

**IMPACT OF MALE FOREIGN LABOUR  
MIGRATION ON WOMEN: A Study of Thumki**

**VDC of Kaski District**

**A DISSERTATION**

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The Degree of Masters of Arts in Anthropology

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**RECOMMENDATION**

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

IOM	International Organization for Migration
NIDS	Nepal Institute of Development Studies
NCCR	National Centre of Competence in Research
DoFE	Department of Foreign Employment
EPS	Employment Permit System
GPS	Global Position System
NLSS	Nepal Living Standard Survey
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
NGO	Non- Governmental Organization
INGO	International Non- Governmental Organization
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
SPSS	Statistical Package for the Social Sciences
SLC	School Leaving Certificate



# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the study

Migration is one of the defining global issues of the early twenty first century. The number of people moving from rural to urban centers within the country and from one to another country in search of employment, income opportunities, and knowledge and skill enhancement is unprecedented. According to the International Organization for Migration (IOM) (2009), there are about 192 million people living outside their place of birth, which is about 3% of the world's population. This means that roughly one in every 35 persons in the world is a migrant employed overseas. Between 1965 and 1990 alone, the number of international migrants increased by 45 million representing an annual growth rate of about 2.1 percent. The current growth rate is about 2.9 percent (Nepal Migration Year Book 2009, NIDS)

The History of formal entrance of Nepalese citizens in foreign employment begins in 1814-1815 after the Nepal-British India war. A total of 4,650 Nepalese youngsters were recruited to the British armed forces as a British-Gurkha regiment. Similarly, the migration of Nepalese people for other employment purpose begins to work in the tea estates of Darjeeling and forest of Assam by the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century employment opportunities in the blooming market. Economic migration to the Middle East from South Asia and other parts of the world was spurred-on by the oil boom in the early 1970s. The reasons behind the migration are almost same in Nepal as other parts of the world. Existing poverty, limited employment opportunities, deteriorating agricultural productivity, armed conflict are some of the reasons about the motives behind international labour migration.

There are many villages in Nepal where the labour migration has been established as a culture of community to go abroad for work for a while and return back with some money and experience of placement in different geographical location. The influence of friends, relatives and well wishers has also played a prominent role to the promotion of international labour migration.

The Middle East is the top destination of Nepali migrant workers. Bahrain, Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE, and Yemen were major destination countries in the Middle East. In 2008, these countries hosted a total of 206,572 documented Nepali migrants. This was followed by East Asia (Brunei, Cambodia, Hong Kong, Laos, Macao, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Philippines) which received a total of 53,739 Nepali migrant workers. The SAARC region countries (other than India) such as Afghanistan, Maldives, Sri Lanka and Pakistan had 3,066 official migrant workers from Nepal coming to work in 2008. There has been an increase in numbers of Nepali migrant workers going to other Asian countries, Europe, North and Central America, Oceania and Africa with the official figure reaching 2117, 538, 364, 29, 140 and 101 respectively in comparison to official figures of 2007 (Nepal migration year book 2008, NIDS).

Among the Middle East countries the Gulf countries (Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAE) have remained very popular destinations for numerous Nepali migrant workers throughout the years. The East Asia, as usual, the largest concentration of Nepali migrant workers is Malaysia, Hong Kong and Singapore. In the SAARC region, basically Afghanistan hosted the largest number of Nepali migrant workers. There is no current official record of the number of Nepali migrant workers going to work in India due to the sharing of an open border and with no requirement for travel documents for Nepalese.

The Data of migration for foreign employment shows a slight fall in 2009. According to the Department of Foreign Employment (DoFE), it approved 248,057 Nepalese in 2009 to go and work abroad through licensed private recruiting agencies and on an individual basis. The number was 266,666 in 2008. According to DoFE, on an average, about 19,081 people were permitted to go to work abroad almost every month. This shows that migrants getting final approval for foreign employment stayed at approximately 680 per day.

Nepali migrant workers going for foreign employment in South Korea under the Employment Permit System (EPS), DoFE data shows that 211 migrant workers have gone in 2008. 310 migrant workers have gone in mid November 2009 to mid January 2010.

According to the data of the DoFE (2009), the official number of Nepali female migrant workers has increased in comparison to 2008. The figure reached 11,507 out of the total 248,057 migrants in 2009 while it was only 316 in 2007 and 11,007 in 2008.

Migrants are predominantly male whereas women stay in the villages, looking after the children and elders, the household and fields. In such a situation women have to bear so many responsibilities within and outside the home territory. The sort of situation creates the inside\outside dichotomy; where women can operate and very greatly according to the economic status of the households. The economic situation of women in Nepal does, however, vary according to ethnicity, caste, class, age and location. The indo- Aryan women from Bahun and Chhetri caste group although usually more educated, Generally have be little control over decision-making in have restricted mobility. Most women of the Tibeto-Burman origin such as Sherpa, Gurungs and Magars, although often less educated, usually have more decision-making powers and economic responsibilities within their

communities. Lack of the economic independence the Nepalese women have been severely hindered in their participation in decision making. The ideology that of women's place is the home has assigned the low status household and subsistence agriculture work to them. 90 percent of employed women work in agriculture on family holding. Women account for only 10 percent of those employed in the more productive, non- agricultural sector. However, in urban areas as many women as men work in the informal and manufacturing sector especially in the garment and the carpet industries. the number has been changed due to the improving educational status of women ,more nuclear family living outside the main household, increasing internal migration and married women's need to supplement their husband's incomes due to increasing family expenditure.

## **1.2 Statement of the problem**

According to Nepal Living Standard Survey (NLSS), over 78 percent of the populations are employed in agriculture. This has been for many years a sector of slow growth; some would say stagnation. In the hill where the proportion of agriculture land is low in comparison to its population, thus people of the region are forced to generate their incomes from diverse source including wage labour either in local or elsewhere i.e. is involved in labour migration. Migration within the country seems less significant as the pace of development and industrialization is slow. Thus, people cross the national territories in search of better economic opportunity for the households no matter how the problem they will face and what kind of job they have to do abroad. Nevertheless the sort of practice is being done since the beginning of 19<sup>th</sup> century. There is significant and increasing proportion of income coming from non farm sources. The source of income comes from wages, salaries, pensions and remittance. But how it is utilized? Are women having a freedom to use remittance? These are the question to note the change of

livelihood milieu. Hence, the problems are to be exploring in the context of changing status of women and their role in the society. Women make substantial contribution to Nepal's economy providing over 60 percent of agriculture and most household labour. Their involvement in the labour force is, however, mostly confined to the less productive sector, as they have little access to the economic resources due to low literacy rate, low level of secondary and higher education, discriminatory wages in informal sector, lack of resource confinement to reproductive role of women, lack of information and access to rights and duties in the existing various laws and discriminate against women in regard to employment.

In another way, when male members go abroad for work, women have to take all sorts of responsibilities, which occur, in day to day life. They have to assume the roles and responsibilities that are generally performed by the males in a patrilineal society. It is to be observed how does a family organize its authority structure in patrilineal family system? How do the household economic activities survive? Do women get greater freedom in decision making and what sort of problems are they faced? These are the prime questions that are to be explored from the research.

It is true that in the entire communities, men played dominate role and have higher status by inherent automatic authority and prestige than women. But how does it effects on the women in the absent of the male member as the head of family in the particular time period? Is male ready to withdraw authority on all matters or the wife remains passive and marginalized? it is matter of important investigation to which limit the male can control in his authority and function and in which extend the women play vital role in decision making and economic activities in the absent to husband ultimate (household head ) from the family.

### **1.3 Objectives of the study**

The general objectives of the study is to analyze the women's status in the migrants' family such as in decision making and economic activities (uses the remittance) in the absence of their husband.

The specific objectives of the study are;

- ) To analyze the use pattern of remittance in the household level and
- ) To analyze the changing role of wife in the household decision making process due to foreign labour migration of husband.
- ) To find out the social problems and constraints associated with women in absence of their husband.

## **CHAPTER – TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

#### **1.1 Theoretical literature**

Ravenstein was the first person to study migration systematically in 1885. In Ravenstein article “push – pull” factors are the basis for his theory of migration. Push factors push the migrants from their place of origin and on the other hand, pull factors pull the migrants to the place of destination

He formulated seven laws of migration. According to him the volume of migration depends on distance, longer the distance lesser will be the volume of migration, long distance migrants has preference. For centre of commerce the natives of the urban area migrate relatively less than the natives of rural are among the short distance migrants. Females appear to predominate.

Lee (1966) has proposed the ‘push pull obstacles’ model of the migration on the basis of Ravenstein theory. According to Lee, the decisions to migrate and process of migration are determined by the following four factors.

- ) Factor associated with the area of origin (push).
- ) Factor associated with the area of the destination (pull).
- ) Intervening obstacles (distance, cost or lack of transport and communication).
- ) Personal factor (age, sex. Education and race).

Peterson (1975) summarizes that there is self-selection on the basis of age, sex, family status and occupation as well as intelligence, mental, health and independent of character in migration.He emphasizes that one can understand

migration in terms of "types" rather than "laws". According to him, remigration and transmigration elaborates primitive impelled forced, free and mass migration as major typologies.

Those who leave their country or area for a period and the return to it typically is large portion of any counter movement are called emigrants and the migration typology is remigration.

Todaro (1969) gives the most significant contribution to the large volume of migration literature. According to him, migration mechanism can be explained by the differences in expected rather than those actual earning between two places. He formulates migration models which has four basic features.

- ) Migration is stimulated primarily by rational economic considerations of relative benefits, which are mostly financial and also psychological,
- ) The decision to migrate depends and expected rather than actual wage differentials,
- ) The probability of obtaining employment rate in the new sector and
- ) Migration rate is excess of new employment opportunities are not only possible but rational and even likely is the face of wide, new or old expected income differentially.

## **1.2 Theories explaining the perpetuation of labour migration**

### **Network Theory**

Migration mediated by network occurs when someone opens a path of internal or cross-border migration that is followed by other family and community creating network that increased in complexity over time. (Lewellen, 2002:132). Network access contributes to sustain international labour migration. This may ultimately



result in a "Culture of migration" in which travel is expected as a rite of passage for young men and women. It is believed that migration brings maturity on an individual involved. Such culture may create virtual " migration industry: of agents and organization (Lewllen, 2002: 132).

Migrant network play an important role in international labour migration. The process of migration is certainly facilitated through the information provided by relatives and friends, and inter-linkage between sending and receiving countries (Boyd, 1989:661).

International relationship based on the ties of Kinship, friendship and shared community creates contact between migrant and non migrant. This contact helps to provide the migration flow working as the stimulating factors to primary impetus of migration. It lowers the monetary costs and risk of international migration (Massey et. al. 1993: 448-49).

Thus, above all theoretical aspects on migration give better ideas that sets of interpersonal ties as well network access reduces the monetary and psychological costs as well as risks by providing necessary information related to procedures of migration ,place of destination and employment opportunities,. But, this theory does not explain about the free choice of migrant in terms of destination and types of Jobs. In this regard personal capabilities, risk bearing capacities and skill are also very important in determining international labour migration.

### **2.2.2 Social Capital Theory**

Social capital is an ability to command scarce means by virtue of membership in social structures. It is also considered as collective expectations that effect economic behavior of an individual (Wyss, 2003:28). Social capital is not there in

the possession of an individual but in the society (Haug, 2000:22, in Wyss, 2003:28). Society always requires services from the side of its member. So that financial gain achieved by an individual has to be parted within the community. Thus, social prestige is concerned with performed services by an individual in the community made possible by achieved financial gain with the help of social capital. The social capitals are value introjections, reciprocity exchanges, bounded solidarity and enforceable trust, which are not only influenced by the strength of tie but also by the oriented of the individual (Wyss, 2003:28-29). According to the theory of social capital migrant network is used as a means to accumulate financial capital that is further used to acquire social capital (Haug, 2000:24, in Wyss, 2003).

### **Migration Systems Theory**

Social network between migrants and non-migrants is certainly a unit of analysis in the migration systems theory (Boyd, 1989:661). The exchange of capital, goods, services, information and people has been a common phenomenon in the present day world, although it is relatively intense between some countries and less intense between others (Fawcett, 1989:673). Different countries and societies are linked to each other through the exchange that it plays crucial role to build migration system among the countries with the large flow of migrants (Wyss 2003: 32). Living across borders, international breaks down the identification of nation and state (social space) and give rise to the paradoxical concept of deterritorialized space (Lewellen 2002:152).

Novel type of migrant a hybrid combination of both home and host is created and consequently interstate interdependence becomes increasingly independent, as migrants gain knowledge and acquire cultural capital, and social network are

reformulated and expanded. As a consequence of high intensity of on going socio-economic interaction made possible by cheap and rapid travel and communication lives are lived across the borders (Lewellen 2002:152). Geographical proximity is no precondition for counters to form migration system that regulates itself with feedback and adaptive mechanism (Massey et. al 1993:454). When significance numbers of migrant workers are engaged in particular types these jobs become socially labeled as immigrant jobs, which certainly reinforce the structural demand for immigrants (Massey et. al 1993:453). Hence, immigrant workers become the eminent part of the receiving society to perform certain roles. These facts favor and encourage the migration process.

In this sense migration system has been developed in the basis of transitional, which is a recent effect of the flexible job market made possible by the internationalism of capitalist production and finance (Lewellen, 2002:152)

Migration system facilitates relationship, as migrant perform different role, which need to host society too and creates new identity to the migrant workers acquiring cultural capital and social network.

### **Cumulative causation theory**

International migration is seen as dynamic as well as cumulative process that brings social, cultural changes in socio-economic and cultural system caused by international migration make additional movement progressively or it influences other people in the respective places (Messy et al, 1993:451-2). Mostly, in poor rural community, it can be observed that majority of the people live close to the subsistence level having thin gap of income inequality. But income inequality may increase drastically after the first household begins to migrate and increase income through remittance. Consequently, other households may feel relatively deprived

and see in migration a better alternative means to overcome this deprivation (Messy et al, 1993:452).

There is possibility to acquire land for migrants, as they earn more wages than local agrarian production, many of them purchases land and invest in building a new house for its prestige value (Messy et al, 1993:452).

### **Institutional theory**

Institutional theory highlights the fact that once international migration begins a set of private institutions, entrepreneurs and humanitarian organization arise which support, sustain and promote international migration (Massey at al, 1993:451). Private institutions and entrepreneurs make a business with migration, taking advantage of the imbalance between the number of people who seek foreign employment, and the limited number of immigrant visas these capitals rich countries typically offer (Massey at al, 1993: 450). They provide a set of services to migrants in exchange of fees. This black market in migration creates conditions susceptible to exploitation and victimization. In consequence, humanitarian non-profit organization begins to attend to the migrants (Massey at al, 1993: 450). Overtime, both private for profit institutions and entrepreneurs, and non profit organizations become institutionally stable and well known to migrate. They than constitute another form of social capital that's migrants can draw upon to gain access to foreign labour markets (Massey at al, 1993: 451)

### **2.3 Literature related to labour migration**

Heidi Kaspar (2005) in the studied 'I m the Household Head now' gender aspect of out migration for labour in Nepal. He has done the study in Kalabang of Pumdi

Bhumdi VDC. He found from the study when husband is migrated, women's participation in decision making at the household level is increased. In particular, changes are evident in household heading, management of money and presence at community meetings. Women become de facto household heads meanwhile, their husband remain formal household heads. Women's increased participation concerning financial decision and attendance of community meetings even persist after husband's return. Women's participation in decision making and workload depend on other factor such as; financial situation of household, quantity and quality of land property, type of household(extended or nuclear household), age and number of children, relevance of decisions(strategic or operational decision) and individual-mostly tacit-arrangement between spouses.

He concludes that where women living in nuclear family, there is increase workloads with more decision making power than living parents-in-law, although this is very limited and admittedly not experienced as an advantage, but rather as an additional burden. Even though strategic power always remain in men's hands and a women's decision making power often decreases again when husbands return from migration.

Wyass Simone (2004) in the studied on organization and finance of international labour migration has found that there is a range of different uses of the remittance from short term to medium or long term proposes. How the remittances are used depends primarily on the financial circumstances of a household. Most households depend on their money for more than one thing. Parents of migrants mostly decide it but he has found the role of mother. If the migrant has a wife and children, this family has its own budget. In such case the wife can decides how to spend the money. At last, he concludes that how crucial the processes or institutions involved in international migration influence the propensity to migrate and the potential contribution of labour migration to the livelihoods of people.

David Seddon et.al (2001) has observed in the book on foreign employment entitled, "the New Lahure: Foreign Employment and Remittance Economy of Nepal". He studied in the western hills of Kaski district of Lahchok and Riban villages. He has analyzed the remittance as livelihood strategies of rural household. As the volume and trend increase with food security and poverty, for off farm and non farm income have played major role in the rural household. As number of migration is high of ethnic group, the off farm income is higher than others. Their lives are far better than non migrants. The remittance re-distribution is making the village economy more dynamic. At last he concludes that the remittances have played dynamic role in village as well as in national economy. It is risky and uncertainty to those with very few resources. Whereas wealthier and higher status families and households are able to obtain access to better pays and more secure employment. The use of remittance is to improve standard of living (current consumption and house construction or purchase) then to invest in non agriculture sector. Education and social investment are also significant.

Kansakar (1982) in his study on emigration remittances and rural development of the two largest ethnic group of Nepal, the Gurung in Syangja and the Magars in Gulmi districts. Through field observation, he found that emigration to foreign armies has played crucial role in village economy through pension and remittance and source of foreign exchange in national economy. The use of remittance in household is high in family expenditure, land purchase and cultivation. He concludes that inadequate production of food grains forced overwhelming proportion of population to migrate to join the foreign army services. The disparity in the economic conditions in the village households between migrants and non migrants is brewing crisis of tensions and conflicts. Knowledge as well as financial recourses of retired army man has not been utilized due to weak government

policies.

Kansakar (1974) described the different aspects of population in Nepal through a historical analysis of population change. He emphasized that the basic reason for migration is poor economic condition of hill as compared to the Terai. Most of people who live in hills largely depend on cultivation for livelihoods where the agricultural economy of the country is very poor. The policies should be made to check the over emigration by prioritizing in their occupations that encourage people to follow their hereditary occupation.

Siddhiqui.T & Chowdhury . R.A. (2001) has made studied on Bangladesh in the book entitled, Migrant worker remittances and micro finance, by selecting the two areas: tangail and Chittagong. The use of remittance sent from abroad is dominant in food and clothes, house construction, social ceremonies, agricultural land purchase, repayment of loan for migration, health and education. However, though the micro-finance institution has been established to mobilize and utilize the remittance, but they have failed to do so. At last, they have concluded that whoever the household found investment opportunities, they utilized that. Most of the households choose to invest in all kinds of land-arable, homestead commercial etc. Thus it is argued that investment of remittances in productive venture is a difficult proposition not always because of lack of willingness on the part of individuals or families, but also due to lack of viable investment opportunities.

UNDP (2002) has made a study in the districts of Bangladesh through in-depth interviews with banks and financial institutions and household surveys from migrants families, returned migrants and would be migrants. The study has found positive impact of the remittance that is followed by the migrants in the household

and national economy. The study concludes that migrants households do not belong to the poorest socio-economic groups as judged from their land and asset ownership patterns. Migrant families engaged in considerable land. Market activity: buys and sells.

Graner E. and Karmacharya K.B. (2001) studied hilly region of Nepal. According to them, agriculture is being weak backbone of national economy which enforces young males to search alternative way of source of earning i.e. wage labour migration. They found that there is significant amount of remittances operating in the various regions of the country into various scales. In the hilly region remittance is only source of livelihood. They have a case study of carpet workers in which both male and female (especially young) migrants are found. They also remit some share of their income to their parents on regular loans. The annual remittance in 1992/93 amounted to about Rs.15000-75000 per worker and declined to about Rs. 500-5000 since 1995-1996. Thus they focus on alternative way for living in new market. They conclude that vocational training, higher qualification and improved remittance transforming channel etc. can be crucial both at a household and national level economy.



## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

#### **3.1 SELECTION OF STUDY AREA**

The research has been conducted in Thumki village development committee of Kaski District. The research study is confined to Thumki VDC ward no. 2. There are 90 household in Thumki VDC ward no 2. Only 30 household took from 90 household for survey. The main reason behind the selecting this ward is that one member from almost each household has gone for foreign employment.

#### **3.2 SOURCE OF DATA**

The study is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data were collected through field survey such as; interview, questionnaire and observation. Secondary data were collected from various sources such as books, journals, articles, NGOs and INGOs reports etc.

#### **3.3 SAMPLING DESIGN**

To get the information for this study, purposive sampling design was applied. Purposive sampling has been appropriate for this study since a researcher has freedom to select these households under the category of interest. These households had purposively selected whose husband has migrated for foreign employment.

### 3.4 TECHNIQUES AND TOOLS OF DATA COLLECTION

#### 3.4.1 HOUSEHOLD SURVEY

Survey is a method to collect quantitative data. It has been done by filling up the questions through personal interview with selected respondents. For household survey, I prepared the questions which would capture the information related to objectives.

#### 3.4.2 IN DEPTH INTERVIEW

Interview is a method of data collection that involves the collection of primary data to fulfill research objectives through face to face interaction between the researcher and the respondent. This technique was conducted selectively and intensively to facilitate in getting the complexities in the explanations of event and experiences including their potential contradiction. The women were selected those who have played significant role in household management in absence of their husband.

#### 3.4.3 OBSERVATION

Observation is the process of recognizing and noting people, objects and occurrences rather than asking for information. Observation will be made in the field in the context of working condition, behaviour, co operation, social interaction, and household management etc, of the migrants' wife. Because of shyness and ignorance among the wives of migrants disclosing everything, the role of observation in the present study will be important role in finding out the reality of social, economic and cultural aspect of household.

### 3.5 DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

The data were analyzed in qualitative as well as quantitative method. The qualitative method is descriptive as it may have series of answer and differ from person to person. The qualitative data were collected logically as well as systematically through interview, observation etc. Similarly quantitative data have been shown in tables and diagrams with the help of SPSS.

### 3.6 LIMITATION OF THE STUDY

- ) The study was confined to only Thumki village development committee's ward no 2.
- ) The study was focused that household whose husband has gone abroad as migrant labour. So the finding of this study may not be applicable in other types of family structure of non-migrants.
- ) Only the wives of the labour migrants were included in this research. But the study on others members of the households were also included.
- ) The conclusion was drawn on the basis of information obtained from survey and interview.

## **CHAPTER FOUR**

### **INTRODUCTION OF STUDY AREA**

Thumki VDC which falls under Kaski District, Gandaki Zone of Northern Central Nepal, and Located Global position System (GPS) co-ordinates at 28.15 degree North latitude and 84.19 degree East longitude. The VDC is located about 29 Km. far from districts headquarter. The VDC is divided into 9 wards and ward no 2 is chosen for study. The study has been carried out in Thumki VDC ward no 2.

#### 4.1 Climate:

Thumki VDC is a hilly region. The climate of that region is hot and wet during the summer and cold and dry during the winters. In the summer season the temperature can be as high as 30°C and winter as low as 10°C to 15°C. However, during the spring the climate is mild. Most of the rainfall occurs during the monsoon season.

#### 4.2 Natural Resources:

##### 4.2.1 Kalika Community Forest:

Kalika community forest is the main source for firewood cutting and collecting grass for livestock of study area. The major types of forest of this area are sub tropical evergreen. mainly jungle with Simal, Chilaune, Patle, Uttis, Dhalne and other useful trees for timber, grasses are available. Various types of wild animals are found such as Tiger, Jackal, Monkeys and birds like Cuckoo, Naina and many others.

Besides firewood cutting and collecting grass, villager's use of forest products for timber, leaf litter, timber for agriculture tools and house construction. Forest users

a group who has been supervising the forest is opened to public period and permission should be taken to get forest products.

#### 4.2.2 Soil\Land

Basically the soils found in study area are black, sandy and rocky soil. The black soil is the main source of high field or production. There are less production in Sandy and rocky soil. Farmers are different types of crops in the study area such as paddy, maize, millet, potato, vegetables and fruits.

#### 4.2.3 Water Resources

For drinking water source of study area is Kalika community forest. Birdi Khola and Dadha Khola are the main sources of water in the village farmers or inhabitant of study area make Kulo (irrigation cannel) for irrigation.

#### 4.3 Population

Total population of thumki VDC is 4,034.out of total population male 1,854 and female are 2,180. The total population of the study area (ward no.2) of the VDC is 485 consisting 235 male and 260 female. The study area covers 90 households.

#### 4.4 Languages and Religion

Most of the people speak Nepali language. Gurung, Magar and Newari language also speak in Thumki. Religiously all the people of Thumki VDC are Hindu and few people are Buddhist

#### 4.5 Occupation

Most of the people of the VDC are primarily depend on agriculture. It is their main occupation to sustain their livelihood. Besides this some people are engaged in

teaching, wage labour, carpenter, house making, business and majority of population migrants towards foreign as a labour migration.

#### 4.6 Caste and Ethnicity

There are various caste and ethnic groups of people in Thumki VDC. They mainly include Brahmins, Magar, Chhetris, Kamis, Newars, Gurungs, and Damais. Brahmins and Magars population is high with 1672 and 507. There are 35 janajati, 25 dalit and 40 others from 90 household in study area (ward no.2) of Thumki VDC.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **GENERAL PATTERN OF REMITTANCE USE**

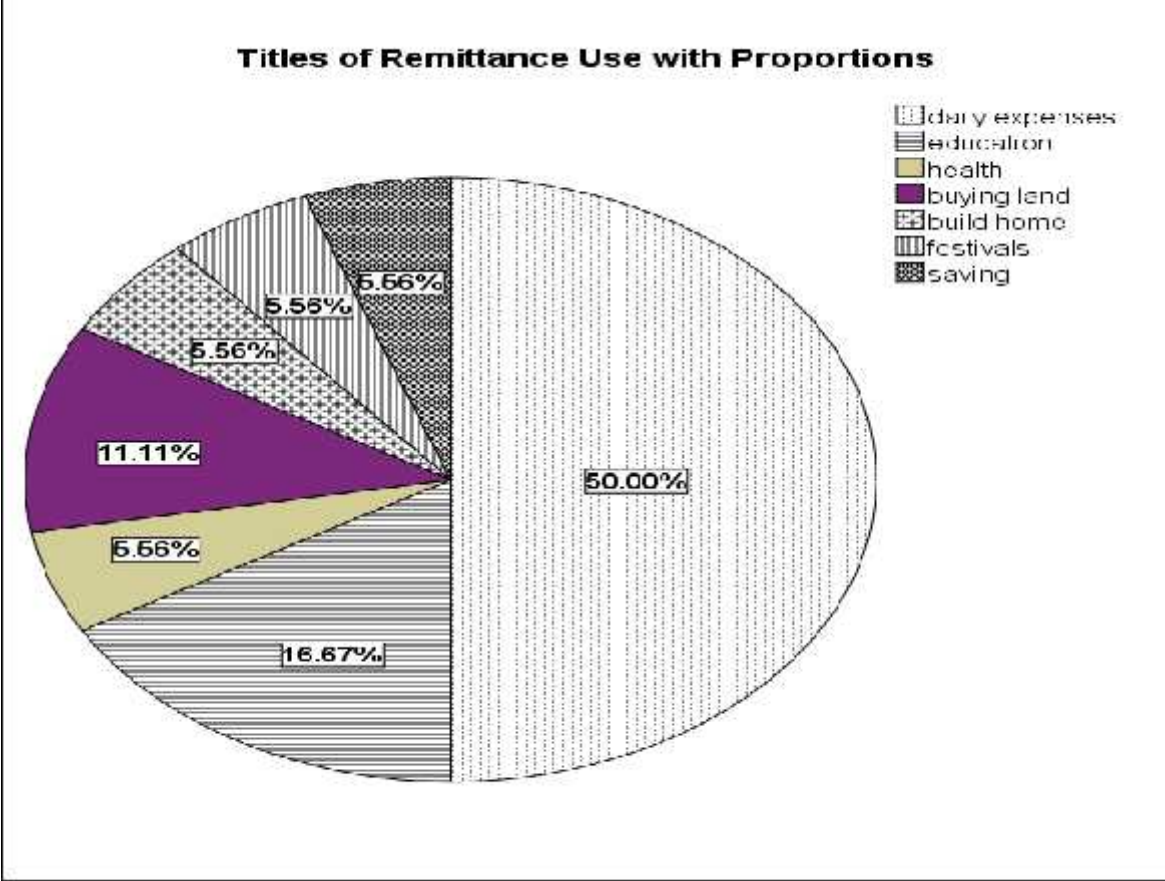
Many scholars recall the general use pattern of remittance in their papers or books as a central message when studied about the foreign labor migration and its impact in Nepal. It might have been the same in the foreign countries like Nepal mostly in the third world.

Most researchers and scholars have shown the attention on the use pattern of the remittance that is delivered as an income source from many countries in Nepal and most researchers have identified that the largest proportion of it have been used to purchase the food and other daily house hold expenses. Its use in mostly in consumption and other non-productive sectors.

#### **5.1 Pattern of Remittance Use in the Field**

Like the previous researchers have identified, the remittance pattern is not far different from the pattern. Major title that is daily expenses in which is 50% of the total remittance has been spent. The following chart no 1 serves the information in details.

The daily expenses include food items like rice, vegetables, spices, oil, etc. that required in human's daily livelihood activities. Moreover, clothes, building up relations with the neighbor and relatives, celebrating the festivals are also included in the daily expenses.



Source: field work, 2012

The largest portion of remittance use is followed by the 16% in education. The cost entitled education is particularly for the children rather than other members. Mostly, the children are admitted to the government / public school rather than private / boarding school. That is why; the cost for education has been appeared as small in comparison to daily expenses. This situation also reveals that the families are less motivated towards English medium private school because all household think to better quality education in private school than government school which is most areas of Nepal has been the largest size of remittance expenses.



Besides two only illiterate respondents, the other are also not have higher qualification than 10th grade. The situation is pretty pitiable. Out of total respondents, none of them is even equivalent to S. L. C.

This factor may impose the sole source to be only the remittance. The following table gives the picture of the literacy and education level of the respondents.

**Table 1 Level of Education of the Respondents**

<b>Level of education</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Illiterate	2	11.1
Primary level	7	38.9
Secondary level	9	50.0
Total	18	100

Source: field work, 2012

Saving is nominal. Only a bit more than five percent saving of the remittance is pessimistic. It is what the same as stated by numerous scholars. Those who save money are in a small numbers. Only 27 % of the sampled households save the remittance while 13 numbers of the total respondents constituting to be more than 72 % finish the remittance for food and non food consumption.

**Table 2 Remittance Saving Households**

<b>Save money</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	5	27.8
No	13	72.2
Total	18	100.0

Source: field work, 2012

Responses on the use of remittance and distribution are reliable. The most of the respondents have less land for agricultural production. Many of whom have to depend up on the supply from outside the village. The following table gives the information of how many of the sampled households have enough land to supply food from own agriculture production.

**Table 3 Households managing food whole year from own land**

<b>Food whole year</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Yes	10	55.6
No	8	44.4
Total	18	100.0

Source: field work, 2012

Saving of the remittance is less among the respondents. This is due to high expense in daily food and other contingency expenses and some durable construction works. Nearly 44% of the respondents have built their house with tin roof. That is the title of expense of which the source is remittance solely. The table below articulates the responses.

**Table 4 Types of Roof of the respondents' Households**

<b>Types of Stone</b>	<b>No. of Houses</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Tin	8	44.4
Straw	8	44.4
Stone	2	11.1
Total	18	100

Source: field work, 2012

The respondents gave information in interview that only a few of houses had tin roof before a couple of years. During the study period, more than 44% of the houses were found to be tin roofed. Out of a sample of 18 houses, 8 were tin-roof while the other was of thatched-roof and rest of them was of stone.

Every laborer earns 20,000 rupees remittance every month. While there are some who receive NRs. 70,000 in a single month while a few of them receive only 10 thousands rupees monthly. In spite of receiving remittance some of the households take loan. The taken for different tiles are given below:

**Table 5 Taking of loan for different purposes**

<b>Loan</b>	<b>No of respondent</b>	<b>Percent</b>
For food	2	11.1
Foreign employment	1	5.6
Maintenance house	1	5.6
Total	4	22.2

Source: field work, 2012

Under the daily expenses, only 4 respondents had taken loan out of 18 respondents. Some portion of daily expenses was also the regular pay of some part of loan and its interest. Although, the number is small, it is crucial since it has contributed to grow the size of non-investment expenditure of the remittance.

However, the respondents have taken loan; they have taken from the neighbors. There is no any enterprise to burrow and lend the money with or without interest.

**Table 6 Management of money for going foreign employment**

<b>Management of money</b>	<b>No of person</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Loan	14	77.8
Borrowed	2	11.1
Others	2	11.1
Total	18	100.0

Source: field work, 2012

The data shows that all of who have gone to foreign countries send money. None of the respondent's husbands has been cheated by the agents in Nepal as well as in the employer country. The earning varies from one to another however they all have gone for physical labor.

### **Concluding Remarks**

The largest part of the remittance has been used in daily need fulfillment. It has also supported the subsistence of numerous families in Nepal. Despite the large part use in subsistence, it has helped to uplift the general economic condition and alternative employment to the unemployed one.

## **CHAPTER SIX**

### **MEN'S MIGRATION FOR LABOUR: A CASE OF WOMEN'S CHANGED ROLE**

Status and role are inextricable social variables. Roles are created by status of a person and are dependent on the status of one. Migration brings about a vast change in status of men and their responsibilities. The roles define one's status and create position within a family or within a community or within a society. Roles, statuses, and responsibilities are interrelated and associated with a person. A person in his social condition holds these all the necessary entities to be a social being. As a move appears in such stable condition, the change is induced with multiple effects.

A man is a head of a family in majority of households in a patriarchal society. Nepalese society is a patriarchal society. Considering husband as the head of a family, patrilocal settlement after marriage, transfer of parental heritage to sons but not to daughters, social disapproval of women's public activities are some fundamental features of a patriarchal society. Limited women's responsibilities in domestic affairs, stereotyped attitude towards women's roles to 'Soft Job' are also some social indicators that define women have dominated status and limited roles.

Multiple factors push a man to migrate to the other countries. Regardless of these factors, vacant position of head of family is virtually occupied by women. Such fulfillment of husband's position by wives yields a new structure of a family.

## 6.1 Respondents' Social Status

One of some important aspects of the social life of one is his social status. The status is composed of and determined by the different aspects of the social life. Poverty level may probably be the fundamental concept to put someone in a particular position. This gives his / her social status more visually.

In modern period, education has been one of the some basic social criteria of social statuses. The respondents are mostly under secondary education but fortunately only two of them are illiterate. Huge numbers of Nepalese are illiterate. The last report of Nepal Living Standard Survey (NLSS III) has shown 43% percent of Nepalese are illiterate. Overall adult literacy rate has increased from 36 percent in 1995/96 to 57 in 2010/11. Female adult literacy increased by some 25 percentage points during this period. The respondents are somehow with better education rather than national average. The table below shows the educational level and literacy status of respondents.

**Table 7 Level of education and literacy of the respondents**

<b>Level of education</b>	<b>No. of respondents</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
Illiterate	2	11.1
primary level	7	38.9
secondary level	9	50.0
Total	18	100.0

Source: field work, 2012

## 6.2 Economic Condition

Land ownership is the major factor to form a stable life in society. More than this, land is what employed as the measure for social and economic status. In Nepal, more than 24% of are landless agriculturally landless increases more. Such agriculturally landless people are who own nominal size of land. The land size is just appropriate to stand a house on.

Only 3 numbers that are 16% respondents have no own land. And also, those who out of owning land are 83.3 percent who can produce food grain from their own land for a year round. Rest all have to depend on the purchase.

**Table 8 land ownership by the respondents**

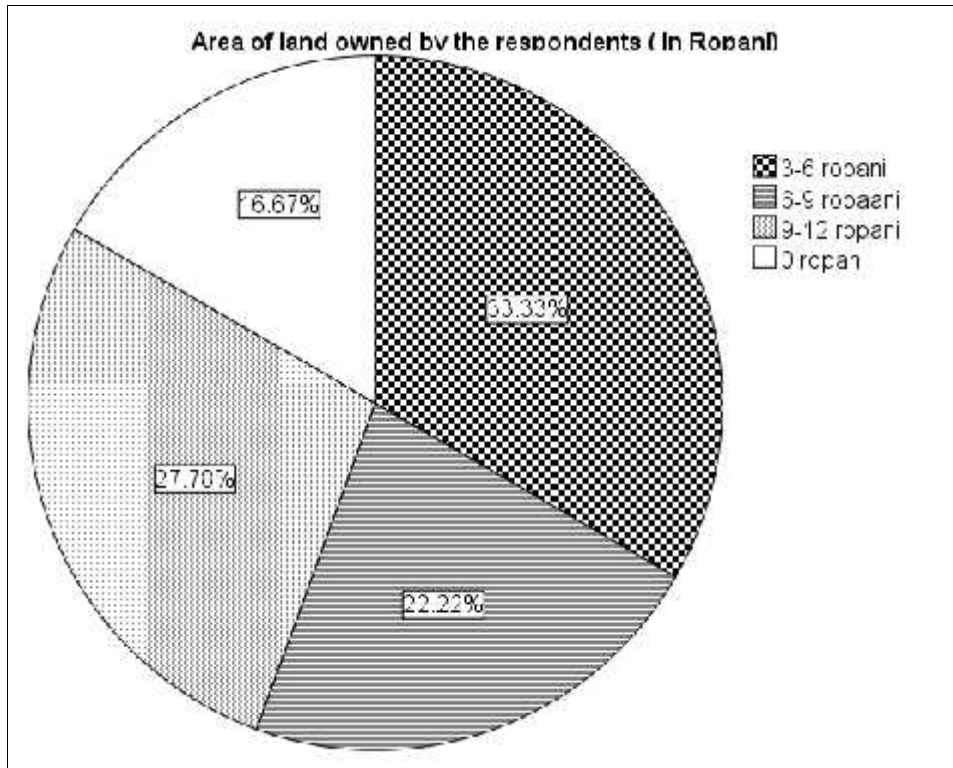
Land	No. of respondents	Percent
Yes	15	83.3
No	3	16.7
Total	18	100.0

Source: field work, 2012

Those who own land have mostly less than 9 ropani. Nearly less than 6 ropani owning respondents have more than 33 %. The chart no 2 elaborates the land ownerships of the respondents.



## Size of land owned by respondents



Source: field work, 2012

### 6.3. Sources of Income

The source of income of all the respondents is remittance sent by their husband in foreign labor migration. Mostly they have gone to Gulf countries and in insignificant numbers are in Malaysia.

**Table 9 Monthly salaries of respondents' husbands**

<b>Monthly Salary</b>	<b>No. of persons</b>	<b>Per cent</b>
10000	1	5.6
15000	1	5.6
20000	8	44.4
25000	4	22.2
35000	1	5.6
40000	1	5.6
50000	1	5.6
70000	1	5.6
Total	18	100.0

Source: field work, 2012

Though the highest salary is 70 thousands, the average salary of the foreign labour migrants is 20,000 rupees in a monthly. However, majority of them earn more than twenty thousand rupees. However, the families of respondents are not with out loans. Twenty two of the households have still loan

**Table 10 Taking loan respondent family**

<b>Loan</b>	<b>No of respondent</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	4	22.2
No	14	77.8
Total	18	100.0

Source: field work, 2012

They take loan for daily subsistence activities. The main reason is low production from their own land.

## 6.4 Housing

During a period of the last 15 years, the proportion of households residing in their own housing units has decreased from 94 percent to 90 percent (NLSS-III). Not very far from that figure, in the sampled area there is only one family without own house. This comprises to be 5.6%.

**Table 11 Ownership of House**

<b>House</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	17	94.4
No	1	5.6
Total	18	100.0

Source: field work, 2012

## 6.5 Decision Making

Decision making process is eternal and everywhere it is. In every step of human life it takes place. Reaching the conclusion to do or not to do anything is to make decision. That's why it's a crucial process in social life.

It makes sense in every moment before to move a step in life. But it needs a combined set of some authorities. Such authorities are aroused on the different situations. Those who occupy the public positions are discretely authorized by set of rubric. But in a household level, the rights and authorities are traditional and are very strong. Such traditional authorities are defined by practices which have brought up overwhelming debates in the equal existence and self dignity of women's social position.

Patriarchal societies have been targeted by feminists. This has inquired in-depth issues from the family level. Women are back and they had no presence in household decision making process but their roles were just to listen to their male heads of the family. Foreign labor migration is what has brought up women with their recognition in the decision making process. See the following table:

**Table 12 Decision taken to go abroad by**

<b>Decision</b>	<b>No of respondent</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Respondent	2	11.1
Husband	3	16.7
Both	10	55.6
Other family members	3	16.7
Total	18	100.0

Source: field work, 2012

More than 55 % of the couple decided jointly to go abroad for labor. The interesting this is that two females emphasized their husbands to go abroad for money making.

Even after the husbands have gone abroad, their wives have been in the centre of the decision making process.

**Table 13 Management of Household Affairs after Husband's Migration**

<b>Management of Household Affairs</b>	<b>No of respondent</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Respondent Herself	7	38.9
In consultancy with husband	4	22.2
Asking with other family members	7	38.9
Total	18	100.0

Source: field work, 2012

Nearly 39% make their decision without help of any one while rest have consultancy with less husband and more with other family members and relatives. Here we find obviously that husbands are in the periphery of decision making process in the household affairs.

Respondents in the absence of their husbands have increased their involvements in outdoor activities. These activities involve socially recognizing process of individuals. Some of the communities that the respondents involve are Feasts, Community Activities, and Community meeting. But still they participate mostly

in the feasts rather than community services. Outdoor responsibilities in absence of respondents' husbands are carried often by respondents themselves.

**Table no 14 participation in social activities in absence of husband**

<b>Participants in Social Activities</b>	<b>No of respondent</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Oneself	10	55.6
Family members	7	38.9
Kin	1	5.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: field work, 2012

But interesting finding is that only one respondent is associated with a public organization.

**Table 15 Organizational membership of Respondents**

<b>Organizational membership</b>	<b>No of respondent</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	1	5.6
No	17	94.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: field work, 2012

**Table 16 Consultancy taken by respondents to use remittance with**

<b>Consulted</b>	<b>No of respondent</b>	<b>Percent</b>
With husband	13	72.2
Father-mother in laws	2	11.1
Kin	3	16.7
Total	18	100.0

Source: field work, 2012

The crucial point is here that the money sent by husband is used only on the consultation of husbands and of other a few kins. This shows that the active participation is there in the decision making process.

Similarly, in the household affairs, they have both have equal participation.

**Table 17 Consult with husband for household work**

<b>Consult with Husband</b>	<b>No of respondent</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	17	88.9
No	1	11.1
Total	18	100.0

Source: field work, 2012

One respondent did not consult with husband in household work. She makes all the decision herself without asking anyone.

Types of work they consult are household expenditure, education for children, purchasing of properties, etc.

After the husband's migration, most of the women represent husbands in community works. This has taken the women out from the domestic affairs. See the table:

**Table 18 women representing social work in absence of husband**

<b>Represent</b>	<b>No of respondent</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	8	44.4
No	8	44.4
Sometimes	2	11.1
Total	18	100.0

Source: field work, 2012

Decision making process and roles of husband and wife in this are very fundamental variables in the sociological research. These variables are the measures of women's status in household affairs. More than this, such measures help one to determine on the nature of society and certain stage in the evolutionary ways in social development.

The respondents' psychology towards their own position in the household affairs also indicates their expected position. This can be taken as the indicator of what has brought up migration.



**Table 19 Importance of role in household decision**

<b>Role</b>	<b>No of respondent</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Own	1	5.6
Husband	4	22.2
Both	13	72.2
Total	18	100.0

Source: field work, 2012

More than 70% of the respondents approve husband's and wife's combined and equal participation in household decision making. However, they seek family members' assistance in such work.

That is why they problem in different matters in absence of their husbands.

**Table 20 Problems faced by respondents in absence of husband**

<b>Problem</b>	<b>No of respondent</b>	<b>Percent</b>
household work	14	77.8
Social	2	11.1
Economic	1	5.6
Others	1	5.6
Total	18	100.0

Source: field work, 2012

Mostly they feel problem in day-to-day activities. Nepalese rural society is not still so much open to accept female's leadership. This has caused psychological problem in the respondent.

Regarding father's absence's impact on children, the respondent feel less confident to express so. From this situation we can interpret that in absence of their husband, the wives are heading towards the fulfillment of lack of husband to provide the guardianship.

**Table 21 Impact in children absence of respondent husband**

<b>Impact</b>	<b>No of respondent</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	6	33.3
No	12	66.7
Total	18	100.0

Source: field work, 2012

Nearly more than 66.7% do not feel husband's absence at home has left impact to their children. This is psychological state of women that they feel empowered.

### **Concluding Remarks**

International labor migration has going through the middle range of some positive and negative impacts in Nepalese society. However, it is the reality and has yielded some new dimension in the social structures and stratification.

## **CHAPTER SEVEN**

### **SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**

This chapter summarizes the whole thesis, from proposal to conclusion. In the summary, main thematic issues raised in the proposal, statement of the problem, objectives, methodology are summarized. In the second part, that is, in the conclusion part, the whole findings of the research are simply presented in figureless statements.

#### **7.1 Summary**

Labor migration is one of the burning global issues of the early twenty first century. One in every 35 persons in the world is a migrant employed overseas. The current growth rate is about 2.9 percent (Nepal Migration Year Book 2009, NIDS, and NCCR). The History of formal entrance of Nepalese citizens in foreign employment begins in 1814-1815 after the Nepal-British India war. Similarly, the migration of Nepalese people for other employment purpose begins to work in the tea estates of Darjeeling and forest of Assam by the second half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century employment opportunities in the blooming market. Now there are many villages in Nepal where the labour migration has been established as a culture of community to go aboard for work for a while and return back with some money and experience of placement in different geographical location. The Middle East is the top destination of Nepali migrant workers. Bahrain Cyprus, Israel, Jordan, Kuwait, Lebanon, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE, and Yemen were major destination countries in the Middle East. In 2008, these countries hosted a total of 206,572 documented Nepali migrants.

Migrants are predominantly male whereas women stay in the villages, looking after the children and elders, the household and fields. In such a situation women have to bear so many responsibilities within and outside the home territory. Lack of the economic independence the Nepalese women have been severely hindered in their participation in decision making. However, in urban areas as many women as men work in the informal and manufacturing sector especially in the garment and the carpet industries.

### **Statement of the problem**

People cross the national territories in search of better economic wage for the households no matter how the problem they will face and what kind of job they have to do abroad. The source of income comes from wages and salaries. But how it is utilized? Are women having a freedom to use remittance? In another way, when male members go abroad for work, women have to take all sorts of responsibilities, which occur, in day to day life. They have to assume the roles and responsibilities that are generally performed by the males in a patrilineal society. How do the household economic activities survive? Do women get greater freedom in decision making and what sort of problems are they faced? These are the prime questions that are to be answered from the research.

### **Objectives of the study**

The general objectives of the study is to analyze the women's status in the migrants' family while the specific objectives of the study are; i) To analyze the use pattern of remittance in the household level and ii) to analyze the changing role of wife in the household decision making process due to foreign labour migration of husband.

## **Geographical Location of the Research and Methodology**

The research has been conducted in Thumki village development committee ward No. 2. There are 90 households in Thumki VDC ward no 2. Only 18 households were taken from 90 households for survey. The assumption behind the selecting this ward was that one member from almost each household has gone for foreign employment. But in the field it was found almost 50 households as stated for research. The research primarily involves the both primary and secondary data. In the research purposive sampling design was applied to obtain the sample size of 18 respondents. Household survey and In-depth interview methods were used to collect data with help of questionnaire and interview checklist. In addition, observation was also applied in the field to see working condition, behavior, co operation, social interaction, and household management of respondents.

## **Findings**

### **Remittance Use Pattern**

The research findings are summarized as follows: Like the previous researchers, the remittance pattern is not far different from the pattern. Major title of remittance is daily expences is 50% of the total remittance expense. The largest portion of remittance use is followed by the 16% in education. 11 % of the respondents are illiterate; which is better situation than national average of 55%. Saving is nominal. Only 27 % of the sampled households save the remittance while more than 72 % finish the remittance for food and non food consumption.

Responses on the use of remittance and distribution are reliable. This is due to high expense in daily food and other contingency expenses and some durable construction works. The respondents gave information in interview that only a few

of houses had tin roof before a couple of years. During the study period, more than 44% of the houses were found to be tin roofed. Every laborer earns 20,000 rupees remittance every month. there are some who receive NRs. 70,000 in a single month while a few of them receive only 10 thousands rupees monthly. In spite of receiving remittance some of the households take loan. Under the daily expenses, only 4 respondents had taken loan out of 18 respondents.

### **Men's Migration for Labor Causes Change in Women's Roles**

Status and role are inextricable social variables. Roles are created by status of a person and are dependent on the status of one. This research shows that migration brings about a vast change in status of men and their responsibilities. Multiple factors push a man to migrate to the other countries. Regardless of these factors, vacant position of head of family is virtually occupied by women. Such fulfillment of husband's position by wives yields a new structure of a family.

Only 11 percent of the respondents are illiterate. But economic situation is poor. Nepal, more than 24% of are landless agriculturally landless increases more. In the field, only 16% respondents have no own land. Those who own land have mostly less than 9 ropani. The source of income of all the respondents is remittance. Mostly they have gone to Gulf countries and in insignificant numbers are in Malasiya. Their earning is NRs. 20,000 while a few earn more than 70 rupees also. During a period of the last 15 years, the proportion of households residing in their own housing units has decreased from 94 percent to 90 percent (NLSS-III). Not very far from that figure, in the sampled area there is only one family without own house. This comprises to be 5.6%.

### **Shift in Decision Making**

In every step of human life decision making takes place. That's why it's a crucial process in social life. Patriarchal societies have been targeted by feminists. This has inquired in-depth issues from the family level. Women are back and they had no presence in household decision making process but their roles were just to listen to their male heads of the family. Foreign labor migration is what has brought up women with their recognition in the decision making process. More than 55 % of the couple decided jointly to go abroad for labor. The interesting this is that two females emphasized their husbands to go abroad for money making. Even after the husbands have gone abroad, their wives have been in the centre of the decision making process. More than 38.9% make their decision without help of any one while rest have consultancy with less husband and more with other family members and relatives. Here we find obviously that husbands are in the periphery of decision making process in the household affairs.

Outdoor responsibilities in absence of respondents' husbands are carried often by respondents themselves. But interesting finding is that only one respondent is associated with a public organization. The crucial point is here that the money sent by husband is used only on the consultation of husbands and of other a few kins. This shows that the active participation is there in the decision making process. Types of work they consult are household expenditure, education for children, purchasing of properties, etc. After the husband's migration, most of the women represent husbands in community works. This has taken the women out from the domestic affairs.

Decision making process and roles of husband and wife in this are very fundamental variables in the sociological research. These variables are the measures of women's status in household affairs. More than this, such measures help one to determine the nature of society and certain stage in the evolutionary ways in social development. The respondents' psychology towards their own position in the household affairs also indicates their expected position. This can be taken as the indicator of what has brought up migration. More than 70% of the respondents approve husband's and wife's combined and equal participation in household decision making. However, they seek family members' assistance in such work.

## **7.2 Conclusion**

Labour migration is not because of one's will or interest, is it is due the obligation. Most labor migrant from Nepal go to Gulf and Malaysia. These countries are the source of major incomes in most Nepalese. Current data of CBS has shown that 55 percent of Nepalese families receive remittance.

The research findings have given some basic information that migration for labour has been turned for livelihood or just for sustaining life. Most of the households spend large part of the remittance in daily consumption. This is no better situation as whole. Most of the productive force of labor of Nepal has just passing life being temporally separated with their families.

Some findings help us to conclude some very dimensions of social life. The most notable is that roles of husband and wife are altered vastly. However, while looking in historical perspective, in a broader sense, it has not been changed. In



past, males were hunters and female were gathers and caring the children and serving the facilities availed by males. The same is the case herewith. The males go abroad while females feed on it and their children. The source of livelihood is outside their accessible territory, that is, outside Nepal. This situation resembles the Stone Age which set a social and family structure of human history. But in the sense of new issues of development life women's status and empowerment, such situation has given positive impact. The women is shifting her position in the decision making process from periphery to the center. Labour migration has influenced the social structure and relations in the society. This has induced the women's psychology stronger and resistant to some adverse situation.



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## HOUSEHOLD SURVEY QUESTIONNAIRE

District.....

Name of VDC.....

Ward No.....

Selected household no.....

Name of household head.....

Name of respondent.....

Date.....

### HOUSEHOLD INFORMATION:

1. Do you/your family have a land?

Yes

No

2. How much lands have you?

a. Under 3 ropani

b. 3 -6 ropani

c. 6-9 ropani

d. 9 – 12 ropani

e. 12-15 ropani

f. Above 15 ropani

3. Could you manage for the whole year fro the crops produced on the land?

Yes

No

4. What types of cattle kept at your home?

Name of cattle	Yes /No If Yes...1, No...2	Number
Chickens/ducks		
Cow/ox		
Goat/sheep		
Buffalo		
Pig		
others		

5. What is the roof of your house made of?

(Circle the respondent answer)

a. Tin

b. Concrete

c. Straw

D. Stone

6. What are the following facilities at your home?

Household facilities	Yes	1	No	2
Electricity				
Solar				
Radio				
Television				
Telephone/mobile				

7. What are the sources of your income?

- a. Agriculture
- b. Foreign employment
- c. Service
- d. Business
- e. Pension
- f. Other

8. What are the expenses of your income?

- a. Food
- b. Education
- c. Health
- d. Business
- e. Festival
- f. Build house
- g. Buying land

h. Others

9. Do you save from your income?

Yes

No

**DETAILS ABOUT THE FOREIGN EMPLOYMENT OF LABOUR**

1. What is the cause after your husband going in abroad?

(Ask to three main causes)

Push factors:

Pull factors:

Poverty

chance of earning more

Being no one other to earn

chance of getting job

Having no land

friends being in abroad

Having big family

for better livelihood

Social cause

for prosperous future

Family cause

for prosperous future of children

Others

others

2. How long has it been since your husband gone?

Month

year

3. How did he manage the expense for going abroad?

a. Loan

b. Borrowed

c. If others



4. How frequently does he come home?
  - a. Once a year
  - b. Once in two year
  - c. Once in three year
  - d. Not fixed

#### **SITUATION OF WOMEN IN HOUSEHOLD**

1. Where is your birth place?  
District                      Place
2. Did you migrate after marriage?  
Yes              No  
  
If yes, from where you have migrated?
3. Which level have you studied?
  - a. Under SLC
  - b. SLC
  - c. Intermediate
  - d. Bachelors
  - e. Masters
4. Did you give continuity to your study after marriage?  
Yes                      No  
  
If no, what are the causes?
5. How long has it been since your husband gone abroad?  
  
Less than one year

- a. One year, b. Two year, c. More than two year
6. What kinds of work would you do before he went?
- a. Household
  - b. Social work
  - c. Agriculture
7. How long would you work before he went?
- In hrs.....
8. How long do you work after he went?
- In hrs.....
9. Who would manage your house before he went? Who does now?
- Before.....                      Now.....

**USE OF REMITTANCE**

- 1. Does your husband send money?
  - a. Yes                      b.No
- 2. What time interval your husband send money?
  - a. Monthly
  - b. once a month
  - c. once a year
- 3. To whom does your husband send money from abroad?
  - a. You
  - b. Mother in law

c. Father in law

d. Other

2. Who keeps the money he sends?

a. You

b. Mother in law

c. Father in law

d. Others

3. What are the title expenses of the remittance?

(Amount in percentage)

a. Household expenses

b. Education

c. Health

d. Land bought

e. Build house

f. Festival

g. Saving

h. Others

4. Have you taken any vocational training?

Yes

No

If yes, name of institution...

Duration...

5. Has such training helped you to have any occupation?

Yes

No

6. Has the money husband sends helped for any enterprises?

Yes

No

7. What kind of benefit have you got from it?

- a. Independence has been increased
- b. I have got the information beyond my house
- c. Income has been increased
- d. Recognition has been increased

8. What is your husband's attitude towards it?

- a. Satisfied
- b. Neutral
- c. Unsatisfied

9. How much is annual income from it?

In Nrs.....

### **ACCESS IN DECISION MAKING PROCESS**

1. Where is your birth place?

- a. Districts
- b. place

2. Have you been come here after marriage?

- a. Yes
- b. No, its my birth place

If yes, where are you coming from?

3. Which level did you read?

a. Illiterate

b. literate

c. primary level

d. secondary level

e. others

4. Did u continuity your study after marriage?

a. yes    b. No, if no why? Cause.....

5. Who took the decision of your husband going to abroad?

a. You

b. Husband

c. Both of u

d. Other family member

6. How did you manage your husband's affairs after your husband went?

a. Knowing own self

b. Asking with husband

c. Asking with family member

7. What are the outdoor responsibilities in absence of husband?

a. Feast

b. social service

c. community meeting

8. Who does the out door responsibilities in absence of husband?

- a. own self
- b. family members
- c. kins

9. if u do own self, are u permission from family member?

- a. yes
- b. No

10. Are you the member of any organization?

- a. Yes
- b. No

If yes, organization's name.....

11. Whom do you consult to expend the money your husband sends?

- a. Husband
- b. Father in law
- c. Mother in law
- d. Kins
- e. No one (no need to consult)

12. Do u consult with your husband in household-jobs?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Sometimes

If yes,

13. What kinds of jobs do you consult him?

- a. Household expenditure

- b. Children's education
- c. Buying properties
- d. Lending money

14. Do you go to community works representing your husband?

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Sometimes

15. Whose role do you think important in household decision?

- a. Own
- b. Husband
- c. Both

16. Whose help do you take while going far from home?

- a. Family members
- b. Kin's
- c. No one's

### **PROBLEMS FACED BY WOMEN**

1. What kinds of problems have you faced in absence of your husband?

- a. household affairs
- b. social
- c. economic
- d. mental

f. others

2. What is the society's attitude in absence of your husband?

a. insult

b. co-operative

c. selfish

d. others

3. How is society's view on you going outside home?

.....

4. Who helps when you are ill?

a. neighbor

b. kins

c. other family members

5. is there any impact on children by the migration of your husband?

If yes.....