

# **CHAPTER-ONE**

## **Introduction**

### **1.1 General Background**

Migration is one of dominant demographic processes along with fertility and mortality. It affects not only population size but also its structure and characteristics. A generally accepted definition is of migration that migration is the movement of population involving the change place of abode or place of usual residence and the crossing of a defined boundary, Migration has been defined by the population census of Nepal as “a change of residence for 6 months or more either within the country or outside the country (CBS, 2001).

According to a UN report, migration is a form of geographical mobility of population between one geographical unit 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 a time interval and hence the temporal aspect is also important, as is the spatial. When such movements occur within a country they are referred to as internal migration while if they involve crossing national boundaries, they are referred to as international migration, and emigration refers to migration outside the country and immigration inside the country from other countries (UN, 2001).

Migration are often analyzed as responses to ‘push and pull’ factors characterizing the zones of departure and arrival. This kind of analysis has been particularly applied to migration from the country to the city, which have been the centre of attention for some time. On the one hand, under employment and poverty in the rural areas, the lack of facilities and services, population pressure on the land and so on, have been cited as push factors; on the other, the greater opportunities for employment in the city, the better chance for the presence of facilities and services, the more

varied social life, greater liberty of individual behaviour, and so on have cited as pull factors (UN, 1956).

Migration is one of the major demographic phenomena which cause significant change in various aspects of life. The change can be of different natures like: social, cultural, economic or a combination of two or more features. In the context of Nepal, migration has taken place mostly in the form of labour migration. The term 'labour migration' refers to the temporary movement of workers. The present study focuses on external movement of workers, i.e. people who have gone outside Nepal for work (Manandhar, 1999).

The history of labour migration can be traced right back to the time of Prithvi Narayan Shah. The territorial expansion also had a cost 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 & the Anglo-Nepalese a large Nepalese migration to India and other British colonies as soldiers and labourers. Again, when Nepal flung open its door to the outside world in 1951 after the revolution, the process of labour migration increased rapidly. During the late 20<sup>th</sup> century the attraction of wage labour opportunities took the Nepalese around the world, especially to the Gulf States, Eastern Asian Nations, Britain and Europe (Perry, 1997).

It is only in the last couple of years that new research and the unavoidable reality of Nepal's involvement in the process of Globalization have combined to generate this awareness: that the flows of labour abroad and of remittances back in to Nepal are of just as great a significance as the flows of capital and commodities that routinely receive so much attention, and are even more on need, therefore of critical attention and analysis. But the impact of Labour migration and remittances from abroad are more far reaching than what can be seen

from the financial flows at the national level. People who migrate in search of employments abroad come from different regions and strata of society and the remittances they send and bring back home also flows back to different regions and strata and economic structure and dynamics are profoundly affected and transformed.

It is obvious that while labour migration has economic benefits which are generally easy to assess, the very economic benefits cause direct or indirect change in the social aspect as well. The way remittance funds are used can have a positive or a negative impact on the social aspect as well. It is important to know in what sector remittance funds are used and how it has benefited the people (Seddon et al., 2001).

### **Types of Migration:**

In Nepal mainly three types of migration are found. They are seasonal, recurrent & permanent.

- a) Seasonal Migration: In seasonal migration, the migrants leave their home area at least once a year. It takes place primarily during the agricultural lack seasons; to work in the fields or whatever jobs are available to sell their produce (such as herbs & ghee) in the Terai Market towns. By selling their produce, they bring back with there manufactured goods in the hills.
- b) Recurrent migration: This is characteristics of these who go abroad for carrier service in Gorkha regiments of the British & Indian armies or those who work in the Indian societies as Durbans, Chaukidar & watchman etc. These migrants are absent from Nepal for most of their productive years.
- c) Permanent migration: It includes the movement of entire families to new areas, Nepal brides marrying in to Indian families & the like. This also includes recruits to the Indian armies who bring

their families with them to India & after the expiry of there mere over, permanent migration includes those who have resettled in the Terai & those who have left their permanent residence in the hills & migrated into the Terai.

### **General Terms Defined**

Some general terms used in this study have been defined in the following ways:

- Migration: It has been defined by the population census of Nepal as “a change of residence for six months or more either within the country or outside the country.”
- Migrant: A migrant is a person who is absent from his home for six months or more either within the country or outside the country.
- Immigration: It is defined as inflows of foreign born nationals into a country during a certain period of this time either temporarily or permanently.
- Emigration: It is defined as the out flows of persons from a parent country to a foreign country during a certain period of time either temporarily or permanently.

### **1.2 Statement of Problem**

Labour migration has proved to be an increasingly valuable asset in the Nepalese economy. Nepal has come to depend largely on foreign employment to absorb the large pool of unskilled and uneducated labourers (Kharel, 2005). But the question is, will the removal of able - bodied men have a negative impact on the socio-economic condition of the country or will it instead help to lessen the burden on the domestic market and strengthen the country's economy through remittances? What

kind of people tends to go to foreign countries in search of work? What are the impacts of remittances? A huge remittance enters the country every year. How is the remittance funds used? These aspects of the problem need careful study so that appropriate policies can be formed and both the country and the people can benefit. Therefore this study has tried to seek answers to the following questions:

- a) What types of people have migrated
- b) How is remittance used?
- c) Has labour migration improved socio-economic status, if so how it does?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The general objective of the study is to prepare a demographic profile of the migrants and to study the ways if remittance funds have been used. The purpose of doing this is to analyze the socio-economic impact of labour migration on the concerned families. The objectives can be specified as bellow:

- a) To perpare a demographic profile of the migrants of Lanku village of Chitwan district.
- b) To find out the use of remittance.
- c) To Know the social-economic impact of labour migration.

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

Nepal has many unskilled and uneducated people. But the opportunity of foreign employment has helped Nepal anomalously to sustain the large pool of unskilled labourers.

Labour migration has great consequences for the country both at the national & local level. Therefore it is important to study these phenomena seriously. While aspects of a remittance economy are of high interest to social scientists, whether from the perspective of geography,

anthropology or sociology. These declines can provide a valuable contribution in studying and understanding a variety of aspects of migration, such as who the migrants are in terms of age, gender, education; why they migrate; where they migrate from and where they migrate to; under what conditions they migrate, etc. thus this study helps to know the socioeconomic impact of labour migration in Lanku village of Chitwan.

## **CHAPTER – TWO**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

Migration is the result of the different causes. Population pressure Small size of land, increase in the subdivision of houses by the laws of inheritance, economic problems, indebtedness, natural calamities, job opportunities, health, communication, transportation and religious war are the main causes of migration. The migrants constitute of different groups with conservative, innovative, temporal and spatial characteristics. Therefore economists, geographers, sociologists, demographers etc have studied the history of migration. Researchers and other specialist have also developed the theory and literature on migration.

#### **2.1 Theoretical Literature**

Revenstein was the first person to study migration systematically in 1885. According to him, there are certain undesirable factors in the place of origin, which stimulates or compels the individual to migrate to the other places, and likewise, there are certain desirable factors in the destination that attracts the migrants. In his words, the former factors are “Push” factors and the latter are the “pull” factors causing the events of migration. Moreover, according to him, the distance between the origins determines the volume of migration between place of origin and destination. Higher the distance, lower the volume of migrations and vice versa. He also said that migration occurs with streams and counter streams. He was not sure to say that only the distance between the origin and destination determines the volume of migration (Revenstein, 1885).

Lee (1966) has proposed the ‘push-pull obstacles’ model of the migration on the basis of Ravenstein theory. According to Lee, the decision to migrate and the process of migration is determined by the following four factors: (i) Factors associated with the area of origin

(push), (ii) Factor associated with the area of destination (pull), (iii) Intervening obstacles (distance, cost or lack of transport and communication etc.), (iv) Personal factor (age, sex, education and race) (Lee, 1966).

George K. Zipf has studied migration and brought out an article in 1949 AD. In this article he had focused on the reason that compelled the migrants to move. He has expressed the views systematically and theoretically, on the destination of migrants that where is the origin and where is the destination of migrating (Zipf, 1946).

In accordance with above statements it seems that some people migrates on the attraction with the available facilities, geographical setting and other factors of the destination and some people migrates due to the natural disasters and their individual reasons.

Todaro (1969) gives the most significant contribution to the volume of migration literature. According to him, migration mechanism can be explained by the differences in 'expected' rather than those 'actual' earnings between two places. He formulates migration models which has four basic features: (i) Migration is stimulated primarily by rational economic considerations of relative benefits, which are mostly financial and also psychological, (ii) The probability of obtaining employment rate in the new sector.

The decision to migrate depends on expected rather than actual wage differentials and, migration rates in excess of new employment opportunity are not only possible also rational and even likely in the face of wide, new or old expected income differential (Todaro, 1969).

## **2.2 Literature Related of Labour Migration in Nepal**

The household economy has illuminated on the livelihood of Far western Hills and the Terai of Nepal. The study has emphasized on



temporary migrant workers. Because of the lack of cash income, people from Mahakali, Seti, Karnali, and Rapti zones, goes to India for seeing of jobs. The data shows that the more households have the problems of daily essential goods like kerosene, salt, clothes and food, which they should buy on cash. Therefore, people from these areas go to India for a short period to earn cash (Dougal, 1968).

The cost of adjusting to a new environment, especially where rural to urban migration is involved, has been a neglected area. A general theory of migration, thus, is difficult to establish. Because of the lack of an integrative approach to deal with migration phenomena from various social science disciplines, (Goldschider, 1969)

Oppressive taxation on land was also a major factor for emigration. If tenants could not pay, they were alienated from their land. This economic pressure on villagers intensified dramatically when rent payment under the '*Kut*' system began to require payment in cash. In the ensuing search for cash, many villagers fell in to a descending spiral of debt, leading in to a descending spiral of debt, leading to loss of tenancy rights or dispossession of their land, bondage of one or more members of the family and even slavery. In addition to these economic pressures, the villagers were subject to an oppressive compulsory labour system called '*Thara*'. The only escape was through the development of some source of income other than agriculture. All these pushes towards migration only needed the 'pull' of outside opportunity. This came with the expansion of British power in India, their unquenchable need for labour, and the opening up of new, sparsely populated lands (Perry, 1997).

Thus, it shows that historically the cause of labour migration was solely economic. In the present context, however, the reasons have extended beyond that. During the late 20<sup>th</sup> century until now, the attraction of wage labour opportunities has drawn Nepalese around the

world, especially to the Gulf States, Eastern Asian Nation, Britain and Europe (Perry, 1997).

Although population has increased in the terai this has not been accompanied by a decrease in the hills. The growth rate in the hills may have decreased but the absolute number of people has not. Shifting people to the terai does not solve the problem of the hills, because it is only the incremental population, which is being shifted. The paper focused on need for creating employment opportunities the hills as well as terai (Gurung, 1971).

Research proposal of CEDA is the first one for attempting a study in the field of migration in Nepal, which aimed to deal with migration problem. In the proposal it is noted that economic disparity between the hill and the terai is the main cause of migration. The proposal has also mentioned that 'push' factor are more responsible for out-migration rather than 'pull' factors. Nature, volume, magnitude, causes and consequences have been interpreted in the paper. But all the interpretation is based on the secondary data, which were derived from various population censuses of Nepal. No study relate with this proposal, however, has been carried out by CEDA (CEDA, 1973).

An observation study report on Surkhet valley by Gurung and Buchmann has indicated to various obligations of migration. People from this valley have been migrating due to the scarcity of food, unemployment, impact of social environment and density of population. The statistic and report shows that people of areas, the hills and the terai have been facing various difficulties and problems to balance their daily life, which compelled them to migrate (Gurung et al., 1973).

A vast study under taken on emigration in Achham Bayalpata, khadka, has broadly illuminated on the causes of migration and the problems that people had to face in the village. The causes of migration

are lack of work in the village, insufficient land for cultivation, low wage rate and unemployment. The report shows that the lives in the villages of both areas in the hills and the Terai are difficult. They have scarcities of essential goods even they do work-hard (Khadka, 1979).

The people of the hills has been migrating because of poor economic condition in comparison to the Terai. This above statement shows that in the hilly regions of Nepal needs an effective policy that can focus to develop these regions. Most of people in hills depend on cultivation for the livelihoods therefore; the policies should be made to priorities in these sectors, so that people can get the encouragements to follow their particular occupations (Kansakar, 1974).

The trend for women labour migration is also seen to be increasing from Nepal. But due to various factors women have to face many difficulties if they want to participate in labour migration. It is a great misfortune that the difficulty arises not only from home and family but from the government as well. In the article '*Nepali women and Foreign Employment*' published in *The Kathmandu Post* (20<sup>th</sup> Aug, 2005) L.B. Thapa asserts that although Nepali law does not discriminate between a male and a female worker, this is not the case when it comes too reported where Nepali women were manhandled in the Gulf. Since the Nepali government does not have diplomatic relations with many Gulf countries. There is no one to represent Nepali workers. Hence, the lives of Nepali workers in some Gulf countries have become difficult. The government has made foreign employment service complicated for women. The reality is that the government is unable to protect the rights of Nepali women workers abroad. The government's stance seems to be faulty and inappropriate for not sending women to the Gulf countries for employment (Thapa, 2005).

The causes of migration from Hill to the Terai in terms of 'push and pull' factors. The paper has mentioned that the main reason for this migration have been economic. Their evidences suggest that the 'Push' effect of the Hill is more prominent than the 'Pull' affects of the Terai. This paper is subjectively descriptive and not based on empirical study (Rana et al., 1974).

Two types of migration; permanent and seasonal. Major factor for permanent migration are population pressure, erosion and natural calamities, shortage of food production, attraction land availability and employment. And due to lack of employment opportunities, lack of cash, income and foods, marginal labourers low economics status of farmers move to the Terai seasonally in the seasonal employment (Bista, 1977).

Dahal, Rai, and Manzrdo have done a study in four districts of Mahakali Zone such as Darchula, Kanchanpur, Dadeldhura and Baitadi about land and migration. This study makes a historical analysis of migration in Nepal. It extensively discusses the issue of migration typology; the findings of the study based on the field observation show that insufficient land in the hills, and poor crops yields, rural debt and social stigma are notable causes of migration. The study bases on an anthropological approach, human behaviour, social and cultural factors and are extensively analyzed as additional factors of migration other than economic. It attempts to explain the impact of out migration on the hill, which has been overlooked in many studies (Dahal et al., 1977).

It is obvious that the economic disparity between the hills and the Terai have influenced the migrants. Scarcity of sufficient agricultural cultivated land, employment opportunities, low per capita income, lack of proper transport and communication facilities in the hill have resulted into out flow of people from the hill to the Terai and other countries (Chaurasia, 1978).

The study about the migration in Nepal has categorized the migration into three parts. According to this study, the migration for certain period like: on seeking of job, on purpose of business and trade these are categorized in temporary migration. And seasonally, people go on foreign employment like service in the Indian and the British armies which are categorized as seasonal migration and the permanently settle in new destination leaving origin place is categorized as permanent migration. Similarly, shortage of food, scarcities of cultivable land and the natural disaster are the major causes of migration (New Era, 1981).

There are historical reasons of international migration between Nepal and India. After the war of 1814, the government of British India compelled the hills people of Nepal to join Indian army on the basis of the treaty and agreement prepared between the representatives of British India and the Government of Nepal in 1816. From this period, people from hills have been going out for foreign employment and initially for army and police services and later on to other labour services (Kansakar, 1982).

In Nepal that in urban area, there are many opportunities and privileges for the job seekers. Therefore, the unemployed people from rural area come to urban area to find out the source of livelihood. Similarly, among the destination of internal migrants. However, there are other urban areas also falls on the destination of internal migrant. The group reports, in Kathmandu there is many sources of income like to trade, business and other private forms etc. Where, the job seekers can apply for the employment. They emphasized that people also migrate to Kathmandu in purpose of business and mercenary (Gurung et al., 1983).

Migration as a demographic concern covers estimating selective characteristics of migration streams, qualification of their volume,

direction and distance estimated their demographic impacts of original destination (NPC, 1984).

Differentials in income derived from agriculture and government resettlement projects on the plains were important factors of migration. Government increased investments in irrigation; industrial activities and administrative activities in specific towns were the structural determinants of migration (KC, 1985).

The draft document of eighth five years plan also recognizes unemployment, underemployment and level of poverty, and its overriding objective is the gradual elimination of absolute poverty through employment opportunities (NPC, 1989).

The major reason of migration is the poor economic condition. He says that the economic condition in the hills is poorer than the plain and in the plain there are more facilities and privileges in every sector than hills. It is easy for livelihood. Therefore, people migrate from the hill to the Terai and the plain for seeking of economic opportunities (Shrestha, 1990).

Migration is not a longing but it is an obligatory for those people who are facing too many scarcities. However, some people migrate on the attraction of the luxuries of the new destination but such are in few number. Similarly, he says that some migrate on the religious and cultural beliefs (Subedi, 1991).

In the marginal and rural area of the country, the financial investment on trade and cottage industry is very much low and it is not sufficient for the job seekers of these areas. Therefore, the numbers of foreign migrant workers are increasing rapidly (Seagal, 1993).

The reasons of labour migration are no opportunity of employment in self-country, political impact, poor economic condition that compelled

the job seeker to migrate but only migrants can not reduce such problems and scarcities in the country (Birks et al., 1980).

The major courses of labour migrations are the poor economy condition in self-country, pressure of population, lack of employment, political condition, which compelled people to go in foreign employment. It seems that international labour is the major part to eradicate the poverty and scarcities (Stalker, 1994).

The reasons of migration and occupational change may be related each other. To eradicate the problems and scarcities, the migration and occupation may become the alternative way. Therefore, the dimension of migration and occupational change are broad and both can play the main role in eradicating the unemployment, scarcities and problems (Subedi, 1991).

Unemployment means those people who don't have a permanent work or are not employed for a long period they are said unemployed people and people who are working in the session of above mentioned they are said employed people. These above illustration shows that most of people every country with poor economy are facing the problem of unemployment (Higgins, 2001).

Foreign labour migration and its returns can help to reform or improve poor Nepalese life and living standard. But the poorer are very far away from these opportunities, because they are unable to invest for foreign employment on one hand and on the other hand they are badly being cheated by the local agencies and by the employer in their destination. Consequently, very poor are little involving in foreign employment. Their lives in countryside are far left behind in comparison of local wealthier (foreign earner). Village inhabited apart of foreign labour migrants, are depending on their foreign earner (Seddon et al. 2001).

Nepal is growing its self as labour producing country. The current population size of Nepal is 23.12 millions and it is growing with the growth rate of 2.2 percent per annual. Every year More than two hundred thousand unskilled manpower is entering in to the labour market. Majority of these labours are mainly from rural area. Because of poverty and lack of employment opportunities, labour migration is being compelled. subedi further stated that the Nepalese government has been considering labour migration as a means of benefiting both its citizens and the state. Subedi explained that out migration from Nepal as labour has rapidly increased in recent year than before; More than 160 foreign employment agencies have been actively working to send the Nepalese employee in foreign market. But those labour are not free from being a victim of local agencies and its their destination too India, in majority, west Asia and East and South Asian countries are the main destination of Nepalese labour migration. Subedi argued that recent political condition of the nation also is forcing youth to take a walk to overseas for employment. But qualifying the supply and security of both life and job permanency of Malaysia and Saudi Arabian Industry worker are main issues to be stated (Subedi, 2003).

On the other hand there is no guarantee that the returns will bring good fortunes only. The entry of tired limbs and exhausted minds is another possibility. Kharel then raises the question: how are remittance funds used? According to her, consumption, savings and investment patterns are taken into account. A large chunk of the money goes in paying off debts and consumer goods. If the money was used in consumer domestic goods it is good for the countrys economy. The sprawling market of discotheques and cyber cafes in every nook and cranny in urban areas also a telltale signs of *lahure* economy. What little is left,



after meeting daily expenses is invested in real estate and gold (Kharel, 2005).

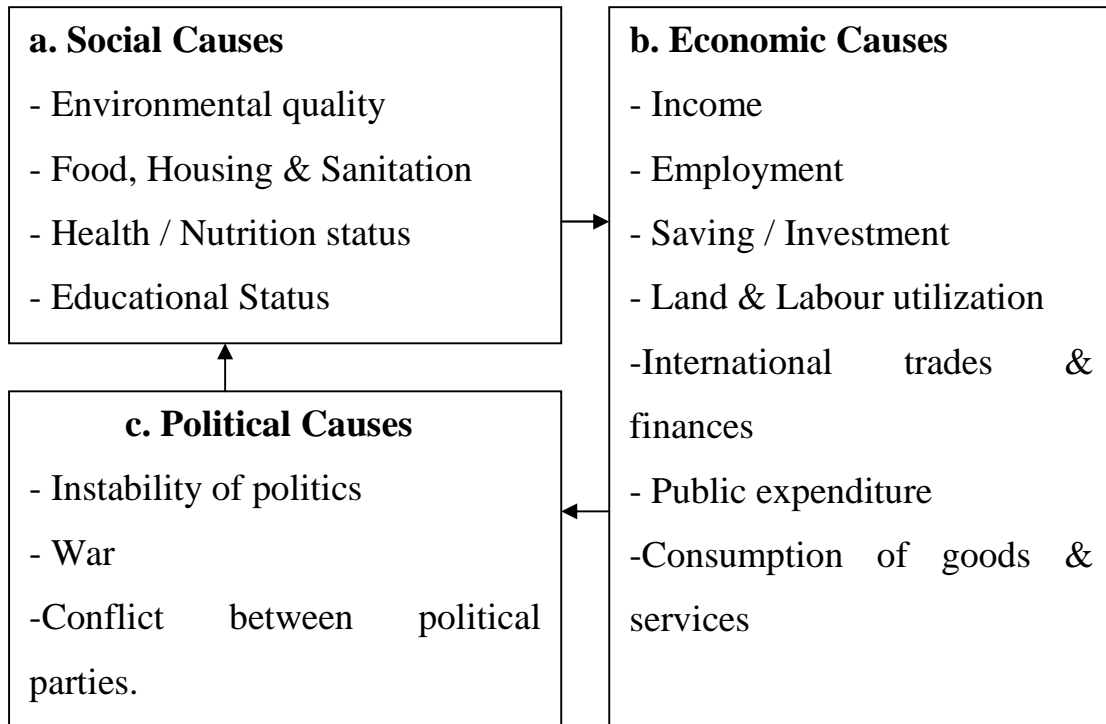
There has been some debate over the potential benefits when skilled and highly skilled people emigrate. The “brain drain” symbolizes an incisive divestment of manpower for developing countries and social and economic costs are also involved. In case of Nepal, there has been a steady increase in semi skilled and unskilled workers migrating abroad in search of employment. Starting from the late 1980s, Nepalese migrated in copious numbers to south East Asia and the Far East. The cynosure moved to the Gulf countries and Malaysia in the mid-1990s. Recently, there has been an uptick in people migration to Japan and Republic of Korea after fulfilling language requirements, among others. In 2010, remittance receipts stood at \$ 3.5 billion while the figure as a percentage of GDP stood in 2009 at 22.9 (The Himalayan times, 2011)

From the above literature, it is found that different scholars and writers have different views about labour migration and livelihood pattern. The above literature focused on the labour migration, its causes and consequence, livelihood strategies and pattern of ethnic groups. Most of the literatures are based on labour migration. These studies helped the researcher in formulating interview schedule, fieldwork, table work and overall guidelines on preparing of whole dissertation. These studies also provided new framework of analysis in the field of labour migration.

## Conceptual Framework

Migration is one of the demographic process which ultimately makes an impact on socio-economic out comes.

These are the root cause of Labour migration:



The above figure demonstrates that social causes, Economic causes & political causes are the root cause of labour migration. Whereas social causes include environmental quality, food, housing & sanitation, health / nutrition status also education status. On the other hand economic causes includes income, employment, saving/investment, land & labour utilization, international trades & finances, public expenditure, consumption of goods and service than instability of politics, war and conflict between political parties include in political causes.

## **CHAPTER-THERE**

### **Research Methodology**

The results of research depend on the careful selection of the most appropriate research methods. Various research methods adopted to carry out this study are presented below:

#### **3.1 Research Design**

The main objective of this study is to investigate what type of people of Lanku have migrated to foreign countries for labour in terms of age, level of education, sex and caste/ethnic identity. The study also explores how remittance funds are used as well as what impact labour migration has made on the concerned families from the socio-economic point of view. on the basis of the nature of the study both descriptive as well as exploratory research design has been used in order to analyze and interpret the data.

#### **3.2 Rational of the Area Selection:**

Lanku is situated in Chitwan on south west 3 km. from Narayangadh and occupies area is 1150 sq.km. It falls under Bharatpur municipality ward No. 5 which is surrounded by Bharatpur in east, laxmipur in west, Narayangadh in north and yagyapuri in south.

Lanku is my native town and being well literate area also most of the people of this locality area in abroad which is a most sensational issue of Nepalese context, So that I have choose this area for my study. Due to the social, economic and educational reason most family has single or more member of this area used to migrate so that this study tried to find out the cause and consiquences behind migrated people of this Area.

### **3.3 Sampling**

In the first phase of the study the number of households from which one or more members had gone abroad for labour were enumerated from the area; Lanku, this was done by visiting the area and using the snowball sampling method. I hope that it was the good method because people know each other well and can provide information about others. Also, members of municipality as well as senior members of this ward were contacted to gain the required information. For the sample unit I took 70 household of migrated people from the study area Lanku.

### **3.4 Nature and Sources of Data**

Both primary and secondary data have been collected to use to required information. The primary data has been collected from the field by conducting household enumeration, observation, interview and the secondary data collected from available materials such as book, journals, project reports, internet report and published articles.

### **3.5 Primary Data Collection Techniques**

On the basis of research objectives, the following techniques were adopted to collect primary data:

#### **3.5.1 Observation**

Some data has been taken on the support of observation, in which the livelihoods of the households are included. Observation of physical and cultural environment especially details of respondent's cloths, food/diet, education, occupation were observed and details recorded in the interview. From this, observation, answers of respondents were corrected and with the answer compared with the questions.

### 3.5.2 Questionnaire

An interview is a major support of the data collection. This technique was used as the main basis of primary data collection. To collect the required data, a schedule with both open and closed-ended questions was prepared. Which helps to collect the information about remittances, migration process and procedure also impact of migration on family.

### 3.6 Data Analysis and Presentation

Collected data have been analyzed mainly by using the computer software program excels. And while presenting the data simple statistical tools like frequency and percentage have been included. Likewise, tabulation and graphical representation have also been made.

The non-quantifiable data have been analyzed descriptively as necessary to interpret and construct the qualitative attributes of the information.

### 3.7 Limitation of the Study

This is a case study of Bharatpur Municipality-5, Lanku, Chitwan although the study area is small; it is marked by social heterogeneity which is more similar to the national scenario. It is inhabited by people with multiple identities and socio-economic status. This will facilitate generalization of the findings to a wider setting. The selection of the study area is not only for convenience but by deliberate consideration of the heterogeneity of the socio-cultural setting. In the study, the term "labour migration" does not include soldiers recruited in the foreign army or these who have gone abroad on a study visa or those who have migrated to India for work. But the results of the study will not be representative for whole.

## **CHAPTER- FOUR**

### **Introduction to Study Area**

This chapter includes both the physical and the socio-economic setting of the study area.

### **4.1 Physical Setting**

#### **4.1.1 Location**

Lanku is situated in Chitwan on south west (SW) 3 km. from Narayangadh and occupied area is 1150 sq km. It falls under Bharatpur Municipality Ward No. 5 which is surrounded by Bharatpur in east, Laxmipur in west, Narayangadh in north and yagyapuri in south.

*Source: Bharatpur municipality office, 2009)*

### **4.2 Infrastructure Setting**

Infrastructure is the basic requirement for the overall development of any place. Lanku has the basic facilities such as: road, communication, health, education, drinking water and electricity. This means the area is relatively developed in comparison to some other villages of the nation.

The area is connected to Bharatpur municipality and also connected to Narayangadh market. There are 2 primary school, 6 secondary school and 1 high school. The youth have to go to Bharatpur or Narayangadh for college and further education. In this area there is an only one public water supply which is belongs to Bharatpur, called Trichowk. About 98% of the population has access to good drinking water. The area has a good electricity facility. About more than 95% of the households have access to electricity.

### 4.3 Socio-Economic Setting

According to the Bharatpur Municipality record the total population of the area is 6220 with 1600 households. The population consists of 39.38% males and 60.61% females. This is the vast different proportion in our country because Nepal has 51% female and 49% male in overall but the Lanku has 20% difference in between male and female. Behind the reason about this the record reveals that, most of family has female family member and least has male at that year. The details of the socio-economic setting of the area is presented and analyzed below.

#### 4.3.1 Age and sex structure of Lanku, Bharatpur, Chitwan

The population composition of Lanku as follow:

**Table No: 1**  
**Age and sex structure**

<b>Age group</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>
0-15	230	455	685
15-30	875	1180	2055
30-45	660	720	1380
45-60	365	845	1210
60 <sup>+</sup>	320	570	890
Total	2450	3770	6220
Percentage	39.39%	60.61%	100%

*Source: Bharatpur Municipality office, 2009*

From the above table No. 1 it can be seen that the highest number of the population comprises people from 15-30 years of age with 2055 people where as male are 875 and female are 1180. The second largest group of the population is 30-45 with 1380 people. Followed by 45-60 years has 1210 and 60<sup>+</sup> age group has 890 which is fourth position in this

area. There are 685 people who are below 16 years which is the lowest people among these five age group.

#### 4.3.2 Caste/Ethnic composition of Lanku, Bharatpur, Chitwan

The main four caste/ethnic groups (namely Brahmin, Chhetri, Gurung and Dalit) inhabit it.

**Table No: 2**  
**Caste/Ethnic composition**

<b>Castes</b>	<b>Number of Household</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Brahmin	878	54.87
Chhetri	330	20.62
Gurung	207	12.93
Dalit	185	11.56
<b>Total</b>	<b>1600</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Source: Bharatpur Municipality office, 2009*

From the above table No. 2 it can be seen that the majority of the population is Brahmin, with 54.87% of the total population. The second largest group is Chhetri, with 20.62% of the total population. Followed by 12.93% Gurung is the second lowest group and Dalit is lowest group with 11.56% in this area.



### 4.3.3 Occupational structure of Lanku, Bharatpur, Chitwan

**Table No: 3**

#### **Occupational structure**

<b>Occupations</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Agriculture	3619	65.38
Government/private service	1311	23.68
Business	429	6.9
Wage labour	176	2.8
Total	5535	100%

*Source: Bharatpur Municipality office, 2009*

(685 people are under 15 years and they didn't involve in those occupation)

The above table No. 3 demonstrates that the main occupation of the people of Lanku is agriculture. Whereas, 65.38% of the people are involved in agriculture. The next largest proportions (23.38%) of the people are involved in Government or private services. The second lowest proportion of people engaged in Business (6.9%) and least of the people engaged in wage labour (176 numbers with 2.8%) as their main occupation.

### 4.3.4. Literacy status/structure of Lanku, Bharatpur, Chitwan

Education has direct impact on the development of a person and society of a nation. In any society, where there is no education ignorance and superstition dominates and possibilities of development become bleak. Education is the first step towards leading individuals and society towards creative thinking and development. In the context of education level in Lanku are as follows.

**Table No: 4**  
**Literacy status**

Level	Number	Percentage (%)
Illiterate	302	4.85
Able to write name only	660	10.61
Literate	338	5.43
SLC pass	1090	17.52
IA	1660	26.68
BA	1480	23.79
MA	690	11.09
Total	6220	100%

*Source: Bharatpur Municipality office, 2009*

Table 4 reveals that majority of the people of Lanku is IA pass with 26.68% where as 23.79% are BA pass. It shows the 17.52% people are just able to write their name only. There is few proportions of people are MA pass (11.09%) and some proportions (16.04%) are literate whereas the lowest people are illiterate too (4.85% with 302 numbers). Among these literacy status most of Brahmin and Chhetris (dominants caste) were holding the high level of education than Gurungs and Dalits.

## **CHAPTER -FIVE**

### **Demographic profile of Lanku**

The actual impact of labour migration can not be analyzed fully without knowledge about the people who have migrated. People play an active role in the socio-economic condition of their family as well as on the place where they live. As a result their absence will affect the condition of the family as well as the place. Net migration is a major force of demographic re-distribution. The available literatures provide sufficient evidence of disturbances on sustainability caused by migration through economic social, environmental and political events. The significance of migration to national policy makers not only rests on it's size but also on age and sex composition, fertility level, land use, meeting their education and occupation needs. These in turn can be viewed as factors having profound implication for development. Therefore a demographic profile of the sample units was prepared as part of this study on the basis of ethnicity, age, sex and education.

### **5.1 Ethnic Composition**

In any society caste/Ethnicity plays an important social role. It reflects the social characteristics of the society. In Lanku, there are mainly four different caste groups, namely, Brahmin, Chhetri, Gurung and Dalit. Among them, Brahmin is the largest caste group which has highest number of people. The survey showed that people from all the four groups are involved in labour migration. Altogether 70 people are involved, among which, 30 are Brahmin, 20 are Chhetri, 13 are Gurung and 7 are Dalit. These compositions of the sampled units are presented below:

**Table No: 5**

**Ethnic composition of the sampled units**

<b>Caste</b>	<b>Brahmin</b>	<b>Chhetri</b>	<b>Gurung</b>	<b>Dalit</b>	<b>Total</b>
Total no. of Emigrants	550 (43.65%)	304 (24.12%)	210 (16.66%)	196 (1.55%)	1260 (100%)
No. of sampled Units	30	20	13	7	70

*Source: field survey 2011*

The above table No. 5 shows that Brahmin is a dominant group of Lanku whereas it has the largest group involved in labour migration (43.65%). The second largest group involved in labour migration is Chhetri with 24.12%. Followed by 16.66% Gurung is second lowest group involved in labour migration and least of the proportion is Dalit's (15.55%). The table shows about the sampled units of these four caste. Where huge sample were taken from Brahmin (30), than Chhetri (20), from Gurung (13) also least from Dalits (7). Because these sample were taken on the basis of total emigrants no. of caste where most of emigrants belongs to Dominant caste.

**5.1.1. Destination of Labour Migration According to Ethnicity**

The migrant workers of the Lanku have gone to different countries for employment. The destination of the foreign migration from Lanku is confined to 4 countries (Area) Gulf, UK, Japan and Hong Kong which show on below table:

**Table No: 6**

**Destination of Labour Migration According to Ethnic Identity country**

Caste	Gulf		UK		Japan		Hong Kong		Total
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	
Brahmin	7	26.66	4	13.33	14	46.66	5	16.66	30
Chhetri	5	25	9	45	5	25	1	5	30
Gurung	4	30.76	2	15.38	1	7.69	6	46.15	13
Dalit	7	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Total	24	34.28	14	20	20	28.57	12	17.14	70

*Source: field survey, 2011*

From the above table No. 6 it can be seen that in the case of Brahmin Japan is the major destination for migration (46.66%). Most of Chhetris had gone to work in UK (45%) whereas similar percent had opted for Gulf and Japan (25%) and least opted for Hong Kong (5%). In the case of Gurungs 46.15% percentage went to Hong Kong and secondly Gulf (30.75%) whereas 15.38 opted for UK and somewhat less percentage opted to Japan and the destination of all Dalits was the Gulf.

These results supported the generally held concept that those from an economically poor background and without any forms of personal connection and networks can only afford to go to the Gulf because of lower cost and legal procedure. Where massive Brahmin normally opt for rich country like: Japan, on the basis of personal connections and networks.

### **5.1.1.1 Type of work**

Generally, the Nepali labour migrants have to be involved 3D work (Dirty, Danger, Difficulty) abroad because of the lack of skill and low level of education. Most of this area's migrants do not get a work as per

their skill and opportunity to utilize their full skills and they do not get job abroad in accordance with the agreements.

In this context, I came to know of the experience of a person in this area, Lanku. According to that person, he had gone to Saudi Arabia on an agreement of driving visa; while he reached there the sponsor or the master compelled him to work as a shepherd instead of automobile driver consequently he had to return within six months. In this way the master had inflicted injustice upon him. Many companies abroad put Nepali workers on such risky works. Only few Nepali migrant workers have got the work as per their agreements. Due to the good training opportunity some of them have got the work in reputed companies as per their skills. There are different numbers of migrant workers from Lanku working in different work, which shows from table No 7:

**Table No: 7**  
**Type of work**

Caste	General labour		Security guard		Driver		Supervisor		Cook/waiter		General operator		Domestic helper		Total
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
Brahmin	2	6.66	7	23.33	4	13.33	3	10	6	20	3	10	5	16.66	30
Chhetri	1	5	8	40	3	15	1	5	4	20	1	5	2	10	20
Gurung	1	7.69	7	53.84	1	7.69	0	0	2	15.38	0	0	2	15.38	13
Dalit	4	57.14	2	28.57	1	14.28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Total	8	11.42	24	34.28	9	12.85	4	5.71	12	17.14	4	5.71	9	12.85	70

*Source: - field survey, 2011*

It is shown in the table No. 7 that majority of sampled units. Security guard is the main occupation of migrated people (34.28%). Then cook/waiter (17.14%). Similar migrated people are Driver and Domestic

helper (12.85%) whereas similar are supervisor and General operator too (5.11%) and less than 12% are General labour.

There were highest Brahmin worked in Security Guard (23.33%) and least are labour (6.66%). There were similar Brahmin are supervisor and General operator (10%) and some were working at hotel cook/ waiter (20%). In case of Chhetri huge are security Guard (40%). Than cook (20%). Similar Chhetri are general labour, supervisor and General operator (5%). It shows in the table that there were more than 50% of Gurung belongs to security guard. And similar are cook/waiter/Domestic helper (15.38%) also General labour and Driver (7.69%). Whereas, most of Dalit are General labour (57.14%) and least are Driver (14.28%). There were some Dalit doing security Guard in abroad (28.57%)

It above table we can see that there were no gurung and Dalit who is supervisor and general operator because they are less educated and lack of skill Brahmin and chhetri because those works depend upon academic skill.

## 5.2 Age composition

Age composition not only helps to discover the age of the people but also the number of people who are economically active or are dependents. In the case of migration, this is even more important because the emigration of people from the economically active age group might have a negative impact on the society and the country as a whole.

**Table No: 8**  
**Categorization by age of the sampled units Age**

	20-30	30-40	40-50	Total
No. of people	38	22	10	70
Percentage	54.28	31.22	14.28	100

*Source: field survey, 2011*

The above table No. 8 shows that there are highest emigrants who belongs to 20-30 age group (54.28%) which is the most economically

active age. 31.22% are aged between 30-40 and some little emigrants are belongs to 40-50 age group (14.28%). This shows that there is a large drain of the active labour force from this area.

The age between 20-30 years is right age to do something for future and good time to do something for life because it is the time of economically active and energetic age group so these people want to study in abroad and also want to do job their for their upcoming time. This way the area, Lanku has the huge proportion of people migrate from this age group.

### 5.3 Educational Status

Education is one of the most important factors of socio-economic development. In the context of Nepal, it is seen from general observation that those who are involved in labour migration some are uneducated. The field survey of Lanku has also supported the point.

**Table No: 9**

#### **Categorization by Educational levels of Sampled Units Education**

Caste	Illiterate		Literate		SLC pass		IA pass		BA pass		MA pass		Total
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
Brahmin	0	0	3	10	13	43.33	11	36.66	2	6.66	1	3.3	30
Chhetri	0	0	3	15	8	40	7	35	2	10	0	0	20
Gurung	1	7.69	1	7.69	8	61.53	3	23.07	0	0	0	0	13
Dalit	2	28.57	3	42.85	2	28.57	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Total	3	4.28	10	14.28	31	44.28	21	30	4	5.71	1	1.42	70

*Source: field survey, 2011*

From the above table No. 9 it can be seen that there are highest emigrants are SLC pass (44.28%). Secondly 30% are IA Pass and lowest are MA pass (1.42%). According to these table & graph from the Brahmin caste there are huge people are SLC pass (43.33 %) and least are MA Pass (3.33%) also among the sampled units there is non illiterate



emigrants in Lanku. From Chhetri group most emigrants are SLC pass (40%) and somewhat less percentage are IA pass (35%) and there are decreased percentage in BA pass (10%) and we can see that in Gurung group there are similar percentage of emigrants who are illiterate and literate. there are highest emigrants are SLC pass 61.53% than IA pass 23.07% on the other hand in Dalit group massive proportion of emigrants are only literate (42.85%) and similar proportion are only illiterate and SLC pass (28.57%).

Above table shows that dominant caste are educated than other caste in Lanku where as most Dalit are under SLC and most Gurungs are below BA. Because of giving priority on armies (Indian Armies) Gurungs ruined up their education and joined in army. In case of Dalit they don't have access and power to join college and other educational institution because of lack of money and also lack of awareness on those families but compared with these two caste: Brahmin and chhetri has the tradition of educating their children so, they are highly educated than others in Lanku.

In summary we can say that most of Dominant caste were literate than other, such as, Gurung and Dalit.

#### **5.4 Sex composition**

In this twenty first century, gender has become a sensitive issue. The issue of women's empowerment and equity is very important. This has also affected Nepalese society but it seems to be limited to the urban areas only Even now women have not been able to come out from the domestic sphere into the public sphere where they are economically active. The field study of Lanku also shows the same thing. Out of 70 people (sample) who migrated for work only 11 are women and they are

from Chhetri and Gurung caste whereas 2 belongs to Chhetri and 9 belongs Gurung.

**Table No: 10**  
**Sex Composition of Emigrants**

<b>Sex</b>	<b>Number</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Male	59	84.28%
Female	11	15.71%
Total	70	100%

*Source: field survey, 2011*

From the above table No. 10 there are high proportions of male found in Lanku compared with female who are migrated. Whereas, 84.28% of male are migrated and just 15.71% of female are migrated from Lanku. The table shows least proportion of female are migrated which is lowest proportion. In Lanku female are restricted to migrate because there is some cultural boundaries behind to migrate for female compared with male and the Trend of female migration is still not inspired/ encouraged by the family and the community.

## CHAPTER-SIX

### Use of Remittance

In this study, effort was made to find out any pattern in which the family used remittance funds. For that purpose three variables were taken into account: -

1. Consumption Pattern
2. Payment of Debt
3. Investment Pattern

#### 6.1. Consumption Pattern

Below table shows about the consumption pattern of Lanku people where they used their remittances for daily consumption including educations.

**Table No: 11**

#### Use of Remittance for Daily Consumption Including Education

Expenditure							
Caste	0-25%		25-50%		50% above		Total
	No	%	No	%	No	%	
Brahmin	5	16.66	17	56.66	8	26.66	30
Chhetri	5	25	12	60	3	15	20
Gurung	3	23	3	23	7	53.84	13
Dalit	6	85.71	1	14.28	0	0	7
Total	19	27.14	33	47.14	18	25.71	70

*Source: field survey, 2011*

From the field survey it was found out that in the case of Brahmin and Chhetri, the majority spent 25-50% on daily consumption 56.66% Brahmin and 60% Chhetri but similar proportion of Gurung spent 0-25% and 25-50% (23%) on daily consumption. But more than 85% Dalit spent 0-25% on daily consumption and least spent 25-50% (14.28%) on daily consumption. Massive Dalit has lack of money for their daily life so they

uses their remittance on Daily consumption. Compared with other three caste (Brahmin, Chhetri and Gurung).

When inquired about the cause they responded that most of the money was used for paying off debt and the money that remained they preferred to save.

## 6.2. Payment of Debt

This includes money used for paying debt that is borrowed for going aboard to work. The pattern can be seen clearly in the table below:

**Table No: 12**

### **Use of Remittance in Paying Off Dept**

Caste	Amount spent in paying off dept				Total
	0-25%		25% - 50%		
	No	%	No	%	
Brahmin	20	66.66	10	33.33	30
Chhetri	17	85	3	15	20
Gurung	13	100	0	0	13
Dalit	1	14.28	6	85.71	7
Total	51	72.85	19	27.14	70

*Source: field survey, 2011*

From the above table No. 12 we can see that in total 80% of the people spent only 0-25% and rest 20 % spent 25-50% of the remittance money in paying debt. In castewise, highest Brahmins (66.66%) spent 0-25% in paying off debt and 33.33% spent 25-50%. In case of Chhetri huge spent 0-25% (85%) and least spent 25-50 % (15%) in paying off dept whereas all Gurung spent (100 %) on 0-25% in paying dept and just 14.28% Dalit spent 0-25% and 85.71% spent 25-25% on paying off debt.

There is different proportion found in given table between those four caste (Brahmin, Chhetri, Gurung and Dalit). To find out he reason behind it; there is all Gurung had arranged money for their migrant family member from their relatives on low interest sometime they borrowed

from relatives with out interest so, that all of them spent 0-25% in paying off dept but massive Dalit suffered from lack of money so they borrowed money from dominant caste (Brahmin and Chhetri) on high rate of interest with the hope that within few years time the amount paid back with interest from the earnings from foreign employment.

### 6.3 Investment Pattern

The field study showed that for those who are less well-off, the remittance money is used more for consumption or paying debt whereas the relatively well-off families are able to invest the money in different area, for example land, housing, cattle, local money lending etc. Either way, the economic status of the families is raised due to labour migration.

**Table No: 13**

#### **Investment of Remittance Funds**

Caste	Yes		No		Total
	No	%	No	%	
Brahmin	26	86.66	4	13.33	30
Chhetri	14	70	6	30	20
Gurung	7	53.84	6	46.15	13
Dalit	1	14.28	6	85.71	7
Total	48	68.57	22	31.42	70

*Source: field survey, 2011*

The above table No. 13 shows that in total 85.71% of the people are able to invest remittance money in land, housing or, other areas. On the basis of caste, 86.66% of Brahmins and 70% Chhetris invested remittances funds on land, housing, cattle and local money land. In the case of Gurung huge (53.84%) invested in those than least have not invested miney on those things. and in case of Dalit 14.28% invested remittance funds on those things and 85.7% have not invested on those.

whereas 13.33% Brahmin and 30% Chhetris have not invested money on those things. In summary we can say that those Brahmin and Chhetris and Gurungs are relatively well-off families so they invested remittances on land, housing and also other areas but Dalits are comparatively facing shortage of income and unable to invest money so they didn't invest money on those things.

### 6.3.1 Invested in Land or Housing

This includes investment of remittance in land or housing by those four caste (Brahmin, Chhetri, Gurung and Dalit) which is clear from below table.

**Table No: 14**  
**Investment in Land or Housing**

Caste	Yes		No		Total
	No. of people	%	No. of people	%	
Brahmin	24	80	6	20	30
Chhetri	13	65	7	35	20
Gurung	4	30.76	9	69.23	13
Dalit	2	28.57	5	71.42	7
Total	43	61.42	27	38.57	70

*Source: field survey, 2011*

The above table No. 14 reveals that in total 61.42% of the people invested remittance money on land/ housing on the basis of caste we can see that 80% Brahmins and 65% of Chhetris invested huge remittance money on land/housing. Comparatively lowest Gurung (30.76%) and Dalit (28.57%) invested remittance money on land/housing. From the field survey of Lanku must of the Dominant cast Brahmin and Chhetri invested remittance money on land/housing than Gurung and Dalit. Brahmin and Chhetri have not faced money problem compared with Gurung and Dalit so they invested money on land/housing pretending to

sustain their prestige in this area. Among them a lot of Dalit invested money for their daily life and other sector except land or Housing.

### 6.3.2 Investment in Other Areas

This includes investment of remittance funds in areas such as business, cattle, or money lending etc.

**Table No: 15**

#### **Investment in other areas**

Caste	Yes		No		Total
	No	%	No	%	
Brahmin	7	23.33	23	76.66	30
Chhetri	14	70	6	30	20
Gurung	3	23	10	76.92	13
Dalit	1	14.28	6	85.71	7
Total	25	35.71	45	64.28	70

*Source: field survey, 2011*

The given table No. 15 gives information about massive Chhetris invested money in areas other than land/housing. Compared with Chhetri there were least Brahmin, Gurung and Dalit invested money in other areas (23.33%, 23% and 14.28%). There were similar proportion of Brahmin and Gurung (above 76%) who didn't invested their remittance money in other areas. In case of Dalit just below 15% (14.28%) invested money on business, cattle but no dalit invested their money for lending because they didn't have enough money for lending. In an all we can see that there were just 35.71% of Brahmin, Chhetri, Gurung and Dalit invested remittance money in other areas such as: business, cattle or, money lending etc

## CHAPTER -SEVEN

### Socio-Economic Impact of Labour Migration

Although the main objective of people involved in labour migration is to enhance their economic status, it makes direct or, indirect impact on the social aspect as well. In order to study the socio-economic impact of labour migration and remittance funds, the respondents were asked about the following aspects.

#### 7.1 Impact of Labour Migration on Agriculture

The main occupation of the villagers of Lanku is agriculture, with some people engaged in other forms of occupation. The following table gives a better picture of the occupational structure of the sampled units before they went abroad.

**Table No: 16**  
**Main source of income before migration**

Caste	Main source of income before migration												Total
	Agriculture (AG)		Service (Ser)		Business		Wage labour (W.L)		Ag+W.L.		Agr+ser.		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
Brahmin	14	46.66	6	20	3	10	-	-	-	-	7	23.33	30
Chhetri	6	30	7	35	5	25	-	-	-	-	2	10	20
Gurung	5	38.46	4	30.76	2	15.38	-	-	-	-	2	15.38	13
Dalit	2	28.57	1	14.28	-	-	2	28.57	1	14.28	1	14.28	7
Total	27	38.57	18	25.71	10	14.28	2	2.85	1	1.42	12	17.14	70

*Source: field survey, 2011*

The above table No. 16 shows that for the majority (38.57%) of sampled units agriculture is the main source of income. Among these four caste of Lanku mostly Brahmin are involved in agriculture (46.66) than Gurung (38.46%). There were 30% Chhetri involved in agriculture and



somewhat less percentage (28.57%) Dalit involved in this occupation. The second largest proportion of Brahmin involved in agriculture and service (23.33%) and least of Brahmin involved in business (10%) Whereas least of Chhetri (10%) involved in agriculture+ service highest Chhetri involved in service only (35%). this table shows that there were no Dalits who involved in business but huge (28.57%) involved in Agriculture and also wage labour which is the largest proportion of Dalits. Also similar proportion of Dalit involved in service, Agriculture+wage labour and Agriculture+service (14.28%). From the field survey we can see that most of people involved in Agriculture than other sectors for income.

According to this table there are largest proportion of Brahmin and Chhetri has ownership in most land. Among these four caste massive Brahmin are involved in Agriculture but some Chhetri involved in agriculture, they involved in service but massive Gurung and Dalit were doing agriculture in Brahmins and Chhetris land.

### 7.1.1 Impact of Migration on Agriculture

This table gives information about the effects on agriculture after migration people form this are Lanku:

**Table No: 17**  
**Impact of migration on Agriculture**

Caste	Agricultural production				Total
	Same/No changed		Decreased		
	No	%	No	%	
Brahmin	7	23.33	23	76.66	30
Chhetri	13	65	7	35	20
Gurung	2	15.38	11	84.61	13
Dalit	1	14.28	6	35.71	7
Total	23	32.85	47	67.14	70

*Source: field survey, 2011*

We can see in the table No. 17 that for majority (67.14%) of the families labour migration had negative effect on agriculture. The table

show that more than 76% of Brahmin has negative effects on agriculture after migrating their family member also there were huge proportion of Dalit (35.71%) has the same effect labour migration but somewhat less (35%) Chhetri has faced same effect on agriculture. Among these four caste least Gurung (15.38%) has no effect from labour migration on agriculture. In an all the effects from migration has no change for 32.85%

When asked about the cause of it, most of them replied that remittance money supplemented the income from farming so they did not feel compelled to be involved in farming as much as before. Some said that it was because they did not have the man power at home so the family gave away the land for **adhiya**. There are no cases where agricultural production has increased due to labour migration.

## **7.2 Impact of Labour Migration on Educational Status**

Education is one of the important factors of socio-economic development. Education can be viewed as a factor that helps to empower human beings with knowledge and skills to participate fully in the process of sustainable development. The stock of educated people in a society in the process of development generally reflects the level of strength with respect to capacity building. Sustainable development policy, among many other rights, incorporates children's right to education. But due to the lack of money as well as lack of awareness, people tend not to invest money in education of their children, especially for girls. In the context of Nepal, it is a general fact that private schools provide better education than government schools. So, if the parents are sending their children to a private school, it shows they are financially better as well as and also that they are aware of the importance of education. Therefore, in order to see the impact on education, the

respondents were asked about the schooling of their children. The result of the inquiry is presented below:

**Table No: 18**  
**Children’s Education Before and After Family Receipt of Remittances**

Caste	Before				After				Total
	Government school		Private school		Government school		Private school		
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	
Brahmin	17	70.83	7	29.16	11	45.83	13	54.16	24
Chhetri	11	64.70	6	35.29	4	23.52	13	76.47	17
Gurung	5	41.66	7	58.33	4	33.33	8	66.66	12
Dalit	5	100	-	-	4	80	1	20	5
Total	38	65.51	20	34.48	23	39.65	35	60.34	58

*Source: field survey, 2011*

(4 Brahmin, 3 Chhetri, 4 Gurung and 1 Dalit didn’t have school age children).

The above table No. 18 shows that before migration, only 34.48% of families sent their children to private school but after migration it increased to 60.34% it means after migration there are decreased proportion of families who sent their children into Government school.

In case of Brahmin before migration 29.16% of families sent their children to private school but after migration 54.16% are sending their children to private school. Whereas, 35.29% of Chhetri sent their children to private school which increased to 76.47% after migration. According to above table 58.33% of Gurungs family admitted their children before migration and 66.66% admitted after migration but least of families of Dalit sent their children to Private school after migration (20%) which was almost 100% sent to Government school before migration. So we can

see there is little bit improvement in education among Dalit's family in Lanku area.

After migrated their family member Most of families have increased proportion to send their children in private school due to remittance money.

### 7.3. Impact of Labour Migration on Daily Consumption

Sustainable development requires an adequate standard of living leading to productive and healthy lives. Consumption is one way to measure the standard of living. Therefore, in order to find out whether remittance money had helped the family in improving their consumption pattern, the respondents were asked whether receiving remittance money had helped in improving their diet and clothing. The results of the survey are as follows:

#### 7.3.1 Impact of Receiving Remittance on Diet

**Table No: 19**

**Impact of Receiving Remittance on Diet**

Caste	Improved		Not improved		Total
	No	%	No	%	
Brahmin	21	70	9	30	30
Chhetri	13	65	7	35	20
Gurung	13	100	0	0	13
Dalit	7	100	0	0	7
Total	54	77.14	16	22.85	70

*Source: field survey, 2011*

We can see in the table No. 19 that 77.14% of people remittance money has helped in improving their diet. By caste, among 70% Brahmins, among 65% Chhetris and similar percent of Gurung and Dalits

claimed that their diet has improved due to remittance money but least of them (22.85%) has not got any improvement on their diet.

Before remittance money they don't care about their diet unable to care about their health. But after getting remittance they took care of their diet in daily life and health too.

### 7.3.2 Impact of Receiving Remittance money on clothing

**Table No: 20**

#### **Impact of Receiving Remittance money on clothing**

Caste	Improved		Not improved		Total
	No	%	No	%	
Brahmin	24	80	6	20	30
Chhetri	12	60	8	40	20
Gurung	9	69.23	4	30.76	13
Dalit	5	71.49	2	28.57	7
Total	50	71.42	20	28.57	70

*Source: field survey, 2011*

The above table No. 20 and chart shows that for 71.42% of the people expenditure on clothing increased due to remittance money. Caste wise, in the case of Brahmin it was 80%, Chhetris 60% and near about 70% of Gurung and moreover 70% of Dalits said that their clothing pattern had improved because much of their money spent on paying off debt and on food.

Thus, the above results show that remittance money had helped the majority of families in improving their daily consumption.

### 7.4 Overall Impact of Labour Migration on Socio-Economic Status

In order to find out the view of the families about how labour migration had affected their lives as a whole, the respondents were asked

if they thought their status, both socially and economically had improved  
The result of the inquiry is as follows: -

**Table No: 21**  
**Overall Impact of Labour Migration**

Caste	Not improved		Improved a little		Moderately improved		Highly improved		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
Brahmin	3	10	6	20	12	40	2	30	30	100
Chhetri	0	0	2	8	18	92	0	0	20	100
Gurung	0	0	0	0	5	37.56	8	62.44	13	100
Dalit	0	0	4	57.14	3	42.14	0	0	7	100
Total	3	4.28	12	17.14	38	54.28	17	24.28	70	100

*Source: - field survey, 2011*

According to the table No. 21 54.28% claimed that their socio-economic status has moderately improved. Less than 25% claimed that it had improved highly and 17.14% claimed that it has improved only a little-bit whereas least of (4.28%) claimed that there is no change in their socio-economic status.

It is shown in the table that 40% Brahmins, their status has improved moderately, for 20% it has improved only a little and for 30% it has greatly improved. Among Chhetris 92% claimed that their status has improved moderately & 8% said it has improved only a little In case of Gurungs a dramatic change was seen their, where 62.44% or, around 63% claimed that their socio-economic status has improved highly. These families has huge members working in rich countries like: Hong Kong. In the case of Dalits 58% (57.14%) claimed that their status has improved only a little and 42.14% claimed it has improved moderately.

The labour migration has of course transformed the environment of migrants as well as socio-economic status from the field survey of Lanka we know that there is a improvement of people status from labour migration

## **CHAPTER-EIGHT**

### **Summary and Conclusion**

#### **8.1 Summary**

Labour migration has become a most crucial factor in the Nepalese economy because on the one hand it brings in the much needed dollars and on the other hand it lessens the burden on the already overcrowded domestic market. According to the Labour Department in 2003/04 alone Nepal received hundred and sixty billion plus remittance through official and unofficial channels and it influences the country Rs. 60 billion remittance through official channels. Unofficial channels push up the figure to Rs. 100 billion plus. The money that enters the country in the form of remittance ultimately influences the country as a whole but primarily its impact is felt directly by the immediate families. It is obvious that while labour migration has economic benefits which are easy to access, the very economic benefits cause direct or indirect change in the social aspect as well. The question is, what sort of people tend to be involved in labour migration? Is the country suffering from brain drain or drain of active labour force? Is agriculture affected by this? Huge amount of remittance enters the country every year but how is it utilized? These aspects of the problem need careful study so that it would help in increasing the benefits of remittance money and decreasing the social costs. Therefore the objectives of the study were to prepare a demographic profile of the migrated people, to study the ways remittance funds were used and to analyze the socio-economic impact of labour migration on the concerned families. In the study, the term 'labour migration' does not include soldiers recruited in the foreign army or who have gone abroad on a study visa or those who have migrated to India for work.



According to the village profile prepared by the Municipality office the total number of population 6220. Out of that 2449 (39.38%) were male and 3771 (60.61%) were female. The literacy status showed that 16.04% of the people were merely literate and 4.85% were illiterate. The largest number of the population / comprised of people form 15-30 years of age. Compared with the whole population the level of education was good. The main occupation of the people of this area is agriculture.

The demographic profile was prepared on the basis of ethnicity, age, sex and education. Out of 70 samples Brahmin was the largest group involved n labour migration comprising 44% of the sample units. The second largest group was Chhetri with 25%. Similarly, Gurung was third (17%) and Dalit were found last (16%) the basis of age, 54.28% were from the age group 20-30 which is the most economically active age. 31.22% were from the age group 30-40 and only 14.28% were from the age group 40-50. on the basis of education, the majority (44.28%) were SLC pass, 4.28% are illiterate 30% I.A. pass and 5.71% B.A. pass also 1.42 M.A. Pass. On the basis of sex, out of the total number of labour migrants, only 11 were female they are from the Gurung and Chhetri community where 2 were Chhetri and I Were Gurung.

In order to find out how remittance funds were used the following three variables were taken into account:

1. Consumption pattern
2. payment of debt
3. investment pattern

Consumption included money used for meeting daily expenses plus education. The survey showed that in the case of Brahmins, Chhetris and Gurungs, the majority spent 25-50% on consumption while most of the Dalits spent only 0-25% on consumption.

Payment of debt referred to the money used for paying off debt which was borrowed for going abroad to work. The majority of Brahmins spent 0-25% on paying off debt. In the case of Gurungs 100% spent 0.25% on it 85% Chhetri on it. Among Dalits the least spent 25-50% on it.

The field survey showed that for those who were less well off, remittance money was used more for consumption and paying debt whereas the relatively well off families were able to invest the money in different areas like land, house, cattle, money lending, business etc. either way, economic status of the family was raised due to the use of remittance funds. Altogether 68.57% of the people were able to invest remittance money in different areas. 61.42% had invested the money on land/house whereas 35.71% of the people had also invested in other areas like cattle money lending, business etc.

The main occupation of the people of Lanku was found to be agriculture. The majority (38.57%) were engaged in agriculture as their main occupation for their income before they went abroad. For 32.85% of the families agricultural production had remained the same and for 37.14% it had decreased. Some said it had decreased as remittance money supplemented agricultural income, some said it was due to lack of manpower in the family.

In order to find out the impact of labour migration on education, respondents were asked about the schooling of their children. The results show that before migration only 34.48% families sent their children to private schools but after migration the number increased to 60.34% for private school. This shows the rise of awareness about education.

With regard to daily consumption for more than 70% of the people, receiving remittances had helped in improving their diet and clothing.

The respondents were asked what they thought about the impact of labour migration on their overall socio-economic status. 54.28% claimed that it had improved modestly 17.17% claimed it had improved only a little whereas 24.28% claimed it had greatly improved. When asked in what ways their living condition had improved, they replied that it was now easier for them to manage expenses for food, clothes, education etc, it was also easier for them to take loans as people now had more faith in them. More importantly, they were able to pay back old debts as well. Besides this, they were able to save money by investing in different areas. As a result, their standard of living had improved and people respected them and were friendlier to them than before. In one case the economic standard of the family had not improved at all because the person had fallen ill and had to return to Nepal for treatment. The families who had members working in rich countries such as the UK and Japan were able to save more and thus invest more. Their status had improved much more in comparison to the ones with family members working in the Gulf.

## **8.2 Conclusion**

The significance of labour migration to the Nepalese economy has been growing over time. Although the objective of labour migration is mainly economic it has direct and indirect impact on the social aspect as well. Labour migration has become an important aspect of development because it had helped in enhancing various prerequisites of development such as raising people's standard of living. This study is an attempt to describe and analyze the patterns involved and its impact on the concerned families as well as the society as a whole.

This study shows that labour migration is seen as a way to improve both the standard of living and social prestige. People of all castes and class are involved in it. Due to the opening up of the Gulf even Dalits

have started to go abroad for work. In general, the tendency is that those from more affluent families gain access to rich countries and higher paying jobs and thus send back more remittance money while the poor gain access to lower paying jobs and send back less remittance. As a result, for the less affluent families, labour migration has contributed to raising their standard of living whereas for the affluent families, in addition to raising their standard of living, labour migration has enable them to make further investment and develop more capital.

For most families who receive remittance money the tendency is first to use it to pay back loans, to spend it on consumption and lastly to invest it. Instead of investing the money in more productive sectors, the general tendency is to invest in land, housing or money lending.

The other interesting fact is that the labour force of the village, and probably of the whole of Nepal, is under-employed. In most cases, agricultural production was affected as a result of the absence of young men from the family.

In the case of gender, the participation of women in labour migration was limited only to the Chhetri and Gurung community. This shows that women are still dependent and bound to the domestic sphere. But in the case of the husbands being away, the wives took the family responsibility and also handled economic matters, thus bringing women out into the public spheres.

Thus in general, it can be concluded that labour migration has definitely enhanced people's standard of living in relation to better food, clothing, education and income. This improvement has in turn helped them to gain more social prestige. This has proved most helpful for Dalits as other means of social climbing is not easily accessible to them. But in spite of an overall improvement in people's standard of living, the disparity between the rich and the poor still exists as the rich gain access

to higher paying jobs and the poor are compelled to take up lower paying jobs. Labour migration has also helped to absorb the vast pool of unskilled labourers of the country and helped in decreasing under-employment. Indirectly, it has also helped women to come out into the public sphere. As a result of remittance money, there is more flow of capital in Lanka, which has benefited other areas as well. But the study shows that the investment of remittance funds could be made more productive than the current pattern.

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## Questionnaire

1) Personal information about the migrated person:-

Name:

Ethnicity:

Age:

Sex:

Education level:

2) Which country has your family member gone to?

3) How many member of your family have gone abroad?

4) How long she/he been gone?

a. 2 years

b. 3 years

c. 4 years

d. 5 years

e. More than 5 years

5) Why did he/she go over there?

a. Lack of opportunity

b. Unemployment

c. Present political situation

d. Social impression (prestige)

e. Others

6) Why did he/she select that place?

a. Easy availability

b. Social relationship

c. Easy entry exit

d. Higher wage rate

e. Others

7) Do you have any change in your household assets after foreign employment?

- a. Yes
- b. No

) if yes, what kinds of changes have occurred in family?

.....

8) What was his/her academic qualification?

- a. Primary
- b. Secondary
- c. Higher
- d. Bachelor
- e. Bachelor +

9) In which school did the children use to go before migration?

- a. Government school
- b. Private school
- c. Community school

10) In Which school do their children going now?

- a. Government school
- b. Private school
- c. Community school

11) Have your food, clothing and Health pattern improved?

- a) yes
- b) No

If yes, is it due to remittance money?

- a) yes
- b) No

12) Do you think you are more well off than before

- a) Yes
- b) No

If yes, How?

.....

13) In what areas do you think your status has increased after your family member participated in Labour migration?

14) What types of job he/she/they got in abroad?

15) Is that suitable job as per their skills or qualification?

- a) Yes                      b) No                      c) if no why.....

16) Is he/she satisfied with their job?

- a) Yes                      b) No

17) How long did he/she work per day?

- a. 8 hrs                      b.10 hrs  
c. 12 hrs                      d. More than 12 hrs

18) Have he/she been deceived in the process of going abroad

- a) Yes                      b) No

If yes, who deceived you?

19) How much money did they get deceived?

Rupees.....

20) How was the money arranged for going a broad?

- a. Self finance                      b. Loan  
c. Borrow

21) How Frequently does he/she/they send money?

- a. Once a year                      b. Twice a year  
c. Three times a year                      d. Other than that or, more than three

22) How do he/she/they send money?

- a. Through friends                      b. Through hundi

- c. Through banks/finance institutions                      d. Others

23) How much does he/she/they earn monthly?

- a. Less than 5,000                      b. 5,000-10,000  
c. 10,000-20,000                      d. 20,000-30,000  
e. 30,000-40,000                      f. 40,000-50,000  
g. More than 50,000

24) How much he/she/they spend monthly?

Rupess.....

25) How much he/she/they save monthly?

- a. 0%-25%                      b.25%-50%  
c. 50%-75%                      d. More than 75%

26) In which area is the remittance money used most?

- ) Food -                      Clothing-  
  ) Education-                      Payment of debt-  
  ) Investment of land-                      Real estate development (Housebuilding)  
  ) Giving loans-                      Hiring labourers-

27) What % of the total money you receive do you use in consumption (daily expences+education)?

- a. 0%-25%                      b.25%-50%  
c.50% above

28) What % of the total money you receive do you use in investment (real estate, gold, business, etc)?

- a. 0%-25%                      b.25%-50%                      c. 50%-75%

29) What % of the total money you receive do you use in payment of debt ?

- a. 0%-25%
- b.25%-50%
- C.50% above

30) Have you bought any land form the remittance money?

- a) Yes
- b) No

31) Have you built a new house from the remittance money?

- a) Yes
- b) No

32) Have you invested money in any other area?

(Gold, Livestock, business etc)

- a) Yes
- b) No

33) What was the major source of income before?

- a) agriculture
- b) business
- c) service
- d) wage labour
- e) other

34) Has there been any change in the agricultural production due to labour migration?

- a) incresed
- b)decreased
- c) No change

If it has increased, why?

.....

If it has decreased, why?

.....