

**IMPACT OF OUT MIGRATION OF LABOUR ON
AGRICULTURE PRODUCTION: A Case Study of Hansapur VDC
of Gorkha District**

A Thesis

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This thesis entitled " **Impact of Outmigration of Labour on Agriculture Production: A Case study of Hansapur VDC of Gorkha District**" has been prepared by Chhabilal Paneru under my supervision, in partial fulfillment of requirement for the Degree of Master of Art in Economics. I forward it with recommendation for approval.

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ABSTRACT

This study entitled "Impact of out Migration of Labor on Agriculture Production: a case study of Hansapur VDC of Gorkha District" has been carried out in partial fulfillment for the degree of Master of Arts in Economics.

The study analyzed the effect on labour migration in study area. General objective of this study is to analyze the effects of out labour migration in agriculture production and specific objectives are to identify the factors influencing the decision to migrate by type and study the effect of labor out migration on household agriculture production

Most of the young age population goes in out labour migration which create problem in agriculture sector. For short time, labour outmigration have improved the livelihood of the villagers, and increase in agriculture production capacity by manage the distribution of agriculture productive land but in long time it will have negative effect in agriculture production. There is no machine to cultivate in mountain area. Human labour is only the means of cultivation. Out lbaour migration reduce the human labour which create problem in cultivation. Due to seasonal cultivation there should finish agriculture work in time. Lack of sufficient labour is difficult. So out labour migration directly effect on farming and creates some difficult on social harmony.

This study saw that, there are both negative and positive impact of outmigration of labour on agriculture production. Throughout the increase of the income level some out migrant family can buy the agriculture land, it will increase the agriculture production. But in other side deficiency of labour, increase the baron agriculture land and decrease the agriculture production and livestock farming.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATION

GDP	=	Gross Domestic Product
CBS	=	Central Beauru of Statistics
UK	=	United Kingdom
UAE	=	United Arab Emirates
NPC	=	National Planning Commission
NRB	=	Nepal Rastrra Bank
MOLTM=		Ministry of Labour Trasnport Management
VDC	=	Village Development Committe
NGO	=	Non-Government Organization
INGO	=	International Non-Government Organization

CHAPTER: I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal is a land locked and an economically poor nation. In the name of searching opportunity million of people migrated from Nepal to India and Arabian nations. With increasing economic liberalization and globalization not only the mobility of goods and services has been easier and higher but also the mobility of human beings has increased many folds. The number of people living outside their country of birth has increased from 75 million in 1960 to nearly 191 million in 2013. With increasing wealth and opportunity gap between the developed and developing countries and also among the developing countries, increasing number of people from the poor developing countries are seeking opportunities in countries with better economic development and thus better opportunities. As per the IMF report, the remittance received from migration has surpassed the total development aid globally, which implies a lot of importance to the development of the poor countries, as unlike the development expenditure, most of this money is being directly received by the household themselves. However, there has been a huge debate which continues even today, on labor migration being beneficial or harmful for the sending and the receiving countries.

Labor out migration in Nepal started about 200 years ago with men moving from the hills of Nepal to the city of Lahore in the northern region of Punjab, to work there as soldiers in the army of the Sikh Raja, Ranjit Singh . The popular term "Lahure"; which is used to refer to men working outside the country was derived from this connection (Seddon, 2005). The Anglo-Nepal war of 1814-1816 worked as a catalyst in continuing the tradition of the men from the hills to work as soldiers. During the war the British Empire was highly impressed by the bravery, skill and loyalties of the Nepali army which resulted in the creation of "Gorkha regiments" which continues till date. When India achieved its independence in the year 1947, some of the "Gorkha regements" remained

with the British and others merged with the Indian army. This was a starting point of Nepali youths working in the Indian army, the demand for which continues even today. Apart from military, establishment of tea estates in Northern India resulted in high labor demand which was partly met by the labor migrants from Nepal. Development of North Indian states "Hill stations or Resorts" also created a demand for Nepalese workers in non-military jobs like porters, construction workers etc. At present coal mines and security services are popular sources of employment for many Nepali youths in India. On the one hand, there were many opportunities in the state of India, on the other hand the Nepali state failed to provide the necessary economic opportunities for the growing population, forcing people to search for employment outside the country. Therefore, in the initial year, early 1980s, labor migration was more or less restricted to India.

From late 1980s onwards the destination of labor migration diversified, with Nepalese beginning to migrate in significant numbers eastwards to Southeast Asia and the Far East and, from mid 1990s onwards, westwards to the Gulf countries (Seddon, 2005). An outline the population of Nepal represents waves of migration from the north and the south at different period of history. There are some researches dealing about the history of labor migration in Nepal and while preparing this thesis some of them were reviewed. During the Anglo war (1814-15) the British were impressed by the courage and bravery of Gurkha (Nepali) army despite their defeat with the southern, western and eastern boundaries of present day Nepal. Only four districts of Far western Terai namely Banke, Bardia, Kailali and Kanchanpur were added later on. These were given to Nepal from British India government as a gift in return to the help provided by "Gurkhas" in sepoy mutiny of 1857 (Subedi 1988).

The treaty also empowered the British to recruit Gurkha in the army. Immediately after the treaty four Gurkha battalions were organized in the hills of Garwal and Kumaun by recruiting the prisoners of war of Anglo Nepal. The War of 1818 saw the first large scale

emigration of Nepalis. This is one of the earliest records of the formal commencement of international labour migration in Nepal (Shrestha quoted in subedi 1988).

Nepal is one of the least developed countries of the world with per capita income of less than 1\$ a day. Remaining food secure is the major goal of most rural households in the country even today. Nepalese economy is largely based on agriculture. About 74 % of total households depend on agriculture for their livelihood, fully or partly. Agriculture is still the main economic sector contributing about 35% to the total GDP of the country but its performance is determined by the weather and constrained by structural weaknesses, including the difficult terrain, dispersed population, insufficient transport network, and limited irrigation facilities . Because of these constraints, crops production is still largely traditional and subsistence oriented with low external inputs. Overall the country's GDP has grown at the rate of about 4% per annum between 1995-96 and 2012-13 and poverty decreased from 42%-23% during the same period. However, the contribution of agriculture sector in the GDP growth has been the modest and the growth in agriculture has not been uniform across the country.

Nepal has largely a low productively subsistence agriculture sector. Agriculture sector in Nepal is characterized by small sized holdings, low use of productive inputs like high yielding seeds and fertilizer, dependence on rainfall and the resulting low levels of agriculture productivity. This sector has been in decline since the 1980s becoming a net importer of food grains from net exporter in a spend of two decades. The agriculture sector grew by 2.5% during the 1990s against 4% in the 1980s. The share of agriculture in the GDP has fallen from 66% to 35% during the last 20 years. In an Agrarian country like Nepal, land is the basis of wealth and power. However, the pattern of land holdings is highly skewed .The bottom 40% agricultural households operate only 9% of the total agricultural land area, while the top 6% occupy more than 33% of all agricultural land . Likewise accesses to other productive resources are also highly skewed with the most isolated remote areas completely lacking in them. This has resulted in low levels of yield. However, there is huge potential to increase the productivity level in all three

geographical regions of the country-Mountains, Hills and Terai, with introduction of adequate technology and managerial capacities. With increased household income from remittances assist to technology and productive inputs become easier for the households. With increased access to inputs the productivity of agriculture is expected to increase. However earlier studies in mid Hills have shown that agriculture loses its importance in household economy once the remittances are significantly high. Similar findings have been reported by other researches in other parts of the world. However, for the non migrant households the importance as well as opportunities increases in agriculture sector with increased remittance as there is increased demand for labor and agriculture products from migrants households.

Though in absolute numbers, international labor migration in Nepal does not attract global attention, it has earned itself 18th position among the top 20 countries with remittance as a share of GDP in 2004 (World Bank, 2006). This clearly signifies the importance of international labor migration and the remittance earned for those households involved in migration as well as for the nation as a whole. AS explained in an earlier section, over time not only has the number of migrants increased but also the destinations have broadened. In 1981 the destination of more than 90% of all absent people was India, which reduced to just below 90% in 1991 and about 77% in 2001. In the same years the migrants moving to other countries increased from below 10% in 1981 to above 20% in 2001 (CBS 2001 , 1991 and 1881 as cited in UNIFEM and NIDS , 2006)

In absolute terms, the number of migrants moving overseas increased dramatically in 1999/2000 it continues till date. In 1993/94 the number of migrants overseas was 3605 which increased to 205033 in 2012.

Among various destinations chosen by the migrants since the late 1990, Saudi Arabia and are the most popular followed by Qatar and UAE. Malaysia attracted a significant number of migrants as well.

The emigration from Nepal was characterized by universal phenomenon of predominance of males accounting for 87.8 percent of the total population (CBS, 2001). The total persons emigrated abroad as revealed by the census of 1952/54 and 1961 were 198120 and 328470 respectively. As for the major source of emigrants from Nepal was the hilly region accounting for 95.9 percent of the total emigrates in 1952/54 and 92.9 percent in 1961. The decrease in percentage does not mean absolute decrease in number. The number of emigrants from western hill increased from 96639 persons in 1962 to 150502 persons in 1961 and increased to 53863 persons or 55.7 percent. Emigration from Nepal to the foreign countries continued to increase in all the regions (Kansakar 1974: 68-69).

Since the census of 1981 population data on emigration were made available on the basis of sex reasons of absence and the countries of destination of the emigrants from Nepal. During that period India is found to be the hot spot for Nepali emigrants. In 1981, out of a total of 402977 emigrants from Nepal, 93.1 percent went to India, 0.7 percent to China, 2.3 percent to other countries of Asia and rest to other countries (CBS, 2011).

Emigration of Nepalese to Asian Countries including India accounted for 93.8 percent of the total in 1981 and went up to 93.5 percent in 1991. The total for the other Asian Countries excluding India was 9319 persons, accounting for 2.25 percent of the total emigrants from Nepal in 1991; it went up to 31347 persons, an increase of 22028 persons. It clearly indicated the changing trend of emigration of Nepalese to three countries of west Asia (Arab countries), East and South East Asia. The Second largest number immigrated to European Countries and was followed by North American countries (CBS, 1991).

In the census of 2011, the total number of emigrant from Nepal has slightly increased from 587243 persons in 2001 to 589050 in 2001, an increase of 34% percent only and the percentage of Nepali emigrants to India has gone down from 89.21 percent in 1991 to 77.28 percent in 2001. This indicates the increasing trend of emigration of Nepalese beyond India to other countries. The Second largest destination of the Nepali emigrants

was Saudi Arabia, which accounted for 8.85 percent of the total emigrants followed by Qatar and United Arab Emirates. The total number of Nepali emigrants to Gulf countries including other countries like Kuwait, UAE and Bahrain accounted for 16 percent of the total. Hong Kong is the fourth largest destination of the Nepali emigrants followed by Japan, Korea and China and the Nepalese emigrants to these East Asian countries together accounted for 2.83 percent of the total emigrants. Malaysia represents the sixth largest destination of Nepali emigrants and the UK represents the fifth largest destination (CBS, 2011).

Following these estimations the number of Nepals in India would be about two to five times higher than official statistics show because Nepali migration to India is often semi-permanent or seasonal migration for migrating to Gulf countries. Official sources such as the national census speak of 110,000 migrants in 2001 and the Ministry of Labour and Transport registered only slightly less than 104,000 migrants. Estimates however suggest that between 200,000 to 400,000 persons are working in Gulf countries (Gurung 2008).

Considering the estimates of emigration to India and Gulf countries, the percentage of the total population absent from Nepal would be between 6.5 and 14.70% compared to the officially recorded 3.3 percent (Kullmair et al. 2006).

Migration is not a recent phenomenon in Nepal; however, studies on migration are recent though it has been playing an important role on the livelihoods of people for long. Labor out migration in Nepal dates back to the beginning of the 19th century when the first Nepali men started to join the army of the Sikh Raj, Ranjit Singh. After the war with British East India Company and the subsequent loss, Nepal agreed to send its men to work in the British Army in India. This trend continues even today though at a much lower scale. In the first and the second world wars, Nepal had sent tens of thousands of its men to work on the British Army and lost their lives. Today the number of people working in British Army remains low. Later with the development of tea estates in the northern parts of India migration was even more.

Nepalese labor migrants in India work on various sectors both agriculture and non agriculture and in public as well as private sectors. However, majority are involved in low paying, low skilled jobs such as watchman, dishwasher etc. There are about 7,00,000 migrants working in the private sector in India and another 2,50,000 in India's public sector.

With the approval of the labor act of 1985, the government of Nepal officially recognized the potential value of foreigner labor migration beyond India. With time the destination of labor migrants started to broaden. In the late 1980s the destination of migrants expanded from India and British to cover other part of Asia, most especially Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia etc. In February 2001, the Malaysian government officially opened its labor market to Nepali workers. Within 6 months, over 12000 labor migrants had left for Malaysia and a year later Malaysia was hosting some 85000 Nepali migrant workers. However, since mid 1990s this migration destination portfolio expanded to include the gulf countries, particularly Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Bahrain and Kuwait. Most of the migrants in the gulf countries are involved in construction work, as skilled engineers to unskilled workers. With the country suffering from armed conflict the rate of migration also increased many folds of the last decade, Middle East being the most preferred destination. In the economic year 2068/69 the number of total out migrant people of abroad are 384198 in this only Qatar is 133000. At national level, only accounting for the official transfers, the remittance has reached around US\$ 1 billion in the year 2011. However, this amount is expected to be more higher if the remittance informal channels are also considered. The contribution of remittance to total GDP of the country increased from less than 3 % in 2010-11.

Labor Migration and Rural Livelihood

Agriculture is the main sector of employment for 83 % the individual involved in the labor force and 86 % of household are cultivating some land (World Bank 1998).

Adhikari (2011), argue that off-farm and non-farm income is critical in determining the overall livelihood status of the household and its members. For nearly two centuries rural

Nepal have brought money back to home and supplement their farm income and contributed to the livelihood of household members. They claim that rural livelihoods have never been wholly reliant on agriculture. At the same time labour migration has long been an important feature of rural areas in Nepal.

Household income comes from diverse sources of remittances for rural households. Migration of labour force across the country and its border is a crucial component of household as well as national economy. Labour migration has become a major source of income to rural households. Most of the 18-35 aged rural people are engaged in circular labour migration who mostly return to their parental home for the autumn festival season at Dashai and Tihar and they are at home for one or two month only (Graner and Karmacharaya, 2010).

Wage labour and seasonal labour migrations are major supplementary income sources for rural households (Pokhrel, 2009). The main source of earning for rural household (for 17.3 percent people) is foreign employment (Bhandari, 2009).

The remittance of labour makes a singular contribution to the national economy, but it finds no mention in national economic calculation (Dixit et al 1997:10). Lickwis Martin (2001) argues that subsistence agriculture does no longer guarantee livelihood security for rural household; most of them need other sources of income to survive. Seasonal labour migration and wage labour are a common income strategy of many households in the village. Interaction with urban labour market is a part of rural livelihood patterns. Majority of the households are there with a low food sufficiency and high risk of food security. Rural people try to meet their need for cash income with wage labour and migration.

Labour migration to India, Arabian country and other countries is increasingly important in terms remittances and migrants for improving their personal attitudes, maintain household economy and livelihood.

Remittances

Though the amount of money remitted per person annually varies considerably from one country to another it will improve the overall economic scenario of the country if labours from other countries regularly send money without any interruption. In 2003, total inflow of remittance was 44 billion NRS. Equivalent to approximately 604 million US\$ (Kollmair et. al, 2006).

NPC (1997) estimated that 35 percent of total household income in rural Nepal comes from off-farm and non-farm earnings. Annual remittances from India amount to about 40 billion and additional 35 billion from other countries (Dahal 2000:42).

Graner and Gurung (2003) estimated the annual remittances amount to about 35-69 billion rupees, equivalent to about 13 to 25 percent of the GDP (Cited in Shai, 2005). Similarly, 23 percent of all households in Nepal and 24 percent rural households received remittances in 1966 (NLSS 1996).

The CBS Survey of 2011 shows the proportion of such households in 32 percent. Rural areas have higher proportion of recipients relative to urban areas. In particular, 40 percent of households in rural west of households receiving remittances has increased from 23 percent in 1995/96 to 32 percent in 2003/04. Of the total remittances 23.2 percent come from India. The Far West has higher shares (63 percent) from India, which Mid-West has 59.5 percent remittances from India (CBS, 2011)

It is urged that, beside other consequences, remittance has a pivotal contribution in reducing poverty and vulnerability at household and community levels. It helped to maintain household level consumption cost and financial security. It has been urged that if the contribution of remittance to pull down the poverty level was ignored, the poverty level of the country would have been increased to 36-37 percent from 31 (as cited in NRB 2007).

Despite the huge contribution of remittance in reducing poverty, its use in capital formation for productive investment is still a lacking part. Studies have concluded that, households use of the remittance income primarily on household purposes like purchase

of homestead land or house, paying off the loan purchase of jewellery or deposit in banks (NRB 2012).

The total remittance received by the country has increased from NRs. 47536 million in 2001/02 to NRs. 142683 million in 2013 .The share of remittance in the total GDP of the country was about 10.3% in 2001\02 which increased to about 17.4% in 2012.However, these calculations are based on the official transfers only.

Overall remittance contributes to about 16% of the total monthly household income in Nepal and the remittance share is highest in the monthly income of mountain households (21%) followed by hills (13%) and Terai (8%). Details of the contribution of various income sources to the average monthly household income are given in Table. These are the findings of the household budget survey carried out by the "Nepal Rastra Bank", the central Bank of the country, conducted throughout the country.

Monthly household income from various sources by ecological belt (%) of total household income)

S.N.	Source	Ecological Belt	Overall		
			Mountain	Hill	Terai
1.	Agriculture,Livestock & Fisheries	9.0	6.1	8.0	7.3
2.	salary, Allowance, Wage & Pension Business\Service	23.6	31.4	24.3	28.1
3.	Enterpriese & Other Related	27.0	29.9	44.0	29.5
4.	Remittance	21.3	13.4	8.6	16.1
5.	Imputed Rent	8.3	11.5	10.2	10.2
6.	Miscellaneous	10.9	7.8	5.0	8.8
	Total	100	100	100	100

Source: NRB(2008)

Various channels are used by the migrants for the transfer of remittances. The formal channels consist of the bank and money transfers such as western union, IME, and other local private transfer. The non formal channels consist of "Hundi" and carrying in person (either self or through friends and relations).

Most transfers from India are made informally and which are not accounted for in any formal organization. As per NLSS 2003/04, only 0.8% of the labor migrants in India transfer remittances through banks. Thus, the remittance figure is expected to be much higher compared to the official figure. Use of remittance is determined by the amount of remittance as well as the financial situation of the household receiving remittance (WYSS 2004). For the poorer household receiving low levels of remittance, the priority of household is to meet the immediate basic needs of household members, followed by repayment of debt. Once these two are fulfilled, the third priority would be to invest on education of children and health. Investment in housing and the accumulation of other assets come in fourth position in the priority list. But when the household is financially well off and the remittances are large enough, the priority of the household is the accumulation of assets. Repaying of debt is also of priority for richer household similar to that of poorer household (NRB, 2008)

Policies on labor migration in Nepal

Nepal does not have a comprehensive policy framework directed towards international labor migration. Though labor migration is a popular strategy followed by Nepalese household to maintain and improve their livelihoods, the Government of Nepal had ignored it for a long time. Nepal follows the periodic development plan (five year), which acts as the major guiding document for plans, policies and programs for the government of Nepal. Foreign labor migration was specifically mentioned and highlighted for the first time only in the ninth five year plan (1997-2002). However, since then foreign labor

migration has been gaining attention in all successive plans, the tenth five year plan (2003-2007) and the three years interim plan (2008-2010), (2011-2013). The plans highlight foreign labor migration as an important factor for poverty reduction and unemployment problems. The government has taken a number of steps towards the promotion of foreign employment such as decentralization of the passport issuing authorities, the opening up of Consulates and Labor Attaches in the major destination countries and signing of MOU between the countries for example with Malaysia, UAE and Qatar etc.

The ministry of labor and transfer management, MOLTM is the apex organization responsible for all labor related matters including international labor migration. While the department of labor and employment promotion under MOLTM looks after the main administrative issue in foreign labor migration, the policies are administered by the policy planning and labor relation division.

The foreign labor act of 1985 was formulated with the aim "To protect and to provide support the matters relating to foreign employment". It aims at controlling and managing foreign employment on order to "Maintain economic interests and convenience of the general public". The act was amended twice (1992 and 1998). The ordinance for making arrangements regarding foreign employment in 2005 was brought in to replace the foreign employment act 1985. These are the legal bases for international labor migration.

So far the legal bases for international labor migration have failed to address the issue of the promotion of safe foreign employment. In fact some of the acts have made things worse. Particularly, the second amendment to the foreign employment act 1985 banned the migration of children and women for labor purposes, which requires permission from the government, local authorities and guardians. This has proved to be a big hindrance for the women migrants who had to opt for more dangerous and illegal means of going abroad for labor purposes.

In short labor migration policies are narrow in their focus. So far the policies have not addressed on migration / development inter linkage. This limitation is bound to have a

long term effect on the country's overall development. The importance of remittance of the country and more particularly the rural sector is widely neglected by the government and needs to be addressed immediately.

Description of the study area

Nepal is divided into three distinct physiographic regions, namely the Mountains in the North, The Hills in the middle and the Terai in the South. The study is proposed to be in Hill region .High incidence of migration in this region justifies selection of this study site. Nepal is divided into five development regions, 14 zones and 75 districts. Gorkha is one of the most affected districts of out migration of labor. This is situated in the mid Hills and high mountain of Western development region .It has been expanded at 3,610 km²of the area. The number of population is 2, 69,388 according to the national population census 2068 of 1,48,847 female and 1, 20,541 male. The physiographic division of the district is divided into 66 VDC's and 1 municipality. On the basis of time and budget constraint the only Hanspur VDC is be selected for the study. Hanspur VDC is one of the most important VDCs of Gorkha District. It is situated at North-westernern part of Gorkha district. Among the 18.10 km²of total land 816 Hector is defined as agricultural land of this VDC.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

A number of studies have been carried out at macro as well as micro level on migration issues around the world. However, the studies focusing on migration in Nepal has been few and scattered. Among the few studies carried out so far, most of the studies have focused on one particular type of migration that is internal or international. There has been very little attention paid on the various types of migration and their impact particularly on agriculture sector. Different factors- regional, community, household and economic status determine the type of destination of migration and the migration and the resulting remittance in turn determine the type of impact on the household agriculture production and food security situation. The internal migration is totally different as compared to international migration and within international migration, migration to

India is different from migration to abroad - due to the amount of remittance generated, transaction cost involved in migrating, duration of period absent from home and distance of the destination from home etc. Thus the impact on the household from different types of destination of migration also differs. In this study, the focus would be on cross boarder migration to India and the international migration to other countries.

Various researchers have found out in other parts of the world that remittances are mostly spent on consumption and livelihood maintenance rather than on productive investments. The use of remittance depends on the type of migration and the amount of remittance received. If the remittance is small it is more likely to be used for meeting the household food security and thus migration becomes more a subsistence livelihood strategy. Whereas international migration with higher remittance is mostly found to be used for house building and also for some investment in agriculture and non agriculture sector, hence this study proposes to find out the impact of cross boarder and international migration on agricultural production both in the migrant as well as non migrant households. Therefore, in this study, the following questions have been raised.

1. What are the determinants of migration both internal and international?
2. What is the impact of labor out migration on the agriculture production in the area?
3. What alternative is being used for agriculture production?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

General objective of this study is to analyze the effects of out labour migration in agriculture production and specific objectives are as follows

1. To identify the factors influencing the decision to migrate by type.
2. To study the effect of labor out migration on households agriculture production.
3. To analyze the impact from outmigration to the migrate family.
4. To improve the alternative labour used.

1.4 Hypothesis

- I. Migration has inverse relation with off -farm opportunities and food security.
- II. Increased migration leads to improvement in agriculture production.

1.5 Significance of the study

Migration is not only a demographic phenomenon but also a social one. Therefore, this study has its own importance in a social research. This study aims at exploring and investigative various aspects related to labour migration like its causes, factors and its role in household economy of the emigrants. The research will attempt to study the role of labour migration on livelihood with special focusing on the local people in the study area. This study can be a supplementary source of information in understanding the various aspects of labour migration in livelihood/household economy.

The information provided by this research may be helpful for the academicians and researchers who want to conduct further study in this area. Similarly, this study may be fruitful in planning policy making and drafting development who will be concerned in the related issue.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

This study has been limited in the following limitation.

- Only limited number (130) respondents were participated in this study.
- The study is limited in Hanshpur VDC of Gorkha district.
- Data used in this study were not verified from any authority

1.7 Organization of the Study

This study has been organized into five chapters. The first chapter gives a general background of the study, statement of the problem, objective of the strategy, significance of the study. The second chapter presents the literature review. This chapter gives theoretical review, history and trend of labor migration in Nepal, labor migration and rural livelihood and remittance. The third chapter deals with the research method applied to collect the necessary data required for the study. The chapter four includes

geographical seating, Data analysis and presentation. Fifth chapter is summary and conclusion of the study.

CHAPTER: II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Review

The concept of migration is rather broad. Migration is defined by many authors, organizations and disciplines to suit their particular objective. According to the United Nations Multilingual Demography - "Migration is a form of geographical mobility or spatial mobility between one geographical unit and another generally involving place of departure to the place of destination or place of arrival". According to LEE (1966)- "Migration is a permanent or semi permanent change of residence with no restrictions upon the distance involved and the nature of the act involved in the movement". According to Bogue- "Migration refers to only those changes of residence that involve a complete change and adjustment of community affiliations community of individual" (As cited in Adhikari and Ghimire, 2000).

UNIFEM defined international migration as people moving for various reasons to a country other than of their usual residence for a period of at least 12 months, so that the country of destination effectively becomes the new country of usual residence.

According to Nepal living standard survey-2004, migration in general refers to the geographical spatial mobility between "One geographical units and another".

Also migration is categorized into various types depending on various aspects of migrations such as time period (permanent, temporary and seasonal) purpose (labor migration, forced migration), location (internal and international), process involved (legal migration and illegal migration) etc.

Labor migration in general is defined as movement of people across border to work for wages in a foreign country. However, there is no single universally accepted definition of labor migration either. Some important definitions by various institutions working on this theme are given below:

The international convention on the protection of the rights of all migrant workers and members of their families, 1990, defines the term "Migrant workers" as a person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a state of which he or she is not a citizen.

International labor organization defines a migrant worker as a person who migrates from one country to another (or who has migrated from one country to another) with a view to being employed, otherwise than on his own account, and includes any person regularly admitted as a migrant for employment.

Whether migration is beneficial or detrimental to the development of the origin households, communities and country has been debated over the decades with the focus shifting periodically from optimism to pessimism. Broadly the view on migration impact on development at origin can be grouped into three major groups as given in DE Hass, (2007). It captures the changing focus on the migration development interface, which is presented in Table

Table : Main phases in migration and development research and policies

Period	Research community	Policy field
Before 1973	Development and migration optimism	Developmentalist optimism, capital and knowledge transfer by migrants would help developing countries in development take off.
1973-1990	Development and migration pessimism (dependency, brain drain)	Growing scepticism; concerns about brain drain; after experiments with return migration policies focused on integration in receiving countries; migration largely out of sight in developing field.
1990-2001	Readjustment to more subtle views under influence of increasing	Persistent scepticism; tightening of immigration policies.

	empirical research.	
After 2001	Boom in publications: mixed, but generally positive views	Resurgence of migration and development optimism and a sudden turnaround of views: brain gain, remittances and diaspora involvement; further tightening of immigration policies but greater tolerance for high skilled immigration.

According Neoclassical Economics: macro theory, the disequilibrium in the supply and demand of labor between countries results in migration decisions. International labor migration is a result of differences in wages received between the countries. People move from low wage countries to the high wage countries to get better payment. In the absence of wage difference there would be no migration. This theory considers labor markets to be the major reason for international migration and does not consider other markets as having an important role. Also Neoclassical Macro Theory assumes full employment in both countries of origin and destination.

As per the Neoclassical micro theory the individuals decide to migrate based on their cost-benefit calculations with the intension of maximizing their expected net returns. The decision making process of the migrant follows as below

$$ER(0) \int_0^n [P_1(t)P_2(t)Y_d(t) - P_3(t)Y_0(t)]e^{-rt} dt - C(0)$$

Where ER (0) is the expected ne return to migration calculated just before departure at time 0 ; t is time ; p1(t) is the probability of avoiding deportation from the area of destination (1 for legal migrants and <1for illegal migrants); p2 (t) is the probability of employment at the destination; yd(t) is earnings if employed in the community of origin; r is the discount factor; and c(o) is the sum total of the costs of movement (including psychological costs). If the quantity ER (0) is positive for some potential destination, the rational actor migrates; if it is negative the actor stays; and if it is zero, the actor is indifferent about moving or staying (see Massey et al., 1993). According to this migration

theory, international migration occurs when the expected benefits of moving are greater than the expected costs of moving. Here apart from the wages, the employment rate is also considered. This theory also considers the labor market and does not consider other markets such as credit and insurance market etc as having any significant impact on migration decisions.

The dual labor market theory takes a macro approach towards the migration decision. This approach posits that the international labor market is the result of the built in demand for immigrant labor created by the modern industrial sector (Piore, 1979 cited in Thieme, 2006). According to this theory, the demand for immigrant labor stems from our fundamental characteristics of the advanced industrial economics, namely; structural inflations, motivational problems, economic dualism and the demography of labor supply. Wages are not determined by the supply and demand factors alone. Social prestige and social status are also reflected by the wages attached to the job. Therefore, the jobs at the bottom of the social hierarchy not only have low wages but also have the social stigma attached, which makes many native workers are unwilling to take up the jobs at the bottom of the hierarchy. This creates a demand for the immigrant workers. Migrants do not consider themselves to be part of the social structure of the destination societies and so social stigma which holds for natives do not hold for them. Hence, these jobs are mostly by the migrant workers.

The new economics of labor migration departs from the neoclassical economics principally in two aspects - the level of analysis and the consideration of markets other than the labor market. While in the neoclassical approach the individual is the unit of analysis, as the migration decisions are believed to be taken at the individual level based on the individual cost benefit calculation, the new economics of labor migration consider the households or family as the unit of analysis. According to NELM, the migration decisions are not taken at individual level but at the more aggregate level of a household or a family and the migration decision reflect the household strategy of to maximize the

expected income and to minimize the risk and to loosen the constraints associated with variety of market failure like private insurance, future market, credit market etc. therefore NELM considers market failure in markets other than the labor market such as credit, insurance etc.

Households in Nepal face a multitude of market failure. Farmers do not have any crop insurance schemes to shield them from risk of crop failure and neither do they have access to future markets to protect them from price risk. Also farmers do not have access to credit markets to invest to move from subsistence farming to commercial farming. Under these circumstances the most frequent strategy of risk management is diversifying the income source, be it diversifying crops grown or are allocating the scarce households resources, including labor to various relatively unrelated sectors. Faced with uncertainty and credit constraints farmers opt for sending a household member to international migration therefore the migration decision is not solely based on the cost benefit calculations in the labor market alone but it is also a risk minimizing strategy which is directly influenced by the situations in other markets.

The new economics of labor market also question the assumption that income has a constant utility for various people across the socioeconomics settings. This theory argues that, households take migration decisions not only to improve the expected income in absolute terms but also to increase income compared to other households and hence to reduce their relative deprivation compared with some reference group.

Social capital theory is one of the most tested theories in recent times. According to Bourdieu and Wacquant (1992) "Social capital is the sum of the resources -actual or virtual, that accrue to an individual or a group by virtue of possessing a durable network of more or less institutionalized relationship of mutual acquaintance and recognition. Migrant networks are an important source of social capital for potential migrants. Migrant networks are an important source of social capital for potential migrants. Migrant network refers to "set of interpersonal ties that connect the migrants, former migrants and non migrants in origin and destinations areas through ties of kinship,

friendship and share community origin. The existence of this network is hypothesized to increase the probability of migration, by other non migrants in the community, by lowering the cost and risks of migration and by increasing the probability of employment and high wages from the migration thus over time the wage and employment differences between the origin and destination become a lesser factor for migration decision as the cost of migration reduced due to the migrant network overall with time migration tends to be less selective in nature. According to the findings of the researcher migration social capital resources work differently for different individuals and under different settings thus creating difference in community in migration patterns over time.

The theory of cumulative causation of migration was developed by Myrdal, 1957 and it was extended by Massey together with others. Cumulative causation is the result of accumulation of migrant social capital over time. Cumulative causation is described as "a process by which migration propensities, among those who are in origin communities, grow with each additional migrant in a migrant stream "(Curran, Garip And Chung, 2005). This theory explains why once a migration flow begins; it continues to grow irrespective of the initial causes for the movement. Empirical testing of this theory has been carried out by researchers particularly in the US- Mexico migration corridor (Massey, 1990; Massey and Zenteno, 1999). When a migrant moves to a new destination for the first time, he is unaware of the actual situation and possibilities in the new destination. This leads to high risks and costs and low benefits accrued by the movement. However after each experience of movement, the migrant gets exposed to additional knowledge and information about the destination which greatly reduces the costs and increases the benefits. Therefore, a person with former migration experience has a higher tendency for a repeat migration. At the community level each additional person involved in international migration leads to higher chances for other non migrants participating in migration. Also the migration knowledge and information makes the cost of migration low and the chances of work and shelter higher at the destination. In turn international migration brings about significant changes in the socio-economic conditions of not only

the migrant households but also the non migrant households which then act as a strong motivator for further migration. International migration brings about changes in the relative deprivation (Stark and Taylor, 1989) Labor demand as a result of shift from labor intensive agriculture and change in culture as a result of looking up to migration as a better work option (Kandel and Massey, 2002) .However recent work shows that the effect of cumulative causation differs across the community sitting with stronger impact in rural communities (Massey et al.,1994; Massey and Zenteno, 1999) and weaker impact in urban communities (Fussel and Massey, 2004).

2.2 Research Review

Migration has been a rapidly developing branch among other several academic disciplines. There are various types of study of migration such as sociological, economic, geographical, demographical studies. Theoretical explanation of rural to urban, urban to international migration had begun about more than a century ago. Sociology doesn't offer any grand theories of migration, despite the large numbers of empirical studies focusing on migration. Studies of migration can be tentatively classified as neo-classical, modern and emergent. During the neo-classical period of sociology is the 1960s the focus of studies was on movement of people from country side to cities and their assimilation into the dominant culture. Likewise structural inequalities and migration of people from less developed to more developed region in search of job were the major focus of modern studies. The recent sociological and anthropological studies of migration focus less on general theories and more on specific as particular migration (Lewellen 2010).

This theory of migration, also commonly known as "law of migration" was propounded by British demographer, Regenstein in his article "Pull and Push factor", published in 1885. His theory was later followed by other demographer like Stouffer in 1940, (Lee 1969 and Lewis 1954).

"Laws of Migration", also known as "Push-Pull" factors of migration, still predominates as framework of migration analysis. Push factors are land tenure system, unfavorable

forms of trade, wide dispersion of property and income, pressure of rural poverty in general and so on are concerned with the place of origin, where as pull factor are employment, education and other facilities or opportunities known as "Bright Light" and are related to the place of destination (Revenstein 1885). According to his theory, migrants move from low level opportunity area to high level, better facilitated opportunity area. In the case of Dalbhanjyang, there are few opportunities of employment of locally. As a result, a large number of youths migrate towards other areas inside and outside the country for seeking labor work. Distance between the place of destination and origin also influences the volume of migration. In the past, the flow of migration towards India was very high in 2009, this trend changed and the volume of migration of people towards the Arabian countries rapidly increased. It became possible due to the air-link with these countries.

All the approaches formulated till now reveal that migration is the result of push factors or the place of origin, pull factors at the place of estimation and cost of overcoming the obstacles that lie between the individual and the possible alternatives to his problems. This model is within the framework of "Push and Pull" principle which was contributed largely by Stutter Zipf and others. There are usually there sets of factors, which influence individual decision to migrate: positive, negative and natural (Lee, 1966).

It has been studying relationship between human and environment for a long time now. The earlier approach of human ecology, "environmental determinism", deals by focusing environmental nature as the determined of human behavior. It further emphasized the diversity of cultures as an outcome of the interaction of human beings with nature in different environment settings (Rambo 1983)

The concept of environment determinism, that was popular all along 19th century, in anthropological studies, gradually turned towards "Environmental possibilism" in the third decade of 20th century. According to this new concept environment instead of being the determining factors provides many possibilities for cultural growth. After two decades of

influence, environmental possibilism finally was given way to the approach "cultural ecology". It had a significant on socio-anthropological studies during mid 1950s and was primarily a product of the studies conducted by Julian Steward. Many scholars have studies the relationship between human and nature by applying the methods of cultural ecology in different human society. e.g. hunting and gathering society (Steward 1999).

Ray-Rapaport (1979) has given priority to "eco-system" instead of culture in constructing the fundamental unit of analysis. For anthropologist like Rappaport and Vaidya, focus on biological survival of the target population is more importance than the socio-cultural system of it. Cultural peculiarities and characteristics of a community always help in adapting with the ecosystem according to this theory (Hardesty, 1977).

Another approach "cultural materialism" developed by Marvin Harris had a significant influence on anthropological studies. He followed from Emic and Etic perspective while study human and nature relationship (Harris Marvin, 1988).

Influential anthropologist Charles Frake and H. Conkilin during 1960s gave birth to another method of studying culture in relation to nature. This method was 'ethno-cognition' and it primarily focuses on the classification of folk knowledge, taxonomy, meaning and syntax.

So many researches had found about migration but there have been the lack of micro level study focusing on agriculture production the main contributor of the total GDP. This study was focusing on the impact of out migration of labour on agriculture production.

CHAPTER: III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter deals with the methods adopted for data collection, analysis and interpretation concerned with the title. In this chapter, the reason for the selection, process of sample selection, nature and sources of data and the tools which were used to collect the information from the field have been mainly discussed. Similarly, the chapter also deals about the data presentation and interpretation applied by researcher in this thesis. This micro level research has been conducted in remote village of Gorkha district in Western Nepal which is one of the least developed regions of Nepal. I selected Hansapur VDC of Gorkha as the research site. One of the reasons behind selecting this site is that many people have been migrating to India for the last few decades and Arabian countries from this area. In this sense, the site is suitable for me to find out the cause of labour migration, trend history of emigration as well as their present dominant economic strategies. Moreover this area has also been appropriate for the researcher in finding out the role of labour migration in their household economy as well as livelihood. At present a large number of young adults population adaptation of international labour migration as a livelihood strategy for in the study area. Therefore, this area has been considered suitable for the researcher to find out the present livelihood strategy of the local inhabitants as well as contribution of the labour migration in their household economy.

3.1 Research Design

This study adapted Case study as well as analytical designs for its research. The description has been limited to socio-economic and cultural setting of the study area relating it with the labour migration as a livelihood strategy of rural people.

Basically, the source of household income, uses of remittances and characteristics of migrant workers in terms of age, sex, education and caste, ethnicity as well as contribution of agricultural production have been described.

As the study is concerned with the interpretation of relationship between agricultural production and food sufficiency and land holding size, it analyses the data and examines the relationships between different variables. The study relies on the primary data collected in a natural or real life setting.

3.2 Nature and Source of Data

All labour migrated household of Hansapur VDC is the universe of the study. There are 736 households in the VDC, among them 387 households family members went for out labour migration. It is near about 53% of total population. Among them 130 has been randomly selected as sample which is 33.33%.

Both primary and secondary data were collected by employing various tools, techniques and sources. The primary data was collected from interviews, key informant interviews and observation. Secondary data have been collected from VDC record, NGO/INGO, booklets, Newspaper and literature related to migration. This study was based on qualitative as well as quantitative data.

3.3 Technique of Data Collection

Following tools/ techniques were used to collect Data from the field.

3.3.1 Questionnaire

A set of questionnaires was used to collect household information from the field. More than that, the questions incorporates out migration of labour and its impact on agriculture production. Questions were asked to 130 respondents of study area including various gender caste /ethnicity/, occupation holder etc.

3.3.2 Interview/key Information Interview

Key informants interview was conducted with Ex. ward chairman, old persons, teachers, migrants returned from abroad their family members of that area. Through the key informant interview, the data regarding causes of migration of local people, history migration, past and present livelihood strategy ways of earning, contribution of remittance to the household economy, domestic production, their views and experience concerning foreign employment and their opinion about it were obtained.

3.3.3 Observation

Observation was used to obtain qualitative information. During the course of study, observed the physical and socio-cultural environment. The respondent's house structure, settlement patterns, ornament, clothes and surroundings were observed and recorded by observation. Observation was done during daily walks through the village and interaction with villagers. The tool also provided further details information about their life style. This tool was also suitable for cross-check the information collected, and observes the village structure; conditions of school, health post, health center, road, telephone service, their distance from the village and their usability and availability to the villagers.

3.4 Methods of Data Analysis

Both qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis were used to scrutinize primary as well as secondary data. The quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive as well as statistical tool (i.e. percent, ration etc). The information based on qualitative methods was analyzed the descriptive way.

CHAPTER: IV
PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS OF DATA

4.1 Socio- Economic Characteristic of the Respondents

Social and economic characteristics of the population are important for sociological analysis of the phenomenon. This analysis provides the background for better understanding of the migration and livelihood trends of the villages. In this chapter, socio-cultural aspects like caste/ethnic composition, religion, education, agricultural practices, marital status, and economic status of people would be described to analyze the relation with migration and livelihood strategy.

4.1.1 Respondents by Caste/ Ethnic Composition

The following table highlights the ethnic composing of respondents.

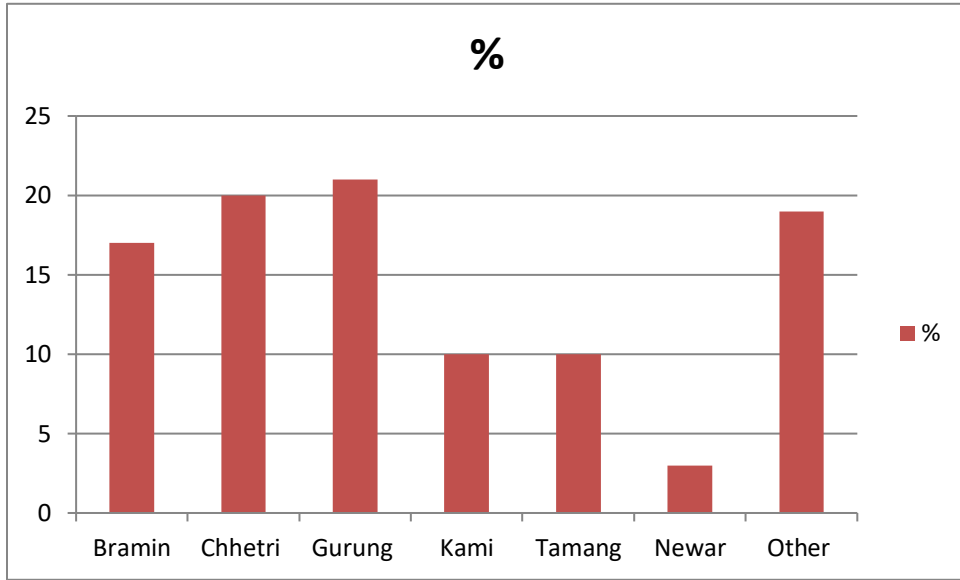
Table: 4.1.1
Respondents by Caste/ Ethnic Composition

Caste/Ethnic Groups	No. of Household	%
Bramin	21	17
Chhetri	26	20
Gurung	28	21
Kami	13	10
Tamang	13	10
Newar	5	3
Other	24	19
Total	130	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Figure: 4.1.1

Respondents by Caste/ Ethnic Composition



Above table and figure show the caste/ethnic composition of the respondents. Data shows that 17% of the respondents are Bramnin , 20% are chhetri, 21% are Gurung, 10% are Kami, 10% are Tamang, 3% are Newar and 19% are Other.

4.1.2 Respondents by Sex

Table: 4.1.2

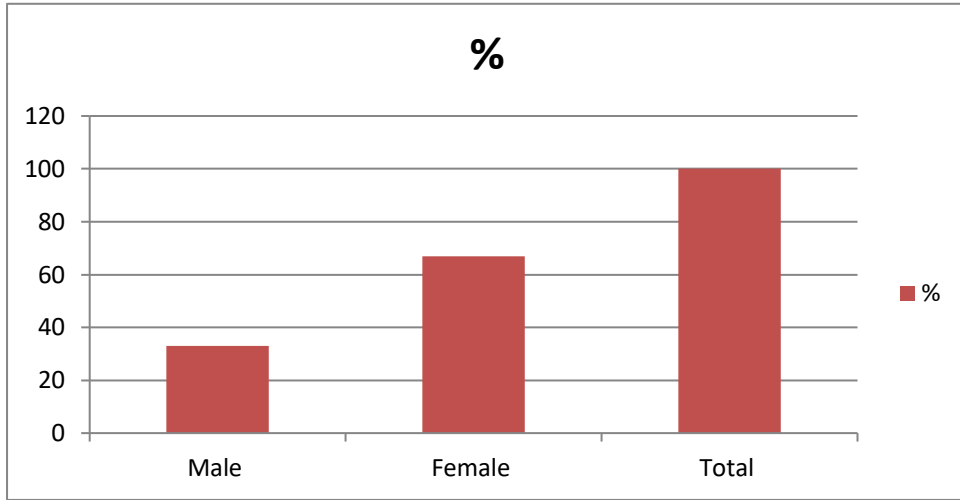
Respondents by Sex

Respondents' Sex	No. of Household	%
Male	42	33
Female	88	67
Total	130	100

Source: field survey 2013

Figure 4.1.2

Respondents by Sex



Above table and figure show that the respondents by sex. According to the data 33 percentages are male and remaining 67 percentages are female. Female are more than male.

4.1.3 Respondents by Age

Age is important demographic characteristic playing an important role in any population analysis. Age structure is the product of past trends in fertility, mortality, and migration and determines in turn the current levels of birth, death and migration rates.

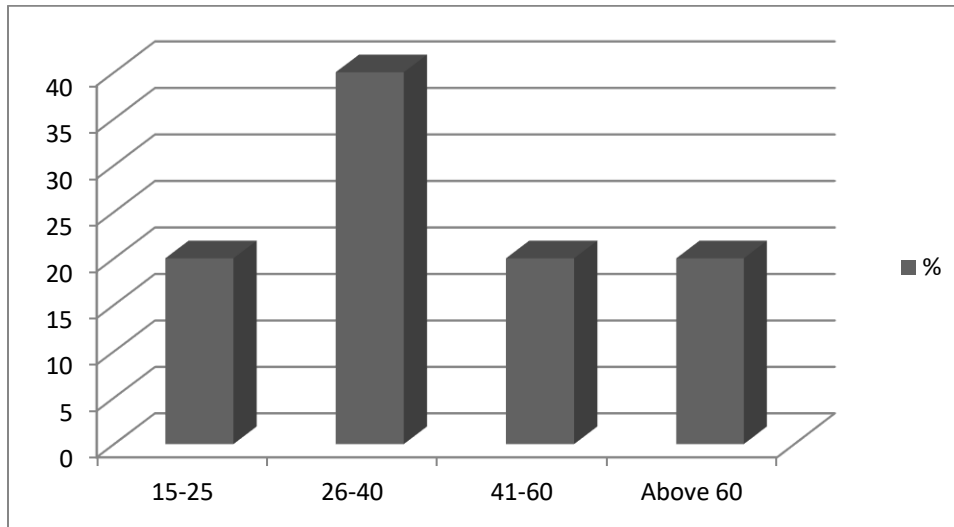
Table: 4.1.3

Respondents' by age

Respondents' Age	No. respondents	%
15-25	26	20
26-40	52	40
41-60	26	20
Above 60	26	20
Total	130	100

Figure 4.1.3

Respondents' by age



Above table and figure show that the age of respondents. Data show 20 percentage are in age group of 15 to 25, 40 percentage are 26 to 40, 20 % are 41 to 60 and reaming 20% are more than 60 years old. Among those age group 26 to 40 years old group are higher than other age group.

4.1.4 Respondents Religious Composition

Table: 4.1.4

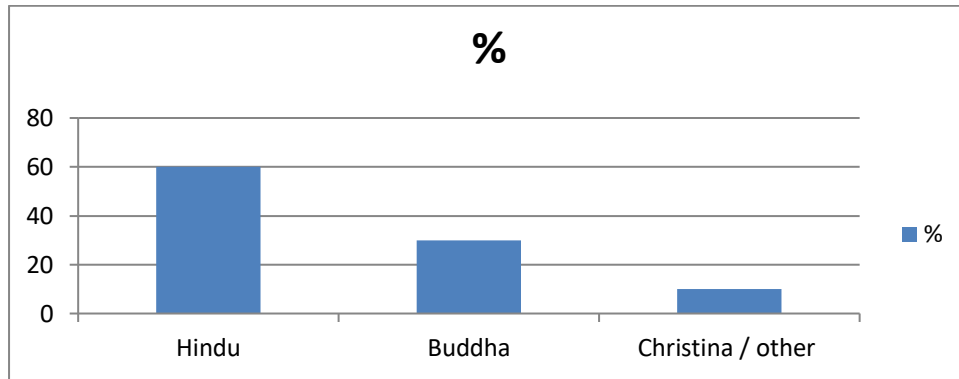
Respondents Religious Composition

Religion	No. of Households	%
Hindu	78	60
Buddha	39	30
Christina / other	13	10
Total	130	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

Figure: 4.1.4

Respondents Religious Composition



Above table and figure show the religion composition of respondents. Data shows that 60 % are Hindus, 30% are Buddhist and 10% are other religious. Among those religious Hindus are higher than others.

4.1.5 Respondents by Education Composition

In the study area people generally give higher social status to educated people than uneducated people. Education is a vital and key factor for foreign employment. In the study area those people who have got higher education have go employment opportunities in governmental and foreign sector. With some still illiterate, majority of the people is literate. Table 5 shows educational status of the household studies.

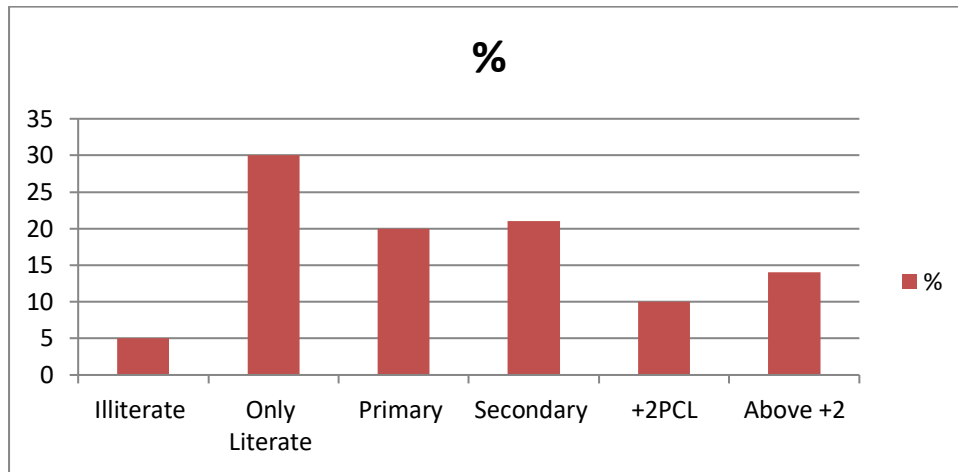
Table: 4.1.5

Respondents by Education Composition

Education Status	Respondents No.	%
Illiterate	7	5
Only Literate	40	30
Primary	26	20
Secondary	28	21
+2PCL	13	10
Above +2	16	14
Total	130	100

Figure: 4.1.5

Respondents by Education Composition



Above table and figure show the education status of respondents. According to information 5% are illiterate, 30% are only literate, 20% are get primary level education, 21% are get secondary education, 10% are get +2 or PCL and 14% are join the collage. Only literate are more than other educated group and illiterate level respondents are less than others, it shows that literacy rate will be grown up.

4.1.6 Marital Status

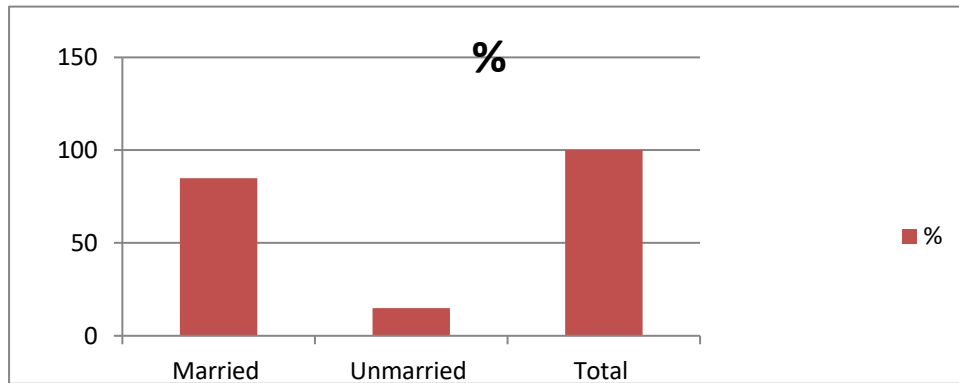
Marriage is a socially approved sexual and economic union between a man and a woman that is presumed to be more or less permanent and that subsumes reciprocal right and obligations between to spouses and their children (Ember and Ember 1994:227). The table 6 shows the marital status of studies household.

Table: 4.1.6

Marital Status

Marital Status	No. Respondents	%
Married	110	85
Unmarried	20	15
Total	130	100

Figure: 4.1.6
Marital Status



Above table and figure show the marital status of the respondents. 85% respondents are married and remaining 15% are unmarried. Married are more than unmarried.

In Nepalese context, women are married earlier than men. The population of current married males was slightly higher than females.

4.1.7 Respondents by Family Occupation

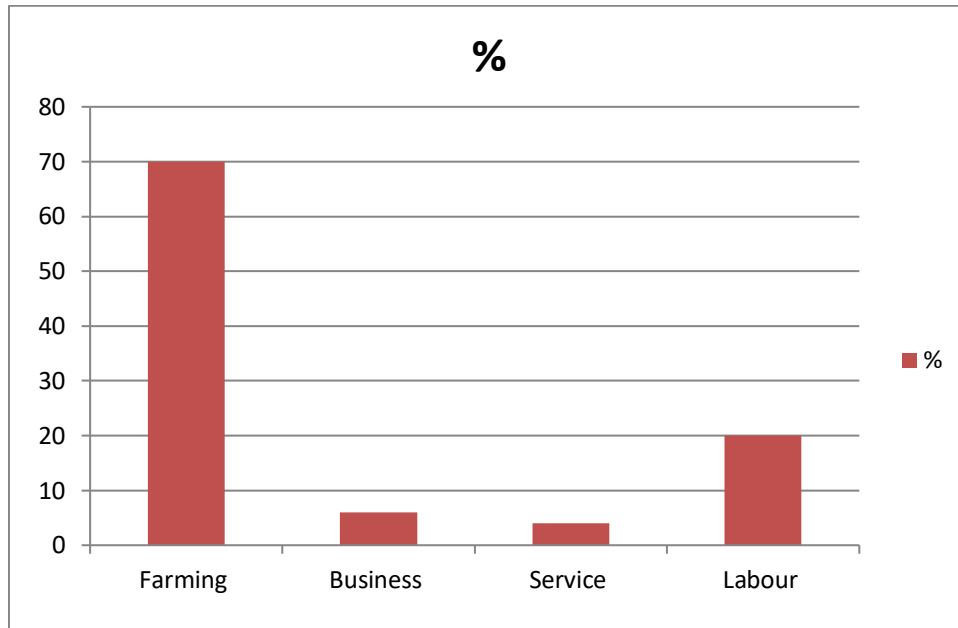
Table: 4.1.7

Respondents by Family Occupation

Respondents family Occupation	No. of Respondents	%
Farming	92	70
Business	8	6
Service	6	4
Labour	26	20
Total	130	100

Figure: 4.1.7

Respondents by Family Occupation



Above table and figure show the respondents' family occupation. Data shows that 70% respondents' occupation is farming where as 20% totally depended on labour. Only 6% involve in business and 4% involve in service. It shows that majority of respondents are depended on farming, thus agriculture is the main occupation of the people.

4.1.8 Respondents by Landholding Pattern

In the study area, land as the main source of economy. All household have a small piece of land. For many of the respondents, lands is permanent property as well as secure means of livelihood for the present as well as future than any other sources such as service, foreign employment and wage labour. This is proved by the evidence that income from remittance was used for buying land in the study area. There was disparity of landholding among the study area.

Table: 4.1.8

Respondents by Landholding Pattern

Landholding (In Ropanees)	Before out migration		After out migration	
	No. of Household	%	No. of Household	%
1 to 5	17	10	8	6
6 to 10	35	30	22	16
11 to 15	26	20	35	27
16 to 20	39	30	38	29
21+	13	10	27	22
Total	130	100	130	100

Above table show that after migration increase the landholding capacity and decrease gap of land distribution.

4.1.9 Respondents by Food Sufficiency

In this area food sufficiency was determined and affected by land holding size, productive and size of family. Food grain production of the households is also affected due to various causes such as types of lad and landholding pattern. A large proportion of the household in the study area are unable to fulfill food requirement of their family by their own production. The table 9 shows the food sufficiency of households in the study area.

Table: 4.1.9

Respondents by Food Sufficiency

Duration (Months)	before out migration		after out migration	
	No. of Households	%	No. of Households	%
Less than 4	26	20	3	2
4 to 8	52	40	23	18
8 to12	26	20	52	40
12 above	26	20	52	40
Total	130	100	130	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Above table and figure show the food sufficiency of respondents to before and after migration. Before migration 20% respondents have sufficient food less than 4 month, 40% have sufficient 4 to 8 month, 20% have sufficient food for 8 to 12 month and remaining 20% could reserve the food for more than 12 month or one year. After migration food sufficiency level was rapidly increasing. After migration less than 4 month is only 2%, 4-8 month is 18%, 8 - 12 month is 40%, 12 month above is 40%.

4.1.10 Respondents by Having Livestock

Livestock is an integral part of the subsistence farming system in this area. Most households rear animals like cows, oxen, buffalos, goats and chickens. Livestock is another main source of income for them. Cows and buffalos are reared for milk while oxen for ploughing the fields. Chickens and goats are raised for household consumption. Cow's urine (Gahut) is also used as sanctifying agents on various occasions such as death, birth and menstruation. It was believed that drinking *gahut* (cow-urine) sanctifies them otherwise they remain impure. Cow dung is necessary for them to purify their house and kitchen in various ritual and festival such as Aushi, Purnima, Sharda, Dashin and Tihar. The table 10 shows the livestock of the study area.

Table: 4.1.10

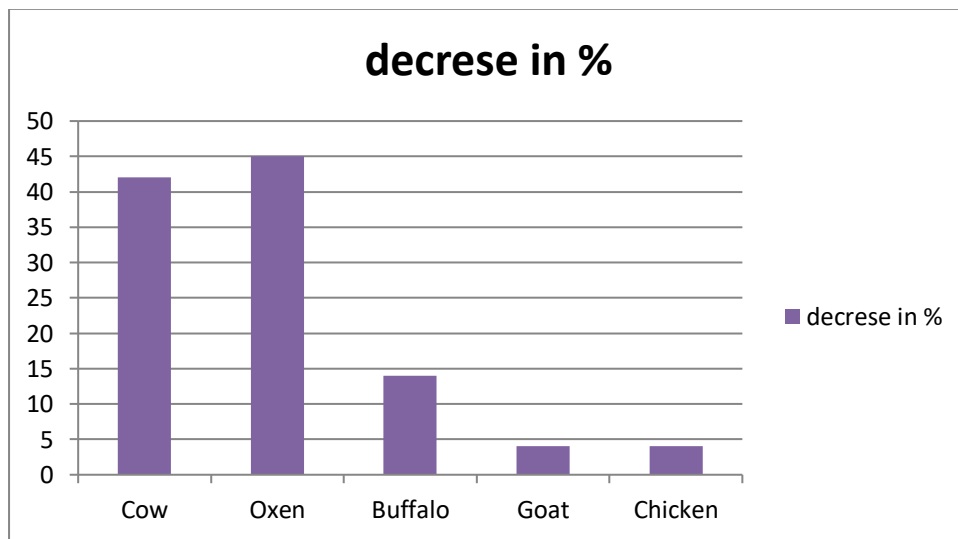
Respondents by Having Livestock

Types of Livestock	total number before out migration	total number after out migration	decrease	decrease in percentage (%)
Cow	98	56	42	42
Oxen	220	120	100	45
Buffalo	248	215	33	14
Goat	290	280	10	4
Chicken	1200	1150	50	4

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Figure: 4.1.10

Respondents by decreasing Livestock



Above table and figure show the respondents have decreasing in live stock farming now a day. After migration the insufficiency of labor they decrease in live stock. Data shows that the decrease in 42% have cow, 45% have oxen, 14% have buffalo, 4% have goat and 4% have chicken. In the study area, hens are kept for meat, cash and religious purposes. In the study area, it was informed me that they use the cock for offering the blood to the local ghost called "Aaitabare" and "Ajirkot kalika". The puja was done in order to protect

the villagers as well as domestic animal form the various evils such as unproductively, illness, natural calamities from the ghost.

4.1.11 off - Farming Activities

In the study area, 86.6 percent household is unable to produce food grains for the whole year. Therefore, these household are involved in other off farm activities like employment in factories, teaching, marketing and other business sectors. In the study area 53 persons had gone to foreign country for employment, only one person was teacher at the study area School and two persons were found to involve in business man. There are two persons who run business in the study area. We find there selling food grains, salt, cooking oil, clothes.

Similarly, majority of the people were involved in foreign employment. In the study area not only members of the poor family but also the middle and rich families were also found to be involved in the foreign employment. Here middle and rich families denoted to those family who produced sufficient food grain throughout the year from their own land or share-cropping. This clearly suggests that food insufficiently was not only the main cause of labor migration in the case of the study area.

4.2 Causes of Migration

This chapter deals about the history of labour migration, causes of international labour migration, consequence of labour migration and role of labour migration and livelihood and in the study area. The history of migration in the study area is not new. In the First World War, the people of study area had gone to India for employment. In the beginning, 3 persons had gone to India to work in British Indian Army. After Indian independence the young people from the study area migrated to work in different cities of India for different purposes. It continued until 1990s. Now a days this trend has changed a bit and people are migrating to Arabian and other countries other them India for employment. Migration is as old as human history. People have been moving towards place where

better facilities are available. In case of international migration, skilled as well as unskilled manpower is flying away from developing countries to developed countries. In the case of the study area, there are several cases which play decisive role for labour migration. They were lack of productive land, education facilities, transportation facilities, health facilities, electricity facilities, employment facilities and sense of insecurity. The causes for migration can be classified as push and pull factors.

4.2.1 Push Factors

Push factors means the factors which attracts people towards another place by leaving their place of origin for better opportunities. The study found out major 4 causes which pushed the migrants from their origin place. The push factors are less agricultural production, unemployment or lack of employment opportunity, lack of security, low access to education and migration of relative and neighbor.

Table: 4.2.1

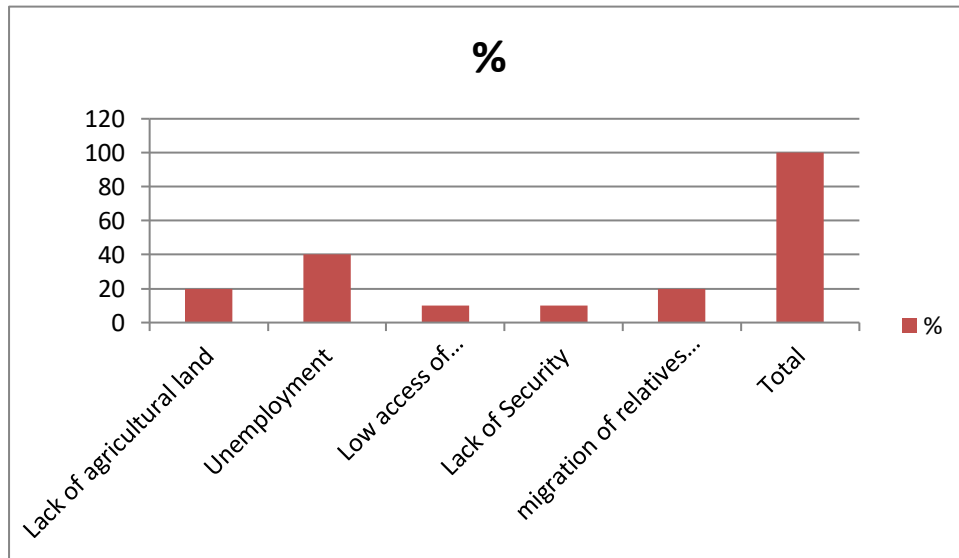
The push Factors behind the Migration According to the Households

Cases	No. of Emigrates	%
Lack of agricultural land	26	20
Unemployment	52	40
Low access of education	13	10
Lack of Security	13	10
migration of relatives and neighbor	26	20
Total	130	100

Source: Field survey, 2013

Figure: 4.2.1

The Push Factors behind the Migration According to the Households



Above table and figure show the pushing factors behind the Migration According to the Households. Data shows that 20% went out labour migration due to lack of agriculture land and 40% went out labour migration due to unemployment. In the same way 10% went due to low access of education. Similarly, 10% went lack of security and 20% went dur to cause of neighbor and relatives.

Lack of Agricultural Land

Lack of agricultural land is the highest cause (20 %) for international labour migration is the study area as reported by the respondents. In the study area there is sufficient water resources for irrigation but it is not well managed. Their land is located in the upper part of the river. It was difficult for them to irrigate that land. Therefore, most of the farmers are dependent on the rainfall for transplanting the paddy. Most of the lands were used for dry cultivation. This area of land known as Bari is used for growing cereals like wheat corn and millet. The decline in agricultural production due to the decline in fertility

productivity capacity of the land is one of the major reasons of migration of these people to foreign countries.

Unemployment

The second cause behind international labour migration is found to be unemployment. This national problem occupies as the major problem in this VDC. Unemployment was put forward as the second major cause by 40% of the total respondent families. There are no NGO/INGO, few government offices, no facilities and market functioning in this area. Therefore, most of the people depend upon agriculture for their livelihood in lack of other options. It can be said that lack of better income and employment opportunities are some of the major reasons of behind emigration. Among the people of the study area only 10 are teacher, 2 are business men while other are engaged in agricultural occupation. When I asked a question about the reasons behind the migration of more young people towards India and other Arabian countries, one of the respondents said that in Nepal there was the lack of employment in government and non-government sector. The person who have one's own man (*afno-manchhe*) only get chance of employment in government, non-government and private sector. That kind of finding was also found by Bista in his book *Fatalism and Development: Nepal's Struggle for Modernization* (1991).

Low Access of Education

Around 10% of the total respondents pinpointed in associability to education as the major cause for international migration. They informed that the nearest higher education was not available at the local area. There are 7 primary schools, 2 lower secondary and one secondary and higher secondary school in the study area VDC for education. People left their house for higher education which was economically costly for poor households. One of the informants said that it was very difficult for them to give higher education to their off springs. As a result, after completing their school level education we send our off-spring to Arabian countries for earning money for livelihood. A teacher by profession informed that due to the lack of employment opportunities for undereducated and

educated people in Nepal, more Nepalese are attracted toward foreign. Countries for employment as every kind of worker are accommodated in that country. A local resident said that since young boys are mostly attracted to work in abroad and earn foreign currencies, boy and girl are marry early so that people do not give continuity to their education. Among the unemployed or underemployed persons, young people are more attracted towards foreign employment.

Lack of Security

Lack of security has also been found to be one of the key reasons behind labour migration in the study area. During field study, it was found that out of 130 respondents family had migrated due to insecurity during the Maoist insurgency. During the period of insurgency the peace and security condition of the whole country including that of VDC was worse. In the rural area violence and terror were common after the Maoist insurgency in Nepal that started from 2052 B.S. Specially, youth were badly affected by these movement. People in this village felt themselves unsafe all the time. According to a key informant there were high chances of youth people being abducted by the Maoist during the insurgency. As a result, of this large number of youths migration to aboard countries due to the pressure from their parent as well as their own. Here, I have presented a case about how an adult man was compelled to migrate to Saudi Arab for labour and security.

Migration of Relative and Neighbor

During the household survey, 20% people migrated to foreign countries due to the migration of relatives and neighbor to aboard. It is the main cause for migration. When ones relative were in abroad it is easy for out migration.

4.2.2 Pull Factors

The Pull factors are also responsible for emigration of people. Majority people have chosen India and other countries for migration. In the study area reflects members of the migrants' family reported several reasons for choosing destination country. The reasons

are as follows, higher wage rate, easy availability of unskilled work, no need of higher education and presence of friends and relatives.

Table: 4.2.2

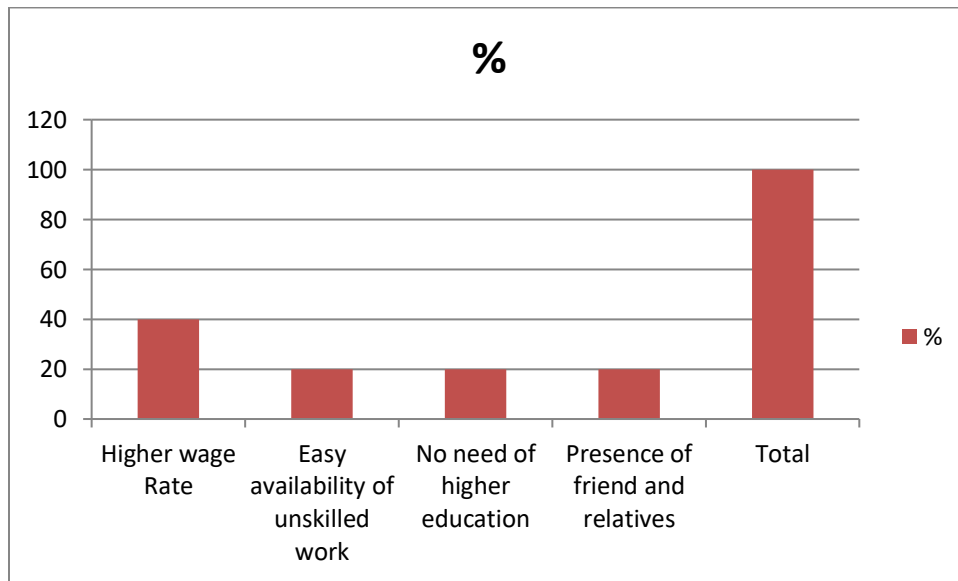
Main Causes of Emigration: Pull Factors

Causes	No. of Emigrants	%
Higher wage Rate	52	40
Easy availability of unskilled work	26	20
No need of higher education	26	20
Presence of friend and relatives	26	20
Total	130	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

Figure: 4.2.2

Main Causes of Emigration: Pull Factors



Above table and figure show Main Causes of Emigration: Pull Factors. Data shows that 40% went due to high wage rate and 20% easily availability unskilled work. In the same way, 20% went due to no need of higher education and next 20% went in the presence of family and relatives.

Higher Wage Rate

Getting higher wage rates is one of the main causes behind emigration. In the survey 40% of respondents highlighted it as the main cause. During the course of the field study, the respondents who returned back from the western and Arabian countries informed me that there was a huge disparity in wage rate provided in the study area and foreign countries. According to a key informant a male member can earn only Rs 300\ - but they can earn Rs. 800-1500\ - in foreign country per day. Therefore the people are attracted to countries for employment. Similarly the villager also informed that the person not only earn large amount of income in the Arabian countries but also have higher social and economic status in the village who returned with handsome earning. Therefore, foreign jobs enable them to increase their social status and prestige at home and society, when they come back.

No Need of Higher Education

In the study area, it was found that labour migrant below SLC had also migrated to foreign countries. Out of total migrated youth population, 60% of the emigrants had gone to foreign countries for employment without higher education. A Key informant informed that in Nepal, there was no chance of getting government as well as non-government job without completing SLC. But in case of India and other Arabian countries an illiterate person can get a good job and earn handsome amount. That earning was sufficient to fulfill the demand of basic need of their family.

Easy Availability of Unskilled Work

Nepal was facing the problem of unemployment and underemployment whereas the study area cannot be on exception in the case. In the course of study, I did not find any industries and commercial centers in the study area. The villagers also informed that lack of industries and commercial centers, there was a scarcity of employment opportunity in the study area. The skilled as well as unskilled power was concentrated in agricultural sector for employment which was seasonal. As a result large number of people remained

unemployed and underemployed in the study area. In the case of illiterate or literate population in rural areas including the study area were unskilled. It became even harder for them to acquire employment. This condition is the major factor which drives a lot of people including that of the study area to foreign countries, where unskilled labours have access to jobs like security guard, cook, driver, salesman and some other unskilled jobs in Arabian countries and Indian cities.

Presence of Friends and Relatives

Presence of friends and relatives has provided further impacts in attracting emigrants to India and Arabian countries. According to the field survey, probability of getting foreign employment through friends and relatives was found to be higher and relatively lower risk of fraud and possibilities of lower investment. Relatives employed in foreign countries provide necessary information through their family members to their relatives and friends. Most of the people seek work in localities where their relatives have gone before. More than 20% respondents' households supported this factor as behind foreign employment.

4.3 Impact of Labour Migration

In the study area, the rapidly migration of youth people to the foreign countries like different cities of India and Arabian countries has been highly influencing on population composition as well as socio-cultural and economic activities of the people. Informants told that the number of youth male population in the village have been gradually absenting consequently some of the cultural practices like Rodhi, Ghantu Dance were in the state of extinct in the study. Similarly, the village faced the shortage of agricultural labor in the study area. The most prominent example of labour migration was seen in the population composition in the study area. During my field observation, it was very difficult for me to find the youth male in the village. In the course of household survey, I asked a question to the information about the occupation of their youth members of the family. Majority of them said that their young sons had gone to Arabian countries for

employment. It clearly suggests that after migration of youth people in foreign countries, the village was inhabited by old and children along with the women of all age group. Another and most important impact of labour migration was seen in the cultural performances carried out by villagers especially the young people in the study area. The villagers informed that the traditional cultural practice like Rodhi was gradually decreasing in the study area Tole. Rodhi is a cultural dance where get together of young male and females belonging to the Gurung Community has declined. During the observation, I found that the impact of labour migration was seen in their dress pattern, food habits, marriage system and festivals. For example, the old persons informed me that in the past villagers used to eat maize, millet, wheat etc. But during field observation, I found these food grains were used rarely by the village. The villagers now use rice and wheat as their major food grains which they procure (413-3) from shops. Previously most of the women used to wear sari blouse, choli, dhoti, and "Lungi" but now using of 'Kurta' Salwar and pant - t-shirt is more in use. Along with these changes, the traditional arranged marriage system has also been gradually rejected and the trend of love marriage has been adopted. The villagers informed that the direct impact of youth migration was seen in agricultural work in the study area. Agriculture as an occupation demands intensive labour it is impossible to carry our agricultural activities by an individual alone. In the study area children, old age people and women were remained and majority of the youth were migrated to foreign countries as a labour employment. As a result, children, old age people and women were involved in agricultural activities which would mostly be done by the youth population in the past. In my field observation, I found that old aged especially persons of the age of 50 were ploughing their field for transplanting and women and children were in weeding of maize in the study area. The villagers also informed that the burden of household activities especially agricultural tasks has now been shifted to women. Previously women were mainly involved in household work. Now a day they also have to do outside works. This evidence clearly suggested that the labour migration of men created dual role on women in the household economy i.e., household work and outside

household work, it makes women empowerment and decrease disguised unemployment in agriculture.

4.4 Labour Migration and Livelihood

There is an intimate relation between migration and livelihood of the people in Nepal and the study area village cannot be an exemption to it. Migration has been playing a key role in improving livelihood of the study area people. The demand of cheap labour particularly in Gulf countries, East Asian countries and South East Asian countries due to their rapid industrial and economic development has assisted. The villagers are fulfilling their needs through foreign employment. The remittance from foreign employment has been playing an important role in improving the living standard of the households in the study area. Agriculture as the main occupation of the people was able to support livelihood of a very few households. However, they were not self sufficient in food production and due to the ever increasing size of their families, they had to depend on extra labour sources for buying food grains as their own agricultural production could not sustain even for 8 months. Though agriculture has been the major occupation of majority of the households of this village due to low productivity and yield of the crop it was hard to sustain for the whole year on their farm products. Therefore, people of the village have a compulsion to go out for work. In this context, some of the labour migrants went to India; some went to Arabian countries and some to other for employment. Some households of the village have extremely feeble economic condition except labour migration; these households don't have any alternate way for their livelihood. Some families are even landless besides lacking other sources of income in village. Now some of families have been affording the household expense from the income generated through labour migration.

4.4.1 Income Level of the Labour Migrants in the Place of Destination

The level of income depends upon the types of work they get. The jobs are categorized as government jobs, private jobs in the industries, construction work, labour collies, and sales-man, security services in the hospitality industry. Destination country determines

the type of work in turn influences the level of salary and income of the migrant labours. Migrants working in India are the ones who get the lower salary in comparison to labours working in to other countries. Some of the migrants, who get jobs in reputed companies, receive good salaries along with facilities like free electricity apartments for staying, drinking water, vehicle and other facilities in the Gulf countries along with India. They were able to save large amount of income than other who did not have such facilities. The respondents informed that most of the migrants labour did hard and difficult work and got low benefits. One of the key respondents informed that unskilled labours earn relatively lower income than the skilled labour. In the case of these villagers, most of them work as unskilled workers in India as well as in other foreign countries. The employers give them lower level of work like watchmen, gatekeeper, kitchen worker, vegetable garden, herder in desert and salesman, which entails lower level of salary and reduction in other facilities. Depending on the range of salary, labour migrants of this village they are classified as follows:

Table: 4.4.1

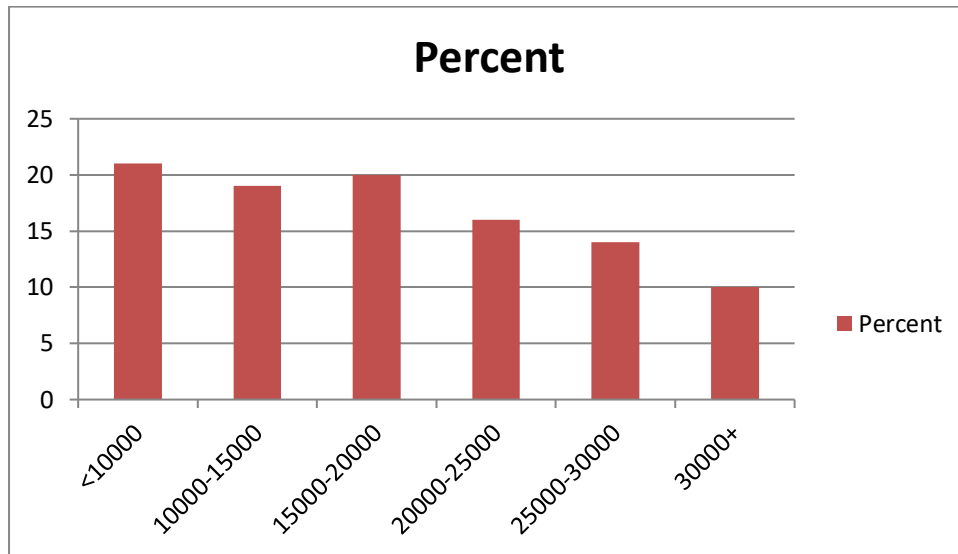
Level of Income of the Labour Migrants

Income per Month in Rupees	Number	Percent
<10000	27	21
10000-15000	25	19
15000-20000	26	20
20000-25000	21	16
25000-30000	18	14
30000+	13	10
Total	130	100

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

Figure: 4.4.1

Level of Income of the Labour Migrants



Above table and figure show the level of income of the migrants. 21% respondents earn less than Rs.10000 per month, 19 percentage earn Rs.10000-15000 per month, 20% earn Rs.15000 to 20000 per month, 16% earn Rs.20000 to25000, 14 % respondent earn Rs.25000 to 30000 and only 10% respondents earn more than Rs.30000 per month.

4.4.2 Allocation of Expenditure

Expenditure refers to spending of income which has no return in the future. Foreign employment is considered as the second best alternative means of maintaining rural livelihood after agriculture. In the study area, large proportion of the income is used for meeting daily expenses such as food, clothing and education, paying taxes and maintaining other household activities. Labour migrants generally used their income to buy plot of agricultural land or building a new house in town area. The utilization of income is shown in the table.

Table: 4.4.2

Allocation of Expenditure

Particular	Yearly average Expenditure by Respondents before migration (.000)	yearly average Expenditure by Respondents after migration in (.000)
Food	30 to50	50 to70
Cloths	4 to 8	10 to 15
Treatment	4 to 10	9 to 12
Education	10 to 15	20 to 25
Buy Land	10 to 15	100 to 200
Festival	7 to 11	10 to 25
Entertainment	3 to 5	5 to 8
Total	68 to114	204 to 355

Source: Field Survey, 2013.

Above table shows the expenditure sectors of respondents. Before migration they pay their income Rs.30000 to 50000 for food, 4000 to 8000 to clothes, 4000 to 10000 for treatment, 10000 to 15000 for education, 10000 to 15000 for buy land, 7000 to 11000 for festival, and 3000 to 5000 for entertainment. And after migration change their expenditure pattern. They pay their income Rs.50000 to 70000 for food, 10000 to 15000 to clothes, 9000 to 12000 for treatment, 20000 to 25000 for education, 100000 to 200000 for buy land, 10000 to 25000 for festival, and 5000 to 8000 for entertainment after migration.

4.4.3 Invest of Income

The study area villagers define the term invest as a use of money for buy land or building of house in town or lending money for earning interest in order to earn profit. In the study area, it was found that some of the labour migrants invested their income for constructing

houses in urban or local market area. According to him, he has been working in this private business centre for 12 years. In the early time of his employment carrier, he earned Rs. 20000 which reached in 80000 now. From his income, he had made a four storey house in Gorkha, the district head quarter, through which he earned NRs. 16000 from the rent of that house. Similarly some of the people used their remittance for buying agricultural land. In this village many people have invested their income for educating their children in good schools. One of the respondent informed that if they invest money for their education it will make better future of their children.

4.5 Major finding

17% of the respondents are Bramnin, 20% are Chheri, 21% are Gurung, 10% are Kami, 10% are Tamang, 3% are Newar and 19% belong to other cast. 33 percentages are male and remaining 67 percentages are female. Female are more than male in number. 20 percentage are in age group of 15 to 25, 40 percentage are of 26 to 40, 20 % are of 41 to 60 and remaining 20% are above 60 years in age. Among those age groups people of 26 to 40 years are higher than other age group. 60 % are Hindus, 30% are Buddhist and 10% are other religious. Among those religious Hindus are higher than others. 5% are illiterate, 30% are only literate, 20% are get primary level education, 21% are get secondary education, 10% are get +2 or PCL and 14% are join the collage. 85% respondents are married and remaining 15% are unmarried. Married are more than unmarried. 70% respondents' occupation is farming, 6% Business, 4% Service where as 20% totally depended on labour. Before migration 10% respondents have 1-5 ropani land, 30% have 6-10 ropani land, 20% have 11-15 ropani land, 30% have 16-20 ropani land, and 10% have above 21 ropani land. After migration land holding pattern increasing, which shows by 8% respondents have 1-5 ropani land, 22% have 6-10 ropani, 35% have 11-15 ropani, 38% have 16-20 ropani and 27 % have above 21ropani land. Before migration 20% respondents have sufficient food less than 4 month, 40% have sufficient 4 to 8 month, 20% have sufficient food for 8 to 12 month and remaining 20% could reserve the food for more than 12 month or one year. After migration food sufficiency level was

rapidly increase. After migration less than 4 month is only 2%, 4-8 month is 18%, 8 - 12 month is 40%, 12 month above is 40%. After migration the insufficiency of labour they decrease in live stock. Data show that decrease in 42% have cow, 45% have oxen, 14% have buffalo, 4% have goat and 4% have chicken. 20% went out labour migration due to lack of agriculture land and 40% went out labour migration due to unemployment. In the same way 10% went due to low access of education. Similarly, 10% went lack of security and 20% went due to the cause of neighbor and relatives. From pull factor 40% went for higher wage rate, 20% for easy availability of unskilled work, 20% for No need of higher education, and 20% went for Presence of friend and relative at abroad.

Among out migration 21% get less than Rs10000 rupees per month, 19% get Rs 10000-15000, 20% get Rs 15000-20000, 16% get Rs20000-25000, 14% get Rs 25000-30000 and 10% get above Rs 30000 monthly.

Before migration they pay their income Rs.30000 to 50000 for food, 4000 to 8000 to clothes, 4000 to 10000 for treatment, 10000 to 15000 for education, 10000 to 15000 for buy land, 7000 to 11000 for festival, and 3000 to 5000 for entertainment. And after migration change their expenditure pattern. They pay their income Rs.50000 to 70000 for food, 10000 to 15000 to clothes, 9000 to 12000 for treatment, 20000 to 25000 for education, 100000 to 200000 for buy land, 10000 to 25000 for festival, and 5000 to 8000 for entertainment after migration.

This study saw that, there is both negative and positive impact of outmigration of labour on agriculture production. Throughout the increase of the income level of some out migrant family can buy the agriculture land, it will increase the agriculture production. But in other side deficiency of labour, increase the barrow agriculture land and decrease the agriculture production and livestock farming.

CHAPTER: V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Summary

This study entitled” Impact of Outmigration of Labor on Agriculture Production: A Case Study of Hansapur VDC of Gorkha District” analyze the effect on labour migration in study area. General objective of this study is to analyze the effects of out labour migration in agriculture production and specific objectives are to identify the factors influencing the decision to migrate by type and study the effect of labor out migration on household agriculture production

All labour migrated household of Hansapur VDC was the universe of the study. There are 736 household in the VDC among them 387 households family members went for out labour migration. Among them 130 have randomly selected which is 33.33%. This micro level research has been conducted in remote village of Gorkha district in Western Nepal which was one of the least developed regions of Nepal. I selected Hansapur VDC of Gorkha as the research site. One of the reasons behind selecting this site is that many people have been migrating to India for last few decades and Arabian countries from this area. In this sense, the site is suitable for me to find out the cause of labour migration, trend history of emigration as well as their present dominant economic strategies. Moreover this area has also been appropriate for the researcher in finding out the role of labour migration in their household economy as well as livelihood. This study adapted descriptive as well as analytical designs for its research. The description was about socio-economic and cultural setting of the study area relating it with the labour migration as a livelihood strategy of rural people. Basically, the source of household income, uses of remittances and characteristics of migrant workers in terms of age, sex, education and caste, ethnicity as well as contribution of agricultural production have been described.

Both primary and secondary data were collected by employing various tools, techniques and sources. The primary data was collected from interviews, key informant interviews and observation. Secondary data have been collected from VDC record, NGO/INGO,

booklets, Newspaper and literature related to migration. This study was based on qualitative as well as quantitative data.

Following tools/ techniques were used to collect Data from the field. A set of questionnaires was used to collect household information from the field. More than that, the questions incorporates out migration of labour and its impact on agriculture production. Questions were asked to 130 respondents of study area including various gender caste /ethnicity/, occupation holder etc.

Key informants interview was conducted with ward chairman, old persons, teachers, migrants returned from abroad their family members of that area. Through the key informant interview, the data regarding to causes of migration of local people, history migration, past and present livelihood strategy ways of earning, contribution of remittance to the household economy, domestic production, their views and experience concerning foreign employment and their opinion about it were obtained. Observation was used to obtain qualitative information. During the course of study, the researcher observed the physical and socio-cultural environment. The respondent's house structure, settlement patterns, ornament, clothes and surroundings were observed and recorded by observation. Observation was done during daily walks through the village and interaction with villagers. The tool also provided further details information about their live style. This tool was also suitable for researcher to cross-check the information collected. The researcher observed the village structure; conditions of school, health post, health center, road telephone service their distance from the village and their usability and availability to the villagers. Both qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis were used to scrutinize primary as well as secondary data. The quantitative data's were analyzed using descriptive as well as statistical tool (i.e. percent, ration etc). The information based on qualitative methods was analyzed is descriptive way. This study has been limited in the following limitation. Only limited number (130) respondents were participated in this study. The study is limited in Hanshpur VDC of Gorkha district. Data used in this study were not verified from any authority

5.2 Conclusion

Most of the young aged population goes in out labour migration which creates problem in agriculture sector. For short time, labour outmigration has improved the livelihood of the villagers, and increase in agriculture production capacity by managing the distribution of agriculture productive land but in the long run it will have negative effect in agriculture production. There is no machine to cultivate in mountain area. Human labour is only the means of cultivation. Labour out migration reduces the human labour which creates problem in cultivation. Due to seasonal cultivation there should be the finish of agriculture work in time. Lack of sufficient labour makes it difficult. So labour out migration directly affects farming and creates some difficulty in social harmony.

5.3 Suggestion

Labour out migration brings both negative and positive effect in underdeveloped country like Nepal. It should be properly managed and need to be more fruitful than it is this time. Government has to provide equal opportunity to youth in local level and encourage them to work on their land. It is necessary to increase wage of agriculture workers which results in the reduction of the flow of labour out migration. It is necessary to bring modernization in agriculture work, otherwise output of agriculture can not be enhanced. In low output nobody is ready to invest labour in village. Government should make the policy for the reduction of labour outmigration. If there is no work in the country only government initiates youth to go out. Government should facilitate them to work in the nation. Thus I suggest to the Government of Nepal and concerned authorities to pay attention to the labour, so that their attention is towards staying in Nepal. The following points have to be earnestly considered:

- Government should provide subsidy and grants on agriculture production,
- It should facilitate people to invest in banking sector on agriculture sector,
- Provide soft loan to increase agriculture production,
- Government should invest in production sector and provide the industrial environment.

- It should improve the security situation of the country to increase investment from private and foreign sector.
- Labour-intensive technologies have to be encouraged in both the agricultural and non-agriculture sectors
- It should invest in infrastructure development to make man's life easy,
- It has to provide the training facilities to improve the migrant capacity,
- It should develop the culture to create respect to the work inside the country,
- Access to employment has to be increased on the basis of skill and ability by developing an effective employment exchange system,
- The system must be developed so that actual data of the outgoing labour can be available to all.

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PART I

Questionnaire for Household Survey

Household Survey for labour migration on livelihood

1. VDCWard No.....Caste/Ethnic.....
Name of respondentReligion.....

2. Socio-economic condition of respondent households

Name of the members	Relation with household	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Education	Occupation		
						I	II	III
						A	B	L

3. How many members of your family member have gone abroad?
Numbers

4. Which country has your family member gone to ?
Countryplace/city.....

5. How long has/have he/they working there?
Month year.....

6. Why did he/they go there?
 - a. lack of agriculture land
 - b. low agricultural production
 - c. Unemployment
 - d. Present political situation
 - e. others:

7. Why did he/they select that place?
 - a. low investment
 - b. Higher wage rate

- c. Easy availability of unskilled work
- d. Presence of friends and relatives.
- e. others:

8. Land holding pattern before and after the emigration (In Ropani)

Types Of Land	Size of Land	
	After	Before
Khet		
Bari		
Other		

9. Do your production sufficient for your family?

- a. Yes
- b. No

10. If Not, how many months in a year.

.....

11. How do you fulfil it.

.....

12. Please, give me the information about livestock.

Types	No. of Animal	
	Before	After
Cow		
Goat		
Cock		
Buffalo		
Other		

13. Major Crops

Types	Name of Crop
Food crop	

Fruit crop	
Vegetable	
Cash crop	
Others	

14. House pattern after the migration

Types	Corrugated sheet	Thatcher root	Slate roof
Single storey			
Two storey			
Three or more			

15. What types of house did you have before migration?

.....

16. Source of income before and after the migration (annual in Rupees)

Source of Income	Before	After
Agriculture		
Labour		
Service		
Business		
Others		
Total		

17. Major area of expenditure before and after the migration (Annual in Rupees)

Area	Before	After
Food		
Cloth		
Festival		
Treatment		
Education		

PART II

Key informant interview for emigrant

- What is the main causes of labour migration
.....
- When did you migrate from their?
.....
- How is the job situation of foreign country?
.....
- How much your earning amount?
.....
- How was your past livelihood?
.....
- How much investment of that earning?
.....
- What are the change brought by labour migration.
.....

PART III

Check list for key informant interview

- What is a causes of labour migration?
.....
- How is the historical background of migration
.....
- What is the trend of labour migration?
.....
- Which Age/Sex/Caste/ethnicity cultural groups people are migrating?
.....

- What is the past livelihood of labour migrants?
.....
- What is the present livelihood of labour migrants?
.....

Key informant interview for emigrant

- Cause
- Time period of migration
- Job situation in foreign country
- Earning amount
- Past livelihood
- Investment of that earning

Local Information (Key informant)

- History/trend
- Causes
- Past livelihood
- Present livelihood
- Change

Check list for key informant interview

- History of labour migration
- Trend
- Age Sex/Cast/Ethnicity
- Causes of labour migration
- Past livelihood of labour migrants
- Present livelihood of labour migrants

ANNEX 1(Table 5.1.8)

	1-5	6-10	11-15	16-20	20- above	
before migration(x)	17	35	26	39	13	130
after migration(y)	8	22	35	38	27	130
	25	57	61	77	40	260

1. The null hypothesis H0 = Migration has inverse relation with off-farm opportunities and food security.

The alternative hypothesis is H1= Migration has direct relation with off-farm opportunities and food security.

2. Level of significance $\alpha = 0.05$

3. Critical region $\chi^2 = 9.48$ degree of freedom

4. Competition = compute the expected frequency

$$\text{Expected frequency} = \frac{\text{column total} \times \text{row total}}{\text{Grand total}}$$

the value of $e_{11} = \frac{25 \times 130}{260} = 12.5$

$$e_{12} = \frac{57 \times 130}{260} = 28.5$$

$$e_{13} = \frac{61 \times 130}{260} = 30.5$$

$$e_{14} = \frac{77 \times 130}{260} = 38.5$$

$$e_{15} = \frac{40 \times 130}{260} = 20$$

$$e_{21} = \frac{25 \times 130}{260} = 12.5$$

1-5		6-10		11-15		16-20		21 above	
0	e	0	e	0	e	0	e	0	e
17	12.5	35	28.5	26	30.5	39	38.5	13	20
8	12.5	22	28.5	35	30.5	38	38.5	27	20
25	25	57	57	61	61	77	77	40	40

$$\begin{aligned}
x^2 &= \frac{(7 - 12.5)^2}{12.5} + \frac{(35 - 28.5)^2}{28.5} + \frac{(26 - 30.5)^2}{30.5} + \frac{(39 - 38.5)^2}{38.5} + \frac{(13 - 20)^2}{20} + \frac{(8 - 12.5)^2}{12.5} \\
&\quad + \frac{(22 - 28.5)^2}{28.5} + \frac{35 - 30.5^2}{30.5} + \frac{(38 - 38.5)^2}{38.5} + \frac{(27 - 20)^2}{20} \\
&= \left(\frac{4.5^2}{12.5} + \frac{6.5^2}{28.5} + \frac{4.5^2}{30.5} + \frac{0.5^2}{38.5} + \frac{7^2}{20} \right) \\
&= (1.62 + 1.48 + 0.66 + 0.006 + 2.46) \times 2 \\
x^2 &= 12.432
\end{aligned}$$

5. Decision: The computitive value of chi square is greater than the tabulated value , rejected H0 . and it concluded that alternative hypothesis is accepted.

Annex 2(Table 5.1.11)

Types of Livestock	total number before out migration	total number after out migration
Cow	98	56
Oxen	220	120
Buffalo	248	215
Goat	290	280
Chicken	1200	1150

Setting Hypothesis:H0 : Increase migration leads in improvement in agriculture production .

H1: Increase migration decrease in agriculture production.

x	y	d=(x-y)	d ²
98	56	42	1764
220	120	100	10000
248	212	33	1296
290	280	10	100
1200	1150	50	2500
total		$\Sigma d = 235$	$\Sigma d^2 = 15660$

$$d = \frac{\Sigma d}{n} = \frac{235}{5} = 47$$

$$\begin{aligned}
s^2 &= \frac{1}{n-1} \left[\Sigma d^2 - \frac{(\Sigma d)^2}{n} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{5-1} \left[15660 - \frac{(235)^2}{5} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{4} \left[15660 - \frac{55225}{5} \right] \\
&= \frac{1}{4} (15660 - 11045) \\
&= \frac{1}{4} (4615) \\
&= 1153.75
\end{aligned}$$

Test statics : Under H₀

$$T = \frac{d}{\sqrt{\frac{s^2}{n}}} = \frac{47}{\sqrt{\frac{1153.75}{5}}} = \frac{47}{15.93} = 3.09$$

Degree of freedom = n-1=4

Level of significance = 4% = 0.04

Critical value $t_{\alpha}(n-1) = t_{0.04}(4) = 2.3897$

or $|t| > |t_{\alpha}(n-1)|$

or $3.09 > 2.3897$, it falls in the acceptance region alternative hypothesis is accepted it is right tailed test.