

CASTE/ETHNIC DIFFERENTIALS OF MIGRATION
(A Case Study of Dibrung VDC, Gulmi District)

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DECEMBER 2012

DECLARATION

Except where otherwise acknowledged in the text, the analysis in this thesis represents my own original research.

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(December 2012)

RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that the thesis

Submitted by

Jivan Kharel

Entitled

Caste/Ethnic Differentials of Migration

(A Case Study of Dibrung VDC, Gulmi District)

is Recommended for External Examination.

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VIVA-VOCE SHEET

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(A Case Study of Dibrung VDC, Gulmi District)

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ABSTRACT

With the aim of providing insights into the outmigration and its impact on society, agriculture and labor, among 237 sample households are selected for the interview. Study is conducted in purposively selected area, as Dibrung VDC of Gulmi District in Nepal. Head of the household is taken as a respondent while in case of unavailability of household head during survey, the knowledgeable person of the household is taken as respondent.

The data has been collected from 10th January to 5th February 2010 using structured questionnaire. The data are entered in to the SPSS for the analysis. Frequency and cross tabulation is done to present the categorical data and mean is comparing for interval scale data. Similarly, to find the association between categorical independent variable and ethnicity, chi-square test is performed. Likewise, to see if there is any significant relation between the ethnicity of out migrants and interval scale dependent variable, ANOVA has performed. P value <0.05 is assumed statistically significant for Chi-square and ANOVA tests.

The information of migrants who have leaved the home before more than 3 months and above 5 years of age during data collection is the eligibility criteria for the analysis. Around 21 percent populations have been migrated among the total population. Highest propensity of migrants are from Janajati (22.8) followed by Brahmin/Chhetri (21.1%) and Dalit (19.8%) respectively. Male migrants have higher (82.5%) than female (17.5%). Female migrants are higher among Janajati. Unmarried occupied two-third of the total migrants. Almost half of the migrants return home within 2/3 years during migration.

Highest proportion of migrants is found in age group 25-29 years (45.9%) while lower proportion is found between age groups less than 15 years (5.8%) of their age groups respectively. Proportion of migrants by age is differed in accordance with ethnicities.

Almost 95 percent migrants are literate. Majority of migrants member belong to Janajati has secondary level of education (50.9%) while Dalit constitute only 38 percent. Almost 30 percent of Brahmin/Chhetri migrant member finished their SLC and above level of education while Janajati and Dalit occupies 21 and 13 percent

respectively. The statistical analysis shows that there is significant association between education and ethnicity of out migrants.

The working purpose of the migrants has clearly visualize in the study, 76 percent has been working in destination. More than 90 percent of migrants from 30 years and above are leaved the origin for seeking better job opportunities. While nobody leaved for seeking job from age less than 15 years. By contrast, around 96 percent of age less than 15 years is migrated for better educational opportunity.

Among the out migrants who migrated for working purpose, 71 percent Brahmin/Chhetri sent remittance in their home while around 62 percent Dalit and 61 percent Janajati migrants sent remittance. The mean remittance of Brahmin/Chhetri has significantly higher (Nrs. 73027.16) than the Janajati and Dalit respectively indicating that Brahmin/Chhetri has better job in destination. On the other hand, also, sent cash from Brahmin and Chhetri households to their out migrants has significantly higher than Dalit and Janajati respectively.

Most of remittance in rural area is using for household consumption including buying clothing, food, making building and payment of debt indicating that almost migrants are from poor or middle class family. Survey noted that Brahmin/Chhetri (91.7%) migrants are higher proportion for receiving consensus by family followed by Janajati (85.1%) and Dalit (82.1%) respectively. Relatives and friend (48%) are dominated to encourage for migration of each castes group while mother constitute only (4.8%) respectively.

Among the variables the education of migrants, status of cash sending in home, living status in destination, land holding status before and after migration, and land rent to cultivate before migration established signification relation with ethnicity of migrants. However, age, sex, marital status, job involvement in destination, family consensus for migration, returns home during migration, duration of staying at home during migration and interest living permanently in destination found insignificant relation with ethnicity of migrant.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

| | |
|---------------|--|
| ADB: | Asian Development Bank |
| ANOVA: | Analysis of Variance |
| CBS: | Central Bureau of Statistics |
| CDPS: | Central Department of Population Studies |
| CEDA: | Center for Economic Development and Administration |
| HMG: | His Ministry Government |
| IDE: | Institute of Developing Economic |
| ILO: | International Labor Organization |
| IOM: | International Organization for Migration |
| MOPE: | Ministry of Population and Environment |
| NIDS: | National institute for Development |
| PJSS: | Pakistan Journal of Social Science |
| SPSS: | Statistical Package for Social Sciences |
| TU: | Tribhuvan University |
| UN: | United Nations |
| UNDP: | United Nations Development Program |
| UNFPA: | United Nations Population Fund |
| USA: | United State of America |
| VDC: | Village Development Community |
| WMR: | World Migration Report |