

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF MIGRANTS AND THEIR HOUSEHOLD IN RANAGAUN

✍️ *Tilak Raj Panday**

Abstract: *This study deals with socio-economic status of migrants and their households in Ranagaun representing varied socio-economic status. This study is based on primary data which are derived from field survey through questionnaires survey, field observation, in-depth interview and focus group discussion. For questionnaires survey 10 households are taken from migrant family in each ward with help of disproportionate stratified random sampling. Ranagaun VDC is one of poor VDC in Nepal. Labor migration is a major livelihood option in this area. It is one of the livelihood strategies of people. Most of the migrant workers from this area migrate to India, and the greater part of the remittances to this area is from India. However, the younger generation is increasingly migrating to countries in the Middle East, Southeast Asia, and the West. Remittances have a major impact on the welfare of recipient households, although the reliance on remittances varied among people depending on their wealth. Remittances are the main source of income for most people in the study area.*

Key Word: Ranagaun, Migrant, Socio-economic, Status

1. Introduction

Migration is a form of mobility behavior of human beings which connects places far away from each other creating complex new social, economic and political dependencies over large distances. It links policy decisions in the destination countries to local livelihoods in the distant community of origin of migrants (Christine et. al. 2005). Migration is best understood as one of the strategies adopted by individuals' households or communities to enhance their livelihoods. This strategy is much more common than is often assumed, and has been so throughout history (Haan 2000). Many of the poorest migrants migrate as a part of household or individual livelihood strategies. Some travel to work in farming, perhaps seasonally or as a temporary basis or travel to cities to find non-farm employment. Others are young and very young people migrating independently of their parents or families. Various motives underlie such migration. For some of the poorest, migration may be a coping strategy, a response to external shocks, or an effort to insure against chronic insecurity. Other poor people seek work elsewhere as part of aspirations to better income, to improve their dress, or to access better health and education- although rarely are any of these adequate enough to lift their out of property.

Due to the globalization, labour migration has not only increased over time and over space but also it has become more visible in the socio-economic landscape in general. Nepal is no exception and International labour migration in recent years has increased over time and over space more than ever before. Labour migration has been a notable feature of Nepal's economy for more than 200 years and possibly considerably longer (Subedi 2003). So, international labour migration has been acknowledged as means of earning much needed cash for the rural households and

means of increasing household's assets for quite some time (Subedi 1993). International migration from countries like Nepal is especially in the form of labor migration. Since, there is lack of different resources for the poor people of rural strata; they totally depend on migration and its remittance. Remittance consist high percentage in country's GDP. Nepal is third among the countries receiving the highest proportion of remittance in terms of gross domestic product (GDP) with the country receiving remittance worth 25 percent of GDP in 2012, according to a report made published by the World Bank (WB). African country Lesotho had also received remittance of 25 percent of GDP in 2012. Nepal was fifth in the list in 2011. Nepal received remittance worth 23.1 percent of GDP in the fiscal year 2068/69 and 22.1 percent in 2069/70, according to the economic survey. The country had received Rs 359.60 billion of remittance in 2068/69 when GDP was Rs 1.53 trillion while the figure was Rs 434.58 billion in 2069/70 when the estimated GDP was Rs 1.71 trillion. Tajikistan topped the list in 2012 at 48 percent followed by Czech Republic at 31 percent while Moldova is fourth at 24 percent (Saptahik/National Weekly, Saturday, 5th October 2013). Though there is long history of international migration "Lauhure", the rural sides of Nepal are not developed well until now. The labor migration is high from rural strata of Nepal but the rural area till lack of basic development infrastructure.

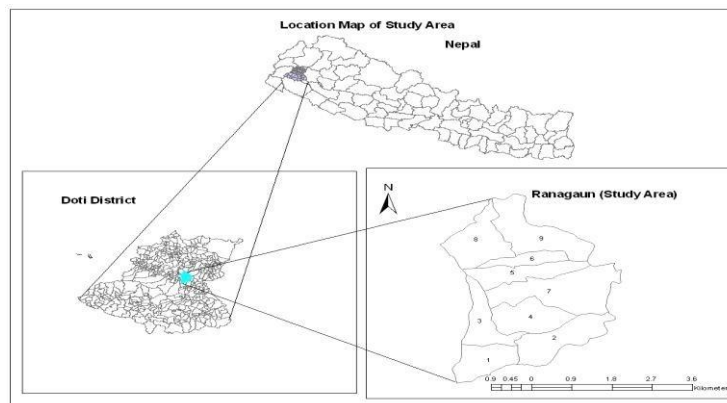
Hill and mountain areas of far-western development region of Nepal are one of the most backward and remote areas of Nepal. The main destination countries where Nepalese people migrate are India, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Singapore, China, Pakistan, Japan, UK, USA, European countries and other Arabian countries. The labour migrants who have their destination place in developed countries are more educated skilled persons, they migrate to these countries for the purpose of study and working aims, and those people who are migrating to India, Malaysia, Dubai, Qatar and other Arabian countries are mostly workers and unskilled persons.

Doti, one of the hilly districts of Nepal have low literacy rate, poor economics and health conditions, and very limited access to service, lacks basic infrastructure and suffer from low agricultural production and lack of regional development strategy main cause of underlying poverty in this area. Due to poverty, people of this area have migrated to search employment to different country places. Therefore, the research question arises socio-economic status of migrants and their household. This study tries to analyze socio-economic status of migrants and their household

2. Materials and Methods

This study is concentric in Ranagaun VDC which is lies in Doti District of Far-western Development region of Nepal. Doti is one of the districts lying in the hilly ecological region having an area of 2025 square kilometers. The district is bordered by Achham and Surkhet in east, Dadeldhura and Baitadi in west, Bhajhang and Bajura in north and Kailali in south. It is located between 28° 52' to 29° 28' north latitude and 80°30' to 81°14' east longitude. The study area of Ranagaun Village Development committee is located between 28° 55' to 29° 10' north latitude and 80°36' to 80°45' east longitude at the middle part of Doti district. It is situated at the distance of 20 kilometers to the south from the district headquarter. The present study area consists in all wards. This study area is surrounded by Dipayal Silgadi Municipality in north and Durgamandu VDC in south, Bhumirajmandu in west and Basudevi VDC in east (CBS, 2071).

According respondents, Ranagaun means Ranas' Village. In this VDC there is Ranas' majority than other community, so it is called Ranagaun VDC. A researcher has mentioned, primary and secondary as well as quantitative and qualitative data have been used for this study. Basically, secondary data have been used to create a base line for the present study and primary data were derived from field survey using sampling method through questionnaires survey, field observation, in-depth interview and focus group discussion. For questionnaires survey 10 households are taken from migrant family in each ward with help of disproportionate stratified random sampling. Tables, graphical representation such as linegraph are used for presenting data.



3. Analysis

Socio-economic indicators are important components of understanding migration. Within Doti district the socio-economic and cultural such as household size ethnic traditions, land ownership, education status, family status, livestock size have influenced the international labor migration and use of remittance. Household survey was conducted to compile this information. The following are the socio-economic status of migrant and their (the sampled) households.

3.1. Socio-economic Status of Households

Household Size

From the study of family size, we can analyze social structure, norms and value of the particular areas. Due to the modernization and urbanization traditional family structure is changed. It means the effects of nuclear family are increasing instead of joint family. Following table displays the family size pattern of the sampled households.

Table 1: Household Size

Household Members	No. of Household	Percent
Less than 4	3	3.33
4 -6	47	52.22
7- 9	34	37.78
Above 9	6	6.67
Total	90	100.00

Source: Field Study, 2014

Table 1 show that the most of the households have 4 to 6 members. In these ranges (4-6), consist of 52.22 percent in the sampled households but household size with less than 4 persons and above than 9 persons are low. Among the sampled household, the smallest family has 3 members and the biggest family has 12. The average family size is 5.94, which is higher than Doti district (5.1) and Nepal (4.84) (CBS, 2011).

Age and Sex Structure

Age is important variable in demographic analysis. In demographic analysis, the term 'age' is defined in terms of completed year, which means age of the person at her/his last birthday. In many of the traditions societies ours normal tendency is to report running age and not completed age. In the western sense this means age in next birthday. But age reporting in the national censuses is based on completed age and Nepal is no exception (Subedi, 2003). Age is defined as the estimated or calculated interval of time between the date of birth and the date of census, expressed in completed solar years (UN, 1967 cited from Subedi, 2003). Age structure provides the information of persons in different groups at the particular period. Age structure has several implications to the society and to the institutions responsible for providing services of social provisions such as education, public health, employment and so on. Age and sex structure of population is most important variable in study area of mortality, fertility, nuptiality, migration, economic investment, and other demographic and social phenomena.

Table 2: Age and Sex Structure

Age group	Male		female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
0-14	90	34.88	86	31.05	176	32.90
15-29	61	23.64	59	21.30	120	22.43
30-44	49	18.99	54	19.49	103	19.25
45-59	48	18.60	57	20.58	105	19.63
60 and Above	10	3.88	21	7.58	31	5.79
Total	258	100.00	277	100.00	535	100.00

Source: Field Study, 2014

Table 2 shows that the age structure of population of Ranaguan is better for economic development. The population of below 15 years is 32.90 percent. Similarly, the proportion of 15-59 age groups is 61.31 percent which is economically active age group and it indicates the favorable condition for economic development. The age group of above 60 years is 5.79 percent in the study area and it shows that the life expectancy is also comparatively lower than Nepal. In context of sex structure, the female portion is higher than male. There were 258 (48%) male and 277 (52%) female in sampled households.

Sex Ratio

Sex ratio shows the balance between male and female population. The balance of sex affects social and economic relationship within a community. It is calculated by dividing the total number of males by the total numbers of females and multiplying it by 100 in a sample population. sex ratio more than 100 is regarded excess of male and less than 100 is regarded as excess of female. This has direct linkage with social rules cultural pattern and occupational pattern of community.

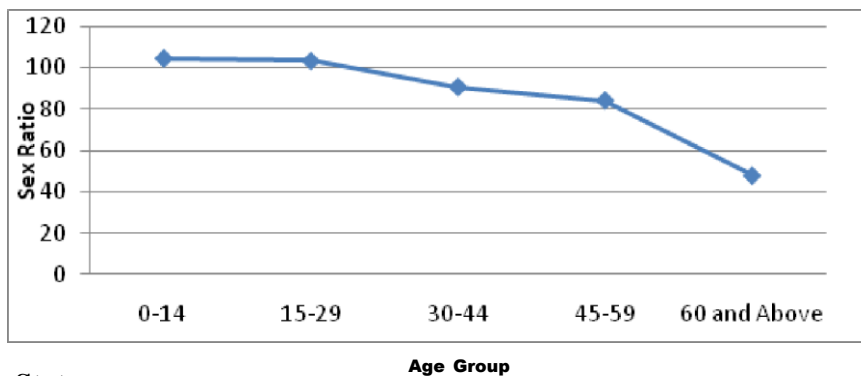
Table 3: Sex Ratio

Age group	Male	Female	Sex Ratio
0-14	90	86	104.65
15-29	61	59	103.39
30-44	49	54	90.74
45-59	48	57	84.21
60 and Above	10	21	47.62
Total	258	277	93.14

Source: Field Study, 2014

Table 3 posits that the sex ratio of Ranagaun VDC. The sex ratio of Ranagaun VDC is 93.14. It indicates that the Ranagaun has not favorable condition for economic upliftment. In context of Nepal, mainly men are economically active. According to age-wise sex ratio 0 -14 and 15 - 29 age groups has high sex ratio (104.65 and 103.39). Remaining age group has low sex ratio. The following figure indicates that male portion is increasing now.

Figure 1: Sex Ratio



Education Status

Education is one of the most important variables which help to know the level of consciousness of population. It determines every aspect of social life. Education is not only essential elements for economic development and social reform but also to operate the daily activities. In fact, education develops the personality of a person. It is need for labour migrant to get good job and attractive salary in the foreign countries but due to the lower and unskilled education, most of the Nepalese are working lower level work in the abroad even for low wages (Seddon 2005). The education status of this study is shown following table which helps to generalize what type of society existed in study area.

Table 4: Education Status

Descriptions	Male		Female		Total	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Illiterate	76	33.19	140	57.14	216	45.57
Literates with no schooling	35	15.28	49	20.00	84	17.72
Primary (1-5)	59	25.76	32	13.06	91	19.20
Secondary (6-10)	40	17.47	17	6.94	57	12.03
S.L.C.	10	4.37	5	2.04	15	3.16
Intermediate	6	2.62	2	0.82	8	1.69
Higher Education	3	1.31	0	0.00	3	0.63
Total	229	100.00	245	100.00	474	100.00

Source: Field Study, 2014

Table 4 shows the proportion of illiterate population is 45.57 percent in Ranagaun. Where, total literate proportion is 54.30 percent. The proportion of Primary Education is 19.20 percent. Among literate population, the proportion gradually decreases, when their level of education is upgraded.

Similarly, if we look literacy rate by sex we can see that the portion of female (57.14%) is greater than male (33.19%) in illiterate people and the number of male is greater than female in literate people. In context of education level except the no schooling male number is higher in every level.

In the household survey it is found that among the illiterate people most of them are above 30 years and among the literate people most of them are of lower education level. It is because the people of this area take part in school education in their local schools in their early age but when they are grown to teenagers or adults they give up their education and engaged in other several economical activities such as trade, job in foreign country. Generally it seems that people give higher priority to earning money because of poverty. They start to migrate India when they are 12 years old. But now a day, this trend is little changed.

Occupation of Total Householders

Agriculture is a main base of livelihood for 66 percent people in Nepal. Most of the people are engaged in this sector. In recent years, involving trend in non-farm employment is increasing due to migration of urban areas and foreign countries. It seems that besides agriculture product, small business, agriculture and non-agriculture wage labour play the important role in the households' income. So, household economy implies the diverse sources of income. The field data also support the above-mentioned statements. In this VDC, most families are engaged in two or more than two economic activities. Since most of the families have multiple occupations, the major occupation is not same among the families. In household survey it is seen that this VDC most of the family have foreign employment and agriculture. It means these two occupations are the general occupation of this area. A very few people take part in the occupation except these two. The other occupations of this area are as follows: i. agriculture ii. trade iii. service/job and daily wages. During my field survey when researcher asked them about their occupation, most of them easily said 'agriculture', which can be accepted in the case of some families but it is difficult to accept for all of the families, because agricultural activities are done by most of the families but their production is very small. It means their agricultural production is not sufficient for their consumption. It is very difficult to find such a family which gain cash by selling their agricultural product. It is also clarified by the land holding size of that area.

People agree on the fact that the cash income from agriculture has no significant role in their economic upliftment, so many households depend on foreign employment. Among the sample population, official jobs (within Nepal), small business, wage labour within the village, agricultural product, livestock and remittances from India are the major sources of household income.

Table 5: Occupation of Total Householders Above the Age of 10 Except Student

Major Occupation	No. of People	Percent
Agriculture	190	49.35
Hotel + Other Business	20	5.19
Daily Wage Work	30	7.79
Government Services	5	1.30
Foreign Employment	134	34.81
Livestock Farming	6	1.56
Total	385	100.00

Source: Field Study, 2014

The table 5 shows 50 percent people involve in agriculture and 35 percent involved in foreign employment respectively. Only 1.56 percent engaged in government services.

Land Hold Size

Landholding pattern is not same in Nepal; it is very small for majority of the population. According to living standard survey (1996/97), forty percent of all households have less than 0.5 ha land. Landholdings are rather smaller in western hills and mountains (49 percent are smaller than 0.5 ha) (Graner and Karmacharya 2001). These facts suggest that majority of the farmers have less access to land asset and it is increasing difficulties to secure their livelihoods. The following table shows the land holding size in Ranagaun.

Table 6: Land Holds Size

Land hold Size in Ropani	• Khet		• Bari		• Kharbari	
	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%	No. of HH	%
Less than 4	15	16.67	81	90.00	53	58.89
4 - 6	39	43.33	7	7.78	29	32.22
6- 9	23	25.56	2	2.22	4	4.44
9- 12	8	8.89	-	0.00	3	3.33
Above 12	5	5.56	-	0.00	1	1.11
Total	90	100.00	90	100.00	90	100.00

Source: Field Study, 2014

- Khet = Mainly grow wheat and paddy.(contains irrigation)
- Bari = Mainly grow maize, millet and vegetable. (depends on rainwater)
- Kharbari = Grass land and jungle.

The farmers have very small landholding size in these villages. So, they have deficient in food production, because of small size of the land holdings with sloppy nature. In the area 16.67 percent households have less than 4 ropanis of Khet, 8.89 percent households occupying 9-12 ropanis and those having more than 12ropanis of irrigated land is 5.56 percent. Similarly, in context of Bari 90 percent have less than 4 ropanis and nobody has more than 6 ropanis. In the case of kharbari 58.89 percent have less than 4 ropanis, 32.22 have 4 to 6 ropanis kharbari and only 1.11 have more than 12 ropanis.

Livestock

Animal husbandry is an essential and integral part of subsistence farming. Farmers keep livestock for different purposes, e.g. Manure, milk, meat, wool and plough. Sometimes they get cash income by selling their livestock and its products in the village. Most of the households are kept at least one livestock in the village. The following table shows the number of livestock of the sampled households.

Table 7: Number of Livestock

Kinds of Animals	No. of Animals	Percent
Goat	185	51.25
Cattle	150	41.55
Buffalo	26	7.20
Total	361	100.00

Source: Field Study, 2014

The major livestock found in study area are cattle, goats, and buffalos. Table 7 shows that the goats are large in number, which alone comprises in 51.25, cattle comprises in 41.55 and buffalo comprises in 7.20 percent. The main purpose of raising animals is for their own. Only Five households sell milk at local tea shop.

3.2 Characteristics of Labour Migrants

Male Centric Labour Migration

Labour migration in the study area is male centric, with women staying behind to look after the children, farm, cattle, the elderly, and the sick. Women in Ranagaun were traditionally barred from migrating for any purpose, but this practice is slowly being challenged and a few women had started migrating seasonally, particularly new married woman. However, such women were still looked down upon. Since the time of their ancestors, only men have migrated from this region and women have stayed behind and looked after the fields. Women do not want to migrate due to lack of education and exposure, and because of their attachment to their children and land. In the study area there were only three women migrated in India with their husband only for short term for visiting these place not for searching jobs.

Number of Labour Migrants

Migration to other countries except India requires a passport, thus some indication of the numbers migrating to countries further afield can be gained from statistics on passport issued. According to District Administrative Office, Doti 2014/11/09 over the previous 3 years, 3704 passports had been issued in Doti district. However, not everybody who has issued a passport migrates, due to financial problems, visa problems, or other issues. Also not everyone who migrates does so in search of work.

Most labour migrants from the Far Western Development Regions of Nepal go to India. The countries share an open border that provides entry without a passport or visa, so the exact number of migrants cannot be ascertained. In the study area, there were 134 persons migrants in 90 sampled households among them 127 persons migrated in India and only 7 persons migrated in other countries. That means, 94.78% migrated in India and only 5.28 % migrated in other countries.

Age Group

Men from the study areas start migrating at 12 to 15 years of age, following their fathers and uncles, elder brothers to learn the same trade or profession, and continued until they were 60 to 70 years old. Labour migration is a way of life, as agricultural production cannot sustain people's livelihoods. Women's workload increases when men migrate as they have to take on the dual role of looking after the household and doing the farm work. Youth migrations affect the education of both boys and girls, who had to help in the house while their mothers worked in the fields. However, it is changing. Boys had started migrating later as the VDC now had schools and there is an increased awareness of the importance of education.

Table 8: Age Group

Age group	Migrants	Percent
Less than 15	15	11.19
15-29	47	35.07
30-44	43	32.09
45-59	25	18.66
60 and Above	4	2.99
Total	134	100.00

Source: Field Study, 2014

The table 8 shows 11.19 percent population of age group less than 15. During the field study, the researcher found the people of Ranagaun migrated the age of 12 and continue to age 70. Maximum migrated age groups are 15-29 and 30-44 (35.07% and 32.09%). The age 60 and above 60 consist 2.99 percent. Because of weak economic condition of family, men were migrating to India with their physical and mental weakness period means poverty pressed to migration under fifteen year which period is career building and education taking period and above 60 years which is retirement age and human need maximum rest.

Educational Status

Mostly the less educated people migrate for work since educated people have more job options in the villages. The education statuses of migrants vary from uneducated to secondary education (School Leaving Certificate - SLC). More educated people tend either to stay in the villages to work in government offices, district development committee offices, or as teachers, or went to large centre in Nepal such as Dhangadhi, Dipayal and Kathmandu to work. However, even those with school leaving certificate (the school qualification gained after Class 10) migrated to work as porters and other manual labours in India due to lack of opportunities in the village. Educated men want to go other country than in India. Some educated men go to Malaysia, Southee Arab, United Arab Emirate and Korea.

Table 9: Educational Status

Descriptions	No. of Migrants	Percent
Illiterate	31	23.13
Literates with no schooling	28	20.90
Primary (1-5)	37	27.61
Secondary (6-10)	20	14.93
S.L.C.	12	8.96
Intermediate	5	3.73
Higher Education	1	0.75
Total	134	100.00

Source: Field Study, 2014

Table 9 shows the proportion of illiterate emigrant is 23.13 percent in Ranagaun. Where, total literate proportion is 76.87 percent. Most of emigrant education status is limited in primary level and informal education which consists about 48.51 Percent. Similarly, only 13 percent have S.L.C. and more than S.L.C. qualification.

Job Categories and Earning

Job categories are depending upon migrants' educational status and earning depends on types of jobs. In the study area majority of migrant have low educational status and 23.13% were illiterate. Migrant employed in different job categories. Migrant workers do not have much choice in terms of jobs; they take whatever work is available and go wherever there is work. According to questionnaire survey, the following job categories and earning are found in the sampled household migrants.

Table 10: Job Categories and Earnings in India

Average income and saving per month in NRs.

Work Area	Migrants	Percent	Average income per person	Average Saving per person	Total saving
Factory Worker	14	11.02	11000	7000	98000
Hotel cook	20	15.75	12500	10000	200000
Home Servant	36	28.35	6000	4000	144000
Shop	12	9.45	7000	4000	48000
Canteen Helper	6	4.72	5500	3500	21000
Porters	8	6.30	13500	8500	68000
Security Guard	26	20.47	13800	10000	260000
Driver	5	3.94	15000	10400	52000
Total	127	100.00			891000

Source: Field Study, 2014

The table 10 exposes that in India majority of the migrants (28.35%) work as home servants with low paying. Their average monthly income is NRs.6, 000 per month. Then it is followed by security guard and hotel cook in second and third position. Their average monthly income is NRs13, 800 and 12,500. Lowest proportion (3.3%) involve as a driver. Their average monthly income is NRs 15,000.

Table 11: Job Categories and Earnings except from India

Average income and saving per month in NRs

Work Area	Migrants	Percent	Average income per person	Average Saving per person	Total saving
Factory Worker	2	28.57	30000	20000	40000
Agricultural sector	1	14.29	95000	70000	70000
Security Guard	3	42.86	32000	22000	66000
Driver	1	14.29	36000	25000	25000
Total	7	100.00			201000

Source: Field Study, 2014

The table 11 shows there are 7 migrants in other countries except in India. Among them, 3 migrants work as Security Guard. Their average monthly income is NRs. 32,000. Two migrants work in factory with average monthly income NRs 30,000. And one migrant is driver and other one works in agricultural sector with average monthly income is NRS 36,000 and NRs 95,000. From the table 12 and 13 there are 134 migrants. Among them 127 in India and only seven migrate to other countries (Malaysia, UAE, South Arab and Korea). Their income level is different according to countries and types of job. The highest income in agricultural sector who is in Korea (NRs 95,000 per month) and lowest income house servants in India (NRs 5,500 per month) The migrants who work in India have low income than other countries migrants. 127 migrants monthly saving (except migrant personal expenditure in destination place) is NRs 891,000 and average per person per month saving is about NRs 7015. Seven migrants who work in Malaysia, UAE, South Arab and Korea their total monthly saving is NRs 201,000 and average per person per month saving is about NRS 28,714.

Expenditure

The uses of remittances vary from person to person, and with family size and economic status. There is no real culture of saving and investment and people lack awareness of the potential benefits. Most people simply spend what they earn and migrate in order to bring back food and money to live on for the next 4 to 6 months.

Data on the use of remittances is highly vary depending on the individual household, the structure of the local economy, and political stability among other factors. In this study area majority of remittances are used for consumption purpose with over 90 percent going on payment of foods, cloths, school fees, electricity fee, telephone fee, festivals, wage, and health care and meeting other daily needs. In the context of households expenditure, there are not only included remittances but also included other income sources of the households because there are difficulties to separate expenditure of remittances and other households income. The following table shows the uses of remittance and other income.

Table 12: Household Expenditure in yearly

Fields	Rupees	Percent
Food	10149000	70.36
Education	1216000	8.43
Festivals	550500	3.82
Wage	50000	0.35
Cloths	710500	4.93
Medicine	107700	0.75
Others	1640500	11.37
Total	14424200	100.00

Source: Field Study, 2014

Note: Others are: house repair and construction, buying land, buy land for certain period and purchasing ox and goat, paying loan, bus fare, telephone, mobile Phone, chanda (money donation), daijo (gift for marriage ceremony), Kami and Damai (fix wage for doing different work), pay bill electricity, and buy different utensils.

Table 12 shows that the remittances and other households income are predominantly used for consumption purpose. The largest amount (70.36%) is used for purchasing for foods, then education sectors comes 8.34 percent amounts are used and other sectors i.e. to buy cloths, festivals, wage for labour are used in same proportion. 11.37 percent of the total expenditure is spent on house repair and construction, buying land, paying loan, bus fare, telephone, chanda (money donation), daijo (gift for marriage ceremony), gift for relatives, Kami and Damai (fix wage for doing different work).

The expenditure of households is not stable, which may be upper or lower according to the situation. If the migrant manage to send a more significant amount of money, it is then spent on repaying loans, house repairs or for constructions a new house. However, few migrants actually succeed in constructing a house and buy land. In most cases, they can send enough money for household repair, such as the roof but the large majorities of remittances are used to pay for food. Some households invest remittances into input for interest and some are kept on bank balance and some invested to buy agricultural land for certain period and purchasing ox and some purchase goat.

Large amount of households' income is used to meet basic needs. Out of the total incomes, more than 70 percent are spending for food. We can say that they spend more money in foods and festivals. It is caused by; they are liberal and spend lots of money to eat and entertainment. It shows that they are not serious for future. Most of the households don't use their remittances in productive purpose. Especially Brahmin and Chhetri utilize the remittance in proper way either investing on land or giving money for interest in the village. Most of remittance is used for consumption purpose so the remittance would not play effective role to develop different aspect of society. But most of households it makes dependent.

4. Conclusion

Labour migration to abroad is an essential component of the study area. The people of this area are socialized to be familiar with labour migration to India in the name of Lahur jane culture. The income from labour migration to India is an undeniably significant component of this village economy. Majority of the households in the village have no food security due to the small landholding size and shortfall in domestic production and they are not satisfied with their local needs because of unemployment problems and other difficulties.

Labour migration has been an important economic option to maintain sustenance. Remittance contributes to fulfill basic needs of family and it is being as a supplement of farm income in the village. Hence, it provides a base for their livelihoods. Labour migration has brought some changes in the study area. There is shortage of labour force, as a result people are careless about agriculture and livestock keeping and there is decreased in active male population and

increased dependency ratio. The people of this area are accustomed to labour migration to India but now days some migrates other countries. The households of migrants were mostly dependent on remittance for their livelihood and majority of household are not involving any productive work in this area. Some household are currently facing economic problem and some have health problem. They spend most of remittance for food. If any bad situation arises in their destination place, that will create miserable economic condition in this area.

Reference

- Central Bureau of Statistics. (2011). *"National Population and housing census 2011 national report"* Government of Nepal. Planning Commission Secretariat, Kathmandu, Nepal
- Central Bureau of Statistics. (2011). *"District Profiles: Doti 2071"*, Doti District Branch Office. Dipayal, Doti.
- Christine.B., et.al., (2005). *"Should I buy a cow or a TV?"* Joint Working Paper (IP5, IP6, IP7) by NCCR-North-South.
- Graner, E and. Kamacharya K.B. (2001). *Nepalese Household Economics: Agriculture, Wage Labour, and Remittance*, Economic Journal of Nepal, Vol. 24 (4): 167-185.
- Haan, A. (2000) *"Migrants, Livelihoods and Rights"*: The relevance of Migration in Development Policies, Social Development Working Paper No.-4.
- Saptahik, National Weekly (Various issues). Kathmandu: Kantipur Publication.
- Subedi B.P. (1993). *"Continuity and Change in Population Movement from Inside a Rural Nepal Community"*, Ph. D. Dissertation, University of Hawaii, 1993.
- Subedi, B. P. (2003). *"International Labour Migration from Nepal: Emerging Pattern and Trends"*. In Ishikawa, Yoshitaka (ed), *Comprehensive Changes in Migration in Asia and Pacific Region*, Kyoto: Department of Geography, Kyoto University, pp. 252-271.
- Subedi, B.P. (2002). *"Livelihood Strategies of Rai Communities in Arun Valley: Continuity and Change"*, *Vegetation and Society*, Tribhuvan University, Nepal and University of Bergen, Norway, pp 157-170.