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Impact of Youth Migration on the Agricultural Sector in Nepal

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Abstract

The paper examines the impact of youth migration on the agricultural sector in Nepal. Nowadays, youth are involved in both internal and international migration to seek better income opportunities and secure living conditions. The increasing trend of youth migration is significantly affecting the agricultural sector by transforming knowledge and skills through the adoption of agricultural technology, the selection of profitable crops, increasing productivity, increasing food security, and exporting crops. The paper follows descriptive research method and based on secondary data sources like scholarly articles, journals, and authentic reports to analyze qualitative and quantitative information. It concludes that youth migration is a significant issue, despite potential negative impacts in developing countries like Nepal. Migration boosts household income through remittances but can lead to labor shortages, land loss, and decreased productivity. Negative effects include increased reliance on remittance earnings and a deteriorating working attitude.

Keywords: Agriculture, migration, remittance inflow, food security, income opportunity

Introduction

Migration involves individuals moving from their origin to their preferred destination, either voluntarily or due to visible or invisible forces. Ancient migration was organized for survival, pilgrimage, and trade, but modern migration became widespread after industrialization and urbanization due to globalization and urbanization (Davis, 2015).

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Industrial factories and small firms prefer urban and suburban areas due to infrastructure availability. Migration and remittance are complementary aspects of human mobility, addressing socio-economic characteristics in development discourse. Development literature reveals a paradigm shift in discourse following global concentration on migration and remittance, which has become a vast socio-economic phenomenon without specific reasons. The International Organization for Migration identifies various migration causes and factors influencing decision-making, including microelements like social, economic, demographic, political, and environmental; microelements like moving costs; and microelements like age, sex, ethnicity, education, wealth, and religion (IOM, 2019, p. 26).

Migrants are individuals who travel away from their birthplace or residence, either temporarily or permanently, for various reasons. They include students, workers, and professionals. The World Bank (2014) highlights migration's crucial role in human development, contributing to shared prosperity and poverty alleviation. Factors influencing migration include income gaps, demographic changes, climate change, fragility, conflict, and violence. The International Organization for Migrants (IOM, 2021) states that about 3.6% of the global population are migrants, with no universally accepted definition. Migration can be classified into two groups: internal migration, which involves people moving from rural to urban areas, and international migration, which includes migration outside the country. International migration encompasses individuals relocating for specific reasons, is categorized into legal, unlawful, and refugee categories, and includes short-term, long-term, seasonal, voluntary, and involuntary migration (Hugo, 2015).

Migrants seek better education, health, and livelihoods from rural to urban areas due to social, economic, political, and demographic factors. Poverty, unemployment, war, terrorism, inequality, and national identity issues also contribute to migration. Natural disasters and calamities cause people to migrate for comfort and to achieve their goals. Remittance, a temporary way to send surplus income back to its origin, is a common global phenomenon (Mary, 2023). Remitting income from abroad significantly contributes to national earnings in least-developed and developing countries. Migrant remittances are the largest direct positive impact of migration, flowing back to the country of origin. Estimating remittances from abroad is challenging due to informal sources and limited income transfers (Taylor, 1999). McCarthy (2021) argues that Nepali migration is influenced by poverty, unemployment, household conditions, conflict, and socio-political factors. Women are primarily driven by patriarchal norms, gender inequality, and violence. Domestic migration from rural to urban areas seeks better life options. Nepal's government recognizes the inherent human nature of migration, aiming to ensure safe, dignified, and systematic management through institutional and legislative provisions, fostering cooperation among national, regional, and international levels to support the betterment of survival and education (MoLESS, 2022). Similarly, Khadka (2023a) found that Nepali migrant workers often face lower wages and benefits in domestic jobs, leading many to seek overseas opportunities. MoF (2023) estimated that Nepalese youth migrated abroad in 2022/23, causing workforce

shortages. Over 50,000 people obtained work permits in August and September, with 28.9% within Nepal and 3.1% abroad.

Remittance is viewed as a tool to optimize migration outcomes from an optimistic perspective, addressing two different theoretical and conceptual approaches. (Haas, 2010). This research paper uses Stark and Bloom's New Economics of Labor Migration framework to examine the impact of migration on Nepalese agriculture production and productivity. The theory of New Economics of Labour Migration (NELM) suggests that migration can enhance social and economic status, leading to increased migration for new earning opportunities. It suggests that people make migration decisions based on observing others receiving economic and social benefits, as seen in their communities. Likewise, the labour migration is influenced by social, economic, and socio-demographic factors, affecting remittance inflow and contributing to economic and social outcomes. (Stark and Bloom, 1985). However, counterarguments suggest that people may migrate for better opportunities, fulfilling family needs, children's education, and other socio-economic requirements.

Adhikari et al. (2023) focused that there are three principal stream of outmigration of youth from Nepal. They are (a) migration to India, (b) Migration to Gulf state and Malaysia and (c) Migration to developed countries. Each of the stream demonstrate the greater domination of youth male due to which the sole responsibility to agriculture and other forcefully rely on female member of the household. The open market policy and liberal governance are responsible for the growth of out-migration and leads disproportionate effects in each sectors of the economy. Bossavie & Denisova (2018) pointed out that labour migration is quite common to Nepalese youth and dominated by male. The female youth migration mostly exist within the country. The study reveals that labour migration has positively influenced the household economic status of women but negatively associated with male educational attainment. That is how, youth migration is going to be one of the crucial issue in case of Nepal. Abandoning majority youth persists more intensely to the rural areas where people are depending upon labour based subsistence agriculture. Khanal et al. (2018) mentioned that about 20 per cent of the agricultural land remains barren due to the youth outmigration. Similarly, the supply of agricultural labour force tremendously declined by more than 30 per cent. That means, the status of agriculture sector now a day and even in future would have to face acute shortage. The shortage of agricultural labour especially in rural areas not only reduces its production and productivity by which the share of agriculture in national GDP declining over time, but rather it equally challenged to food shortage and sustainable livelihood of rural people in developing world. Ryan (2023) mentioned that the shortage of labour along with skill are the major concern globally in the sense that it is vital for relatively declining GDP contribution and even negative public perception of the sector due to the lower page rates and limited career prospects. Therefore, increasing agricultural investment, better education and training for youth, collaboration of public and private sectors, and improving the image of this sector as a career option are notable to be maintained.

The conceptual and empirical evidence put forwarded in preceding pages draws the common findings that agriculture is one of the crucial sectors of employment, income and GDP back up. However, there are some lacking to address the current issues in the developing world like Nepal that are facing acute shortage of youth workforce in agriculture sector due to which there is unexpected decline in farm production and its GDP contribution. While reviewing the issue the author found that there is some lacking to address the causes behind the declining trend of youth attraction in agriculture sector and its potential impact in the economy. Realizing this fact, this paper aims to find out the impact of youth outmigration in the agriculture sector in Nepal.

Methods and Materials

This research paper is based on the descriptive research design in which the focus have been given to examine the impact of youth migration in agriculture sector More specifically, the research in based on the secondary data having both quantitative as well as qualitative in nature, consist of diverse range of scholarly articles, Living Standard survey, Labour Force Survey, governmental reports, statistical databases, and other renowned publications. The data and information obtained are rigorously included and analyzed depending upon the relevancy and timeline of the publication so as to ensure the authenticity and reliability of the sources. Furthermore, the necessary data and information are explored and retrieved from different online database such as Academia, JSTOR, ResearchGate, Goodle scholar and different governmental as well as other websites.

Results and Discussion

The issue of youth migration especially far dominated by male become a hot cake of development literature and academia. Since, youth migration would have positive as well as negative consequences in an economy, the agriculture sector is considered as seriously heated one and the effect of which in rural farming system further aggravates to the abandonment of the farmland barren. Migration of male youth resulted the excessive role of female in farming and old aged people due to which there is rapid reduction in food production and farm income. Khanal et al. (2018) mentioned that the root causes of rural youth outmigration rely on the prevalence of poverty, limited income opportunities, food insecurity, shortage of natural resources, and poor infrastructure and social services.

Composition of Migrant workers:

Youth migrant workers are predominantly inclined to the male all the time that may be due to various socio-cultural factors for example the security and the purity of female outside the home in case of Nepal. Overall, about 90 per cent of the migrant workers are male whereas female occupies no more than 10 per cent (GoN, 2022). Similarly, majority migrant workers are in between the age of 18 to 35. The recent status of migrant workers are given below:

Table 1*Age and Sex composition of Migrant Workers in Nepal*

Age Category	2019/20		2020/21		2021/22	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
18-24 Years	30.5	34.6	26.7	28.6	27.1	32.3
25-34 Years	49.1	50.8	51.4	53.8	50.3	52.3
35-44 Years	19.0	14.0	19.4	16.7	20.8	14.6
Above 45	1.5	0.5	2.5	1.0	1.8	0.8

Source: GoN, 2022 (Nepal Labour Migration Report 2022)

Table 1 demonstrate the age and sex composition of migrant workers in Nepal during last three years. Since, female migrant workers occupies only 10 per cent of total migrant workers, the age distribution of majority of them for more than 80 per cent lies below 35 years. That means, the majority youth does not prefer staying within country and hence the acute shortage of youth work force is being an unavoidable fact in the future.

Status of Migrant Households in Different parts of the country

Youth migration is quite common phenomenon in all over the country. Each of the provinces are suffering from the growing trend of outflow of youth workers. Therefore, it is already late to take care about the issue and needs immediate measures. The statistical distribution of youth outmigration can be shown in the table below:

Table 2*Status of Migrant household in different provinces of Nepal*

Province Name	Migrant household (%)	Non-migrant household (%)	Total
Koshi	40.0	60.0	100.0
Madhesh	40.5	59.5	100.0
Bagmati	28.7	71.3	100.0
Gandaki	50.8	49.2	100.0
Lumbani	46.5	53.5	100.0
Karnali	43.3	56.7	100.0
Sudurpashchim	54.4	45.6	100.0

Source: NLFS, 2018' Bhattra et al., 2023

Table 2 shows the status of out migration from different province are more or less are nearly similar. However, being the province having national capital, Bagmati province have only 28.7 per cent migrant household whereas, Sudurpaschchim province have highest number of 54.4 per cent household who belongs to migrant family. On the basis of this figure, nearly half of the total household are formally or informally connected with migrant workers. Therefore, youth migration should not be taken as a minor issue.

Gendered status and food security of Outmigration

As Nepal Migration Report 2022 mentioned that only about 10 per cent of the migrant workers are female. That means there is lower trend of female out migration with compare to male and the entire household responsibilities are compelled to female. They have extra drudgery to take care of children and the aged member of family in absence of male. Due to which they can allocate less time and labour to agricultural field by which food production declined significantly. Additionally, they have easy access to money income in the form of remittance and feel comfortable to purchase entire household needs from market. That is how the outmigration negatively effects on food security. Slavchevska et al. (2020) mentioned that even the outmigration of male youth shift the farm responsibility to the female, they do not have tendency to commercial farming, cash crops, animal husbandry and technological innovation by which food security might not have positively derived. In case of Nepal, the predominance of patriarchal feeling discourage female to be more commercial.

Current status of migration and remittance in Nepal

According to recent Economic Survey, up to the month of Falgun, 2079BS, a sum of 552674 migrant workers have taken new labour approval in which 94.4 per cent are male and only 5.6 per cent are female (MoF, 2023). Which depicts there is growing trend of foreign migration as workers and the absolute domination of male. Since migrant workers are considered as a significant contributors of foreign exchange earnings, many different policy initiatives have been made so as to increase remittance earning and safer employment abroad. Even if there is a huge proportion of remittances coming through unofficial channels including from India, policy initiatives have been made to trace them through official process. Nepal Labour Migration Report 2022, acknowledged the importance policies and different schemes that encourage migrant workers to remit their valuable earnings through formal channels and informal or irregular channels to be controlled so far. Some of the major initiatives are: strengthening policy framework, provision of e-governance in labour services, service decentralization, health and safety provision of migrant workers, labour diplomacy, social protection are some of the importance ones (MoLESS, 2022).

The growing trend of out migration either in the form of migrant workers or as students is massive both from rural as well as urban areas of the country because of the lack of better working and study opportunities compelled most of the youth forces to leave the country. Of course, they are able to remit the good amount of things either in cash or in kind eventually

support the livelihood patterns of people in Nepal. However, this trend eventually effects on the supply of productive work force and innovation in the rural areas or in the country in total. More specifically, the continuous drainage of skilled as well as unskilled work force are the actual productive human capital through which the country can achieve sustained economic growth and development indeed. It is obvious that agriculture is still a main source of employment, the recent statistics of the country display the declining proportion of this sector to national GDP (MoF, 2023).

Migration Trend of Youth

Because of the growing trend of people migrating from one place to another especially for the betterment of life is rampant in most of the developing countries like Nepal. Prolonged political instability and the absence of better opportunities in the origin would be the fundamental drawback. Moreover, the massive outflow of people from rural to urban are rapidly growing in recent days. The basic trend of migration can be shown in following table.

Table 3

Comparative analysis of domestic migration in 2008 and 2018

Nature of Migration	2008	2017-18
From Rural to Urban	17.7	65.1
From Rural to Rural	62.5	22.5
From Urban to Urban	3.0	3.5
From Urban to Rural	4.2	0.8
Outside country to Urban	2.5	5.5
Outside country to Rural	10.2	2.6

Source: IOM, 2019.

Table 3 shows the changing trend of migration in Nepal. The situation reversed in a sense that before 2008, three fifth of total migration were taken placed from rural to rural and not it has been changed from rural to urban which accounts more than 65 per cent of total migration. Another important fact is that there is remarkable decline in urban to rural migration and migration from outside the country. It revealed that rural areas are deserted from the production viewpoint.

Occupational shift of migrants

Since the recent trend of domestic migration taking place from rural to urban, the occupation has also been gradually changing. As the migration takes place as a result of lack of better living options, people tend to migrate from one place to another preferring the occupation other than the traditional agriculture. On the one hand there is declining trend agro-production and the absence of agricultural modernization and commercialization on the other. By which people migrate for the sake of new work option other than agriculture. The changing trend of occupation of migrant people before and after the migration can be shown by the help of table below:

Table 4

Status of Migrants occupation before and After Migration

Occupation	Before	After
Agriculture	70.0	3.0
Manufacturing Mining and Utilities	2.5	9.9
Construction	10.4	12.6
Hotel and Catering	1.7	7.5
Transport	1.0	8.0
Trade, Commerce	3.9	7.4
Service	2.6	32.8
Others	7.9	18.9

Source: IOM, 2019.

As shown in the table 4, before migration agriculture and construction work occupy more than 80 per cent of people where the agricultural occupation dramatically declined from 70 per cent to only 3 per cent. However, there is remarkable growth service and other sectors. So, it represents how the people abandoning the agriculture as a prime occupation after migration and how the gradually shift to rest of other sectors.

Students Migration and Fund Outflow

Growing trend of student migration is serious issue that has been rapidly increasing in recent days by which a huge amount of foreign currency are outflowing from the country. As a result of unequal exchange rate, the amount outflow from Nepal has been increased more rapidly than that of the number of students migrate outside. The status of students and amount outflow can be shown in the table below:

Table 5*Growth of Students Migrants and Fund Outflow*

Fiscal Year	Growth of Students Migrants	Amount Outflow (in NPR million)
2009/10	26,948	12,342.6
2010/11	11,912	7,166.7
2011/12	10,258	6,371.7
2012/13	16,499	9,508.5
2013/14	28,126	15,121.3
2014/15	30,696	17,065.4
2015/16	37,037	20,139.1
2016/17	50,659	35,024.9
2017/18	58,758	38,089.5
2018/19	63,259	40,985.7*

Source: IOM, 2019.

Table 5 display the growing trend of students out-migrate and the money outflow annually in growing trend. During the period of ten years, the number of students rose by two and half time whereas amount outflow rose more than threefold from the year 2009/10 to 2018/19. This status truly shows how severs the situation is. It shows that there is urgent need to control over the massive outflow of students and capital funds.

Nepal is truly suffering from continuous growth of migrant students in recent days. In an average, more than one hundred thousand students after completing 12 class intend to take no objection certificate (NOC) annually. The annual budget allocation and number of students taken NOC during the last 12 years are shown in the table below:

Table 6

Status of annual budget on Education and NOC taking students in Nepal

S. N.	Fiscal Year (in B.S.)	Budget in Education	NOC* taking students
1	2068/69	46 Billion	10,258
2	2069/70	57 Billion	16,499
3	2070/71	64 Billion	28,025
4	2071/72	63 Billion	30,696
5	2072/73	80 Billion	32,489
6	2073/74	87 Billion	50,659
7	2074/75	99 Billion	58,758
8	2075/76	134 Billion	63,259
9	2076/77	163 Billion	34,094
10	2077/78	171 Billion	27,978
11	2078/79	180 Billion	1,17,563
12	2079/80	196 Billion	1,10,217

Source: Rauniyar, (2023) NOC*= No Objection Certificate

Table 6 demonstrate the serious picture of Nepalese educational deterioration from development perspective. As the government tend to increase the annual budget in education, the growth of students interested to abroad students growing more intensely. The figure shows about one and half trillion investment of the government during the period of 12 years almost failed to retain the young people in the country which is viewed as a serious issue of the country (Rauniyar, 2023). That is how the perspective student's migrants wish to leave the

country eventually pull down stock of youth workforce and the foreign reserves and hence negatively effect on balance of payment of the country.

As men occupies over 90 per cent of total outmigration as workers, the entire responsibilities of family rose and female headed household undoubtedly increased in recent days. Similarly, the common perspective of society and contribution over the economy has been changing. Additionally, the household burden as well as the growing farming responsibility further empower women to take decisive role in the family and beyond. Nowadays, growing trend of women as migrant workers overseas gradually improve the skill and opportunities with exposure. However, the counter arguments against women as migrant workers is that once they get back to home country, are unable to improve the economic and social status because of negative perception of society on women's mobility outside as well as unequal status within the household. Because of these vary fact, the role of women as a contributor of economic development are rarely appreciated (IoM, 2019).

Outward migration of male members results in additional responsibilities on the women of the family, which puts an extra pressure on women that hinders the ability to be involved in the labor market or to start new business, regardless of the available financial support provided by migrant workers. A study regarding the employment pattern of women in Nepal whose male member is outside as a foreign employee concluded that there is remarkable negative consequences in the sense that the majority of women pushed out of the labour market to handle the household drudgery even if they would have enough access to money income sent by migrant male members as remittance. Additionally, most of the female become dependent financially to the migrant male and the decision are also taken by male from abroad to mobilize such earnings which is really tragic for women empowerment perspective (Rijal, 2022). Generally, it is argued that when the male member of household migrated outside, that eventually increases women's unpaid work responsibilities like nurturing and caretaking to entire household and often reduces the willingness to market work.

A study found out that the impact of remittance income shows the different kinds of impacts on rural and urban households. Those farm household who receive relatively high remittance earning neglect the traditional subsistence farming because of the easy access to the money income in hands. However, the households with relatively low or insufficient remittance income forcefully commit to farming shows grater interest over livestock farming instead of crop farming. Furthermore, there is increasing feminization of agriculture sector because of absence of male member in the household. Those families with relatively high remittance and well off status prefer to more leisure and expensive consumable goods instead of following previous practices whatever they were using before (Maharjan, Bauer & Kneer, 2014).

Sunam and Mc Carthy (2016) pointed out the contradicting viewpoint of labour migration especially in rural areas. There might have three fold impact of foreign labour migration. As a result of the commodification, land use pattern would be massively changed

even if there is remarkable exit from poverty. Furthermore, migration poses structural changes in labour market in rural areas because of decreased agricultural labour. On the basis of these facts, labour migration contributes rising rural inequalities and differentiation along with diversification and reduction of poverty.

Acharya & Leon-Gonzalez (2014) concluded that the adult migration and remittance has heterogeneous impact on household, agricultural activities and educational enrollment. It is argued that the major consequences of migration as an adverse effect on school choice mainly prefer to private instead of public school. Similarly, children from small landholding benefit more whereas urban children are adversely affected. A recent review of Nepal Rastra Bank, (NRB, 2022) shows that despite the growing trend of remittance inflow in the country, the ratio to national GDP has been declining in recent days. That means excessive dependence on remittance would have been harmful from the national perspective.

Additionally, some negative consequences of out-migration are listed out as follows:

- Overcrowding to destination and pressure on social and physical infrastructures;
- Shortage of skilled labour and capital in rural areas;
- Over exploitation of natural resources;
- Underdevelopment and misuse of physical infrastructure in backward regions if available;
- Imbalanced development between and among the regions;
- Vulnerability in the status of women in the place of origin;
- Imbalance sex ratio due to rapid male migration;
- Deforestation, Pollution, trafficking and problem of garbage disposal, and so on.

Overall, the trend of migration seems quite fluctuating that are influenced by various factor and responsible to make people migrate for the sake of fulfillment of fundamental or additional human needs. Structurally, there have been growing trend of migration from rural to urban region and geographically from hill and mountain the terai region either temporarily or permanent are responsible to manipulate the demographic structure of the country. However, the migration for the sake of employment to the relatively developed regions of the same country or the abroad are economically significant in most of the developing countries like Nepal. Similarly, the growing pressure of temporary migrant workers from rural to urban put the pressure over fragile/vulnerable places of destination like; public places, parks, riverside and so on which caused different environmental socks such as; pollution, land degradation and other disasters like flood, landslides and many more. On the other hand, most of the productive land are under used or even kept barren due to which the dependency on edible commodities to India or abroad has dramatically increased in recent days. As people easily accessed with monitory income from migrant member of family, the propensity to consume has increased and the working attitude declines along with exponentially increase in women's involvement in agriculture and household decisions.

Since modernization as a strategic platform for growth and development worldwide whereas migration and remittance are as the supplementary part of it, most of the developing countries like Nepal would have greater negative consequences in the long run than that of positive advantages. The reason behind the weakness of least developed countries to accomplish the greater positive outcome is that most of the subsistence based agriculture are unable to adapt the new and advanced technologies and hence food grain are imported freely from outside. Similarly, most of the infant industries are disappeared due to the lack of competing capacities with cheap out bounded international products. Consequently, majority of the productive workforces apply their muscles and mind to the outsiders and multinational communities by which a tiny remitted earning merely less than enough to fulfill everyday needs of family members at home country by migrant workers are insignificant to cope with. Therefore, true core-periphery relation exhibits in between migration sending and recipient countries or regions. Therefore, in case of developing countries like Nepal the theoretical theme of Myrdal i.e. the theory of Cumulative Causation holds true because backward and underdeveloped regions are always backwashed and remained underdeveloped through the cumulative negative causes and always favored to developed ones is the findings made by this analysis. The gendered analysis of out-migration reveals that dominance of male for migrant workers exacerbates gender disparity and increased responsibilities and limited opportunities. Increased involvement of female in agriculture because of absence of male suffered by scarcity of workforce and significant decline in agro productivity is one of the crucial byproduct of migration even if people have access to remittance earning. Additionally, the growing trend of educational migration in the form of student which eventually convert into wage workers in most cases are not only outflowing educated youth and a huge amount of capital, but also long term depleting the skilled workforce from the country which is more disastrous than that of others.

The growing attraction of out migration not only promotes valuable works options where people live but rather it compelled migrant workers to go through illegal ways such as; using the Indian ways or others without taking work permits through the brokers. Such a fraught way eventually keep them in a high risk and chances of abuse and exploitation. On the other hand, the recruiting agencies unethically exploit the migrant workers with high fees and unnecessary charges and often suffer with different kinds of torments before and after going abroad. The most tragedy is that, many evidences depict that those who are ruler and policy makers are never in favor of migrant workers and working as a catalyst of fraud agencies. That means the legislative and policy efforts to protect and promote the welfare are seldom sufficient to achieving their objectives.

International Organization for Migrants identified that despite the handful positive economic benefits to remittances, the United Nations Committee for Development Policy has warned that having such a significant reliance on remittances from overseas countries arguably adds a specific dimension to Nepal's economic vulnerability. In other words,

economic and labour market changes in destination countries for foreign workers present a significant risk to Nepal's remitted income, over which it has no control (IOM, 2019 P. 95).

Beside the numerous optimistic impact of labour migration to the origine, there is only 1.1 per cent of remittance are used for capital formation and hence does not play counter role for growing import. Therefore, as there is no any remarkable contribution of remittance to product diversification, export promotion, and industrialization this implies the increasing import which further deteriorated trade balance. Similarly, migration nowadays has become an expensive phenomenon that hinders the financial circumstances of migrants workers as statistics depicts about 72 per cent of them are compelled to take high costing lone to cover the cost of migration and employment set up whereas of migrant families use 25.3 per cent of their remittance earning to repay the loan (Rijal, 2022). Such fact depict that foreign migration is taken as "Public vice private virtue" in case of least developed communities. Similarly, the outmigration as students must pay high cost of university fees, would not have enough money to send back during their study, once they complete study and earning begins, they rarely prefer to get back to home countries by realizing the unpleasant socio-political condition of the country.

Conclusion

Youth migration is the most prominent issues of recent development discourse, which have optimistic as well as pessimistic outcomes. It is obvious that growing migration from backward and underdeveloped societies to comparatively developed regions would have remarkable positive impact on the socio-economic status of migrant workers along with greater productive contribution to the destination. However, the migration of workers undoubtedly leads remarkable negative consequences to the origin as well the places of destination that should equally take into account. More specifically, the growing trend of outmigration of youth in the form of migrant workers as well as students would have severs impact in the country in general and the rural areas in particular. The prominent impact of agriculture depicts the declined attraction and lack of invention and innovation in the sectors even if there are some remarkable positive outcomes. The gendered effect of youth migration put pressure of women to take responsibility in agriculture sector and the scarcity of farm labour ultimately deteriorated agriculture production and prone to food insecurity. Realizing these facts, planners and policy makers are required to be more responsible so that the migrant workers can see the prospects in agriculture sectors. In a nutshell, it can be concluded that unless the prospects realized by the youth in agriculture sectors, it is hard to find the attraction of them in agriculture sector and indeed there would be the prospects of food security.

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