

**IMPACT OF OUT MIGRATION ON HOUSEHOLD ECONOMY: A CASE STUDY OF NALLU  
VILLAGE OF KONJOSYOM RURAL MUNICIPALITY, LALITPUR**

**A Thesis**

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**In**

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**By**

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**March, 2018**

## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled “Impact of out Migration on Household Economy: A Case Study of Nallu Village of Konjosyom Rural Municipality, Lalitpur District” submitted to Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University of rural Development, is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgements to all the ideas and information borrowed from different sources in the course of preparing this thesis. The result of this thesis have been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purpose. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

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Ms. Puja Shakya

Date: 2074-12-06

(20-03-2018)

## RECOMMENDATION LETTER

This Thesis entitled “Impact of out Migration on Household Economy: A Case Study of Nallu Village of Konjosyom Rural Municipality, Lalitpur District” has been prepared by Ms. Puja Shakya under my guidance and supervision. I hereby forward this thesis to the evaluation committee for final evaluation and approval.

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Rajan Binayek Pasa  
Thesis Supervisor

Date: 2074/12/06  
(20-03-2018)

## APPROVAL LETTER

The Thesis entitled “Impact of Out Migration on Household Economy: A Case Study of Nallu Village of Konjosyom Rural Municipality, Lalitpur District” submitted by Ms. Puja Shakya in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master’s Degree (MA) in Rural Development has been approved by the evaluation committee.

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(27-03-2018)

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Ms. Puja Shakya

## ABSTRACT

Nepalese economy is predominantly an agricultural economy. Around 80 percent of population lives in rural areas of the country are engaged in agriculture sector. In such a situation, most of the youths compel to migrate from the rural areas to urban centers for looking job opportunities.

Migration is considered as trading of human services as exports, especially for enhancing the livelihood for enormous number of people around the world. Remittances, the earning made by absentee whom they send to in many developing countries like Nepal. As the effect of remittance is both boom and bane for the receiving and sending country. The present study has been carried in Nallu Village of Lalitpur District. The main objective of the study was to analyze the socio-economic impacts of foreign employment and remittance and to find out whether the change brought by remittance is sustainable or substantial. Out of 276 out migrants especially youths working in Kathmandu Valley and foreign employment, only 45 respondents were selected as sample number of the study. The study designed under case study methodology in which both qualitative and quantitative data were collected for analyzing researching issues. Microsoft Office Excel 2007 was used for data management.

From the study, it showed that the majorities of the people engaged in other part of our country Nepal are from early age group. The poor among poorest has not access over foreign employment as they cannot manage for migration. Foreign migration, employment and labor have also created opportunities for employment for the labor that cannot afford to go to foreign employment job also some returnee migrants have started to go use their skills and experience in development and production sector.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

ADB	:	Asian Development Bank
BA	:	Bachelor in Arts
BOP	:	Balance of Payment
CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDRD	:	Central Department of Rural Development
DOFE	:	Department of Foreign Employment
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Products
GNI	:	Gross National Income
ILO	:	International Labour Organization
MA	:	Master in Arts
MPhil	:	Master of Philosophy
NPC	:	National Planning Commission
PhD	:	Doctor of Philosophy
TU	:	Tribhuvan University
UK	:	United Kingdom

## **CHAPTER I**

### **INTRODUCTION**

#### **1.1 Background of the Study**

Nepal is a country where industrial growth is limited, making land the most economic asset. However, obtaining land in Nepal is far from easy. During the period of colonization, land in Nepal was more abundant and people could obtain large amounts of land. As time passed, the frontier land became occupied, which placed a higher price on scarce land. In recent years, there has been a steady pattern of migration in Nepal from the hill and mountain regions to the Terai. The Terai is a fertile agricultural area along the southern border of Nepal. The 1981 Nepalese census indicated a pronounced shift from a mountain-rural to a plains-urban society (Goldstein; Ross; Schuler). Authors Hrabvoszky and Miyan call this change “The Great Turnabout”. The population in the mountain regions of Nepal has exceeded the carrying capacity of the land. Therefore, people are moving to the more arable lands of the Terai. It is estimated that 60% of Nepal’s population is concentrated in the hill and mountain regions, while 60% of farmland is in the Terai (Shrestha, 2010). The migrants hope to make a better life for themselves by moving to the agricultural hub of the country. However, these migrants are having difficulty finding affordable land.

“The Great Turnabout” is causing a great deal of tension in the Terai. The region is experiencing ethnic tension between the plains and hill people. Furthermore tension between the plains and hill people. Furthermore, deforestation in the Terai is drastically reducing the country’s timber resources, and is also increasing soil erosion and flooding (Weiner). Finally, political leaders in Nepal feel the hill and mountain regions represent the cultural heartland of the country and they do not want to see these areas abandoned for the Terai. An estimated three million Nepalis are migrant worker who have gone abroad earning foreign currencies. The nation with 26.4 million population has sent more than 10 percent of its people to work far away, who are of productive age group , i.e from 20- 40 years of age.

In Nepalese census, a migration has been defined as the whole place of enumeration at the time of census was different from his or her place of birth (CBS, 2010). Migration has been an important component of population redistribution in Nepal. People have been migrating from rural to rural and rural to urban areas in search of employment and educational opportunities. Occasional natural calamities like floods and landslide have also forced people to flee from their birth place to other potential areas for their livelihood. Internally displaced in vulnerable situations expecting urgent rescue and help.

Government data shows that a majority of people migrant Nepali workers are engaged in 3D works (Difficulty, Dangerous and Dirty) works in various countries, from Qatar to Malaysia and from South Korea to Israel. However, negligible portions of this workforce has found managerial or some kind of decent jobs in the host countries.

The numbers of Nepali workers leaving home for foreign employment is increasing every year. An official figure shows that a total of 527,814 Nepali men and women left the country in a single year 2013/14. This is 16.4 % upward graph than that of previous fiscal year. Data obtained by Department of Foreign Employment (DOFE) does not include records of individual who leave the country for foreign employment illegally via India or with support of middlemen.

During the last several decades, there has been a significant increase in rural outmigration to urban areas and to other countries, with women joining the flow in ever greater numbers. Wide disparities in terms of job and income opportunities and access to superior service in urban areas and in more developed countries are the obvious factors explaining the rapid increase in migration. And migration in turn is having a significant impact on rural areas. Global remittances, for example are growing quickly and steadily. In locations, they have overtaken agriculture as the main source of income for rural households.

Nepal is one of the least developed countries in the world having US \$ 730 GNI per capita income (ADB, 2014). Nepalese economy is predominantly an agricultural economy. Around 80 percent of population lives in rural areas of the country are engaged in agriculture sector. The average GDP growth rate of agricultural sector is 3.0 percent (ADB, 2015). At the declaration of Microfinance Summit Nepal 2010, the average number of poor people has come around 25 percent, but it could not be distinguished as the real aspect of poverty reduction, it might also be the result of income gap between rich and poor people in Nepal.

Poverty is a complex and multidimensional phenomenon, it is widespread and pervasive. Income poverty is considered as deprivation, low education, fragile health including reproductive health, low nutrition and unemployment, and weak social and political participation. These are supplementary elements of the deprivation of capability and empowerment (Sen, 1999). A study argued that the measurement and the examination of the characteristic cause of poverty at household levels is an important input into the design of economic policy and poverty reduction (Sahn & Stifel, 2003). Poverty has become now an international agenda and the world leaders have committed to social development in order to address the problems of poverty in twenty first century. Recently continuous efforts were made for reducing the large proportions of people living in extreme poverty.

A huge number of Nepalese worker go abroad to work in the absence of fruitful local employment opportunities. Migration is nothing new to Nepal and the total stock of Nepalese nationals working overseas (excluding about one million in India) in different capacities is estimated to be about half a million (ILO-DFID 2002). The history of formal entrances of Nepalese citizens in foreign employment begins in 1814- 1815 after Nepal – British India war. A total of 4,650 Nepalese youngsters were recruited to British armed forces as a British-Gurka regiment. Similarly, the migration of Nepalese people for other employment purposes, such as working in the tea states of Darjeeling and the forest of Assam, began in the second half on the 19th century. Economic migration to the Middle East from South Asia and other parts of the world was spurred on by the oil boom in the 1970s. International labor migration, mostly Gulf States, Malaysia and other South East Asian countries is a new phenomenon of migration in Nepalese context with about 30 year long history. Unexpectedly youth migration is developed in such a way that it has shifted the agricultural based economy towards remittance based economy. According to figure release by government, there are more than 565,000 documented migrant workers abroad, where other estimated figure put the number at more than one million Nepali migrant workers including 100,000 female migrant workers. This figure does not include the population who migrated to India.

The effects of migration on rural employment are highly contextual. A wide range of variables interact and influence the cross-effects of workforce loss, financial transfers, investments, asset acquisitions and demographic changes. In densely populated regions, outmigration may be a way to alleviate underemployment in agriculture and protect the livelihoods of the farmers who remain behind. Seasonal migration allows for a better deployment of labor, since those who are underemployed during the agricultural lean season can find work in towns or in other areas, thereby increasing their incomes. On the other hand, more lasting outmigration can deprive rural areas of critical agricultural labor during farming seasons. To an extent, remittances can compensate for the negative impact of outmigration by allowing hired labor to replace the labor force lost. Outmigration can also cause the drain of skills and the loss of innovative community members from rural areas.

Outmigration is seen by most households as a survival strategy rather than an accumulation strategy. It is, however, important to recognize the potential and actual contribution of migrants and their networks to supporting agricultural activities and opening up new non-farm employment opportunities. Additional income from remittances enables households to invest in farm and off-farm activities and entrepreneurial endeavors. This may in turn create employment opportunities for other villagers.

Migrants also have other ways of contributing to the development of their place of origin through collective donations of time, business networks, investments and the transfer of skills, culture, knowledge and experience. For instance, migrant networks (either transnational or rural-urban) can form a bridgehead for local products or for enterprises seeking to market goods and services. These networks can also facilitate migrants' investments in their communities of origin. Through hometown associations, for instance, migrants often provide collective financial support, skills and knowledge to local development projects. Migrant groups have supported health clinics, built schools, repaired roads and more recently started investing in income and employment-generating projects in their home communities. The success of migrants in accumulating capital and skills does not necessarily lead to invest productively in their place of origin. Other factors come into play the migrant's educational level; the living conditions at destination; the migrant's intention of returning; the characteristics of the migrant's household and her or his access to local assets; and the social, economic and ecological contexts in the home area.

Nepal is a mountainous country situated on the lap of Himalayan range facing south towards the Plain of Ganges River. The country is small with 147 thousands sq. km. area landlocked between two 'giants', China and India. Agriculture remains a major source of livelihood where about 85 percent people depend on subsistence agriculture. Commercialization of agriculture is not so common. Tourism is also important due to its massive diversity in topography, altitude, climate, vegetation, people, and culture.

There are numerous real stories of the suffering of Nepalese migrant workers abroad. Most of the migrant workers abroad are working in vulnerable situations without any effective legal protection by the Nepalese government or the receiving countries' government. Workplace exploitation by foreign companies is well known but the Nepalese government has not adopted any specific labor diplomacy policies, except in some cases. While workers are not allowed to work in each and every country around the world, there are several serious cases about the pathetic situation of Nepalese migrants working in unauthorized countries without any legal or social protection by the host countries.

The massacre of 12 Nepalese workers by an extremist group in Iraq on August 2004 can be taken as a good example of that. There are many other cases where illegal Nepalese workers are kept in prison for a long time on both fake and genuine charges. Nevertheless, the Nepalese government has not adopted proper political diplomacy to rescue them and assure their safe return to the homeland. Statistics show that remittances sent by migrant workers near one hundred billion each year and this amount holds great importance to the national



economy. Some economists have analyzed the Nepalese economy as a remittance economy, in which the contribution of remittances has played a prominent role in keeping the national economy in balance during difficult financial times. The amount of remittances sent through informal channels has not yet been calculated but it is estimated to be equal to that which comes in from the formal channel. In reality, the economic climate has changed from an agricultural based economy into a remittance based economy, according to several studies conducted by governmental and non governmental agencies. Thus, the issue of international labor migration needs to be addressed at the policy level, which could assist in promoting safe migration and the management of labor migration in an effective way.

## **1.2 Statement of Problems**

Rural society in Nepal, as in many other developing countries in the region, has its own structure, functions and values. A large number of the youth seeking foreign employment come from this rural setting. Any unexpected or unplanned change in the roles and responsibilities among family members could bring quite a shock to the foundations of family and society, resulting in familial and social problems. This is what is gradually happening in Nepal due to the excessive amounts of labor migration that is taking place every year. At the community level, labor migration may bring different kinds of changes which can be either negative or positive. For example, if a poor rural family purchases a big color TV with its remittance, it may send the wrong message, though it was not intended at all. Dramatic changes in behavior or lifestyle of a member of a closely interwoven community could damage social cohesion.

At present, in the absence of adequate productive employment in the country, Nepal cannot afford to immediately stop people, especially young men and women, from taking up foreign employment. The best it can do is minimizing all kinds of risks and negative impacts and maximize the benefits associated with it. Thus, the ultimate goal of any government should create sufficient productive jobs within the country.

There are many villages in Nepal where labor migration has been established as a culture of a community. Ongoing armed conflict has displaced people from their usual place of residence and the alternative means of employment for displace youth has been established as foreign employment. The conflict has also limited development activities through the country and expansion of industries has ceased. The situation has created more difficulty in securing employment within the national borders and the final step of many people is to go abroad for employment. Though concrete research has yet to be conducted, the young people from conflict prone areas are compelled to leave for foreign employment to save their lives.

For all household involved in migration, lack of opportunities in Nepal for employment and for secure livelihood strategies that lead to migration whether within the country or region, or overseas. House hold that are poor have fewer choices with regard to migration opportunities and the very poorest households are the most vulnerable when it comes to illegal migration and various form of trafficking. The recent Maoist insurgency also basically reflects frustration of youth with poverty and the lack of opportunities, which is again exerting migration pressure from affected areas to other parts of Nepal or overseas particularly India. Poverty is not only the issue of developing countries; it is global issue where huge amount of investment is poured for reduction of poverty. Migration of people is for elimination of poverty by people of their own and in hand microfinance is one the program designed to hunt the poverty through generating economic opportunities in local level. Microfinance supports poor people and deprived indigenously backward groups to generate income

### **1.3 Objectives of Study**

The general objective of the study was to analyze impact of out migration on household economy. Similarly, the specific objectives are as follow:

- ) To examine social and economic status of selected households of the study area.
- ) To assess causes of out migration toward urban areas and overseas.
- ) To analyze impact created by out migration, especially in household economy.

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

This study tried to provide current trend and status of youth in Nepalese rural areas. It also gives knowledge about how youths are migrated towards urban areas and foreign countries. It's another aim is to inquire impacts of youth's migration on rural livelihood. Due to this different stakeholders like government, local institutions, parents and youth themselves may be focused for management of rapid growth of migration. It will be supportive document for making planning and to conduct further programs. It also presents the impacts and changes on House Hold Economy arise by migration in Nallu Village. As Nallu Village is within Lalitpur District but it still lack development or can say development process is in very steady manner. Most of the people live in that village are farmers and Agriculture is the main source for their livelihood. They over there have land their own land but they work in their field to sustain their own lives. Agricultural products are not for selling purpose but for their own consumption.

The study has significance because it aims to identify the problem causing hindrance in development of people of Nallu Village. This study focused on Migration of people and the root cause of migration not only of youth over there but also whole family members to make their life easy and secure and to upliftment of their living condition.

### **1.5 Limitations of the Study**

- ) The study analyzed the impact of out migration of people in urban or other countries of Nallu village of Lalitpur District so it may not represent the actual scenario of whole country.
- ) The study is more focused on youths' out migrations who are working in Kathmandu Valley and foreign countries.
- ) The study is conducted for the partial fulfillment of the requirement of Master Degree of Arts in Rural Development subject.
- ) The study completed on limited time because of limited resources.

### **1.6 Organization of the Study**

This study has divided into five chapters. First chapter deals on brief introduction about migration and its effects on its development. It also highlights the cause of migration of people, history of migration in Nepal. Second chapter deals with relevant literature. It includes available information to understand nature, source, trends, implications as well as research findings regarding flow of migration. Third chapter deals on research methodology. It has presented research design, selected study area, sampling procedure, data collection techniques and tools as well as method of data analysis and interpretation. Fourth chapter deals on data analysis and interpretation. It highlights in education, health, improvement in income and livelihood. Finally, fifth chapter deals about summary of findings, conclusion and suggestions.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### 2.1 Conceptual Review on Migration

Migration occurs naturally; Natural migration had and has been fostering human civilization in global area. Thus migration has long shaped the nature of global society. It seems that migration is universal phenomenon. The latter in particular has attracted migrants because of the socio-economics opportunities in general and accessible service opportunity in particular (Adams, 1989). The dominant direction of internal migration appears to be directly related to the economic and demographic and demographic situation in a country (Stark, 1978). Developing countries have a relatively low precipitate Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and a high rate of growth among the working age population is being migrated in rural areas to urban areas. The more economically advanced countries have low or negative rated of growth of working age population and record net in migration and out migration (Stark, 1978).

Migration of people from one place to another is a usual phenomenon since the beginning of human civilization. Migration in the beginning was for the sake of food, shelter and for exploring new and different places and for own security but gradually migration took shape in diverse form and now it has become a very essential and common in each and every corner of the world. Millions of people all around the world (especially from developing country) are leaving their usual place of residence for seeking better employment opportunities and supply of foods for their dependents. Globalization and integration of regional economics have added impetus to growing mobility of workers across borders (ILO, 2003) poverty also fuels to be better (OCHER, 2004)

According to Clarke (1965), There is no unanimity over the meaning of migration, though many consider it as involving a change of residence of substantial duration. On the basis of definition one should exclude the constant movement of pastoral nomads the temporary movement and a daily movement of commuter, but there is little justification for their exclusion merely because we have no satisfactory term, which encompasses the numerous spatial movements of population, Clarke, was one of the opinion that migration cannot be defined as it involves the wider range of elements.

## 2.2 Labor Migration in Nepal

The history of formal migration begins in 1814 – 1816 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 after the war and signing of Treaty of Sugauli 1816.

Similarly the migration of Nepalese people for other employment purposes, such as working in the Tea state of Darjeeling and the forest of Assam India, began in second half of 19<sup>th</sup> century. Economic migration to the Middle East from South Asia and other parts of the world was spurred on by the oil boom in early 1970s.

International labor migration, mostly to Gulf States, Malaysia and other South East Asian countries is a new phenomenon in the Nepali context with about a year of 30 year history. Unexpectedly, foreign labor migration has developed in such a way that it has shifted the agricultural based Nepali economy towards remittance based economy.

According to a recent report brought out by the country's central bank, Nepal Rastra Bank, Nepal received 5.5 billion US dollars in remittance during the fiscal year ending mid July 2014, an increase from 4.3 billion US dollars in the previous year.

The raise in remittance income boosted the country's foreign exchange reserve as well as put the country's overall Balance of Payment (BoP) into surplus. The gross foreign exchange reserve reached 6.7 billion US dollars in mid July 2014, up from \$ 5.4 billion recorded in mid July last year, sweat the same report says. For a country with around \$6 billion US dollars of annual budget, remittance has been a major chunk of Nepal's foreign currency earning sources.

Most of this foreign currency comes from the unskilled or semi-skilled workers, majority of whom shed their sweat in the host climate of Gulf countries, including Qatar, Saudi Arabia and United Arab Emirates. Qatar alone is providing employment to six hundred thousand Nepali workers, according to a report. Most of these Nepalis work in construction activities such as building and road construction. Government statistics shows that 74 percent Nepali worker employed in foreign labor markets are unskilled. Such worker normally chooses to leave for low paying labor destinations. Though the government grants permission to work in 109 countries for foreign employment a majority of workers are leaving for countries like Malaysia, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait.

The direct impact of remittance to nation's GDP would be only one side of the whole story, as the other side would clarify how this global phenomenon has indirectly resulted in poverty reduction, payment generation, increasing household income and capital formation in the nation. Remittance and migration driven economy has reduced poverty in Nepal from 42 percent in 1996 to 25.16 percent in 2012, according to Nepal Living Standard survey.

### 2.3 Theoretical Review

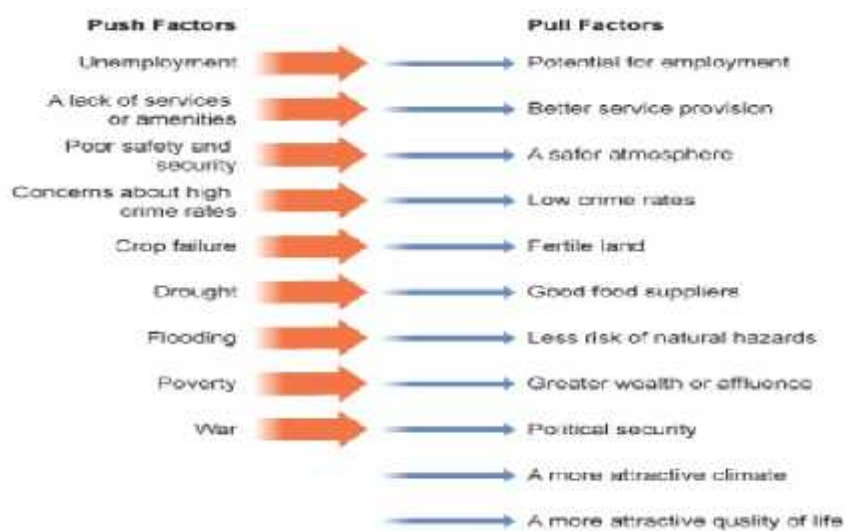
Pushing and Pulling factors behind labor migration are almost same in Nepal is same as other part of the world. Poverty, Limited employment opportunities, deteriorating agricultural productivity and armed conflict are some the motives behind international labor migration.

**Push Factor:** The information obtained from emigrants, indicate that push factors are quite responsible for emigration from the origin. Push factors exert pressure on them to leave the VDC in search of opportunities. The Push factors of the villages are explained below. They were virtually forced to move out of their village to find a job for various expenditures like daily goods, education, health etc. Increasing population also has exerted pressure on the limited resources and compels to look for other alternative income source. This means that the lack of jobs in the village is one of the main reasons for emigration (Gautam, 1999). But today people with small local jobs like teaching, small shop etc. are also emigrated for high income jobs. Similarly, young literate males do not give interest to be engaged in the agricultural activities and seek for the alternatives which cause unemployment in the village.

**Pull Factors:** The pull factors that attract the emigrants are also responsible for emigration of people. The majority of the people have chosen India as their destination as well as some other foreign countries. As we have seen that among 19.8% only 1.6% countries other than India. Nowadays, the number of people going to foreign countries is increasing. Though here is no information what so ever, for emigration to other sectors of India and other countries but the percentage of Indian emigrants among total absentee is 97.4%. The reasons for selecting India as a destination for migration are explained below.

31.3% of the total respondents accounted for easy availability of unskilled work (watch man, domestic servant, cook, driver, sales man etc) as their main reasons for choosing India. They also mentioned that whether they are skilled or not, any kind of work was easily available for them. But today people are searching various opportunities to emigrate. They often take different trainings to develop skill for easy emigration. This factor has dual role in attracting emigrants to India. On the one hand people living in India provide necessary information to their family members, relatives and friends. On the other hand they provide a

kind of linkage in obtaining shelter, food and other necessary things during unemployed periods in India. 25% respondents reported this factor as the main reason for selecting India for emigration. The third important factor is that it is very easy to enter in to India. It is a bit difficult to go to some places of India such as east Assam, but easier to go to middle and west part of India like Delhi, Bombay, and Calcutta. The majority of emigrants didn't emigrate to increase educational or social status or to enjoy urban facilities. But they emigrated because of ' economic failure' at homes and their objective was to raise money in order to upgrade their economic status. It is true in the sense that some people have got opportunities to go to USA, Japan, Germany, United Kingdom etc. as a cook, student, businessmen etc *visas*.



## 2.4 Impact of Migration

More than one sector has been affected by Labor migration in Nepal. Some notable variables of this effect are: internal migration, increase in drug addiction, family breakups, single spouses, bad orientation of children etc. Families having increased income from remittance tend to migrate from villages to urban areas , where they spend not invent money for luxurious lifestyle. “Growing towns and cities across the country is an indication of money sent in better living.” Very little of the remittance has been brought into nation’s infrastructure development.

Some of the young members of the remittance earning families have been found indulged into drug addiction, fly- away from education and training according to one news report. Family breakaway is another implication of labor migration in the Nepali Society. Sociologist Pawan Sharma sees a different picture painted by quick earned wealth. “While husband is away for a long period of time and money, he send back home is affluent, wife

generally finds herself in lonely and isolated situation. Psychologist state and physical needs make things worse, sometime breaking the family” Sharma interprets. It is known that migrants send lots of monies home to support their family. That is a massive flow of foreign exchange of funds that the local government and families can tap into for development . When the youth leave, there is less pressure for job and people are more likely to find something to do. Particularly for short term and seasonal migration, migrants often bring home new ideas, skill and knowledge that they have acquired from their travel. Many businesses, farm practices and economic ventures have been started by people who got ideas and knowledge during the times they spent in migration.

The biggest negative impact on the country of exit perhaps is the fact that young graduates (or skilled and professional) leave to offer their services to other countries. In many developing countries doctor, nurse, engineers and very bright professionals are lost to other countries. Business does better with bigger markets and more buyers. A growing and healthy population often provides the needed market for economic growth and development. When the youth leave, the population stalls and demand for some goods and services fall. When parents leave, children and other dependents suffer the most, as they lose out on the important psychological development that they need from good parenting. Many of the children are exposed to social vices at an early age because there is no parental control.

Most of the migrants working abroad are working in vulnerable situations without any effective legal protection by the Nepalese government or the receiving countries government. Workplace exploitation by employers is reported frequently. However, the Nepalese government has not been effective in protecting its citizens. Frequent serious cases are reported in the news media about the pathetic situation of Nepalese migrants working in unauthorized countries without any legal or social protection by the host countries. International provisions are found to be very sound and applicable in the protection of the rights of migrant workers but government in both sending and receiving countries do not seem genuine in their domestication of the spirit of international instruments , conference recommendations and plans and action.

## **2.5 Policy Review**

Giving importance to labor migration and remittance, Nepal Government has formulated appropriate policies for the betterment of labor migrants. Several legal frame works, Foreign Employment Act 2012 is an example are in place which regulate the: Manpower Companies, remittances handling financial institutions and other.



However, in practices, frequent complains come up on issues of implications of the policies and legal provisions. Experts suggest some concrete measures to be taken in this regard. Bilateral agreements with the government of the destination countries is order to increase the number of jobs for Nepalese, increase security as well as improve the migrants working conditions have to be reached.

## 2.6 Empirical Review

**Rashmi Gaudel Chhetri** (2016) studied and evaluated” Labor Migration and It’s Socio-Economic Impacts in Mudikuwa VDC, Parvat “ in her Master’s Degree of Arts in Rural Development. She has focused especially in the field of poverty reduction, development and gender mainstreaming. Her objective is to investigate financial aspect of migrant workers their nature and type of migration (cost and benefit) their field of saving, investment and utilization of remittance and change in gender role of female member of dependent family. Respondents were selected from returnee migrants and household members from whom at least one of the members had emigrated for foreign employment.

Gautam (2012) highlighted that major reasons for emigration can be attributed to the following factors; unemployment, food deficiency, increased expenditure and interest of being economically prosperous. The other reasons included family causes (population pressure and conflict). These factors initiate the desire to go to other places specially India and other countries. At present, conflict has been one of the major reasons of emigration in the VDC. As per his study he focused mainly on migration due to political instability and lack of developmental activities which results in migration of people in search of better lifestyle.

Dhungana and Pandit (2014) conducted survey on“Socio - Economic Impact of Remittance on Households in Lekhnath Municipality, Kaski, Nepal” ,their study aims to explore the impact of remittance on social and economic status at households. Paired t-test was carried out to see the economic change before and after the remittance received. The impact of remittances on both economic status and the social status of the sampled households is remarkable. The perceived status of the household in the past migration period is better than that in the pre-migration period. Yearly remittance in a household is significantly associated with other socio-economic variables. So, overseas remittance has brought a qualitative change in children’s education and health status. An improvement in the economic status of migrant households, the involvement of the household in community development activities, and participation of the household in social organization have brought a positive change in the overall socio-economic status of the migrant households. Key Words: foreign employment,

migration, remittance, socio-economic impact, household status. As per their study changes in schooling and education pattern has also been changed which clearly stated in their table no 2.

**Table 2: Children School before and after Migration**

Type of children's school	Before migration		After migration	
	Number	Percentage	Number	Percentage
Government and other	57	38.8	48	32.7
Public private partnership	8	5.4	23	15.6
Private	82	55.8	76	51.7
Total	147	100.0	147	100.0

*Source: Field survey, 2013*

Table 2 shows the children school before and after migration. Less than two third of the household children studied in private schools and 5.4 percent children studied at public private partnership schools before migration. These trends were similar after migration. Majority of the children school were private school (51.7%) and less (15.6%) public private partnership school after migration. Therefore, after migration public private partnership schooling was increasing.

Overall, many studies have been done on the impact of migration of youth to other places. Some studies are related to standard of living of poor people, credit position, social and economic development. Different scholars and researchers have given their different findings and conclusion in the field of migration of youth.

This study is focused only on Lalitpur District. There are many villages in Lalitpur District but for this research, Nallu Village has been chosen. This research paper is different from other in the case that it is trying to find the impact of migration of youth only of Nallu Village. Mainly this research is focused on people living in Nallu Village their current status of livelihood, their income generation activities, their living standard and more over migration of youth, employment opportunities and saving.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research Methodology is the systematic, theoretical analysis of the methods applied to a field of study. It is a way to systematically solve the research problem. It is the science of studying how research is to be carried out. It is general research strategy that outlines the way in which a research project is to be undertaken, identifies and describes the methods and the process applied in the entire aspect of the study. Thus, the chapter will include research design, description of the study area, description of the sample, research instrument, data collection procedure, reliability and validity and analysis plan.

#### 3.1 Research Design

This study was designed under case study methodology in which both descriptive and explanatory methods have been used to analyze collected data from the respondents. Thus, this research is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data are collected through household survey questionnaires, observation and key informant interview. Likewise, secondary data were collected from village level profile, annual reports, articles and published or unpublished documents reports.

#### 3.2 Description of the Study Area

The study is carried out in the Nallu village, a rural area of Lalitpur District. Nallu was a village development committee in the past but at present it is situated in Konjosyom Rural Municipality. The village is located about 25 km southern far from Lagankhel. It will take around half n' hour to reach in Nallu Village with two wheeler. Road condition in few of the places is pretty good whereas in another part it's totally worst. In Nallu village there are total 548 households. Maximum numbers of local people have joined military or can say army or police force and other few migrants have been engaged to some other kinds



**The Site: Nallu Village**  
of job for their livelihood. In their agricultural field equal member from their family help each other for production. Rain water is what they are totally depending for; no other source of water is used except Rain water. Agricultural produced goods are consumed by their own and for economical use. Their main production is Corn and Potato. There is only one government school in that village where maximum children from poor family joined government school and few of the rich people let their children to join in Private Boarding School which is situated in Lele.

### **3.3 Population and Sampling**

Since population consist of large group. It is difficult to collect data from each individual within the population. Hence, rather than collecting information from each individual member, a sub group is chosen which is believed to be representative of the population and the sub group is termed as sample. In Nallu Village most people are farmers and have poor economic condition, they survive by consuming what they produce from their own field. Out of total 548 households, youths belong to 383 households have been working in Kathmandu Valley and foreign counties for livelihood (K. B. Lama, personal communication, 17th December, 2017). Thereby, 383 households were regarded as sample population of the study. Out of that, 45 households were randomly selected as sample number for the study which is 12 percent in figure.

### **3.5 Nature and Source of Data**

This research has been done using both primary and secondary data. Primary data is the first hand data collection method. Secondary data is data collected by someone, other than user. It is the information that already exists somewhere, having been collected for another purpose. In this study, primary data were collected from the sample beneficiaries. It was collected from actual field using questionnaire, face to face interview and observation.

### **3.6 Techniques and Tools for Data Collection**

Instrumentation is the data collection tool used in the study to achieve the research objectives. It helps to guide the progress of the study to ultimate goal of gathering data and formulating conclusions to answer the research questions. As for this research, the major instruments used were structured questions to find out the migration of youth. For this, Questionnaire was distributed face to face among sampled beneficiaries.

### **3.7 Validity and Reliability**

Validity is described as the degree to which a researcher study measures what it intends to measure. It involves collecting and analyzing data to access the accuracy of an instrument whereas reliability is concerned with how consistent and stable a set of measure are. Reliability and Validity are the important aspect of the research methodology. It is important in analyzing the appropriateness, meaningfulness of the research study. Research methodology without reliability and validity cannot be trusted, doesn't yield good results and leads to error. Thus, when measure is both valid and reliable, the result will turns to be right and meaningful.

In this study, the impact was seen from the client's viewpoint. For reliability and validity a set of questions were designed and pilot-tested. Pilot test assist in determining if there were designed and pilot tested. Pilot test assist in determining if there were flaws, limitations or other weaknesses within the interview design and allows for making necessary revisions prior to the implication of the study. On the basis of the feedback received from the pilot testing the questionnaires were finalized and responses to those questionnaires were recorded objectively and accurately. Moreover, the analysis of the thesis was largely based on primary data, as the interviews constitute the main part of the empirical data. This gave the conclusions a validity which would not have obtained through the use of secondary data.

### **3.8 Method of Data Analysis**

In this research, first relevant information was collected using questionnaire, personal interview and observation. Then data identification was done suited to fulfill the purpose of the study. The identified data were categorized, tabulated, processed and analyzed by using different data analysis method and tools. The processed of data has been by the computer using Microsoft Excel. Presentation of the data was done on the table form, bar-chart and pie-chart with the use of percentage. Interpretation and explanation were made wherever required.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

Data Analysis is the process of developing answer to the research question through the examination and interpretation of data, It is essential for understanding results from particular survey. In this chapter, the collected data or information received from the questionnaire, observation, informal discussion with women is analyzed as per the set of the objectives. This was focused on Lalitpur District and area covered was Nallu Village.

#### 4.1 Social and Economic Status of the Sample Households

In this part of the study, attempts are made to explain the demographic characteristics of the respondents. The age, ethnic, marital status and the level of education of the respondents are explained. These attributes provides information that is valid, reliable and relevant to the study.

##### 4.1.1 Age Structure of the Respondents

The age structure of the sample respondents has been presented in the table below:

**Table 4.1: Age Structure of the Respondents**

<b>Age Group</b>	<b>Number of Respondent</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
20-30	14	31.11%
30-40	18	40.00%
40-50	9	20.00%
Above 50	4	8.89%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100%</b>

(Field Survey, 2017).

Out of 45 respondents, 14 belongs to age group 20-30 age ,18 in 30-40 age group, 9 in 40-50 age groups and 4 respondents were above 50 age group. The majority of respondents i.e. 18 (40%) belong to 30-40 age group followed by 14 (31.11%) in 20-30 age group, 9 (20%) in 40-50 age group and 4(8.89%) above 50 age group respectively.

##### 4.1.2 Ethnic Composition of the Respondents

The ethnic composition of the sample respondents has been presented in the table below:

**Table 4.2: Ethnicity of the Respondents**

<b>Cast</b>	<b>Number of Respondent</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Tamang, Bhote	22	48.90%
Brahmin	6	13.33%
Chhetri	11	24.44%
Others	6	13.33%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

(Field Survey, 2017).

From the table above, Tamang, Bhote 22(48.90%), Brahmin 6 (13.33%) Chhetri 11(24.44%) and other 6 (13.33%). The majority of respondents' i.e 22 was Tamang/Bhote.

#### **4.1.3 Literacy Status of the Respondents**

The literacy status of the sample respondents has been presented in the table below:

**Table 4.3: Educational Status of the Respondents**

<b>Educational Status</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Literate	7	15.56%
Illiterate	38	84.44%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100%</b>

(Field Survey, 2017).

Out of 45 respondents, only 7 were literate and 38 were Illiterate. In this study, Literate describes a person who can read or write to some degree and Illiterate refers to an uneducated and unable to read or write. Thus, the majority of respondents were Illiterate represented by 84.44%.

#### 4.1.4 Marital Status of the Respondents

The marital status of the sample respondents has been presented in the table below:

**Table 4.4: Marital Status of the Respondents**

<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Married	36	80%
Unmarried	9	20%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100%</b>

(Field Survey, 2017).

Out of 45 respondent 36(80%) were married and 9(20%) were unmarried. Thus the study shows that majority of respondents were married

#### 4.1.5 Level of Education of the Respondents

Level of education of the respondents have been presented in table below:

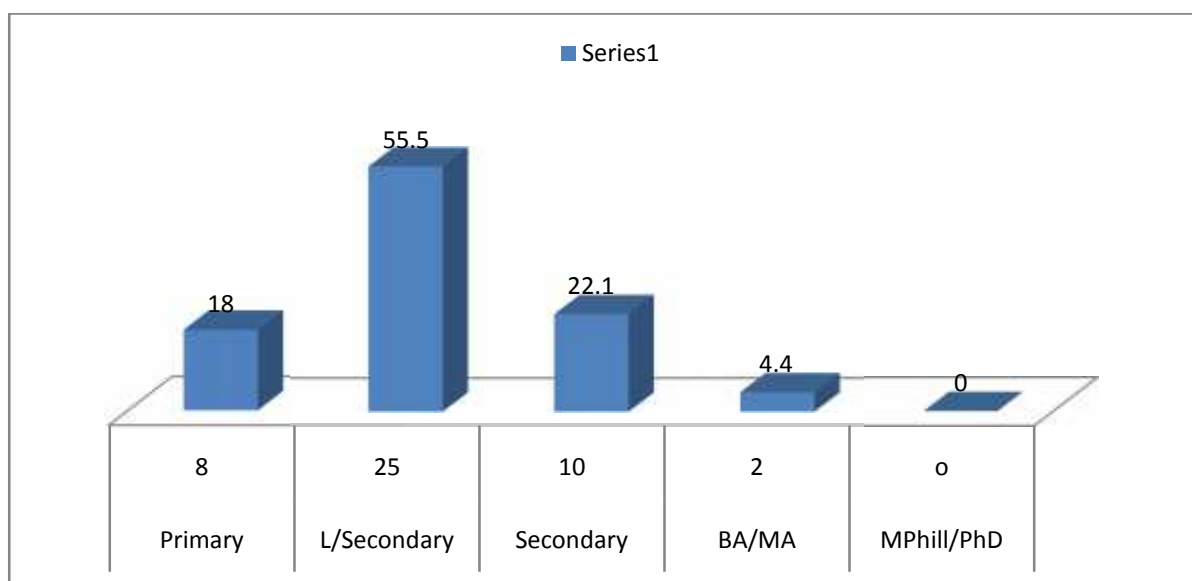
**Table 4.5: Educational Status of the Respondents**

<b>Level of education</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Primary	8	18
L/Secondary	25	55.55
Secondary	10	22.11
BA/MA	2	4.4
MPhil/PhD	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>

(Field Survey, 2017).

From table above we can trace out that the number of people having education upto Primary Level is 8(18%), L/Secondary Level is 25(55.55%), Secondary is 10(22.11%), BA/MA is 2(4.4) and MPhil/PhD is 0 respectively.



**Figure 4.1: Level of Education of Respondent**

(Field Survey, 2017).

#### 4.1.6 Occupational Status of the Respondents

There are various people that we interacted. When respondents were asked the question, they responded that they get involved to earn and save money to improve living standard and to live their life in proper manner also to be self dependent.

**Table 4.6: Occupational Status of the Rrespondent**

Occupational status	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Agriculture	40	88.89
Retail shop	2	4.44
Teacher	2	4.44
Wage Labor	1	2.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>

(Field Survey, 2017).

#### 4.1.7 Land Status of the Respondent

Status of land of the owner has been given below:

**Table 4.7: Having Land Property of Sample Respondents**

Land	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	45	100.00%
No	0	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

(Field Survey, 2017).

From table above we can see that people of Nallu Village are Farmer respondents hold even a small piece of land and no any people are there without land.

#### 4.1.8 Food Sufficiency in a Year

As they have their own land it is obvious that they managed to get them for themselves and for their livelihood so we asked respondent that for how many months do they have food sufficiency, result is given in table below:

**Table 4.8: Status of Food Sufficiency in a year**

Description	Response
Food Sufficiency	4 month
	6 month
	9 month
	12 month

(Field Survey, 2017).

#### 4.1.9 Status of Land of the Respondent

We can see maximum people of Nallu Village are Farmer so it is obvious that they do have land so the status of land has been given in table below:

**Table 4.9: Status of Land**

Status of Land	No.of Respondents	Percentage
1 Ropani	25	55.5
4 Ropani	2	4.4
5 Aana	10	22.1
2 Aana	8	18
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>

(Field Survey, 2017).

From table we can see that respondents who have land of 2 Aana is 8 that is 18 percent, 5 Anna is 10 that is 22.1 percent, 4 Ropani is 2 that is 4.4 percent and maximum sample who have 1 Ropani is 25 which is 55.5 percent.

#### 4.1.10 Annual income of Selected House Holds

Annual income is annual receipts from property. Income means that which comes in or is received from any business, or investment of capital, without reference to the outgoing expenditures. People of Nallu Village have their own way of their livelihood and their own way to work for their Income. We asked people regarding Annual Income for their House Hold and their response has been given in table:

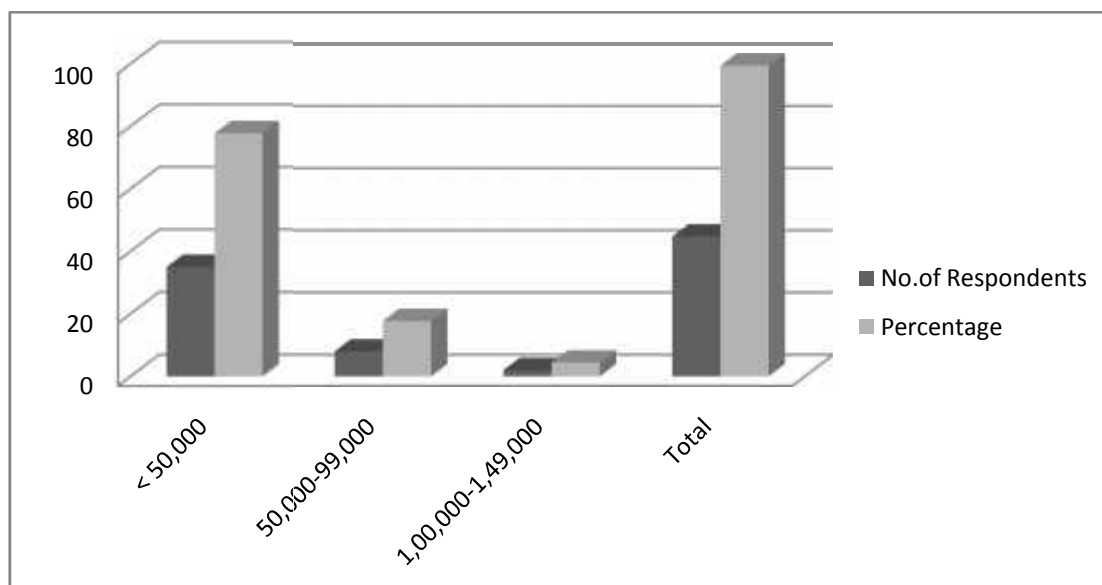
**Table 4.10: Annual Income of Respondents**

Annual Income	Number of Respondents	Percentage
< 1,00,000	35	77.78
1,00,000-1,49,000	10	22.22
2,00,000	0	0
3,00,000	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>

(Field Survey, 2017).

From table above we can see that the income rate of people of Nallu Village whose Annual Income less than 1,00,000 is 35 out of 45 whose percentage is 77.78 and Annual Income of 10 respondents is Rs. 1,00,000 -1,49,000 which is 22.22 percent and Annual Income of 2,00,000 to 3,00,000 is 0 respectively.

**Figure 4.2: Annual Income**



(Field Survey, 2017).

#### 4.1.11 Annual Expenditure

Amounts paid for goods and services that may be currently tax deductible (as opposed to capital expenditures). Disbursal, disbursement cost - the total spent for goods or services including money and time and labor. Business expense, trade expense ordinary and necessary expenses in a year or Annually is Annual Expenditure.

**Table4.11: Annual Expenditure of Respondent**

Annual Expenditure	Number of Respondents	Percentage
< 50,000	35	77.78
50,000-99,000	8	17.78
1,00,000-1,49,000	2	4.44
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>

(Field Survey, 2017)

From table we can see that number of respondents whose Annual Expenditure more than 50,000 is 35 having percentage of 77.78, expenditure of 50,000 to 99,000 is 8 having percentage of 17.78 and expenditure of 1,00,000- 1,49,000 of respondent is 2 having percentage of 4.44 . Maximum respondents have their Expenditure more than 50,000 annually.

#### 4.1.12 School going Children

Education is must and everyone is aware of it, now a days people have known the value of education and its impact in all over the world. It is no secret that a good education has the power to change a life. What is new is the demand for that change. Governments are investing more than ever before on educating their citizens, eager for them to compete in the global workforce. A growing global middle class is spending more of its own money on education. In our country as well government is focusing on educating their citizen as they are the one who will run the state tomorrow so equal emphasis is given to education but in some rural part of our country there is still more need to be done. Children of village have to struggle a lot for proper education and for better learning. Quality education is still lack behind or can say children of village area have to walk miles for to get them educated. Also few children lack education facilities although their parents are aware of education. As I have found that there is only one government school and few people admit their children in Private School which is situated in Lele.

**Table 4.12: School going Children of the Respondents**

<b>School Going</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
1 child	5	11.11%
2-4 children	38	84.44%
5-7 children	2	4.44%
Above 7	0	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

(Field Survey, 2017).

From table above we can see that the number of respondents child going to school, 1 child is going to school of 5 respondents whereas 2-4 children are going to school of 38 respondents also 5-7 children are going to school of 2 respondent respectively and we did not found any sample of 7 school going children of a house.

#### **4.1.13 Monthly Invest for Child Education**

It is well known fact that to get something we have to pay something. In term of education also we do have to pay a certain amount that has been quoted by school, in few part of our country Nepal government has provided free education facilities especially focusing for poor and pitiable family who are unable to educate or provide them good education to their children for upliftment their living standard. Government has build school and provide education to children of those families. Even this mission of government has helped a lot to those people in rural areas of our country Nepal. Even in Nallu Village also we have found one government school and other (foreign migrated parents) admit their children in Private school in Lele, when we asked respondent regarding their monthly investment in children their response have given in table below:

**Table 4.13: Monthly Invest in Child Education**

<b>Investment</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
>900	30	66.67%
1000-3000	15	33.33%
< 3000	0	0.00%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

(Field Survey, 2017).

From table 4.13 we can see that monthly invest in child education form Nallu village of sample of 45 respondents 30 people invest in their child education less than

900(66.67) per month were as 15 people invest 1000-3000 per month for their child education which is 33.33 percent.

## **4.2 Causes for Out Migration**

We are aware by the fact that migration is the movement by people from one place to another with the intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily in a new location. The movement is often over long distances and from one country to another. Migration directly or indirectly bring changes in social, nation and in world entirely. It bring positive or negative effect. Modern technology has transformed migration of people and animals. Planes which were non-existent in previous periods ship massive multitudes of people and goods between continents. The result is the rise of social strives due to competition for resources between the locals and immigrants. One such area of competition is the limited jobs that the locals and foreigners have to share. Streamlined immigration systems have become pertinent as more and more people immigrate and emigrate.

### **4.2.1 Age Group of Migrated Youths**

Migration of people is common but among those migrants categorization as per age group is done to know the proper age of migrated people. Migration of people brings certain change as we found young migrants are the one who migrated the most. Young migrants make up more than 10 per cent of the overall 232 million international migrants, and, being the most mobile social group; young people constitute the bulk of annual migration movements. While international migration represents an opportunity for youth to provide a better life for themselves and their families, pursue educational aspirations, improve their professional skills and prospects, or satisfy a desire for personal development through the adventures and challenges that come with living abroad, the migration of young people takes place in the context of high youth unemployment and the lack of decent work creation at home. The unemployment rate among youth in almost all countries is at least twice that of the general unemployment rate, and an estimated 73 million young people are estimated to be unemployed, according to the latest ILO Global Employment Trends for Youth report. Unfortunately, as a result, many young migrants frequently get trapped in exploitative and abusive jobs, including forced labour. And too often, they – like other migrants – become scapegoats for the shortcomings of economic and social systems.

When young people migrate in conditions of freedom, dignity, equity and security, they can boost economic and social development both of countries of origin and destination. Therefore, the ILO works with all relevant stakeholders – including the youth themselves – in

broad-based partnerships in order to facilitate social dialogue, exchange of good practices, and training to ensure better employment and labour migration policy coherence that promotes decent work for young migrants. In Nallu Village age group of migrated youth has been shown in table below:

**Table 4.14: Age Group of Migrated Youths**

<b>Age of migrated youth</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
25-29	22	48.89
30-34	12	26.67
35-39	8	17.78
40+	3	6.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>

(Field Survey, 2017)

From table above we can see that migration of people of age 25-29 is 22 which is 48.89 percent, 30-34 is 12 which is 26.67 percent similarly migrated aged of 35-39 is 8 which is 17.78 percent and age of 40+ migrated people are 3 which is 6.66 percent respectively. From above table we can clearly see that maximum percentage of migrated youth is 48.89 % which belong to age group 25-29.

#### **4.2.2 Sex Group of Migrated Youths**

Sex group is a condition where migrated youth who are male migrants or female migrants. In my study ,the majority of migrants belonged to the young adult in all the migration streams. The proportion of male migrants was also greater than the female migrants in all migration streams, except the rural to rural migration stream, in which, the share of female migrants was higher than the male migrants in all ages. As far as reasons of migration are concerned marriage, moved with household and work/ employment were the most dominant reasons of internal migration in the village. The reason of marriage was found to be prominent in rural to rural and urban to rural migration streams, whereas, moved with household and work/employment emerged as an important reason in rural to urban and urban to urban migration streams in all ages. However, male migrants and marriage among female migrants were recorded the foremost reasons of migration in all ages among all migration streams in the study area. Following table shows Sex group of migrated youth.

**Table: 4.15: Sex Group of Migrated Youths**

<b>Sex Group</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	30	66.67
Female	15	33.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>

(Field Survey, 2017).

From table above we can see that proportion of male migrants is higher than proportion of female migrants which is 30 (66.67%) and 15(33.33%) respectively.

#### **4.2.3 Educational Level of Migrated Youths**

Low levels of education and insecurity is fueling youth unemployment and migration. In my study area migration of youth is focused on unemployment and poor economic condition. Maximum people from that village have migrated for to earn money, for security of their family, better lifestyle and also for better education of their children. However level of education of migrated youth from that village has been given in table below:

**Table 4.16: Education Level of Migrated Youths**

<b>Education</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Primary	5	11.11%
L/Secondary	20	44.44%
Secondary	15	33.33%
BA/MA	5	11.11%
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100.00%</b>

(Field Survey, 2017).

From above table we can see that education status of migrated youth, where only 5 migrants studied BA/MA who also secure good job where as 20 migrants studied up to L/Secondary level which is 44.44%, 15 migrants educational level is Secondary and only 5 migrants studied upto Primary level which is 11.11% respectively.

#### **4.2.4 Destination Area of the Migrated Youths**

The place to which a person or thing travels or is sent. noting an attraction or event that people are willing to travel a long distance to get to, either because it is very good or distinctive or because it is located in a popular and interesting place. According to my study, the area where people are focused to go to or the place where people go for the seek of good facilities , for the consumption and for to upliftment of their living standard. Following table shows the location where migrants have selected to go and also have been migrated in.



**Table 4.17: Destination Area of the Migrated Youths**

<b>Location</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Kathmandu	35	77.78
India	5	11.11
Gulf Countries	5	11.11
UK/Australia	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>

(Field Survey, 2017).

From the above table we can see that migrated youth who went for job and other beneficiaries in Kathmandu is 35 out of 45 which is the highest number which hold 77.78 percent, migrants who went in India is 5 (11.11%) and in Golf countries are 5(11.11%) respectively. So, we can trace out that maximum number have migrated in Kathmandu for their career. This is sample of 45 respondents but according to my study, total number of migrants which I found out in my survey in Nallu Village up to date is 510 migrated youth where 60% of migrants have migrated in Kathmandu and other part of Nepal and 40% migrated in Rest.

#### **4.2.5 Purpose of Leaving Origin Area**

Purpose of leaving refers to the main reason why the migrants left their original area. Why there are compelled to leave their family and house and migrated to some other place or country. There may be various reasons and condition regarding their movement to other destination and part. May be for better opportunity, better lifestyle, job or for seek of the facilities. The purpose of leaving their original area has been given in table below:

**Table 4.18: Purpose of Leaving Origin Area**

<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Number of Respondents</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Job	30	66.67
For Study	0	0
Child education	0	0
Job/ child education	15	33.33
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>

(Field Survey, 2017).

From above table we can clearly see that migrants whose main purpose and reason to leave their original area for Job is 35 which is 77.78 percent, for job and for child education is 15 which is 33.33% and leaving for study is 0 and for child education is 0 respectively. So we

can know that their main intension and reason for leaving original place is for job and then after job and educating their children combined respectively.

#### 4.2.6 Reason for Migration

Reasons for human migration are divided into push and pull factors. The former refers to circumstances in a country of origin that incite migration. The latter describes aspects of a country that make it desirable for potential migrants. There may be other various reasons that compelled people migrate from their original area to other places or other country. After gaining few response from my sample of 45 respondents here are the description in table below:

**Table 4.19: Reason for Migration**

Reason of Migration	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Low productivity	10	22.22
Poverty	21	46.67
No job opportunity	14	31.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>

(Field Survey, 2017).

From table above we can know some of reason for migration of youth, why they migrated for and what are the reason behind their migration. It shows that out of my 45 sample respondents their response for low productivity is 10 which mean 22.22 percent, low job opportunity is 14 which is 31.11 percent and maximum is because of level of poverty which is 21 that is 46.67 percent. So, the main reason behind migration of people is poverty, to overcome the insufficiency in their life and for better living standard.

#### 4.3 Impact of Out Migration

Migration is currently a very hot topic. These issues have come to the forefront due to the problem of rapidly ageing populations. There are many arguments about the advantages and disadvantages of migration and how it has affected us locally. Impacts on host countries. Positive Job vacancies and skills gaps can be filled. Economic growth can be sustained. It has both positive and negative impacts. This can be defined by our questions and their answers that we obtained from sample respondents.

##### 4.3.1 Increased Household Economy

Main reason for migration is to earn money and for income. Generation of income and sustain their life is their main motto and this is why there is rapid growth in people's migration in every country of this world. There will certainly come across few changes in

income of individual migrated household economy. In my study area after asking to people regarding increased in income in Household due to youth migration their response has been given in table below:

**Table 4.20: Increased Household Economy**

Description	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Strongly Agree	39	86.67
To some extent	5	11.11
Neutral	1	2.22
Not Much	0	0
Strongly Disagree	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>

(Field Survey, 2017).

From table above we can see that impact in house income after migration of youth, where 39 respondent responses that they strongly agree that there is certain changes or increase in household income due to migration of youth. 5 responded that it helped them to some extent whereas 1 of them replied it as neutral.

#### 4.3.2 Increased Credit Loans of the Households

Loan is an amount of money that is given to someone at a prescribed rate of interest and date of repayment for a period of time with a promise that it will be paid back. Taking credit loans is not a new thing in our society; it is old and continuous process. With some interest adding to it people take loans for to accomplish their current need and work. No matter it would be to work for new business or for construction work or to go abroad. Getting a loan is not difficult. All you need to have is a genuine reason for needing loan, reasonable project and minimal paperwork. People take loans and pay back adding to certain interest on it. Respondent were asked whether it is kind of trend of receiving loan has been increased. On the basis of response of the sample, the table is presented below:

**Table 4.21: Increased Credit Capital of the Households**

Description	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Yes	45	100
No	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>

(Field Survey, 2017).

From table above all the respondents were agreed that process of receiving credit loans has been increased for their beneficiaries' vale id 45 which mean 100 percent. People from that

Village take loan from Microfinance which is situated in Lele they called it as “Laghubitta”. They have Samuha (mass of people) joined Laghubitta where they collect Rs. 100 from each and every month. After the confirmation of people of samuha they grant loan to the needy one of Rs. 50,000 or 1,00,000 which ever they demand with 20% interest. They said it had helped them a lot and they are happy with it. Main concept of people of that village or migrant people is returning to their own village after their retirement.

### 4.3.3 Decreasing Trend of Agriculture Production

There is somehow changes will occurs in the original trend of production of farming due to migration of youth. It would be growth on new tools and technologies or change in irrigation pattern. In my study area I did not found lots of change but only certain. They use same old type of agricultural tools as most of the farmers cannot afford for new and advance way of farming machine. As most of the young people in that village have migrated to some places and people of that village have use same old technique it is obvious that agricultural productivity will be decreased. Still I asked respondent regarding agricultural productivity, their response has been presented below:



**Agriculture Land of Nallu Village**

**Table 4.22: Decreased in Agricultural Production**

Description	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Strongly Agree	25	55.56
Disagree	5	11.11
Neutral	12	26.67
Strongly Disagree	3	6.66
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>

(Field Survey, 2017).

From table we can see that 25 which is 55.56 % respondent strongly agree that due to migration of youth there is decrease in agricultural productivity. 5 disagreed with the statement that government have to introduce new tools and techniques and let youth be benefited with it only then there will be increase in production in agricultural goods. Whereas 12 respondents are neutral and 3 strongly disagree about it as working on in entire village need lots of power and mankind involvement of only few people is not enough.

#### 4.3.4 Raise in Social Prestige/Status

The response of the sampled people on the raise of prestige /status after youth migration is presented below:

**Table 4.23: Changed Social Prestige and Status**

Description	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Very Much	14	31.11
To some extent	15	33.33
Neutral	9	20
Not Much	7	15.56
Not at all	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>

(Field Survey, 2017).

From the table above, out of 45 sample, majority of respondent i.e.33.33 has responded positively. Thus migration of youth to other place to earn money for their own and for their family and look after them is increased their prestige or status to some extent.

#### 4.3.5 Changing Daily Life Styles

Migration of people have directly or indirectly effect in way of living of people, Due to migration of people changes in their dressing pattern and thinking can be see clearly. When I asked sample respondent whether villagers are performing modern lifestyle due to youth migration? Here is their response in table below:

**Table 4.24 Practicing Modern Lifestyle**

Description	Number of Respondents	Percentage
Very Much	17	37.78
To some extent	15	33.33
Neutral	8	17.78
Not Much	5	11.11
Not at all	0	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>100</b>

(Field Survey, 2017).

We can see from table above that changes in or performing modern life style due to youth migration were respondent think it have changed a lot is 17 which is 37.78 percent, to some extent is 15 which is 33.33 percent and in Neutral is 8 which is 17.78 percent and they think its not much is only 5 which is 11.11 percent so maximum respondent do agree with the statement.

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

#### 5.1 Summary of Findings

- ) The majorities 40% of the respondents belong to 30-40 age groups.
- ) The majorities 48.90% of the respondents belong to Tamang ethnic groups.
- ) The majority were liable which is of an rest illiterate which is 38.
- ) Majority respondent were married which is 36/80% were married and only 9 (20%) were unmarried.
- ) From tables we can see educational level is 8 (18%) of Primary level. Secondary level is 25 (55.55%), Secondary 10 (22.11%), BA/MA is 2 (4.4) & M Phill/PhD is 0.
- ) Maximum no. of land is Ropani of 45 respondent otherwise people have 2,5,10 area respectively.
- ) Annual Income is less than 500,000 which is 77.78%
- ) Majority Expenses is more than 50,000 having 77.78%
- ) Majority of people of age 25-29 is 22,48.89%
- ) Majority of migrants are male which is 30 (66.60%) and female is (33.33%) respectively.
- ) Majority of migrants having BA/Ma degree is 9.5 which is (44.44%)
- ) Majority migrated youth were in Kathmandu for job is 35 people which is (77.78%) than in rest of 45.
- ) Majority of migrants is because of low productivity.
- ) Majority agreed as plus point for taking loans for migration than mean 55.56%.

#### 5.2 Conclusions

Migration is the movement by people from one place to another with the intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily in a new location. The movement is often over long distances and from one country to another, but internal migration is also possible indeed; this is the dominant form globally. Every human being seek for better opportunity and facility, human beings are not satisfied until what they get.

From the foreign analysis, it can be concluded that majority of people was engaged in foreign employment where they were from early age group. The poor of the poorest has not access over foreign employment as they cannot manage money for foreign employment, Remittance and foreign employment is an important source of national income for economic growth and survival of many families. Large number of remitted money is being used in family welfare like food, health and education which plays direct role in Poverty alleviation and Human development.

Some returnee migrants' labors and households had started utilizing their skill, knowledge, experience and remittances in entrepreneurship development and in productive sectors, which is a good sign. Foreign employment and labor migration have also created employment opportunity for that labor that cannot go for foreign employment. Thus double effect in employment creation to bring down the ever increasing unemployment rate.

The expenditure made in consumerism like in consumer goods and celebration of festival were comparatively less as compare to investment made in poverty reducing expense, saving, fixed assets and entrepreneurship. It shows that the changes brought by foreign employment and remittance have sustainable impact rather than substantial. Those household and persons who were engaged in foreign employment look for the substitution and think that foreign employment and labor migration is not their interest but the compulsion.

### **5.3 Suggestions**

Employment opportunity must be locally created so that there will be no need of going outside of original place in search of employment and earning. This study has been carried out to review the impact of migration of youth in the context of Nepal in general and in particular Nallu Village of Lalitpur District where the study was concluded. This study is concerned with migration of youth. For the future research, a condition of people why do they migrate and what thing that compelled them to migrate have been shown.

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## APPENDICES

### Impact of out Migration on Household Economy: A Case Study of Nallu Village of Konjosyom Rural Municipality, Lalitpur District

#### **Appendix A: Permission Letter to the Local Institutions**

Date.....

To The Chair Person.....

Address: .....

Dear Sir/Madam

Re: Permission to conduct research work in your village

I would like to state that I am a Master Degree Candidate of Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University, Faculty of Humanities and Social Science. Currently, I am preparing to write my thesis entitled 'Impact of out Migration on Household Economy: A Case Study of Nallu Village of Konjosyom Rural Municipality, Lalitpur'. The purpose of the study is to analyse impact of youth migration from rural development perspectives. In this regard, I am excited about the possibility of kind support from chairpersons of your ward committee.

The study is designed under case study methodology in which household survey questionnaires, key informant interview and observation techniques were applied for collecting data and information from selected respondents. Finally, researcher values for the commitment of time, energy, and institutional supports.

Regards,

Puja Sakya (The Researcher)

Cell Number: 9818206548

Email: [sakyapu@gmail.com](mailto:sakyapu@gmail.com)

**Appendix B: Household Survey Questionnaires**

First Name:	Middle Name:	Last Name:
Cell Number:	Code Number:	Date:

Dear respondent,

I would like to share that this is completely a dissertation work and it does not carry any official record. You are requested to answer the question friendly and honestly. The importance of this study depends on your valuable answer. Your privacy will always be secured and information you provide does not effect on it. So, please answer the following questions on your knowledge and practice as far as possible.

S.N.	Social Demographic And Economic Information	Response Categories	
1	Respondents' category of household head?	Duty bearers Local intellectual/politician Local people	1 2 3
2	Age group of the respondent?	25-29 30-34 35-39 40+	1 2 3 4
3	Sex group of the respondent?	Male Female	1 2
4	Ethnic group of the respondent?	Brahmin Chhettri Janjati Dalit	1 2 3 4
5	Number of family members?	5-8 9-12 >12	1 2 3
6	Educational status of the respondents?	Illiterate → Literate	1 2
7	Level of education of the respondents?	Primary L/Secondary	1 2

		Secondary	3
		BA/MA	4
		MPhil/PhD	5
8	Occupational status of the respondents?	Agriculture	1
		Wage Labor	2
		Homestay	3
		Tourism entrepreneurs	4
		Teacher	5
		Political leaders	6
		Government employee	7
9	Does your family have own land?	Yes	1
		No →	2
10	If yes, how many months does your family have food sufficiency in a year?	< 6 months	1
		6 -9 months	2
		12 months	3
11	Status of land of the respondent?	< 10 Ropani	1
		11-20 Ropani	2
		21-30 Ropani	3
		31-40 Ropani	4
		>40 Ropani	5
12	Annual Income of HH?	<1,00,000	1
		1,00,000-1,49,000	2
		1,50,000-1,99,000	3
		2,00,000-2,99,000	4
		>3,00,000	5
13	Annual expenditure of the HH?	<50,000	1
		50,000-99,000	2
		1,00,000-1,49,000	3
		1,50,000-2,50,000	4
		>2,50,000	5
14	Basic educational level of spouse?	Illiterate	1
		Primary	2
		Secondary	3

		Tertiary	4
15	School going children?	No → 1 2-4 5-7	1 2 3 4
16	Types of schools, students are enrolling?	Community Institutional Others	1 2 3
17	Monthly invest for child education?	>900 1000-3000 >3000	1 2 3

21	Destinations areas of the migrants?	Kathmandu City India Gulf Countries Japan/Korea UK/Australia	1 2 3 4 5
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	<b>Causes of out Migration</b>		
18	Age group of the migrated youth?	25-29 30-34 35-39 40+	1 2 3
19	Sex group of the migrated youth?	Male Female LGBTI	1 2 3
20	Educational level of migrated youth?	Primary L/Secondary Secondary BA/MA MPhil/PhD	1 2 3 4 5

22	Primary family of migrants?	Single Married but single Working with family	1 2 3
23	Purpose of leaving origin areas?	For job For study For child education For job/child education	1 2 3 4
24	Types of child school?	Community Institutional	1 2
25	Monthly invest in child education?	<1500 1500-2500 >2500	1 2 3
26	Career options of the migrants?	Labor Mechanic Driving Farm house in KTM	1 2 3 4
27	Monthly income of the migrants?	<40,000 40,000-50,000 >50,000	1 2 3
28	Reasons for migration?	Low productivity Poverty No job opportunity Quality education	1 2 3 4
29	What is the condition of local road and agriculture roads?	Good Poor No accessibility	1 2
30	What is the condition of irrigation facilities in the village?	Good Poor No accessibility	1 2 3
31	What is the accessibility of modern inputs (seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, insecticide)	Good Poor No accessibility	1 2
32	What is the condition of irrigation	Good	1

	facilities in the village?	Poor	2
		No accessibility	3
33	What is the accessibility of modern inputs (seeds, fertilizer, pesticides, insecticide)	Good	1
		Poor	2
		No accessibility	
34	Accessibility of health facilities?	Yes	1
		No	2
35	Accessibility of institutional school?	Yes	1
		No	2
	<b>Impact of youth Migration</b>		
36	Household income has been increased due to youth migration	Strongly agree	1
		Disagree	2
		Neutral	3
		Strongly disagree	4
37	Financial institution has been functioning due to youth migration	Strongly agree	1
		Disagree	2
		Neutral	3
		Strongly disagree	4
38	The trend of receiving credit loan has been increased.	Yes	1
		No	2
39	The trend of investing in productive sectors has been increased.	Yes	1
		No	2
40	Returning back to origin areas, youths are involving in commercial farming	Yes	1
		No	2
41	Youth are applying their work place learning in own village	Strongly agree	1
		Disagree	2
		Neutral	3
		Strongly disagree	4
42	Purchasing power for consumable has been increased due to tourism earning	Strongly agree	1
		Disagree	2
		Neutral	3
		Strongly disagree	4

43	Economic status of the household is increasing due to youth migration	Strongly agree Disagree Neutral Strongly disagree	1 2 3 4
44	Social prestige of household is increasing due to youth migration	Strongly agree Disagree Neutral Strongly disagree	1 2 3 4
45	Agriculture productivity has been decreasing due to youth migration	Strongly agree Disagree Neutral Strongly disagree	1 2 3 4
46	Nuclear family system is increasing due to youth migration	Strongly agree Disagree Neutral Strongly disagree	1 2 3 4
47	Household earning is investing in luxurious products	Strongly agree Disagree Neutral Strongly disagree	1 2 3 4
48	Demonstration effect has been increasing due to youth migration	Strongly agree Disagree Neutral Strongly disagree	1 2 3 4
49	Villagers are performing modern life styles due to youth migration	Strongly agree Disagree Neutral Strongly disagree	1 2 3 4
50	Social capital has been decreasing due to nuclear family and youth migration	Strongly agree Disagree Neutral Strongly disagree	1 2 3 4
51	Local resources are not yet mobilized due	Strongly agree	1

	to youth migration	Disagree	2
		Neutral	3
		Strongly disagree	4
52	Local intellectual and politician are not accountable/responsible due to youth migration	Strongly agree	1
		Disagree	2
		Neutral	3
		Strongly disagree	4
53	Public hazard is increasing due to remittance based economy	Strongly agree	1
		Disagree	2
		Neutral	3
		Strongly disagree	4

**Thank you for your better cooperation!**



**Appendix C: Observation Checklist**

- ) Daily life activities of the local people
- ) Agricultural or farm based livelihood activities
- ) Animal husbandry based livelihoods
- ) Non agriculture based livelihood activities
- ) Saving and credit activities
- ) Child schooling practices
- ) Agricultural production and productivity
- ) Agriculture based service delivery practices
- ) Land suitability and cropping pattern
- ) Entrepreneurship development activities
- ) Daily life of females
- ) Self employment activities
- ) Drinking water supply system

**Appendix D: Key Informant Interview Guideline**

- ) What is the trend of out migration?
- ) What are the reasons for out migration?
- ) How many households are receiving remittance?
- ) How many youths are working in foreign countries?
- ) How many female are involving in foreign employment?
- ) How many youths are wroking in Kathmandu valley?
- ) What are the major causes for youth migration?
- ) What are the positive impact of remittance?
- ) What are the negative impacts of remittance?
- ) What are the income generate activites performing by remittrance receiving households?
- ) How lcoal government is planning to mobilize local youths in local level?
- ) What is the trend of commercial production?