

Impact of Labour Migration in Livelihood
A Sociological Study of Shree Krishna Gandaki
VDC, Syangja District

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By
KUMAR RANA
Regd.: 6-1-50-942-96
Roll: No. 148-063-480083

DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIOLOGY/ANTHROPOLOGY
TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY
PRITHIVI NARAYAN CAMPUS, POKHARA
NEPAL

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that **Kumar Rana** has completed this dissertation entitled '**Impact of Labour Migration in Livelihood**' A Sociological Study of Shree **Krishna Gandaki VDC, Syangja District** under my supervision and guidance. I therefore, recommend this dissertation for final approval and acceptance.

Approved by

Mr. Arjun Prasad Pokharel

Teaching Assistant

Department of Sociology/Anthropology

Tribhuvan University

Prithivi Narayan Campus, Pokhara, Nepal

Date:

LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE

The dissertation entitled '**Impact of Labour Migration in Livelihood**' A **Sociological Study of Shree Krishna Gandaki VDC, Syangja District.** submitted by Mr. Kumar Rana has been accepted as the partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of Master of Arts in Sociology.

Dissertation Committee:

Supervisor

Mr. Arjun Pokhrel

External Supervisor

Prof. Dr. Kedar Basnet

Department of Geography P.N., Campus

Head of Department

Mrs. Shanti Bhusal

(Head of Department
(Sociology/Anthropology)

P.N., Campus, Pokhara

Date:

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION BY LANGUAGE EDITOR

This is to certify that I have gone through the draft of dissertation entitled "**Impact of Labour Migration in Livelihood** (A sociological study of Shree Krishna Gandaki VDC, Syagja District) prepared by Kumar Rana as a language editor and made necessary correction and improvement. I have been impressed by the research's intelligible presentation of the facts through the medium of plain and correct English.

Tika Ram Koirala
Reader in English
(Associate Prof. of English)
P.N. Campus

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Kumar Rana

ABSTRACT

The word 'Migration' means the movement of people from one geographical place to another. People have been migrating from one place to another such as from rural area to urban, least or developing countries to advanced or developed countries in a large number for their livelihood. In this research, I aim to study the role of labour migration for livelihood among the people of Shree Krishna Gandaki VDC, Syangja district, with focus on labour migration to abroad. Labour migration is the main source of many Nepali people. Labour migration in Nepal has a long history. About 200 years ago, Nepali started to seek work abroad and sent remittances back to their families in Nepal. In the early 19th century, for instance, Nepali men migrated to Lahore(now is in Pakistan) to join army. Later on Nepalese migrated to India for getting recruited in the British India company. Since this time labour migration is not a new practice in Nepal. It has been a means of livelihood for the Nepali household.

All people have certain basic needs without which life is be impossible. Some of the basic needs are food, shelter, health, clothes, medicine, education, security etc. People have been migrating to India and other Arabian countries due to lack of productivity of land and lack of political stability and lack of insecurity or 10 years Maoist movement which created difficulty in the livelihood. Along with other areas of Syangja district, Balam Jaipate is also highly influenced by this trend of labour migration. Before 1996 most of the people were engaged in agriculture. Due to population growth, the further fragmentation of land created lack of employment as a result, people are forced to search jobs outside the country India, Qatar, UAE, Korea etc are the places where Nepali have migrated. Several research and study works had done in relation to labour migration and livelihood in context of Nepal, however these researches only described/analyzed the trend of labour migration or the volume of migration but none of them explained it from sociological perspective.

The study on Impact of Labour Migration in Livelihood was conducted in remote village in Ward no-2 Shree Krishna Gandaki VDC, Syangja. The study covered a sample of 102 households out of 147 (i.e. 70 %) house holds. Both

primary and secondary data collections have been used in the study. Mainly the interview schedule technique was applied to collect the information. Both qualitative and quantitative methods of data analysis were used to scrutinize primary as well secondary data. Beside, key informant interview was conducted sampling with 5 key persons of the village and observation method was used to get the collecting information.

The major objectives of the study were to understand the causes behind labour migration in Balam Jaipate tole of Syangja District and to examine the contribution of foreign labour migration in household economy. The causes of labour migration play the positive role to change the living standard in Balam Jaipate tole.

The findings also show that the remittance of foreign labour migration play important role in household economy as livelihood of rural people. In the case of Balam Jaipate majority of the people spend their income in foods, clothing, celebrating festivals and entertainment whereas as very few people spend their income in income generating activities i.e. buying of agricultural and construction of house in urban area. The income levels of people of Balam Jaipate have increased. The positive roles of labour migration are increased in economics status, increased in political participation, increased in literacy rate, increased in low cast and girl participation in school. And the negative roles are that the people have been getting lazy before than now because of mobiles, vehicles etc.

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ACRONYMS

C.B.S.	–	Central Bureau of Statistics
CD	–	Compact disc
DFID	–	Department for International Development
e.g.	–	For example
ETC	–	Etcetera (Latin word) and so forth
i.e.	–	That is
NLSS	–	Nepal Living Standard Survey
NPC	–	National Planning Commission
NRB	–	Nepal Rastra Bank
Rs.	–	Rupees
SLC	–	School Leaving Certificate
T.U.	–	Tribhuvan University
VDC	–	Village Development Committee

GLOSSARY

Aaitabare Puja: A worship of God on Sunday.

Aushi: A day of new moon.

Banpale : A person who works as a watch man in forest.

Bista: The employer of a tailor.

Damai: Tailor who is engaged in sewing clothes.

Dashain: Hindu's big festival in Nepal.

Gahut: Cow-urine which is used to sanctities in Hindu religion in Nepal.

Ghantu: A Magar and Gurung caste womens' cultural dance or folk dance.

Gharedi: Land used to make a home, building etc.

Gurkhas: People of Nepal known as Gurkhas outside.

Khet and Bari: Land to produce corn, maize, rice etc

Khetipati: Agricultural work to produce rice, vegetable, etc.

Lahure: People who join army.

Lungi: A women cloth to wear like sari.

Purnima: A full moon day.

Rana Period: A period during which Rana caste would rule in Nepal.

Rodhi: People gathering for singing and dancing on any occasion or festivals.

Sharadha: A worship for ancestor.

Sughauli: A treaty between East India Company and Nepal in 1950 AD.

Talukdar: Superior person of the village tax collector.

Tihar: Hindus' second big festival in Nepal.