

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Generally Migration is known as the movement of people from one place to another. Migration involves the (more or less) permanent movement of individuals or groups across symbolic or political boundaries in it new residential areas and communities (oxford dictionary of sociology,2000).According to a UN report, migration is a form of geographical mobility of population between one geographical units to another. Migration refers to the change in residence from the place of origin or place of destination. Migration is an event that occurs in time interval and hence the temporal aspect is also important, as it is spatial. When such movements occur within a country, they are referred to as internal migration; while if they involve in crossing the national boundaries, they are referred to as international/external migration, and emigration refers to migration outside the country and immigration inside the country from other countries(UN,2001).

Migration being one of the factors of population change may affect socio-economic condition at both the place of origin and place of destination. It influences the size composition and other characteristics of population (Niroula, 1995). Migration balance the distribution of population and the supply of resources, people's movement always has been high in early rich resources area had low in poor resources areas. It always reflects population and resources relationship (Sharma,1999). Whenever migration take place in whatever from, it modifies the area of origin, the area of destination as well as the way of life of migrants (Chandana, 1986).

Labor migration is generally defined as a cross – border movement for purposes of employment in a foreign country. The UN (1990) uses of more comprehensive definition about migrant workers that includes labor migrants as, a person who is to be engaged and has been engaged in remunerated activity in a state of which he/she is not a national. The term “economic migrant” is sometime used as an equivalent to the term labor migrant or migrant worker. However, the two concepts may cover different categories. The term “labor migrant” can be used restrictively to only cover movement for the purpose of

employment, while “economic migrant” can be used either in a narrow sense, which includes only movement for the purpose of employment, or in a broader sense that includes person entering a state to perform other types of economic activities such as investors or business travelers (IOM, 2001).

Labor migration may have enormous potential for the countries at both ends of the migration spectrum to develop. For countries of origin, in addition to the possibility of providing some relief from unemployment and absorbing an increase in the labor force, it can provide a form of developmental support, especially through remittances, transfer of know-how and creation of trade and business networks. For receiving countries facing labor shortages, immigration can alleviate labor scarcity, facilitate occupational mobility and add to the human capital stock of the receiving countries. In the context of demographic changes, labor migration can help receiving countries to maintain workforce levels. The classification of labor migration is usually based on the duration of activities, as well as on the distinctions made by receiving countries (IOM, 2012).

The history of labor migration in Nepal can be traced right back to the time of Prithvi Narayan Shah. The territorial expansion also had a cast in human terms which ultimately led to the emigration of hundreds of thousands into unknown lands. In the next phase the expansion of British powers in India and the Anglo-Nepalese a large Nepalese migration to India and other British colonies as soldiers and laborers. Again, when Nepal flung open its door to the outside in 1951 after the revolution, the process of labor migration increased rapidly. During the late 20th century the attraction of wage labor opportunities took Nepalese around the world, especially to the Gulf States, eastern Asian nations, British and Europe (Perry, 1997).

People traveling overseas for work may use a variety of channels to secure their jobs and documents, foreign labor migration is basically in the hand of the private sector. Many Nepalese who go beyond south Asia for work make use of ‘recruiting agencies’, which mainly send laborers to countries in the Gulf. Obviously, such procedures are not applicable to those who go to India; where visas, passports or work permits are not required. Variety of channels prevails for migrant’s workers to go abroad, but the most common one is via private sectors popularly known as “manpower agencies”. Migrant workers mostly going to Gulf countries make use of these agencies. These agencies basically have contact in destination countries and the relevant government agencies in

Nepal. It is through these agencies that gulf nations procure labor. In this situation, it is estimated that only 5% of people entering gulf countries do so illegally (Gurung, 2004).

At present, foreign labor migration has become an important sector in Nepal. Number of foreign migrants in Nepal have rapidly increased due to the high increased of population and lack of industrialization, lack of employment, political insurgencies and unrest, and so on. Lack of employment opportunities has made most of the rural migrants go for foreign countries for job opportunities.

The study focus on the international labor migration and its impacts on the rural economy and society of Chinnebas Village Development Committee (VDC) of Syangja district.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Migration is one of the most important way by which people attempt to improve their living standard. Rural people are attracted by the bright light of the city; city people move to the country side to get away from it.

Migration is equally important to government, planners and policy makers, because the aggregate movement of the migrants often cause important shifts in the policy, power and economic factors of the places to which they go (Seddon, 2005).

Nepal is an agriculture country but majority of the people have less land. Among them the hilly and the mountain regions have poor agricultural lands and result in the low productivity. That is not enough to sustain the whole family. Likewise, due to the under developed country there are unemployment problem in Nepal. People are facing different problems such as socio-economic imbalance, poverty, environmental degradation. These above reasons have compelled the Nepalese youth to go abroad to sustain their livelihood (Bhattarai, 2006).

This research has tried to seek answer of the following questions:

- 1.2.1 What is the current situation of labor migration in the study area?
- 1.2.2 What are its socio-economic impacts of labor migration?
- 1.2.3 What can be the result of the labor migration, if it continues?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is *to examine the overall labor migration and its implications on the rural economy or society of ChinnebasVDC, Syangja district*. The specific objectives of the study are as follows.

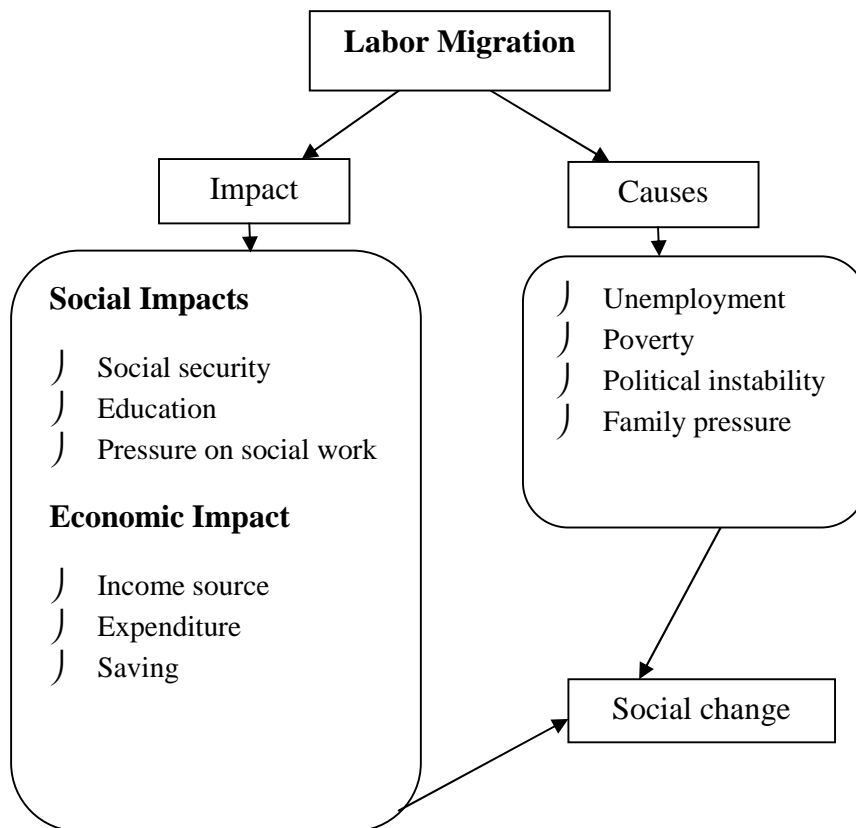
- 1.3.2 To assess the current situation of labor migration in the ChinnebasVDC.
- 1.3.3 To explore the major factors responsible for labor migration in Chinnebas.
- 1.3.4 To analyze the challenges brought about at the households migrant workers.

1.4 Conceptual Framework

People migrate for various reasons however, unemployment, poverty, low agriculture production, and family pressure are the major reasons behind it. It may help to uplift the economic condition of people.

As a result villagers are facing rare youth participation in the development and social welfare activities. Farmers are facing low agricultural production, women are facing burden of work because of their husband's absence.

Conceptual Framework



1.5 Rationale of the Study

Nepal is facing problems of brain drain day by day, this is a signal of crisis for Nepal, Lack of the job opportunities, and most of the young people are rapidly leaving their villages and towns for employment. So, this type of labor migration has great consequences for the country both at local and national levels. The importance of this study is helpful for policy makers, administrators, researchers, and all those people who are interested on it.

This study is generalize the issues of international labor migrants and provides updated information regarding the status of international labor migration.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

M.P. Todaro (1976) states that migration is stimulated primarily by rational economic consideration of relative benefit which mostly financial. Decision to migrate is influenced by the difference between expected income between two places, the odds, probability of getting job in new area is inversely related to unemployment rate in the new area.

Probably, Manu, who made code of conduct for Aryans named 'Manusmriti' was a first to make a statement to indicate migration in his prehistoric writings. Manu writes – well cultured and educated people from non – Aryans countries and land should be welcomed and those who prefer property and employment than good culture should be encouraged to emigrate from the Aryan land (Sharma, 2005).

Although every migrant has his/her own story, they share common experience. All migrants felt compelled to go abroad because they couldn't earn a living in their home districts. Many cannot even satisfy their substance needs in far –west Nepal, because they do not have sufficient land and agricultural products to provide food throughout the whole year .Unemployment, seasonality of agricultural production, and limited access to financial capital for investments are major reasons for migration (Thieme, 2006).

In the past, the government of Nepal has adopted no specific policies to deal with foreign employment. In the 1740's, the process of unifying Nepal provoked large scale foreign migrations. Unification brought hardship to peasants and the poor in the form of curve labor, over a consequence mass numbers of people migrated to India, where newly established tea states and the opening of land in Assam, Sikkim and Nagaland had made work available. While British rule in India was encouraging such immigrations, the government of Nepal faced a shortage of labor and initially attempted to discourage laborers from seeking work abroad (Gurung, 2004).

The major factors attributing to large scale out migration from Nepal which are high growth of labor force, high rate of unemployment, limited employment opportunities outside the form sector, low salary structure in the economy and insecurity in the rural areas because of insurgency (Shrestha, 2004) .

Migration takes place due to so many reasons such as conflict, political and social instability, and economic incentives (Haas, 2000).

The processes or institutions involved in international labor migration (accumulation of information, decision, preparation, financing money) are crucial. These processes impact the propensity to migrate and the potential contribution of labor migration to the livelihood of people. Without denying the importance of incentives from potential receiving countries (pull factors) and limited possibilities in the countries of origin (push factors), it has to be emphasized that these factors are translated through how migration occurs and the assets and demands (Bhandari, 2004).

The most important feature of the labor emigration is migrants' remittances along with all other potential material and immaterial benefits to the households left behind and to the entire sending nations. On the positive side, out-migration brings about improvements to the well-being of migrants and their families, reduction of poverty in the sending regions, much needed capital in the form of money and goods, a safety net for households, increasing local savings and investment, and alleviation of unemployment and underemployment pressures (Aslan, 2008).

Starting from the assumption that migration is primarily an economic phenomenon, which for the individual migrant can be a quite rational decision despite the existence of urban unemployment, the model postulates that migration proceeds in response to urban-rural differences in expected incomes rather than actual earnings. The fundamental premise is that migration considers the various labor market opportunities available to them in the rural and urban sectors and chooses the one that maximizes expected gains from migration, expected gains are measured by the difference in real incomes between rural and urban work and the probability of new migrants obtaining an urban job (Todaro, 1979).

People are moving from one place to another since ancient period and the continuous movement has been an international phenomenon resulted due to complex mechanism involving social, economic, psychological, political, institutional and other determinants (Singh, 1998).

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Selection of the Research Site

Chinnebas VDC has been selected as a study area. Chinnebas is one of the VDC among 54 VDC of District Syangja. It lies in the Western Development Region of Nepal. The ethnic composition of the Village consists Magar, Gurung, Brahmin, Chhetri, Newar, Sarki, Kami and Damai. The study area is affected by the migration .This has resulted shortage of people of working age. According to the local people of this VDC most of the people were employed or engaged in their own agricultural work. But the growth of population increased the rate of unemployment. The people were forced to search jobs elsewhere even in India and other several countries by selling or depositing their land to the landlord affluent people of the VDC.

3.2 Research Design

This study is descriptive as well as exploratory. It is descriptive because it tries to describe the socio-cultural, economic factors affecting the international labor migration. It also tends to explore the causes and consequence of such condition related to emigrants situation. An analytical and comparative research method had also been applied to obtain necessary information.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

This study is based on quantitative data. In this study primary data were used as well as secondary data also used. The primary data were collected from the field work applying the methods of observation, interviews and case studies. Secondary data were obtained from, books, journals and articles.

3.4 Data Collection Techniques /Tools

There are various tools and techniques for the collection of primary as well as secondary data as follows.

3.4.1 Household Survey

Survey method is use for two reasons:

(a) To describe a population and examine its principle characteristics, e.g. age, sex, occupation, attitude etc and

(b) To test hypothesis and examine the relationship between variables (David, 1995).

As Chinnebas VDC has 1061 households it is quite difficult for me to do whole survey by myself, so that I selected 150 household for household survey.

3.4.2 Universe and Sampling

At present there are 212 households in ward no. 4, 5 and 6 of Chinnebas VDC. A total of 212 households, 150 households are the sample size of this study. The sample sizes of this study are 150 households, which was sampled as purposive sampling. At least one member from each sampled households had gone to abroad as labor migrants.

3.4.3 Key Informant Interview

For the purpose of this research the key informants who were interviewed included migrants, particularly those involved in labor migration. Key informant interview is used to the difficulties to gain the essential information only through the questionnaire survey.

3.4.4 Observation

Observation as an important tool for sociologist to collect the relevant information. In Chinnebas VDC the main source of income and livelihood of the people living here is agriculture and another source of income for these people is remittance which comes via labor migration. This has changed their lifestyle, pattern based on the sustentative type of agriculture system in the past. This has made them economically stronger now and they have enrolled their children to get good quality education in the private schools, removing them from government schools. The real culture was shown down in the traditional celebration of Dashain, Tihar etc. Due to the labor migration, the people who used to depend on agriculture for livelihood and survival have started leasing their agricultural lands and going to other countries seeking various jobs. It was also known that due to the labor migration, various impact were seen in the family of migrant workers especially burden of work, family responsibility, family quarrel, gender-based violence in elder members, wives of such family.

3.5 Data Analysis

As mentioned above both primary and secondary data were used for this study. Both descriptive and explorative methods have been used. The personal experience, field observation, and information from individual have been used while elaborating and specifying data.

3.6 Limitation of the Study

This study has conducted in Chinnebas VDC, Syangja district. This study has following limitations.

3.6.1 It cannot be generalized in other places of Syangja district and the country because this sites is not identical with others.

3.6.2 It included the population from households where at least one member was migrant worker.

3.6.3 The environmental effects are not considered.

3.6.4 This study cannot be used for as a standard for poverty alleviation measure.

3.6.4 The personal and governmental efforts towards stopping of labor migration is not considered.

CHAPTER IV

SETTING OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Geographical Location

The study area is one of the VDC among 54 VDCs of Syangja District. The Chinnebas VDC is situated in Syangja District in the Hilly region of the Gandaki Zone in the Western Development Region. It is bordered by Chitre VDC in the east, malyangkot VDC in the west, Manakamana VDC in the north and Kyakmi VDC in the south. It has an area of 10.5239 square kilometers. It is located between 28 15' N. to 28 37' North latitude and 83 00' E. to 83 36' East longitude of Syangja District. It is situated an altitude of 1200 meters above the sea level. Chinnebas is about 35 kilometers far from the district headquarter. Syangja is rich in mineral resources. During the Rana period, it was famous for 22 mines. Iron, copper and lead were major metal ores extracted from these mines. Chinnebas is famous for Copper. Although many villages in Syangja district are rich in mineral resources, and some of them still bear the name of mine (khani) such as Chinnebas.

4.2 Ward-Wise Population Distribution in Chinnebas

The total number of household/family living in the Chinnebas VDC is 1061 and 5320 is its total population where the male population consists 2580 and female consists 2735. The population of the VDC can be clearly shown in the following table:

Table 1: Ward-Wise Population Distribution

Ward No.	Total Household	Population		Total Population	Percentage	
		Male	Female		Male	Female
1	151	350	405	755	13.56	14.80
2	85	210	215	425	8.4	7.86
3	113	280	285	565	10.82	10.42
4	38	95	95	190	3.68	3.49
5	43	150	160	315	5.81	5.85
6	131	325	340	665	12.59	12.46
7	270	670	680	1350	25.97	24.84
8	136	320	360	680	12.46	13.16
9	75	180	195	375	6.98	7.12
Total	1061	2580	2735	5320	100 %	100 %

Source: VDC Profile 2068

Table 1 shows that the population distribution in ward no. 7 is highest i.e. 25.97 % and the lowest in ward no. 4 where only 3.68 % people live in Chinnebas VDC. In this VDC female population is greater than male. The total population of is 5320 where female 24.84 % and male 25.97 % only. In ward no. 7 where have 25.97 % male and 24.84% female and ward no. 4 male 3.68 % and female have 3.49 % in Chinnebas VDC.

4.2.1 Age Structure of the Labor Migrants

Generally, in the sector of labor migration, Active age (not-dependent) population mostly participate because it is aimed with improvement of economic level and it needed long span of time, labor and continuity for long time in the place of destination. So, the age structure of labor migrants plays the significant role. The age distribution of the labor migrants in the study area is shown in the following table:

Table 2: Age Structure of the Labor Migrants

Age group	Numbers	Percentage
20 – 29	54	36
30 – 39	60	40
40 – 49	31	20.66
50 – 59	5	3.33
Total	150	100 %

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 2 shows, Among the 150 labor migrants, 40 % were aged 30 - 39. After that 36 % of the migrants were aged 20 - 29. 20.66 % of the migrants were aged 40 - 49. 3.33 % of the migrants were aged 50 - 59.

Most of the labor migrants are age – group of 30-39. It may be the result of low economic status in rural areas, high status of unemployment and lack of vocational and technical education.

4.2.2 Sex Distribution of the Labor Migrants

Sex is the differentiation of a person on the basis of fundamental biological characteristics. It is a biological phenomenon. The following table shows the sex distribution of the labor migrants:

Table 3: Sex Distribution of the Labor Migrants

Sex	Numbers	Percentage
Male	138	92
Female	12	8
Total	150	100 %

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 3 shows the sex distribution of the labor migrants in Chinnebas VDC. Out of 150 migrants, most 92 % of the migrants were male and 8 % migrants were female.

Both male and female are involved in labor migration from Chinnebas VDC, Ward no. 4, 5 and 6 but the flow of female migrants in labor migration is very low in comparison of male migrant workers. One respondent Syam Thapa implied that “If females go abroad for employment, the society will look her negatively. Then people will tell that those women who had gone abroad learnt bad habits there. Also it is a tough task for the women to seek jobs in abroad. So, males go abroad for jobs and send money home, while females stay home taking care of children and agricultural land and feel happy doing so”.

It is clear that the highest number of the labor migrants were males. It indicates that in patriarchal societies, there is less possibilities for females to move out and take decisions like males; as well as females are physically weaker compared to males in working as laborers.

4.2.3 Education / Literacy Structure of the Labor Migrants

Education facilities have been in the Chinnebas VDC. There are altogether 11 schools, consisting 7 primaries, 3 lower secondary, 1 higher secondary and 1 private boarding school.

The Education has direct impacts on the development of a person and society of a nation. If labor migrants are educated, definitely it helps them to get expected jobs, enumeration and working facilities. If they are not educated, they have to face different kinds of problems during the working periods like unexpected work, low enumeration and

communication problem, etc. the following table shows the literacy structure of labor migrants of Chinnebas VDC:

Table 4: Literacy Structure of the Labor Migrants

Level of Education	Numbers	Percentage
Primary	16	10.66
Lower secondary	37	24.66
Secondary	48	32
Higher secondary	33	22
Bachelor	7	4.66
Master	3	2
Literate (never gone to school)	4	2.66
Illiterate (uneducated)	2	1.33
Total	150	100 %

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 4 shows the literacy structure of the labor migrants. Out of the total 150 migrants, most 32 % of the migrants were secondary level educated. After that 24.66 % of the total migrants were lower secondary level educated, 22 % of the migrants were higher secondary, 10.66 % migrants were primary, 4.66 % migrants were bachelor level educated, 2.66 % of the migrants were literate, 2 % were master level educated, and 1.33 % of the migrants were illiterate. Most of the people who had gone abroad as a labor migrant from Chinnebas VDC. Were unskilled. So, they do not get proper job, salary, facilities and have to work on lower wage than people or workers from nationalities. According to Tak Bahadr Rana, who had gone to Punjab, India for job 1 year ago and had returned recently after working security guard told that “The educated and well literate people who can speak English and have skills get good jobs and salary there. The uneducated people have to work as security guard, servant, house keeper etc. in low wage”. It is obvious that most of the labor migrants had below secondary level qualification. If they have high level qualification, they will have to choose other options for employment and economic progress. In this way, one of the impacts of education on labor migration.

CHAPTER V

SOCIO-ECONOMIC IMPACTS OF LABOR MIGRATION

5.1 Factors of Migration

Migration is a result of unsatisfied conditions of the people at the place of origin. Nobody wants to leave his/her home without any cause. Therefore, migration is the result of dissatisfaction towards their original place and imagination of better life in the destination place.

In the context of Chinnebas, there is not only a single factor, which motivated them to migrate. Mainly those people are motivated by various causes like availability of arable and productive land, access of education facilities, health facilities, transportation facilities, electricity facilities, employment facilities and feeling of security. On the other hand, they left their original place due to lack of arable and productive land, education, health, transportation, electricity, employment facilities and feeling of insecurity.

5.1.1 Push Factors

The push factors mean those factors, which compel the migrants to leave their original place. Indeed one cannot normally leave his/her permanent settlement with only one reason. Several reasons can push simultaneously at a time. The push factors were population pressure, lack of education, health and other infrastructure facility, lack of employment opportunities, instable political system, poor economic condition, lack of technological productivity, difficulty to sustain, Inspiration of relatives and neighbor.

5.1.2 Pull Factors

The pull factors refer to that factor which encourages migrant to a particular area. Like push factor, one cannot normally come the destination place with a single reason. Several reasons can pull simultaneously at a time. The pull factors were to improve in economic condition, economic factors, income, higher living standards, to get social, cultural, material facility, culture similarities and political stability, education, health, electricity, drinking water, irrigation, transportation, market, communication facility, peace and security and employment opportunities.

5.2 Current Situation of Labor Migration

Labor migration is very serious phenomena especially in the rural areas, mainly in Nepal; poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, traditional agricultural system, poor technology are the major issued for labor migration. In order to improve the economic status and level of living, rural people move to city and city people to abroad. It is the recent phenomena. So, during the study impacts of labor migration on rural economy and society, this includes only current situation or information about the labor migrants of ChinnebasVDC i.e. age structure, sex, educational status, destination, pressure and time to involving on labor migration, etc.

5.2.1 Destinations of the Labor Migrants

In migration process, the migrants prepare the plan for the destination place on the basis of their time, situation and economic conditions. The migrant workers of the Chinnebas VDC had gone to the different parts of the country as well as abroad for the works.

Table 5: Destinations of the Labor Migrants

Destinations	Numbers	Percentage
Within District	9	6
Within Country	19	12.6
Abroad	122	81.3
Total	150	100%

Source: Field Survey 2016

The table 5 shows the destinations of the labor migrants from Chinnebas VDC. Out of the 150 labor migrants, most 81.3 % of the migrants had gone abroad for the works, 12.6 % of the migrants worked in the other parts within the country and only 6 % of the migrants worked in various areas within their districts and neighboring districts as well.

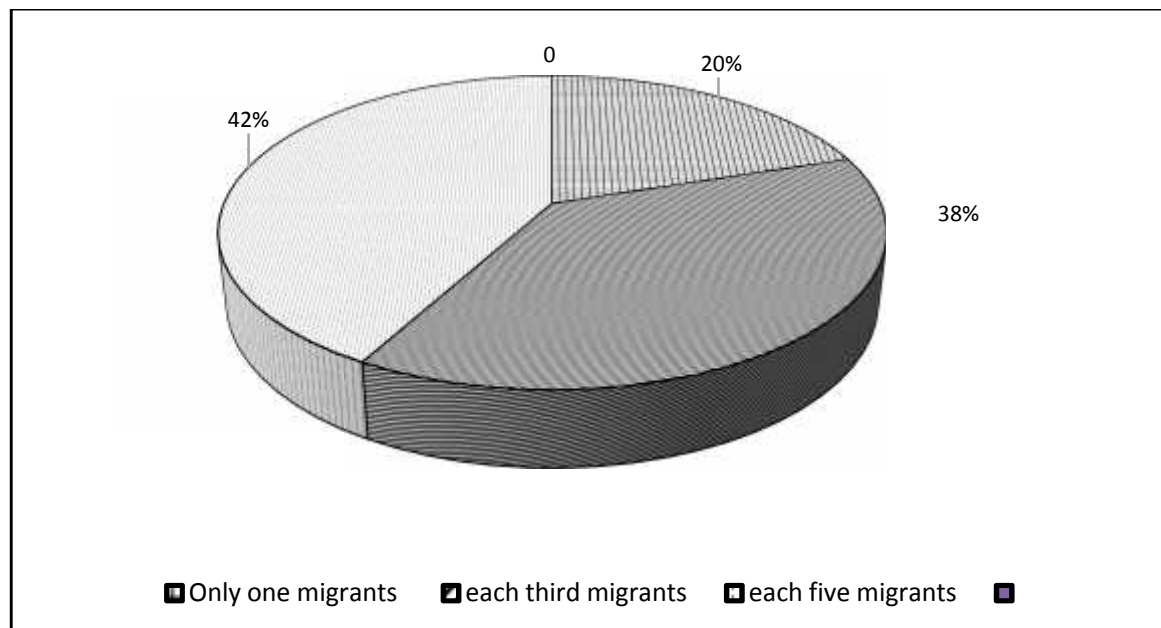
5.2.2 Pressure on Labor Migration

Viewing and analyzing the pressure of labor migration from Development point of view; changes can be seen in the social aspects like festivals, marriage, celebrations, birth and

death rituals. Since the active and working members of the family are abroad; other remaining members, elders, women and children have to face the burden of works and there is also change in family roles. The increase in the rate of labor migration in Chinnebas VDC are caused due to economic reasons like unemployment, low economic condition, poverty, inflation etc. besides these reasons they were found to go abroad for works listening to friends, due to poor academic performance and family quarrels (conflicts).

In Nepal; illiteracy, unemployment, poverty are the major burning issues. That's why Nepal has a high number of unemployed people. By the cause of poverty and unemployment, rural youths are highly participating on labor migration. The stream of labor migration is highly focusing rural to urban and city to abroad now. That's why it is clear that these types of labor migration have direct impacts on Nepalese economy. In the case of Chinnebas VDC, the following situation is shown below:

Figure: 1 Pressure on Labor Migration



The figure 1 shows the pressure on labor migration. Among 150 households, from 20 % of the households, only one migrants had participated on labor migration. 38 % of the households, each third households had one migrants and 42 % of the households, each five households had one migrants who had participated in labor migration. It is obvious

that most of the households had, each five households had one migrant who had participated on labor migration.

5.2.3 Time to Involving in Labor Migration

At the condition of high poverty and income – less situation, people are compelled to do labor works. With the increment of their socio-economic status, they are not interested to do same work as before. They expect for more comfortable life. The following table shows the time to involving in labor migration:

Table 6: Time to Involving in Labor Migration

Time to Involving on Labor Migration	Numbers	Percentage
Since (0-2) years	79	52.6
Since (3-5) years	40	26.6
Since (6-8) years	26	17.3
Other	5	3.3
Total	150	100 %

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 6 shows the time to involving in labor migration. Out of 150 labor migrants, most 52.6 % of the migrants had participated since (0-2) years, 26.6 % of the migrants had participated since (3-5) years, 17.3% of the migrants had participated since (6-8) years and 3.3 % of the migrants had participated other in the process of labor migration.

5.3 Social Impacts of Labor Migration

In Nepal, labor migration is very complex phenomenon and certainly it has direct or indirect impacts on individual, society and nation.

5.3.1 Impacts of Labor Migration on Culture

Culture is a traditionally learned behavior, mirror of a society and way of the life of people. However, every society and nation has own different cultures. When people move from one place to another, definitely they learn new behaviors and when they return home with new behaviors of that place of destination, the original culture can be impacted by it.

The following table shows the opinion related with culture impacts in ChinnebasVDC due to labor migration.

Table 7: Impacts of Labor Migration on Culture

Culture Impacts	Numbers	Percentage
Real culture slowing down	77	51.3
New culture develop	29	19.3
Culture deviation	29	19.3
No impacts on it	15	10
Total	150	100 %

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 7 shows that most 51.3 % of the respondents said, real culture was slowing down with the impacts of labor migration, 19.3 % of the respondents said that new culture developing, Same 19.3 % of the respondents said that culture deviation, and 10 % of the respondents said that there was no impacts of labor migration in their culture.

5.3.2 Impacts of Labor Migration on Social Security

Social security is basic need for human beings. Every nation and government has major responsibility for peace and social security. But the huge youth participations in society plays vital role on social security. When the society has low youth participation, they may have to face different natural and man-made disasters. In the case of ChinnebasVDC, following table shows the different views:

Table 8: Impacts of Labor Migration on Social Security

Social security	Numbers	Percentage
Secure	16	10.6
Unsecure	99	66
No relation	35	23.3
Total	150	100 %

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 8 shows the impacts on social security. Highest 66 % of the respondents said that they feel unsecured in their society, after that 10 % of the respondents said that they

feel secured and 23.3 % of the respondents said that the labor migration had no impacts on social security.

5.3.3 Impacts of Labor Migration on Domestic Violence and Discrimination

In Nepal, poverty, illiteracy, traditional beliefs and patriarchal society are the major causes of gender violence. When their family member or husband goes out, then they suffer from different kind of violence and discrimination. Labor migration has mostly increased domestic violence. Maya Nepali, wife of Tek Bahadur Nepali who has been working as driver in Qatar for a decade said “since my husband is outside her father in law and mother in law abuse me mentally. I have to do every works that males do. My children are not obeying me. They used to obey their father due to fear of his anger”. Following table shows that in Chinnebas VDC. What is the situation of gender based violence and discrimination after her family or husband’s migration.

Table 9: Impacts of Labor Migration on Domestic Violence

Has it any Impacts on Domestic Violence?	Numbers	Percentage
Yes	117	78
No	33	22
Total	150	100 %

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Violence	Numbers	Percentage
Hate from family	50	33.3
Burden of works	89	59.3
Physical punishment	9	6
Compelled to go out	2	1.3
Total	150	100 %

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 9 shows that highest 78 % of the respondents agree that labor migration had impacts on gender based violence and 22 % of the respondents disagree. And, in the context of the violence, most 59.3 % of the respondents said that they experienced burden of works, 33.3 % of the respondents said that they were hated by their family, 6 % of the respondents agree that they were physically punished and only 1.3 % of the respondents said that they were compelled to go out.

5.3.4 Impacts of Labor Migration on Social Work

Different kind of activities which is done for the social purpose are called social work like infrastructure building, disaster management and other co-operatives work etc. Those kind of activities are not possible to conduct effectively without the youth participation. Following table represents the view about social work in Chinnebas VDC.

Table 10: Impacts of Labor Migration on Social Work

Impacts in social work	Number	Percentage
Rare youth participation on development work	79	52.6
Lack of co-operative work	50	33.3
No impacts on it	21	14
Total	150	100

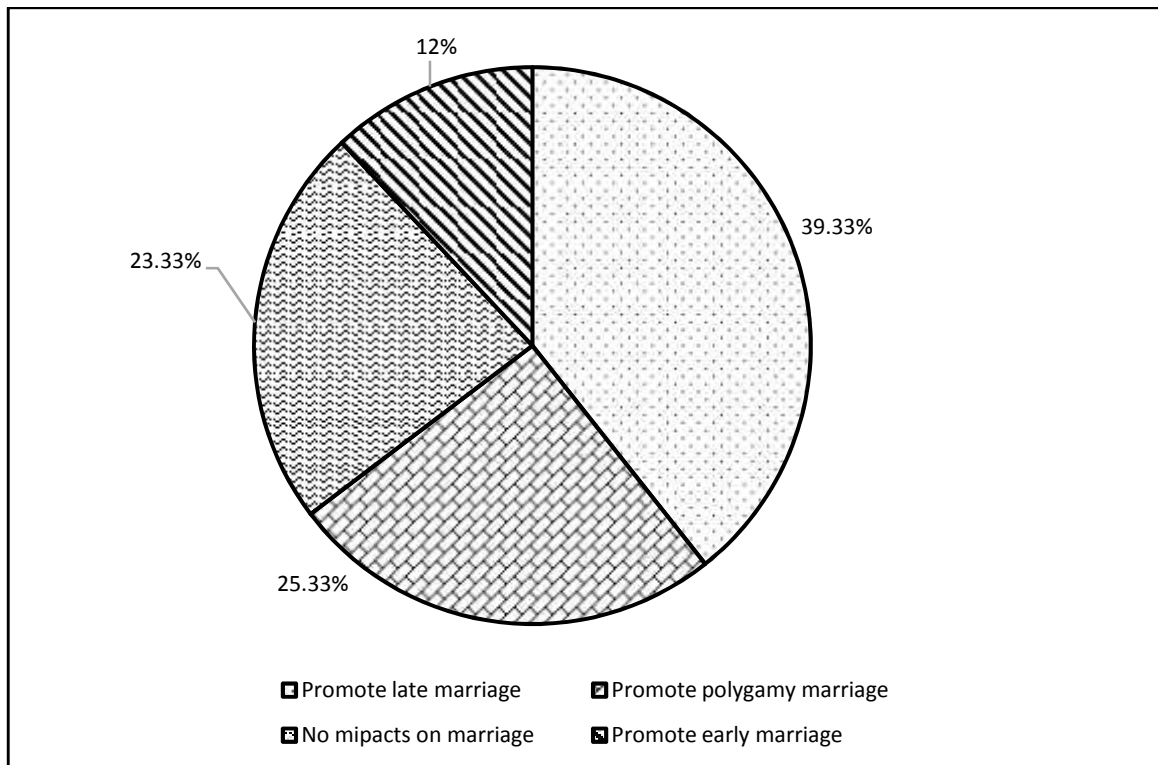
Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 10 shows that most of the respondents 52.6 % said that the labor migration had impacts on rare youth participation on development works, 33.3 % of the respondents said that there was lack of co-operative works and 14 % of the respondents said that there was no impacts of labor migration on social works. Therefore, the social works and activities of Chinnebas VDC. Were affected by the labor migration.

5.3.5 Impacts of Labor Migration on Marriage

Marriage is a social institution. Marriage is a legal union of man and woman as husband and wife. Different societies have different system of marriage although the labor migration has direct and indirect impacts on marriage. Following figure shows the views about impacts of labor migration on marriage:

Figure 2: Impacts of Labor Migration on Marriage

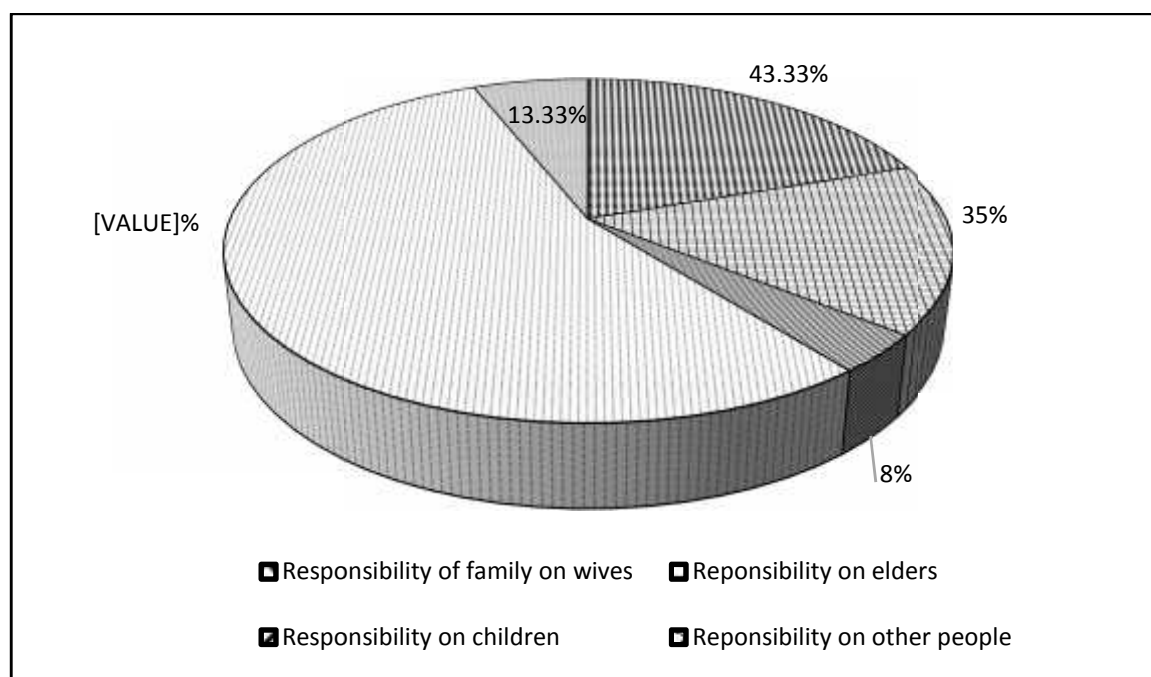


The figure 2 shows that out of 150 respondents, 39.33 % of the respondents said that labor migration promote late marriage and 25.33 % of the respondents said that it promote polygamy marriage. 23.33 % of the respondents said that it had no impacts on marriage and only 12 % of the respondents said that it promote the early marriage. Therefore, marriage is also impacted by labor migration.

5.3.6 Impacts of Labor Migration on Responsibility of Family

Women shoulder the responsibility of the family to conduct the different activities of the family in a systematic way if her husband was absent. The following figure shows the condition of Chinnebas VDC:

Figure 3: Impacts of Labor Migration on Responsibility of Family



The figure 3 shows the impacts of labor migration on responsibility of family. Out of the 150 respondents, 43.33 % of the households had responsibility of family on wives. 35 % of the households had responsibility on elders, 8 % of the households had responsibility on children and 13.33 % of the households had responsibility on other people. Therefore, the labor migration had impact on responsibility of family.

5.3.7 Impacts of Labor Migration on Burden of Works

When the family member went out from the home for long time, it is obvious that the burden of work increased for remaining people at home and they feel burden and alone in the family. The following table shows the impacts of labor migration on burden of works in the Chinnebas VDC.

Table 11: Impacts of Labor Migration on Burden of Works

Burden of Works	Numbers	Percentage
Yes	83	55.3
No	17	11.3
A bit	29	19.3
Very much	21	14
Total	150	100 %

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 11 shows the impacts of labor migration on burden of works. Out of the 150 respondents, 55.3 % of the respondents said that they had burden of works, 11.3 % of the respondents said that they had no burden of work, 19.3 % of the respondents feel a bit burden and 14 % of the respondents said that they had very much burden of work.

5.4 Economic Impacts of Labor Migration

In here includes the related variables under the economic factors like education attainment, income source, expenditure pattern etc.

5.4.1 Impacts of Labor Migration on Education

Education increases the leading capacity of an individual and society towards creative thinking and development. Education is very helpful for easy and systematic working skill, high enumeration, and good communication and decision-making. So, education is one of the important factor of socio-economic development. In the context of Nepal, it is general fact that private school provide better education than the government school. If the parents send their children to the private school, it shows that they are financially better and well aware, in the case of Chinnebas VDC. The following table shows the impacts of labor migration on education.

Table 12: Impacts of Labor Migration on Education

Educational attainment	Before Migration		After Migration	
	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
Govt. School	131	87.3	106	70.6
Pvt. School	19	12.6	44	29.3
Total	150	100 %	150	100 %

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 12 shows the education attainment of the children of the migrant workers. Out of the 150 households, 87.3% of the families sent their children to the government schools before migration and after migration, it was 70.6%. After that 12.6% families sent their children to the private schools before migration and after migration, it was 29.3%.

The percent of the families sending their children to private schools was increasing after migration. Therefore, education was also impacted by the labor migration.

5.4.2 Impacts of Labor Migration on Income

Income is basic requirement needed to sustain the family. All of the economical activities of the family fully depend on level of income of that family. People expect for high level of earning in order to improve their living and they participate on migration. So, when they migrate, it has direct or indirect impacts on family, society and nation. The following table shows the impacts of labor migration on income of Chinnebas VDC.

Table 13: Impacts of Labor Migration on Income

Monthly Income	Before Migration		After Migration	
	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
Income less	40	26.6	5	3.3
2000 – 5000	42	28	21	14
5000 – 10000	43	28.6	61	40.6
10000 – 15000 and above	25	16.6	63	42
Total	150	100 %	150	100 %

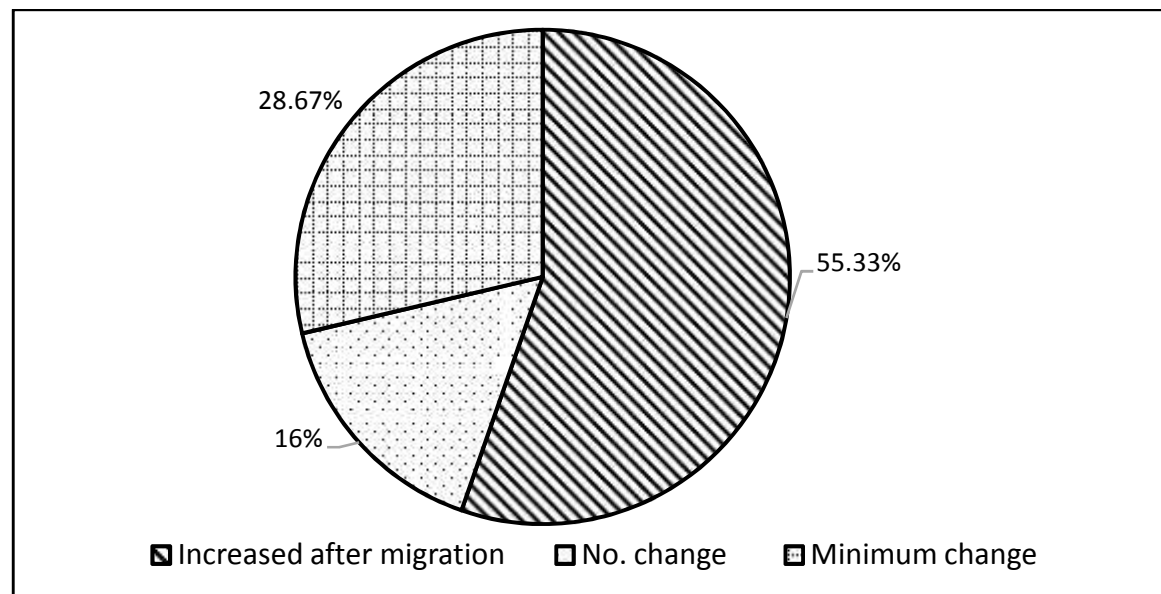
Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 13 shows that the income less households was 26.6 % before migration and after migration, it was 3.3 %. Monthly income of 2000 – 5000 was 28 % before migration, after migration, it was 14 %. Monthly income of 5000 – 10000 was 28.6 % before migration, after migration, it was 40.6 %. Having monthly income of 10000 – 15000 and above was 16.6 %, before migration, and after migration monthly income was 42 %. So, we can see the impacts of labor migration on income.

5.4.3 Impacts of Labor Migration on Level of Living

The main objective of people to migrate is to improve their economic status. With the improvement of the economic level, people also change their level of living like better house, food, cloth and other facilities. The following table shows the impacts of labor migration on level of living in Chinnebas VDC.

Figure 4: Impacts of Labor Migration on Level of Living



The figure 4 shows the impacts of labor migration on level of living. Out of the 150 respondents, 55.33 % said that their level of living has increased after migration. After that 16 % respondents said that there was no change in their level of living and 28.67 % of the respondents said that there was minimum change in their level of living. So, the level of living was also impacted by the labor migration in Chinnebas VDC.

5.4.4 Impacts of Labor Migration on Income Source

Different families have different income sources. It is very important factors for every family to fulfill their requirements. Income source of rural people mostly depend on agriculture. When they migrate for employment, they can increase their income level. The following table shows the income source of the labor migrant’s family in Chinnebas VDC.

Table 14: Impacts of Labor Migration on Income Source

Income Source	Before Migration		After Migration	
	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
Agriculture	126	84	26	17.3
Wage / Labor	8	5.3	12	8
Business	7	4.6	18	12
Remittance	9	6	94	62.6
Total	150	100 %	150	100 %

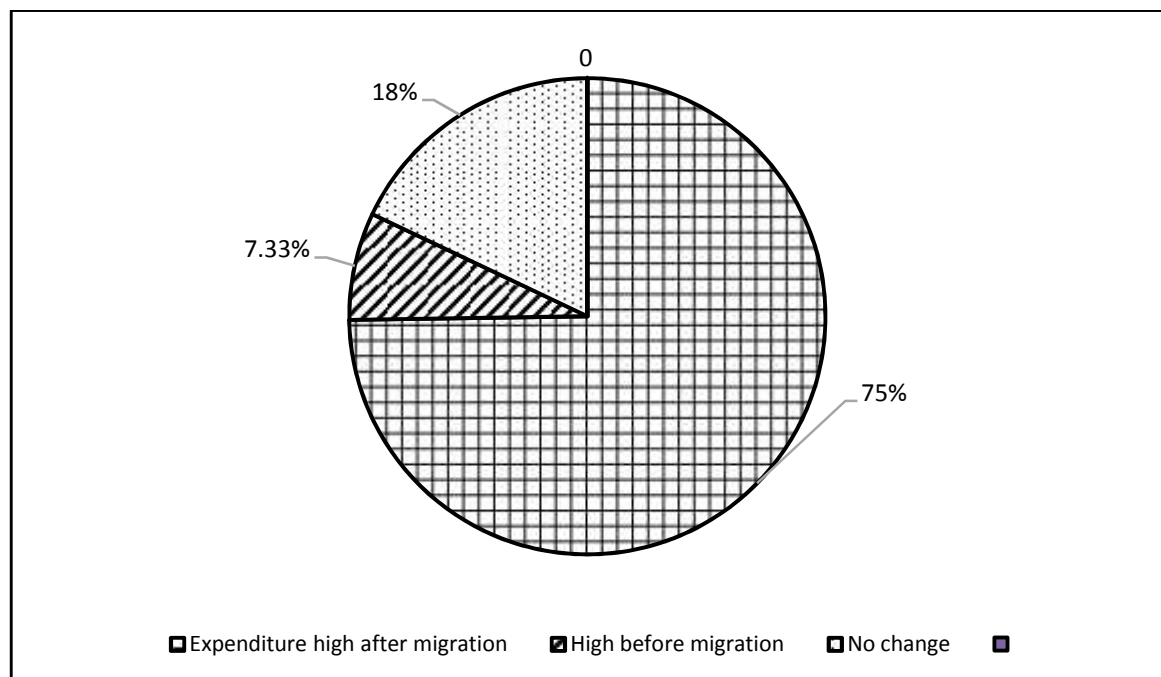
Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 14 shows that 84 % of the families had agriculture as main income source before migration, after migration it was 17.3 %. After that 5.3 % family had wage/labor before migration, it was 8 % after migration. 4.6 % of the families had business as main income source before migration, after migration it was 12% . After that 6 % of the families had remittance as main income source before migration, 62.6 % after migration. It is obvious that most of the families had agriculture as their main income source before migration but their main income source became remittances after migration. So, the impacts of labor migration can be seen in income source.

5.4.5 Impacts of Labor Migration on Expenditure

All the economic activities of the family depend on level of income. When they have more income, it is obvious that increase their expenditure and saving. But when the income level decrease, then expenditure also decrease. The following table shows the impacts on expenditure by labor migration in the Chinnebas VDC.

Figure: 5 Impacts of Labor Migration on Expenditure



The figure 5 shows the impacts of labor migration on expenditure. Out of 150 households of labor migration of the respondents 75 % said that their expenditure was high after migration, and 7.33 % of the respondents said that their expenditure was high before migration and now decreased. After that 18 % of the respondents said that there was no

change in their expenditure level before and after migration. It is obvious that the labor migration had also impacts on expenditure.

5.4.6 Impacts of Labor Migration on Saving

Saving of any family depend on income and expenditure level of that family. When income is high there is more possibility of saving but when income is less there may not be saving. So, people involve on migration in order to improve their economic level. With the improvement of their income level, it also affect their saving and expenditure. The following table shows the impacts of labor migration in saving in Chinnebas VDC.

Table 15: Impacts of Labor Migration on Saving

Saving	Before Migration		After Migration	
	Numbers	Percentage	Numbers	Percentage
Saving less	55	36.6	37	24.6
2000	44	29.3	14	9.3
5000	35	23.3	47	31.3
10000 and above	16	10.6	52	34.6
Total	150	100 %	150	100 %

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 15 shows the impacts of labor migration on saving. Out of the 150 respondents, the saving less families was 36.6 % before migration but after migration it is 24.6 %. Highest 29.3 % of the families had 2000 monthly saving before migration but after migration it is 9.3 %. After that 23.3 % families had 5000 monthly saving before migration, 31.3 % monthly saving after migration. 10.6 % families had 10000 and above monthly saving before migration but after migration it is 34.6 %. It is clear that saving was also impacted by labor migration.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

6.1 Summary

Present study is concerned with impacts of labor migration. Labor migration is very complex phenomena for every society and nation. Especially in Nepal, the internal and external movement of people is very high due to poverty, unemployment, poor technology etc. In order to improve their economic status and living standard, they are interested to migrate from their origin place crossing different barriers and boundaries. The present stream of labor migration is showing the rural to urban and urban to abroad. This causes direct and indirect impacts on different aspect of society comprising positive as well as negative.

Through this study various impacts created by labor migration has explored. The study was carried out in Chinnebas VDC of Syangja district. 150 samples had taken by using accidental sampling method and data were collected through structured questionnaire. Also records of VDC had used. After, collecting the data, data were analyzed and interpreted findings.

6.2 Major Findings of the Study

After collection of information and analysis of the data, following result are derived:

- 6.2.1 Most (40%) of the labor migrants were age of 30-39.
- 6.2.2 Most (48%) of the labor migrants had secondary level educational qualification.
- 6.2.3 Most (81.3%) of the labor migrants had destination to abroad.
- 6.2.4 Most (42%) of the households had, each five households had one migrant and found pressure on labor migration.
- 6.2.5 Total 150 respondents, 77 % respondents agreed that culture was affected by labor migration.

- 6.2.6 (66%) of the respondents felt that they were insecure in their society by the absence of family members.
- 6.2.7 Out of the 150 respondents, 52.6% respondents were felt that social works in Chinnebas VDC impacted by labor migration.
- 6.2.8 Most (39.33%) of the respondents were felt that the labor migration promoted the late marriage as their experience.
- 6.2.9 Out of the 150 households, 42 % of the households had 15000 and above monthly income, whose family members had participated in migration.
- 6.2.10 Most of the respondents 55.33% felt that their level of living was increased after participated in migration.
- 6.2.11 Out of the 150 households 62.6% had remittance as main income source.
- 6.2.12 The families send their children to private schools 12.6% before migration after migration it was 29.3%.

6.3 Conclusion

The study on impacts of labor migration on rural economy and society carried out in Chinnebas VDC of Syangja district found that most of the migrants were adult and their destination was towards especially in gulf countries and domestic major cities like Kathmandu, Pokhara and other. The cause of migration found low economic status, lack of job opportunity and high life expectancy. Although being satisfactory literacy level, most of the migrants were unskilled and not professional .Every five couple of households have one migrant found in pressure on labor migration.

The impact of labor migration at Chinnebas VDC in economic view found both positive and negative but in socio-cultural sector found negative only. Household's income had increased and standard of living also. Similarly, progressive changes in expenditure and saving patterns and participation in private educational institution had also increased. Due to labor migration, scarcity of labor in local level was found, that is major hurdle of development in rural area.

In socio-cultural sectors, at Chinnebas VDC found that the labor migration was promoted in late marriage, increased in level of insecurity, increased in deviation from tradition and culture, low youth participation and mobilization in social works, increased in family responsibilities and burden of work on women and increased in domestic violence due to long term stay of labor out of home.

Most of the active population was in abroad, hence the available natural resources was not being properly utilized in enough. That was caused low pace in development of local level. The remittance they earned in abroad, has created positive impacts in diversification of livelihood. There is a great possibility of negative impacts on local culture and society. These two types of forces should be balanced by proper study and planning for development of the rural area and nation as well

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