go to doctor, clinic without husband (21%)
- disliking of mother-in-law/ imposing her views (29%)

For non-emigrant respondents

- lack of money (100%)
- unavailability of facilities in the locality (60%)
- unawareness (60%).

[Table 166 to 167 for emigrant; 142 to 143 for return-emigrant and 109 to 110 for non-emigrant].

14.4 Impact of Emigration on Health Care

All (100%) of the respondents and majority (78%) of the return-emigrant respondents think that the emigration of their husbands has improved the health care facility of the households. Among them, ninety-seven percent think that emigration has helped to purchase costly health care treatment and four percent think that because of the emigration, the attitude of the in-laws has greatly been changed. The return-emigrant respondents also echoed the same tune. [Table 168 to 169 for emigrant and 144 to 145 for return-emigrant].

Conclusion: All the respondents hope for better treatment, such as-visiting specialized doctors, hospital and getting quality medicine, etc. At the same time, they want much more attention on them from the families. They want that their families will look after them. But the emigrant respondents have more access to the general health care facility, maternal health care and childcare facility. The emigrant respondents receive

two times better than return-emigrant and three times better health care facility than non-emigrants. On the issue of maternal health care, return-emigrant respondents received more little service than the emigrant respondents. It is noticeable that an overwhelming majority of the respondents, irrespective of households give birth in their own houses in the hands of the unskilled midwives and can not have nutritious food and medical treatment. But a large number of the respondents (73% of the emigrant, 61% of the return-emigrant and 56% of the non-emigrant respondents) think that the health service that they received was sufficient. Those who are not satisfied about the general health treatment, maternal health treatment and child health care, explained several reasons. Regarding general healthcare, emigrant respondents blamed the negative attitudes of the in-laws and the return- and non-emigrant claimed for lack of money. On the contrary, on the issue of maternal healthcare, the emigrant respondents opined that as their husbands were absent, they could not go to the doctors. Return- and non-emigrant respondents stated lacking of presence of the health care facility in the locality. On the issue of childcare, emigrant respondents blamed the negative attitude of their in-laws whereas return- and non-emigrant respondents mentioned for lack of money for not having better treatment and food.

A large number of emigrant and return-emigrant respondents held that emigration has assured the improved health care facility. Remittance has helped to purchase advanced health care facility and also helped to change the attitude of the in-laws.

Chapter 15: Self-perception on Empowerment

Introduction: In this chapter, it has been narrated that (whatever be the holistic impact of emigration) whether the respondents think emigration has had a positive impact on their lives and whether they feel themselves as empowered. For non-emigrant respondents it has been sought whether they think the lives of the emigrant wives are better than they are. The data is presented in two sections. The first section describes self-perception of the emigrant and return-emigrant wives and the notion of empowerment among them. The second section describes self-perception of non-emigrant respondents on empowerment.

15.1 Self-perception on Emigrant and Return-emigrant Respondents on Empowerment

Out of eligible respondents (who got married after their husbands' emigration), about eighty-seven percent of emigrant respondents and seventy-five percent of return-emigrant respondents think that emigration has brought positive change in their life. Although a few (in both types) do not think so. The changes that emigrants and return-emigrants mentioned are given in the table below.

Changes	Types of Households	
	Emigrant (in %) [N=37]	Return-emigrant (in %) [N=20]
Made them confident. Once they were afraid to go outside alone but now they can perform their responsibilities like a male. They can do all their inside and outside works.	66	40
Brings solvency to make life easy and enjoyable	59	27
Made them feeling important and respectable to others' eyes which would have impossible unless	31	20

their emigration.		
Have become/once became head of the household, which is/was honorable for them.	41	21
Can save money for themselves.	9	-
Made them decision maker and controller of money and at present husbands rely on them	-	43

[Table 170 & 171 for emigrant and 146 & 147 for return-emigrant]

15.2 Self-perception of Non-emigrant Respondents on Empowerment

The respondents are asked whether they feel that emigrants' wives are living better than they are, an overwhelming majority (70%) stated that they feel they are better but the rest thirty percent are not consented with them. Those, who feel emigrants' wives are better, raise many reasons in favor of their perception like they can spend as per requirement as they are solvent; they have freedom to do anything; they get more importance in the households, etc. The respondents who feels themselves better they have also some reasons like their husbands earn more but they miss their company; they (non-emigrants) are also free to do everything and financially sufficient to lead life. . [Table 111 to 113].

Conclusion: From the above findings, it is clear that most (on an average 81%) of the respondents, irrespective of household types, think that emigration of their husbands does have a positive change in their lives. They have described about various forms of changes that they found. The worth mentioning changes are; made them confident. Once they were afraid to go outside alone but now they can perform their responsibilities like a male. They can do all their inside and outside works, brings solvency to make life easy and enjoyable, made them feeling important and respectable to others' eyes which would have impossible unless their emigration, etc.

Approximately one-fourth of the return-emigrant respondents think that their husbands now depend on them on some issues based on their performance of maintaining households at the time of their emigration.

About seventy percent of the non-emigrant respondents think that the emigrant wives lead better lives than them. They mentioned reasons like they (emigrants' wives) can spend according to their needs, have more freedom and get more importance in the households. However, some non-emigrant wives are not agreed with them. They opined that despite having money and freedom, they miss the company of their husbands. Some of them also enjoy freedom as like as emigrants' wives and they are solvent as well.

Chapter 16: Summary Table of Findings Related to Empowerment

Table 16.1: Summary of Findings				
Issues		% of respondents		
Sl. No.	Name	Emigrant (N=65)	Return-emigrant (N=23)	Non-emigrant (N=10)
1.	Household Authority			
	Head of households	70.8	0.0	0.0
2.	Role in Household Chores			
	Cleaning of house	47.7	73.9	70.0
	Cooking	80.0	91.3	60.0
	washing utensils, clothes, etc	56.9	78.3	60.0
	kitchen shopping	3.1	4.3	-
	Shopping	53.8	13.0	10.0
	Caring of children	100*	100*	100*
	Caring of aged members	7.7	4.3	0.0
	Repairing works	15.4	0.0	0.0
	Construction works	16.9	0.0	0.0
	3.	Participation in labor force		
Involvement in IGA		5.0	9.0	20.0
Feeling constraint in involving IGA		0.0	0.0	0.0
4.	Access to and control over material resources			
	Control over income	68	22	40
	Having saving A/C	77	26	10
	Having DPS/Insurance	59	22	20
	Need permission for doing A/C, DPS/Insurance	67	71	33
	Control over Remittance	98	-	-
	Having land ownership	6	22	10
	Having right to sell own land	50	67	00
	Having ownership of house	2	-	10
	Having ownership of furniture	52	44	30
	Having right to sell own furniture	81	70	33
	Having ownership of personal adornments	91	78	100
	Having right to sell own personal adornments	42	50	50
	Having ownership of livestock/poultry	32	61	70
	Having right to sell own livestock/poultry	91	86	100
	5.	Decision making		
Allocation of family labour		82	91	80
Fixing residence		21	26	10
Income		31	4	10
Daily expenditure		52	9	20

Table 16.1: Summary of Findings

Sl. No.	Issues Name	% of respondents		
		Emigrant (N=65)	Return- emigrant (N=23)	Non- emigrant (N=10)
	Purchasing land	21	11	-
	Purchasing furniture	40	35	13
	Purchasing electronic appliances	14	10	10
	Purchasing ornaments	8	19	29
	Education of children	60	17	25
	Marriage of children	14	11	-
	Using family planning method	22	20	-
	Having 1st baby	2	-	17
	Duration of birth spacing	5	-	17
	Number of having baby	5	-	17
	Freedom of abortion	14	28	18
	Discussing husband on sexual participation	74	77	71
	Making male friend	29	35	17
	Giving divorce	100	100	100
	Spending Leisure	82	78	80
6.	Health Care			
	Getting sufficient general health care	82	48	30
	Getting sufficient reproductive health care	73	61	56
	Taking proper child/neonatal care	61	39	44
7.	Mobility			
	Access to geographic mobility	100	100	100
	Freedom of mobility	67	87	70
	Access to social mobility	5	4	20
	Social acceptance towards mobility	73	35	-
8.	Matrifocality			
	Participation in social programs	98	100	100
	Freedom of participation in social programs	46	36	33
	Entertaining guests in house	89	100	80
	Freedom of entertainment	61	40	50
9.	Subjective Perception on Empowerment			
	Positive change happened	87	75	-
	Remittance as the source of power within the family	85	-	-
	Remittance control increases respondents' importance to self	67	-	-
	Remittance control increases respondents' importance to others	73	-	-

Chapter 17: Conclusion

Introduction: Bangladesh is an agriculture-based country. However, at the influence of global capitalism and local bureaucratic administration national economic surplus of this country is usually used for many unproductive heads. This creates so many jobless workers who are compelled to be exported in foreign labour markets at a cheap rate (Chowdhury, 2010: p. 403). As a result, despite not being a capitalist or industrialized country, impact of capitalism is found in the rural areas of this country. A large number of workers of this country have emigrated to different countries to seek employment which is a visible output of globalization and also capitalism. Most of these workers are from rural areas. Impact of capitalistic economy has been found on those women whose husbands have emigrated to foreign countries. In line with the theoretical and conceptual framework of this study, it is sought to explore that capitalism does not make women vulnerable; rather it creates scope of empowering them. In this view, a migration-prone village was selected for the study and relevant data were collected from there. Findings show that in case of performing household responsibilities including household chores, emigration of the husbands has created a little scope of shift of the traditional gender role of emigrants' wives. In this study, empowerment refers to the objective and subjective transformations of power relations. Objectively it is measured by shift of traditional gender role to more democratic gender role and subjectively it is measured by the respondents' self-perception about their empowerment. Objectively it is found that although women have not become empowered but a little scope of shift of the traditional gender role has been created. Subjectively it is evident that respondents think that remittance has made them empowered. It is briefly discussed below:

Objective Empowerment

Household Chores: Data shows that two types of positive changes have taken place among emigrant respondents; workload has decreased and mobility has increased. Workload has been decreased in cleaning of house, cooking, washing utensils and clothes, etc. Remittance helps to deploy domestic assistants and the respondents have been relieved of these boring chores. A very little change has occurred in kitchen shopping. A vast change is found in shopping. They now go to children's school more than they used to go during pre-emigration situation. However, gender role has not been changed because when their husbands visit home they never participate in domestic work. It is also applicable for return- and non-emigrant households. In case of return-emigrants, their domestic workload has increased compared to their husbands' emigration period. Mobility of one respondent in kitchen shopping has increased due to her husband's illness. Mobility in going shopping alone had increased a lot during their husband's emigration but after their coming back, it has decreased. It has also decreased for schooling as well. So, it can be concluded that absence of husband, not remittance influences mobility of the respondents.

Traditionally, the male head does the construction and repair of houses. After emigration of husbands, some respondents have been involved here to a little extent. However, when their husbands visit home during leave, it becomes like the pre-emigration situation, i.e., the husbands do it. So, it is evident that shift of gender role happens only for the absence of husbands, not for remittance. None of the return-emigrants do these tasks now though about one-tenth of them would do it during their husbands' emigration. Therefore, it is clear that how much gender role had been changed, does not sustain now because after coming back again it is considered as men's work.

Condition of non-emigrants regarding all of the above-mentioned works is the same as pre-emigration situation of the emigrants and return-emigrants. No husband in any type of household provide any assistance in terms of cooking, cleaning, washing, etc. Still it is considered as "exclusively women's work".

A mentionable number of return- and non-emigrant households are involved in agriculture. In this case, women do those works that can be done inside the households. The husband is the decision-maker in all matters like which crops will be grown, marketing, sharecropping, etc. It is seen in return-emigrant households that when husbands were abroad, the female head would make these decisions with the assistance of male relatives.

Labor force participation: From the collected data, it is evident that there is no significant impact of remittance on the emigrant households with respect to labor force participation. Among all types of households, participation of emigrant household is the least here. Participation of non-emigrant households is more than double in comparison with the emigrants. However, it is clear that in some cases, remittance helps to invest in IGA and occupation integrates due to geographic and social mobility.

Access to and control over Material Resources: Access to assets has significantly increased but the control over it shows no improvement except furniture and livestock/poultry. Measurement in terms of control shows that remittance has not empowered women.

Data depicts that remittance, in most cases, comes in the names of emigrants' wives and for that they get scope of cash handling and one kind of control over

income. They get ownership of bank account, DPS/Insurance, etc. due to remittance although in most of the cases they need permission of husbands to open it. It creates opportunity of shifting traditional gender role in absence of husbands. The rate of income-control is too high among emigrant households compared to return- and non-emigrant households. In comparison with other households, emigrant respondents comprise more than half in terms of getting access to and control over income, savings account and DPS/Insurance.

About three-fourths of the emigrant respondents receive remittance on their own and almost all of them control as well as spend it as their own (although most of the husbands do not send all money to their wives). Even about half of the respondents of extended families control remittance on their own. This control increases respondents' importance to themselves and to others as well. The respondents consider 'remittance control' as 'source of power'. The respondents, who do not receive remittance, get very insufficient amount. However, since most of the respondents control remittance, it can be concluded that remittance has uplifted their social status.

Remittance has increased land-holding condition of the respondents, though it is not significant. The rate of land-ownership (joint ownership) is high among emigrant respondents. However, most of the landowners do not have the right to sell it. It is similar to the traditional situation of Bangladesh. We have already mentioned in the earlier chapter that Bengali women have access to the assets but do not have control over it. It is also applicable for house-ownership.

Remittance has significantly improved ownership of furniture. An overwhelming majority of the emigrant and return-emigrant respondents hold the right to sell these on their own.

Remittance has significantly improved ownership of ornaments also. Almost all of them can use it on their own but cannot sell it without the consent of husbands. It can be mentioned here that about half of the return- and non-emigrant respondents have the right to sell. Every non-emigrant respondents have gold ornaments as personal adornments.

Non-emigrant respondents have more livestock/poultry. The return-emigrant respondents are next to them. It is mentionable that emigrant respondents are not interested to rear those and they do not earn from it. Most of the emigrant and return-emigrant respondents hold the right to sell these but all of the non-emigrant respondents have this right.

Decision Making: Emigration has increased sole participation of emigrant respondents in the household decision making process. In comparison with return- and non-emigrant respondents, the sole decision-making ability in financial management (like income, daily expenditures, purchasing assets, etc.) is higher among emigrant respondents. In addition, the tendency of making sole decision regarding education and marriage of children is also higher among emigrant respondents than among others. Though sole decision making in spending leisure is high among emigrants but return-emigrants are little bit higher than them in respect of fixing workload and place of residence. Emigrant respondents are also high in making sole decision regarding sexual participation and contraceptive use. But return-emigrants are advanced in making sole decision regarding termination of unwanted child. Non-emigrant respondents get more freedom in making male friends. All respondents in all types of households can make decision regarding giving divorce. The emigrant respondents get reproductive healthcare more than the others do.

Though emigrant respondents are comparatively dominant in making decision by themselves in different household issues except daily expenditures, education of children and sexual participation, they comprise, in most cases, not more than twenty percent. However, it should be taken into consideration that before their husbands' emigration, none of them could make sole decision on any household affairs.

We can conclude that emigration has some impact on decision-making. However, it is not clear whether this is due to remittance. This could be due to absence of husbands, as a result, the wife is delegated the task of decision-making. This power is switched back once the husband returns home. This is evident in the households of return emigrants.

Mobility: Emigration of husband i.e., absence of male counterpart, not remittance gives an opportunity to female counterpart with regard to geographic mobility. Emigration has increased mobility of women. All of the surveyed respondents go outside home for different purposes though half of the emigrant and return-emigrant respondents would not go alone before husbands' emigration. Most of them do not face any constraint in doing so as they have to serve their families in absence of their husbands. The society also considers it normally. Besides, emigrant wives are considered as household heads, so nobody has to say anything. Along with emigrant and non-emigrant respondents, non-emigrants also get social endorsement of mobility. However, some respondents of extended families face constraint in doing so from their in-laws.

Remittance has no significant impact on social mobility as we discussed earlier.

Matrifocality: Absence of husband has created the scope for the emigrant wives to play the role of household head. Absence of husband and remittance has increased matrifocality. An overwhelming majority of the emigrant respondents claimed themselves as household heads. But none of the return- and non-emigrant respondents reported as head of the households. Male head is considered as head of the households though during their emigration, their respective wives were considered as head. In comparison with others, emigrant respondents get invitation directly but others get through their male heads. Emigrant respondents consider it as the impact of absence of husbands and remittance. Freedom of participation is the highest among emigrant households and the least among non-emigrants.

The rate of entertaining guests is high in return-emigrant households but the rate of permission seeking to entertain is much less among emigrant households.

Most of the emigrant respondents would not enjoy these before their husbands' emigration.

Subjective Empowerment

Self-perception: Most of the emigrant and return-emigrant respondents think that remittance made them empowered. They regard themselves as confident now. Before husbands' emigration, they were afraid to go anywhere alone but now they can perform any responsibility inside or outside the households like a male. Emigrant respondents are considered as household head, which is the indicator of social status or respect. They can make decision regarding many important household issues. Husbands of the return-emigrant can rely on their wives' decisions. Most of the non-emigrant respondents think that the emigrants' wives live better than they do. They

can spend money as their own, get more freedom to do anything and get more importance in the households.

Conclusion: Findings manifest that remittance has decreased physical stress of emigrant respondents in domestic works like cooking, cleaning, washing, etc. through the deployment of domestic assistant. In labor force participation, it has no significant impact. Remittance helps to get the ownership of savings account and DPS/Insurance. In comparison with other households emigrant respondents comprise more than half in terms of getting access to and control over these. Remittance has uplifted the social status of the respondents. It also very insignificantly has increased land as well as house-ownership. But the respondents do not have the right to sell these. Remittance has significantly increased furniture and ornaments owning condition. It has also increased the number of livestock/poultry of the respondents. Most of the respondents hold the right to sell furniture and livestock/poultry but they do not have the right to sell their ornaments by themselves. Emigrant respondents can make more decision solely than the return-and non-emigrant respondents. But most of them take comparatively less important decisions. Emigrant respondents get better health care than the other respondents. Absence of male counterpart has increased mentionable geographic mobility. However, it does not sustain among return-emigrant respondents. Absence of husband and remittance increases matrifocality. But it does not work after their husbands' coming back to the country. Nevertheless, most of the emigrant and return-emigrant respondents think that remittance has made them empowered as they achieved confidence in doing all works inside and outside the household like a male.

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APPENDICES

Appendix-1
Certificates on Seminars

সমাজবিজ্ঞান বিভাগ
ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

ঢাকা-১০০০, বাংলাদেশ

ফোন : ৯৬৬১৯০০-৭৩/৬৫৭৫, ৬৫৭৬

তারিখ.....২০০

২২ ফেব্রুয়ারী ২০১০

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Dated, the200

প্রথম সেমিনার রিপোর্ট

১১ জানুয়ারী ২০১০ তারিখে অনুষ্ঠিত বিভাগীয় একাডেমিক কমিটিতে পি এইচ ডি গবেষক রাফেজা আক্তার রেজিঃ নং ১৫৪/২০০৮-০৯ (পূঃ) Remittance, Gender Role and Female Empowerment : A Study of Dohar village, Dhaka. শিরোনামের উপর প্রথম প্রবন্ধ উপস্থাপন করেন এবং বিভাগীয় একাডেমিক কমিটিতে তা প্রশংসিত হয়।

অতএব এ ব্যাপারে প্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য বিভাগীয় একাডেমিক কমিটি সুপারিশ করেছেন।

M. Ahmed

(ড. এ আই মাহবুব উদ্দিন আহমেদ)

অধ্যাপক ও চেয়ারম্যান

সমাজবিজ্ঞান বিভাগ
ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়

ঢাকা-১০০০, বাংলাদেশ

ফোন : ৯৬৬১৯০০-৭৩/৬৫৭৫, ৬৫৭৬

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Dated the200

৫ মার্চ ২০১১

দ্বিতীয় সেমিনার রিপোর্ট

১৩ ডিসেম্বর ২০১০ তারিখে অনুষ্ঠিত বিভাগীয় একাডেমিক কমিটিতে পি এইচ ডি গবেষক রাফেজা আক্তার রেজিঃ নং ১৫৪/২০০৮-০৯ (পুনঃ) Remittance, Gender Role and Female Emplowerment: A Study of Dohar village, Dhaka. শিরোনামের উপর দ্বিতীয় প্রবন্ধ উপস্থাপন করেন এবং বিভাগীয় একাডেমিক কমিটিতে তা প্রশংসিত হয়।

অতএব এ ব্যাপারে শ্রয়োজনীয় ব্যবস্থা গ্রহণের জন্য বিভাগীয় একাডেমিক কমিটি সুপারিশ করেছে।

(ড. এ আই মাহবুব উদ্দিন আহমেদ)

অধ্যাপক ও চেয়ারম্যান

চেয়ারম্যান
সমাজবিজ্ঞান বিভাগ
ঢাকা বিশ্ববিদ্যালয়।

Appendix-2

Interview Schedule for Emigrant Respondents

Interview Schedule for Household Survey

ID No.

Section A: Socioeconomic Background

A1 Particulars of HH members:

Sl. No.	Relationship with HH members	Gender	Age	Education	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of work	Monthly Income (In Taka)	Migration Status	Remarks
1	Self									
2										
3										
4										
5										
6										
7										
8										
9										
10										
11										
12										
13										
14										
15										

(Use code where applicable)

Code

Relationship with Others	Occupation	Education	Marital status
1 = Self	1 = Farmer	0 = Inapplicable [Child, less than 4 yrs]	1 = Never married
2 = Husband	2 = Share Cropper	1 = Illiterate	2 = Married
3 = Son	3 = Fisherman	2 = Able to read Bengali but Can not write letter	3 = Separated
4 = Daughter	4 = Craftsman/Handloom	3 = Able to write letter	4 = Divorced
5 = Father	5 = Livestock rearing	4 = Primary	5 = Widowed
6 = Mother	6 = Pisciculture	5 = 6 th to 10 th Class	6 = Deserted
7 = Brother	7 = Gardener	6 = Vocational	
8 = Sister	8 = Wager Labour	7 = Dakhil	Migration Status
9 = Father-in-law	9 = Mason	8 = S.S.C. or equivalent	1 = Emigrant
10 = Mother-in-law	10 = Transport worker	9 = Technical	2 = Non-emigrant
11 = Son-in-law	11 = Small Trader, Businessman	10 = Alim	3 = Returned Emigrant
12 = Daughter-in-law	12 = Serviceholder	11 = H.S.C. or equivalent	
13 = Brother-in-law	13 = No Occupation [Housewife, Student, Retired Person, child (below 5 years), unable to work]	12 = Fazil	Gender
14 = Sister-in-law	14 = (Others Specify)	13 = Bachelor's or equivalent	1 = Male
15 = Grand son		14 = Masters, kamil or equivalent	2 = Female
16 = Grand daughter		15 = (Others specify)	
17 = (Others specify)			

A2 When did you get married :

A3 Are you Head of the HH? Yes No

A3.1 If no, who is the head (use code)?

Code		
1= Father-in-law	2= Mother-in-law	3= Husband
3= Elder Brother-in-law	4= Younger Brother-in-law	5= Elder Sister-in-law
6= Younger Sister-in-law	7= Son	
8= Others (specify) _____		

A4 Duration/Length of emigration of your husband:

A5 Year of migration: _____

A6 What was the occupation of your husband before his emigration? _____

A7 What was his first occupation? _____

A8 In which country did he emigrate? _____

A9 How frequently does he come home? _____

A10 How long usually he stays at home? _____

A11 Is there any long break in the age of his emigration? Yes No

A11.1 If yes, for how many years and in which year? _____

Section B: Gender Role in Household Chores

B1 Please describe the activities done by you before and after your husband's emigration:

Sl. no.	Type of HH Chores	Activities done			Remarks
		Before emigration (use code)	After emigration (use code)	During Visit/Break of emigration	
1.	Cleaning of house				
2.	Cooking				
3.	Washing utensils, clothes, etc.				
4.	Caring of aged members				
4.1	Feeding				
4.2	Bathing				
4.3	Helping to go to Toilet				
4.4	Taking to Doctor				
4.5	Giving medicine etc.				
4.6	Others (specify)				

Sl. no.	Type of HH Chores	Activities done			Remarks
		Before emigration (use code)	After emigration (use code)	During Visit/Break of emigration	
5.	Caring of children				
5.1	Feeding				
5.1	Bathing				
5.2	Schooling				
5.3	Teaching				
5.4	Others (specify)				
6.	Kitchen shopping				
7.	Shopping				
8.	Repairing of house				
8.1	Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc.				
8.2	Purchasing construction material				
8.3	Monitoring				
8.4	Others (specify)				
9.	Construction of house				
9.1	Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc.				
9.2	Purchasing construction material				
9.3	Monitoring				
9.4	Others (specify)				

Code: 1= Self only 2= Husband only 3= Wife and Husband both 4= Domestic Assistant

5= Others (specify)

B2 Apart from these, what other activities did you do before and after your husband's emigration?

Sl. no.	Type of HH Chores	Activities done			Remarks
		Before emigration (use code)	After emigration (use code)	During Visit/Break of emigration	
1.					
2.					
3.					

B1.2 Who allocate the family labour within the households? _____

C. Access and Control over Resources

C1 Income

C1.1 Do you have control over HH income? Yes 1 No 2C1.1.1 If yes, how do you spend it? _____

_____C1.2 Do you have any savings account in your own name? Yes 1 No 2C1.2.1 If yes, in where? Bank 1 Post Office 2 Others (specify) _____ 3C1.3 Do you have any life insurance/DPS in your name? Yes 1 No 2C1.3.1 Have you done it after your husband's emigration? Yes 1 No 2C1.3.2 Did you need permission from anybody in this respect? Yes 1 No 2

C1.3.2.1 If yes, from whom? _____

C2 Control over Remittance

C2.1 Does your household receive remittance? Yes 1 No 2 [Go to QC2.2]

C2.1.1 If yes, in which way it comes?

Bank 1 Hundi 2 Informal sources 3

C2.1.2 How much money is received in a month on an average? Tk. _____

C2.1.3 Is the flow of remittance regular? Yes 1 No 2C2.2 If no, why? _____

_____C2.3 In whose name remittance is usually sent? (*Can be multiple responses*)Yourself 1 Father-in-law 2 Mother-in-law 3 Elder brother-in-law 4
Elder sister-in-law 5 Younger brother-in-law 6 Younger sister-in-law 7
Son 8 Daughter 9 Others (specify) _____ 10

C2.3.1 If money comes in your name, can you spend remittance money?

Yes 1 No 2 [If no, go to C2.4]

C2.3.1.1 If yes, does spending remittance money makes you feel important in the eyes of

Others : Yes 1 No 2

Yourself : Yes 1 No 2

C2.3.1.1.1 If response is yes for others, how? _____

C2.3.1.1.2 If response is yes for yourself, how? _____

C2.4 Who have the control over remittance?

Father-in-law 1 Son 2 Mother-in-law 3 Elder brother-in-law 4
 Elder sister-in-law 5 Younger brother-in-law 6 Younger sister-in-law 7
 Daughter 8 Others (specify) _____ 9

C2.5. Do you get any portion of remittance money?

Yes 1 No 2 [If no, go to C2.6]

C2.5.1 If yes, what per cent do you get?

100% 1 75% 2 50% 3 25% 4 <25% 5

C2.6 Do you get pocket money? Yes 1 No 2

C2.6.1 If yes, is it sufficient? Yes 1 No 2

C2.6.1.1 if yes, how much do you get? Tk. _____

C2.6.1.2 If no, how do you meet your personal necessities? _____

C2.7 Is there any dispute raised among the HH members regarding control over remittance?

Yes 1 No 2

C2.7.1 If yes, what type? _____

C2.8 Do you think remittance control is the source of power within the family?

Yes 1 No 2

C2.8.1 If yes, why? _____

C3 Land

C3.1 Do you have any land of your own? Yes 1 No 2

C3.1.1 If yes, how much? Dec. _____

C3.2 Do you jointly own any land? Yes 1 No 2

C3.2.1 If yes, how much? Dec. _____

C3.3 What is the current value of your total land? Tk. _____

C3.4 What type of land is it?

Cultivable 1 Fallow 2 Homestead 3

C3.5 How did you get it? Inherited 1 Purchased 2 Husband's gift 3

Others(specify) _____ 4

C3.6 Do you have right to use it or sell it according to your will? Yes 1 No 2

C3.6.1 If no, why? _____

C3.7 Has the condition of landholding improved after the emigration of your husband? Yes 1 No 2

C3.7.1 If yes, how? _____

C4 House

C4.1 Do you have any house of your own? Yes 1 No 2

C4.1.1 If no, who owns it? _____

C4.2 Has the condition improved after the emigration of your husband?

Yes 1 No 2

C4.2.1 If yes, how? _____

C5 Furniture

C5.1 Do you have any furniture of your own? Yes 1 No 2

C5.2 How did you get it? _____

C5.3 Do you have the right to sell it? Yes 1 No 2

C5.4 Has the condition improved after the emigration of your husband?

Yes 1 No 2

C5.4.1 If yes, how? _____

C6 Personal adornment

C6.1 Do you have any kind of personal adornment? Yes 1 No 2

C6.1.1 If yes, how much? _____

C6.2 How did you get these? _____

C6.3 Could you use it at your will? Yes 1 No 2

C6.3.1 If no, why? _____

C6.4 Do you have the right to sell it according to you? Yes 1 No 2

C6.5 Has the condition improved after the emigration of your husband?

Yes 1 No 2

C6.5.1 If yes, how? _____

C7 Livestock/Poultry

C7.1 Do you have any livestock/poultry of your own? Yes 1 No 2

C7.1.1 If yes, state the number of each category.

Livestock No. Poultry No.

C7.2 How did you get these? _____

C7.3 Do you earn from these? Yes 1 No 2

C7.3.1 If yes, how much? _____

C7.3.2 If yes, how do you spend it? _____

C7.4 Do you have the right to sell it? Yes 1 No 2

C7.5 Has the condition improved after the emigration of your husband?

Yes 1 No 2

C7.5.1 If yes, how? _____

D Mobility

D1 Do you go outside home? Yes 1 No 2 [If no, go to D1.2]

D1.1 If yes, please mention the purpose, places as well as distance you usually go.

Purpose	In own upazila		Outside own upazila		Remarks: Whether she would do before her husband's emigration
	Place	Distance	Place	Distance	
Kitchen market					
Market					
Banking					
For watching cinema, drama, concert, etc					
For attending political meeting					
For attending meeting of social organization					
For Traveling					
For visiting relatives					
For treatment					
Others (specify)					

D1.2 Do you feel any constraint in doing so? Yes 1 No 2

D1.2.1 If yes, what type and by whom?

Sl. No.	Type of Constraint	By Whom

D1.3 If no, why? _____

D2 Are you involved in any type of social organization, association or political activities? Yes 1 No 2

D2.1 If yes, what type? _____

D3 Do you feel any constraint? Yes 1 No 2

D3.1 If yes, what kind and from whom? _____

D4 Were you involved here before your husband's emigration?

Yes 1 No 2

D4.1 If no, why now? _____

D5 Do you feel your social acceptance in respect of mobility is increased or decreased compared to before your husband's emigration?

Increased : Yes 1 No 2 can not understand 3

Decreased : Yes 1 No 2 can not understand 3

D5.1 If it is increased, why do you feel so? _____

D5.2 If it is decreased, why do you feel so? _____

E Involvement in Income Generating Activities (IGAs)

E1 Are you involved in any type of IGAs outside of HHs? Yes 1 No 2

E1.1 If yes, what type? _____

E2 How much do you earn from it? Amount: _____

E3 Do you spend it for yourself or Household? Yourself 1 Household 2

E3.1 If it is for yourself, in which purpose do you spend? _____

E4 Do you feel any constraint in doing so? Yes 1 No 2

E4.1 If yes, what type and by whom?

Sl. No.	Type of Constraint	By Whom

E5 Were you involved in any type of IGA before your husband's emigration?

Yes 1 No 2

E5.1 If no, why now? _____

F Residence

F1 Where do you usually live? Parent's house 1 Husband's house 2

F1.1 If at parent's house, why? _____

F1.2 Who bears your expenses? _____

F1.3 Do you not face any objection raised by your In-law's house?

Yes 1 No 2

F1.3.1 If yes, what type? _____

F1.4 If it is at in-law's house, how frequently do you visit your parent's house?

Once in a week 1 Fortnightly 2 Monthly 3
More than a month 4

F1.5 Are you free to go there willingly? Yes 1 No 2

F1.6 If no, what problem do you face? _____

F1.7 Who creates the problem? _____

F2 Do you make decision with respect to fixing residence? Yes 1 No 2

G Matrifocality

G1 Are you usually invited neighborhood's social program cordially in the absence of your husband? Yes 1 No 2 [If no, go to G5]

G2 Do you participate in those programs? Yes 1 No 2

G3 Do you feel that the invitation is cordial? Yes 1 No 2

G3.1 If yes, why and what are those? _____

G4 Do you need permission from anybody to participate there? Yes 1 No 2

G4.1 If yes, from whom and why? _____

G5 If no, why? _____

G6 Do you entertain guests in your house? Yes 1 No 2

G7 Usually who are they? _____

G8 Do you need any permission from anybody to entertain? Yes 1 No 2

G8.1 If yes, from whom and why? _____

G9 Do you enjoy these before your husband's emigration? Yes 1 No 2

Section H: Decision Making

H1 Who makes decision in your family with respect to following?

Sl. no.	Issues	Decision maker (Use code)	Remarks*
1.	Income		
2.	Expenditure		
a)	Daily expenditure		
b)	Purchasing		
	i. Land		
	ii. Furniture		
	iii. Electronic appliances		
	iv. Ornament		
	v. Others (specify):		
3.	Education of Children		
4.	Marriage of Children		

* If Respondent is not decision maker, ask her role in this matter

Code:

1= Self

2= Husband

3= Both

4= Father-in-law

5= Mother-in-law

6=Others (specify) _____

H3 In case of land could you purchase in your name? Yes 1 No 2

H3.1 If yes, do you need any permission from any body? Yes 1 No 2

H3.1.1 If yes, from whom? _____

H4 Do you need using FP method? Yes 1 No 2

H4.1 If yes, which method do you follow? _____

H5 Who take decision regarding this? _____

H5.1 Did you accept it willingly? Yes 1 No 2

H6 Who fix the time of conceiving first baby (If applicable)?

Self 1 Husband 2 Both 3

H7 Who fix the duration of having baby?

Self 1 Husband 2 Both 3

H9 Who fix the number of having baby?

Self 1 Husband 2 Both 3

H10 In case of unwanted pregnancy, are you free to abort? Yes 1 No 2

H10.1 If no, why and who raise the objection? _____

H11 Does your husband ever discuss with you about physical participation?

Yes 1 No 2

H11.1 If no, in case of your unwillingness how does he react? _____

H12 Does anytime life become monotonous to you? Yes 1 No 2

H12.1 If yes, when? _____

H13 How do you spend your leisure? _____

H14 Are you free to spend your leisure according to your choice? Yes 1 No 2

H14.1 If no, why? _____

H15 Do you miss your husband? Yes 1 No 2

H15.1 If yes, how do you mitigate your loneliness? _____

H16 Are you free to make friendship with any body irrespective of male and female?

For male: Yes 1 No 2

For female: Yes 1 No 2

H16.1 If it is negative for male, why and who raise objection? _____

H17 (In case of long absence of husband) you are remaining away from your husband for a long time, how do you feel, should you start life again with a new one?

I Health Care

I1 What type of treatment do you expect during your ailment? _____

I2 Do you get it sufficiently? Yes 1 No 2

I2.1 If no, why? _____

I3 What type of reproductive health care have you received? _____

I4 Do you think it was proper for you? Yes 1 No 2

I5 If no, what was the problem? _____

I6 Could you take proper care for your child/neonatal? Yes 1 No 2

I6.1 If no, what was the problem? _____

Emigrant

17 Do you think health care for you as well as your children has been improved after your husband's emigration? Yes 1 No 2

18 If yes, in which way? Costly health care services can be purchased 1

Attitudes of in-laws relatives have changed 2

Others (specify) _____ 3

J Self Perception

J1 Do you think emigration of your husband brings any change in your life?

Yes 1 No 2

J1.1 If yes, what type? _____

K. General Observation of Interviewer: _____

Name of Interviewer :	
Signature :	
Date :	

Appendix-3

Interview Schedule for Return-emigrant Respondents

Interview Schedule for Household Survey

ID.

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Section A: Socioeconomic Background

A1 Particulars of HH members:

Sl. No.	Relationship with HH members	Age	Education	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of work	Monthly Income (in Taka)	Migration Status	Remarks
1	Self								
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									

(Use code where applicable)

Code

Relationship with Others	Occupation	Education	Marital status
1 = Self	1 = Farmer	0 = Inapplicable [Child, less than 4 yrs]	1 = Never married
2 = Husband	2 = Share Cropper	1 = Illiterate	2 = Married
3 = Son	3 = Fisherman	2 = Able to read Bengali but Can not write letter	3 = Separated
4 = Daughter	4 = Craftsman/Handloom	3 = Able to write letter	4 = Divorced
5 = Father	5 = Livestock rearing	4 = Primary	5 = Widowed
6 = Mother	6 = Pisciculture	5 = 6 th to 10 th Class	6 = Deserted
7 = Brother	7 = Gardener	6 = Vocational	
8 = Sister	8 = Wager Labour	7 = Dakhil	Migration Status
9 = Father-in-law	9 = Mason	8 = S.S.C. or equivalent	1 = Emigrant
10 = Mother-in-law	10 = Transport worker	9 = Technical	2 = Non-emigrant
11 = Son-in-law	11 = Small Trader, Businessman	10 = Alim	3 = Returned Emigrant
12 = Daughter-in-law	12 = Service-holder	11 = H S C or equivalent	
13 = Brother-in-law	13 = No Occupation [Housewife, Student, Retired Person, child (below 5 years), unable to work]	12 = Fazil	
14 = Sister-in-law	14 = (Others Specify)	13 = Bachelor's or equivalent	
15 = (Others specify)		14 = Masters, kamil or equivalent	
		15 = (Others specify)	Gender
			1 = Male
			2 = Female

A2 When did you get married :

A3 Are you Head of the HH? Yes No

A3.1 If no, who is the head (use code)?

Code:		
1=Father-in-law	2= Mother-in-law	3= Husband
4= Elder Brother-in-law	5= Younger Brother-in-law	6= Elder Sister-in-law
7= Younger Sister-in-law	8= Son	
9=Others (specify) _____		

A4 Duration/Length of emigration of your husband:

A5 Country of his emigration: _____

A6 What was the occupation of your husband before his emigration? _____

A7 What was his first occupation? _____

A8 When did he come back home permanently? _____

Section B: Gender Role in Household Chores

B1 Please describe the activities done by you:

Sl. no.	Type of HH Chores	Activities done			Remarks
		Before emigration (use code)	After emigration (use code)	At present	
1.	Cleaning of house				
2.	Cooking				
3.	Washing utensils, clothes, etc.				
4.	Caring of aged members				
4.1	Feeding				
4.2	Bathing				
4.3	Helping to go to Toilet				
4.4	Taking to Doctor				
4.5	Giving medicine etc.				
4.6	Any other (specify)				
5.	Caring of children				
5.1	Feeding				
5.1	Bathing				
5.2	Schooling				
5.3	Teaching				
5.4	Any other (specify)				

Sl. no.	Type of HH Chores	Activities done			Remarks
		Before emigration (use code)	After emigration (use code)	At present	
6.	Kitchen shopping				
7.	Shopping				
8.	Repairing of house				
8.1	Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc.				
8.2	Purchasing construction material				
8.3	Monitoring				
8.4	Others (specify)				
9.	Construction of house				
9.1	Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc.				
9.2	Purchasing construction material				
9.3	Monitoring				
9.4	Others (specify)				

Code: 1= Self only 2= Husband only 3= Wife and Husband both 4= Domestic Assistant
5= Others (specify)

B2 Apart from these, what other activities did you do?

Sl. no.	Type of HH Chores	Activities done			Remarks
		Before emigration (use code)	After emigration (use code)	At present	
1.					
2.					
3.					
4.					

B1.2 Who allocate the family labour within the households?-

C. Access and Control over Resources

C1 Income

C1.1 Do you have control over HH income? Yes 1 No 2

C1.1.1 If yes, how do you spend it? _____

C1.2 Do you have any savings account in your own name? Yes 1 No 2

Return-Emigrant

C1.2.1 If yes, in where? Bank 1 Post Office 2 Others (specify) _____ 3

C1.3 Do you have any life insurance/DPS in your name? Yes 1 No 2

C1.3.1 Have you done it after your husband's emigration? Yes 1 No 2

C1.3.2 Did you need permission from anybody in this respect? Yes 1 No 2

C1.3.2.1 If yes, from whom? _____

C2 Control over Remittance

C2.1 Have you ever received remittance? Yes 1 No 2 [Go to QC2.4]

C2.1.1 If yes, in which way it was come? Bank 1 Hundi 2 Informal sources 3

C2.2 Do you save any money for yourself in the bank or in hand?

Yes 1 No 2

C2.3.1 If yes, how much? Tk. _____

C2.4 If no, who would receive it? _____

C3 Land

C3.1 Do you have any land of your own? Yes 1 No 2

C3.1.1 If yes, how much? Dec. _____

C3.2 Do you jointly own any land? Yes 1 No 2

C3.2.1 If yes, how much? Dec. _____

C3.3 What is the current value of your total land? Tk. _____

C3.4 What type of land is it?

Cultivable 1 Fallow 2 Homestead 3

C3.5 How did you get it?

Inherited 1 Purchase 2 Gulf 3

Others(specify) _____ 4

C3.6 Do you have right to use it or sell it according to your will?

Yes 1 No 2

C3.6.1 If no, why? _____

C3.7 Has the condition of landholding improved after the emigration of your husband?

Yes 1 No 2

C3.7.1 If yes, how? _____

C4 House

C4.1 Do you have any house of your own? Yes 1 No 2

C4.1.1 If no, who owns it? _____

C4.2 Has the condition improved after the emigration of your husband?

Yes 1 No 2

C4.2.1 If yes, how? _____

C5 Furniture

C5.1 Do you have any furniture of your own? Yes 1 No 2

C5.2 How did you get it? _____

C5.3 Do you have the right to sell it? Yes 1 No 2

C5.4 Has the condition improved after the emigration of your husband?

Yes 1 No 2

C5.4.1 If yes, how? _____

C6 Personal adornment

C6.1 Do you have any kind of personal adornment? Yes 1 No 2

C6.1.1 If yes, how much? _____

C6.2 How did you get these? _____

C6.3 Could you use it at your will? Yes 1 No 2

C6.3.1 If no, why? _____

C6.4 Do you have the right to or sell it according to you? Yes 1 No 2

C6.5 Has the condition improved after the emigration of your husband?

Yes 1 No 2

C6.5.1 If yes, how?

C7 Livestock/Poultry

C7.1 Do you have any livestock/poultry of your own? Yes 1 No 2

C7.1.1 If yes, state the number of each category.

Livestock No. Poultry No.

C7.2 How did you get these? _____

C7.3 Do you earn from these? Yes 1 No 2

C7.3.1 If yes, how much? _____

C7.3.2 If yes, how do you spend it? _____

C7.4 Do you have the right to sell it? Yes 1 No 2

C7.5 Has the condition improved after the emigration of your husband?

Yes 1 No 2

C7.5.1 If yes, how? _____

D Mobility

D1 Do you go outside home? Yes 1 No 2 [If no, go to D1.2]

D1.1 If yes, please mention the purpose, places as well as distance you usually go.

Purpose	In own upazila		Outside own upazila		Remarks: Whether she would do it during her husband's emigration
	Place	Distance	Place	Distance	
<i>Kitchen market</i>					
<i>Market</i>					
Banking					
For watching cinema, drama, concert, etc					
For attending political meeting					
For attending meeting of social organization					
For Traveling					
For visiting relatives					
For treatment					
Others (specify)					

D1.2 Do you feel any constraint in doing so? Yes 1 No 2

D1.2.1 If yes, what type and by whom?

Sl. No.	Type of Constraint	By Whom

D1.2 If no, why? _____

D2 Are you involved in any type of social organization, association or political activities?

Yes 1 No 2

D2.1 If yes, what type? _____

D3 Do you feel any constraint? Yes 1 No 2

D3.1 If yes, what kind and from whom? _____

D4 Were you involved here before your husband's emigration? Yes 1 No 2

D4.1 If no, why now? _____

D5 Do you feel your social acceptance in respect of mobility is increased or decreased compared to before your husband's emigration?

Increased : Yes 1 No 2 can not understand 3

Decreased : Yes 1 No 2 can not understand 3

D5.1 If it is increased, why do you feel so? _____

D5.2 If it is decreased, why do you feel so? _____

E Involvement in Income Generating Activities (IGAs)

E1 Are you involved in any type of IGAs outside of HHs? Yes 1 No 2

E1.1 If yes, what type? _____

E2 How much do you earn from it? Amount: _____

E3 Do you spend it for yourself or Household? Yourself 1 Household 2

E3.1 If it is for yourself, in which purpose do you spend? _____

E4 Do you feel any constraint in doing so? Yes 1 No 2

E4.1 If yes, what type and by whom?

Sl. No.	Type of Constraint	By Whom

E5 Were you involved in any type of IGA before your husband's emigration?

Yes 1 No 2

E5.1 If no, why now? _____

F Residence

F1 Where do you usually live? Parent's house 1 Husband's house 2

F1.1 If at parent's house, why? _____

F1.2 Who bears your expenses? _____

F1.3 Do you not face any objection raised by your in-law's house?

Yes 1 No 2

F1.3.1 If yes, what type? _____

F1.4 If it is at in-law's house, how frequently do you visit your parent's house?

Once in a week 1 Fortnightly 2 Monthly 3

More than a month 4

F1.5 Are you free to go there willingly? Yes 1 No 2

F1.6 If no, what problem do you face? _____

F1.7 Who creates the problem? _____

F2 Do you make decision with respect to fixing residence? Yes 1 No 2

G Matrilocality

G1 Are you usually invited to neighborhood's social program cordially after come back of your husband? Yes 1 No 2

G2 Do you participate in those programs? Yes 1 No 2

G3 Do you feel that the invitation is cordial? Yes 1 No 2

G3.1 If yes, what are those? _____

G4 Do you need permission from anybody to participate there? Yes 1 No 2

G4.1 If yes, from whom and why? _____

*Return-Emigrant*G5 Do you entertain guests in your house? Yes 1 No 2

G6 Usually who are they? _____

G7 Do you need any permission from anybody to entertain? Yes 1 No 2G7.1 If yes, from whom and why? _____

_____G8 Did you do during your husband's emigration? Yes 1 No 2**Section H: Decision Making**

H1 Who makes decision in your family with respect to following?

Sl. no.	Issues	Decision maker (Use code)	Remarks*
1.	Income		
2.	Expenditure		
	a) Daily expenditure		
	b) Purchasing		
	i. Land		
	ii. Furniture		
	iii. Electronic appliances		
	iv. Ornament		
	v. Others (specify):		
3.	Education of Children		
4.	Marriage of Children		

* If Respondent is not decision maker, ask her role in this matter

Code:	
1= Self	2= Husband
3= Both	4= Father-in-law
5= Mother-in-law	6= Others (specify) _____

H3 In case of land could you purchase in your name? Yes 1 No 2H3.1 If yes, do you need any permission from any body? Yes 1 No 2

H3.1.1 If yes, from whom? _____

- H4 Do you need using FP method? Yes 1 No 2
- H4.1 If yes, which method do you follow? _____
- H5 Who take decision regarding this? _____
- H5.1 Did you accept it willingly? Yes 1 No 2
- H6 Who fix the time of conceiving first baby (If applicable)?
Self 1 Husband 2 Both 3
- H7 Who fix the duration of having baby?
Self 1 Husband 2 Both 3
- H9 Who fix the number of having baby?
Self 1 Husband 2 Both 3
- H10 In case of unwanted pregnancy, are you free to abort?
Yes 1 No 2
- H10.1 If no, why and who raise the objection? _____

- H11 Does your husband ever discuss with about physical participation?
Yes 1 No 2
- H11.1 If no, in case of your unwillingness how does he react? _____

- H12 Does anytime life become monotonous to you? Yes 1 No 2
- H12.1 If yes, when? _____

- H13 How do you spend your leisure? _____

- H14 Are you free to spend your leisure according to your choice? Yes 1 No 2
- H14.1 If no, why? _____

H15 Are you free to make friendship with any body irrespective of male and female?

For male: Yes 1 No 2

For female: Yes 1 No 2

H15.1 If it is negative for male, why and who raise objection? _____

H17 Do you have the right to divorce your husband if you wish?

Yes 1 No 2

I Health Care

I1 What type of treatment do you expect during your ailment? _____

I2 Do you get it sufficiently? Yes 1 No 2

I2.1 If no, why? _____

I3 What type of reproductive health care have you received? _____

I4 Do you think it was proper for you? Yes 1 No 2

I5 If no, what was the problem? _____

I6 Could you take proper care for your child/neonatal? Yes 1 No 2

I6.1 If no, what was the problem? _____

I7 Do you think health care for you as well as your children has been improved after your husband's emigration? Yes 1 No 2

- I8 If yes, in which way? Costly health care services can be purchased 1
Attitudes of in-laws relatives have changed 2
Others (specify) _____ 3

J Self Perception

J1 Do you think emigration of your husband brings any change in your life?

Yes 1 No 2

J1.1 If yes, what type? _____

K. General Observation of Interviewer: _____

Name of Interviewer :	
Signature :	
Date :	

Appendix-4

Interview Schedule for Non-emigrant Respondents

Interview Schedule for Household Survey

ID.

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Section A: Socioeconomic Background

A1 Particulars of HH members:

Sl. No.	Relationship with HH members	Age	Education	Marital Status	Occupation	Place of work	Monthly Income (In Taka)	Migration Status	Remarks
1	Self								
2									
3									
4									
5									
6									
7									
8									
9									
10									
11									
12									
13									
14									
15									

(Use code where applicable)

Code

Relationship with Others	Occupation	Education	Marital status
1 = Self	1 = Farmer	0 = Inapplicable [Child, less than 4 yrs]	1 = Never married
2 = Husband	2 = Share Cropper	1 = Illiterate	2 = Married
3 = Son	3 = Fisherman	2 = Able to read Bengali but Can not write letter	3 = Separated
4 = Daughter	4 = Craftsman/Handloom	3 = Able to write letter	4 = Divorced
5 = Father	5 = Livestock rearing	4 = Primary	5 = Widowed
6 = Mother	6 = Pisculture	5 = 6 th to 10 th Class	6 = Deserted
7 = Brother	7 = Gardener	6 = Vocational	Migration Status
8 = Sister	8 = Wager Labour	7 = Dakhil	1=Emigrant
9 = Father-in-law	9 = Mason	8 = S.S.C. or equivalent	2= Non-emigrant
10 = Mother-in-law	10 = Transport worker	9 = Technical	3= Returned Emigrant
11 = Son-in-law	11 = Trader, Businessman, Shop-keeper	10 = Alim	
12 = Daughter-in-law	12 = Service-holder	11 = H.S.C. or equivalent	Gender
13 = Brother-in-law	13 = No Occupation [Housewife, Student, Retired Person, child (below 5 years), unable to work]	12 = Fazil	1 = Male
14 = Sister-in-law	14 = (Others Specify)	13 = Bachelor's or equivalent	2 = Female
15 = (Others specify)		14 = Masters, kamil or equivalent	
		15 = (Others specify)	

A2 When did you get married : A3 Are you Head of the HH? Yes No A3.1 If no, who is the head (use code)?

Code:		
1=Father-in-law	2= Mother-in-law	3= Husband
3= Elder Brother-in-law	4= Younger Brother-in-law	5= Elder Sister-in-law
6= Younger Sister-in-law	7= Son	8=Others (specify)

Section B: Gender Role in Household Chores

B1 Please describe the activities done by you:

Sl. no.	Type of HH Chores	Activities done	Remarks
1.	Cleaning of house		
2.	Cooking		
3.	Washing utensils, clothes, etc.		
4.	Caring of aged members		
4.1	Feeding		
4.2	Bathing		
4.3	Helping to go to Toilet		
4.4	Taking to Doctor		
4.5	Giving medicine etc.		
4.6	Any other (specify) _____		
5.	Caring of children		
5.1	Feeding		
5.1	Bathing		
5.2	Schooling		
5.3	Teaching		
5.4	Any other (specify) _____		
6.	Kitchen shopping		
7.	Shopping		
8.	Repairing of house		
8.1	Contact with Mason, Carpenter, Labor, etc.		
8.2	Purchasing construction material		
8.3	Monitoring		
9.	Construction of house		
9.1	Contact with Mason, Carpenter, Labor, etc.		
9.2	Purchasing construction material		
9.3	Monitoring		

Code: 1= Self only 2= Husband only 3= Wife and Husband both 4= Domestic Assistant
5= Others (specify)

B2 Apart from these, what other activities do you do?

Sl. no.	Type of HH Chores	Activities done	Remarks
1.			
2.			
3.			
4.			

B1.2 Who allocate the family labour within the households?

C. Access and Control over Resources

C1 Income

C1.1 Do you have control over HH income? Yes 1 No 2

C1.1.1 If yes, how do you spend it? _____

C1.2 Do you have any savings account in your own name? Yes 1 No 2

C1.2.1 If yes, in where? Bank 1 Post Office 2 Others (specify) _____ 3

C1.3 Do you have any life insurance/DPS in your name? Yes 1 No 2

C1.3.1 Did you need permission from anybody in this respect? Yes 1 No 2

C1.3.2.1 If yes, from whom? _____

C2 Land

C2.1 Do you have any land of your own? Yes 1 No 2

C2.1.1 If yes, how much? Dec. _____

C2.2 Do you jointly own any land? Yes 1 No 2

C2.2.1 If yes, how much? Dec. _____

C2.3 What is the current value of your total land? Tk. _____

C2.4 What type of land is it?

Cultivable 1 Fallow 2 Homestead 3

C2.5 How did you get it? Inherited 1 Purchased 2

Gulf 3 Others (specify) _____ 4

C2.6 Do you have right to use it or sell it according to your will? Yes 1 No 2

C2.6.1 If no, why? _____

C3 House

C3.1 Do you have any house of your own? Yes 1 No 2

C3.1.1 If no, who owns it? _____

C4 Furniture

C4.1 Do you have any furniture of your own? Yes 1 No 2

C4.2 How did you get it? _____

C4.3 Do you have the right to sell it? Yes 1 No 2

C5 Personal adornment

C5.1 Do you have any kind of personal adornment? Yes 1 No 2

C5.1.1 If yes, how much? _____

C5.2 How did you get these? _____

C5.3 Could you use it at your will? Yes 1 No 2

C5.3.1 If no, why? _____

C5.4 Do you have the right to or sell it according to you? Yes 1 No 2

C6 Livestock/Poultry

C6.1 Do you have any livestock/poultry of your own? Yes 1 No 2

C6.1.1 If yes, state the number of each category.

Livestock Poultry

C6.2 How did you get these? _____

C6.3 Do you earn from these? Yes No

C6.3.1 If yes, how much? _____

C6.3.2 If yes, how do you spend it? _____

C6.4 Do you have the right to sell it? Yes No

D Mobility

D1 Do you go outside home? Yes No [If no, go to D1.2]

D1.1 If yes, please mention the purpose, places as well as distance you usually go.

Purpose	In own upazila		Outside own upazila		Remarks
	Place	Distance	Place	Distance	
<i>Kitchen market</i>					
<i>Market</i>					
Banking					
For watching cinema, drama, concert, etc					
For attending political meeting					
For attending meeting of social organization					
For Traveling					
For visiting relatives					
For treatment					
Others (specify)					

D1.2 Do you feel any constraint in doing so? Yes No

D1.2.1 If yes, what type and by whom?

Sl. No.	Type of Constraint	By Whom

D1.2 If no, why? _____

D2 Are you involved in any type of social organization, association or political activities?

Yes 1 No 2

D2.1 If yes, what type? _____

D3 Do you feel any constraint? Yes 1 No 2

D3.1 If yes, what kind and from whom? _____

E Involvement in Income Generating Activities (IGAs)

E1 Are you involved in any type of IGAs outside of HHs? Yes 1 No 2

E1.1 If yes, what type? _____

E2 How much do you earn from it? Amount: _____

E3 Do you spend it for yourself or Household? Yourself 1 Household 2

E3.1 If it is for yourself, in which purpose do you spend? _____

E4 Do you feel any constraint in doing so? Yes 1 No 2

E4.1 If yes, what type and by whom?

Sl. No.	Type of Constraint	By Whom

F Residence

F1 Where do you usually live? Parent's house 1 Husband's house 2

F1.1 If at parent's house, why? _____

F1.2 Who bears your expenses? _____

F1.3 Do you not face any objection raised by your in-law's house?

Yes 1 No 2

F1.3.1 If yes, what type? _____

F1.4 If it is at in-law's house, how frequently do you visit your parent's house?

Once in a week 1 Fortnightly 2 Monthly 3

More than a month 4

F1.5 Are you free to go there willingly? Yes 1 No 2

F1.6 If no, what problem do you face? _____

F1.7 Who creates the problem? _____

F2 Do you make decision with respect to fixing residence? Yes 1 No 2

G Matrifocality

G1 Are you usually invited to neighborhood's social program cordially?

Yes 1 No 2

G2 Do you participate in those programs? Yes 1 No 2

G3 Do you feel that the invitation is cordial? Yes 1 No 2

G3.1 If yes, what are those? _____

G4 Do you need permission from anybody to participate there? Yes 1 No 2

G4.1 If yes, from whom and why? _____

G5 Do you entertain guests in your house? Yes 1 No 2

G6 Usually who are they? _____

G7 Do you need any permission from anybody to entertain? Yes 1 No 2

G7.1 If yes, from whom and why? _____

Section H: Decision Making

H1 Who makes decision in your family with respect to following?

Sl. no	Issues	Decision maker (Use code)	Remarks*
1.	Income		
2.	Expenditure		
a)	Daily expenditure		
b)	Purchasing		
	i. Land		
	ii. Furniture		
	iii. Electronic appliances		
	iv. Ornament		
	v. Others (specify):		
3.	Education of Children		
4.	Marriage of Children		

* If Respondent is not decision maker, ask her role in this matter

Code:

1= Self

2= Husband

3= Both

4= Father-in-law

5= Mother-in-law

6=Others (specify) _____

- H3 In case of land could you purchase in your name? Yes 1 No 2
- H3.1 If yes, do you need any permission from any body? Yes 1 No 2
- H3.1.1 If yes, from whom? _____
- H4 Do you need using FP method? Yes 1 No 2
- H4.1 If yes, which method do you follow? _____
- H5 Who take decision regarding this? _____
- H5.1 Did you accept it willingly? Yes 1 No 2
- H6 Who fix the time of conceiving first baby (If applicable)?
Self 1 Husband 2 Both 3
- H7 Who fix the duration of having baby?
Self 1 Husband 2 Both 3
- H9 Who fix the number of having baby?
Self 1 Husband 2 Both 3
- H10 In case of unwanted pregnancy, are you free to abort? Yes 1 No 2
- H10.1 If no, why and who raise the objection? _____

- H11 Does your husband ever discuss with about physical participation?
Yes 1 No 2
- H11.1 If no, in case of your unwillingness how does he react? _____

- H12 Does anytime life become monotonous to you? Yes 1 No 2
- H12.1 If yes, when? _____

- H13 How do you spend your leisure? _____

- H14 Are you free to spend your leisure according to your choice? Yes 1 No 2
- H14.1 If no, why? _____

H15 Are you free to make friendship with any body irrespective of male and female?

For male: Yes 1 No 2

For female: Yes 1 No 2

H15.1 If it is negative for male, why and who raise objection? _____

H16 Do you have the right to divorce your husband if you wish?

Yes 1 No 2

I Health Care

I1 What type of treatment do you expect during your ailment? _____

I2 Do you get it sufficiently? Yes 1 No 2

I2.1 If no, why? _____

I3 What type of reproductive health care have you received? _____

I4 Do you think it was proper for you? Yes 1 No 2

I5 If no, what was the problem? _____

I6 Could you take proper care for your child/neonatal? Yes 1 No 2

I6.1 If no, what was the problem? _____

J Self Perception

J1 Do you think emigrants' wives are living better life than you?

Yes 1 No 2 Do not understand 3

J1.1 If yes, what type? _____

J1.2 If no, why? _____

K. General Observation of Interviewer: _____

Name of Interviewer :	
Signature :	
Date :	

Appendix-5

Statistical Tables for Emigrant Respondents

List of Tables for Emigrant Respondents

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Table 1. Distribution of Respondents by number

Type	No.	%
Nuclear Family	33	50.8
Extended Family	32	49.2
Total	65	100.0

Table 2. Distribution of Household members by Gender

Gender Type	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	75	51.4	118	50.4	193	50.8
Female	71	48.6	116	49.6	187	49.2
Total	146	100.0	234	100.0	380	100.0

Table 3. Distribution of Household members by age

Age Groups	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
00 - 14	51	34.9	52	22.2	103	27.1
15 - 59	94	64.4	147	62.8	241	63.4
60 - 65	1	.7	18	7.7	19	5.0
66 & above			17	7.3	17	4.5
Total	146	100.0	234	100.0	380	100.0

Table 4. Distribution of Household members by level of education

Type of Education	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Inapplicable	17	11.6	16	6.8	33	8.7
Illiterate	7	4.8	34	14.5	41	10.8
Able to read Bengali only	3	2.1	6	2.6	9	2.4
Able to write letter	4	2.7	20	8.5	24	6.3
Primary	44	30.1	54	23.1	98	25.8
6th to 10th Class	44	30.1	57	24.4	101	26.6
Vocational	4	2.7	7	3.0	11	2.9
Dakhil			1	.4	1	.3
S.S.C. or equivalent	13	8.9	17	7.3	30	7.9
H.S.C. or equivalent	7	4.8	9	3.8	16	4.2
Bachelor or equivalent	2	1.4	9	3.8	11	2.9
Masters or equivalent	1	.7	4	1.7	5	1.3
Total	146	100.0	234	100.0	380	100.0

Table 5. Distribution of Household members by Occupation

Type of Occupation	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Farmer			4	1.7	4	1.1
Trader or Businessman	2	1.4	3	1.3	5	1.3
Serviceholder	2	1.4	2	.9	4	1.1
No Occupation	107	73.3	181	77.4	288	75.8
Emigrant	35	24.0	44	18.8	79	20.8
Total	146	100.0	234	100.0	380	100.0

Table 6. Distribution of Household by Income

Amount	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<=10000	2	6.1	2	6.3	4	6.2
10001 - 20000	13	39.4	8	25.0	21	32.3
20001 - 30000	11	33.3	8	25.0	19	29.2
30001 - 40000	5	15.2	4	12.5	9	13.8
40001 - 50000	2	6.1	7	21.9	9	13.8
50001 & above			3	9.4	3	4.6
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

3 out of 65 are non respondents but their remittance are counted

Table 7. Distribution of Respondents by age

Age Groups	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
20-30	16	48.5	21	65.6	37	56.9
31-40	15	45.5	9	28.1	24	36.9
41-55	2	6.1	2	6.3	4	6.2
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 8. Distribution of Respondents by level of education

Type of Education	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Illiterate	3	9.1	1	3.1	4	6.2
Able to read Bengali only			1	3.1	1	1.5
Able to write letter	2	6.1	1	3.1	3	4.6
Primary	10	30.3	8	25.0	18	27.7
6th to 10th Class	15	45.5	16	50.0	31	47.7
S.S.C. or equivalent	2	6.1	3	9.4	5	7.7
H.S.C. or equivalent	1	3.0	2	6.3	3	4.6
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 9. Distribution of Respondents by Occupation

Type of Occupation	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Serviceholder	1	3.0			1	1.5
No Occupation	32	97.0	32	100.0	64	98.5
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 10. Distribution of Respondents by Length of Marriage

Length of Year	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<= 10	9	27.3	14	43.8	23	35.4
11 - 20	14	42.4	11	34.4	25	38.5
21 - 30	10	30.3	6	18.8	16	24.6
31 - 40			1	3.1	1	1.5
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 11. Distribution of Respondents by Head of the Households

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	1	3.0	18	56.3	19	29.2
Yes	32	97.0	14	43.8	46	70.8
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 11.1. Distribution of Hh Head other than Respondents

Person	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Father-in-law			8	44.4	8	42.1
Mother-in-law			7	38.9	7	36.8
Others	1	100.0	3	16.7	4	21.1
Total	1	100.0	18	100.0	19	100.0

Note: In this case, though respondents live in nuclear family but monitoring authority is given to others
 Note: In those family which consists of m-in-law or younger brother-in-law or s-in-law, the respondents are head

Table 12. Distribution of Respondent husbands by age

Age Groups	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
25 - 34	3	9.1	8	25.0	11	16.9
35 - 44	19	57.6	16	50.0	35	53.8
45 - 54	6	18.2	6	18.8	12	18.5
55 & above	5	15.2	2	6.3	7	10.8
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 13. Distribution of Respondent husbands level of education

Type of Education	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Illiterate	1	3.0			1	1.5
Able to read Bengali only	1	3.0			1	1.5
Able to write letter	1	3.0	4	12.5	5	7.7
Primary	10	30.3	7	21.9	17	26.2
6th to 10th Class	12	36.4	11	34.4	23	35.4
Vocational			1	3.1	1	1.5
S.S.C. or equivalent	5	15.2	5	15.6	10	15.4
H.S.C. or equivalent	3	9.1	3	9.4	6	9.2
Bachelor or equivalent			1	3.1	1	1.5
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 14. Distribution of Respondents by Length of their husband's emigration

Length of Year	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
01- 10	11	33.3	12	37.5	23	35.4
11 - 20	14	42.4	16	50.0	30	46.2
21+	8	24.2	4	12.5	12	18.5
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 15. Distribution of Respondents husbands by their Present Occupation

Type of Occupation	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Wage Labour	10	30.3	8	25.0	18	27.7
Small Trader or Businessman	6	18.2	10	31.3	16	24.6
Serviceholder	16	48.5	13	40.6	29	44.6
No Occupation	1	3.0	1	3.1	2	3.1
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 16. Distribution of Respondents by the occupation of their husband before emigration.

Type of Occupation	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Business	3	9.1	3	9.4	6	9.2
Electrician	4	12.1	1	3.1	5	7.7
Farmer	3	9.1	3	9.4	6	9.2
Jobless	7	21.2	13	40.6	20	30.8
Service	9	27.3	5	15.6	14	21.5
Welder/Labour	5	15.2	5	15.6	10	15.4
Tailor	2	6.1	2	6.3	4	6.2
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 17. Distribution of Respondents by the first occupation of their husband before emigration.

Type of Occupation	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Business	1	3.0	2	6.3	3	4.6
Electrician	4	12.1	1	3.1	5	7.7
Farmer	3	9.1	4	12.5	7	10.8
Jobless	8	24.2	12	37.5	20	30.8
Service	9	27.3	6	18.8	15	23.1
Welder	6	18.2	5	15.6	11	16.9
Tailor	2	6.1	2	6.3	4	6.2
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 18. Distribution of Respondent husbands by their income

Amount	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<=10000			1	3.1	1	1.5
10001 - 20000	15	45.5	12	37.5	27	41.5
20001 - 30000	11	33.3	12	37.5	23	35.4
30001 - 40000	5	15.2	3	9.4	8	12.3
40001 - 50000	2	6.1	2	6.3	4	6.2
50001 & above			2	6.3	2	3.1
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 19. Distribution of Respondents by the destination of their husband.

Name of Country	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Dubai	4	12.1	4	12.5	8	12.3
Kuwait	3	9.1	3	9.4	6	9.2
Saudi Arabia	16	48.5	16	50.0	32	49.2
Singapore	7	21.2	5	15.6	12	18.5
Qatar	3	9.1	4	12.5	7	10.8
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 20. Distribution of Respondents by the frequency of the husbands coming home

Length of Years	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1-2 Years	7	23.3	6	19.4	13	21.3
3-4 Years	16	53.3	17	54.8	33	54.1
5-6 Years	3	10.0	4	12.9	7	11.5
7+ Years	4	13.3	4	12.9	8	13.1
Total	30	100.0	31	100.0	61	100.0

Note: 4 has not come yet

Table 21. Distribution of Respondents by the length of stay at home during leave

Length of Month	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
01 - 02 Months	15	50.0	18	58.1	33	54.1
03 - 04 Months	5	16.7	10	32.3	15	24.6
5+ Months	10	33.3	3	9.7	13	21.3
Total	30	100.0	31	100.0	61	100.0

Note: 4 has not come yet

Table 22. Distribution of Respondents by Response about long break of their husband in between emigration.

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	20	60.6	21	65.6	41	63.1
Yes	13	39.4	11	34.4	24	36.9
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 23. Distribution of Respondents by Length of break of their husband (in year)

Years	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
01 - 03	6	46.2	5	45.5	11	45.8
04 - 06	5	38.5	6	54.5	11	45.8
07+	2	15.4			2	8.3
Total	13	100.0	11	100.0	24	100.0

Table 24. Distribution of Respondents by doing household activities before their husbands emigration

Nuclear Family

Type of HH Chores	Self only		Husband only		Wife and Husband both		Domestic Assistant		Others (specify)		Self and domestic assistant		Self and Other		Husband and other		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Cleaning of house	15	17.0					1	50.0	1	4.0	1	50.0	3	25.0			21	11.2	
Cooking	18	20.5											3	25.0			21	11.2	
Washing utensils, clothes, etc.	15	17.0					1	50.0	1	4.0	1	50.0	3	25.0			21	11.2	
Kitchen shopping	1	1.1	11	23.4													21	11.2	
Shopping	2	2.3	12	25.5	5	83.3			1	4.0			1	8.3			21	11.2	
Aged members Feeding																			
Aged members Bathing																			
Taking to Doctor																			
Giving medicine etc																			
Children Feeding	14	15.9															14	7.5	
Schooling	5	5.7	1	2.1	1	16.7										1	20.0	8	4.3
Teaching	3	3.4							4	16.0								7	3.7
Repairing-Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc.			6	12.8					3	12.0			1	8.3				10	5.3
Repairing-Purchasing construction material			6	12.8					3	12.0			1	8.3				10	5.3
Repairing-Monitoring	1	1.1	7	14.9					2	8.0								10	5.3
Construction-Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc			1	2.1					2	8.0								3	1.6
Construction-Purchasing construction material			1	2.1					2	8.0								3	1.6
Construction-Monitoring			2	4.3					1	4.0								3	1.6
Children Bathing	14	15.9																14	7.5
Total	88	100.0	47	100.0	6	100.0	2	100.0	25	100.0	2	100.0	12	100.0	5	100.0	187	100.0	

Table 24. Distribution of Respondents by doing household activities before their husbands emigration

Extended Family

Type of HH Chores	Self only		Husband only		Wife and Husband both		Domestic Assistant		Others (specify)		Self and domestic assistant		Self and Other		Husband and other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cleaning of house	10	13.7									1	50.0	5	33.3			16	10.5
Cooking	14	19.2											2	13.3			16	10.5
Washing utensils, clothes, etc.	10	13.7									1	50.0	5	33.3			16	10.5
Kitchen shopping			9	21.4					4	28.6					3	100.0	16	10.5
Shopping			12	28.6	4	100.0											16	10.5
Aged members Feeding	1	1.4															1	.7
Aged members Bathing	1	1.4															1	.7
Taking to Doctor	2	2.7	2	4.8													4	2.6
Giving medicine etc	3	4.1															3	2.0
Children Feeding	13	17.8															13	8.5
Schooling	4	5.5	2	4.8					1	7.1							7	4.6
Teaching									4	28.6			3	20.0			7	4.6
Repairing-Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc.			4	9.5					1	7.1							5	3.3
Repairing-Purchasing construction material			4	9.5					1	7.1							5	3.3
Repairing-Monitoring			3	7.1					1	7.1							4	2.6
Construction-Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc.			2	4.8					1	7.1							3	2.0
Construction-Purchasing construction material			2	4.8					1	7.1							3	2.0
Construction-Monitoring	2	2.7	2	4.8													4	2.6
Children Bathing	13	17.8															13	8.5
Total	73	100.0	42	100.0	4	100.0			14	100.0	2	100.0	15	100.0	3	100.0	153	100.0

Table 24. Distribution of Respondents by doing household activities before their husbands emigration

Type of HH Chores	Self only		Husband only		Wife and Husband both		Domestic Assistant		Others (specify)		Self and domestic assistant		Self and Other		Husband and other		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Cleaning of house	25	15.5					1	50.0	1	2.6	2	50.0	8	29.6			37	10.9
Cooking	32	19.9											5	18.5			37	10.9
Washing utensils, clothes, etc	25	15.5					1	50.0	1	2.6	2	50.0	8	29.6			37	10.9
Kitchen shopping	1	.6	20	22.5					9	23.1							37	10.9
Shopping	2	1.2	24	27.0	9	90.0			1	2.6			1	3.7			37	10.9
Aged members Feeding	1	.6															1	.3
Aged members Bathing	1	.6															1	.3
Taking to Doctor	2	1.2	2	2.2													4	1.2
Giving medicine etc.	3	1.9															3	.9
Children Feeding	27	16.8															27	7.9
Schooling	9	5.6	3	3.4	1	10.0			1	2.6					1	12.5	15	4.4
Teaching	3	1.9							8	20.5			3	11.1			14	4.1
Repairing-Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc			10	11.2					4	10.3			1	3.7			15	4.4
Repairing-Purchasing construction material			10	11.2					4	10.3			1	3.7			15	4.4
Repairing-Monitoring	1	.6	10	11.2					3	7.7							14	4.1
Construction-Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc			3	3.4					3	7.7			3	7.7			6	1.8
Construction-Purchasing construction material			3	3.4					3	7.7			3	7.7			6	1.8
Construction-Monitoring	2	1.2	4	4.5					1	2.6							7	2.1
Children Bathing	27	16.8															27	7.9
Total	161	100.0	89	100.0	10	100.0	2	100.0	39	100.0	4	100.0	27	100.0	8	100.0	340	100.0

Total

Table 25. Distribution of Respondents by doing hh activities after their husbands emigration

Nuclear Family

Type of HH Chores	Self only		Domestic Assistant		Others (specify)		Self and domestic assistant		Self and Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cleaning of house	20	9.6	7	46.7	1	1.2	3	50.0	2	3.7	33	9.0
Cooking	32	15.3							1	1.9	33	9.0
Washing utensils, clothes, etc.	21	10.0	7	46.7	1	1.2	3	50.0	1	1.9	33	9.0
Caring of aged members												
Kitchen shopping	1	.5			29	34.5			3	5.6	33	9.0
Shopping	20	9.6			1	1.2			12	22.2	33	9.0
Aged members Feeding												
Aged members Bathing												
Helping to go to Toilet												
Taking to Doctor					1	1.2					1	.3
Giving medicine etc.	1	.5									1	.3
Children Feeding	33	15.8									33	9.0
Schooling	15	7.2	1	6.7	6	7.1			4	7.4	26	7.1
Teaching	5	2.4			15	17.9			6	11.1	26	7.1
Repairing-Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc.	5	2.4			7	8.3			3	5.6	15	4.1
Repairing-Purchasing construction material	5	2.4			7	8.3			3	5.6	15	4.1
Repairing-Monitoring	7	3.3			4	4.8			3	5.6	14	3.8
Construction-Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc.	2	1.0			5	6.0			6	11.1	13	3.5
Construction-Purchasing construction material	2	1.0			5	6.0			6	11.1	13	3.5
Construction-Monitoring	7	3.3			2	2.4			4	7.4	13	3.5
Children Bathing	33	15.8									33	9.0
Total	209	100.0	15	100.0	84	100.0	6	100.0	54	100.0	368	100.0

Table 25. Distribution of Respondents by doing hh activities after their husbands emigration

Extended Family

Type of HH Chores	Self only		Domestic Assistant		Others (specify)		Self and domestic assistant		Self and Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cleaning of house	11	7.0	4	57.1	2	1.5	2	66.7	13	16.9	32	8.5
Cooking	20	12.7			1	.8			11	14.3	32	8.5
Washing utensils, clothes, etc.	16	10.1	3	42.9			1	33.3	12	15.6	32	8.5
Caring of aged members	1	.6									1	.3
Kitchen shopping	1	.6			30	22.7			1	1.3	32	8.5
Shopping	15	9.5			9	6.8			8	10.4	32	8.5
Aged members Feeding	2	1.3									2	.5
Aged members Bathing	3	1.9									3	.8
Helping to go to Toilet	2	1.3									2	.5
Taking to Doctor	5	3.2									5	1.3
Giving medicine etc.	4	2.5									4	1.1
Children Feeding	27	17.1									27	7.2
Schooling	9	5.7			9	6.8			2	2.6	20	5.3
Teaching	3	1.9			11	8.3			6	7.8	20	5.3
Repairing-Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc.	1	.6			12	9.1			5	6.5	18	4.8
Repairing-Purchasing construction material	1	.6			12	9.1			5	6.5	18	4.8
Repairing-Monitoring	3	1.9			11	8.3			4	5.2	18	4.8
Construction-Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc.	2	1.3			12	9.1			3	3.9	17	4.5
Construction-Purchasing construction material	2	1.3			12	9.1			3	3.9	17	4.5
Construction-Monitoring	4	2.5			11	8.3			3	3.9	18	4.8
Children Bathing	26	16.5							1	1.3	27	7.2
Total	158	100.0	7	100.0	132	100.0	3	100.0	77	100.0	377	100.0

Table 25. Distribution of Respondents by doing hh activities after their husbands emigration

Total

Type of HH Chores	Self only		Domestic Assistant		Others (specify)		Self and domestic assistant		Self and Other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cleaning of house	31	8.4	11	50.0	3	1.4	5	55.6	15	11.5	65	8.7
Cooking	52	14.2			1	.5			12	9.2	65	8.7
Washing utensils, clothes, etc.	37	10.1	10	45.5	1	.5	4	44.4	13	9.9	65	8.7
Caring of aged members	1	.3									1	.1
Kitchen shopping	2	.5			59	27.3			4	3.1	65	8.7
Shopping	35	9.5			10	4.6			20	15.3	65	8.7
Aged members Feeding	2	.5									2	.3
Aged members Bathing	3	.8									3	.4
Helping to go to Toilet	2	.5									2	.3
Taking to Doctor	5	1.4			1	.5					6	.8
Giving medicine etc.	5	1.4									5	.7
Children Feeding	60	16.3									60	8.1
Schooling	24	6.5	1	4.5	15	6.9			6	4.6	46	6.2
Teaching	8	2.2			26	12.0			12	9.2	46	6.2
Repairing-Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc.	6	1.6			19	8.8			8	6.1	33	4.4
Repairing-Purchasing construction material	6	1.6			19	8.8			8	6.1	33	4.4
Repairing-Monitoring	10	2.7			15	6.9			7	5.3	32	4.3
Construction-Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc.	4	1.1			17	7.9			9	6.9	30	4.0
Construction-Purchasing construction material	4	1.1			17	7.9			9	6.9	30	4.0
Construction-Monitoring	11	3.0			13	6.0			7	5.3	31	4.2
Children Bathing	59	16.1							1	.8	60	8.1
Total	367	100.0	22	100.0	216	100.0	9	100.0	131	100.0	745	100.0

Table 26. Distribution of Respondents by doing hh activities during their husbands long break after emigration

Nuclear Family

Type of HH Chores	Self only		Husband only		Wife and Husband both		Domestic Assistant		Others (specify)		Self and domestic assistant		Self and Other		Husband and other		35		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Cleaning of house	20	13.9						5	45.5	1	3.8	2	40.0	2	16.7					30	9.0
Cooking	29	20.1										1	8.3							30	9.0
Washing utensils, clothes, etc	19	13.2						6	54.5	1	3.8	3	60.0	1	8.3					30	9.0
Caring of aged members																					
Kitchen shopping			19	19.4						3	11.5										
Shopping	3	2.1	6	6.1	20	76.9								1	8.3	7	63.6			30	9.0
Aged members Feeding																					
Aged members Bathing																					
Helping to go to Toilet																					
Taking to Doctor			1	1.0																1	.3
Giving medicine etc	1	.7																		1	.3
Children Feeding	30	20.8																		30	9.0
Schooling	8	5.6	3	3.1	3	11.5				7	26.9			3	25.0					24	7.2
Teaching	3	2.1	1	1.0					14	53.8				3	25.0	1	9.1			22	6.6
Repairing-Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc.			12	12.2												1	9.1			13	3.9
Repairing-Purchasing construction material			12	12.2												1	9.1			13	3.9
Repairing-Monitoring			12	12.2												1	9.1			13	3.9
Construction-Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc.			11	11.2	1	3.8														12	3.6
Construction-Purchasing construction material			11	11.2	1	3.8														12	3.6
Construction-Monitoring	1	.7	10	10.2	1	3.8														12	3.6
Children Bathing	30	20.8																		30	9.0
Total	144	100.0	96	100.0	26	100.0	11	100.0	26	100.0	5	100.0	12	100.0	11	100.0			333	100.0	

Table 26. Distribution of Respondents by doing hh activities during their husbands long break after emigration

Type of HH Chores	Self only		Husband only		Wife and Husband both		Domestic Assistant		Others (specify)		Self and domestic assistant		Self and Other		Husband and other		35		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Cleaning of house	10	9.2					5	62.5	1	2.2	2	66.7	13	29.5					31	9.3
Cooking	19	17.4							1	2.2			11	25.0					31	9.3
Washing utensils, clothes, etc.	15	13.8					3	37.5			1	33.3	12	27.3					31	9.3
Caring of aged members			1	1.1															1	.3
Kitchen shopping			10	11.4					12	26.1									31	9.3
Shopping	1	9	9	10.2	14	100.0			3	6.5					3	15.8	1	100.0	31	9.3
Aged members Feeding	1	9																	1	.3
Aged members Bathing	2	1.8																	2	.6
Helping to go to Toilet	1	9																	1	.3
Taking to Doctor	2	1.8	2	2.3															4	1.2
Giving medicine etc.	2	1.8	1	1.1															3	.9
Children Feeding	23	21.1																	23	6.9
Schooling	3	2.8	1	1.1					8	17.4			1	2.3	1	5.3			14	4.2
Teaching	2	1.8							9	19.6			3	6.8					14	4.2
Repairing-Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc.	1	9	11	12.5					1	2.2			1	2.3	1	5.3			15	4.5
Repairing-Purchasing construction material	1	9	11	12.5					1	2.2			1	2.3	1	5.3			15	4.5
Repairing-Monitoring	1	9	10	11.4					1	2.2			1	2.3	1	5.3			14	4.2
Construction-Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc.	1	9	11	12.5					3	6.5					1	5.3			16	4.8
Construction-Purchasing construction material	1	9	11	12.5					3	6.5					1	5.3			16	4.8
Construction-Monitoring	1	9	10	11.4					3	6.5					1	5.3			15	4.5
Children Bathing	22	20.2																	23	6.9
Total	109	100.0	88	100.0	14	100.0	8	100.0	46	100.0	3	100.0	44	100.0	19	100.0	1	100.0	332	100.0

Extended Family

Table 26. Distribution of Respondents by doing hh activities during their husbands long break after emigration

Type of HH Chores	Self only		Husband only		Wife and Husband both		Domestic Assistant		Others (specify)		Self and domestic assistant		Self and Other		Husband and other		35		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Cleaning of house	30	11.9					10	52.6	2	2.8	4	50.0	15	26.8					61	9.2
Cooking	48	19.0							1	1.4			12	21.4					61	9.2
Washing utensils, clothes, etc.	34	13.4					9	47.4	1	1.4	4	50.0	13	23.2					61	9.2
Caring of aged members			1	.5															1	.2
Kitchen shopping			29	15.6					15	20.8			1	1.8	16	53.3			61	9.2
Shopping	4	1.6	15	8.1	34	85.0			3	4.2			1	1.8	3	10.0	1	100.0	61	9.2
Aged members Feeding	1	.4																	1	.2
Aged members Bathing	2	.8																	2	.3
Helping to go to Toilet	1	.4																	1	.2
Taking to Doctor	2	.8	3	1.6															5	.8
Giving medicine etc	3	1.2	1	.5															4	.6
Children Feeding	53	20.9																	53	8.0
Schooling	11	4.3	4	2.2	3	7.5			15	20.8			4	7.1	1	3.3			38	5.7
Teaching	5	2.0	1	.5					23	31.9			6	10.7	1	3.3			36	5.4
Repairing-Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc.	1	.4	23	12.4					1	1.4			1	1.8	2	6.7			28	4.2
Repairing-Purchasing construction material	1	.4	23	12.4					1	1.4			1	1.8	2	6.7			28	4.2
Repairing-Monitoring	1	.4	22	11.8					1	1.4			1	1.8	2	6.7			27	4.1
Construction-Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc.	1	.4	22	11.8	1	2.5			3	4.2					1	3.3			28	4.2
Construction-Purchasing construction material	1	.4	22	11.8	1	2.5			3	4.2					1	3.3			28	4.2
Construction-Monitoring	2	.8	20	10.8	1	2.5			3	4.2					1	3.3			27	4.1
Children Bathing	52	20.6											1	1.8					53	8.0
Total	253	100.0	186	100.0	40	100.0	19	100.0	72	100.0	8	100.0	56	100.0	30	100.0	1	100.0	665	100.0

Total

Table 26.1. Distribution of Respondents by doing other activities they do before, after and during their husbands emigration

Type of activities	Nuclear Family						Extended Family						Total		
	Crop processing		Cropping		Giving to sharecropper		Crop processing		Cropping		Total		No.	%	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%			
Before															
Self only	1	33.3											1	16.7	
Husband only	1	33.3	2	100.0									3	50.0	
Self and others	1	33.3			1	100.0							2	33.3	
Total	3	100.0	2	100.0	1	100.0							6	100.0	
After															
Self only	1	25.0											1	6.7	
Others			1	33.3			1	25.0	3	100.0			5	33.3	
Self and others	3	75.0	2	66.7	1	100.0	3	75.0					9	60.0	
Total	4	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	4	100.0	3	100.0			15	100.0	
During															
Self only	1	25.0											1	6.7	
Husband only	1	25.0	2	66.7	1	100.0							4	26.7	
Husband and wife	1	25.0											1	6.7	
Others			1	33.3			2	50.0	3	100.0			6	40.0	
Self and others	1	25.0					2	50.0					3	20.0	
Total	4	100.0	3	100.0	1	100.0	4	100.0	3	100.0			15	100.0	

Table 27. Distribution of Respondents by Response about allocation of family labour

By whom	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self	33	100.0	20	62.5	53	81.5
Mother_in_law			12	37.5	12	18.5
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 28. Distribution of Respondents by having control over hh income

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	2	6.1	19	59.4	21	32.3
Yes	31	93.9	13	40.6	44	67.7
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 29. Distribution of Respondents by type of spending money

Type	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Spends for hh matters	30	96.8	13	100.0	43	97.7
Spends for personal necessities	15	48.4	4	30.8	19	43.2
Spends for Relatives	5	16.1	1	7.7	6	13.6
Others	4	12.9	2	15.4	6	13.6
Total	31	100.0	13	100.0	44	100.0

Others = Land purchasing, savings for herself, loan repayment, etc.

Table 30. Distribution of Respondents by having savings account in their own name

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	4	12.1	11	34.4	15	23.1
Yes	29	87.9	21	65.6	50	76.9
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 30.1. Distribution of Respondents by their place of account

Type	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bank	28	96.6	21	100.0	49	98.0
Bank and others	1	3.4			1	2.0
Total	29	100.0	21	100.0	50	100.0

Table 31. Distribution of Respondents by having insurance/DPS in own name

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	11	33.3	16	50.0	27	41.5
Yes	22	66.7	16	50.0	38	58.5
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 32. Distribution of Respondents whether account done after emigration

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	2	6.7	2	8.7	4	7.5
Yes	28	93.3	21	91.3	49	92.5
Total	30	100.0	23	100.0	53	100.0

Table 33. Distribution of Respondents whether they need to seek permission to open it

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	9	32.1	7	33.3	16	32.7
Yes	19	67.9	14	66.7	33	67.3
Total	28	100.0	21	100.0	49	100.0

Note: Irrespective of hh type, respondents need to seek permission to open any type of account

Table 34. Distribution of Respondents by Response about persons of giving permission

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Husband	19	100.0	14	100.0	33	100.0
Total	19	100.0	14	100.0	33	100.0

Table 35. Distribution of Respondents by remittance recipient households

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 36. Distribution of Respondents by Response about way of coming remittance

Type of Way	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bank	18	54.5	22	68.8	40	61.5
Hundi	16	48.5	14	43.8	30	46.2
Informal Sources	8	24.2			8	12.3
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 37. Distribution of Respondents by Response about amount of remittance receipt

Amount	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<10000	11	33.3	11	34.4	22	33.8
10000 - 20000	22	66.7	17	53.1	39	60.0
20001 +			4	12.5	4	6.2
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 38. Distribution of Respondents by Response about flow of remittance

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	3	9.1	6	18.8	9	13.8
Yes	30	90.9	26	81.3	56	86.2
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 39. Distribution of Respondents by reason of irregularity of sending remittance

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Sends in the cycle of 3 or 4 months	1	33.3	1	16.7	2	22.2
Once sends for his brothers emigration			2	33.3	2	22.2
He deposited money for brothers VISA	1	33.3			1	11.1
Mostly does not send save for himself	1	33.3			1	11.1
Income of husband is irregular			1	16.7	1	11.1
Always sends thru informal source			1	16.7	1	11.1
Once sends for his sisters marriage			1	16.7	1	11.1
Total	3	100.0	6	100.0	9	100.0

Table 40: Distribution of Respondents by Response about Recipient of Remittance

Recipients	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self	32	97.0	17	53.1	49	75.4
Parents-in-law			13	40.6	13	20.0
Others	1	3.0	5	15.6	6	9.2
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 41: Distribution of Respondents by Response whether they spend or Control remittance by self

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	1	3.1			1	2.0
Yes	31	96.9	17	100.0	48	98.0
Total	32	100.0	17	100.0	49	100.0

Table 42.a. Distribution of Respondents by opinion whether their importance increase in own eyes

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	10	32.3	6	35.3	16	33.3
Yes	21	67.7	11	64.7	32	66.7
Total	31	100.0	17	100.0	48	100.0

Table 42.b. Distribution of Respondents by opinion whether their importance increase in others eyes

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	8	25.8	5	29.4	13	27.1
Yes	23	74.2	12	70.6	35	72.9
Total	31	100.0	17	100.0	48	100.0

Table 43. Distribution of Respondents by Reason of feeling important to others

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Became head of the hh which is respectable	9	39.1	3	25.0	12	34.3
I Can spend money for me and other as well	9	39.1	9	75.0	18	51.4
Everybody invites me	5	21.7	1	8.3	6	17.1
I can provide help to others	8	34.8	2	16.7	10	28.6
Others	2	8.7	1	8.3	3	8.6
Total	23	100.0	12	100.0	35	100.0

Table 44. Distribution of Respondents by Reason of feeling important to self

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I can spend money, need not to depend	14	66.7	6	54.5	20	62.5
I and make decision in hh issues	8	38.1	2	18.2	10	31.3
I can save money for me	7	33.3	5	45.5	12	37.5
I feel I am the income earner	5	23.8	1	9.1	6	18.8
Spending Rem helpe to perform responsibilities confidently	5	23.8	4	36.4	9	28.1
Total	21	100.0	11	100.0	32	100.0

Table 45. Distribution of Respondents by Response about controlling remittance other than self

Persons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Father-in-law			7	38.9	7	35.0
Mother-in-law			6	33.3	6	30.0
Others	2	100.0	5	27.8	7	35.0
Total	2	100.0	18	100.0	20	100.0

Others = son, brother-in-law

Table 46. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether they get portion of remittance

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No			10	62.5	10	58.8
Yes	1	100.0	6	37.5	7	41.2
Total	1	100.0	16	100.0	17	100.0

Table 47. Distribution of Respondents by Response about getting percentage of remittance

Percentage	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
100%	1	100.0	1	16.7	2	28.6
<25%			5	83.3	5	71.4
Total	1	100.0	6	100.0	7	100.0

Table 48. Distribution of Respondents by Response about getting pocket money

Response	Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
No	7	58.3	7	58.3
Yes	5	41.7	5	41.7
Total	12	100.0	12	100.0

Table 49. Distribution of Respondents by Response about sufficiency of pocket money

Response	Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
No	3	60.0	3	60.0
Yes	2	40.0	2	40.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0

Table 50. Distribution of Respondents by Response about amount of pocket money

Amount	Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
1-5000	4	100.0	4	100.0
Total	4	100.0	4	100.0

Table 51. Distribution of Respondents by Response about meeting personal necessities

Ways	Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Husband sends secretly	9	60.0	9	60.0
Husband sends for child education expenses	4	26.7	4	26.7
Son gives when required	1	6.7	1	6.7
Husband instructed f-in-law to give me some money	1	6.7	1	6.7
My mother gives	2	13.3	2	13.3
Total	15	100.0	15	100.0

Table 52. Distribution of Respondents by Response about raising dispute

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	3	100.0	14	63.6	17	68.0
Yes			8	36.4	8	32.0
Total	3	100.0	22	100.0	25	100.0

Table 52.1. Distribution of Respondents by response by type of dispute

Type of dispute	respond				Total	
	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%		
Dispute/ quarrel between in-laws and me			3	37.5	3	33.3
M-in-law quarrels with me if I anytime ask abt remt			4	50.0	4	44.4
M-in-law never gives any money so I ST express my agitation			1	12.5	1	11.1
M-in-law dislikes to coming money in my name	1	100.0	1	12.5	2	22.2
M-in-law is jealous	1	100.0	1	12.5	2	22.2
Total	1	100.0	8	100.0	9	100.0

Table 53. Distribution of Respondents who thinks (remittance control) as the source of power within the family

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	5	15.2	5	15.6	10	15.4
Yes	28	84.8	27	84.4	55	84.6
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 54. Distribution of Respondents by Reason of thinking (remittance control) as the source of power within the family

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
One gets power who can spend money at his/her will	22	78.6	11	40.7	33	60.0
Remittance controller can make decision n get importance	13	46.4	11	40.7	24	43.6
Every hh member depends on remt controller	5	17.9	6	22.2	11	20.0
M-in-law controls my every steps as she controls remt			13	48.1	13	23.6
I feel powerful to other members as I spend money	2	7.1	2	7.4	4	7.3
Others	2	7.1	1	3.7	3	5.5
Total	28	100.0	27	100.0	55	100.0

Table 55. Distribution of Respondents by having land in own name

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	29	87.9	32	100.0	61	93.8
Yes	4	12.1			4	6.2
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Note: In joint family no resp. own land

Table 56. Distribution of Respondents by amount of land they have

Amount	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
1-10 dec.	3	75.0	3	75.0
11-35 dec.	1	25.0	1	25.0
Total	4	100.0	4	100.0

Table 57. Distribution of Respondents by having land in joint name

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	30	90.9	31	96.9	61	93.8
Yes	3	9.1	1	3.1	4	6.2
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 58. Distribution of Respondents by amount of land they have

Amount	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1-10 dec.	1	50.0	1	100.0	2	66.7
132 dec.	1	50.0			1	33.3
Total	2	100.0	1	100.0	3	100.0

Note: 1 resp. does not know the amount of land

Table 59. Distribution of Respondents by value of land they have

Amount	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
60000	1	25.0			1	20.0
100000	1	25.0			1	20.0
200000			1	100.0	1	20.0
210000	1	25.0			1	20.0
600000	1	25.0			1	20.0
Total	4	100.0	1	100.0	5	100.0

Table 60. Distribution of Respondents by type of land they have

Type of Land	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cultivable	4	66.7	1	100.0	5	71.4
Fallow	1	16.7			1	14.3
Homestead	2	33.3			2	28.6
Total	6	100.0	1	100.0	7	100.0

Table 61. Distribution of Respondents by mode of land owning

Mode of Land Owning	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Purchased	1	16.7			1	14.3
Husbands gift	5	83.3	1	100.0	6	85.7
Total	6	100.0	1	100.0	7	100.0

Table 62. Distribution of Respondents by having right to sell own land

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	3	50.0	1	100.0	4	57.1
Yes	3	50.0			3	42.9
Total	6	100.0	1	100.0	7	100.0

Table 63. Distribution of Respondents by reason of not having right to sell own land

Reason	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Earned by him he gave me in my name but it belongs to him	3	100.0			3	75.0
It is in joint name			1	100.0	1	25.0
Total	3	100.0	1	100.0	4	100.0

Table 64. Distribution of Respondents by Response about improvement of land holding condition after emigration

Response	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
No	1	14.3	1	14.3
Yes	6	85.7	6	85.7
Total	7	100.0	7	100.0

Table 65. Distribution of Respondents by Response about way of improvement of land holding

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Quantity of land increased	3	50.0	3	50.0
Got land in own name	1	16.7	1	16.7
Husbands gift that purchased remittance	1	16.7	1	16.7
It is only possible for his emigration	1	16.7	1	16.7
Total	6	100.0	6	100.0

Table 66. Distribution of Respondents by having own house

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	32	97.0	32	100.0	64	98.5
Yes	1	3.0			1	1.5
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 67 Distribution of Respondents by owner of the house they live

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Husband	20	62.5	13	40.6	33	51.6
Father-in-law	8	25.0	17	53.1	25	39.1
Father	4	12.5	2	6.3	6	9.4
Total	32	100.0	32	100.0	64	100.0

Table 68. Distribution of Respondents by about improvement of housing condition after emigration

Response	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1	100.0	1	100.0
Total	1	100.0	1	100.0

Table 69. Distribution of Respondents by Response about way of improvement of housing condition

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
He gave me ownership of house that purchased with remittance	1	100.0	1	100.0
Total	1	100.0	1	100.0

Table 70. Distribution of Respondents by having own furniture

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	17	51.5	17	53.1	34	52.3
Yes	16	48.5	15	46.9	31	47.7
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

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Table 71. Distribution of Respondents by way of owning furniture

way of owning furniture	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gift from parent	7	43.8	10	66.7	17	54.8
Purchased by self with remittance	10	62.5	4	26.7	14	45.2
Husband gave	1	6.3	1	6.7	2	6.5
Total	16	100.0	15	100.0	31	100.0

Table 72. Distribution of Respondents by having right to sell furniture

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	2	12.5	4	26.7	6	19.4
Yes	14	87.5	11	73.3	25	80.6
Total	16	100.0	15	100.0	31	100.0

Table 73. Distribution of Respondents by improvement of furniture after emigration

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	4	25.0	10	66.7	14	45.2
Yes	12	75.0	5	33.3	17	54.8
Total	16	100.0	15	100.0	31	100.0

Table 74. Distribution of Respondents by Response about way of improvement of having furniture

Improvements	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Increased quantity of furniture	10	83.3	4	80.0	14	82.4
When he was in abroad I had made these	2	16.7	1	20.0	3	17.6
Total	12	100.0	5	100.0	17	100.0

Table 75. Distribution of Respondents by having personal adornment

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	3	9.1	3	9.4	6	9.2
Yes	30	90.9	29	90.6	59	90.8
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 76. Distribution of Respondents by Response about way of getting those

Way of getting	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gift from parent	11	36.7	8	27.6	19	32.2
Gift from husband	18	60.0	19	65.5	37	62.7
Purchased by self with remittance	12	40.0	6	20.7	18	30.5
Purchased by husband	3	10.0	2	6.9	5	8.5
Gift during marriage	6	20.0	10	34.5	16	27.1
Total	30	100.0	29	100.0	59	100.0

Table 77. Distribution of Respondents by having freedom of use these

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No			1	3.4	1	1.7
Yes	30	100.0	28	96.6	58	98.3
Total	30	100.0	29	100.0	59	100.0

Table 78. Distribution of Respondents by having right to sell these

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	16	53.3	18	62.1	34	57.6
Yes	14	46.7	11	37.9	25	42.4
Total	30	100.0	29	100.0	59	100.0

Table 79. Distribution of Respondents by improvement of having ornaments after emigration

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	5	16.7	6	20.7	11	18.6
Yes	25	83.3	23	79.3	48	81.4
Total	30	100.0	29	100.0	59	100.0

Table 80. Distribution of Respondents by Response about way of improvement of having ornaments (Multiple)

Type of Improvements	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Husband brought it from abroad	20	80.0	17	73.9	37	77.1
Purchased with remittance	12	48.0	10	43.5	22	45.8
Had nothing before emigration	4	16.0	1	4.3	5	10.4
Total	25	100.0	23	100.0	48	100.0

Table 81. Distribution of Respondents by having Livestock or poultry

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	18	54.5	26	81.3	44	67.7
Yes	15	45.5	6	18.8	21	32.3
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 82. Distribution of Respondents by way of getting those

Type of Way	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Purchased by self	12	80.0	5	83.3	17	81.0
From eggs	3	20.0	1	16.7	4	19.0
Total	15	100.0	6	100.0	21	100.0

Table 83. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether they earn from it

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	15	100.0	6	100.0	21	100.0
Total	15	100.0	6	100.0	21	100.0

Table 84. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether they entitled to sell those

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No			2	33.3	2	9.5
Yes	15	100.0	4	66.7	19	90.5
Total	15	100.0	6	100.0	21	100.0

Table 85. Distribution of Respondents by about improvement of having L/P after emigration

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	10	66.7	5	83.3	15	71.4
Yes	5	33.3	1	16.7	6	28.6
Total	15	100.0	6	100.0	21	100.0

Table 86. Distribution of Respondents by Response about way of improvement

Way of Improvements	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Purchased after husbands emigration	5	100.0	1	100.0	6	100.0
Total	5	100.0	1	100.0	6	100.0

Table 87. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether they go outside

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1	3.0			1	1.5
No	32	97.0	32	100.0	64	98.5
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 88. Distribution of Respondents by the places they usually go inside and outside the UP

Purpose	Nuclear Family						Extended Family						Total	
	Inside Upazial		Outside Upazial		In & outside Upazial		Inside Upazial		Outside Upazial		In & outside Upazial		no	%
	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%	no	%		
Kitchen market	1	1.1					2	2.4					3	1.1
Market	19	20.7	1	100.0	13	24.5	18	21.4	1	25.0	4	13.6	58	21.3
Banking	27	29.3			1	1.9	15	17.9	1	25.0			44	16.7
For watching cinema_drama_concert_etc							1	1.2					1	.4
For attending meeting of social organization	2	2.2											2	.8
For Traveling	1	1.1			1	1.9	1	1.2	1	25.0			4	1.5
For visiting relatives	15	16.3			18	34.0	18	21.4	1	25.0	13	44.8	85	24.7
For treatment	12	13.0			20	37.7	20	23.8			12	41.4	84	24.3
Schooling of Children	15	16.3					8	10.7					24	9.1
Total	92	100.0	1	100.0	53	100.0	84	100.0	4	100.0	29	100.0	243	100.0

Table 89. Distribution of Respondents whether they would go there before their husbands emigration

Type of HH Choices	Nuclear Family								Extended Family								Total			
	Would do it		Would not do it		Would do it with husband		some times would do		Would do it		Would not do it		Would do it with husband		have to go with mother-in-law		some times would do		No	%
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%				
Kitchen market																			1	.7
Market	5	16.7	10	15.6	5	15.2			1	3.3	8	11.1	3	9.1				32	21.6	
Banking	1	3.3	15	20.8					9	12.5	1	3.0						26	17.6	
For watching cinema_drama_concert_etc									1	1.4								1	.7	
For Traveling			1	1.4					1	1.4								2	1.4	
For visiting relatives	9	30.0	3	4.2	6	18.2	3	25.0	5	16.7	3	4.2	4	12.1			4	33.3	37	25.8
For treatment	5	16.7	4	5.6	10	30.3	1	8.3	4	13.3	3	4.2	4	12.1	1	100.0	4	33.3	36	24.3
Schooling of Children			8	11.1					5	9.9								13	9.3	
Total	20	66.7	41	66.6	21	68.8	4	33.3	16	33.3	31	43.1	12	36.4	1	100.0	8	66.7	146	100.0

Table 90. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether they feel constraint to go outside

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	27	84.4	16	50.0	43	67.2
Yes	5	15.6	16	50.0	21	32.8
Total	32	100.0	32	100.0	64	100.0

Note: Half of the resp. feels constraint in joint family but it is only one-tenth in Nuclear households

Table 91. Distribution of Respondents by the reason of not feeling constraint

Type of Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
People feel the need of mobility of women	13	48.1	10	66.7	23	54.8
I became head of the hh nobody to say anything	16	59.3	5	33.3	21	50.0
Husband allows, so who will say anything	7	25.9	3	20.0	10	23.8
I only go outside only for necessity	8	29.6	2	13.3	10	23.8
Total	27	100.0	15	100.0	42	100.0

Table 90.1. Distribution of Respondents by Response about person from whom they face constraint by type of constraint

Type of constraint	Nuclear Family				Extended Family								Total			
	Husband		In-laws relatives		Husband		Father-in-law		Mother-in-law		Husband & Mother in law		Father & Mother in law		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Need permission	3	25.0			2	16.7	1	33.3	5	62.5					11	37.8
Dislikes to give permission	2	16.7			3	25.0	1	33.3	1	12.5	2	66.7	2	100.0	11	37.9
Have to accompanied			1	100.0	2	16.7	1	33.3	2	25.0	1	33.3			7	24.1
Total	5	41.7	1	100.0	7	58.3	3	100.0	8	100.0	3	100.0	2	100.0	29	100.0

Table 92. Distribution of Respondents by the involvement in any type of social organization

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	30	90.9	32	100.0	62	95.4
Yes	3	9.1			3	4.6
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Note: In Extended family no involvement in social organization

Table 93. Distribution of Respondents by type of organization they involved

Name of NGO	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
ASA	1	33.3	1	33.3
Proshika	1	33.3	1	33.3
Ghasphul bohukumkhi Samity	1	33.3	1	33.3
Total	3	100.0	3	100.0

Table 94. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether they feel constraint in doing so

Response	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
No	3	100.0	3	100.0
Total	3	100.0	3	100.0

Table 95. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether they were involved before husbands emigration

Response	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
No	3	100.0	3	100.0
Total	3	100.0	3	100.0

Table 96. Distribution of Respondents by reason of involvement at present

Reason	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
At that time there was no organization in the locality	3	100.0	3	100.0
Total	3	100.0	3	100.0

Table 97. Distribution of Respondents by Response about their status of social acceptance in respect of mobility

Respondents	Decreased						Total		Increased						Total	
	No		Yes		can not understand		No	%	No		Yes		can not understand		No	%
	No	%	No	%	No	%			No	%	No	%	No	%		
Nuclear Family	2	50.0%			2	50.0%	4	100.0%	2	9.5%	17	81.0%	2	9.5%	21	100.0%
Extended Family	3	50.0%	1	16.7%	2	33.3%	6	100.0%	4	25.0%	10	62.5%	2	12.5%	14	100.0%
Total	5	50.0%	1	10.0%	4	40.0%	10	100.0%	6	16.2%	27	73.0%	4	10.8%	37	100.0%

Table 98. Distribution of Respondents by the reason of increasing social acceptance (Multiple)

Reason	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Absence of male counterpart changes attitude of people	16	88.9	6	60.0	22	78.6
In absence of my husband I need to take care of my family	4	22.2	5	50.0	9	32.1
Others	2	11.1	1	10.0	3	10.7
Total	18	100.0	10	100.0	28	100.0

Table 99. Distribution of Respondents by the reason of decreasing social acceptance

Reason	Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
In absence of husband, mother-in-law repress me more	1	100.0	1	100.0
Total	1	100.0	1	100.0

Table 100. Distribution of Respondents by involvement in IGAs

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	30	90.9	32	100.0	62	95.4
Yes	3	9.1			3	4.6
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 101. Distribution of Respondents by type of IGAs they involved

Type of IGAs	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Cattle fattening, poultry rearing	2	66.7	2	66.7
Service and private tuition	1	33.3	1	33.3
Total	3	100.0	3	100.0

Table 102. Distribution of Respondents by amount of earned income

Amount	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
2000	1	100.0	1	100.0
Total	1	100.0	1	100.0

Table 103. Distribution of Respondents by Response about spending income

Response	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Herself	1	100.0	1	100.0
Total	1	100.0	1	100.0

Table 104. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether they feel constraint in doing so

Response	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
No	3	100.0	3	100.0
Total	3	100.0	3	100.0

Table 105. Distribution of Respondents by involvement in IGAs before your husbands emigration

Response	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
No	3	100.0	3	100.0
Total	3	100.0	3	100.0

Table 106. Distribution of Respondents by the reasons of involvement in IGAs at present

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
I did not feel to do before	1	33.3	1	33.3
I have money to save	1	33.3	1	33.3
In-laws objection for going outside and doing job	1	33.3	1	33.3
Total	3	100.0	3	100.0

Table 107. Distribution of Respondents by Response about usual residence

Place of Living	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Parents House	4	12.1	1	3.1	5	7.7
Husbands House	29	87.9	31	96.9	60	92.3
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Note: Tendency of residing in parent's house is more in nuclear family

Table 108. Distribution of Respondents by reason of living at parents house

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Does not like to reside husbands house	1	25.0	1	100.0	2	40.0
Due to some problems in hh	2	50.0			2	40.0
For getting rid of loneliness	1	25.0			1	20.0
Total	4	100.0	1	100.0	5	100.0

Table 109. Distribution of Respondents by Response about bearing expenses

Bearing Persons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Father	3	75.0	1	100.0	4	80.0
Brother	1	25.0			1	20.0
Husband	1	25.0			1	20.0
Total	4	100.0	1	100.0	5	100.0

Table 110. Distribution of Respondents by Response about objection raised by in laws

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	4	100.0			4	80.0
Yes			1	100.0	1	20.0
Total	4	100.0	1	100.0	5	100.0

Table 111. Distribution of Respondents by type of objection raised by in-laws

Objection Type	Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Everybody of them dislikes my residing in parents house	1	100.0	1	100.0
Total	1	100.0	1	100.0

Table 112. Distribution of Respondents by Response about frequency of visiting parents house

Time of Visit	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Once in a week	2	6.9	4	12.9	6	10.0
Fortnightly	3	10.3	5	16.1	8	13.3
Monthly	10	34.5	5	16.1	15	25.0
More than a month	14	48.3	17	54.8	31	51.7
Total	29	100.0	31	100.0	60	100.0

Table 113. Distribution of Respondents by having freedom of going parents house

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	2	6.9	14	45.2	16	26.7
Yes	27	93.1	17	54.8	44	73.3
Total	29	100.0	31	100.0	60	100.0

Note: Not having freedom is found more in extended families

Type of Problems	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Need permission	2	100.0	8	57.1	10	62.5
Mo-in-law dislikes my going there			3	21.4	3	18.8
Most of the time regrets to give permission			4	28.6	4	25.0
Total	2	100.0	14	100.0	16	100.0

Table 115. Distribution of Respondents by Response about person of creating problem

Problem Creators	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Father-in-law	1	33.3	7	43.8	8	42.1
Husband	2	66.7	5	31.3	7	36.8
Mother-in-law			7	43.8	7	36.8
Total	3	100.0	16	100.0	19	100.0

Note: In nuclear family, F-in-law is a monitoring authority

Table 116. Distribution of Respondents by making decision of fixing residence

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	21	65.6	29	90.6	50	78.1
Yes	11	34.4	3	9.4	14	21.9
Total	32	100.0	32	100.0	64	100.0

Note: Decision making is very low in extended family

Table 117. Distribution of Respondents by getting invitation

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No			9	28.1	9	13.8
Yes	33	100.0	23	71.9	56	86.2
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Note: Percent of getting invitation is low in extended families

Table 118. Distribution of Respondents by participation there

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No			1	4.3	1	1.8
Yes	33	100.0	22	95.7	55	98.2
Total	33	100.0	23	100.0	56	100.0

Table 119. Distribution of Respondents by getting cordial invitation

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	4	12.1	5	21.7	9	16.1
Yes	29	87.9	18	78.3	47	83.9
Total	33	100.0	23	100.0	56	100.0

Table 120: Distribution of Respondents by reason of invitation

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
In absence of my husband I am head of the hh	28	96.6	16	88.9	44	93.6
Others	2	6.9	4	22.2	6	12.8
Total	29	100.0	18	100.0	47	100.0

Table 121. Distribution of Respondents by type of programs of invitation

Type	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All types of social programs	29	100.0	18	100.0	47	100.0
Total	29	100.0	18	100.0	47	100.0

Table 122. Distribution of Respondents by seeking permission to participate there

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	16	48.5	10	43.5	26	46.4
Yes	17	51.5	13	56.5	30	53.6
Total	33	100.0	23	100.0	56	100.0

Table 123. Distribution of Respondents by Response about reason of seeking permission

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Need permission from husband for big budget	6	35.3			6	20.0
Husband decides where to go or what to do	9	52.9	6	46.2	15	50.0
Need permission from father & mother-in-law			6	46.2	6	20.0
Need permission in case of parents relatives	2	11.8	1	7.7	3	10.0
Total	17	100.0	13	100.0	30	100.0

Table 124. Distribution of Respondents by Response about person to seek permission

Persons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Husband	17	100.0	7	53.8	24	80.0
Mother-in-law			6	46.2	6	20.0
Total	17	100.0	13	100.0	30	100.0

Table 125. Distribution of Respondents by entertaining guests in house

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	2	6.1	6	18.8	8	12.3
Yes	31	93.9	26	81.3	57	87.7
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 126. Distribution of Respondents by type of relatives they entertain

Type of Relatives	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Relatives of parents house	6	19.4	8	30.8	14	24.6
Other relatives like Son-in-laws house	1	3.2			1	1.8
All types of relatives	23	74.2	18	69.2	41	71.9
Both parents and in-laws relatives	1	3.2			1	1.8
Total	31	100.0	26	100.0	57	100.0

Table 127. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether they need to seek permission to entertain

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	22	71.0	13	50.0	35	61.4
Yes	9	29.0	13	50.0	22	38.6
Total	31	100.0	26	100.0	57	100.0

Table 128. Distribution of Respondents by Response about reason of seeking permission to entertain

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Need permission from husband for big budget	3	33.3	1	7.7	4	18.2
Husband decides where to go or what to do	4	44.4	7	53.8	11	50.0
But I never seek, participate secretly	2	22.2	5	38.5	7	31.8
Total	9	100.0	13	100.0	22	100.0

Table 129. Distribution of Respondents by Response about person to seek to entertain relatives

Persons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Husband	9	100.0	1	7.7	10	45.5
Mother-in-law			12	92.3	12	54.5
Total	9	100.0	13	100.0	22	100.0

Table 130. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether they did it before husbands emigration

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	12	57.1	9	64.3	21	60.0
Yes	9	42.9	5	35.7	14	40.0
Total	21	100.0	14	100.0	35	100.0

Table 131. Distribution of Respondents by Decision making

Nuclear Family

Type of Persons	Income		Daily expenditure		Land		Furniture		Electronic appliances		Ornament		Others		Education of Children		Marriage of Children		Total			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Self	12	36.4	23	69.7	4	21.1	15	50.0	5	17.2	1	3.6	2	100.0	16	53.3	1	6.3	79	36.8		
Husband	11	33.3	5	15.2	11	57.9	11	36.7	19	65.5	11	30.3			6	20.0	4	33.3	78	36.1		
Both	9	27.3	3	9.1	3	15.8	2	6.7	3	10.3	10	57.1			8	26.7	7	54.3	51	23.6		
Father-in-law																						
Mother-in-law					1	5.3														1	8	
Others	1	3.0	1	3.0			2	6.7	2	6.9										6	2.8	
Self & Mother in law																						
Self & Other			1	3.0																	1	8
Husband & Father in law																						
Husband & Mother in law																						
Husband & Other																						
Father & Mother in law																						
Father in law & other																						
Total	33	100.0	33	100.0	16	100.0	30	100.0	28	100.0	28	100.0	2	100.0	30	100.0	13	100.0	218	100.0		

Table 131. Distribution of Respondents by Decision making

Extended Family

Type of Persons	Income		Daily expenditure		Land		Furniture		Electronic appliances		Ornament		Others		Education of Children		Marriage of Children		Total				
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%			
Self	8	25.0	11	34.4	5	20.0	8	26.6	3	10.7	3	14.3	2	100.0	13	72.2	2	20.0	53	28.1			
Husband	5	15.6	3	9.4	8	32.0	4	14.3	9	32.1	8	36.1			1	5.6			38	18.4			
Both	2	6.3	1	3.1	2	8.0	3	10.7	4	14.3	7	33.3			3	18.7	8	80.0	30	15.3			
Father in law	7	21.9	6	18.8	5	20.0	2	7.1	1	3.6										21	10.7		
Mother in law	5	15.6	6	18.8	3	12.0	3	10.7	2	7.1	1	4.8								20	10.2		
Others	2	6.3	3	9.4	2	8.0	4	14.3	3	10.7	1	4.8								15	7.7		
Self & Mother in law							1	3.6	1	3.6											2	1.0	
Self & Other																							
Husband & Father in law	2	6.3	1	3.1												1	5.6				4	2.0	
Husband & Mother in law	1	3.1							1	3.6	1	4.8									3	1.5	
Husband & Other							2	7.1	3	10.7												5	2.6
Father & Mother in law							1	3.6														1	.5
Father in law & other			1	3.1					1	3.6												2	1.0
Total	32	100.0	32	100.0	25	100.0	28	100.0	28	100.0	21	100.0	2	100.0	18	100.0	10	100.0	188	100.0			

Table 131. Distribution of Respondents by Decision making

Total

Type of Person	Income		Daily expenditure		Land		Furniture		Electronic appliances		Ornament		Others		Education of Children		Marriage of Children		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self	20	30.8	34	52.3	8	20.5	23	39.7	8	14.0	4	8.2	4	100.0	28	80.4	3	13.8	134	32.8
Husband	18	24.6	8	12.3	18	43.2	15	25.9	28	48.1	18	36.8			7	14.8	4	16.2	118	28.2
Born	11	16.9	4	6.2	5	11.4	5	8.6	7	12.3	23	46.9			11	22.8	18	68.2	61	16.7
Father in law	7	10.8	6	9.2	5	11.4	2	3.4	1	1.8									21	5.1
Mother in law	5	7.7	6	9.2	4	9.1	3	5.2	2	3.3	1	2.0							21	5.1
Others	3	4.8	4	6.2	2	4.5	6	10.3	5	8.6	1	2.0							21	5.1
Self & Mother in law							1	1.7	1	1.8									2	0.5
Self & Other			1	1.5															1	0.2
Husband & Father in law	2	3.1	1	1.5											1	2.1			4	1.0
Husband & Mother in law	1	1.5							1	1.8	1	2.0							3	0.7
Husband & Other							2	3.4	3	5.3									3	0.7
Father & Mother in law							1	1.7											1	0.2
Father in law & other			1	1.5					1	1.8									2	0.5
Total	65	100.0	65	100.0	44	100.0	58	100.0	57	100.0	49	100.0	4	100.0	48	100.0	22	100.0	412	100.0

Table 132. Distribution of Respondents by their Role who are not Decision maker

Nuclear Family

Type of Role	Income		Daily expenditure		Land		Furniture		Electronic appliances		Ornament		Education of Children		Marriage of Children		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No role	5	41.7	1	16.7	6	50.0	4	30.8	5	23.8	2	18.2	1	16.7	1	25.0	28	26.4
Husband brought from abroad									7	33.3	4	36.4					11	12.6
Only gets part of remittance	2	16.7			1	8.3	1	7.7	1	4.8			1	16.7			8	7.1
Follows husband's instruction over phone	1	8.3	1	16.7	1	8.3	1	7.7	1	4.8	1	9.1	1	16.7	1	25.0	8	9.4
Consults	4	33.3	3	50.0	4	33.3	7	53.8	7	33.3	4	36.4	3	50.0	2	50.0	34	40.6
Sometimes discuss																		
My son always discuss with me																		
Money Provider or handle cash			1	16.7														
Total	12	100.0	6	100.0	12	100.0	13	100.0	21	100.0	11	100.0	8	100.0	4	100.0	68	100.0

Table 132. Distribution of Respondents by their Role who are not Decision maker

Extended Family

Type of Role	Income		Daily expenditure		Land		Furniture		Electronic appliances		Ornament		Education of Children		Marriage of Children		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No role	21	95.5	19	95.0	13	72.2	13	81.3	17	85.0	5	45.5	2	100.0			80	82.6
Husband brought from abroad									1	5.0	5	45.5					8	5.5
Only gets part of remittance					1	5.6											1	0.9
Follows husband's instruction over phone																		
Consults					1	5.6	1	6.3	1	5.0	1	9.1					4	3.7
Sometimes discuss					1	5.6	1	6.3	1	5.0							3	2.6
My son always discuss with me	1	4.5	1	5.0	1	5.6	1	6.3									4	3.7
Money Provider or handle cash					1	5.6												
Total	22	100.0	20	100.0	18	100.0	18	100.0	20	100.0	11	100.0	2	100.0			106	100.0

Table 132. Distribution of Respondents by their Role who are not Decision maker

Total

Type of Role	Income		Daily expenditure		Land		Furniture		Electronic appliances		Ornament		Education of Children		Marriage of Children		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No role	26	76.8	20	76.9	19	63.3	17	56.8	22	83.7	7	31.8	2	37.8	1	25.0	119	59.3
Husband brought from abroad									6	19.8	9	40.9					17	8.8
Only gets part of remittance	2	5.9			2	6.7	1	3.4	1	2.4			1	12.5			7	3.6
Follows husband's instruction over phone	1	2.9	1	3.8	1	3.3	1	3.4	1	2.4	1	4.5	1	12.5	1	25.0	8	4.1
Consults	4	11.8	3	11.5	5	16.7	8	27.8	8	19.5	5	22.7	3	37.5	2	50.0	38	19.8
Sometimes discuss					1	3.3	1	3.4	1	2.4							3	1.5
My son always discuss with me	1	2.9	1	3.8	1	3.3	1	3.4									4	2.1
Money Provider or handle cash			1	3.8	1	3.3											2	1.0
Total	34	100.0	28	100.0	30	100.0	28	100.0	41	100.0	22	100.0	8	100.0	4	100.0	184	100.0

Table 133. Distribution of Respondents by making Decisions on any issue before emigration

Type of Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Inapplicable	14	42.4	16	50.0	30	46.2
In extended families husbands were all in all	18	54.5	13	40.6	31	47.7
Would not make decision but husbands would discuss	1	3.0	3	9.4	4	6.2
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 134. Distribution of Respondents by Response about purchasing land after own name

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	7	58.3	12	100.0	19	79.2
Yes	5	41.7			5	20.8
Total	12	100.0	12	100.0	24	100.0

Note: Respondents of nuclear families only have purchased land in own name

Table 135. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether they need to seek permission for it

Response	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
No	3	60.0	3	60.0
Yes	2	40.0	2	40.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0

Table 136. Distribution of Respondents by Response about person of seeking permission

Persons	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Husband	2	100.0	2	100.0
Total	2	100.0	2	100.0

Table 137. Distribution of Respondents by using FP method

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	20	60.6	18	56.3	38	58.5
Yes	13	39.4	14	43.8	27	41.5
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 138. Distribution of Respondents by type of FP method use

Type of Methods	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pill	8	61.5	12	85.7	20	74.1
Condom	4	30.8	2	14.3	6	22.2
Natural	1	7.7			1	3.7
Total	13	100.0	14	100.0	27	100.0

Table 139. Distribution of Respondents by taking decision of FP method

Decision Maker	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self	2	15.4	4	28.6	6	22.2
Husband	7	53.8	8	57.1	15	55.6
Both	4	30.8	2	14.3	6	22.2
Total	13	100.0	14	100.0	27	100.0

Table 140. Distribution of Respondents by willful acceptance FP method

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	1	11.1	2	16.7	3	14.3
Yes	8	88.9	10	83.3	18	85.7
Total	9	100.0	12	100.0	21	100.0

Table 141. Distribution of Respondents by fixing the time of having first baby

Decision Maker	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self			1	5.0	1	2.2
Husband	7	28.0	10	50.0	17	37.8
Both	18	72.0	9	45.0	27	60.0
Total	25	100.0	20	100.0	45	100.0

Table 142. Distribution of Respondents by fixing duration of having baby

Decision Maker	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self	2	9.5			2	5.4
Husband	4	19.0	3	18.8	7	18.9
Both	15	71.4	13	81.3	28	75.7
Total	21	100.0	16	100.0	37	100.0

Table 143. Distribution of Respondents by number of having baby

Decision Maker	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self	1	4.3	1	5.9	2	5.0
Husband	5	21.7	2	11.8	7	17.5
Both	17	73.9	14	82.4	31	77.5
Total	23	100.0	17	100.0	40	100.0

Table 144. Distribution of Respondents by having freedom of abortion

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	27	81.8	22	81.5	49	81.7
Yes	6	18.2	5	18.5	11	18.3
Total	33	100.0	27	100.0	60	100.0

Table 145. Distribution of Respondents by reason of not having freedom of abortion

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Dislikes	7	25.9	10	45.5	17	34.7
It is a sin	4	14.8	4	18.2	8	16.3
Need permission	13	48.1	6	27.3	19	38.8
Would not allow	5	18.5	4	18.2	9	18.4
Total	27	100.0	22	100.0	49	100.0

Table 146. Distribution of Respondents by Response about person who raise objection

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Husband	27	100.0	21	95.5	48	98.0
Mother in law	1	3.7	7	31.8	8	16.3
Total	27	100.0	22	100.0	49	100.0

Table 147. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether their husband ever discuss on physical participation

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	9	27.3	8	25.0	17	26.2
Yes	24	72.7	24	75.0	48	73.8
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 148. Distribution of Respondents by Response about reaction of husband in case of negative expression

Type of Reactions	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Never express	2	22.2	2	25.0	4	23.5
Husbands will is everything	3	33.3			3	17.6
Husband accepts easily	2	22.2	2	25.0	4	23.5
Saying No is unreligious			1	12.5	1	5.9
He convinces me			1	12.5	1	5.9
He creates pressure	2	22.2	2	25.0	4	23.5
Total	9	100.0	8	100.0	17	100.0

Table 149. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether life becomes monotonous

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	20	60.6	12	37.5	32	49.2
Yes	13	39.4	20	62.5	33	50.8
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Note: A majority in extended families reported that life becomes monotonous to them

Table 150. Distribution of Respondents by reason of feeling monotonous

Type of Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
When becomes/lie alone	8	61.5	6	30.0	14	42.4
When I think about my life, I have nothing of my own	3	23.1	3	15.0	6	18.2
When feeling bored with added responsibilities	1	7.7	2	10.0	3	9.1
When I think about mistreat of my in-laws relatives			2	10.0	2	6.1
When I think about my too much restricted position in the hh			6	30.0	6	18.2
Others	2	15.4	2	10.0	4	12.1
Total	13	100.0	20	100.0	33	100.0

Table 151. Distribution of Respondents by Response about way of spending leisure

Type of Ways	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TV watching or gossiping etc	22	66.7	25	78.1	47	72.3
Reading religious book or hearing religious speech	11	33.3	4	12.5	15	23.1
Sewing or preparing pati or handicrafts etc	3	9.1	2	6.3	5	7.7
Visiting relatives house	3	9.1	5	15.6	8	12.3
No leisure at all	2	6.1			2	3.1
Spending time with children	5	15.2	6	18.8	11	16.9
Taking rest in bed	1	3.0	3	9.4	4	6.2
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 152. Distribution of Respondents by having freedom of spending leisure

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No			12	37.5	12	18.5
Yes	33	100.0	20	62.5	53	81.5
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Note: In nuclear family all have freedom but in extended families about 40% reported for not having

Table 153. Distribution of Respondents by not having freedom of spending leisure

Type of Reasons	Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
It depends on father and mother-in-law	7	58.3	7	58.3
Others	6	50.0	6	50.0
Total	12	100.0	12	100.0

Table 154. Distribution of Respondents by Response about missing their husbands

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	6	18.2	10	31.3	16	24.6
Yes	27	81.8	22	68.8	49	75.4
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 155. Distribution of Respondents by Response about way of mitigating loneliness

Type of Ways	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Talking with husband over phone	14	51.9	9	40.9	23	46.9
Spending time with children	8	29.6	5	22.7	13	26.5
Trying to forget and get engaged in hh chores	7	25.9	6	27.3	13	26.5
Going for visiting parents house	7	25.9	3	13.6	10	20.4
Watching TV	3	11.1	4	18.2	7	14.3
Crying	2	7.4	3	13.6	5	10.2
Waiting for his phone			2	9.1	2	4.1
Others	2	7.4	3	13.6	5	10.2
Total	27	100.0	22	100.0	49	100.0

Table 156. Distribution of Respondents by having freedom of making friendship

Respondents	Male				Total		Female				Total	
	No		Yes		No.	%	No		Yes		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%			No.	%	No.	%		
Nuclear Family	21	63.6	12	36.4	33	100.0	11	33.3	22	66.7	33	100.0
Extended Family	25	78.1	7	21.9	32	100.0	17	53.1	15	46.9	32	100.0
Total	46	70.8	19	29.2	65	100.0	28	43.1	37	56.9	65	100.0

Table 157. Distribution of Respondents by reason of not having freedom of making friendship

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Dislikes or scares of ill criticism	13	61.9	11	44.0	24	52.2
Dislikes with mixing anybody	2	9.5	7	28.0	9	19.6
Dislikes with mixing any male person not only friends	6	28.6	6	24.0	12	26.1
Others	4	19.0	3	12.0	7	15.2
Total	21	100.0	25	100.0	46	100.0

Table 158. Distribution of Respondents by Response about person who objects in making male friend

Persons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Husband	20	100.0	18	75.0	38	86.4
Neighbor & in-laws	2	10.0	4	16.7	6	13.6
Father & Mother in law			9	37.5	9	20.5
Total	20	100.0	24	100.0	44	100.0

Table 159. Distribution of Respondents by thinking about starting a new life (Multiple)

Type of Feelings	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I have every right but never think so	24	82.8	22	88.0	46	85.2
Others	5	17.2	4	16.0	9	16.7
Total	29	100.0	25	100.0	54	100.0

Table 160. Distribution of Respondents by expectation of treatment during ailment
Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Expectations	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Better treatment like specialized doctor hospitals etc	32	97.0	30	93.8	62	95.4
Specialized doctors consultation	1	3.0	2	6.3	3	4.6
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 161. Distribution of Respondents by sufficiency of getting proper treatment

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	3	9.1	9	28.1	12	18.5
Yes	30	90.9	23	71.9	53	81.5
Total	33	100.0	32	100.0	65	100.0

Table 162. Distribution of Respondents by reason of not getting proper treatment

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Negative attitude of in-laws			3	33.3	3	25.0
Lack of time due to household responsibilities	1	33.3	1	11.1	2	16.7
Husband sends limited money	1	33.3	1	11.1	2	16.7
Feel shaky to express my illness to parents-in-law			3	33.3	3	25.0
Dislike visiting doctor with brother-in-law	1	33.3	1	11.1	2	16.7
Dislike to ask more money to husband	1	33.3			1	8.3
Have to seek money to my in-laws			1	11.1	1	8.3
Total	3	100.0	9	100.0	12	100.0

Table 163. Distribution of Respondents by type of Reproductive Health Care (RHC) they received

Type of Care	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
In-house take care and delivery by unskilled midwife	26	78.8	26	89.7	52	83.9
Regular checkup, delivery in clinic, etc	7	21.2	5	17.2	12	19.4
No treatment in addition some superstition is added	3	9.1	2	6.9	5	8.1
Sometimes visited doctor	3	9.1	3	10.3	6	9.7
In-house delivery under doctors supervision	5	15.2			5	8.1
Delivery in Thana Health Complex	2	6.1	3	10.3	5	8.1
Last one is in clinic	5	15.2	1	3.4	6	9.7
Others	1	3.0	2	6.9	3	4.8
Total	33	100.0	29	100.0	62	100.0

Table 164. Distribution of Respondents whether they get proper RHC

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	8	24.2	9	31.0	17	27.4
Yes	25	75.8	20	69.0	45	72.6
Total	33	100.0	29	100.0	62	100.0

Table 165. Distribution of Respondents by reason of not getting proper RHC

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Could not go to doctor, clinic without husband	5	62.5	4	44.4	9	52.9
Lack of money	3	37.5	3	33.3	6	35.3
Non-availability of facilities in the locality	3	37.5	1	11.1	4	23.5
Disliking of mother-in-law/ interruption of her views			5	55.6	5	29.4
Others	3	37.5	2	22.2	5	29.4
Total	8	100.0	9	100.0	17	100.0

Table 166. Distribution of Respondents whether they could take proper care of child or neonatal

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	7	21.2	17	58.6	24	38.7
Yes	26	78.8	12	41.4	38	61.3
Total	33	100.0	29	100.0	62	100.0

Table 167. Distribution of Respondents by reason of not taking proper childcare (Multiple)

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Could not go to doctor, clinic without husband	3	42.9			3	12.5
Lack of money	3	42.9	5	29.4	8	33.3
Unawareness	1	14.3	3	17.6	4	16.7
Disliking of mother-in-law/ interruption of her views			11	64.7	11	45.8
Time constraint due to added responsibilities	2	28.6	4	23.5	6	25.0
Total	7	100.0	17	100.0	24	100.0

Table 168. Distribution of Respondents by opinion about improvement of health care due to emigration

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	21	100.0	16	100.0	37	100.0
Total	21	100.0	16	100.0	37	100.0

[28 married after emigration]

Table 169: Distribution of Respondents by Response about way of improvement of health care

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Costly health care services can be purchased	21	100.0%	14	87.5%	35	94.6%
Attitudes of in laws relatives have been changed	8	38.1%	9	56.3%	17	45.9%
Total	21	100.0%	16	100.0%	37	100.0%

Table 170. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether they feel any change in their life due to husbands emigration

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	2	9.5	3	18.8	5	13.5
Yes	19	90.5	13	81.3	32	86.5
Total	21	100.0	16	100.0	37	100.0

Table 171. Distribution of Respondents by type of change

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Make me confident to do inside and outside works	13	68.4	8	61.5	21	65.6
Feel important and respectable to others eyes	8	42.1	2	15.4	10	31.3
I became head of the hh which is honorable for me	9	47.4	4	30.8	13	40.6
Bring solvency to make life easy and enjoyable	10	52.6	9	69.2	19	59.4
Bring me honor some extent to my in-laws			2	15.4	2	6.3
I can save money for me	3	15.8			3	9.4
Others	4	21.1	2	15.4	6	18.8
Total	19	100.0	13	100.0	32	100.0

Appendix-6

Statistical Tables for Return-emigrant Respondents

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Table 1. Distribution of Respondents by number

Type	No.	%
Nuclear Family	17	73.9
Joint/Extended Family	6	26.1
Total	23	100.0

Table 2. Distribution of Household Members by age

Age Groups	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-14	19	25.3	7	17.9	26	22.8
15-59	51	68.0	24	61.5	75	65.8
60+	5	6.7	8	20.5	13	11.4
Total	75	100.0	39	100.0	114	100.0

Table 3. Distribution of Household members by Gender

Gender Type	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	44	58.7	20	51.3	64	56.1
Female	31	41.3	19	48.7	50	43.9
Total	75	100.0	39	100.0	114	100.0

Table 4. Distribution of Household members by level of education

Type of Education	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Inapplicable	3	4.0	1	2.6	4	3.5
Illiterate	2	2.7	5	12.8	7	6.1
Able to read Bengali only	1	1.3	1	2.6	2	1.8
Able to write letter	3	4.0	1	2.6	4	3.5
Primary	21	28.0	16	41.0	37	32.5
6th to 10th Class	27	36.0	7	17.9	34	29.8
Vocational	2	2.7			2	1.8
Dakhil			1	2.6	1	.9
S.S.C. or equivalent	12	16.0	4	10.3	16	14.0
H.S.C. or equivalent	1	1.3	3	7.7	4	3.5
Bachelor or equivalent	2	2.7			2	1.8
Masters or equivalent	1	1.3			1	.9
Total	75	100.0	39	100.0	114	100.0

Table 5. Distribution of household members by Occupation

Type of Occupation	Nuclear Family		Joint/Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Farmer	4	5.3	4	10.3	8	7.0
Small trader or Businessman	8	10.7	2	5.1	10	8.8
Serviceholder	1	1.3			1	.9
No Occupation	57	76.0	29	74.4	86	75.4
Emigrant	5	6.7	4	10.3	9	7.9
Total	75	100.0	39	100.0	114	100.0

Table 6. Distribution of Households by Income

Amount	Nuclear Family		Joint/Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<=10000	9	60.0	1	20.0	10	50.0
10001 - 20000	3	20.0			3	15.0
20001 - 30000	1	6.7			1	5.0
30001 - 40000	2	13.3	2	40.0	4	20.0
50001 & above			2	40.0	2	10.0
Total	15	100.0	5	100.0	20	100.0

Table 7. Distribution of Respondents by age

Age Groups	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
20 - 30	2	11.8	1	16.7	3	13.0
31 - 40	9	52.9	2	33.3	11	47.8
41+	6	35.3	3	50.0	9	39.1
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 8. Distribution of Respondents by level of education

Type of Education	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Able to write letter	2	11.8			2	8.7
Primary	4	23.5	4	66.7	8	34.8
6th to 10th Class	8	47.1	1	16.7	9	39.1
S.S.C. or equivalent	3	17.6	1	16.7	4	17.4
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 9. Distribution of Respondents by Occupation

Type of Occupation	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Occupation	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 10. Distribution of Respondents by Length of marriage

Length of Year	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
11 - 20	6	35.3	3	50.0	9	39.1
21 - 30	6	35.3			6	26.1
31 - 40	4	23.5	2	33.3	6	26.1
41+	1	5.9	1	16.7	2	8.7
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 11. Distribution of Respondents by Head of the Households

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 12. Distribution of Household Head other than the Respondents

Person	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Father-in-law			1	16.7	1	4.3
Husband	17	100.0	5	83.3	22	95.7
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 13. Distribution of Respondents husbands by age

Age Groups	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
35 - 44	4	23.5	1	16.7	5	21.7
45 - 54	7	41.2	1	16.7	8	34.8
55 & above	6	35.3	4	66.7	10	43.5
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 14. Distribution of Respondents husbands by level of education

Type of Education	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Able to write letter	1	5.9			1	4.3
Primary	5	29.4	2	33.3	7	30.4
6th to 10th Class	6	35.3	2	33.3	8	34.8
Vocational	1	5.9			1	4.3
S.S.C. or equivalent	4	23.5			4	17.4
H.S.C. or equivalent			2	33.3	2	8.7
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 15. Distribution of Respondents by Length of their husband's emigration

Length of Year	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
01- 10	8	47.1	1	16.7	9	39.1
11 - 20	8	47.1	4	66.7	12	52.2
21+	1	5.9	1	16.7	2	8.7
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 16. Distribution of Respondents by the destination of their husband.

Name of Country	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bahrain	1	5.9	1	16.7	2	8.7
Dubai	1	5.9			1	4.3
Kuwait			1	16.7	1	4.3
Saudi Arabia	13	76.5	3	50.0	16	69.6
Singapore	1	5.9			1	4.3
Qatar	1	5.9			1	4.3
Iraq	1	5.9			1	4.3
Jordan			1	16.7	1	4.3
Newzealand			1	16.7	1	4.3
Libya	1	5.9			1	4.3
Syria			1	16.7	1	4.3
Malaysia			1	16.7	1	4.3
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 17. Distribution of Respondents by their husbands present occupation

Type of Occupation	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Farmer	4	23.5	4	66.7	8	34.8
Small Trader or Businessman	8	47.1	2	33.3	10	43.5
Serviceholder	1	5.9			1	4.3
No Occupation	4	23.5			4	17.4
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 18. Distribution of Respondents by their husbands present income

Amount	Nuclear Family		Joint/Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<=10000	12	85.7	4	80.0	16	84.2
10001 - 20000	2	14.3			2	10.5
50001 & above			1	20.0	1	5.3
Total	14	100.0	5	100.0	19	100.0

Table 19. Distribution of Respondents by the occupation of their husband before emigration.

Type of Occupation	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Farmer	5	29.4	1	16.7	6	26.1
Jobless	6	35.3	2	33.3	8	34.8
Service	4	23.5	1	16.7	5	21.7
Other	2	11.8	2	33.3	4	17.4
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Other = Businessman, Welder and Electrician

Table 20. Distribution of Respondents by the first occupation of their husband before emigration.

Type of Occupation	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Farmer	5	29.4	1	16.7	6	26.1
Jobless	6	35.3	2	33.3	8	34.8
Service	4	23.5			4	17.4
Other	2	11.8	3	50.0	5	21.7
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 21. Distribution of Respondents by the length of husbands permanent come back

Length of Years	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<= 1 Year	1	5.9	1	16.7	2	8.7
2-5 Years	5	29.4	1	16.7	6	26.1
6-10 Years	6	35.3	3	50.0	9	39.1
11-15 Years	4	23.5	1	16.7	5	21.7
16+ Years	1	5.9			1	4.3
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 22. Distribution of Respondents by doing household activities before their husbands emigration

Nuclear Family

Type of HH Chores	Self only		Husband only		Wife and husband both		Domestic Assistant		Others (specify)		Self and domestic assistant		Self and Other		Husband and other		Total	
	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%	#	%
Cleaning of house	9	12.9					2	50.0					5	33.3			16	16.6
Cooking	12	17.1											4	26.7			16	16.6
Washing utensils, clothes, etc.	11	15.7					2	50.0					3	20.0			16	16.6
Market shopping			7	15.9					7	36.9					2	25.0	16	16.6
Shopping	3	4.3	10	22.7	1	100.0			2	11.1							16	16.6
Taking to Doctor													1	6.7			1	8
Going medicinal etc.													1	6.7			1	8
Children Feeding	14	20.0															14	8.8
Brushing	6	8.6							3	16.7							9	8.8
Teaching	3	4.3							6	33.3			1	6.7			10	6.7
Repairing Contact with neighbor (repairer, laborer, etc)			7	15.9											1	12.5	8	9.9
Repairing Purchasing construction material			7	15.9											1	12.5	8	9.9
Repairing Monitoring			7	15.9											1	12.5	8	9.9
Construction Contact with neighbor (carpenter, laborer, etc)			2	4.3											1	12.5	3	1.9
Construction Purchasing construction material			2	4.3											1	12.5	3	1.9
Construction Monitoring			2	4.3											1	12.5	3	1.9
Children Bathing	12	17.1															12	7.8
Total	78	100.0	44	100.0	1	100.0	4	100.0	14	100.0	18	100.0	8	100.0	8	100.0	166	100.0

Table 22

Table 22. Distribution of Respondents by doing household activities before their husbands emigration

Joint, mixed family

Type of HH Choices	Self only		Husband only		Wife and Husband both		Domestic Assistant		Others (specify)		Self and domestic assistant		Self and Other		Husband and other		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Cleaning of house	1	100.0					1	100.0					2	33.3			4	80.0
Cooking	1	100.0									1	50.0	2	33.3			4	80.0
Washing utensils, clothes, etc.	1	100.0									1	50.0	2	33.3			4	80.0
Market shopping									3	21.4					1	25.0	4	80.0
Shopping			4	57.1													4	80.0
Taking to Doctor																		
Giving medicine etc.																		
Children Feeding	3	30.0															3	60.0
Schooling	1	100.0							2	14.3							3	60.0
Teaching									3	21.4							3	60.0
Repairing>Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc.					1	14.3			1	7.1					1	25.0	3	60.0
Repairing/Purchasing construction material					1	14.3			1	7.1					1	25.0	3	60.0
Repairing-Monitoring					1	14.3			1	7.1					1	25.0	3	60.0
Construction>Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc.									1	7.1							1	20.0
Construction/Purchasing construction material									1	7.1							1	20.0
Construction-Monitoring									1	7.1							1	20.0
Children Bathing	3	30.0															3	60.0
Total	18	100.0	7	100.0			1	100.0	14	100.0	2	100.0	6	100.0	4	100.0	44	100.0

Table 21

Table 23. Distribution of Respondents by doing household activities before their husbands emigration

Nuclear

Type of HH Choices	Self only		Husband only		Wife and Husband both		Domestic Assistant		Others (specify)		Self and domestic assistant		Self and Other		Husband and other		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Cleaning of house	10	12.8					3	80.0					7	33.3			20	80.0
Cooking	13	18.3									1	50.0	8	28.6			29	80.0
Washing utensils, clothes, etc.	12	18.0									1	50.0	6	23.6			29	80.0
Market shopping			2	13.7					10	31.3					2	16.0	20	80.0
Shopping	3	3.8	14	27.5	1	100.0			2	6.3							29	80.0
Taking to Doctor													1	4.8			1	8.0
Giving medicine etc.													1	4.8			1	8.0
Children Feeding	17	21.3															17	80.0
Schooling	7	8.8							5	16.8							12	80.0
Teaching	3	3.8							8	28.1			1	4.8			12	80.0
Repairing>Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc.					4	18.7			1	3.1					2	16.0	11	80.0
Repairing/Purchasing construction material					4	18.7			1	3.1					2	16.0	11	80.0
Repairing-Monitoring					4	18.7			1	3.1					2	16.0	11	80.0
Construction>Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc.					2	3.9			1	3.1					1	8.0	4	20.0
Construction/Purchasing construction material					2	3.9			1	3.1					1	8.0	4	20.0
Construction-Monitoring					2	3.9			1	3.1					1	8.0	4	20.0
Children Bathing	18	18.8															18	74.4
Total	80	100.0	51	100.0	1	100.0	8	100.0	37	100.0	2	100.0	21	100.0	18	100.0	294	100.0

Table 21

Table 23. Distribution of Respondents by doing household activities during their husbands emigration

Nuclear Family

Type of HH Choices	Self only		Husband only		Domestic Assistant		Others (specify)		Self and domestic assistant		Self and Other		Husband and other		Total			
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Cleaning of house	15	13.2			2	50.0					4	17.4			17	80.2		
Cooking	14	18.8									3	13.0			17	80.2		
Washing utensils, clothes, etc.	15	13.3			2	50.0					4	17.4			17	80.2		
Market shopping									17	33.3					17	92.2		
Shopping	9	10.8							5	9.8			3	13.0	17	80.2		
Aged members Feeding																		
Aged members Bathing																		
Washing to go to Forest																		
Taking to Doctor													1	4.8		1	8.0	
Giving medicine etc.													1	4.3		1	8.0	
Children Feeding	14	16.5													14	70.0		
Schooling	7	8.4							5	9.8					12	60.0		
Teaching	1	1.2							9	17.6			4	17.4	14	70.0		
Repairing>Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc.	1	1.2	3	14.3					2	3.9					6	30.0		
Repairing/Purchasing construction material	1	1.2	3	14.3					2	3.9					6	30.0		
Repairing-Monitoring	1	1.2	3	14.3					2	3.9					6	30.0		
Construction>Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc.					4	18.0			3	5.9			1	4.3	8	40.0		
Construction/Purchasing construction material					4	18.0			3	5.9			1	4.3	8	40.0		
Construction-Monitoring					4	18.0			3	5.9			1	4.3	8	40.0		
Children Bathing	13	15.7													13	70.0		
Total	83	100.0	21	100.0	4	100.0	8	100.0	51	100.0	2	100.0	23	100.0	3	100.0	188	100.0

Table 23. Distribution of Respondents by doing household activities during their husbands emigration

Joint/Extended Family

Type of HH Chores	Self only		Husband only		Domestic Assistant		Others (specify)		Self and domestic assistant		Self and Other		Husband and other		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Cleaning of house	2	6.9			1	20.0	1	2.3			2	33.3			6	6.8
Cooking	4	13.8							1	50.0	1	16.7			6	6.8
Washing utensils, clothes etc	2	6.9					1	2.3	1	50.0	2	33.3			6	6.8
Kitchen shopping							6	14.0							6	6.8
Shopping	4	13.8					1	2.3			1	16.7			6	6.8
Aged members Feeding					1	20.0									1	1.1
Aged members Bathing					1	20.0									1	1.1
Helping to go to Toilet					1	20.0									1	1.1
Taking to Doctor							1	2.3							1	1.1
Giving medicine etc					1	20.0									1	1.1
Children Feeding	6	20.7													6	6.8
Schooling	2	6.9					4	9.3							6	6.8
Teaching							5	11.0							5	5.7
Repairing>Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour etc	1	3.4					4	9.3							5	5.7
Repairing>Purchasing construction material	1	3.4					4	9.3							5	5.7
Repairing Monitoring	1	3.4					4	9.3							5	5.7
Construction>Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour etc			1	33.3			4	9.3							5	5.7
Construction>Purchasing construction material			1	33.3			4	9.3							5	5.7
Construction Monitoring			1	33.3			4	9.3							5	5.7
Children Bathing	6	20.7													6	6.8
Total	28	100.0	3	100.0	8	100.0	43	100.0	2	100.0	6	100.0			88	100.0

Table 23. Distribution of Respondents by doing household activities during their husbands emigration

Total

Type of HH Chores	Self only		Husband only		Domestic Assistant		Others (specify)		Self and domestic assistant		Self and Other		Husband and other		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Cleaning of house	13	11.8			3	33.3	1	1.1			6	20.7			23	26.4
Cooking	16	18.1							1	50.0	4	13.8			23	26.4
Washing utensils, clothes etc	13	11.8			2	22.2	1	1.1	1	50.0	6	20.7			23	26.4
Kitchen shopping							23	24.5							23	26.4
Shopping	13	11.8					6	6.4			4	13.8			23	26.4
Aged members Feeding					1	11.1									1	1.1
Aged members Bathing					1	11.1									1	1.1
Helping to go to Toilet					1	11.1									1	1.1
Taking to Doctor							1	1.1			1	3.4			2	2.7
Giving medicine etc					1	11.1					1	3.4			2	2.7
Children Feeding	20	17.8													20	23.3
Schooling	9	8.0					9	9.6							18	20.8
Teaching	1	0.9					14	14.9			4	13.8			19	22.0
Repairing>Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour etc	2	1.8	3	12.5			6	6.4							11	12.5
Repairing>Purchasing construction material	2	1.8	3	12.5			6	6.4							11	12.5
Repairing Monitoring	2	1.8	3	12.5			6	6.4							11	12.5
Construction>Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour etc			5	20.8			7	7.4			1	3.4	1	33.3	14	16.1
Construction>Purchasing construction material			5	20.8			7	7.4			1	3.4	1	33.3	14	16.1
Construction Monitoring			5	20.8			7	7.4			1	3.4	1	33.3	14	16.1
Children Bathing	19	17.0													19	22.0
Total	112	100.0	24	100.0	9	100.0	84	100.0	2	100.0	29	100.0	3	100.0	273	100.0

Table 24. Distribution of Respondents by doing household activities at present

Nuclear Family

Type of HH Chores	Self only		Husband only		Wife and Husband both		Domestic Assistant		Others (specify)		Self and domestic assistant		Self and Other		Husband and other		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Cleaning of house	13	20.0					2	50.0					2	25.0			17	16.0
Cooking	17	26.2															17	16.0
Washing utensils, clothes etc	14	21.5					2	50.0					1	12.5			17	16.0
Kitchen shopping	1	1.5	12	20.7					1	11.1					3	60.0	17	16.0
Shopping	2	3.1	4	6.9	7	100.0							2	25.0	2	40.0	17	16.0
Aged members Feeding																		
Aged members Bathing																		
Helping to go to Toilet																		
Taking to Doctor													1	12.5			1	6
Giving medicine etc													1	12.5			1	6
Children Feeding	8	12.3															8	6.1
Schooling	3	4.6							2	22.2							6	3.2
Teaching	1	1.5							6	66.7			1	12.5			8	3.1
Repairing>Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour etc			10	17.2													10	8.4
Repairing>Purchasing construction material			10	17.2													10	8.4
Repairing Monitoring			10	17.2													10	8.4
Construction>Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour etc			4	6.8													4	3.6
Construction>Purchasing construction material			4	6.9													4	3.6
Construction Monitoring			4	6.9													4	3.6
Children Bathing	8	9.2															8	7.8
Total	63	100.0	58	100.0	7	100.0	4	100.0	9	100.0			8	100.0	8	100.0	154	100.0

Table 24. Distribution of Respondents by doing household activities of present

Joint/Extended Family

Type of HH Choice	Self only		Husband only		Wife and Husband both		Domestic Assistant		Others (specify)		Self and domestic assistant		Self and Other		Husband and other		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Cleaning of house	4	19.0					1	20.0					1	25.0			6	7.3	
Cooking	4	19.0									1	50.0	1	25.0			6	7.3	
Washing utensils, clothes, etc.	4	19.0									1	50.0	1	25.0			6	7.3	
Wife only shopping			4	18.0						1	8.7					1	12.5	6	7.3
Shopping	1	4.8	2	8.0	1	50.0				1	8.7					1	12.5	6	7.3
Aged members Feeding	1	4.8					1	20.0									2	8.4	
Aged members Bathing	1	4.8					1	20.0									2	8.4	
Washing to go to Toilet	1	4.8					1	20.0									2	2.4	
Taking to Doctor	1	4.8	1	4.0													2	2.4	
Doing medicine etc.							1	20.0									1	5.2	
Children Feeding	2	9.5								1	8.7						3	3.7	
Schooling					1	50.0				2	13.3						3	3.7	
Teaching										3	20.0			1	25.0			4	4.9
Repairing>Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc.			4	18.0						1	8.7				1	12.5	6	7.3	
Repairing>Purchasing construction material			4	18.0						1	8.7				1	12.5	6	7.3	
Repairing-Monitoring			4	18.0						1	8.7				1	12.5	6	7.3	
Construction>Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc.			2	8.0						1	8.7				1	12.5	4	4.9	
Construction-purchasing construction material			2	8.0						1	8.7				1	12.5	4	4.9	
Construction-Monitoring			2	8.0						1	8.7				1	12.5	4	4.9	
Children Bathing	2	9.5								1	8.7						3	3.7	
Total	21	100.0	15	100.0	2	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0	3	100.0	4	100.0	8	100.0	57	100.0	

Table 24. Distribution of Respondents by doing household activities at present

Total

Type of HH Choice	Self only		Husband only		Wife and Husband both		Domestic Assistant		Others (specify)		Self and domestic assistant		Self and Other		Husband and other		Total		
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Cleaning of house	17	19.8					3	33.3				3	25.0				23	9.7	
Cooking	21	24.4									1	30.0	1	9.3			23	9.7	
Washing utensils, clothes, etc.	18	20.9					2	22.2			1	88.8	2	16.7			23	9.7	
Wife only shopping	1	1.2	18	19.3						2	8.3				4	30.8	23	9.7	
Shopping	3	7.3	1	7.2	2	10.0				1	4.2			2	18.7	3	23.5	23	9.7
Aged members Feeding	1	1.2					1	11.1									2	8	
Aged members Bathing	1	1.2					1	11.1									2	8	
Washing to go to Toilet	1	1.2					1	11.1									2	8	
Taking to Doctor	1	1.2	1	9.7										1	8.3		3	1.3	
Doing medicine etc.							1	11.1						1	8.3		2	8	
Children Feeding	18	19.8								1	8.3						19	7.6	
Schooling	3	3.5			1	11.1				4	16.7						8	3.4	
Teaching	1	1.2								8	37.8			2	16.7		12	8.8	
Repairing>Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc.			14	18.8						1	4.2				1	7.7	16	6.7	
Repairing>Purchasing construction material			14	18.8						1	4.2				1	7.7	16	6.7	
Repairing-Monitoring			14	18.8						1	4.2				1	7.7	16	6.7	
Construction>Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc.			8	7.2						1	4.2				1	7.7	8	3.4	
Construction-purchasing construction material			6	7.2						1	4.2				1	7.7	8	3.4	
Construction-Monitoring			8	7.2						1	4.2				1	7.7	8	3.4	
Children Bathing	8	8.3								1	4.2						9	3.8	
Total	88	100.0	83	100.0	9	100.0	8	100.0	24	100.0	2	100.0	12	100.0	13	100.0	136	100.0	

Table 25. Distribution of Respondents by doing other activities

Persons		Nuclear Family				Extended Family				Total	
		Crop processing		Cropping, Marketing		Crop processing		Cropping, Marketing		No.	%
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Before	Self	2	50.0							2	12.5
	Husband			4	100.0			4	100.0	8	50.0
	Both					1	25.0			1	6.3
	Other					1	25.0			1	6.3
	Self and Domestic Assistant					1	25.0			1	6.3
	Self and other	2	50.0			1	25.0			3	18.8
Total		4	100.0	4	100.0	4	100.0	4	100.0	16	100.0
Dung	Other	1	25.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	4	100.0	7	43.8
	Self and Domestic Assistant	1	25.0			1	25.0			2	12.5
	Self and other	2	50.0	3	75.0	2	50.0			7	43.8
Total		4	100.0	4	100.0	4	100.0	4	100.0	16	100.0
Present	Self	2	50.0							2	12.6
	Husband			4	100.0			3	75.0	7	43.8
	Self and Domestic Assistant					1	25.0			1	6.3
	Self and other	2	50.0			3	75.0			5	31.3
	Husband and others							1	25.0	1	6.3
Total		4	100.0	4	100.0	4	100.0	4	100.0	16	100.0

Table 26. Distribution of Respondents by Response about allocation of family labour

By whom	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self	17	100.0	4	66.7	21	91.3
Mother_in_law			2	33.3	2	8.7
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 27. Distribution of Respondents by having control over hh income

Description	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	5	29.4			5	21.7
No	12	70.6	6	100.0	18	78.3
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Note. In Ext. family no one control income

Table 28. Distribution of Respondents by type of spending money

Type	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Spends for hh matters	5	100.0	5	100.0
Land Purchasing	1	20.0	1	20.0
Construction of house	1	20.0	1	20.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0

Table 29. Distribution of Respondents by having savings account in their own name

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	5	29.4	1	16.7	6	26.1
No	12	70.6	5	83.3	17	73.9
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 30. Distribution of Respondents by type of organization account have

Name of Organization	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bank	5	100.0	1	100.0	6	100.0
Total	5	100.0	1	100.0	6	100.0

Table 31. Distribution of Respondents by having insurance/DPS in own name

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	4	23.5	1	16.7	5	21.7
No	13	76.5	5	83.3	18	78.3
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 32. Distribution of Respondents whether account/DPS/Insurance done after husbands emigration

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	6	100.0	1	100.0	7	100.0
Total	6	100.0	1	100.0	7	100.0

Table 33. Distribution of Respondents whether they need to seek permission to open it

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	5	83.3			5	71.4
No	1	16.7	1	100.0	2	28.6
Total	6	100.0	1	100.0	7	100.0

Table 34. Distribution of Respondents by Response about persons of giving permission

Person	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Husband	5	100.0	5	100.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0

Table 35. Distribution of Respondents whether they ever received remittance

Description	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	9	52.9	2	33.3	11	47.8
No	8	47.1	4	66.7	12	52.2
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 36. Distribution of Respondents by Response about way of coming remittance

Type of Way	Nuclear Family		Joint/Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Bank	6	66.7	2	100.0	8	72.7
Hundi	2	22.2			2	18.2
Informal Sources	3	33.3			3	27.3
Total	9	100.0	2	100.0	11	100.0

Table 37. Distribution of Respondents whether they save any money in bank or in hand

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	5	29.4	1	16.7	6	26.1
No	12	70.6	5	83.3	17	73.9
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 38. Distribution of Respondents by amount of money they saved

Amount	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Do not want to disclose	3	60.0	1	100.0	4	66.7
100001 - 150000	1	20.0			1	16.7
150001 - 200000	1	20.0			1	16.7
Total	5	100.0	1	100.0	6	100.0

Table 39. Distribution of Respondents by Response about controlling remittance other than self

Controller	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Son	1	12.5	1	25.0	2	16.7
Mother-in-law			2	50.0	2	16.7
Younger brother-in-law	6	75.0	1	25.0	7	58.3
Daughter	1	12.5			1	8.3
Total	8	100.0	4	100.0	12	100.0

Table 40. Distribution of Respondents by having land in own name

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	4	23.5	1	16.7	5	21.7
No	13	76.5	5	83.3	18	78.3
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 41. Distribution of Respondents by amount of land they have

Amount	Nuclear Family		Joint/Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1-10 dec.	1	25.0	1	100.0	2	40.0
11-35 dec.	3	75.0			3	60.0
Total	4	100.0	1	100.0	5	100.0

Table 42. Distribution of Respondents by having land in joint name

Response	Nuclear Family		Joint/Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	2	11.8			2	8.7
No	15	88.2	6	100.0	21	91.3
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 43. Distribution of Respondents by amount of land they have

Amount	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Dont know the amount	1	50.0	1	50.0
132 dec.	1	50.0	1	50.0
Total	2	100.0	2	100.0

Table 44. Distribution of Respondents by value of land they have

Amount	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Dont know the amount	3	60.0			3	50.0
200000	1	20.0	1	100.0	2	33.3
300000	1	20.0			1	16.7
Total	5	100.0	1	100.0	6	100.0

Table 45. Distribution of Respondents by type of land they have

Type of Land	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cultivable	4	80.0	1	100.0	5	83.3
Fallow	1	20.0			1	16.7
Homestead	1	20.0			1	16.7
Total	5	100.0	1	100.0	6	100.0

Table 46. Distribution of Respondents by mode of land owning

Mode	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Inherited	2	40.0			2	33.3
Husbands gift	3	60.0	1	100.0	4	66.7
Total	5	100.0	1	100.0	6	100.0

Table 47. Distribution of Respondents by having right to sell own land

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	3	60.0	1	100.0	4	66.7
No	2	40.0			2	33.3
Total	5	100.0	1	100.0	6	100.0

Table 48. Distribution of Respondents by reason of not having right to sell own land

Reason	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Earned by him he gave me in my name but it belongs to him	1	50.0	1	50.0
It is in joint name	1	50.0	1	50.0
Total	2	100.0	2	100.0

Table 49. Distribution of Respondents by Response about improvement of land holding condition after emigration

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	3	60.0	1	100.0	4	66.7
No	2	40.0			2	33.3
Total	5	100.0	1	100.0	6	100.0

Table 50. Distribution of Respondents by Response about way of Improvement of land holding

Way	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Land purchasing became possible only for his emigration	2	66.7	1	100.0	3	75.0
Husband gifted me due to his good job in abroad	1	33.3			1	25.0
Total	3	100.0	1	100.0	4	100.0

Table 51. Distribution of Respondents by having own house

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 52. Distribution of Respondents by owner of the house they live

Owner	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Husband	15	88.2	1	16.7	16	69.6
Father-in-law	2	11.8	5	83.3	7	30.4
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 53. Distribution of Respondents by having own furniture

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	7	41.2	3	50.0	10	43.5
No	10	58.8	3	50.0	13	56.5
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 54. Distribution of Respondents by way of owning furniture

way of owning furniture	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gift from parent	2	28.6	1	33.3	3	30.0
Purchased by self with remittance	2	28.6	1	33.3	3	30.0
Husband gave	2	28.6	1	33.3	3	30.0
Father-in-law	1	14.3			1	10.0
Total	7	100.0	3	100.0	10	100.0

Table 55. Distribution of Respondents by having right to sell furniture

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	5	71.4	2	66.7	7	70.0
No	2	28.6	1	33.3	3	30.0
Total	7	100.0	3	100.0	10	100.0

Table 56. Distribution of Respondents by about improvement of furniture after emigration

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	4	57.1	3	100.0	7	70.0
No	3	42.9			3	30.0
Total	7	100.0	3	100.0	10	100.0

Table 57. Distribution of Respondents by Response about way of improvement of having furniture

Way	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Increased quantity of furniture			2	50.0	2	28.6
When he was in abroad I had made these					2	28.6
Remittance helps to purchase			2	50.0	1	33.3
Total			4	100.0	3	100.0
					7	100.0

Table 58. Distribution of Respondents by having personal adornment

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	12	70.6	6	100.0	18	78.3
No	5	29.4			5	21.7
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 59. Distribution of Respondents by Response about way of getting those

Way of getting	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gift from parent	4	33.3	5	83.3	9	50.0
Gift from husband	9	75.0	5	83.3	14	77.8
Purchased by self with remittance	2	16.7			2	11.1
Total	12	100.0	6	100.0	18	100.0

Table 60. Distribution of Respondents by having freedom of use these

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	12	100.0	5	83.3	17	94.4
No			1	16.7	1	5.6
Total	12	100.0	6	100.0	18	100.0

Table 61. Distribution of Respondents by reason of not having freedom to use

Reason	Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Need husbands permission	1	100.0	1	100.0
Total	1	100.0	1	100.0

Table 62. Distribution of Respondents by having right to sell these

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	8	66.7	1	16.7	9	50.0
No	4	33.3	5	83.3	9	50.0
Total	12	100.0	6	100.0	18	100.0

Table 63. Distribution of Respondents by about improvement of having ornaments after emigration

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	8	66.7	5	83.3	13	72.2
No	4	33.3	1	16.7	5	27.8
Total	12	100.0	6	100.0	18	100.0

Table 64. Distribution of Respondents by Response about way of improvement of having ornaments (Multiple)

Type of Improvements	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Husband brought it from abroad	6	75.0	4	80.0	10	76.9
Purchased with remittance	3	37.5	1	20.0	4	30.8
Total	8	100.0	5	100.0	13	100.0

Table 65. Distribution of Respondents by having Livestock or poultry

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	11	64.7	3	50.0	14	60.9
No	6	35.3	3	50.0	9	39.1
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 66. Distribution of Respondents by way of getting those

Type of Way	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Purchased by self	10	90.9	2	66.7	12	85.7
From eggs	1	9.1	1	33.3	2	14.3
Total	11	100.0	3	100.0	14	100.0

Table 67. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether they earn from it

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	3	27.3			3	21.4
No	8	72.7	3	100.0	11	78.6
Total	11	100.0	3	100.0	14	100.0

Table 68. Distribution of Respondents by amount they earned

Amount	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
100 - 500	2	66.7	2	66.7
501 - 1000	1	33.3	1	33.3
Total	3	100.0	3	100.0

Table 69. Distribution of Respondents by Response about way of spending

Response	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
For household expenditures	3	100.0	3	100.0
Total	3	100.0	3	100.0

Table 70. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether they are entitled to sell those

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	9	81.8	3	100.0	12	85.7
No	2	18.2			2	14.3
Total	11	100.0	3	100.0	14	100.0

Table 71. Distribution of Respondents by about improvement of having L/P after emigration

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	2	18.2			2	14.3
No	9	81.8	3	100.0	12	85.7
Total	11	100.0	3	100.0	14	100.0

Table 72. Distribution of Respondents by Response about way of improvement

Way of Improvements	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Purchased after husbands emigration	2	100.0	2	100.0
Total	2	100.0	2	100.0

Table 73. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether they go outside

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 74. Distribution of Respondents by the places they usually go inside and outside the UP

Type of HH Chores	Inside Upazial		Outside Upazial	
	no.	%	no.	%
Kitchen market	1	1.4	1	2.8
Market	13	18.8	8	22.2
Banking	7	10.1		
For attending meeting of social organization	1	1.4		
For visiting relatives	23	33.3	12	33.3
For treatment	23	33.3	14	38.9
Others	1	1.4	1	2.8
Total	69	100.0	36	100.0

Other = Piree bari, lokking after land

Table 75. Distribution of Respondents whether they would go there during their husbands emigration

Type of HH Chores	Would do it		Would not do it		have to go with mother in law		She would do after braking joint family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Kitchen market			1	10.0					1	1.4
Market	10	20.0	2	20.0			1	16.7	13	18.6
Banking			6	60.0			1	16.7	7	10.0
For attending meeting of social organization			1	10.0					1	1.4
For visiting relatives	19	38.0			2	50.0	2	33.3	23	32.9
For treatment	19	38.0			2	50.0	2	33.3	23	32.9
Others	2	4.0							2	2.8
Total	50	100.0	10	100.0	4	100.0	6	100.0	70	100.0

Table 76. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether they feel constraint to go outside

Response	Nuclear Family		Joint/Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1	5.9	2	33.3	3	13.0
No	16	94.1	4	66.7	20	87.0
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 77. Distribution of Respondents by Response about person from whom they face constraint by type of constraint

Type of constraint	Person of making constraint						Total	
	Husband		Father-in-law		Mother-in-law		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Need permission	1	50.0			1	100.0	2	50.0
Dislikes to give permission	1	50.0	1	100.0			2	50.0
Total	2	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0	4	100.0

Table 78. Distribution of Respondents by the reason of not feeling constraint

Type of Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
People feel the need of mobility of women	3	18.8	1	25.0	4	20.0
Every woman goes, so nobody raises objection	3	18.8			3	15.0
Husband allows, so who will say anything	10	62.5	1	25.0	11	55.0
Mother-in-law has no say in the hh			1	25.0	1	5.0
I only go outside only for necessity			2	50.0	2	10.0
I am confident enough regarding my doing			1	25.0	1	5.0
I am aged, nothing to say	2	12.5			2	10.0
It is my right and nothing wrong in it	1	6.3			1	5.0
Total	16	100.0	4	100.0	20	100.0

Table 79. Distribution of Respondents by the Involvement In any type of social organization

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1	5.9			1	4.3
No	16	94.1	6	100.0	22	95.7
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 80. Distribution of Respondents by type of organization they involved

Name of NGO	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
ASA	1	100.0	1	100.0
Total	1	100.0	1	100.0

Table 81. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether they feel constraint in doing so

Response	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
No	1	100.0	1	100.0
Total	1	100.0	1	100.0

Table 82. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether they were involved before husbands emigration

Response	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
No	1	100.0	1	100.0
Total	1	100.0	1	100.0

Table 83. Distribution of Respondents by reason of involvement at present

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Now its my need bcos I lost everything due to his sickness	1	100.0	1	100.0
Total	1	100.0	1	100.0

Table 84. Distribution of Respondents by Response about their status of social acceptance in respect of mobility

Respondents	Decreased				Total		Increased						Total	
	No		can not understand		No.	%	Yes		No		can not understand		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%			No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Nuclear Family	3	37.5%	5	62.5%	8	100.0%	8	50.0%	4	25.0%	4	25.0%	16	100.0%
Extended Family	2	50.0%	2	50.0%	4	100.0%			2	50.0%	2	50.0%	4	100.0%
Total	5	41.7%	7	58.3%	12	100.0%	8	40.0%	6	30.0%	6	30.0%	20	100.0%

Table 85. Distribution of Respondents by the reason of increasing social acceptance (Multiple)

Reason	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Absence of male counterpart changes attitude of people	6	75.0	1	100.0	7	77.8
After his emigration because then it was a must	1	12.5			1	11.1
After breaking of joint family I had to do so	1	12.5			1	11.1
Total	8	100.0	1	100.0	9	100.0

Table 86. Distribution of Respondents by involvement in IGAs

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	2	11.8			2	8.7
No	15	88.2	6	100.0	21	91.3
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 87. Distribution of Respondents by type of IGAs they involved

Type of IGAs	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Cattle fattening, poultry rearing	2	100.0	2	100.0
Total	2	100.0	2	100.0

Table 88. Distribution of Respondents by amount of earned income

Amount in Tk	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
100	1	50.0	1	50.0
1000	1	50.0	1	50.0
Total	2	100.0	2	100.0

Table 89. Distribution of Respondents by Response about spending income

Purpose	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
For Household	1	50.0	1	50.0
For Both self & hh	1	50.0	1	50.0
Total	2	100.0	2	100.0

Table 90. Distribution of Respondents by Purpose of spending in case of self

Purpose	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Purchase personal accessories	1	100.0	1	100.0
Total	1	100.0	1	100.0

Table 91. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether they feel constraint in doing so

Response	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
No	2	100.0	2	100.0
Total	2	100.0	2	100.0

Table 92. Distribution of Respondents by involvement in IGAs before your husbands emigration

Response	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1	50.0	1	50.0
No	1	50.0	1	50.0
Total	2	100.0	2	100.0

Table 93. Distribution of Respondents by the reasons of involvement in IGAs at present

Reason	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
I did not need to do before	1	100.0	1	100.0
Total	1	100.0	1	100.0

Table 94. Distribution of Respondents by Response about usual residence

Place of Living	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Husbands House	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 95. Distribution of Respondents by Response about frequency of visiting parents house

Frequency of Visit	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Once in a week	1	5.9	1	16.7	2	8.7
Fortnightly	2	11.8	1	16.7	3	13.0
Monthly	2	11.8			2	8.7
More than a month	12	70.6	4	66.7	16	69.6
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 96. Distribution of Respondents by having freedom of going parents house

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	17	100.0	4	66.7	21	91.3
No			2	33.3	2	8.7
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 97. Distribution of Respondents by the reason of not having freedom of going parents house

Type of Problems	Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Need permission	2	100.0	2	100.0
Total	2	100.0	2	100.0

Table 98. Distribution of Respondents by Response about person of creating problem

Problem Creators	Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Father-in-law	2	100.0	2	100.0
Total	2	100.0	2	100.0

Table 99. Distribution of Respondents by making decision of fixing residence

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	5	29.4	1	16.7	6	26.1
No	12	70.6	5	83.3	17	73.9
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 100. Distribution of Respondents by getting invitation

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	11	64.7	3	50.0	14	60.9
No	6	35.3	3	50.0	9	39.1
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 101. Distribution of Respondents by participation there

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	11	100.0	3	100.0	14	100.0
Total	11	100.0	3	100.0	14	100.0

Table 102. Distribution of Respondents by getting cordial invitation

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	9	81.8	2	66.7	11	78.6
No	2	18.2	1	33.3	3	21.4
Total	11	100.0	3	100.0	14	100.0

Table 103. Distribution of Respondents by type of programs of invitation

Type	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All types of social programs	11	100.0	3	100.0	14	100.0
Total	11	100.0	3	100.0	14	100.0

Table 104. Distribution of Respondents by seeking permission to participate there

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	7	63.6	2	66.7	9	64.3
No	4	36.4	1	33.3	5	35.7
Total	11	100.0	3	100.0	14	100.0

Table 105. Distribution of Respondents by Response about reason and person of seeking permission

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Need permission from father-in-law or mother-in-law			1	50.0	1	11.1
Need permission from husband	7	100.0	1	50.0	8	88.9
Total	7	100.0	2	100.0	9	100.0

Table 106. Distribution of Respondents by entertaining guests in house

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 107. Distribution of Respondents by type of relatives they entertain

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Relatives of parents house			2	33.3	2	8.7
All types of relatives	17	100.0	4	66.7	21	91.3
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 108. Distribution of Respondents by whether they need to seek permission to entertain

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	9	52.9	4	66.7	13	56.5
No	8	47.1	2	33.3	10	43.5
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 109. Distribution of Respondents by reason of seeking permission to entertain

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Need husbands permission because he is household head	9	100.0	3	75.0	12	92.3
Need Father/mother-in-laws permission			1	25.0	1	7.7
Total	9	100.0	4	100.0	13	100.0

Table 110. Distribution of Respondents by whether they did it during husbands emigration

Response	Nuclear Family		Joint/Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	15	88.2	5	83.3	20	87.0
No	2	11.8	1	16.7	3	13.0
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 111. Distribution of Respondents by Decision making

Nuclear Family

Type of Persons	Income		Daily expenditure		Land		Furniture		Electronic appliances		Ornament		Education of Children		Marriage of Children		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self	1	5.9	2	11.8	2	15.4	6	37.5	2	13.3	3	20.0	4	23.5	2	15.4	22	17.9
Husband	12	70.8	11	64.7	6	61.5	8	50.0	9	60.0	9	60.0	6	35.3	4	30.8	67	64.6
Both	4	23.5	4	23.5	3	23.1	2	12.5	3	20.0	3	20.0	7	41.2	7	53.6	33	26.8
Father-in-law																		
Husband & Other									1	6.7								1
Father in law & other																		
Total	17	100.0	17	100.0	13	100.0	16	100.0	15	100.0	15	100.0	17	100.0	13	100.0	123	100.0

Table 111. Distribution of Respondents by Decision making

Joint/Extended Family

Type of Persons	Income		Daily expenditure		Land		Furniture		Electronic appliances		Ornament		Education of Children		Marriage of Children		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self							1	25.0			1	16.7					2	4.7
Husband	3	50.0	2	33.3	2	40.0	2	50.0	3	50.0	4	66.7	3	50.0	1	25.0	20	46.6
Both	1	16.7	2	33.3	1	20.0			1	16.7	1	16.7	2	33.3	1	25.0	9	20.9
Father-in-law	1	16.7	1	16.7	1	20.0									1	25.0	4	9.3
Husband & Other	1	16.7	1	16.7	1	20.0	1	25.0	1	16.7			1	16.7	1	25.0	7	16.3
Father in law & other									1	16.7							1	3.3
Total	4	100.0	8	100.0	5	100.0	4	100.0	4	100.0	6	100.0	6	100.0	4	100.0	43	100.0

Table 111. Distribution of Respondents by Decision making

Total

Type of Persons	Income		Daily expenditure		Land		Furniture		Electronic appliances		Ornament		Education of Children		Marriage of Children		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Self	1	4.3	2	8.7	2	11.1	7	35.0	2	9.6	4	19.0	4	17.4	2	11.8	24	14.8
Husband	16	66.2	13	56.5	10	55.6	10	60.0	12	67.1	13	61.9	9	38.1	8	29.4	87	62.4
Both	6	21.7	6	26.1	4	22.2	2	10.0	4	19.0	4	19.0	9	39.1	8	47.1	42	28.3
Father-in-law	1	4.3	1	4.3	1	5.6									1	8.9	4	2.4
Husband & Other	1	4.3	1	4.3	1	5.6	1	6.0	2	8.6			1	4.3	1	8.9	8	4.8
Father in law & other									1	4.8							1	.6
Total	23	100.0	23	100.0	18	100.0	20	100.0	21	100.0	21	100.0	23	100.0	17	100.0	186	100.0

Table 112. Distribution of Respondents by their Role who are not Decision maker

Nuclear Family

Type of Role	Income		Daily expenditure		Land		Furniture		Electronic appliances		Ornament		Education of Children		Marriage of Children		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
No role	6	37.5	5	33.3	5	45.5	1	11.1	4	30.8	8	61.9	3	33.3	8	80.7	18	49.8
Husband brought from abroad									1	7.7							1	1.1
Consults	2	12.5	1	6.7					2	15.4	1	7.7					8	6.3
No role now but decision was made during his emigration	5	31.3	5	33.3	3	27.3	5	55.6	4	30.8	2	19.4	4	44.4	2	22.2	38	31.8
Only discusses for the sake of discussion	1	6.3	1	6.7	1	9.1	1	11.1	1	7.7	1	7.7	1	11.1			7	7.4
No role now and during emig she was in joint family	4	25.0	4	26.7	3	27.3	3	33.3	3	23.1	3	23.1	2	22.2	1	11.1	23	24.2
Total	16	100.0	15	100.0	11	100.0	8	100.0	13	100.0	13	100.0	8	100.0	8	100.0	84	100.0

Q. Table 111

Table 112. Distribution of Respondents by their Role who are not Decision maker

Extended Family

Type of Role	Income		Daily expenditure		Land		Furniture		Electronic appliances		Ornament		Education of Children		Marriage of Children		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
No role	4	66.7	4	66.7	3	60.0	2	66.7	3	50.0	3	60.0	3	50.0	1	25.0	23	66.1
Husband brought from abroad																		
Consults	2	33.3	2	33.3	2	40.0	1	33.3	2	33.3	2	40.0	2	33.3	1	25.0	3	7.9
No role now but decision was made during his emigration																		
Only discusses for the sake of discussion																		
No role now and during emig she was in joint family																		
Total	6	100.0	6	100.0	8	100.0	3	100.0	6	100.0	6	100.0	6	100.0	4	100.0	41	100.0

Q. Table 111

Table 112. Distribution of Respondents by their Role who are not Decision maker

Total

Type of Role	Income		Daily expenditure		Land		Furniture		Electronic appliances		Ornament		Education of Children		Marriage of Children		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
No role	10	48.5	9	42.9	8	50.0	3	28.0	7	38.8	11	61.1	8	40.0	7	33.8	61	44.8
Husband brought from abroad									1	8.3							1	7
Consults	2	9.1	1	4.8					3	16.8	1	8.6	1	6.7	1	7.7	8	6.5
No role now but decision was made during his emigration	7	31.8	7	33.3	8	31.3	6	60.0	6	31.8	4	22.2	8	40.0	3	23.1	44	32.4
Only discusses for the sake of discussion	1	4.5	1	4.8	1	6.3	1	8.3	1	8.3	1	8.6	1	6.7	1	7.7	8	6.8
No role now and during emig she was in joint family	4	18.2	4	18.0	3	18.8	3	28.0	3	16.8	3	16.7	2	13.3	1	7.7	23	16.9
Total	33	100.0	21	100.0	16	100.0	12	100.0	19	100.0	19	100.0	15	100.0	13	100.0	136	100.0

Q. Table 111

Table 113. Distribution of Respondents by making Decisions during emigration

Type of Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Would make decision regularly by self	2	11.8			2	8.7
Would make decision after breaking joint family	1	5.9			1	4.3
Sometimes would make it almost in child affair	7	41.2	2	33.3	9	39.1
Would not make decision even after breaking joint family	1	5.9			1	4.3
Would not make decision	2	11.8	4	66.7	6	26.1
Would not make decision then she was in joint family'	4	23.5			4	17.4
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 114. Distribution of Respondents by Response about purchasing land in own name

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	6	100.0	2	100.0	8	100.0
Total	6	100.0	2	100.0	8	100.0

Note: Resp. only those, whose husband purchase land during emigration. None purchase in own name

Table 115. Distribution of Respondents by using FP method

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	11	64.7	4	66.7	15	65.2
No	6	35.3	2	33.3	8	34.8
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 116. Distribution of Respondents by type of FP method use

Type of Methods	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pill	9	81.8	2	50.0	11	73.3
Condom	2	18.2	1	25.0	3	20.0
Natural			1	25.0	1	6.7
Total	11	100.0	4	100.0	15	100.0

Table 117. Distribution of Respondents by taking decision of FP method

Decision Maker	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self	2	18.2	1	25.0	3	20.0
Husband	4	36.4	1	25.0	5	33.3
Both	5	45.5	2	50.0	7	46.7
Total	11	100.0	4	100.0	15	100.0

Table 118. Distribution of Respondents by willful acceptance FP method

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	4	100.0	1	100.0	5	100.0
Total	4	100.0	1	100.0	5	100.0

Table 119. Distribution of Respondents by fixing the time of having first baby

Decision Maker	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Husband	6	42.9	2	40.0	8	42.1
Both	8	57.1	3	60.0	11	57.9
Total	14	100.0	5	100.0	19	100.0

Note: The remaining are beyond decision

Table 120. Distribution of Respondents by fixing duration of having baby

Decision Maker	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Husband	3	23.1	2	40.0	5	27.8
Both	10	76.9	3	60.0	13	72.2
Total	13	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0

Table 121. Distribution of Respondents by number of having baby

Decision Maker	Nuclear Family		Joint/Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Husband	2	15.4	2	40.0	4	22.2
Both	11	84.6	3	60.0	14	77.8
Total	13	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0

Note: No decision is made by self in above table regarding number of baby.

Table 122. Distribution of Respondents by having freedom of abortion

Response	Nuclear Family		Joint/Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	5	38.5			5	27.8
No	8	61.5	5	100.0	13	72.2
Total	13	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0

Note: The remaining are aged & nonrespondent

Table 123. Distribution of Respondents by reason of not having freedom of abortion

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Dislikes	3	37.5	2	40.0	5	38.5
It is a sin	2	25.0	1	20.0	3	23.1
Need permission	3	37.5	2	40.0	5	38.5
Would not allow			1	20.0	1	7.7
Total	8	100.0	5	100.0	13	100.0

Table 124. Distribution of Respondents by Response about person who raise objection

Person	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Husband	8	100.0	5	100.0	13	100.0
Self	1	12.5			1	7.7
Total	8	100.0	5	100.0	13	100.0

Table 125. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether their husband ever discuss on physical participation

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	13	81.3	4	66.7	17	77.3
No	3	18.8	2	33.3	5	22.7
Total	16	100.0	6	100.0	22	100.0

Note: 1 is aged

Table 126. Distribution of Respondents by Response about reaction of husband in case of negative expression

Type of Reactions	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Never express	1	33.3	1	50.0	2	40.0
Husbands will is everything			1	50.0	1	20.0
Husband accepts easily	2	66.7			2	40.0
Saying 'No' is unreligious	1	33.3	1	50.0	2	40.0
Total	3	100.0	2	100.0	5	100.0

Table 127. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether life becomes monotonous

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	4	23.5	1	16.7	5	21.7
No	13	76.5	5	83.3	18	78.3
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 128. Distribution of Respondents by reason of feeling monotonous

Type of Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
When I think about my husbands sickness	1	25.0			1	20.0
Thinking about previous life when had a lot of money	1	25.0			1	20.0
Now living like a housemaid in ext family after losing all money			1	100.0	1	20.0
Despite having husband leading life without sex	1	25.0			1	20.0
During emigration husband would not give me any money	1	25.0			1	20.0
Total	4	100.0	1	100.0	5	100.0

Table 129. Distribution of Respondents by Response about way of spending lelsure

Type of Ways	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TV watching or gossiping etc	10	58.8	3	50.0	13	56.5
Reading religious book or hearing religious speech	8	47.1	3	50.0	11	47.8
Sewing or preparing pati or handicrafts etc	4	23.5	1	16.7	5	21.7
Visiting relatives house	4	23.5	1	16.7	5	21.7
No leisure at all			1	16.7	1	4.3
Spending time with children	1	5.9			1	4.3
Nothing is done time passes away			1	16.7	1	4.3
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Q_H13

Table 130. Distribution of Respondents by having freedom of spending leisure

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	14	82.4	4	66.7	18	78.3
No	3	17.6	2	33.3	5	21.7
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Q_H14

Table 131. Distribution of Respondents by not having freedom of spending leisure

Type of Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I like but husband dislikes spend leisure in parents house	1	33.3			1	20.0
It depends on husbands willingness	2	66.7			2	40.0
My mother-in-law is sick, to take care I cant go anywhere			1	50.0	1	20.0
Husband has no income for 9 years so I served my in-laws hh			1	50.0	1	20.0
Total	3	100.0	2	100.0	5	100.0

Table 132. Distribution of Respondents by having freedom of making friendship

Respondents	Male				Total		Female				Total	
	Yes		No		No.	%	Yes		No		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%			No.	%	No.	%		
Nuclear Family	6	35.3	11	64.7	17	100.0	11	64.7	6	35.3	17	100.0
Extended Family	2	33.3	4	66.7	6	100.0	3	50.0	3	50.0	6	100.0
Total	8	34.8	15	65.2	23	100.0	14	60.9	9	39.1	23	100.0

Table 133. Distribution of Respondents by reason of not having freedom of making male friendship

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Dislikes or scares	10	90.9	2	50.0	12	80.0
Husbands first wife deserted him so he is scared			1	25.0	1	6.7
Thought as unreligious	1	9.1	1	25.0	2	13.3
Dislikes with mixing anybody	1	9.1	2	50.0	3	20.0
Total	11	100.0	4	100.0	15	100.0

Table 134. Distribution of Respondents by Response about person who objects in making male friend

Person	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Husband	11	100.0	3	75.0	14	93.3
Everybody of in-laws hh			1	25.0	1	6.7
Total	11	100.0	4	100.0	15	100.0

Table 135. Distribution of Respondents by having right of divorce

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 136. Distribution of Respondents by expectation of treatment during ailment

Expectations	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Better treatment like specialized doctor hospitals etc	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 137. Distribution of Respondents by sufficiency of getting proper treatment

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	8	47.1	3	50.0	11	47.8
No	9	52.9	3	50.0	12	52.2
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 138. Distribution of Respondents by reason of not getting proper treatment

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Lack of money	9	100.0	2	66.7	11	91.7
Negative attitude of in-laws			1	33.3	1	8.3
Have to seek money to my parents for treatment	1	11.1			1	8.3
Ignorance of husband and less expression of illness			1	33.3	1	8.3
Total	9	100.0	3	100.0	12	100.0

Table 139. Distribution of Respondents by type of Reproductive Health Care (RHC) they received

Type of Care	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
In-house take care and delivery by unskilled midwife	14	82.4	4	66.7	18	78.3
Regular checkup, delivery in clinic, etc	2	11.8			2	8.7
Sometimes visited doctor	3	17.6			3	13.0
Delivery under nurse supervision	2	11.8			2	8.7
Carried to Dhaka on emergency for one child	1	5.9	3	50.0	4	17.4
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 140. Distribution of Respondents whether they get proper RHC

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	10	58.8	4	66.7	14	60.9
No	7	41.2	2	33.3	9	39.1
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 141. Distribution of Respondents by reason of not getting proper RHC

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Could not go to doctor, clinic without husband	1	14.3	1	50.0	2	22.2
Lack of money	3	42.9			3	33.3
Non-availability of facilities in the locality	6	85.7			6	66.7
Unawareness	4	57.1			4	44.4
Disliking of mother-in-law/ interruption of her views			1	50.0	1	11.1
Total	7	100.0	2	100.0	9	100.0

Table 142. Distribution of Respondents whether they could take proper care of child or neonatal

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	5	29.4	4	66.7	9	39.1
No	12	70.6	2	33.3	14	60.9
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 143. Distribution of Respondents by reason of not taking proper childcare

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Could not go to doctor or clinic without husband	2	16.7	1	50.0	3	21.4
Lack of money	4	33.3			4	28.6
Non availability of facilities in the locality	2	16.7			2	14.3
Unawareness	5	41.7			5	35.7
Disliking of mother in law	3	25.0	1	50.0	4	28.6
Time constraint due to added responsibilities	3	25.0	1	50.0	4	28.6
I was sick	1	8.3			1	7.1
Total	12	100.0	2	100.0	14	100.0

Table 144. Distribution of Respondents by opinion about improvement of health care due to emigration

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	13	76.5	5	83.3	18	78.3
No	4	23.5	1	16.7	5	21.7
Total	17	100.0	6	100.0	23	100.0

Table 145. Distribution of Respondents by Response about way of improvement of health care

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Costly health care services can be purchased	12	92.3	4	80.0	16	88.9
Attitudes of in laws relatives have changed	4	30.8	4	80.0	8	44.4
Total	13	100.0	5	100.0	18	100.0

Table 146. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether they feel any change in their life due to husbands emigration

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	11	68.8	4	100.0	15	75.0
No	5	31.3			5	25.0
Total	16	100.0	4	100.0	20	100.0

Table 147. Distribution of Respondents by type of change

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Make me confident to do inside and outside works	6	54.5			6	40.0
Feel important and respectable to others eyes	4	36.4	2	50.0	6	40.0
I became head of the hh which is honorable for me	3	27.3			3	20.0
Bring solvency to make life easy and enjoyable	2	18.2	2	50.0	4	26.7
husbands emigration pave the way of becoming decision maker	3	27.3			3	20.0
Husband relies on my decision even	2	18.2			2	13.3
Total	11	100.0	4	100.0	15	100.0

Appendix-7

Statistical Tables for Non-emigrant Respondents

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Table 1. Distribution of Respondents by number

Type	No.	%
Nuclear Family	5	50.0
Extended Family	5	50.0
Total	10	100.0

Table 2. Distribution of Household Members by age

Age Groups	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
0-14	4	17.4	4	11.8	8	14.0
15-59	17	73.9	25	73.5	42	73.7
60+	2	8.7	5	14.7	7	12.3
Total	23	100.0	34	100.0	57	100.0

Table 3. Distribution of Household members by Gender

Gender	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Male	15	65.2	18	52.9	33	57.9
Female	8	34.8	16	47.1	24	42.1
Total	23	100.0	34	100.0	57	100.0

Table 4. Distribution of Household members by level of education

Type of Education	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Inapplicable	1	4.3	3	8.8	4	7.0
Illiterate	3	13.0			3	5.3
Able to read Bengali only	3	13.0	3	8.8	6	10.5
Able to write letter			2	5.9	2	3.5
Primary	7	30.4	16	47.1	23	40.4
6th to 10th Class	7	30.4	7	20.6	14	24.6
S.S.C. or equivalent	3	8.8			3	5.3
H.S.C. or equivalent			2	8.7	2	3.5
Total	23	100.0	34	100.0	57	100.0

Table 5. Distribution of Household members by their Occupation

Type of Occupation	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Farmer	2	8.7	3	8.8	5	8.8
Wage Labour	1	4.3			1	1.8
Small Trader or Businessman	2	8.7	5	14.7	7	12.3
Serviceholder	3	13.0			3	5.3
No Occupation	13	56.5	23	67.6	36	63.2
Others	1	4.3	3	8.8	4	7.0
Part-time Housemaid	1	4.3			1	1.8
Total	23	100.0	34	100.0	57	100.0

Table 6. Distribution of Households by Income

Amount	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<=10000	2	40.0	2	40.0	4	40.0
10001 - 20000	2	40.0	1	20.0	3	30.0
30001 - 40000	1	20.0			1	10.0
40001 - 50000			2	40.0	2	20.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 7. Distribution of Respondents by age

Age Groups	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
20-30	1	20.0	3	60.0	4	40.0
31-40	1	20.0			1	10.0
41-60	3	60.0	2	40.0	5	50.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 8. Distribution of Respondents by level of education

Type of Education	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Illiterate	1	20.0			1	10.0
Able to read Bengali only	1	20.0			1	10.0
Able to write letter			1	20.0	1	10.0
Primary	2	40.0	2	40.0	4	40.0
6th to 10th Class	1	20.0	2	40.0	3	30.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 9. Distribution of Respondents by Occupation

Type of Occupation	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No Occupation	4	80.0	5	100.0	9	90.0
Part-time Housemaid	1	20.0			1	10.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 10. Distribution of Respondents by Length of Marriage

Length of Year	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<=10	1	20.0	1	20.0	2	20.0
11 - 20			1	20.0	1	10.0
21 - 30	1	20.0	1	20.0	2	20.0
31 - 40	3	60.0	2	40.0	5	50.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 11. Distribution of Respondents by Heads of the Households

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 12. Distribution of Household-head other than Respondents

Person	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Father-in-law			2	40.0	2	20.0
Mother-in-law			1	20.0	1	10.0
Husband	5	100.0	2	40.0	7	70.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

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Table 13. Distribution of Respondents by their husbands age

Age Groups	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
25 - 34			1	20.0	1	10.0
35 - 44	1	20.0	2	40.0	3	30.0
45 - 54	1	20.0			1	10.0
55 & above	3	60.0	2	40.0	5	50.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 14. Distribution of Respondents husbands by their level of education

Type of Education	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Inapplicable			1	20.0	1	10.0
Illiterate	1	20.0			1	10.0
Able to read Bengali only	2	40.0	1	20.0	3	30.0
Primary			2	40.0	2	20.0
6th to 10th Class	2	40.0			2	20.0
H.S.C. or equivalent			1	20.0	1	10.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 15. Distribution of Respondents by their husbands occupation

Type of Occupation	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Farmer	2	40.0	2	40.0	4	40.0
Wage Labour	1	20.0			1	10.0
No Occupation	1	20.0	1	20.0	2	20.0
Others	1	20.0	2	40.0	3	30.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 16. Distribution of Respondents by their Husbands Income

Amount	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
<=10000	2	100.0	4	100.0	6	100.0
Total	2	100.0	4	100.0	6	100.0

Others 2 respondents do not know the income

Table 17. Distribution of Respondents by doing household activities

Nuclear Family

Type of HH Chores	Self only		Husband only		Others (specify)		Self and Other		Husband and other		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No.	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Cleaning of house	4	30.8					1	25.0			5	9.1
Cooking	4	30.8					1	25.0			5	9.1
Washing utensils, clothes, etc.	4	30.8					1	25.0			5	9.1
Kitchen shopping			1	3.1	1	33.3			3	100.0	5	9.1
Shopping	1	7.7	2	6.3	2	66.7					5	9.1
Children Feeding												
Schooling												
Teaching							1	25.0			1	1.8
Repairing-Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc			5	15.6							5	9.1
Repairing-Purchasing construction material			4	12.5							4	7.3
Repairing-Monitoring			5	15.6							5	9.1
Construction-Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc			5	15.6							5	9.1
Construction-Purchasing construction material			5	15.6							5	9.1
Construction-Monitoring			5	15.6							5	9.1
Children Bathing												
Total	13	100.0	32	100.0	3	100.0	4	100.0	3	100.0	55	100.0

Table 17. Distribution of Respondents by doing household activities

Extended Family

Type of HH Chores	Self only		Husband only		Others (specify)		Self and Other		Husband and other		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Cleaning of house	3	23.1					2	20.0			5	8.8
Cooking	2	15.4					3	30.0			5	8.8
Washing utensils, clothes, etc.	2	15.4					3	30.0			5	8.8
Kitchen shopping			3	27.3	1	5.9			1	16.7	5	8.8
Shopping			1	9.1	1	5.9	2	20.0	1	16.7	5	8.8
Children Feeding	2	15.4									2	3.5
Schooling	1	7.7	1	9.1							2	3.5
Teaching	1	7.7							1	16.7	2	3.5
Repairing-Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc			1	9.1	3	17.6			1	16.7	5	8.8
Repairing-Purchasing construction material			1	9.1	3	17.6			1	16.7	5	8.8
Repairing-Monitoring			1	9.1	3	17.6			1	16.7	5	8.8
Construction-Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc			1	9.1	2	11.8					3	5.3
Construction-Purchasing construction material			1	9.1	2	11.8					3	5.3
Construction-Monitoring			1	9.1	2	11.8					3	5.3
Children Bathing	2	15.4									2	3.5
Total	13	100.0	11	100.0	17	100.0	10	100.0	6	100.0	67	100.0

Table 17. Distribution of Respondents by doing household activities

Total

Type of HH Chores	Self only		Husband only		Others (specify)		Self and Other		Husband and other		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Cleaning of house	7	26.9					3	21.4			10	8.9
Cooking	6	23.1					4	28.6			10	8.9
Washing utensils, clothes, etc	6	23.1					4	28.6			10	8.9
Kitchen shopping			4	9.3	2	10.0			4	44.4	10	8.9
Shopping	1	3.8	3	7.0	3	15.0	2	14.3	1	11.1	10	8.9
Children Feeding	2	7.7									2	1.8
Schooling	1	3.8	1	2.3							2	1.8
Teaching	1	3.8					1	7.1	1	11.1	3	2.7
Repairing-Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc			6	14.0	3	15.0			1	11.1	10	8.9
Repairing-Purchasing construction material			5	11.6	3	15.0			1	11.1	9	8.0
Repairing-Monitoring			6	14.0	3	15.0			1	11.1	10	8.9
Construction-Contact with mason, carpenter, Labour, etc			6	14.0	2	10.0					8	7.1
Construction-Purchasing construction material			6	14.0	2	10.0					8	7.1
Construction-Monitoring			6	14.0	2	10.0					8	7.1
Children Bathing	2	7.7									2	1.8
Total	26	100.0	43	100.0	20	100.0	14	100.0	9	100.0	112	100.0

Table 18. Distribution of Respondents by doing other activities

Type of activities	Nuclear Family				Extended Family				Total	
	Self		Husband		Husband		Self and other		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%		
Crop processing	2	66.7					3	100.0	5	45.5
Cropping, Marketting			2	100.0	3	100.0			5	45.5
Feeding cattle	1	33.3							1	9.1
Total	3	100.0	2	100.0	3	100.0	3	100.0	11	100.0

Table 19. Distribution of Respondents by Response about Allocation of Family Labour

By whom	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self	5	100.0	3	60.0	8	80.0
Mother_in_law			2	40.0	2	20.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 20. Distribution of Respondents by Having Control over Household Income

Description	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	2	40.0	2	40.0	4	40.0
No	3	60.0	3	60.0	6	60.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 21. Distribution of Respondents by type of spending money

Type	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Spends for hh matters	2	100.0	2	100.0	4	100.0
Total	2	100.0	2	100.0	4	100.0

Table 22. Distribution of Respondents by having savings account in their own name

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes			1	20.0	1	10.0
No	5	100.0	4	80.0	9	90.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 23. Distribution of Respondents by their Place of Account

Name of Organization	Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Bank	1	100.0	1	100.0
Total	1	100.0	1	100.0

Table 24. Distribution of Respondents by Having Insurance/DPS in Own Name

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	2	40.0			2	20.0
No	3	60.0	5	100.0	8	80.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 25. Distribution of Respondents whether they Need to Seek Permission to open these

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1	50.0			1	33.3
No	1	50.0	1	100.0	2	66.7
Total	2	100.0	1	100.0	3	100.0

Table 26. Distribution of Respondents by Response about persons of giving permission

Person	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Husband	1	100.0	1	100.0
Total	1	100.0	1	100.0

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Table 27. Distribution of Respondents by having land in own name

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1	20.0			1	10.0
No	4	80.0	5	100.0	9	90.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 28. Distribution of Respondents by Amount of Land they have

Amount	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
1-10 dec.	1	100.0	1	100.0
Total	1	100.0	1	100.0

Table 29. Distribution of Respondents by having land in joint name

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 30. Distribution of Respondents by type of land they have

Type of Land	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Homestead	1	100.0	1	100.0
Total	1	100.0	1	100.0

Table 31. Distribution of Respondents by Mode of Land Owning

Mode	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Husbands gift	1	100.0	1	100.0
Total	1	100.0	1	100.0

Table 32. Distribution of Respondents by Having Right to Sell Own Land

Response	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
No	1	100.0	1	100.0
Total	1	100.0	1	100.0

Table 33. Distribution of Respondents by reason of not having right to sell own land

Reason	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Earned by him he gave me in my name but it belongs to him	1	100.0	1	100.0
Total	1	100.0	1	100.0

Table 34. Distribution of Respondents by having own house

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1	20.0			1	10.0
No	4	80.0	5	100.0	9	90.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 35. Distribution of Respondents by owner of the house they live

Owner	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Husband	4	100.0	1	20.0	5	55.6
Father-in-law			3	60.0	3	33.3
Mother-in-law			1	20.0	1	11.1
Total	4	100.0	5	100.0	9	100.0

Table 36. Distribution of Respondents by having own furniture

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	2	40.0	1	20.0	3	30.0
No	3	60.0	4	80.0	7	70.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 37. Distribution of Respondents by way of owning furniture

way of owning furniture	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gift from parent			1	100.0	1	33.3
Husband gave	1	50.0			1	33.3
Father-in-law	1	50.0			1	33.3
Total	2	100.0	1	100.0	3	100.0

Table 38. Distribution of Respondents by having right to sell furniture

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1	50.0			1	33.3
No	1	50.0	1	100.0	2	66.7
Total	2	100.0	1	100.0	3	100.0

Table 39. Distribution of Respondents by having personal adornment

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 40. Distribution of Respondents by Response about way of getting those

Way of getting	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Gift from parent	4	80.0			4	40.0
Gift from husband	1	20.0	1	20.0	2	20.0
Purchased with her wage			1	20.0	1	10.0
Gift during marriage			3	60.0	3	30.0
Purchased			2	40.0	2	20.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 41. Distribution of Respondents by having freedom of use these

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 42. Distribution of Respondents by having right to sell these

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	3	60.0	2	40.0	5	50.0
No	2	40.0	3	60.0	5	50.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 43. Distribution of Respondents by having Livestock or any poultry

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	4	80.0	3	60.0	7	70.0
No	1	20.0	2	40.0	3	30.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 44. Distribution of Respondents by way of getting those

Type of Way	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Purchased by self	2	50.0	3	100.0	5	71.4
From eggs	1	25.0			1	14.3
Purchased by husband	1	25.0			1	14.3
Total	4	100.0	3	100.0	7	100.0

Table 45. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether they earn from it

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	3	75.0			3	42.9
No	1	25.0	3	100.0	4	57.1
Total	4	100.0	3	100.0	7	100.0

Table 46. Distribution of Respondents by Amount they Earned Per Month

Amount	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
100 - 500	2	66.7	2	66.7
501 - 1000	1	33.3	1	33.3
Total	3	100.0	3	100.0

Table 47. Distribution of Respondents by Response about way of spending

Response	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
For hh expenditures	3	100.0	3	100.0
For self	3	100.0	3	100.0
Total	3	100.0	3	100.0

Table 48. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether they are entitled to sell those

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	4	100.0	3	100.0	7	100.0
Total	4	100.0	3	100.0	7	100.0

Table 49. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether they go outside

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 50. Distribution of Respondents by the places they usually go Inside and outside the UP

Purpose	Nuclear Family				Extended Family				Total	
	Inside Upazial		In & Outside Upazila		Inside Upazial		In & Outside Upazila		no.	%
	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%	no.	%		
Market	1	10.0	1	25.0	2	20.0			4	14.8
Banking					1	10.0			1	3.7
For attending meeting of social organization	1	10.0							1	3.7
For visiting relatives	3	30.0	2	50.0	3	30.0	2	66.7	10	37.0
For treatment	4	40.0	1	25.0	4	40.0	1	33.3	10	37.0
Others	1	10.0							1	3.7
Total	10	100.0	4	100.0	10	100.0	3	100.0	27	100.0

Table 51. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether they Feel Constraint to go outside

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1	20.0	2	40.0	3	30.0
No	4	80.0	3	60.0	7	70.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 52. Distribution of Respondents by Response about person from whom they face constraint by type of constraint

Type of constraint	Person of making constraint				Total	
	Husband		Mother-in-law		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%		
Need permission	1	100.0			1	33.3
Ill criticism by in-laws relatives/rebuking by mother-in-law			2	100.0	2	66.7
Total	1	100.0	2	100.0	3	100.0

Table 53. Distribution of Respondents by the reason of not feeling constraint

Type of Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Every woman goes, so nobody raises objection	2	50.0	2	66.7	4	57.1
Husband allows, so who will say anything	3	75.0			3	42.9
I am aged, nothing to say	1	25.0	2	66.7	3	42.9
I usually go with my husband or my daughters			1	33.3	1	14.3
Total	4	100.0	3	100.0	7	100.0

Table 54. Distribution of Respondents by the involvement in any type of social organization

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	2	40.0			2	20.0
No	3	60.0	5	100.0	8	80.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 55. Distribution of Respondents by type of organization they involved

Name of NGO	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
ASA	1	50.0	1	50.0
Buro Tangail	1	50.0	1	50.0
Total	2	100.0	2	100.0

Table 56. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether they feel constraint in doing so

Response	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
No	2	100.0	2	100.0
Total	2	100.0	2	100.0

Table 57. Distribution of Respondents by involvement in IGAs

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	3	60.0			3	30.0
No	2	40.0	5	100.0	7	70.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 58. Distribution of Respondents by type of IGAs they involved

Type of IGAs	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Cattle fattening, poultry rearing	3	100.0	3	100.0
Total	3	100.0	3	100.0

Table 59: Distribution of Respondents by amount of earned income

Amount in Tk	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
100	1	33.3	1	33.3
200	1	33.3	1	33.3
800	1	33.3	1	33.3
Total	3	100.0	3	100.0

Table 60. Distribution of Respondents by Response about spending income

Purpose	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
For self	2	66.7	2	66.7
For both self & hh	1	33.3	1	33.3
Total	3	100.0	3	100.0

Table 61. Distribution of Respondents by Purpose of spending in case of self

Purpose	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Purchase personal accessories	2	100.0	2	100.0
Total	2	100.0	2	100.0

Table 62. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether they feel constraint in doing so

Response	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
No	3	100.0	3	100.0
Total	3	100.0	3	100.0

Table 63. Distribution of Respondents by Response about usual residence

Please of Living	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Husbands House	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 64. Distribution of Respondents by Response about frequency of visiting parents house

Time of Visit	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Once in a week			1	20.0	1	10.0
Fortnightly			1	20.0	1	10.0
More than a month	5	100.0	3	60.0	8	80.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 65. Distribution of Respondents by having freedom of going parents house

Description	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	5	100.0	3	60.0	8	80.0
No			2	40.0	2	20.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 66. Distribution of Respondents by the reason of not having freedom of going parents house

Type of Problems	Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Most of the time regrets to give permission	2	100.0	2	100.0
Total	2	100.0	2	100.0

Table 67. Distribution of Respondents by Response about person of creating problem

Problem Creators	Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Mother-in-law	2	100.0	2	100.0
Total	2	100.0	2	100.0

Table 68. Distribution of Respondents by making decision of fixing residence

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1	20.0			1	10.0
No	4	80.0	5	100.0	9	90.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 69. Distribution of Respondents by Getting Invitation

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	4	80.0	2	40.0	6	60.0
No	1	20.0	3	60.0	4	40.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 70: Distribution of Respondents by participation there

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	4	100.0	2	100.0	6	100.0
Total	4	100.0	2	100.0	6	100.0

Table 71. Distribution of Respondents by getting cordial invitation

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	3	75.0	2	100.0	5	83.3
No	1	25.0			1	16.7
Total	4	100.0	2	100.0	6	100.0

Table 72. Distribution of Respondents by type of programs of invitation

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
All types of social programs	4	100.0	2	100.0	6	100.0
Total	4	100.0	2	100.0	6	100.0

Table 73. Distribution of Respondents by seeking permission to participate there

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	3	75.0	1	50.0	4	66.7
No	1	25.0	1	50.0	2	33.3
Total	4	100.0	2	100.0	6	100.0

Table 74. Distribution of Respondents by Response about reason & person to seeking permission

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Husband because he is the head	2	66.7	1	100.0	3	75.0
Mother-in-law	1	33.3			1	25.0
Total	3	100.0	1	100.0	4	100.0

Table 75. Distribution of Respondents by entertaining guests in house

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	5	100.0	3	60.0	8	80.0
No			2	40.0	2	20.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 76. Distribution of Respondents by type of relatives they entertain

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Relatives of parents house	1	20.0			1	12.5
Other relatives like Son-in-laws house	1	20.0	1	33.3	2	25.0
All types of relatives	3	60.0	2	66.7	5	62.5
Total	5	100.0	3	100.0	8	100.0

Table 77: Distribution of Respondents by whom they need to seek permission to entertain

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	2	40.0	2	66.7	4	50.0
No	3	60.0	1	33.3	4	50.0
Total	5	100.0	3	100.0	8	100.0

Table 78. Distribution of Respondents by reason & person to seeking permission to entertain

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Need husbands permission	2	100.0	2	100.0	4	100.0
Need father-in-laws permission			2	100.0	2	50.0
Total	2	100.0	2	100.0	4	100.0

Table 78. Distribution of Respondents by Decision making

Nuclear Family

Type of Persons	Income		Daily expenditure		Land		Furniture		Electronic appliances		Ornament		Education of Children		Marriage of Children		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self	1	20.0	1	20.0			1	25.0	1	33.3	1	33.3	1	25.0			6	21.4
Husband	3	60.0	2	40.0	1	100.0	1	25.0					1	25.0			8	28.6
Both	1	20.0	2	40.0			2	50.0	2	66.7			2	50.0	3	100.0	12	42.8
Father-in-law																		
Mother-in-law											1	33.3					1	3.6
Self & sons																		
Father & Mother in law											1	33.3					1	3.6
Father in law & other																		
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	1	100.0	4	100.0	3	100.0	3	100.0	4	100.0	3	100.0	28	100.0

Table 79. Distribution of Respondents by Decision making

Extended Family

Type of Persons	Income		Daily expenditure		Land		Furniture		Electronic appliances		Ornament		Education of Children		Marriage of Children		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self			1	20.0							1	25.0	1	25.0			3	9.1
Husband	1	20.0	1	20.0	1	25.0	2	50.0	2	40.0	1	25.0	1	25.0	1	50.0	10	30.3
Both	1	20.0											1	25.0			2	6.1
Father-in-law			1	20.0	1	25.0											2	6.1
Mother-in-law	2	40.0	2	40.0	2	50.0	1	25.0	1	20.0							8	24.2
Self & sons	1	20.0													1	50.0	2	6.1
Father & Mother in law																		
Father in law & other							1	25.0	2	40.0	2	50.0	1	25.0			6	18.2
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	4	100.0	4	100.0	6	100.0	4	100.0	4	100.0	2	100.0	33	100.0

Table 79. Distribution of Respondents by Decision making

Total

Type of Persons	Income		Daily expenditure		Land		Furniture		Electronic appliances		Ornament		Education of Children		Marriage of Children		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self	1	10.0	2	20.0			1	12.5	1	12.5	2	28.6	2	25.0			8	14.8
Husband	4	40.0	3	30.0	2	40.0	3	37.5	2	28.0	1	14.3	2	25.0	1	20.0	18	29.5
Both	2	20.0	2	20.0			2	25.0	2	25.0			3	37.5	3	60.0	14	23.0
Father-in-law			1	10.0	1	20.0											2	3.3
Mother-in-law	2	20.0	2	20.0	2	40.0	1	12.5	1	12.5	1	14.3					9	14.6
Self & sons	1	10.0													1	20.0	2	3.3
Father & Mother in law											1	14.3					1	1.4
Father in law & other							1	12.5	2	25.0	2	28.6	1	12.5			8	8.6
Total	10	100.0	10	100.0	5	100.0	8	100.0	8	100.0	7	100.0	8	100.0	8	100.0	51	100.0

Table 80. Distribution of Respondents by their Role who are not Decision maker

Nuclear Family

Type of Role	Income		Daily expenditure		Land		Furniture		Electronic appliances		Ornament		Education of Children		Marriage of Children		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No role	1	33.3	1	50.0	1	100.0					2	100.0	1	100.0			6	60.0
Consults	1	33.3	1	50.0			1	100.0									3	30.0
Sometimes discuss	1	33.3															1	10.0
Total	3	100.0	2	100.0	1	100.0	1	100.0			2	100.0	1	100.0			10	100.0

Table 80. Distribution of Respondents by their Role who are not Decision maker

Extended Family

Type of Role	Income		Daily expenditure		Land		Furniture		Electronic appliances		Ornament		Education of Children		Marriage of Children		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No role	3	75.0	4	100.0	4	100.0	2	50.0	4	80.0	2	66.7	1	50.0	1	50.0	21	78.0
Consults	1	25.0					2	50.0	1	20.0	1	33.3	1	50.0	1	50.0	7	28.0
Sometimes discuss																		
Total	4	100.0	4	100.0	4	100.0	4	100.0	5	100.0	3	100.0	2	100.0	2	100.0	28	100.0

Table 80. Distribution of Respondents by their Role who are not Decision maker

Total

Type of Role	Income		Daily expenditure		Land		Furniture		Electronic appliances		Ornament		Education of Children		Marriage of Children		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
No role	4	87.1	5	83.3	5	100.0	2	40.0	4	80.0	4	80.0	2	66.7	1	80.0	27	71.1
Consults	2	28.6	1	18.7			3	60.0	1	20.0	1	20.0	1	33.3	1	80.0	10	28.3
Sometimes discuss	1	14.3															1	2.6
Total	7	100.0	6	100.0	5	100.0	5	100.0	5	100.0	5	100.0	3	100.0	2	100.0	38	100.0

Table 81. Distribution of Respondents by Response about purchasing land in own name

Response	Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
No	1	100.0	1	100.0
Total	1	100.0	1	100.0

Respondents are, who only purchased land

Table 82. Distribution of Respondents by using FP method

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	3	60.0	2	40.0	5	50.0
No	2	40.0	3	60.0	5	50.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 83. Distribution of Respondents by type of FP method use

Type of Methods	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Pill	1	33.3	2	100.0	3	60.0
Condom	1	33.3			1	20.0
Injection	1	33.3			1	20.0
Total	3	100.0	2	100.0	5	100.0

Table 84. Distribution of Respondents by taking decision of FP method

Decision Maker	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Husband	3	100.0	2	100.0	5	100.0
Total	3	100.0	2	100.0	5	100.0

Table 85. Distribution of Respondents by willful acceptance of FP method

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	2	66.7	2	100.0	4	80.0
No	1	33.3			1	20.0
Total	3	100.0	2	100.0	5	100.0

Table 86. Distribution of Respondents by fixing the time of having first baby

Decision Maker	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self	1	33.3			1	16.7
Husband	1	33.3			1	16.7
Both	1	33.3	3	100.0	4	66.7
Total	3	100.0	3	100.0	6	100.0

Note: Others are beyond decision

Table 87. Distribution of Respondents by fixing duration of having baby

Decision Maker	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self	1	33.3			1	16.7
Husband	2	66.7			2	33.3
Both			3	100.0	3	50.0
Total	3	100.0	3	100.0	6	100.0

Table 88. Distribution of Respondents by number of having baby

Decision Maker	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Self	1	33.3			1	16.7
Husband	1	33.3			1	16.7
Both	1	33.3	3	100.0	4	66.7
Total	3	100.0	3	100.0	6	100.0

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Table 89. Distribution of Respondents by having freedom of abortion

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	1	25.0			1	14.3
No	3	75.0	3	100.0	6	85.7
Total	4	100.0	3	100.0	7	100.0

3 inapplicable

Table 90. Distribution of Respondents by reason of not having freedom of abortion

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
It is a sin			1	33.3	1	16.7
Need permission	3	100.0	1	33.3	4	66.7
Would kill me			1	33.3	1	16.7
Total	3	100.0	3	100.0	6	100.0

Table 91. Distribution of Respondents by Response about person who raise objection

Reasons	Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Husband	2	50.0	2	50.0
Mother in law	2	50.0	2	50.0
Total	4	100.0	2	100.0

Table 92. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether their husband ever discuss on physical participation

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	2	50.0	3	100.0	5	71.4
No	2	50.0			2	28.6
Total	4	100.0	3	100.0	7	100.0

3 are aged

Table 93. Distribution of Respondents by Response about reaction of husband in case of negative expression

Type of Reactions	Nuclear Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
Never express	2	100.0	2	100.0
Total	2	100.0	2	100.0

Table 94. Distribution of Respondents by Response whether life becomes monotonous

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes			2	40.0	2	20.0
No	5	100.0	3	60.0	8	80.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 95. Distribution of Respondents by reason of feeling monotonous

Type of Reasons	Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%
For neglected life in laws house	1	50.0	1	50.0
Due to frequent quarrels in the family	1	50.0	1	50.0
Total	2	100.0	2	100.0

Table 96. Distribution of Respondents by Response about way of spending leisure

Type of Ways	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
TV watching or gossiping etc	3	60.0	2	40.0	5	60.0
Reading religious book or hearing religious speech	1	20.0	2	40.0	3	30.0
Visiting relatives house			1	20.0	1	10.0
No leisure at all	1	20.0	2	40.0	3	30.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 97. Distribution of Respondents by having freedom of spending leisure

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	4	80.0	4	80.0	8	80.0
No	1	20.0	1	20.0	2	20.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 98. Distribution of Respondents by not having freedom of spending leisure

Type of Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
It depends on father and mother-in-law			1	100.0	1	50.0
If husband do not like I cannot talk to anybody	1	100.0			1	50.0
Total	1	100.0	1	100.0	2	100.0

Table 99. Distribution of Respondents by having freedom of making friendship

Response	Male				Total		Female				Total	
	Yes		No		No.	%	Yes		No		No.	%
	No.	%	No.	%			No.	%	No.	%		
Nuclear Family	2	40.0	3	60.0	5	100.0	3	60.0	2	40.0	5	100.0
Extended Family	2	40.0	3	60.0	5	100.0	4	80.0	1	20.0	5	100.0
Total	4	40.0	6	60.0	10	100.0	7	70.0	3	30.0	10	100.0

Table 100: Distribution of Respondents by reason of not having freedom of making male friendship

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Dislikes or scares	1	33.3	1	33.3	2	33.3
Thought as unreligious	2	66.7			2	33.3
Dislikes with mixing anybody	2	66.7	1	33.3	3	50.0
Dislikes with mixing any male person not only friends			1	33.3	1	16.7
Total	3	100.0	3	100.0	6	100.0

Table 101. Distribution of Respondents by Response about person who objects in making male friend

Raiser of Objections	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Husband	3	100.0	2	66.7	5	83.3
Father & Mother in law			2	66.7	2	33.3
Total	3	100.0	3	100.0	6	100.0

Table 102. Distribution of Respondents by having right of divorce

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 103. Distribution of Respondents by expectation of treatment during ailment

Expectations	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Better treatment like specialized doctor hospitals etc	4	80.0	5	100.0	9	90.0
Specialized doctors consultation	1	20.0			1	10.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 104. Distribution of Respondents by sufficiency of getting proper treatment

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes			3	60.0	3	30.0
No	5	100.0	2	40.0	7	70.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 105. Distribution of Respondents by reason of not getting proper treatment

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Lack of money	5	100.0	2	100.0	7	100.0
Non-availability of facilities in the locality	1	20.0			1	14.3
Negative attitude of in-laws			1	50.0	1	14.3
Total	5	100.0	2	100.0	7	100.0

Table 106. Distribution of Respondents by type of Reproductive Health Care (RHC) they received

Type of Care	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
In-house take care and delivery by unskilled midwife	4	80.0	4	100.0	8	88.9
Regular checkup, delivery in clinic, etc			2	50.0	2	22.2
No treatment in addition some superstition is added	3	60.0			3	33.3
Only visited govt. health providing centre	1	20.0			1	11.1
Total	5	100.0	4	100.0	9	100.0

Note: Sl. 324 has no children

Table 107. Distribution of Respondents whether they get proper RHC

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	2	40.0	3	75.0	5	55.6
No	3	60.0	1	25.0	4	44.4
Total	5	100.0	4	100.0	9	100.0

Table 108. Distribution of Respondents by reason of not getting proper RHC

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Lack of money	3	100.0	1	100.0	4	100.0
Non-availability of facilities in the locality	2	66.7	1	100.0	3	75.0
Unawareness	2	66.7	1	100.0	3	75.0
Total	3	100.0	1	100.0	4	100.0

Table 109. Distribution of Respondents whether they could take proper care of child or neonatal

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	2	40.0	2	50.0	4	44.4
No	3	60.0	2	50.0	5	55.6
Total	5	100.0	4	100.0	9	100.0

Table 110. Distribution of Respondents by reason of not taking proper childcare

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Lack of money	3	100.0	2	100.0	5	100.0
Non availability of facilities in the locality	2	66.7	1	50.0	3	60.0
Unawareness	2	66.7	1	50.0	3	60.0
Total	3	100.0	2	100.0	5	100.0

Table 111. Distribution of Respondents whether they feel emigrants wives live better than them

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Yes	4	80.0	2	40.0	6	60.0
No	1	20.0	2	40.0	3	30.0
Can not understand			1	20.0	1	10.0
Total	5	100.0	5	100.0	10	100.0

Table 112. Distribution of Respondents by reason of feeling better

Reasons	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
They can spend as per requirement	2	50.0	1	50.0	3	50.0
They have freedom to do anything	2	50.0	1	50.0	3	50.0
They are solvent	2	50.0	1	50.0	3	50.0
They perform responsibilities according to them	1	25.0			1	16.7
They get importance in the households			1	50.0	1	16.7
Total	4	100.0	2	100.0	6	100.0

Table 113. Distribution of Respondents by reason of not feeling better

Dhaka University Institutional Repository

Response	Nuclear Family		Extended Family		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I am free to do everything and financially sufficient	1	100.0			1	33.3
They miss their husbands			2	100.0	2	66.7
Total	1	100.0	2	100.0	3	100.0

Appendix-8

Documents provided by Bureau of Manpower

Table-1

District-wise Overseas Employment from 1976 to July 2004

Sl. No.	Name of District	Overseas Employment	Percentage (%)
1	Comilla	446,222	11.71
2	Chittagong	348,271	9.14
3	Dhaka	249,622	6.55
4	Brahmanbaria	219,483	5.76
5	Chandpur	193,112	5.07
6	Tangail	184,042	4.83
7	Noakhali	155,438	4.08
8	Munshiganj	132,834	3.49
9	Sylhet	112,323	2.95
10	Manikganj	109,672	2.88
11	Feni	107,718	2.83
12	Narsingdi	106,742	2.80
13	Gazipur	101,998	2.68
14	Narayanganj	100,323	2.63
15	Lakshmipur	95,440	2.50
16	Moulvibazar	83,719	2.20
17	Mymensingh	74,649	1.96
18	Kishoreganj	67,394	1.77
19	Faridpur	64,185	1.68
20	Barisal	57,348	1.50
21	Bogra	55,673	1.46
22	Madaripur	47,999	1.26
23	Habiganj	47,580	1.25
24	Shariatpur	45,069	1.18
25	Cox's Bazar	40,743	1.07
26	Nawabganj	38,232	1.00
27	Sunamganj	35,999	0.94
28	Jessore	31,534	0.83
29	Pabna	27,348	0.72
30	Jamalpur	26,232	0.69
31	Kushtia	26,232	0.69
32	Bhola	25,534	0.67

Sl. No.	Name of District	Overseas Employment	Percentage (%)
33	Jhenaidah	23,441	0.62
34	Naogaon	22,744	0.60
35	Pirojpur	22,744	0.60
36	Gopalganj	20,930	0.55
37	Meherpur	20,232	0.53
38	Natore	19,534	0.51
39	Narail	18,976	0.50
40	Sirajganj	18,279	0.48
41	Jhalakati	16,744	0.44
42	Rajbari	15,209	0.40
43	Satkhira	14,930	0.39
44	Barguna	13,395	0.35
45	Bagerhat	13,256	0.35
46	Gaibandha	11,860	0.31
47	Rajshahi	11,023	0.29
48	Magura	10,744	0.28
49	Patuakhali	10,046	0.26
50	Khulna	9,907	0.26
51	Jaipurhat	8,790	0.23
52	Chuadanga	8,232	0.22
53	Netrokona	7,953	0.21
54	Dinajpur	6,698	0.18
55	Sherpur	6,418	0.17
56	Rangpur	6,139	0.16
57	Thakurgaon	4,465	0.12
58	Kurigram	3,628	0.10
59	Nilphamari	2,093	0.05
60	Khagrachari	1,256	0.03
61	Lalmonirhat	1,116	0.03
62	Bandarban	977	0.03
63	Panchagarm	558	0.01
64	Rangamati	419	0.01

Total Overseas Employment : 3,811,447

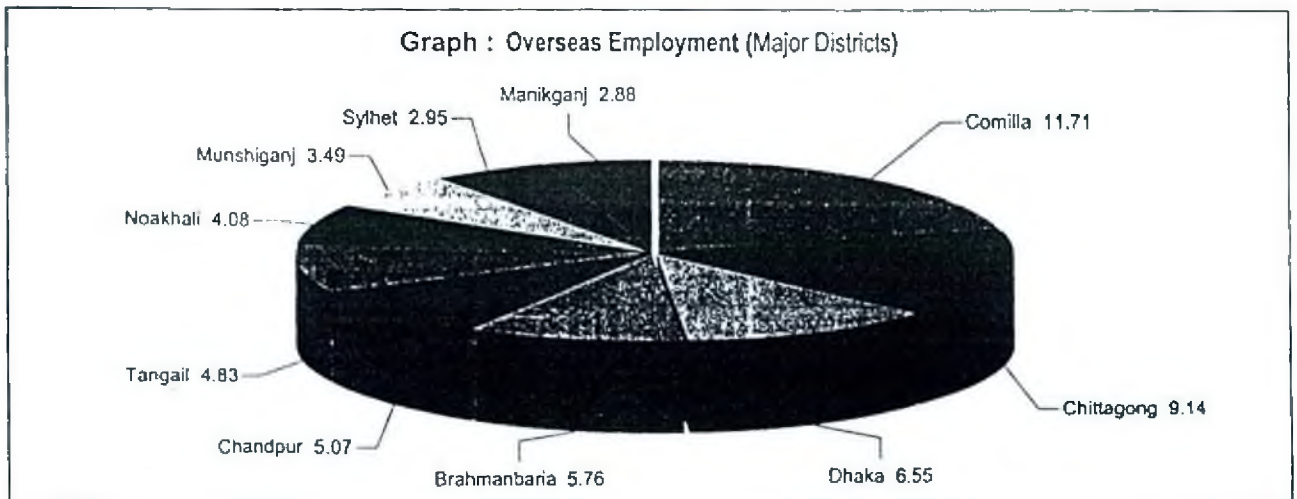


Table-2
District-wise Overseas Employment from 1976 to July 2004

Sl. No.	Name of District	Overseas Employment	Percentage (%)
1	Bagerhat	13,256	0.35
2	Bandarban	977	0.03
3	Barguna	13,395	0.35
4	Barisal	57,348	1.50
5	Bhola	25,534	0.67
6	Bogra	55,673	1.46
7	Brahmanbaria	219,483	5.76
8	Chandpur	193,112	5.07
9	Chittagong	348,271	9.14
10	Chuadanga	8,232	0.22
11	Comilla	446,222	11.71
12	Cox's Bazar	40,743	1.07
13	Dhaka	249,622	6.55
14	Dinajpur	6,698	0.18
15	Faridpur	64,185	1.68
16	Feni	107,718	2.83
17	Gaibandha	11,860	0.31
18	Gazipur	101,998	2.68
19	Gopalganj	20,930	0.55
20	Habiganj	47,580	1.25
21	Jaipurhat	8,790	0.23
22	Jamalpur	26,232	0.69
23	Jessore	31,534	0.83
24	Jhalakati	16,744	0.44
25	Jhenaidah	23,441	0.62
26	Khagrachari	1,256	0.03
27	Khulna	9,907	0.26
28	Kishoreganj	67,394	1.77
29	Kungram	3,628	0.10
30	Kushtia	26,232	0.69
31	Lakshmipur	95,440	2.50
32	Lalmonirhat	1,116	0.03

Sl. No.	Name of District	Overseas Employment	Percentage (%)
33	Madaripur	47,999	1.26
34	Magura	10,744	0.28
35	Manikganj	109,672	2.88
36	Meherpur	20,232	0.53
37	Moulvibazar	83,719	2.20
38	Munshiganj	132,834	3.49
39	Mymensingh	74,649	1.96
40	Naogaon	22,744	0.60
41	Narail	18,976	0.50
42	Narayanganj	100,323	2.63
43	Narsingdi	106,742	2.80
44	Natore	19,534	0.51
45	Nawabganj	38,232	1.00
46	Netrokona	7,953	0.21
47	Nilphamari	2,093	0.05
48	Noakhali	155,438	4.08
49	Pabna	27,348	0.72
50	Panchagarm	558	0.01
51	Patuakhali	10,046	0.26
52	Pirojpur	22,744	0.60
53	Rajbari	15,209	0.40
54	Rajshahi	11,023	0.29
55	Rangamati	419	0.01
56	Rangpur	6,139	0.16
57	Satkhira	14,930	0.39
58	Shariatpur	45,069	1.18
59	Sherpur	6,418	0.17
60	Sirajganj	18,279	0.48
61	Sunamganj	35,999	0.94
62	Sylhet	112,323	2.95
63	Tangail	184,042	4.83
64	Thakurgaon	4,465	0.12

Total Overseas Employment : 3,811,447

Table-3

Number of emigrants of during the period of June 2004 to August 2004

District: Dhaka

District	Thana of Dhaka		Nos. of emigrants
	Sl. #	Name	
DHAKA	1.	Badda	36
	2.	Cantonment	18
	3.	Demra	142
	4.	Dhamrai	285
	5.	Dhanmondi	17
	6.	Dohar	664
	7.	Gulshan	21
	8.	Hazaribag	6
	9.	Kafrul	19
	10.	Kamrangirchar	28
	11.	Keraniganj	692
	12.	Khilgaon	23
	13.	Kotwali	22
	14.	Lalbag	50
	15.	Mirpur	90
	16.	Mohammadpur	38
	17.	Motijheel	23
	18.	Nawabganj	900
	19.	Pallabi	26
	20.	Ramna	36
	21.	Sabujbag	40
	22.	Savar	441
	23.	Shyampur	95
	24.	Sutrapur	63
	25.	Tejgaon	17
	26.	Uttara	85
TOTAL			3877

Source: The Bureau of Manpower, Employment & Training

Table-4

Village-wise Distribution of Emigrants of Dohar Thana from June 2004 to August 2004

Sl. No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	NAME OF UNION	NO. OF EMIGRANTS	Sl.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	NAME OF UNION	NO. OF EMIGRANTS
1	ALAMIN BAZAR	SUTARPARA	1	52	HAFUR PARA	PALAMGON	1
2	ANTABARRHA	NAYABARI	1	53	HARICHONDI	HARICHONDI	1
3	ARITA HASNABAD	HASNABAD	2	54	HASNABAD	SUTARPARA	2
4	ARONGABAD	ARANGABAD	10	55	HAZARBIGHA	JOYPARA	2
5	AWLIABAD	HASNABAD	2	56	HORAERTALE	SUTARPARA	1
6	BADHURKHOLA	MUKSHUDPUR	1	57	IMAMNAGAR	HASHNABAD	1
7	BANAGHATA	SUTARPARA	15	58	INAMPUR	JOYPARA	1
8	BANIABARI	MUKSUDPUR	2	59	ISLAM PUR	JOYPARA	6
9	BARA BASTA	SUTARPARA	1	60	JAMALCHAR	JOYPARA	4
10	BARA RAMNATHPUR	HARICHANDI	4	61	JHANKI	SUTARPARA	19
11	BARRAH CHAR	NAYABARI	1	62	JOYKRISHNAPUR	NARISHA	1
12	BASTA	KUSUMHATI	15	63	JOYPARA	JOYPARA	24
13	BELAGHPUR	JOYPARA	1	64	KALAMPUR	JOYPARA	1
14	BETHUA	MUKSUDPUR	2	65	KAMARKHALI	MUKSUDPUR	1
15	BILASHPUR	NARISHA	1	66	KARIMGONJ	JOYPARA	1
16	CHAITA PATHAR	NARISHA	3	67	KARTIKPUR	KUSHUMHATI	3
17	CHAR BOTIA	JOYPARA	4	68	KATHALIGHATA	PALAMGONJ	13
18	CHAR DEWBHOG	SOUTU BARHA	3	69	KAZIRCHAR	SUTARPARA	4
19	CHAR HOSSAINPUR	KUSHMhati	1	70	KHALPAR BAUBAZAR	PALAMGANJ	7
20	CHAR JOYPARA	JOYPARA	6	71	KHALPAR INAMPUR	JOYPARA	1
21	CHAR KOSHAI	JOYPARA	17	72	KHARA KANDI	JOYPARA	1
22	CHAR KUSUMHATI	KUSUMHATI	1	73	KUTUBPUR	HARICHANDI	1
23	CHAR LATA	JOYPARA	2	74	LASKER KANDI	SUTARPARA	1
24	CHAR LOTAKHOLA	JOYPARA	10	75	LATAKHOLA BILLARPAR	JOYPARA	1
25	CHAR MOHAMMADPU	JOYPARA	8	76	LAXMIPRASAD	PALAMGONJ	5
26	CHAR PURULIA	JOYPARA	1	77	LOSKOR KANDA	JOYPARA	1
27	CHARHATNI	NAYABARI	2	78	LOTAKHOLA	JOYPARA	19
28	CHARKARALIA	JOYPARA	1	79	MAAKANDA	MEGHULA	1
29	CHARKUSAMHATI	KUSUMHATI	1	80	MADHURCHAR	NARISHA	24
30	CHAY GARIAKANDI	JOYPARA	1	81	MAHMUDPUR	NARISHA	2
31	CHHATIA	JOYPARA	1	82	MAHTAB NAGAR	NARISHA	1
32	CHOR KUNIA	JOYPARA	1	83	MAITPARA	NARISHA	2
33	CHOTO BOMBNATHPU	HARICHANDI	1	84	MAKANDPUR	MAKANDPUR	1
34	CHOWDHURY PARA	JOYPARA	2	85	MALAR PAR	MUKSUDPUR	1
35	DAIRGOZARIA	NARISHA	1	86	MALIKANDA	NARISHA	11
36	DAKHIN JOYPARA	JOYPARA	2	87	MEGHULA	NARISHA	7
37	DAQAUGHATA	SUTARPARA	1	88	MIZAN NAGAR	NARISHA	2
38	DARSHINMODUR	MUKSUDPUR	1	89	MODURKHOLA	MUKSUDPUR	1
39	DAYARKUM	SUTARPARA	1	90	MOHAMANKA	MUKSUDPUR	1
40	DEVINAGAR	JOYPARA	1	91	MOITPARA	NARISHA	3
41	DHANTARA	JADAB PUR	1	92	MOURA	NARISHA	7
42	DITHPUR	NARISHA	2	93	MUKSUDPUR	MUKSUDPUR	13
43	DOHAR (MADDHYA)	SUTARPARA	16	94	MUNSHIKANDA	SUTARPARA	2
44	DOHAR (PURBO)	SUTARPARA	42	95	MURAPARA	SUTARPARA	1
45	DUBLA	PAKMUKSHID P	1	96	NAGARKANDA	JOYPARA	6
46	EKRASHI	PALAMGONJ	10	97	NARAYANPUR	HORICHANDI	1
47	FULTALA	MUKSUDPUR	2	98	NARISHA	NARISHA	12
48	GAZIRTEK	SUTARPARA	7	99	NARISHA KHAL PAR	NARISHA	2
49	GHARMORA	SUTARPARA	4	100	NARISHA PASCHIMCHAR	NARISHA	16
50	GORABAN	MUKSUDPUR	3	101	NARISHA PURBA	NARISHA	1
51	GORIRTOWE	SUTARPARA	1	102	NARPUR	SUTARPARA	1

Village-wise Distribution of Emigrants of Dohar Thana from June 2004 to August 2004

Sl. No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	NAME OF UNION	NO. OF EMIGRANTS	Sl.No.	NAME OF VILLAGE	NAME OF UNION	NO. OF EMIGRANTS
103	NIKRA	JOYPARA	4	125	RANAVOLA	HARICHANDI	1
104	NORTH JOY PARA	JOYPURA	11	126	RANIPUR	NARISHA	2
105	NORTH SHIMULIA	NARISHA	19	127	ROSULPUR	JOYPARA	2
106	NOYAPARA	JOYPARA	1	128	RUITA	NARISHA	1
107	NURPUR	JOYPARA	5	129	SAINPUKUR	MUKSUDPUR	5
108	PALAMGONJ	PALAMGONJ	1	130	SAJIDTEK	SUTARPARA	1
109	PALPARA	PALAMGONJ	1	131	SATARPAR	NARISHA	3
110	PANKONDO	SUTARPARA	1	132	SATRABHOG	MUKSUDPLR	1
111	PANUDA	SUTARPARA	1	133	SATVITA	NARISHA	4
112	PARBOCHAR	ILANCHANDI	1	134	SHIKARIPARA	JOYPARA	1
113	PASCHIM SHILAKOTA	NARISHA	1	135	SHILAKOTA	NAYABARI	15
114	PASHIMDOAIS	NAYABARI	1	136	SILOKUTHA	SUTARPARA	1
115	PASPAKHALI	PALAMGONJ	1	137	SOUTH BARRHA	NAYABARI	13
116	PATRIA	PALAMGONJ	1	138	SOUTH JOYPARA	JOYPARA	6
117	PAYPURA	PALAMGONJ	1	139	SOUTH SHILA KOTHA	NAYABARI	2
118	PHRBACHAR	HARICHANDI	1	140	SOUTH SHIMULIA	NARISHA	22
119	PURANTOITAIL	HARICHANDI	4	141	SOUTH SILAKOTA	NAYABARI	4
120	PURBA JOYPARA	SUTARPARA	1	142	SREEKRISNAPUR	KUSUMHATI	2
121	RADHANAGAR	HARICHANDI	5	143	SUNDARI PARA	KUSUMHATI	6
122	RAGHUDEBPUR	PALAMGONJ	3	144	SUTAR PARA	SUTAR PARA	12
123	RAIPARA	PALAMGONJ	23	145	WEST JOYPARA	JOYPARA	3
124	RAMNATHPUR	HARICHANDI	2	146	YOUSUF PUR	JOYPARA	5
					Total		664

Data Source: Data Base of The Bureau of Manpower, Employment and Training

Table-5
Comparison of Workers' Remittances with Value of Export & Import (in Million US \$)

Year	Overseas Employment (in thousand)	Remittance Earned	Value of Export	Remittance as % of Export-value	Value of Import	Remittance as % of Import-value
1991/92	185	848	1,994	43	3,516	24
1992/93	238	944	2,383	40	4,071	23
1993/94	192	1,089	2,534	43	4,191	26
1994/95	200	1,198	3,473	34	5,834	21
1995/96	181	1,217	3,884	31	6,947	18
1996/97	228	1,475	4,427	33	7,152	21
1997/98	243	1,525	5,173	29	7,520	20
1998/99	270	1,706	5,324	32	8,006	21
1999/00	248	1,949	5,752	34	8,374	23
2000/01	213	1,882	6,467	29	9,335	20
2001/02	195	2,503	5,986	42	8,540	29
2002/03	251	3,060	6,549	47	9,658	32
2003/04	273	3,370	7,602	44		

Source : BMEI, Export Promotion Bureau & Bangladesh Bank

Graph : Comparison of Workers' Remittances with Value of Export & Import

