

CHAPTER - I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND

Many of the poorest migrants leave their homes and go to different parts of the world to earn money as a part of household or individual livelihood strategies. Some travel to work in farming, perhaps seasonally or on a temporary basis, or travel to cities to find non-farm employment. Others are young and very young people migrating independently of their parents or families. Various motives underlie such migration. For some of the poorest, migration may be a coping strategy, a response to external shocks, or an effort to insure against chronic insecurity. Other poor people seek work elsewhere as part of aspirations to better income, to improve their assets or to have access of better health and education although rarely are any of these adequate enough to life their.

This study is about labour migration to India from rural areas of Nepal. It is known fact that Nepali labour migrants are scattered around the world and many of them are in India. Labour migration to India is a predominant feature, both interims of its long history as well as interms of migrants involved. Over past decades, west Nepal has witnessed a significant increase in labour migration to India. Remittances in the area have increased accordingly. Remittance from India is limited to livelihood and mostly used for consumption purposes (Thieme et al. 2003). In this respect, labour migration to India is the most important economic support for mid and far West Nepal.

Migration is a consequence, as well as a manispring of the globalizing world (Parnreiter 2000 in Wyss 2003). The labour migration is a form of mobility behaviour of human beings that occurs within a particular socio-cultural and economic context. Circumstances of migratory behaviour of

human beings vary in accordance with socio-cultural context. In traditional society, migratory behaviour of people has taken place as households how to routinely respond to challenges, constraints and obligations of rural living (Subedi 1999). But in the modern society, it is being quite different due to the globalization and modernization, traditional occupation and culture are going to collapse. These, people are compelled to move outside the country to seek for better livelihood. International labour migration is a form of highland-lowland interaction, as many migrants come from the hills and mountains to work in the lowlands. Thus, international labour migration is increasingly important livelihood strategy in Nepal. For many areas in Nepal, particularly in the mid-hill zone, out migration for labour as a livelihood strategy has a longstanding history and thus is deeply engraved in the culture. Migration is a common solution for making a living in an area with scarce opportunities for waged employment and for improving the livelihood assets fundamental (Kaspar 2005).

Nepal has a long history in international labour migration. Around 200 years ago, Nepalese started to seek work abroad and send remittance back to their families in Nepal. In early 19th century, for instance, the first Nepalese men migrated to Lahore (in today's Pakistan) to join the army of Sikh Ruler, Ranjit Singh. They earned the nickname '*Lahure*' which is still used for Nepalese employed in foreign armies abroad. In 1815/1816, the first Nepalese were recruited for the British army of India and were then, and still are, called '*Gurkhas*'. Since then, international labour migration of Nepalese has never ceased (Wyss, 2003). Especially in recent decades, it has greatly increased and diversified in pattern. Labour migration is found throughout Nepal, but the majority of migrants are from the western and far Western mid-hills. The major destination, for about 77 percent of the migrants, is India. The Gulf states have become another important destination since the 1990s. (Thieme 2005).

Whenever the population rose to such an extent that people could no longer secure a livelihood, they migrated elsewhere. Choice of destination and levels of benefits and risks, however, vary significantly, according to the economic and social power of the migrants (Siddiqui 2003).

International migration plays a vital and indispensable role in the national economy of Nepal. There is little documentation of the movements of migrant workers or of the remittance. It is estimated that Nepalese migrants send remittance equivalent to about one quarter of Nepal's gross National product (Thieme et al. 2005).

It is not a new fact that migration is a demographic factor that always brings some changes in size and structure of population. But labour migration as a livelihood strategy is a recently revealed phenomena. In this respect, migration is not only a demographic factor of changing population structure and size but also a survival strategy. Labour migration to India is the most important economic support for the people of rural areas of Nepal. The people in the study areas socialized to be familiar with labour migration to India in the Name of "*Desha Jane*" or "*Lahour Jane*" (going abroad). Household income comprises diverse sources such as; agriculture, business, service, pensions as well as labour income. Thus, labour migration is a crucial component of household income in rural areas of Nepal. It can be cooping mechanism of rural poor to secure their livelihoods.

Basically, seasonal migration from the village is not for accumulation of wealth but for their simple survival (hat muke horne matri). But due to political instability and wide spreading violence within the country, the volume of migrants to India is rapidly increasing in the recent years (Shakya 2001).

Due to physical proximity and treaty provision labour markets in the India are easily accessible. In this respect, majority of the Nepali migrants are

in India. The number of labour migrants working in India ranges from 600,000 to 30,00,000 (Graner and Gurung 2003).

1.2 STATEMENT OF PROBLEMS

Migration is one of the most important process of population change. Several studies have been conducted in this field by different research institutions and scholars. Nepal has a long history of international labour migration. Around 200 years ago, Nepalese started to seek work aboard and send remittances back to their families in Nepal and till now it is getting continuity.

Emigration may be considered as a response of the people to existing socio- economic and political condition of country. Many people who are dissatisfied with the environment tend to emigrate rather than fight for change. Land resources are main assets of the majority of the people of our agriculture country. Rural areas of hill region offer very little opportunity for cultivation. The quality of soil is poor having low productivity. Thus, traditional and rural societies, especially in the hilly region have increasing difficulties in which the chances of food scarcity are very high. Unemployment is another prevailing problem of our country. Nepalese society is facing the problem of international economic imbalance, pain of poverty, environmental degradation combined with the absence of peace and security.

Due to the lack of opportunities of employment to sustain livelihoods, rural youth are compelled to choose the option of labour migration. The flows of international migration of labour force occur between neighboring countries, particularly that is directed to developed countries. Thus, the number of migrant workers in India is very high. Because of open border with India and lack of population registration system , it is difficult to determine the magnitude of labour migration. International labour migration from Nepal has

been quite diversified in the spatial coverage as well as in the area of work. The diverse form of labour migration range from military recruitment through domestic work to semiskilled work in various countries of Asia Europe, and North America (Subedi 2003).

Migration is an increasing phenomenon in rural areas in Nepal, particularly, among young men. However researcher and policy maker have neglected the importance of foreign labour migration as livelihood strategy in Nepal until recent years. Now a days especially, because of internal political conflict (civil war) in every part of Nepal, thousands of Nepalese from rural areas of Nepal are going to India in search of employment opportunities which do not exists in Nepal as a result of internal political conflict.

The majority of people of Khaira VDC of Pyuthan District are underemployed. Consequently the only immediate solution to this problem is to move to India or other countries. Most of the work there are as security guard, factory worker, army force , hotel boys , driver , dish washer , coolies etc.

There is no doubt that if the people could not get any job, they would be virtually forced to think about other alternatives to make living. Inhabitant of Khaira VDC are facing by unemployment, maoist problem, lack of agriculture land and lack of food . Due to the lack of agriculture land and irrigation most of the families should buy foods but few families make the food sufficient for whole year. Thus international labour migration is a most important source of income "*hat mukh jorne*" of this VDC people . Without any money coming from India it is difficult to image how these people will make a living in underdeveloped village economy. Therefore from the study area active males have migrated for better life. . The major portion of remittance is spent on food and basic needs. Therefore household economy is shifting from predominant of agriculture to one where non farm income contributes to their livelihood.

Thus, from the study area active youth males have migrated for better life. Only aged parents, women and children have been left in the village. Without any money coming from India it is difficult to image how these people will make a living underdeveloped village economy.

Anyway labour migration is a crucial component of household economy in rural areas of Nepal. Therefore, the study attempts to answer the following research questions.

- a. Who are emigrants? why people emigrate ?
- b. What are the socio-economic characteristics of emigrants and their households.
- c. What are the main causes of labour migration ?
- d. How does labour migration affect livelihood of Magar and Non-Magar communities in the study area.

1.3 OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY

Every study and research has its own objectives. Without any objective the study and research can not move ahead. Hence the study also has some objectives. The main objectives of the study are:

1. To examine the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrants and their households.
2. To examine the impact of labour migration on livelihood of Magar and Non- Magar community in the study area.

1.4 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY

The study may be helpful to make policies and planning in rural and marginal areas. Poverty, unemployment and resulting emigration of able bodies, enterprising and energetic youth have given rise to major problems of

the rural areas as well as of the country at present. Thus, emigration our country has been one of the serious problems. Various studies have been conducted concerning migration in Nepal. Among them some studies have been done on the international labour migration. They have attempted to identify the elements influencing migration decision, but only few researchers have attempted to discuss the impact of international labour migration on livelihood strategies.

This study aims to describe labour migration as livelihood strategy. It is concerned only with labour migration to India from Khaira VDC of Pyuthan district. This type of study is the first attempt ever made in Khaira VDC, Pyuthan. Thus, it has tried to fulfill the gap of knowledge about various aspect of demographic, socio-economic characteristics, causes and impact on livelihood between Magar and Non-Magar communities.

This study is expected to increase knowledge about the contribution of labour migration to household economic in the rural areas of Nepal. So, the study may contribute to a better understanding on International Labour migration system and its potential contribution to livelihood strategies.

CHAPTER - II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Review of literature is very essential part of research work. The decision to migrate is the outcome of human psychology and behaviour. So, it is very difficult to apply universal law to human behaviour. The study of population migration has been a rapidly developing branch of several academic disciplines. Thus, geographers, economists, sociologists and demographers do various types of migration studies, these studies range from purely descriptive to statistical. Some of these have been reviewed to take into account internal and international migration in the following sections.

2.1 THEORETICAL LITERATURES

Theoretical explanation of migration has begun about more than a century ago. Migration is containing which is different at different part of the world. In the recent years geographers, economists, sociologist have developed many theories and models for studies related to migration. There are some literatures dealing with the migration.

2.1.1 Focus of the Neo-classical Studies

The "Law of Migration" formulated by Ernest Geoge Revenstein is the oldest concept in understanding migration. The neo-classical approach is based on pull-push models, which is also known as traditional migration theory (Wyss 2003).

The distance of destination influences decision of migration, choice of destination and volume of migration. The people of countryside are more migratory rather than those who are natives of town. The push factor of migration are land tenure system and pressure of rural poverty. Wide dispersion of property and income and unfavourable terms of trade. Likewise,

employment opportunities and other facilities in the urban areas are pull factors of migration (Ravenstein 1885-89).

The migration process is usually influenced by factors associated with the sending and receiving places, and the cost of overcoming obstacles (distance, cost of transport, communication facilities, etc.) Personal factors (age, sex and educational status) are also determining factors of migration (Lee 1966).

Economic approaches focus on individual behaviour and emphasise positive aspects of migration. Famous is Todaro analysis of rural - urban migration. Push - pull models are extension of this. These analysis assume that migrants act individually according to a rationality of economic self interest. The decision to move to cities would be determined b wage differences, plus expected probability of employment at the destination (Todaro 1969).

2.1.2 Focus of the Modern Studies

While studying the migration, Subedi has reviewed the literature of Revestein as well as different other approaches which has written after him. Many principle of migration have been established by the western writers but they kept themselves confined in their own environment, economic and intellectual base. By linking positnsm/empiricism model of the western countries, in the context of Nepal Subedi has give his own perspective and has done a held new kind of research where history of Nepal, its culture or racial as well as the social conditions were being studied based on the Humanist approach. He has also written about five types of permanent migration which is to be found in Nepalese tradition. Which are "*Basai sarai, Muglan bhasine, Ghar khan Jane, Bhagne, Madesh jharene.* and *Ghumphir* and its different factures like *Gaunbesi garnne, Dainik Samajik* and *Aarthik Kriyakalap* and its related mobility have been kept the temporary migration. He has also

mentioned that '*Home*' is not only the place to reside but its include one's identity and '*Reach*' refers. Such a place which falls outside the boundary of a '*Home*' and where knowledge, skill, experience is being required. But both '*Home*' and '*Reach*' is regarded as the two side of same coin where *Reach* is taken as a place for acquisition. In the same way one should not consider home as a physical structure but should understand its relation in terms related with the historical and social aspect. Although in Nepal, migration is taken as an inseparable part but permanent migration is not universally accepted (Subedi 1999).

2.2 STUDIES ON MIGRATION IN NEPAL

2.2.1 Labour Migration and Rural Livelihoods

Traditional agriculture is no more one and only occupation for Nepalese youth adults. With exposure to outside world through education, transportation and communication more and more young adults intend to move out of agriculture to other activities as their way of earning livelihood (Subedi 2003).

Subsistence agriculture does no loner guarantee security for rural households. 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 pattern. Majority of the households are there with a low food sufficiency and a high risk of food security. Rural people try to meet their need for cash income with wage labour and labour migration (Martin 2001 in Shahi 2005).

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 contribute to the livelihoods of household members. They claim

that rural livelihood have never been wholly reliant on agriculture. At the same time labour migration has long been an important feature of rural areas in Nepal (Seddon, et al. 2001).

Agriculture alone can not sustain rural livelihoods. Subsistence farming in the village is insufficient to meet the determined minimum level of basic needs. The livelihoods of the village people can not totally rely on agriculture. Poor agriculture production and lack of off-farm and non-farm employment in the village have forced the village people to go to India in order to send back remittance for their families. So, labour migration is a crucial component of household economy in rural areas of Nepal. It can be taken as a coping mechanism of rural poor to secure their livelihood (Shahi 2005).

According to Bhandari Prithivinagar was primarily an agricultural village in the past. Agriculture was a prominent occupation for the livelihood. But rapid growth of population and unemployment as well as decreasing soil fertility and agriculture production had made people's ways of earning livelihood more complex and difficult. People searching new strategies for their livelihood or they are in the thresholds between agriculture and new way of earning. There is no doubt that international labour migration is adopted as a new way of earning livelihood. The main source of earning for rural households (for 17.3 percent people) is foreign employment (Bhandari 2003).

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 (16-35) aged rural people are engaged in circular labour migration, who mostly return to their parental home for the autumn festival seasonal *Dashain* and *Tihar* and they are at home for one or two month only (Graner and Karmacharya 2001).

2.2.2 Migrant Workers in Abroad

Nepal continues its status as a labour sending country in the 21st Century. With current population of size 23.12 million growing constantly over 2.2 percent per annum, more than 200 thousands young adults are entering into the labour force every year. Most of this entry is from rural areas. He further explained that foreign labour migration from Nepal has increased over space and time (Subedi 2003).

Due to physical proximity and provision, labour markets in India are accessible. In this respect, majority of the Nepali migrants are in India. The number of labour markets working in India ranges from 600,000 to 3,000,000 (Graner and Gurung 2003).

International migration patterns are diverse. Labour migration is found throughout Nepal, but the majority of migrants are from the western and far-western mid-hills. The major destination, for about 77 percent of the migrants, is India. Because migration to India has a long history and Nepalese and Indians cross the border freely, migration between India and Nepal is largely undocumented. There are an estimated 1.3 to 3 million Nepalese in India. The Gulf States have become another important destination since the 1990s. Migration to these countries or other Asian and European Countries requires resources far beyond the means of most migrants (Thieme et al 2005).

The largest number of Nepalese their destination in India which is 77.28 percent in total emigrants. However, the destination and magnitude of emigration from Nepal in increasing is the countries beyond India and has been the result of the demand for labour in the oil rich West Asian countries, developed and developing countries of East and South East Asia as well as in developed country of Europe, Australia and North America. Emigration from Nepal has been characterized by both brain and brawn drain (Knsakar 2001).

2.2.3 Flow of Remittances

There is little documentation of the movements of migration workers or of their remittances. It is estimated that Nepalese migrants send remittances equivalent to about one quarter of Nepal's gross national product (Thime et al 2005).

Nepal living Standard Survey Report shows that 23 percent of all households in Nepal and 24 percent rural household received remittances in 1996. The same survey in 2003 shows the proportion of households that receive remittance is 32 percent in Nepal. Rural areas have higher proportion of recipients, relative to their urban areas. In particular, 40 percent of households in rural west Mountains/Hills receive remittances (NLSS 2003).

In accordance with the World Bank Report, remittance, a powerful medium of poverty alleviation in the world has been contributing 18 percent of the total domestic product of Nepal. Now, remittance coming from formal level is US\$ 75,50,00,000 in Nepal which is 12 percent of the total domestic product. While adding 50 percent remittance coming from informal level it becomes US\$ 1,20,00,00,000 which is 18 percent of the total domestic product. According to the statistics, Nepal comes among 20 great nations in terms of getting remittance. In 2005, the ratio of immigration and remittance has been increased and it has reached up to US\$ 167 billion . The concept that people from poor countries go to rich countries to earn money is not all time. Statistics shows that 50 to 60 percent people go to developing countries from developed countries to earn money (Saptahik, January 20, 2006).

2.2.4 Labour Migration and its Impact on Origin Place

Women are marginalized because of the large burden of farm and household work while able bodied men are away from home. The role of women as backbone of village labour force, when short term, labour migrants

leave the village of origin during the agriculture slack season, they continue agricultural labour during the man's absence. The role women in hilly regions is quite difficult that involves physical labour in agriculture and getting water which involves long trip carrying heavy water vessels, carrying of fodder, leaf litter, manure and firewood and cattle herding. Since the women do large portion of agricultural works in the hills, traditional pressure comes for breaking up extended family from the wives of brothers in the family, while family is managed through the income of reversible labour migrants. As a result of migration, some of the cases, the wife tiring of the husband's long and frequent absence runs off with another man and his entire family is restructured then (Dahal et al. 1977 in Shahi 2005).

Agriculture lands are changing into non-agricultural land, decrease in agriculture production and livestock keeping because of the shortage of labour force and the negative impacts of out labour migration (Gautam 1999).

Foreign employment has brought some demographic and socio-economic impacts. It has changed sex ratio and dependency of labour force. Child dependency is greater than national level. At the cost of finding employment in the foreign country, males are neglecting agriculture these days. Majority of the active males seem to be outside the village. It is very hard to obtain youth's participation in the community welfare and construction works. Development and innovative activities have been curtailed as a result of foreign employment (Bhandhari 2003).

As a result of labour migration to India the active population has decreased in the village and agriculture has been neglected (Khadaka 1979).

Wage labour in Village and land renting opportunities are created because of the outside earning of wealthier household. Labour migration contributes to a depending of social and inequalities within the village (Seddon et al. 2001).

2.2.5 Push - Pull Factors of Foreign Labour Migration

There are four cluster variables determining the international migration. They are *differentials*, *spatial*, *affinity* and *access* variables. Among these variables differential variable includes difference in employment rates and prices, and wage differential spatial variable constitutes distance and transportation costs. Similarly, affinity variable include the religion, culture, language, kinship network. The last one is access variable. Which is mainly concerned with rules of entry and exit (Subedi 1991).

Majority of the rural population is lacking access to land, particularly the cultivable land, which is most important income generating asset in the agrarian society. There is also lacking alternative employment opportunities in non-farm sector (Bhatta 2001).

Rural labour market has been dominated by short term engagement, low daily wages by a low bargaining capacities and low skilled interims of education and vocational training,. Consequently, an increasing number of workers are searching for labour opportunities in urban markets. At the same time urban labour markets within the country are being failed to provide sustainable labour opportunities for the long run. As a result, of these unfavourable conditions on rural and urban labour market, an increasing number of workers are searching labour opportunities in international labour market, particularly in India (Graner and Karmachaya 2001).

Urban labour market within the country do not able to integrate the growing number of migrant workers. Consequently migrant workers go to other countries, many of them are in India. Open border and exchange rate also facilities the labour migration to India. In the recent years, the volume of migrants going to India is rapidly increasing due to political instability and wide spreading violence within the country (Shakya 2001).

From the above reviewed literature, we can draw a conclusion that international migration is not only a phenomenon that bring some changes on size and structure of population. As it contributes to meet the food and basic needs of rural people, it has been a means of earnings to sustain their livelihoods. Rural people have unequal access to livelihood assets (Physical, natural, financial, social and human). It is the existing reality of contemporary rural societies in Nepal.

This study aims to fulfill the gap of knowledge about various aspects of socio-economic and demographic characteristics and impact of labour migrations on livelihood of Magar and Non-Magar households. Very few studies have made attempt to discuss about changing, rural livelihood. Therefore, this study has centered on the changing livelihood strategy of labour migrants in Khaira.

CHAPTER - III

METHODOLOGY

Prime objective of research is to find out the truth of the general law through the practical observation (Mirsa and Singh 1998). Methodology is must to undertake the thesis work coherently. Research methodology refers to the holistic approach to deal with the statement of the problem, choice of pre-requirements and establishment of interrelationship of research, field work, and report writing method and producer (Adhikari, 2003 in Pathak 2004). In this chapter of this research, why a certain area or group is selected for research? How to undertake the study? where and with whom the source of data is? How to collect data with what tools? are the questions which can be answered by the methodology.

3.1 RISING ISSUE

Geography is a science which studies the relationship between the man and the place. Therefore, the study of human activities is the central issue of geography. It is so because there is no significance of a place in absence of the human existence, history is also a proof of this fact. Study in human behaviour in geography is not a surprising issue. That's why, I have been motivated to undertake the research related to the human behaviour as I am a student of geography and highly inspired fellow of human geography. Thus, migration is a good example of the relationship between a man and the place because we study the interrelationship between a man and the two places in the migration. Internal migration and external migration are increasing day by day due to the political situation and unbalanced development. Migration has an impact on the both-migrating and migrated place. Therefore, I have selected the research topic of external migration.

3.2 SELECTION OF STUDY AREA

The research has been conducted in Khaira Village Development Committee of Pyuthan district. It lies in the middle part of the Pyuthan district. This study is a micro level analysis of emigration (especially to India) from Khaira VDC. There are some reasons behind selecting this VDC. As far as selection of the study area is concerned firstly, the area is the home VDC of research himself. As a result, the researcher is closely related to the study area as well as clear and aware of the problem, which makes the study more comprehensive and reliable. Secondly, since, very beginning labour migration (especially to India) is the major income source of livelihood strategy in this VDC. Likewise, now large size of young and adult male people are engaged on labour migration to India. But, previous studies on labour migration were not conducted in this area. According to present study, emigrant rate to India is higher in Pyuthan, Gulmi, Baglung, Arghakanch, Parbat and Syangja than others districts. Khaira VDC is one of the VDC of Pyuthan district. Owing to all above-mentioned reasons the selection of the study area has been significant.

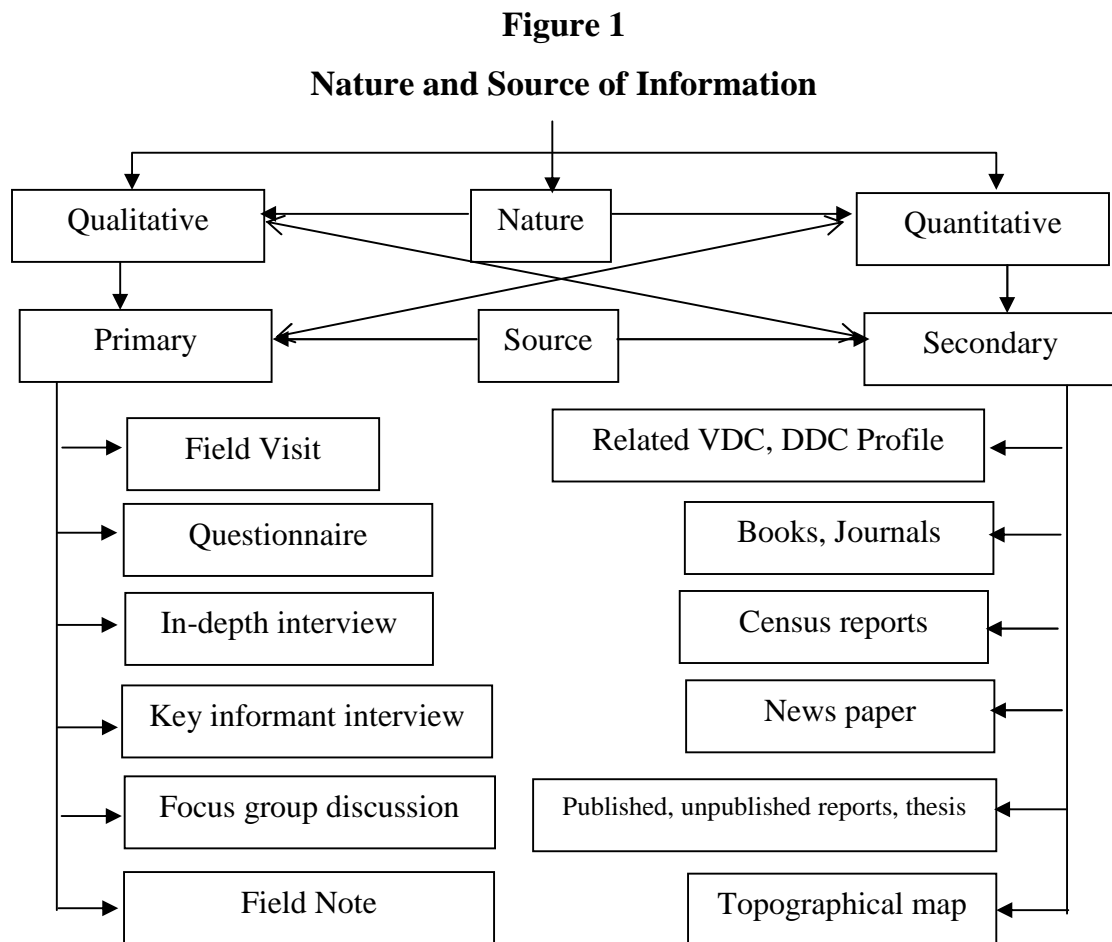
3.3 RESEARCH AREA, PROBLEM AND RELATION WITH THE RESEARCHER

Khaira VDC has been selected as a research area. It is very common trend that the labour migration to the different corners of India from this VDC is just for subsistence or to solve hand to mouth problem. There are some reasons behind this subsistence oriented labour migration - one is the unemployment in the national and another is the poverty. Labour migrants, and their family's demographic, socio-economic situation, causes of migration and changes the role of women, use of remittance and Impact of labour migration on livelihood are the subjects of study of this research work. As the research area is the home VDC of the researcher, statement of problem, location, and source of information are not completely new subject for the researcher. By the

close relationship with the migrants and the local people, the researcher does not have difficulty to get the information from the respondents which informations are seen and experienced by the researcher since his childhood. However, the individual experience hasn't biased the fair condition of the research.

3.4 NATURES AND SOURCE OF INFORMATION

Research methods which have been employed in research determine the nature and source of data collection. The data in this study was collected by a survey conducted in Khaira VDC in October and November 2005. Both qualitative and quantitative data are collected and utilized in this study.



The study is based on both primary and secondary data. However, the main base of the study is the generating of primary data.

3.5 DATA COLLECTION STRATEGIES

Data is needed for all types of research. Central issue of every research work is the data collection. Fieldwork is a crucial aspect of the research work. Selected field is the primary source of data collection because all information are basically collected from the concerned field. Therefore, my home VDC has been selected with view of easy access to the data or information needed for this study. This study has been pinpointed on the labour migration to India from Khaira VDC. I departed towards the research area to fulfill my objectives on September last and I had carried the questionnaires and checklists prepared under the supervision of my supervisors.

I ventured my study in the concerned area since October 1st, where I utilized tools of primary data collection (questionnaire, key information interview, in-depth interview, focus group discussion). I collected primary data through field observation with a continuous effort of about one and half months or nearly 40 days. Firstly, I reached to the VDC office with an objective of collecting the necessary data, but it couldn't be availed in the office. Then, I decided of field visiting to accelerate my research task.

3.5.1 Field Visit

In the process of field visit, I reached to the every wards and made clear about the objectives and reality of the study to the persons like the intellectuals, social worker, former chairpersons of wards and others. Then I collected the necessary details of the every wards needed for my study with the help of those persons which took 5 days duration.

Likewise, in acquisition details labour migration households of every wards were recorded. Out of 829 households of the area, there are 443 households which have study then members to foreign countries for labour.

Labour migration to India is from 390 households and to other countries, there are 53 households. Why 90 percent labour migration is towards India ? Why there is low labour migration towards these countries ? There are the inquisitive questions to know about. That's why I determined to study about the labour migration to India from this VDC. I also found difference in the use of remittance within the ethnic group and castes which manipulated new issues for my study. Use of remittance was different in the Magar community in comparison to other communities. In the process of field visiting, an old man of a Magar community expressed a very logical adage. "*Lahur ko dhan pahur ma sidhincha* (Money earned in the foreignland remittance is spent in buying the things for dear ones). Is it real that the remittance of Magar community is spent in '*Pahur*' (buying things for dear ones)? This inquisitive question pestered me to know about the reality. Due to all those factors, I decided to comparatively study Magar and Non-Magar community. Magar community consists of Rana Magar, Pun Magar, Thapa Magar, Gharti Magar, and Darlami Magar mainly mentioned in this study. Likewise, Non-Magar community consists of Brahmin, Chhetri, Gharti, Thakuri, Kumal, Kami, Sarki, Damai, Shayansai and Sunar in this study.

Though I was an insider (local) of this study area, it became difficult to collect information, to interview or to fill up my forms without prior consent or agreement of the concerned parties because it was essential with view of present political situation, that's why, field visiting was not only significant for boosting the relationship with the knowledgeable groups and respondents of the every wards but also essential for picturing the different aspects of the study area. Similarly, an observation also became very important to know about the cultural heritage of the area. Field visit opened the alternative ways for how to maintain good relationship with the respondents and how to collect reliable information ? considering all these aspects, I started to fill the questionnaire filling after field visit.

3.5.2 Questionnaire Survey

All emigrant households couldn't be included in the questionnaire survey due to the certain limitations. Twenty five households out of 96 emigrant households of Magar community and 40 households out of 294 emigrant households of Non Magar community were included in the questionnaire survey. Thus, it became altogether 65 households. When the questionnaire survey couldn't include the total emigrant households, simple random sampling was used for less on the possible errors. In the process of questionnaire survey, new information were achieved from 25 households of Magar community and 40 households of Non Magar community and other information were about the similar kinds in other households. Thus, I completed my questionnaire survey. Due to different levels (Brahmin, Chhetri, Dalit etc.) in the Non-Magar community, it was estimated that many new information's were gained from the Non Magar community in comparison to the Magar community. In the process of questionnaire survey, some questions were asked to 15 emigrants who were at home on the research time. Questions related to the work, wages, living and working condition, family content and other possible problems they meet in the migrated places were asked which are listed in the Appendix B.

Main objective of this questionnaire survey is to collect the demographic and socio-economic information of the emigrant households. Questions were based on the population, age, sex marital status, education, causes of emigration, household income, land holding pattern, food production, livestock, occupation and the area of expenditure which are listed in the Appendix A. Both open and close ended questionnaires were used in the questionnaire survey. In the period of questionnaire survey, in-depth interview has also taken with some person for to gain the detail information.

3.4.3 Key informant Interview

Key informant interview has been used due to the difficulties to gain the essential information only through the questionnaire survey. Next, key informant interview has also played a pivotal role in testing the information gained through questionnaire survey. Former VDC chairperson, former wards chairperson, local high school headmaster, intellectuals of the VDC, social worker (Chairperson of local NGO "*Fulvari Integrated Rural Development Organization*") and the persons who had spent many years in the foreign land as a labour migrant. Information related to the migration trend, process, history, contribution of remittance to the household economy, experiences on the foreign employment, reasons of labour migration, network access to the place of destination and their views towards the foreign employment were collected from the interview. When I couldn't collect all essential information's through questionnaire filling and key informant, I thought to collect further information through focus group discussion. In focus group discussion, people discuss on the certain issue which is enjoyable too. Similarly, they discuss freely and easily which can give reliable information. That why, I had conducted two focus group discussion.

3.5.4 Organization of the focus group discussion

Firstly, I decided to conduct the two focus group discussions. I requested the selected people to gather in the certain place and time for group discussion. Two days were resumed for two groups. In the first group discussion, women were selected whose households has been to the foreign land for labour. Five women from Magar and 5 from Non Magr community were selected. Those women who had given true informations at the time of questionnaire filling were included in the group discussion. They were asked the open questions on the discussion. The discussion was based on the

responsibilities of a wife towards the society in absence of her husband, hardships faced by a wife at home and society, use of remittance, decision making process and so on.

In the next group discussion, intellectuals, social workers and persons having more knowledge about migration were included. Altogether 11 person were gathered from the both community. There were 5 persons for Magar community: 2 social workers, 1 from non migration households and 2 from migration households. Similarly, there were 6 persons from Non-Magar community: 1 high school teacher, 2 social workers, 1 from non migration households, 2 from migration households. Open questions were asked in which impact of migration, use of remittance, cause of labour migration and public views towards labour migration were the topic of discussion. In this study, the researcher has consciously observed the different aspects of the study area from the revisiting the field to the collection of the primary data. At the sometime, experiences of the researcher while living in this area has also been included. Researcher's experiences have contributed to the study about the condition of sustenance, household assets, settlement pattern, structure of house, social condition and so on.

3.5.5 Field Note

Feelings, conceptions and the experiences derived at the time of key informant interview, in-depth interview and focus group discussion were recorded in the field note.

3.6 FIELD EXPERIENCE

Fieldwork is an important task in a research and it's not as easy as it is said. I selected my home VDC for easy access to the primary data of my study. Though it was my own VDC I faced hardships while venturing my research

work. However I finished my research work with about 45 days. Where I gathered the series of sweet and sour experiences.

As I was the insider to the research area, I faced both soft and hard situations. It was easy in the sense that I had already known to the respondents and the knowledgeable circle of the VDC but it was not as easy as I assumed because there were few households to know about me. I had left my home about 9/10 years ago in the process of a higher education. Therefore, I was a stranger for many households. However, it was comparatively as I was a local dweller. I found their position response towards me after I expressed them about the objectives of the study. I had also the enjoyable moments in the field work. Some persons assumed me as a donation collector, some assumed me as a spy and even other assumed me as a staff of the project. Later they freely expressed their assumptions about me when I become near to them. When I once reached to the home of one respondents, he immediately responded saying "*Babu aaj paisa chhaina, pachhi aauna*" (Please, I don't have money today, try to come latter). Then I told him my objective and he said that the contemporary situation was not favourable and it was better to doubt to every strangess. At the research time I faced the difficulties in collecting the reliable data. Some respondents suggested me to write about their household affairs. Thus, I finished my field work collecting the ranging experiences.

3.7 METHODS OF DATA ANALYSIS

As mentioned above both primary and secondary data were used for this study. Basically secondarily data were used to create a base line for the present study. In primary data, both quantitative and qualitative techniques have been used as corresponding to each other rather than competitive or mutually exclusive to analyze the data.

The raw data collected from the field survey were edited and then processed through data processing, editing, coding followed by classification and tabulation. Simple quantitative techniques such as calculation of percentage, ratio and average were calculated. Regarding the qualitative data information has been collected through key - information, in -depth interview, focus group discussion and observation in this study systematically and logically. To illustrate the research work, necessary tables, charts, diagrams, and maps have been used for the clarity of the data presented. The personal experience, field observation, and information from individual and focus group discussion have been used while elaborating and specifying data.

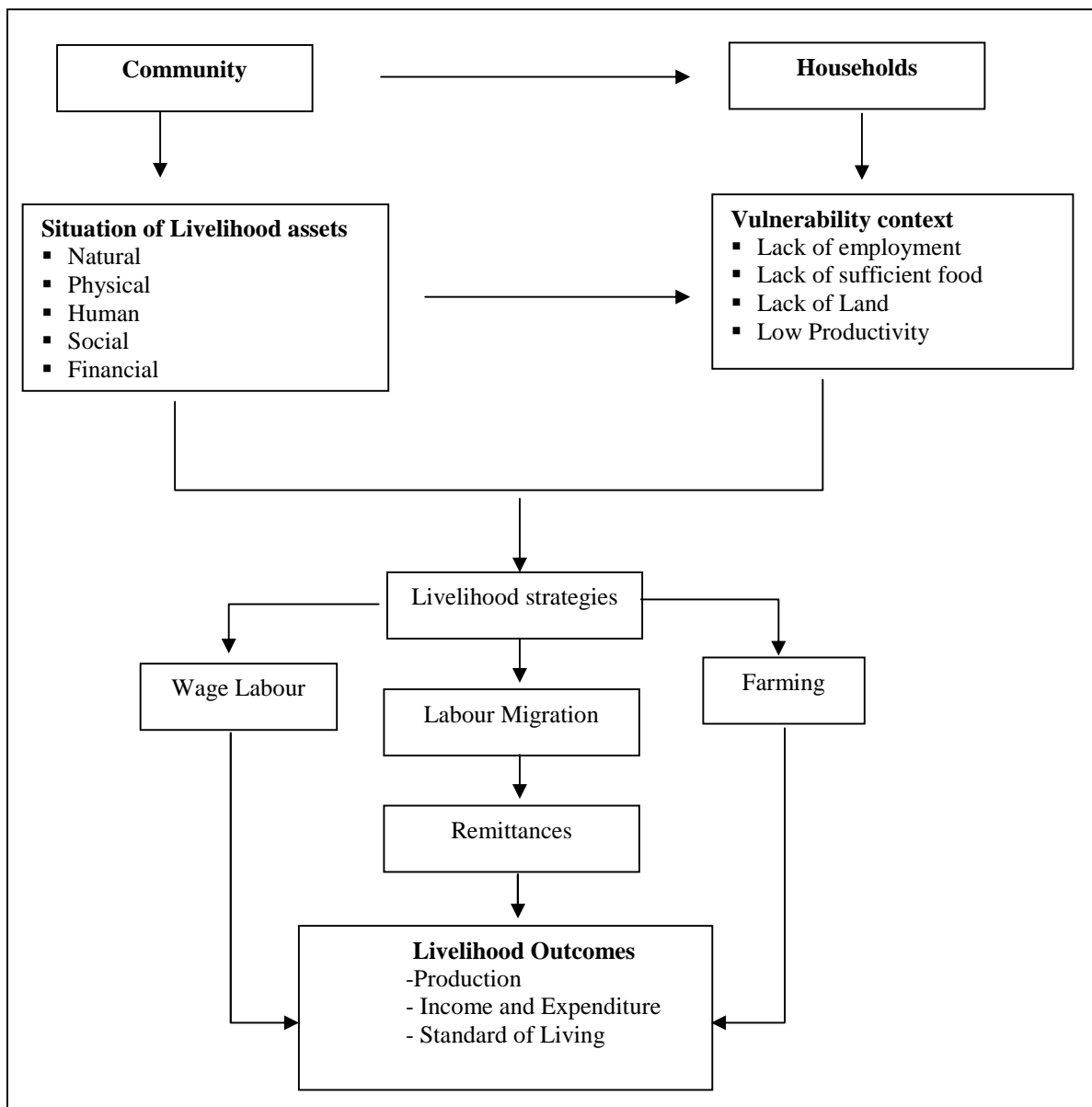
In some suitable aspect, the thematic map of the study area as well as other relevant maps and diagram were prepared by using some computer programmes like Geographical Information System (GIS) Integrated Land and Water Investigation System (ILWIS).

3.8 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

A community within the wider natural and socio-cultural context having vulnerability and limited livelihood assets such as social, human, natural, physical and financial repulses the labour force to the place where they can get better opportunities to secure their livelihood. For households with little or no agricultural land the main open opportunities are local manual work as agricultural labour, porters, and labour migration.

Whenever people feel livelihood assets in their community/ household insufficient to satisfy their needs locally, they adopt labour migration as a livelihood strategy. In this context, labour migration becomes a supplementary income source for the households in the place of origin. In this respect, the conceptual framework for the present study has been conceived as given in figure

Figure 2
Conceptual Frame Work of the Study



Labour migration in the rural area of Nepal is the result of interplay between lowly access to livelihood assets and vulnerable situation within households as shown in Figure 2.

Labour migration an integral part of the household economy in the rural areas of Nepal. Rural households do not totally rely on agriculture. Household economy comprise diverse sources of income as shown in the figure 2. Labour migration is a major off-farm and non-form activity of rural people.

Remittances supplement the agricultural income in the village. Most of rural households use remittance for their basic needs. In this respect labour migration is a survival move but not an accumulation strategy. labour migration is a better option for those households within the community who are there with or near to the vulnerable situation.

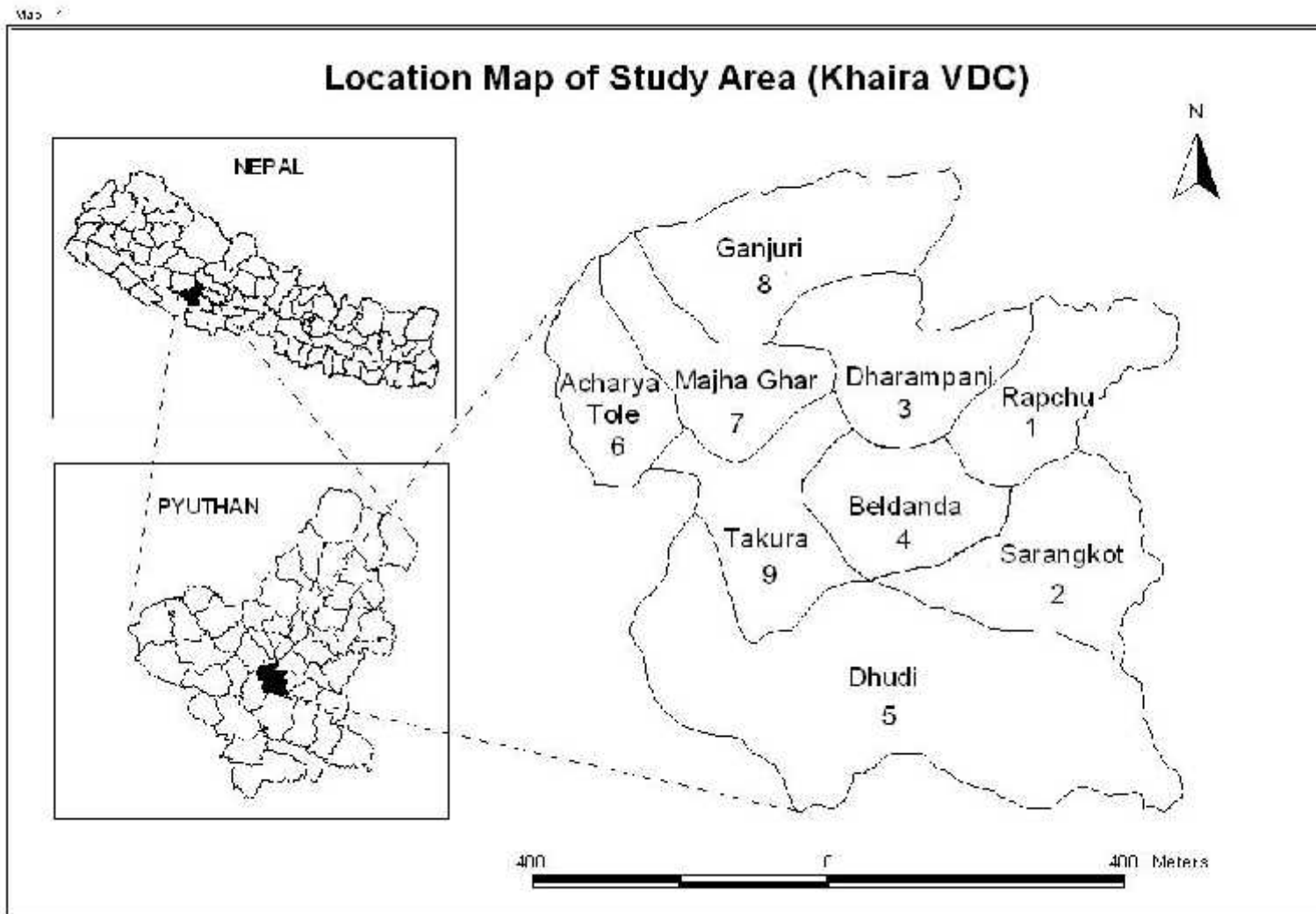
CHAPTER- IV

GENERAL INTRODUCTION OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 GEOGRAPHICAL SETTING

Pyuthan is one of the districts lying in the hilly region of Mid Western Development Region of Nepal, having an area of 1309 square Kilometers and a population of about 2,12,484 persons (CBS, 2001). The district is bordered by Gulmi and Arghakhanchi in east, Rolpa and Dang in west, Baglung and Rolpa in north, and Arghakhanchi and Dang in south. Geographically it is located between 27° 54' north latitude to 28° 19' north latitude and 82° 36' east longitude to 83° 06' east longitude. It has been divided into two election constituents with 11 illakas and 49 village Development committees. Khalanga is the headquarter of the district.

The study area of Khaira VDC lies in middle part of Pyuthan district. It is located between 28° 02' 30" north latitude to 28° 05' 20" north latitude and 82° 49' 00" east longitude to 82° 52' 25" east longitude. Eight VDCs of same district bound the Khaira VDC: Bajayangagar Bijuwar and Khalanga at the north, Dekhaquadi at the north west, Ramdi at the west, Bhubang at the south and Dharampani and Respurkot at the east. According to the topographical survey the total area of Khaira VDC is 19.12 square kilometers. VDC office of Khaira is about 10 Kilometer south west away from the district headquarter, Khalanga. Access to the study area is good. The Bhalunban - Pyuthan gravel road passes by close the study area. And, just now 14 Kilometers chereneta Khaira to Khalanga minor road have made.



Prepared by: Narayan Pokhrel 2318

Source: Survey Department, IIMS of Nepal

4.1.1 Topography, Drainage, Natural Resources

a. Topography

Topographically, the shape of the VDC is roughly square. The altitude of the area varies from 705 m (Khamchi Besi) to 1460 m (Khairakot) above the sea level with steeply sloping topography facing towards west and south. The VDC is semi surrounded by Jhirmuk River.

b. Drainage

The large stream of this VDC is the "Jhimruk River" the other streams are very small and they have water only in rainy seasons. The Jhimruk River and Kandra Khola are major source of water in the study area.

c. Natural Resources

Vegetation and Forest

There exist different types of flora and fauna because of diverse temperatures within the study area. About 60 percent area of the Khaira VDC is covered with forest (Topographic map and district agriculture office Pyuthan 1997). The major types of forest of this area are mixed forest. The main vegetation types are: Sal (*Shorea robusta*), Sallo (*Pinus wallichiana*) Shishau (*Dalbargia sisoo*) Khair (*Acacia catechu*) Samal (*Bombox malabaricum*), Chiuree and so on. Forest is a natural asset that influences rural livelihood directly.

Water Resources

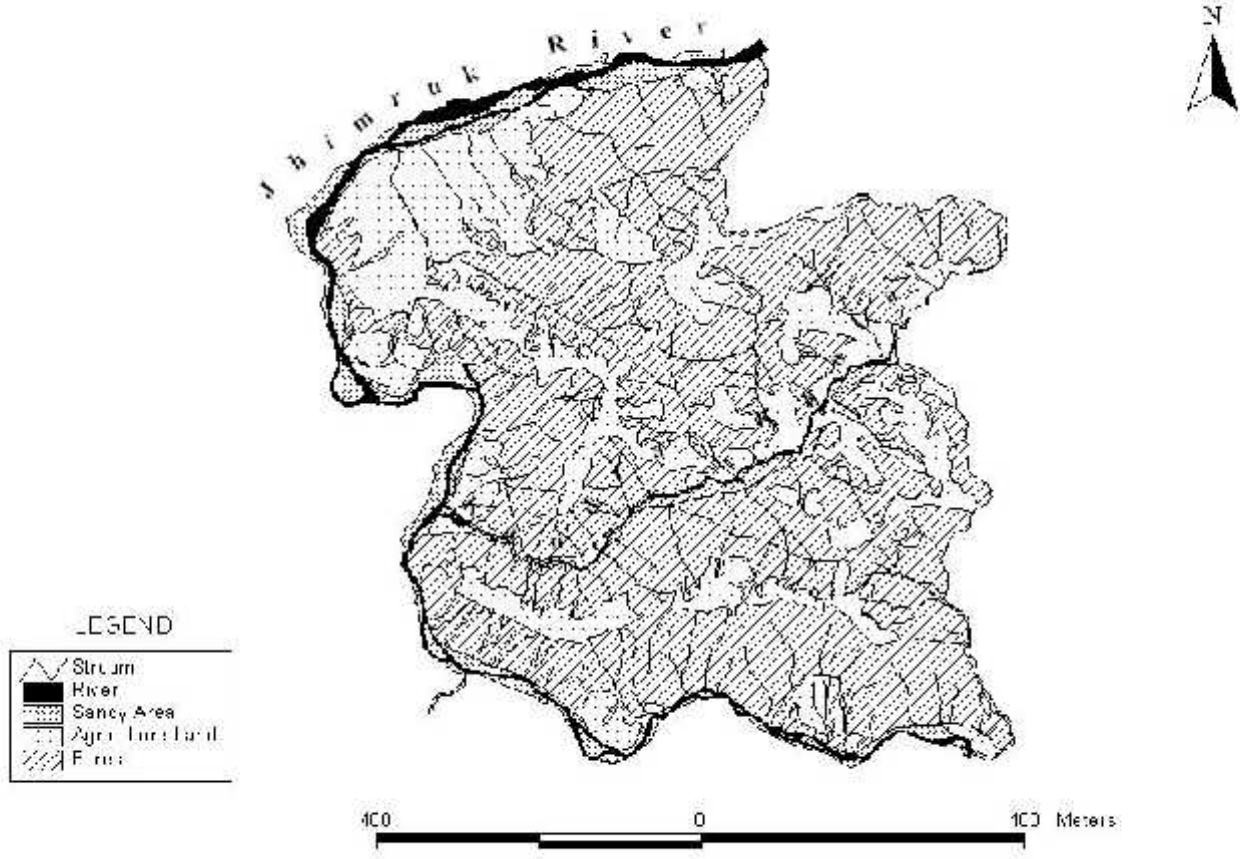
Water is fugitive natural resources having different socio-cultural and economic values. Availability of water resources and access to it contribute livelihoods of people as it has multiple uses. As land resource, water resources are also available in the study area. But the utilization of it is at a minimum level in comparison to land resources. There are many spring and streams such

as Jhumrik, Kandрахola, Hingkhola, Jhudi, Madhukhola and Kainekhola are the major sources of water in the village. Among them *Gad* (Jhimruk river) is the major one. Ghimruk and Kandрахola are mainly utilized for irrigation in the study area. Farmers make *Kulo* (irrigation channels) collectively to take spring water to their fields.

Soil and Land Resources

The soil of the study area comprises both arable and non-arable land. The soil is varied in qualities. The soils which are at the foothill are rich in organic matter where as that at the top hill are poor in organic matter. They have classified the soil in their own ways. But they classified land as Khet, Pakho Bari and Kharbari. The lower part includes irrigated land (Khet) where the upper part has unirrigated land (pakhobari) and grassland (Kharbari).

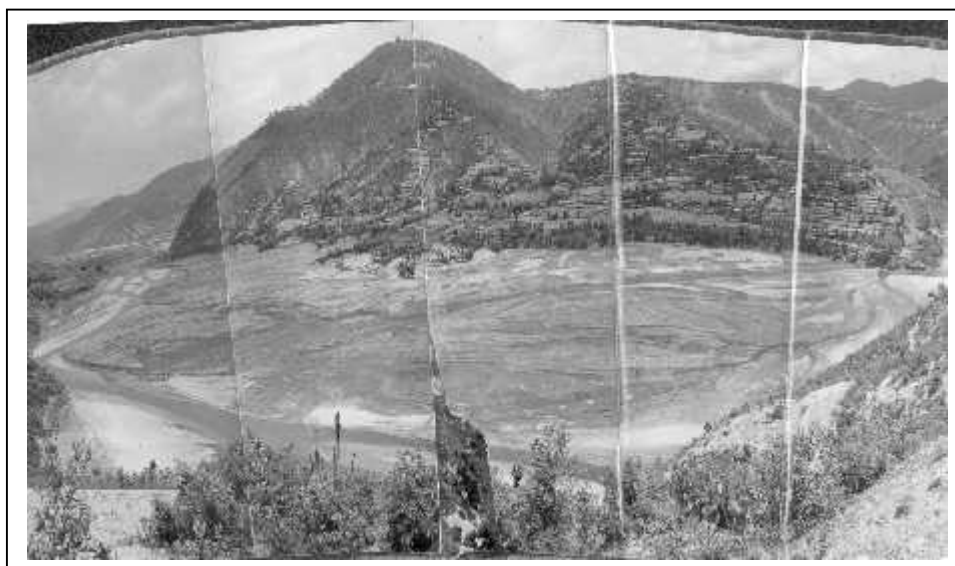
Natural Resources of Study Area (Khaira VDC)



4.2 CULTURAL SETTINGS

4.2.1 Settlement pattern

Even though administratively the study area is divided into nine wards, various clusters of the house in the VDC can be grouped into sub settlement. As to settlement pattern of the study area is as same as other hilly settlements are appeared. The features of these settlement is ethnically clustered and structurally mixed. Main settlement are *Ganjuri, Majhaghar, Acharya tole, Takura, Sarankat, Beldada, Dhudi, Dharampani and Rapchu*. Houses in study area are generally made of mud and atone and roofed with the stone slates, tin, and thatched grass as the sign of poor family.



4.2.2 Village population by Age and Sex

According to census record (2001), it has 4628 population and 829 households. The population of male and female is 47.1 percent and 52.9 percent respectively. Of the total population age group (5-9) has highest proportion (15.1%) of person in the Khaira VDC. The later age group, i.e (10-14) has second higher proportion (14.9%). Likewise, the age group (0-4) and (15-19) are the third and fourth higher groups having 14.1 percent and 10.4

percent respectively. The age group (60 over) covers 6.1 percent of the total population.

Table No. 1 : Age and sex composition

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	Population	%	Population	%	Population	%
0-4	341	7.4	313	6.8	654	14.1
5-9	348	7.5	352	7.6	700	15.1
10-14	339	7.3	349	7.5	688	14.9
15-19	226	4.9	255	5.5	481	10.4
20-24	137	3.0	195	4.2	332	7.2
25-29	104	2.2	159	3.4	263	5.7
30-34	114	2.5	165	3.6	279	6.0
35-39	86	1.9	128	2.8	214	4.6
40-44	106	2.3	114	2.5	220	4.8
45-49	87	1.9	101	2.2	188	4.1
50-44	72	1.5	90	1.9	162	3.5
55-59	65	1.4	72	1.6	137	3.0
60 and above	157	3.4	153	3.3	310	6.7
Total	2182	47.1	2446	52.9	4628	100

Source: CBS, 2001

Age group is an important aspect of demography which shows the potential growth and economically active population. The age group (0-14) and (60 and above) are dependent and population age group (15-59) is active (independent). The ratio of dependent and independent population directly affects the economy as well as other development work.

Table No 2 : Ward Wise Distribution of Households

Wards	Total Households*	Percentage	Emigrant's Households**	Percentage
1	69	8.3	37	53.6
2	125	15.1	77	61.6
3	73	8.8	47	64.4
4	91	11.0	47	51.6
5	95	11.5	60	63.1
6	111	13.4	35	31.5
7	66	8.0	23	34.8
8	102	12.3	40	39.2
9	97	11.7	77	79.4
Total	829	100	447	53.9

Source:** Field survey, 2005 and *VDC office Khaira

According to data, the emigration situation from Khaira in a total households, emigrated households is higher with 54 percent. Ward no 9 has the highest proportion with 79 percent households sending at least one member from a family. Similarly, ward no 3, 5, 2 and 1 has 64 percent, 63 percent, 62 percent and 54 percent proportion respectively. Ward no 6 has the lowest proportion with almost 31 percent because there is a large no of Brahman. Similarly, education status is better than others. And agricultural production is also better.

4.2.3 Caste/Ethnic Composition

The basic population of Khaira VDC comprises the different caste and ethnic groups. Caste rules were basic cultural values, which influenced occupation, marriage, food habits and other social behaviour. According to the VDC profile (2060), Chhetri caste group has the highest proportion (33.8%) of total population. The population of Magar is second higher in proportion

(30.1%). Similarly, third and fourth highest proportions are Dalit (19.3%) and Brahiman (10.5%) respectively.

Table No. 3 : Distribution of Population by Caste/Ethnicity

Caste/Ethnic group	Population	%	Caste/Ethnic group	Population	%
Chhetri	1562	33.8	Synyasi	138	3.0
Brahiman	488	10.3	Kumal	45	0.9
Magar	1392	30.1	Gharti	20	0.4
Dalit	891	19.3	Others	37	0.8
Thakuri	55	1.2	Total	4628	100

Source: District Profile (2060).

Table no. 3 shows that the composition of diverse caste/ethnic groups in the village. Among them the population of Chhetri, Magar Dalit and Brahmin is higher than other caste/ethnic group.

4.2.4 Literacy Status

Literacy status is one of the most important social characteristics of population. Literacy status of the population Khaira VDC is high in comparison to the nation. The majority of the individuals (62%) fall into the category of "can read and write" which is higher than national level (54%).

Table 4 : Literacy status of Khaira VDC Population by Sex (6 years and above)

Description	Literacy Status		
	can't read & write	can read only	can read and write
Male	18.8	2.3	78.9
Female	49.6	2.3	48.1
Total	35.9	2.3	61.8

Source: Population Census, 2001,

The table 4 represents the proportion of can't read and write is 35.9 percent. Similarly the proportion of can read only is 2.3 percent on the other hand, 78.9 percent male 'can read and write' which is higher than female proportion.

4.2.5 Occupational Structure

The main occupation of the People of Khaira VDC is agriculture. Similarly, government service, foreign Job, business, household work are other occupations.

Table 5 : Major Occupation Structure

Occupation Type	Involved percentage		Total Percentage
	Male	Female	
Agriculture	31.3	39.9	34.9
Government service	10.7	1.7	6.9
Business	0.7	0.4	0.6
Foreign Job	19.6	0.6	11.6
House-hold work	11.6	56.3	30.4
Others	26.1	1.1	15.6
Total	100	100	100

Source: District Profile, (2060),

The data shows that agriculture is the major occupation of the population in which 34.9 percent of the total population and 30.4 percent is household-works are involved. Similarly, 11.6 percent population are engaged in foreign job.

CHAPTER - V

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC STRUCTURE

Socio-economic and demographic information is important to understand the background of the respondents. Socio economic and demographic characteristics influence all aspect of an individual and familial life. During the field survey questionnaires were filled from 65 migrant's households. According to the information recorded from the 65 respondent's households, it has total population of 455 with average household size 7 persons. This chapter deals with the socio-economic and demographic conditions of respondent's households.

5.1 AGE AND SEX STRUCTURE

Age and sex structure is an important demographic variable that affects the population mobility. Importance of age and sex structure is not only limited to demographic analysis but also to different socio economic and development planning of a country. The balance of sexes affects social and economic relationship within a community. This has direct linkage with social roles, cultural pattern, labourforce participation and the occupational pattern of a community (Subedi, 1993). There is vaste difference in sex composition and sex ratio between emigrants and remaining members of their family in both community. Among emigrants, male has very high proportion. The proportion of male and female is 80 percent and 20 percent respectively. According to respondent all female emigrants are only dependent.

Age and Sex Structure (Emigrants Various Family) Non Magar

Table 6a : Non-Magar

Age Group	Emigrants						Remaining Members of Emigrant's Family					
	M	%	F	%	T	%	M	%	F	%	T	%
0-14	3	4.0	6	8.0	9	12.0	30	16.4	37	20.2	67	36.6
15-29	33	44.0	8	10.7	41	54.7	17	9.3	41	22.4	58	31.7
30-44	18	24.0	1	1.3	19	25.3	4	2.2	13	7.1	17	9.3
45-59	4	5.3	-	-	4	5.3	9	4.9	15	8.2	24	13.1
60 +	2	2.7	-	-	2	2.7	8	4.4	9	4.9	17	9.3
Total	60	80.0	15	20.0	75	100.0	68	37.2	115	62.8	183	100.0

Table 6b : Magar

Age Group	Emigrants						Remaining Members of Emigrant's Family					
	M	%	F	%	T	%	M	%	F	%	T	%
0-14	4	6.7	4	6.7	8	13.3	24	17.5	21	15.3	45	32.8
15-29	28	46.7	6	10.0	34	56.7	14	10.2	30	21.9	44	32.1
30-44	12	20.0	2	3.3	14	23.3	4	2.9	14	12.2	18	13.1
45-59	2	3.3	-	-	2	3.3	11	8.0	12	8.8	23	16.8
60 +	2	3.3	-	-	2	3.3	6	4.4	1	0.7	7	5.1
Total	48	80.0	12	20.0	60	100.0	59	43.1	78	56.9	137	100

Source : Field Survey, 2005.

This research found that, among family male and female proportion is 37 percent and 63 percent respectively with sex ratio about 60 in Non Magar. Similarly, among family male and female proportion is 43 percent and 57 percent respectively with sex ratio about 75 in Magar. In emigrants age group (15-29) has highest proportion while in family (0-14) age group has highest

proportion in both community. Likewise, the second highest proportion in emigrants is age group (30-44) and age group (15-29) in family. In both communities age group (60 and above) is very low in emigrant and in family. Therefore, it is clear that the high proportion (85.3 percent) of total working age population has gone for foreign employment from this village.

5.2 MARITAL STATUS

Marriage is a universal phenomena. Marital status of people is a vital factor, which affects the migratory behaviour of the people. It is found that unmarried are more migratory than married because they are supposed to be independent. But it is only case of voluntary migration. The case is just reserved in the present study, it has been found more married persons than others are involved in labour migration from both Magar and Non Magar households. It is because that are compelled to migrate to earn and to maintain livelihood of their family.

Table 7 : Marital Status (15 years age and above) Emigrats Versus Family

Status	Emigrants				Family			
	Magar	Percent	Non Magar	Percent	Magar	Percent	Non Magar	Percent
Unmarried	17	37.8	16	28.6	26	25.5	34	27.9
Married	28	62.2	40	71.4	74	72.5	79	64.8
Widow/widower	-	-	-	-	2	2.0	8	6.5
Single /Divorce	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.8
Total	45	100.0	56	100.0	102	100.0	122	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

According to data, the married emigrant of Magars and non-Magars are more than unmarried. The unmarried Magar emigrants are more than Non-Magars. There some causes to be such case. In the custom of Magar community, labour and foreign army can get choice marriage. Therefore, before marriage, most of Magars join in army job.

In family, the married population of both Magars and non Magars is higher, and unmarried population of both is in second position. Only two percent widow/widower is in Magar population and about 7 percent is in Non Magar population. Separate /Divorce of Non-Magars population is very less

5.3 EDUCATIONAL ATTAINMENT

Educational status of people directly or indirectly influences migration. The quality of work and wage depends upon the emigrant's skill and education. It is observed that educated people are more migration than uneducated ones. Because, it is known fact that education provides ability of work expertly and well and increase bargaining capacities. But, unfortunately still most of the emigrants are unskilled and lowly educated in the study area. The education attainment of labour emigrants and their family of Magar and Non-Magar are shown in the table.

Educational Attainment of Magar and Non Magar husbands (6 and above)

Table 8 : Emigrants Versus Family

Description	Emigrants				Remaining members of Family			
	Magar Population	%	Non Magar Population	%	Magar population	%	Non Magar population	%
Illiterate	-	-	-	-	20	15.7	18	11.8
Literate	54	100	65	100	107	84.3	135	88.2
Total	54	100	65	100	127	100.0	153	100.0
No. Schooling	3	5.6	3	4.6	20	18.7	32	23.7
Primary	25	46.3	20	30.8	58	54.2	44	32.6
Secondary (6-10)	22	40.7	26	40.0	26	24.3	30	22.2
SLC	3	5.6	9	13.8	2	1.9	15	11.1
Intermediate	1	1.8	5	7.7	1	0.9	12	8.9
Graduate	-	-	2	3.1	-	-	2	1.5
Total	54	100	65	100	107	100	135	100

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

In comparison between emigrants and remaining members of family of Magar and Non-Magar households, there are some differences in education

attainment. Table 8 indicates that, the emigrants of Magars and Non-Magars both are literate, whereas the remaining members of family of Magars are 16 percent and 12 percent Non-Magars are illiterate. In the total number of literate, the largest numbers of Magar emigrants are in primary education and Non-Magar emigrants are in secondary. Similarly, the remaining members of family of Magars and Non Magars both are in a large number of primary education as well. The Magar emigrants in higher education are in lower proportion than Non-Magars. Likewise, in the higher education of the remaining members of family, Non-Magars are more than Magars. The main cause of such differences are the social and cultural values of Magar and Non-Magar communities. In Magar community, they only study up to SLC and try to join the foreign army service or try to go an foreign employment. Actually, they are influenced by social costume.

5.4 OCCUPATIONAL STRUCTURE

Occupational structure is one of the important achieved characteristics which directly determines the demographic process and also indicates the economic characteristics of population. Occupation of people influences their lives, customs and standard of living. The social and economic status of people is largely determined by occupational structure. Occupation provides not only the regular source of income but it is also a good clue to one's motivations expectations, aspirations and need identification.

Occupation is one of the important aspect of migrants. Migrants who are unskilled usually change their occupation in order to achieve better economic standard and income as well as demand of the market. In the case of the study area their major occupation as agricultural activities or farming. But it is not enough for their livelihood. So, village people are compelled to change their occupation towards foreign employment to India and other countries. The distribution of sample population aged 15 years and above by occupational structure is presented in the table 9.

Table No. 9 : Major Occupational Status (15 years and above)

Occupation	Magar		Non Magar	
	No. of Population	Percent	No. of Population	Percent
Agriculture	21	14.3	34	19.1
Business	4	2.7	3	1.7
Labour	16	10.9	5	2.8
Service (G &P)*	3	2.0	10	5.6
House wife	20	13.6	23	12.9
Student	15	10.2	19	10.7
Household work	10	6.8	12	6.7
Foreign employment	45	30.6	56	31.5
others	13	8.9	16	9.0
Total	147	100	178	100

Sauce: Field Survey, 2005.

* Government and Private Service

Education is an important theme in every sector and this has impact on occupation of the population. In this case, the number of people with higher education and extremely low in this village and due to this people of this village have not found better jobs. Illiterate population and literate population with low level of education in this village has influenced their occupations.

According to data, in Magar 14 percent of population are involved in agriculture while in Non-Magar it is 19 percent. But in both households those engaged in business is very low. Most of the migrant's wives have reported themselves, housewife and household work as their occupation. Thus, both occupations have approximately equal proportion in both community. Magars are engaged in labour higher than Non-Magar. But Magars are involved in service lower than Non-Magars. Similarly, in both communities, students have approximately equal proportion. Above all, 31 percent and 32 percent population go to India in quest of employment from Magars and Non-Magars respectively. Lack of provision for higher education and lack of employment opportunities are the main causes for going to foreign countries.

5.5 ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

Animal husbandry is an integral part of the subsistence farming. Almost all the household are raising some animals. Agriculture and livestock are interrelated to each others. Farmers keep livestock for different purpose such as milk, manure, meat and ploughing. Sometimes they get cash income selling their livestock. These cow, bullock, buffalo, goat, pig and poultry are the main livestock, kept by the selected respondent households. Buffaloes, cows, bullocks and goats are kept by members of all castes; lower castes also keep pig and chickens. Buffaloes and cows are useful mainly for their milk while bullocks for ploughing fields. Goat, pig and poultry are also raised for household consumptions and income.

Table No. 10 : Number of Livestock by Households

Types of Livestock	Magar		Non-Magar	
	No. of livestock	Percent	No. of livestock	Percent
Cow	29	12.2	17	5.5
Bullock	36	15.2	38	12.2
Buffalo	24	10.1	35	11.2
Goat	83	35.0	108	34.6
Pig	3	1.3	8	2.6
Poultry	62	26.2	106	33.9
Total	237	100.0	312	100

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Table No. 10 shows that goats are in large in number in both communities. Because goat meat is eaten by all castes. Similarly, in second poultry are kept in both communities for household computations and income. Both communities have kept bullock in third category. Bullocks are raised for ploughing fields because village people depend on agriculture production. Likewise cows are more in Magar than Non-Magar. And buffaloes are more in

non-Magar than Magar. Because Magars live in hilly area (lek) where cows are mainly kept for manure while non-Magars live in plain area (Besi) where buffaloes are kept for milk. Pigs raised by Magar and lower caste of Non-Magar's for meat. Some of the households of both communities, livestock is a main source of income for household economy.

"Khima Kumari (65 years old) said that she is landless woman but she has only small cottage. There are three members (one daughter, one son and herself) in her family. Their basic needs have been fulfilled by selling goats, chickens and pigeons. They earn about Rs. 10/12 thousand annually. Due to the poverty her daughter did not get education and her son got education upto ten classes hardly. But he could not get through SLC. Therefore, he became ready to go to India to fulfill their basic needs. It was ten months, since he has gone to India and has sent eight thousand rupees. She hoped that her son will return in Tihar. However still she has spent her life very poorly".

CHAPTER - VI

LABOUR MIGRATION AND LIVELIHOOD

Migration is best understood as one of the strategies adopted by individuals, households or communities to enhance relation between migration and livelihood of the people in Nepal and Khaira VDC is no exception. Thus, international labour migration is a widespread livelihood strategy in Khaira VDC and together with agriculture, the basic for the livelihood of most households. Subsistence agriculture does no longer guarantee livelihood security of rural households. Most of them need other sources of income to survive. Labour migration and wage labour are a common income strategy of many households in the village (Martin, 2001). Although agriculture is a major occupation of many households of this village but the productivity of the crops and yield is very low to maintain livelihood for whole year. Therefore, people of the village have a compulsion to go out for work. In this context, some labour migrants go to the urban area of Nepal and some labour migrants go abroad for employment. Besides labour migration, these households have not another alternative way for their livelihood in the village. So, past and present migration is of crucial important to the livelihoods of households in Khaira VDC. Household income comes from diverse sources. But, labour migration (especially to India) has become a major source of income to the households of this VDC. The remittances from foreign employment have been playing important role in improving the living standard of the households in this village.

6.1 LIVELIHOOD STRATEGY OF MAGARS AND NON-MAGARS

"A livelihood comprises the capabilities, assets (including both material and social resources) and activities required for a means of living. A livelihood is sustainable when it can cope with and recover from stresses and shocks and maintain or enhance its capabilities and assets both now and in the future, while not undermining the natural resource base" (Chambers R and Conway G. 1992).

Livelihood strategies are the "range and combination of activities and choices that people make/undertake in order to achieve their livelihood goals" or "the way of combining and using assets" (DFID, 2002).

Agriculture is a livelihood base for the village people. In this respect, the village and households economy is based on land resources primarily. But village people do not totally rely on agriculture. Because of decreasing the landholding size, lack of production and uncertainty to farming; villagers are compelled to find the alternative way of livelihood. They are forced to change their occupation for livelihood strategy. The strategy of earning livelihood over space changes as they change over time (Subedi, 2002). Due to the lack of opportunities, poverty, unemployment, lack of agriculture land of the village, villagers have taken labour migration as a major source of income for their livelihood. But, that is not new for villagers. Traditionally foreign labour migration has been taken the place for households income. In history, since 1900 A.D. compelled migration has been accepted as an ongoing process.

In the study area, Magar community has adopted labour migration as a culture. Because in Magar Community, the whole family members want their children to join army or to become '*lahure*'. And, even in Non-Magar community, labour migration has been taken a part of household economy.

As a whole, majority of the households receive low production in the study area. Agriculture has been unable to contribute for their complete food security and livelihood. Majority of households are there in vulnerable or critical condition caused by low production. Cash income from outside the agriculture has managed this vulnerability. Since agriculture is not flourishing as expected by the village people, most of the farmers have greater difficulty to secure their livelihood. Ultimately, labour migration away from the village has been a means to secure livelihoods. Out of total households of this VDC, near about 55 percent households are involved in labour migration. So, labour migration has been a survival strategy among the contemporary inhabitants of Khaira VDC.

6.1.1 Food Grain Productivity and Food Security

It is generally described that agriculture is the crucial component of rural livelihoods which has been main sector of employment for 83 percent of all individuals in the labour force (World Bank, 1998). Thus, it is known fact that agriculture is a base of the rural livelihoods. In one way or other rural people are associated with agriculture. Almost all households on the village are subsistence farmers. Agriculture is the main occupation of the households in both Magar and Non-Magar. But agriculture production is low due to the some major factors like land structure, small size of landholding, traditional methods of cultivation less interest in the cultivation, and lack of irrigation as well as low production. This creates the situation of food insufficiency which compels people to search other means of source of income to fulfill their substance.

Almost all households in the village produce different creal crops for their own consumption. The main agriculture production are paddy, wheat, maize and barley for the majority of households in the village. The other agriculture production includes pulses, oil Seed, soybean and some vegetable.

Table No. 11 : Amount of Production

Production (in Muri)*	Magar		Non-Magar	
	No. of HHs	Percent	No. of HHs	Percent
0-5	5	20.0	6	15.0
5-10	8	32.0	9	22.5
10-15	6	24.0	5	12.5
15-20	3	12.0	4	10.0
20 and above	3	12.0	16	40.0
Total	25	100.0	40	100.0

Source : Field Survey, 2005.

* 1Muri = 75 kg.

According to table 11 that, the majority of households in Magars product (5-10) muri food grain annually which is 32 percent. Likewise, 24 percent household produce (10-15) muri. And, Non-Magar households produce

above 20 muri annually which is 40 percent, households. These households are higher in number. In second, 23 percent households produce upto (5-10) muri. The field data, shows that overwhelming proportion of the households have less than 15 muri amount for 76 percent of households in Magar and 50 percent households in Non - Magars. It shows that Magar's households have less food grain production than Non-Magar's. In the comparison of Non-Magars, Magars have lack of productive land of agriculture and lack of irrigated land. Because Magars live in hilly area (leka) of the this village. And Non-Magars usually live in besi (low land).

Food grain requirement of the individual households varies according to family size as well as consumption behaviors. Likewise small landholding size of the farmer and land structure, most of the households have are suffering from the lack of food in the study area. Field data shows that 52 percent Magar's and 33 percent non-Magar's households have a food sufficiency for less than six months. So, most of the village people have forced to migrate for maintaining their livelihood. The actual situation of hosuehold in the study area is presented in the table 12.

These facts suggest that majority of the farmers have less access to land assets and they have increasing difficulties to secure their livelihoods.

Table 12 : Food Security Duration

Duration (Months)	Magar		Non-Magar		Grand Total	
	No. of Household	%	No. of Household	%	No. of Household	%
Less than 3	5	20.0	3	7.5	8	12.3
3-6	8	32.0	10	25.0	18	27.7
6-9	7	28.0	12	30.0	19	29.2
9-12	3	12.0	9	22.5	12	18.5
12 and above	2	8.0	6	15.0	8	12.3
Total	25	100.	40	100.0	65	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2005.

Majority of households in Magar have food security for (3-9) months, which consists about 60 percent of the households. Whereas, in Non-Magar it consists 55 percent of the households. Likewise 20 percent households in Magar and 38 percent in Non-Magar households have food security for above 9 months. Food security is for less than 3 month in Magar households that is higher with one-third percent than Non-Magar households. It clarifies that food security in Magar households is less than Non-Magar household. That is reason for lack of productive agriculture land and lack of irrigated land in Magar households.

As a whole, it indicates that majority of the households have food security upto (6-9) months. In total households near about 70 percent households have food security at least less than 9 months. And near about 31 percent households have food security more than 9 months. But only 12 percent households have food security up to 12 months from their own farm production. Therefore, these data represent the higher food insecurity in the village. According to respondents, the main cause to go to abroad is lack of food grains and unemployment. Thus, the remittance is spent for the fulfillment of food security and basic needs. So, foreign labour migration is main source of livelihood security for the village people.

6.2 CHANGE IN LANDHOLDING SIZE : BEFORE AND AFTER

In the context of Nepal, the prestige and completion of family is based on land possession. A person who has more land and more oxen and "*Khetala*" (agricultural labour), enjoys high prestige in the society. In a society one who has more land, he is wealthy and rich that is rooted in the minds of the people study area. Because agriculture being the main source of livelihood of the population attachment to land has got psychological, spiritual, social and economic values in the Khaira VDC where employment opportunity out-side agriculture is almost not existent. With the rapid growing population and existence of property inheritance, the size of land holding in Kharia VDC has been changed.

Land is a main asset for rural farmers of our country. The VDC profile (2060) shows the total arable land is 590 hector in the Khaira VDC. Generally the VDC includes three types of land Khet, (irrisated land) Bari (unirrigated land) and Kharbari. But cultivated land is divided into two categories Khet (irrigated land) and Bari (unirrigated land). But the distribution of the farmland among the farmer is not equal. Before and after going to abroad, there is changed in that before going to abroad, landholding size of 46 percent households have more than 10 ropani and after going to abroad, near about 65 percent households have more than 10 ropani landholding size (Table 13)

Table 13 : Change Pattern of Landholding

Area (in Ropani)	Magar		Non-Magar		Grand Total	
	No. of Household (in percent)		No. of Household (in percent)		No. of Household (in percent)	
	Before	After	Before	After	Before	After
Less than 1	4.0	4.0	5.0	25.0	4.6	3.1
1-5	20.0	12.0	25.0	15.0	23.1	13.8
5-10	28.0	20.0	25.0	17.5	26.2	18.5
10-14	32.0	36.0	22.5	27.5	26.2	30.8
15-20	16.0	20.0	12.5	20.0	13.8	20.0
20 and above	-	8.0	10.0	15.5	6.1	13.8
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

1 Ropani = 0.05087 hector.

Table 13, shows that the farmers have very small landholding size in this village. In Magar community, before migration, 52 percent household had less than 10 ropani and 48 percent households had more than 10 ropani landholding size. But after migration only 36 percent households have less than 10 ropani and 64 percent households have more than 10 ropani landholding size.

Similarly, in Non Magar, 55 percent households had less than 10 ropani and 45 percent households had more than 10 ropani land-holding size before migration. But, after migration only 35 percent households have less than 10 ropani and 65 percent households have more than 10 ropani land holding size. In this way both in Magar and Non-Magar households, landholding size is significantly changed after migration.

As a whole, majority of households have less than 10 ropani landholding size. That indicate, majority of migrants households have problem of food security. But, after migration than before, there is some changes in landholding size. These changes reveals that households having small landholding have added their land by the remittances sent their emigrated members.

6.1.3 Income Diverfication

Agriculture is a base for 86 percent people in Nepal, where 20 percent of all economically active persons are engaged in wage labour. Agriculture wage labours accounted for 10.6 percent while 9.4 percent are engaged in non agriculture wage labour. In rural areas 24 percent households receive remittance (CBS, 1997). So, non-farm employment opportunities are increasingly important in Nepal because an increasing number of workers are searching for labour opportunities in urban labour market or in foreign countries. Households economy comprises the diverse soruces of income including local wage labour and labour migration (Graner and Karmachaya, 2001).

There is no doubt that off-farm and non-farm income provides a major contribution of households income in Nepal while remittances contribute an important element in that component of households income (Seddon, et al., 2001). Thus, it seems that rural life ways are combined with different sectors of employment from where they receive some amount of household income.

Households income implies the diverse source of income. The field data supports the above mentioned statements. Among the sample households, official employment, business, wage labour within the village, agriculture, livestock and remittance from India and the major sources of households income.

Table 14 : Income Diversification

Source of Income	Magar			Non-Magar			Total		
	Involved HHs	Rupees	Percent	Involved HHs	Rupees	Percent	Involved HHs	Rupees	Percent
Agriculture*	2	3500	0.3	10	29700	1.6	12	33200	1.1
Labour	11	45500	3.5	10	44100	2.5	21	89600	2.9
Service	3	12000	0.9	7	38000	2.1	10	50000	1.6
Remittance	25	875500	67.3	40	1208500	67.4	65	2084000	67.3
Pension	8	310000	23.8	14	398000	22.2	22	708000	22.9
Business	2	37000	2.8	3	39000	2.2	5	76000	2.5
Other	7	18000	1.4	19	36000	2.0	26	54000	1.7
Total		1301500	100.0		1793300	100		3094800	100

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

* In terms of agricultural income this study only encompasses those households which are able to sell their surplus agro-products after having enough for a entire year.

Data suggests that households economy in village comprises the diverse source of income. Remittance is highest source of income in Magar households. Then after, in second 24 percent income is from pension. Similarly, even in Non-Magar households remittance income is highest and pension is in the second position. Both in Magar and Non-Magar households, agriculture income is the least (0.3 and 1.6 percent) respectively. In government and private sectors, Non-Magars have higher income in comparison of Magars.

As a whole, annually income from Remittance is highest with 67 percent in total, and 24 percent from pension and 4 percent from labour and least from agriculture. These household's main sources of income is remittance. They depend on remittance for the lack of non-farm and off - farm employment within village, lack of agriculture production, and lack of good opportunities. So, villages is are compelled to go migration to foreign for their livelihood. Thus, remittance is the main source of income of these households.

6.1.4 Remittance

The term "remittance" is a sum of money send from one place or person to another, a quantity of some article sent in this way (Shorter 1964). In most empirical and analytical studies remittances are defined as personal income transfers directly associated with migration.

Even if for most rural households income from agriculture remains important it is also true that for money, off - farm and non farm income is critical is determining the overall livelihood strategies of the households. The importance of off-farm and nonfarm income isn't new and in fact, for nearly two centuries men (and to a lesser extent women) from rural Nepal have sent or brought money back home to supplement their farm income and contribute to the livelihoods of family and household members (Seddon et al., 2001 in Bhandari, 2003).

Nepal living standard survey report (NLSS, 1996) shows that 23 percent households in Nepal and 24 percent rural household received remittance in 1996. The same survey in 2003 shows the proportion of households that receive remittance is of relative to their urban areas. In particular, 40 percent of households in rural mountains/hills receive remittance (NLSS, 2003). So, remittances are an important assets for Nepal's economy. There is little documentation of the movement of migrant workers of there remittances. It is

estimated that Nepalese migrants and remittances equivalent to about one quarter of Nepal's gross national product (Thieme et al. 2005).

In accordance with the World Bank Report, remittance, a powerful medium of poverty alleviation in the world has been contributing 18 percent of the total domestic product of Nepal. Now, remittance coming from formal channel is US\$ 75,50,00,000 in Nepal which is 12 percent of the total domestic product. While adding 50 percent remittance coming from informal channels is US\$ 1,20,00,00,000 which is 18 percent of the total domestic product. (Saptahik, January 20, 2006).

6.1.4.1 Amount and Use of Remittance

Amount of Remittance

Amount of remittance depends upon the types of work and place of destination. In other countries like, Gulf states, Hong Kong, Malaysia, amount of remittance is higher than India. But in this study, considers to only Indian emigrants. So, amount of Remittance is different according to types of the job such as government job, private job in industries, work in agriculture, construction works, coolies, labours, watch man or security gard and work in hotel and restaurant and so on. The designation of types of work has mainly influenced salary of labour migration. Similarly, level of income has been influenced by education status and power of skills. Educated and skilled migrants received higher salary than the unskilled. But the emigrants who have gone to India, they are most unskilled and low level of education. By the reason, they have to do jobs in low class and low salary. But, some emigrants who work in army force and reputed companies, they get better salary and different facilities. Their amount of remittance is higher than the people who work is low class job and low salary.

Table 15 : Annually Receiving Amount of Remittance Households from Labour Migrants

Amount of Remittance	Magar		Non Magar		Grade Total	
	No of Household	%	No of Household	%	No of Household	%
Below -10000	5	20.0	7	17.5	12	18.5
10000-20000	6	24.0	11	27.5	17	26.5
20000-30000	3	12.0	9	22.5	12	18.5
30000-40000	3	12.0	8	20.0	11	16.9
40000 and above	8	32.0	5	12.5	13	20.0
Total	25	100.0	40	100	65	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

Field data shows that 20 percent households receive less than Rs.10000 remittance from labour migration annually in Magar, while only 18 percent households in Non-Magar. Likewise, 24 percent Magar's and 28 percent Non-Magar's households receive Rs. (10000-20000) remittances annually. And 32 percent Magar's and 13 percent Non-Magar's Households receive remittances Rs. 40000 and above annually.

As a whole, the data shows that 26 percent households receive Rs. (10000-20000) remittance annually where there households is higher in number. And 20 percent households only receive above 40000 Rs. remittances. Thus, we can conclude by this data that emigrants households of this study area receive in low amount of remittance which is spent in their basic needs.

Use of Remittance

Financial assets include stocks as well as flows, which contribute production as well as consumption. In the case of study area the main sources of financial capital are remittances, where out of total cash income 67 percent

cash income is contributed only by remittances in the sample households. Agriculture, livestock, business, local wage labour, pension and official employment are also other sources of financial capital.

There are a range of different uses of the remittances from short term, to medium or long term purposes. But the use of remittances depends primarily on the financial circumstances of a households. Immediate food and basic needs of households are the top priority. Remittances are first used to cover daily expenses like food, clothing, some times wages for farmers and then, remittance are used in other sectors.

Usually use of remittances depend on the necessity of households. Likewise use of remittances are influenced by caste and ethnics. In this study, both in Magar and Non-Magar households have difference in the use of remittances. Especially, in Magar households a large part of remittance is spent in basic needs and entertainment. In the process of field survey, one aged Magar respondent said we, Magars have "*Lahur Ko Dhan Pahur Ma Sidhinche*" (Money earned in the foreignland (remittance) is spent in buying the things for dear ones). Exactly it can be seen that use of remittance mostly is spent on gift sharing. The rest of use of remittances after fulfillment of basic needs and entertainment is spent in other sectors. Especially in other sectors such as entertainment equipments; Radio, Tape Record, T.V. VCD and, construction new house is to be spent. Because these things are sign prosperity in Magar society. Likewise, remittance is used less for children education and purchase of lands.

But even in Non-Magar households first use of remittance is spent for fulfillment of daily needs. Then after, only rest of remittance is used in other sectors. The use of remittance different within Non-Magars' between lower castes and upper castes. Upper castes people as Brahmin, Chhetri spend the remittance for basic/daily needs like, food, clothing, health and household

expenses etc and rest of the remittance is spent for their debts repaying, children education, new house construction or house repair and purchasing new lands. But lower castes people often use the remittance for fulfillment of basic needs and entertainment.

As a whole, most of the respondent reported that using remittances depend upon the amount of remittance and need of household. Agriculture production is not enough for meeting the daily necessities in these households. Thus, great portion of the remittance is spent to maintain the livelihood of the households. Most of them spend large portion of remittance to fulfill their essential needs like, food, clothing , health, wages for farmers and other house expenses. Some of them spend the remittance to purchase land construct new house and to invest the children education. A beautiful new house is the dream of the foreign migrants workers. Because big and new house is taken as a sign of prestige that encourages them the house to invest their remittance in new house construction. When daily expenses are covered and debts repaid, the remittances may go towards other goals like to invest the children's education, construction of new house and purchase land. Occasionally remittances are used for marriage expenses, particularly for golden jewelry.

6.1.5 Role of Remittance in Livelihood

The remittance of course influence the living standard of people and their livelihood. People can fulfill all their needs if there is a good source of income. It is also a nature of mankind to lead a better life by earning more. If a person has a good income, he can definitely improve and change his living standard. Moreover, he can improve his economy as well as reputation and status in the society.

In the context of this village, the remittance has played the significant role for the livelihood of the village people. Remittances are the main source of

income for the majority of the households of the village. Field data shows that out of total annually income, only 67 percent income has come from remittance in this study households. Due to the small landholding size, low agriculture production and lack of irrigated land the majority of households have the problems of food security. Remittance has played vital roles to solve the problems of the food security and basic needs. Likewise some of the household has changed the landholding size. Before migration, 46 percent households had more than 10 ropines landholding size. After migration, about 65 percent households have more than 10 ropanies. Similarly, remittance has also contributed to their households gadget such as Radio, Tape-record, T.V., camera furniture and so on. And remittance has played the great role to invest the children's education debts repaying, repair houses or construct the new houses and purchase lands. Therefore, the remittance from labour migration for livelihood of the village people is integrated part.

The contribution of labour remittance served not only the macro economic objective but also served as a means to reducing rural poverty, as remittances generally went to the countryside, to relatively poor households.

As stated above, the remittances has contributed to increase their access to other livelihood assets, like education, land and financial and social assets, resulting unintended effects on the human capital of the migrant and their family members as remittance contribute to educate children, to buy land, constructing new house and so on.

CHAPTER - VII

IMPACT OF LABOUR MIGRATION

This chapter is focused on the impact of labour migration. In many previous research, impact of labour migration has been mentioned. Specially such type of research is as form of demographic, economic and social impact. But in this research within Magar and Non-Magar community, it is trying to so the impact of labour migration which has been presented in slight different than before.

7.1 IMPACT ON AGRICULTURE (FARMING)

Agriculture is a livelihood bases for the village people. But, agriculture only is very difficult for livelihood because lack of fertile land, decreases in production and increases in unemployment. So they have adopted the labour migration as an alternative components of their livelihood. Labour migration has affected directly or indirectly in agriculture sectors.

We know that within Non-magars especially Brahman and Chhetri, the agriculture land have more than Magars since the past time. So, Non Magars have mostly taken to agriculture as a crucial components of their livelihoods. But, Magars have few agriculture lands therefore they have taken to wage labour and labour migration as a crucial components of their livelihood traditionally. Traditionally there is the attitude of religious values, Brahman and Chhetri should not plough. So, they keep 'Hali' (ploughman) or other workers for agriculture works. The worker who works as a Hali, especially come from Magar community. Because wage labours is main occupation for Magars. But, because of insecurity of food for a year and lack of wage labour in the village, they have go abroad (especially India).Then in Non-Magars community, there is shortage of labouers. Therefore, agriculture sector is affected directly or indirectly.

When, shortage of labour in Non-Magar community then new generation of Brahman and Chhetri have involved ploughing and others agriculture works oneself. But the young generation are compelled to migrate due to decrease in agriculture land, increase in poverty, unemployment and unstable political situation in our country. As a result, there is shortage of workers in the village. Then after, aged people, children and women have forced to involve in agriculture. Despite this situation, there is the adverse effects in agriculture sectors because there people have no experiences in agriculture and by the shortage of workers some agriculture land is barren. Then, some of them have given their own land as a "Adhia" to others.

In Magar community, there is not much effects on agriculture sector as Non-Magars. Because aged people, children and women are more active in works in comparison with Non-magars. Thus, there is not much impact of labour migration on agriculture in Magars as Non-Magars. But few impact is there.

7.1.1 Effect on Production

Labour migration had affected directly or indirectly in production. It has negatively affected in agriculture sector and its direct effects is agriculture production. Due to the labour migration, the number of young and adults are low in the village. There is the higher number of children, aged people and women in the village only. There is the shortage of working age people in the village. As a result, this has affected on production. The absence of husband /male in a family the women have to fulfill all responsibility in both Magars and Non-Magars communities. So, most of works women themselves do "Pakhuro Satera' or "Parima" (Labour exchanges). Especially such as they do parima for "Dhan ropna", "Makai godna", "Dalla thokna", "Ganhu khatna", "Makai bhachna", Dhan katna, and "Dhan poral garna".

In this way, for working as a 'Parima, the workers who have come for "parima" they are given food instead of Jyala (Wage), he/she one has to go their works as a exchange labour. While, working as 'parima' the neighbourhood themselves make work schedule for working for each and every one. But, there need males for ploughing and alopati (digging). So, if there is no males in home, they should seek for other workers. If there is no workers at punctual time, farm/fields have to be left barrew. Such as in critical period of planning maize "Bateli" if not planted within one or two days farms are left barren.

In this process, emigrant's wife Meena says, *"if the absence of husband it affects every fields, mainly in agriculture production. With the absence of husband and oxen, there is no timely plantation, and, workers will not be available. Other works are fulfilled by "Arima Parima" but for ploughing is difficult without males. Sometimes fields are left barren if not ploughing on time. As a property, she had a production land of 8/10 muri maize. But last year, it was left barren by the reason of not planting maize on time. By not available of 'hali' (workers) and oxen on time, she couldn't plant maize on 'Bateli'. Such types problems can be seen occur in both community."*

In Magar community, farming is done by "Arima Parima" because Magars have low agriculture land. Therefore, they themselves can solve their agriculture works by all family members together. In their community children are mostly interested in others works than read and write. But in Non-Magar, even-tough the solution of others works by 'Arima Parima', but for ploughing and hiloali (period of paddy planting), they need wage labours in the majority of households. But, by not available of wage labours agriculture production is directly affected i.e. planting weeding and harvesting is nor certain time. If not planting on particular time, there is not better production. Similarly, in the absence of wonself in the works, the workers only can't better work. They do not work carefully. That affects on agriculture production.. Likewise, in the

absence of husband/male, all responsibilities are on the shoulder of women /wife. Thus, women only themselves can't plant crops, watering, fertilizing, weeding etc. on time. As a result agriculture production is negatively affected in huge amount.

As a whole, we can see in both communities that labour migration has affected on agriculture production. But in comparison with Magars, Non - Magars has more effects of production by labor migration.

7.1.2 Labour Migration and Agriculture Calendar

Some labour migrants also migrate according to agriculture calendar. Which the villagers call "*Tori Lahure*" (Seasonal Migration). They come back in season of crops planting and harvesting at their home and the rest of the time, they go to India again. They are compelled to be seasonal migration to India by the reason of lack of production for a year and lack of opportunities in the village. This situation is in both Magar and Non-Magar equally. Especially in nuclear family/single family, the rate of seasonal migration is higher. Because where the family with absence of husband/male is very difficult, and, even in planting and harvesting season is more difficulty. There is no worker in the village. So, those emigrants return home to help for cultivation. The emigrants say that when they come back at their home time and again, for taking care of home and agriculture productions better than consisting of other workers and wages are saved to give the workers.

Such types of migrants return at their home especially at the period of crops planting and harvesting of winter and rainy season. They spend for 1-2 months at their home and again return to India. In annual estimation, they spend for 4-5 months at their home and they spent for 7- months in India. Which is clearly shown flowing in the table.

Table 16 : Labour Migration and Agriculture Calendar

Period	Types of Major Crops	Months
Period of Plantation	Paddy	Jestha
	Maize	Baishak, Jestha
	Wheat and Barley	Kartik, Mangsir
Period of Harvesting	Paddy	Bhadra, Ashoj
	Maize	Bhadra, Ashoj
	Wheat ad Barley	Chaitra, Baishakh

Source: Field Survey, 2005.

The table 16 shows that after the finishing period of one types of crops in harvested, again there is ready time for planting of another crops. Therefore "*Ek Pantha Dui Kama*" is as a proverb. Such as Baishaka and Jestha are the season of planting of paddy and maize, and Chaitra and Baishak are the same season of havesting of wheat and Barley. Likewise, Bhadra and Ashoj are the season of havesting of paddy and Maize, and Kartik and Mangsir are the season of the planting of wheat and barley.

As a whole, they return to their home especially the months of Chitra, Baishakh and Bhadra, Ashoj. Because they return for harvesting of wheat and barley at the months of Chaitra and Baishakh and they return back of India again after planting of maize and paddy in Jestha. Similarly, they come back home for harvesting paddy and maize the months of Bhadra and Ashoj and celebrate Dashain and Tihar and they also plant wheat and barely in Kartik and Mansir, and again they return back to India.

7.2 CHANGING THE ROLE AND RESPONSIBILITY OF WOMEN

International labour migration has brought several changes inside or outside home regarding the role and responsibility of women in both

communities. They have to play the role of the head of the household during the absence of their husband. The situating is critical to some extent in a single family/nuclear family. All the responsibility goes to the women. The responsibility begins from the first day of emigration on the shoulder of women.

In comparison with the women of Magar's community, the women of Non-Magar's community has brought more changes of role and responsibility in the absence of their husband by labour migration. Because there is often joint family system in Magar's community in the study area. But, in Non-Magar's community there is often nuclear/single family system. In joint family with absence of husband, husband's role and responsibilities has been transferred to by her father-in-law and brother-in-law therefore, there is slight changes in such family in the role and responsibility of the women. But, in single/nuclear family, the situation is rather different where women have to take the responsibilities of her husband. Likewise, before husband has gone to abroad especially in the household works (the work of daubing, fetching water, looking after cattle, kitchen work, Mela pata, looking after children etc) women only have take roles and responsibilities and the responsibilities of other works have to be fulfilled by husbands. But after husband has gone abroad, the continuation of whole role and responsibilities (presenting to the social and cultural works in village, shopping, searching for workers, managing the food and clothes, dealing in economic, keeping the relation to relatives, paying attention to children's education, etc) by the women who have to fulfill or the whole responsibilities of husband has transformed into women/wife.

During the field survey, one aged people has said that *"when son went abroad, the whole responsibilities is on the shoulders of "daughter-in-law" such as at the time of sickness, carrying to hospital, managing the foods, Jhara jane, presenting meeting of village or words as well as other household works.*

Even if the absence of son, daughter-in-law has fulfilled equally the same responsibilities".

Similarly, in the process of field survey, one emigrant's wife named Kamala says:

"Her status is only household wife before going to her husband abroad. But after going her husband to abroad, now, she has been an active workers in social service and has taken participate in the member of "Gramin Mahila Bikash Sanstha" (Organization of Rural Development of Women). She has four children and mother-in-law. She has been fulfilling the roles and responsibilities in the absence of her husband. She says that she is very happy because she has been clever, active and recognized by society. She has maintained the all household needs from the remittance, and she further says that if not gone her husband abroad, she would always be as a frog in a pond "(Kuwa ko Bhaguto)".

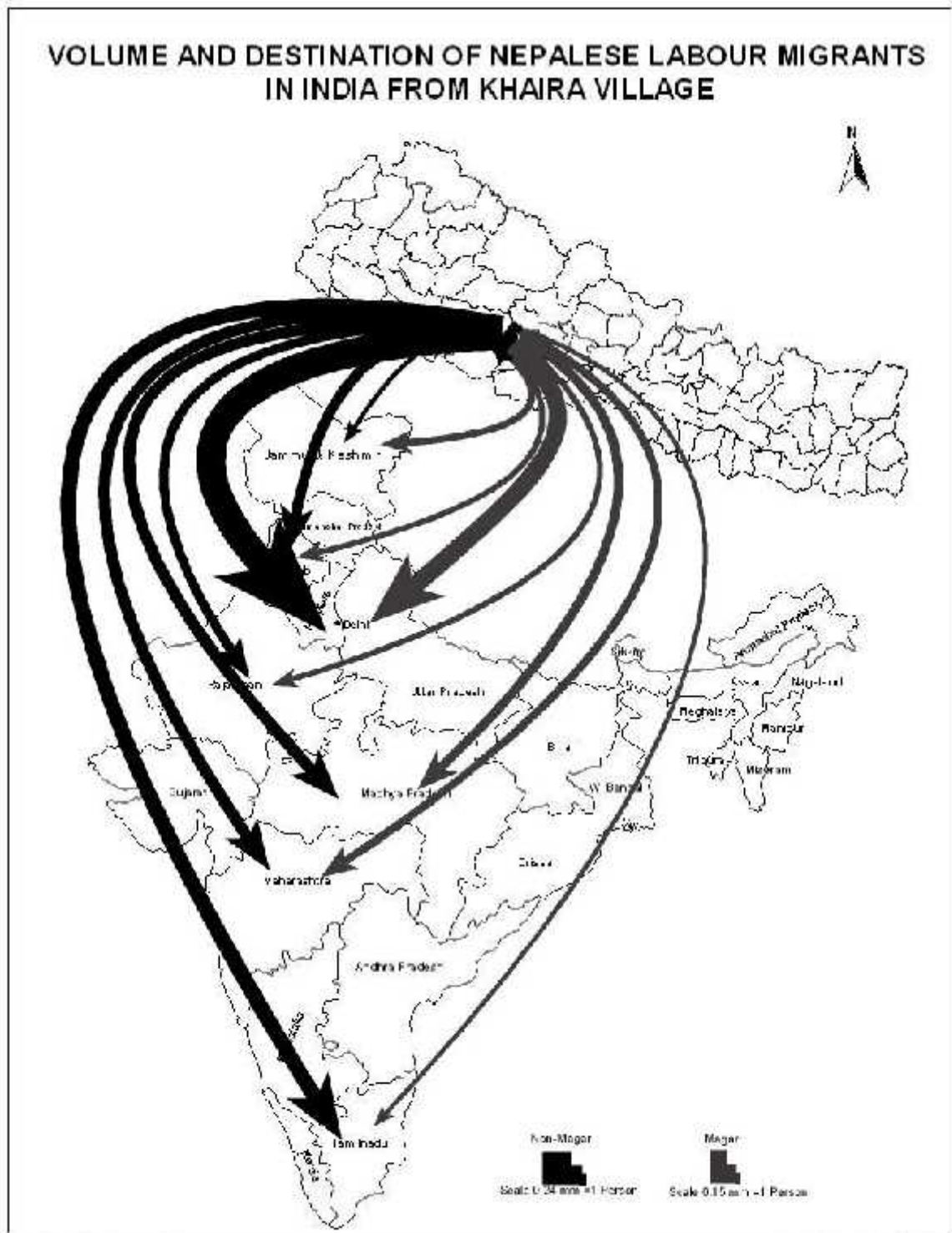
CHAPTER - VIII

EMIGRANTS AND THEIR DESTINATION

The first arrivals of emigrants at their point of destination have completely new experiences for them. It is contrast for them both physically and mentally. Surprisingly, these people don't have to face the problem of finding a place for housing. Those people before migrating are careful enough to take all the precautions and their arrivals in India are carefully planned. Generally, they are accompanied by some relatives or friends who have already been working there. Moreover finding a job also is not much difficult, because their friends and relatives usually try to find the jobs.

Nepalese emigrants are known by the name of '*Bahadur*' or '*Gurkhali*' in India. Our predecessors have shown their bravery and honesty. So they were known as loyal and fierce fighters. Therefore, they have an easy and early access to employment. But now-a-days, due to increased numbers of emigrants and their dishonesty, it has become difficult for better opportunities. Although, labour migration to India has been a significant component of rural income for far and mid-western villages of Nepal. Migrants from Mid-Western hill districts (i.e. Jumla, Humla, Magu, Kalikot, Dailekh and Surket) often go to hill regions of India. viz. Kumaon, Garwal, Kullu, Simla, Laddhakh and Panjab (Seddon et al 2001). However Delhi, Maharastra, Panjab, Rajesthan, Madhya Pradesh, Tamilnadu are the major destination of the migrants of this study area where their relatives and friends are maximum.

Map 3



Prepared by: Harish Chandra

Source: Field Survey 2005

8.1 LIVING AND WORKING CONDITION OF LABOUR MIGRANTS IN INDIA

Most of the respondents at home are not aware of the works their emigrated members do abroad. Thus, during the field survey, 15 labour migrants were interviewed to know about the living and working condition for them in the destination place (India) who had returned their home for 1-2 months on leave or other reasons. Most of them were not interested or quite hesitated to mention their living and working condition in India. This is probable due to poor living and working conditions they have in their.

Living condition depend on works or wages. According to the migrant responding that if migrants work in good firm and get handsome salary, their living condition is better. Otherwise their low level of income causes poor living condition. According to the migrants, some of them live in huts, slums or even in the street without any proper shelter. And some of them live in rented rooms with several friends and relatives together. Likewise, the majority of migrants are compelled to live in unaffiliated room poorly, where there is no facilities of water, electricity, toilets and security. Therefore, they have to face with different kinds of diseases and sometimes they are robbed and thieved with they have earned. But in the case of Indian Army, the situation is exactly reverse, since their living and working conditions, is good. These soldiers live in camps equipped what good facilities. Similarly, some of migrants work in good-salaried hotel and factory. Therefore they can afford facilitated room and live.

In the context of working condition, majority of migrants from the villages have to involve in danger, dirty and miserable works for their jobs. In addition to that they are scolded and threatened without salary by masters. Thus, to get mental relief from a long time hard working they resort to the bad habit of drinking alcohol and gambling hated by the owner and local people. In

spite of paying a certain change to owners, they are not provided with proper facilities of drinking water, electricity, toilets, sanitation and other things.

Living condition of Nepalese in India is so harsh, sardonic, sorrowful and miserable that nothing can be shared in any version. Likewise, having low education and lack of skill, Nepalese migrants are compelled to engage in low salary job and low level. Which is very insufficient to fulfill their own needs. Majority of Nepalese emigrants in India are working as 'chawkidars' (watchman or Security guard), factory worker, army force, hotel worker driver coolies etc.

Table : 17 Works of the Nepalese Emigrants in India

Types of Work	Magar		Non-Magar		Grand Total	
	No of emigrant	Percent	No of emigrant	Percent	No of emigrant	Percent
Factory workers	8	18.2	17	29.8	25	24.8
Hotel worker	7	15.9	14	24.6	21	20.8
Security guard	4	9.1	8	14.0	12	11.9
Army force	14	31.8	5	8.8	19	18.8
Driver	2	4.5	2	3.5	4	4.0
Coolies	8	18.2	8	14.0	16	15.8
Business	-	-	2	3.5	2	2.0
Technician	1	2.3	1	1.8	2	2.0
Total	44	100	57	100	101	100

Source : Field Survey, 2005.

The table 17 indicates that types of works is different between Magars and Non-Magars. Most of Magars have involved in army force which is 32 percent. Because especially Magars /Gurungs are joined in army. Likewise, in Non-Magars most of migrants have involved in factory worker and hotel worker, which is 30 percent and 25 percent respectively. In technician and business, both communities have involved in very low proportion.

As a whole, most of emigrants have involved in factory worker. But in business and technician, the proportions are very low. It can be concluded that

the emigrants from this VDC have no special intrusive desire of doing particular work. They are doing what they could find. Few respondents reported that it was difficult for them to get better work in India because of the pressure of Nepalese emigrants and their dishonesty, likewise, due to low education and lack of skill, they are compelled to do whatever they get works.

8.2 PUSH-PULL FACTORS IN THE VILLAGE

There are various causes of Nepalese labour emigration. Because of social and economic compulsion and self-motivation and individual decision, people migrate to foreign countries for employment temporarily and permanently, that is for short or long duration.

There are four cluster variables determining the international migration. They are differential, spatial, affinity and access variables. Among these variables differential variable includes unemployment rates and prices, and wage differential. Spatial variable constitutes distance and transportation costs. Similarly, affinity variable includes the religion, culture, language, kinship network. The last one is access variable. Which is mainly concerned with rules of entry and exit (Subedi, 1991).

Labour migration from Khaira VDC is a means to maintain rural life certain push-pull factors associated with origin and destination place are responsible for the labour migration. Personal network and linkages are the factors which determine abroad migration. This study tries to show the fact that remittance has significant contribution to the household economic in the study area. The major reasons for labour migration are attributed to the push-pull factors, which take into account economic and socio-cultural factors. Economic factors includes poverty unemployment and under-employment in the origin place, lack of land for cultivation, lack of arable land and lack of food sufficiency. Social factors are associated with educational facilities, unequal

social treatment, desire of up gaining social and economic status, and existence of conflicts in the both community. But especially Magar community has adopted labour migration as a culture.

The pull factors are generally associated with socio-economic factors. The prevalence of higher wage rate in the Indian labour market, and presence of relative in the place of destination resulting network access are the major push factors of labour migration from the village. In the recent years migration abroad has been increasing rapidly. This is because of in increasing demand of workers in international labour market and limited employment opportunities and increasing security operations and prevailing conflict in the rural areas of Nepal. As a result of these factors, more youth adults are seeking employment opportunities outside the country.

As mentioned above the socio-economic variable related to the origin place determine international labour migration. As for as the push factors of labour migration to India from the study area is concerned, the lack of employment opportunities in the village, lack of food sufficiency, lack of arable land (low productivity), indebtedness and present prevailing conflict between state and Maoist rebels are evident.

8.3 PERCEPTION AND ATTITUDE OF LOCAL PEOPLE AND MIGRANTS TOWARDS LABOUR MIGRATION

Due to poverty, unemployment, lack of proper development rampant in the country, Nepalese people are forced to migrate to foreign countries. Though this trend is not new as people used to go to the foreign countries in the past as well. But in recent years, the trend of migrating in the foreign countries is dramatically increased unlike in the past. The main cause is due to the lack of fertile land, political instability, violence, unemployment and poverty prevalent in the country.

While talking about the inhabitants of Khaira VDC it has been found that labour migration is quite general in their lives. They take labour migration as a main source of income as they do not have much fertile land and they are saturated by poverty, unemployment and violence. Historically speaking, aged people of Khaira VDC say that the trend of labour migration has been started since 1900 A.D. Aged Tikaram (92 Years) says: *"Going to the foreign countries in search for job is not new. His father used to say that from the very beginning people used to go to the foreign land, especially Magars would go in their youth so as to earn money."*

Though the labour migration trend was there from the very beginning but the perception and attitude towards the labour migration are varied from people to people, therefore, this research to encompass the perception and attitude towards the labour migration of different caste people from different castes in Khaira VDC. The perception towards the labour migration is different among Magar and Non-Magar. Magars take it quite positively whereas among Non-Magars (Brahmin and Chettri) the perception towards the labour migration is little bit different as that of Magars. Damoder Subedi (Primary Teacher) says: *"Wherever Predecessors there is success", it is generally found that success follows the same footsteps as that of predecessors. For example, Brahmin and Chettri mostly follow education and government service traditionally. The lower caste people drop out the school and go to India for job. And, Magar's concept mostly join into British and Indian army."*

Local people say that labour migration is an inevitable need to sustain/run their families. Among the labour migrants those who are in army forces and who have permanent job, they are enjoying the handsome salary but new generations mostly involve in private job and they are forced to do job even in low salary. Mostly people from the old generation are found to have been involved in permanent job. In this connection, the view of Chyaman Prakash

(65 yrs) is quite pertinent. As he says *"Due to the rampant capitalistic system migrants are reduced to only labour but in the past it was not so. Those who used to involve in any kind of job up to 3 months, they would base permanent job-holder."*

In terms of labour migration local inhabitants Num Bahadur Says; *"Labour migration is our compulsion. If there is job opportunity in our country, nobody will go to India for job and be slave there. Unless there is permission to go to India our condition will be pathetic. If we see to our village, we find that most of the people are dependent on India."*

There are so many differences between the person living at home and those who stay outside the home. People living at home are "introvert" and those who stay outside the home are "extrovert". Comparatively speaking people living outside the home are cleverer, more social and more practical than those who are not. Pensioner Gor Bahadur says *"It is better to go to foreign country than simply living at home lazily. If people go outside the home then they can be practical and they can get knowledge of different things because travel broadens the mind."*

Similarly, emigrant's wife Mina Kumari Says: *"Labour migration has become a 'milestone' to those poor people who are leading very pathetic life being suppressed by so-called rich people. When her husband was at home they had so many problems and their life was very different but now her husband is earning money in the foreign land and life is more comfortable than it was before. Even neighboring people give friendly look at them. So for poor people labour migration has become a very strong source."*

Similarly retired Indian army Keshar Bdr. Pun says *"The main cause of labour migration is rampant unemployment in the country. If people got job in accordance with their qualification they would not go to the foreign land"*.

Generally, emigrants say the main cause of adopting labour migration is to run the family and make the future of the children better while some other people say that they just want to foreign country with the friends when they could not proceed their education further. In this concept, are migrant Dev. Bdr. (20 yrs) says: *"Due to the financial problem in the family, and the lack of land I was forced to go to the foreign countries. It is not so easy to work in foreign land. Hardly one can get job in factories, hotels etc and salary is not so handsome. Sometimes the master does not give salary in time. So it is so difficult there. If small job is available in our country I think nobody will go there (foreign land)."*

Num Bdr who has gone to India with his friends just like that says *'He saw his friends talking about interesting and dazzling things about the foreign land and this instigated him to go there, then he left class and went to Rajesthan with them. Now he is regretting about it. He knew that people of foreign country would look down to the uneducated people. It would not be better to go to foreign land leaving that study'*.

Similarly, one Indian army Surya Pun Says *"I recruited in army as my father forced me to do so. Since my father was also an Indian army, it was easy for me in this sector. Now, he is not regretting that he could not study because their community the best occupation is to recruit in army. Their family also encourage them to do so. Now he is getting Rs. 12000 monthly as a salary and life has become quite easy and there is good reputation in the society as well."*

In nutshell, the perception and attitudes of intellectuals, women and migrants themselves towards the labour migration seems quite positive but we cannot deny its negative aspects too. Lack of capable manpower, incensement of school dropouts, lack of people in social and religious functions in the village are the immediate problems brought out by labour migration. Likewise

labour migration is taken as an inevitable need by the villagers as it provides the better-future for the children's and life became secure. Beside some migrants, most of the migrants have sense of responsibility for the family. Especially in old generation we can find the sense of responsibility where in young generation/unmarried it is lacking.

CHAPTER - IX

CONCLUSION

In this study I have attempted to examine how international labour migration influences and contributes to the households of Khaira VDC, a large Village of Mid-Western Nepal. The Study has also stressed to discuss impact of labour migration on livelihood of Magars and Non-Magars communities.

Migration is known as livelihood betterment. Especially, by the economic hardships (lack of agricultural land, decrease in production, lack of opportunity poverty etc.) of rural people they are compelled to migrate for the security of their livelihood. The migrants from western and far-western mid-hills has migrated in greater number to India than other countries, is known by different studies. The present studies also follow that situation. Because out of 829 household of the area, there were 443 labour migration households. Labour migration to India is only 390 households. Likewise, in the beginning, the Magars would migrate but now, Non-Magars have also migrated. Therefore labour migration is crucial component of livelihood for Magar communities since the previous time. Likewise, Non-Magars have also adopted to labour migration for major component of livelihood. In spite of difference opinions of different people about labour migration, to some extent it has improved in living standards of the migrants households.

The income from labour migration to India is an undeniably significant component of village economy. Majority of the households in the village could not satisfy their needs locally. They have no complete food security in the sense of access to safe and nutritious food. Agriculture alone can not sustain rural livelihoods. Subsistence farming in the village is insufficient to meet the determined minimum level of food and basic needs. Smaller landholding and shortfall in domestic production are the major cause of food insecurity in the village. The livelihoods of the village people can not totally rely on agriculture. Household economy comprises diverse sources of income. Poor agricultural

production and lack of off-farm and non-farm employment in the village have forced the village people to go to India in order to send back remittances for their families. Foreign labour migration has been an important economic option to maintain sustenance in both communities. Remittance contributes to fulfill immediate food and family requirement. Remittances always supplement farm income in the village. Hence, labour migration provides a base for their livelihoods. Labour migration to India is not for accumulation of wealth but for their simple survival. Remittances contribute to increase the access to other livelihood assets like education, land and financial and social assets, resulting unanticipated effects on the human capital of the migrant and their family members, as remittance contribute to educated children, to buy land, constructing new house and so on. Similarly, labour migration has brought several changes inside or outside home regarding the role and responsibility of women in both communities. Likewise, perception and attitude of local people and migrants towards the migration seems quite positive but cannot deny its negative aspects too In Magar community has adopted labour migration as a culture. But in non-Magar community, labour migration has been taken part of household economy. In this respect, people of the study area are socialized to be familiar with labour migration to India. Labour migration has been a survival strategy among the contemporary inhabitants of Khaira VDC.

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Appendix A
Labour Migration to India
Questionnaire for Household Survey (Khaira VDC, Pyuthan)
2005

1. General Information

Name of Respondent : Caste/Ethnicity :

Ward No. : Village :

2. Family Background

S.N.	Relation	Sex	Age	Marital Status	Education	Occupation
1						
2						
3						
4						
5						

3. Detail of emigrated member

Who	When	Where	With Whom	Type of Work	Monthly Income	Live with Whom

4. Why did he/they go there ?

5. How much remittance do/does he/they send to his/their home yearly in average ?

6. What is the means of receiving money ?

a. b. c.

7. On what is money spent ?

8. What is the main occupation of the family ?

9. What types of effect do you have at home after migration of your family member ?

10. Does society /neighborhood look at them in a different way or not ?
If Yes,

11. Do they use hired man in their farming or do they work themselves ?
If yes, in which season

12. Do you get wage labourer (hired man) easily or not ?
If yes, why ?
If not, why ?

13. Landholding Pattern before and after emigration (in Ropani/Anna)

Types of land	Before		After	
	Irrigated	non-irrigated	Irrigated	non-irrigated
Khet				
Bari				
Kharbari				

14. Agriculture Production (in Muri)

S.N.	Types of Crops	Production
1	Maize	
2	Paddy	
3	Wheat/Barley	
4	Others	

15. For how many months is your own production food sufficient ?

Months

16. What is the source of getting food ?

Source

17. How much money do you need to buy food ?

18. Livestock

S.N.	Types of Livestock	Number
1	Cow	
2	Buffalo	
3	Bullock	
4	Goat	
5	Pig	
6	Poultry	

19. Households Gadgets

S.N.	Types of goods	Number
1	Radio/Cassette	
2	T.V.	
3	CD/VDC	
4	Camera	
5	Table/Chair	
6	Cupboard	
7	Other	

20. Source of Income and area of expenditure /yearly

Income		Expenditure	
Source	Income Rs.	Area	Expenditure Rs.
Agriculture		Food	
Wage labour		Cloth	
Remittance		Education	
Pension		Medicine	
Business		Labour	
Service		Festivel	
Other		Other	

Appendix B
Labour Migration to India
Questionnaire for Emigrants (Khaira VDC, Puythan)
2005

Name of Respondent :

Interview Date:

Age ;

Education:

Marital Status :

No. of Family Member

1. History of Migration

S.N.	Description	1st Departure	Now	Remarks
1	Where			
2	When			
3	Why			
4	Access who			
5	Live with whom			
6	Types of work			
7	Average work hour			
8	Minimum income/month			
9	Maximum income/month			
10	Save/month			
11	Expenditure/month			
12	Means of sending money			
13	Facilities			

2. How did you get information about the destination ?
3. Why did/do you select that place ?
4. Are you satisfied with your job ? Yes () No ()
If not, why ?
5. What types of skill do you have ?
6. Have you got a job according to your skill and ability ? Yes () No ()
If Not why ?
7. Have you joined any social organization there ? Yes () No ()
If Yes, what is your role ?
8. How often do you come back home ? Especially, in which season ?
9. What do you feel about labour migration ?
10. What does your kin group expect from you ?
11. What's your future plan ?
12. Do you wish to go again ? Yes () No ()
If not why ?
13. How does a migrant differ from non migrants in this village ?
14. What types of suggestion do you give to coming generation ?

