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Socioeconomic Impact of Out-Migration in Beldandi Rural Municipality

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Abstract

This study focuses on Navjyoti tole in Beldandi rural municipality-1 in Kanchanpur district, with the objectives of finding out the social economic impact due to rural out-migration of the entire tole. The tole currently houses 155 households and 612 individuals, according to the Beldandi rural municipality household survey in 2075. Forty-five out-migrant households were selected using a census approach for the study. Methodologically, the study combines exploratory and descriptive approaches, aiming to reveal the characteristics of rural out-migrants and understand the socioeconomic impacts of rural out-migration. It employs a mixed-method approach, incorporating both quantitative and qualitative techniques, alongside statistical methods for analysis. Migration from rural areas significantly affects the socioeconomic dynamics of households. This research examines its impact on households in the Beldandi rural municipality. Data from migrating households were gathered through surveys and interviews. The study reveals diverse effects of migration, both economically and socially. Financially, remittances from migrants enhance household income and living standards, yet they can lead to dependency on migrant earnings and decreased local productivity. Socially, migration alters family structures, impacting care, emotional support, and community cohesion. The absence of migrants strains community networks and traditions. Policy implications stress the need for comprehensive strategies leveraging the positive aspects of migration while mitigating slows negative effects. Community initiatives to strengthen local economies and support systems are recommended to counter the adverse effects of migration on households in the Beldandi Rural Municipality.

Keywords: Socio-economic impact, Rural out-migration, Rural development, Remittance.

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Introduction

The movement of Nepalese individuals seeking employment abroad has a long history, tracing back to the early 1800s. Historical records document their involvement in various occupations, including serving in the army of Sikh Ruler Ranjit Singh in Lahore. The formal initiation of this trend can be attributed to the Anglo-Nepal friendship treaty of 1816, which allowed for the recruitment of Nepalese soldiers into the British Gorkha Regiment.

The signing of a peace and friendship treaty between India and Nepal in 1950 further propelled the migration of Nepalese workers to India, particularly in sectors such as coal mining and domestic services. Initially, remittances were informal and unrecorded, often sent back by migrants themselves or carried upon their return.

Recorded remittances primarily consisted of salaries and pensions for Nepalese individuals serving in the Indian Army and formal sectors, serving as a significant contribution to Nepal's economy. Factors such as poverty, limited job opportunities, declining agricultural productivity, and political instability have fueled the rise in international labor migration from Nepal. This phenomenon has become deeply ingrained in Nepalese society, where labor mobility is widely accepted as a cultural norm in many communities. Remittance income has emerged as a crucial source of foreign currency, not only for Nepal but also on a global scale (Nepal, 2010).

Migration stands as a key factor influencing population dynamics. Changes in migration patterns, whether in terms of volume or direction, directly influence the size, growth, and various attributes of populations in both origin and destination areas? While internal migration within a country might not significantly alter the overall population size or growth rate, it does play a crucial role in shaping the demographic landscape at regional and sub-regional levels (KC, 1998). Migration is mostly motivated by reasonable economic considerations; the proportionate gain is usually pecuniary. Differences in predicted wages between two locations influence people's decisions to migrate seeking overseas employment. The probability of finding a job in a new place is inversely related to the unemployment rate (Panta, 2008).

Proximity, open borders, social networks, affordable travel, linguistic similarity, climate compatibility, and migration decisions are the main factors influencing labour movement between Nepal and India. Indian labour migrants seek better possibilities, while Nepali labour migrants are mostly motivated by irregular employment and job insecurity (Bhatt,2023). Migration from rural areas is an important part of the economic

development process. Historically, economic growth has caused workers to shift from agriculture to industrial and service industries. Voluntary rural out-migration happens when individuals and households decide to relocate from rural areas to other places with greater job possibilities. Migrants leave their homes in quest of better-paying jobs in rural, urban, and even foreign countries. According to a substantial development economics literature, migration is often tremendously beneficial to the people who migrate (Young, 2013). Bhatt (2024) reports that 75.1% of Nepali and 64.6% of Indian adult migrants aged 18 to 40 moves between the two countries due to their age-related physiological proximity and potential for skill and labor. In another study, Bhatt (2023) stated that around 93% of labor migrants from Nepal and all of India migrate for economic reasons such as poverty, unemployment, and better job opportunities. Additionally, 7% of Nepali migrants cited political strife as a factor in their migration stories. Multiple elements impact rural out-migration at the household level. Economic opportunities play a pivotal role, with studies highlighting the importance of economic gaps between rural and urban areas (De Brauw & Rozelle, 2008). Scarce job prospects and meager incomes in rural regions often motivate people to pursue higher-paying jobs and livelihoods in urban centers (Findlay, 2011). Moreover, factors such as land fragmentation, limited access to credit, and the mechanization of agriculture add to the reasons prompting rural households to migrate (Taylor & Martin, 2001).

Recent studies underscore the complexity of factors shaping rural out-migration decisions within households. While economic considerations remain central, including job availability and wage differentials, other aspects also play significant roles (Mafuyai-Ekanem & Fakayode, 2023), factors such as education, access to healthcare, and social connections are playing an increasingly influential role in shaping migration patterns (Awumbila et al., 2020). Environmental degradation and vulnerabilities resulting from climate change are significant catalysts for rural out-migration, especially in regions highly susceptible to climate impacts (Gray & Bilsborrow, 2023). Comprehending how these factors interact is essential for devising specific measures to tackle the fundamental reasons behind rural outmigration.

A recent study underscores the intricate nature of rural out-migration trends, revealing the complex interconnection among economic, social, and environmental elements. Researchers have observed a broadening of migration destinations beyond traditional urban centers, with a growing trend of migration towards peri-urban areas and secondary cities (Boissinot et al., 2021). Moreover, the digitalization of the economy has promoted virtual mobility, enabling rural households to participate in remote work and

entrepreneurship while still maintaining strong ties to their communities. (Kaiser & Morawska, 2022). These emerging trends challenge traditional perceptions of rural-urban migration patterns, highlighting the need for context-specific policy interventions. The effects of rural outmigration on households are numerous, while migration might enhance household income through remittances (Elahi et al., 2020). It can also impair social cohesiveness and disrupt familial relationships due to family member separation caused by migration (De Haas, 2010). Moreover, the exit of youthful and capable individuals could result in an elderly population residing in rural regions, impacting agricultural workforce and community vigor (Gray et al., 2014). Furthermore, rural out-migration might worsen gender inequities, since women frequently carry larger obligations in the absence of male household members (Roy et al., 2019).

Recent studies highlight the unequal impacts of rural emigration on household welfare, emphasizing the importance of thorough evaluations that consider various socioeconomic contexts. Financial support from migrant family members can augment household earnings and expenditure (Akay et al., 2021), they may also exacerbate socioeconomic disparities and intra-household dynamics (Naseem et al., 2022). Moreover, the gender-specific consequences of emigration are gaining recognition, with women often bearing unequal burdens of caregiving in the absence of migrant men. To guide targeted policy initiatives, comprehensive assessments of household well-being must take into account these multidimensional implications (Raju et al., 2021). There is still a lack of localised data for the study area, despite the fact that numerous studies emphasize the financial advantages of out-migration through remittances. Comprehensive research on the unique socioeconomic shifts that households in this area are experiencing is desperately needed (Eshetu et al., 2023). Numerous studies primarily concentrate on economic results, ignoring the social and psychological effects of out-migration. Investigations of shifts in gender norms, family dynamics, and mental health are required (Hunter et al., 2014).

Methodology

Research methodology is the systematic and theoretical examination of the procedures used in a specific field of study (Hall, 2006). It provides an organized strategy to addressing research inquiries, effectively establishing a scientific examination of the right conduct of research (Taherdoost, 2022). This includes a detailed plan for carrying out a research project, including the methodology and processes used throughout the study. As a result, this chapter has covered topics such as research design, study area definition,

sample characterization, description of research instruments, data collection procedures, reliability and validity issues, and the proposed analytical framework (Zina, 2021).

Basically, this study focuses on the Navjyoti tole within Beldandi Rural Municipality, specifically ward number-1 in Kanchanpur district. The area chosen reflects the socio-economic characteristics of the entire Beldandi Municipality. Navjyoti is a Tole where many residents have migrated elsewhere, and the number of migrants is increasing rapidly. Currently, there are 155 households and 612 people in Navjyoti tole (Beldandi rural municipality level household survey, 2075). Actually, total 45 out-migrant households are selected in Navjyoti tole for doing a census method due to small area of Beldandi for the study. The study's methodology was both exploratory and descriptive research methodology because the researchers try to understanding of socioeconomic impact of out migration at households' level in Beldandi rural municipality. In its exploratory aspect, it delved into the traits of rural out migrants, while its descriptive component focused on detailing the socioeconomic impacts of rural outmigration. Additionally, the research employed a mixed-method approach, utilizing both quantitative and qualitative techniques. Statistical methods and methodologies were utilized in the analysis.

Various methods and tools were employed to gather both primary and secondary data for the study. Primary data were acquired through a questionnaire containing structured and open-ended queries, which targeted individuals residing in the study area, rural municipality staff, as well as representatives from line agencies and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) operating within the Beldandi Rural Municipality.

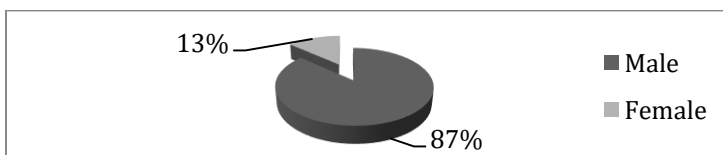
Result and Discussion

Sex Composition of Out Migrant

The gender of the migrant is a crucial issue. It depicts the demographic composition of out-migrants. The following figure displays the sex composition of out-migrants:

Figure 1

Sex Composition of Rural Out Migrants



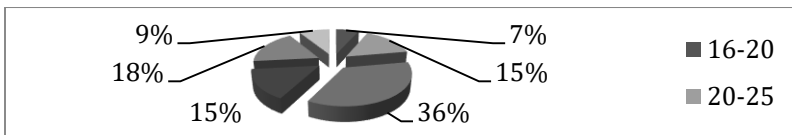
According to the above figure 1, 39 out of 45 sample out-migrants are male and 6 are female. In terms of percentages, 86.67% and 13.33% of out-migrants are male and female, respectively.

Age Composition of Out-migrant

The age of the out-migrant is also a significant determinant in income production. It also reflects the local population's age. The following image depicts the age distribution of out migrants:

Figure 2

Age Composition of Rural Out-migrant



In the preceding figure number 2, three of the 45 out-migrants are between the ages of 16 and 20. Seven out-migrants are aged between 20 and 25. There are 16 out-migrants aged 25 to 30. Seven out-migrants are between the ages of 30 to 35. Eight out-migrants are between the ages of 35 and 40. Four out-migrants are aged between 40 and 45.

7% of out migrants are between the ages of 16 and 20, while 15% are between the ages of 20 and 25. 36% of out-migrants are aged 25-30, 15% are aged 30-35, 18% are aged 35-40, and 9% are aged 40-45.

Ethnic Composition of Out-migrant

The ethnic composition of out migrants is also a significant determinant in out-migration. It reflects the culture and circumstances of the ethnic group. The following table displays the ethnic composition of out-migrants:

Table 1

Ethnic Composition of Rural Out-migrants

Ethnic Group	Number	Percentage
Chhetri	13	28.28
Brahmin	9	20

Gurung	6	13.33
Tharu	7	15.56
Dalit	8	17.78
Magar	2	4.44
Total	45	100

Source: Field Survey-2024

In table 1, 13 out migrants are from Chettri commodity, 9 out-migrants are from the Brahmin commodity, 6 from the Gurung commodity, 7 from the Tharu commodity, 8 from the Dalit commodity, and 2 from the Magar commodity.

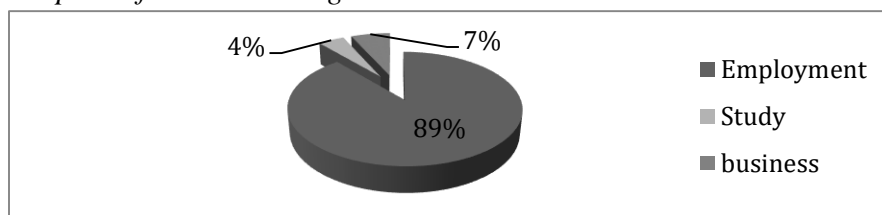
In terms of percentages, 28.28 of out-migrants come from the Chettri commodity, 20% from the Brahmin commodity, 13.33% from the Gurung commodity, 15.56% from the Tharu commodity, 17.78 % from the Dalit commodity and 4.44 % from the Magar commodity.

Purpose of Migration

The goal of outmigration is an important consideration when studying rural to rural outmigration patterns. It reveals the real motive for migration. The following image illustrate the objective of rural-out migration:

Figure 3

Purpose of Rural Out-migration



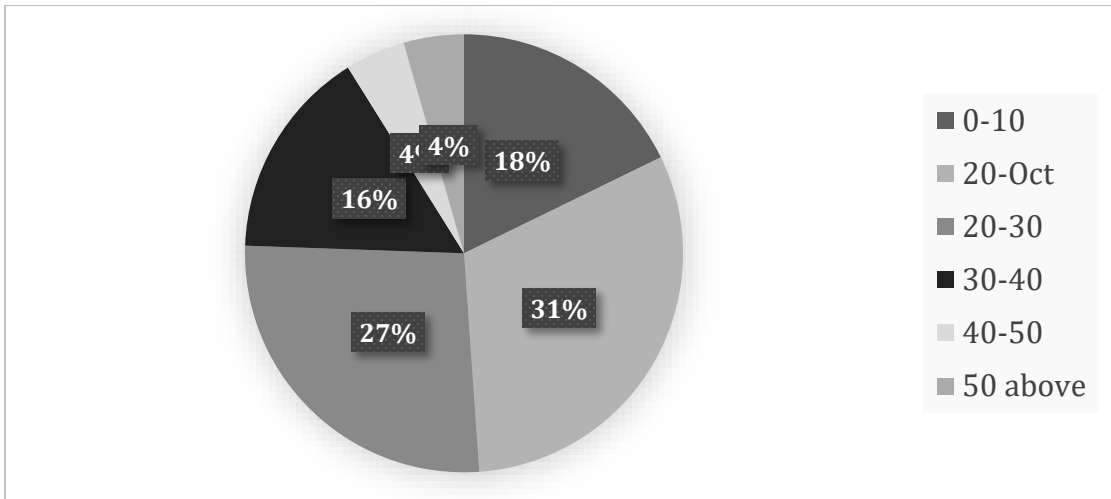
According to the above figure 3, 40 out of 45 out-migrants are migrating for employment, two for study, and three for business and the percentage approach, 89% of out-migrants are migrating for work purposes, 4% to study, and 6% to do business.

Income Earn by Out-migrants

It is another determines force for out migrant. People are migrated to earn more income then rural area. Following figure shows the income earn by out migrant:

Figure 4

Income Earn by Rural Out-migrant (In thousands)



In above figure number 4 , out of 45 out-migrants, 8 earn up to Rs. 10,000, 14 earn between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000, 12 earn between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 30,000, 7 earn between Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 40,000, 2 earn between Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 50,000, and 2 earn more than Rs. 50,000, according to field survey results.

Range= largest income- lowest income

$$= \text{Rs. } 150,000 - \text{Rs. } 8,000$$

$$= \text{Rs. } 142,000$$

According to percentages, 15% of out-migrants earn up to Rs. 10,000, 32% earn between Rs. 10,000 and Rs. 20,000, 28% earn between Rs. 20,000 and Rs. 30,000, and 15% earn between Rs. 30,000 and Rs. 40,000. 5% of out migrants earn between Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 50,000, whereas 5% make more than Rs. 50,000.

Working area of Out-migration

Outmigration's working area is a significant component as well. It determines the value of migration. The following table depicts the working area of out migration:

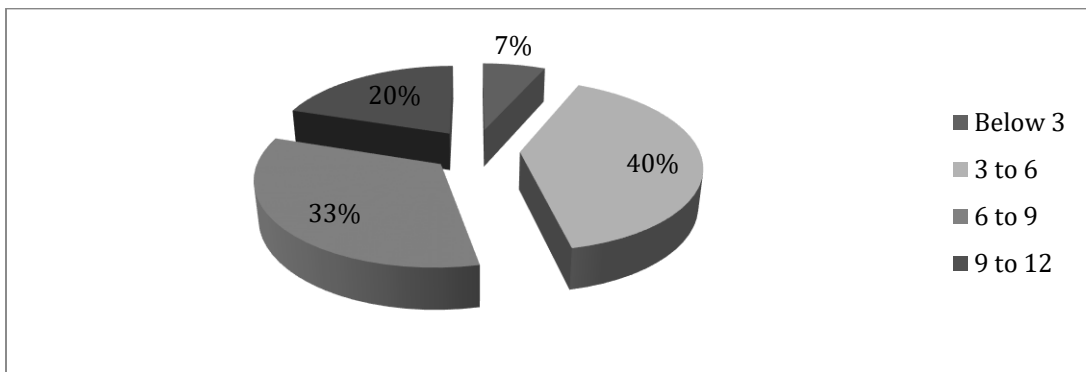
Table 2*Destination of Rural Out-migrants*

Place	Number of Migrants	Percentage
Kathmandu	8	18
India	16	35
Gulf country	18	40
S. Korea	3	7
Total	45	100

Source: Field Survey - 2024

According to the above table 2, out of 45 out-migrants, 8 went to Kathmandu, 16 went to India, 18 went to the Gulf, and 3 went to South Korea. In terms of percentages, 18% of out-migrants traveled to Kathmandu, 35% went to India, 40% came from Gulf countries, and 7% went to South Korea. Food security of out-migrant Family from Agriculture

Food security is also the primary concern of out-migration. Migration is take place when income is being needed to insure the food security. Following figure shows the food security from agriculture:

Figure 5*Food Security of Rural Out-migrants*

In the above figure numbers 5, out of 45 out-migrants, the earnings of three out-migrant families only provide food security for three months. 18 out-migrant families have food security for three to six months, 15 out-migrant families have food for six to nine months, and nine out-migrant families have food for up to a year.

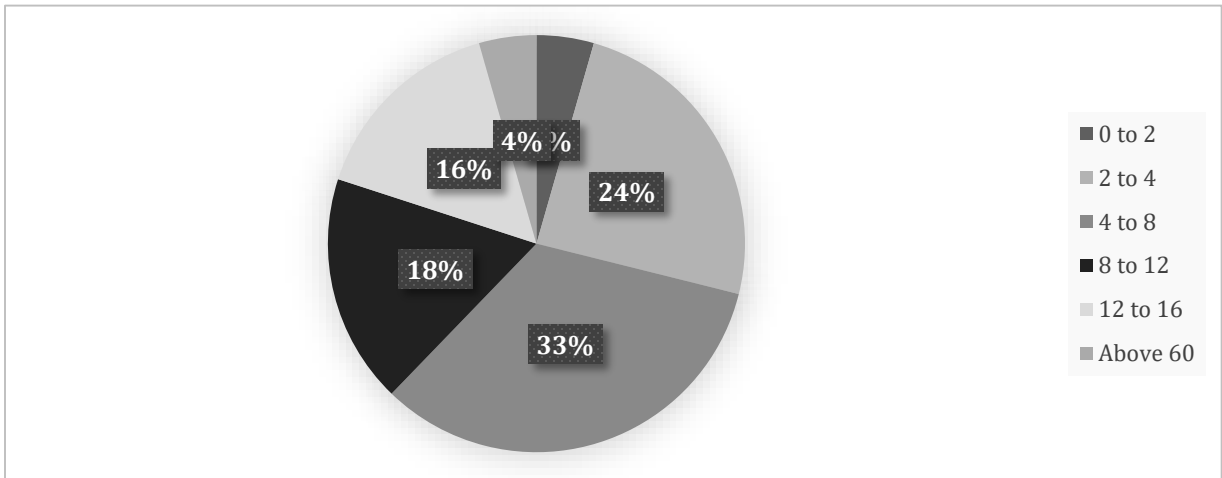
From a percentage point of view, 7% of out-migrant families only have food security for three months. 40% of out-migrant families have food security for three to six months, 33% have food for six to nine months, and 20% have food for up to a year.

Land size of Rural Out-migrant Family

It is also one of the factors driving out migration. Food insecurity is caused by small landholdings, forcing families to either migrate permanently or out-migrate the head of the family to generate money for the family. The following figure and picture depict the land holding size of an out-migrant family:

Figure 6

Land Holding Size of Rural Out-migrants



According to the above figure number 6, out of 45 out-migrant families, 2 have up to 2 ropani of land, 11 have between 2 and 4 ropani of land, 15 have between 4 and 8 ropani, 8 have between 8 and 12 ropani, 7 have between 12 and 16 ropani, and 2 have more than 16 ropani. According to the report, the highest landholder has 32 ropani of land.

According to percentages, 5% of out-migrant families have up to 2 ropani of land, 24% have between 2 ropani and 4 ropani of land, 33% have land between 4 to 8 ropani, 18% have land between 8 to 12 ropani, 16% have land between 12 to 16 ropani, and 4% have land greater than 16 ropani.

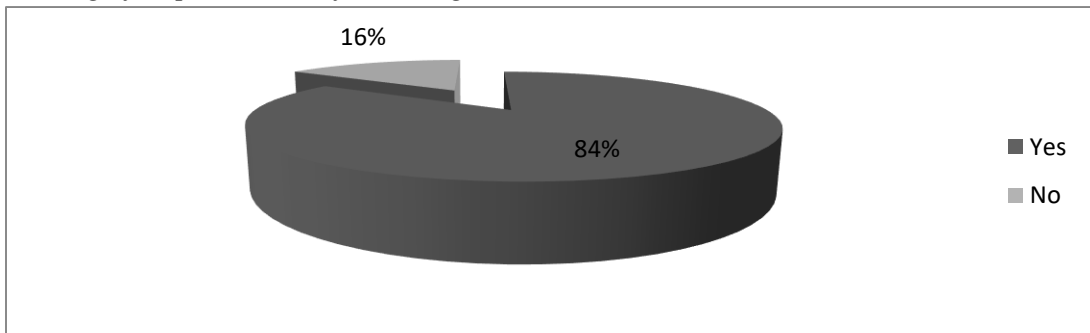
Social Impact of Rural Out-migration

Improvement in Clothing and Health of Family Member

The remittances might be used to improve the health and clothing of family members. Improved clothing and health of family members ensure a better quality of life for the family. It promotes the development of healthy male power while also improving the social reputation of the family. The following figure and picture depict the feeling of improvement in apparel and health of family members.

Figure 7

Feeling of Improvement of Clothing and Health



The remittance can be used to improve the health or apparel of a family member. Improvements in family members' attire and health ensure a better quality of life for the family. It promotes the growth of healthy manpower while also improving the social reputation of the family. The figure below shows the feeling of improvement in apparel and health of family members.

Medium of Communication to Rural Out-migration

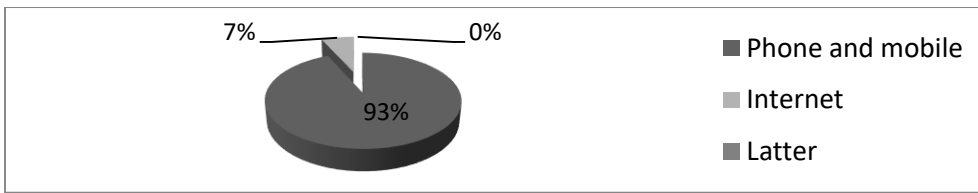
Communication is an important aspect of social life. It preserves the social bond between migrant and family member. There are various forms of communication. The figure below illustrates the medium of communication utilized by our migrant family.

In figure 8, our migrant family communicated via phone and mobile, whereas three of our migrant families communicated using the internet.

In terms of percentages, 93% used the phone and mobile for communication, while 7% of out-migrant families used the internet to contact without migrants. All of the information is presented in the pie chart below:

Figure 8

Medium of Communication

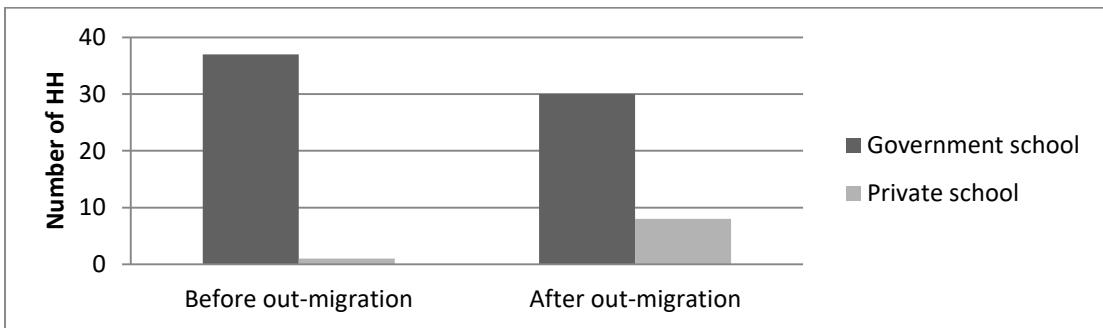


Types of Schooling for Children

Schooling is a crucial aspect in human development. It also demonstrates the family's capacity for greater education. It also aids in the socializing of humans. It also indicates the utilization of remittances. The following picture depict the schooling situation of our migrant families.

Figure 9

Types of School Use by Rural Out-migrant Family



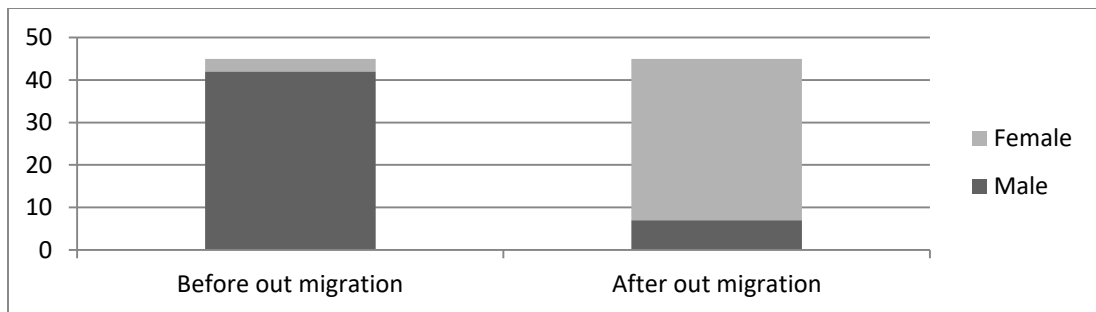
During the fieldwork, it was discovered that 38 out of the 45 HH samples' children attend school. Three of HH's children do not attend school and instead work. 4 HHs do not have children. The above figure show that prior to out-migration, 37 of 38 HHs' children attended government school, while only one attended private school. When 38 HHs whose children attend school are out-migrated, 30 of the youngsters attend government school and 8 attend private school.

Involvement in Community Work on the Basis of Gender

Community work is an important aspect of social life. When people live in society, they must engage in social activities. In contemporary society, males are more involved in social service than females. The figure below displays the involvement in community work according to sex.

Figure 10

Involvement in Community Work



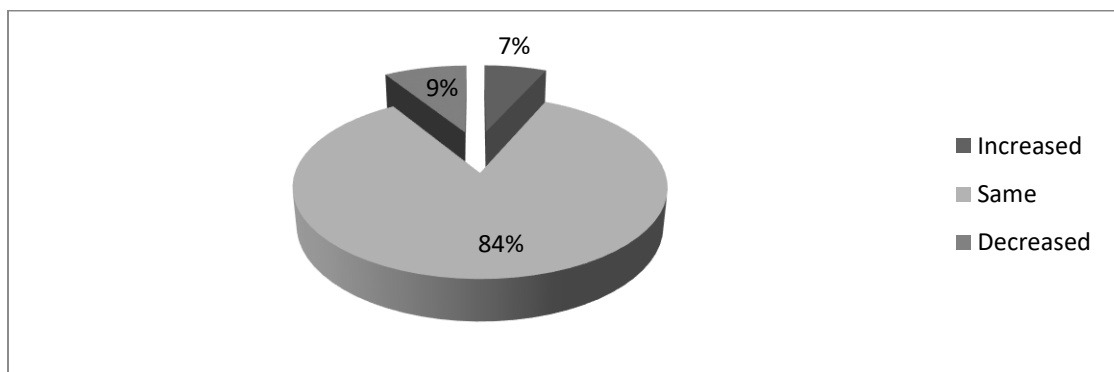
According to the figure 10 above, 43 HHs male members participate in community service, but just 2 HHs female members do so. Following outmigration, only 7 HHs male members participate in community work, while female participation increases to 38 HHs.

Feeling of Social Security

Social security is one aspect of the social environment. The feeling of increased social stability among members of society promotes human development. It also keeps the harmony in society. The following image depict the sense of security among our migrant family:

Figure 11

Feeling of Social Security of Rural Out-migrants



According to the figure above, three out of 45 HHs believe that social security has increased in recent days. 38 HHs feel that social security will not change, whereas 4 believe that it will decline as a result of out-migration.

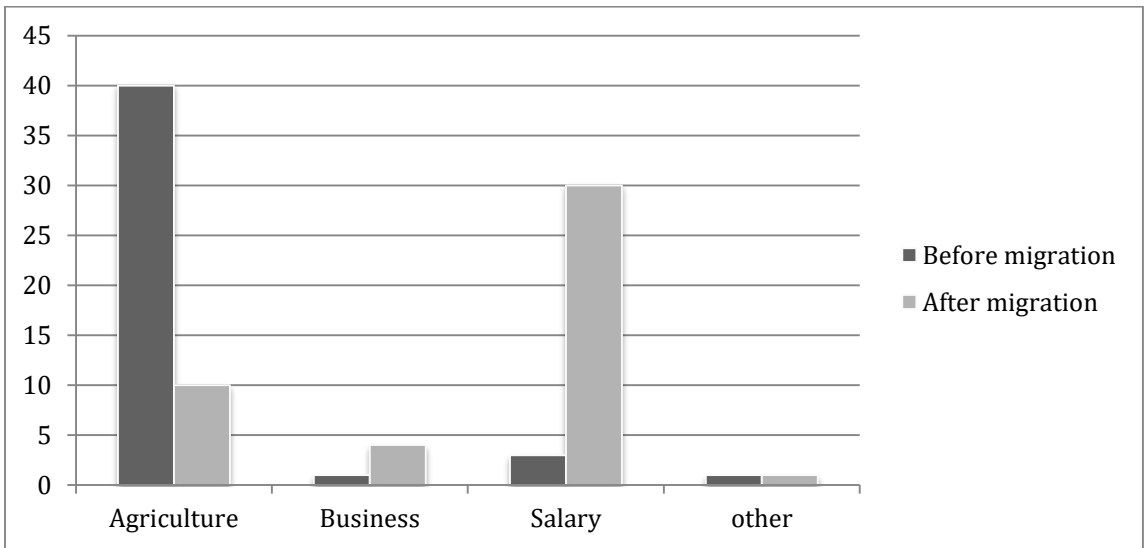
Economic Impact of Rural Out-migration:

Main Source of Income before and after Rural Out-migration

The sources of income serve as an economic indication for migration. It has an impact on the family's financial situation. The figure below indicates the major source of income of an out-migrant family:

Figure 12

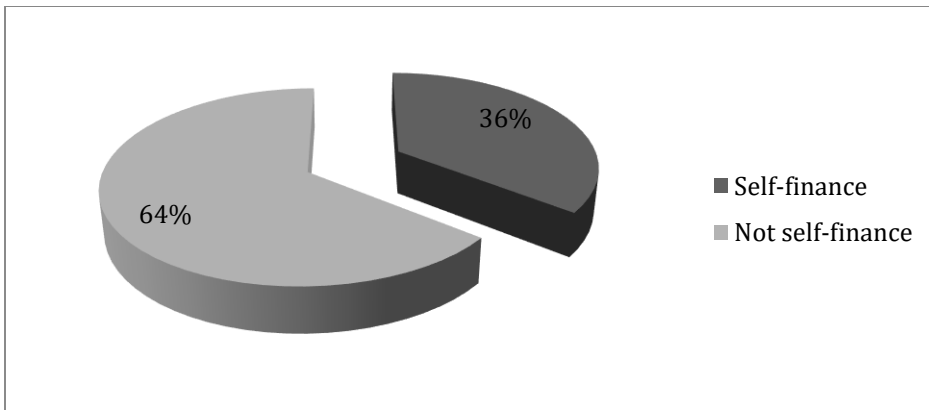
Comparisons of One Main Source of Income



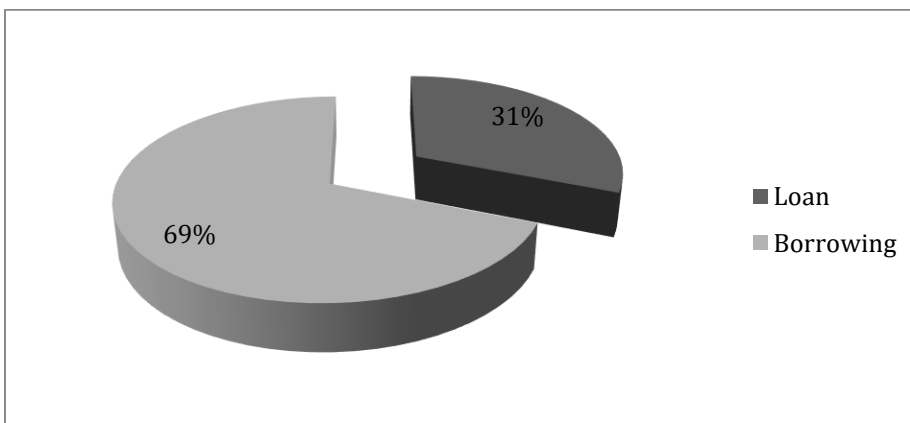
Before out-migration, 40 migrant families believed that agriculture was their primary source of income, but this has since decreased to 10 migrant families. Before out-migration, one migrant family believed that business was their sole source of income, but as a result of out-migration, the number of migrant families increased to three. Before outmigration takes place three migrant families feel that their sole source of income is a salary from employment, and out-migration has increased this number to 30 migrant families. Before out-migration occurs, one migrant family believes that their sole source of income is not indicated above, and that if out-migration occurs, their income will remain constant.

Fund Arrange for Rural Out-migration

Out-migration relies heavily on fund arrangements. Without the organization of funds, migration cannot occur. The availability of funds also impacts the migrant's location. The following figure displays the arrangement of sources:

Figure 13*Source of Fund Arrangement*

According to the above figure 13, out-migrant families (36%) provide self-funding to migrants, while 29 families (64%) provide funds from other sources. Out of 29 households who arrange funds other than their own, the majority receive them through borrowing or loans. 9 households generate funds via loans, whereas 20 households generate funds through borrowing. All of this is illustrated in the following figure:

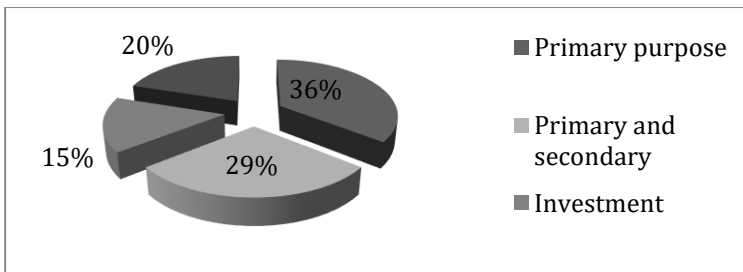
Figure 14*Source of Non-self-fund Arrangement*

Utilization of Remittance

The use of remittances determines people's economic necessities. It is used to grow the family's wealth, expenditures, and so on. The following picture depicts the utilization of remittances by migrant families:

Figure 15

Utilization of Remittance



In According to the above figure15, out of 45 migrant families used remittances for primary purposes. 13 families used remittances for primary and secondary purposes. Seven families say they utilize remittances for investing, while nine households use remittances for all purposes.

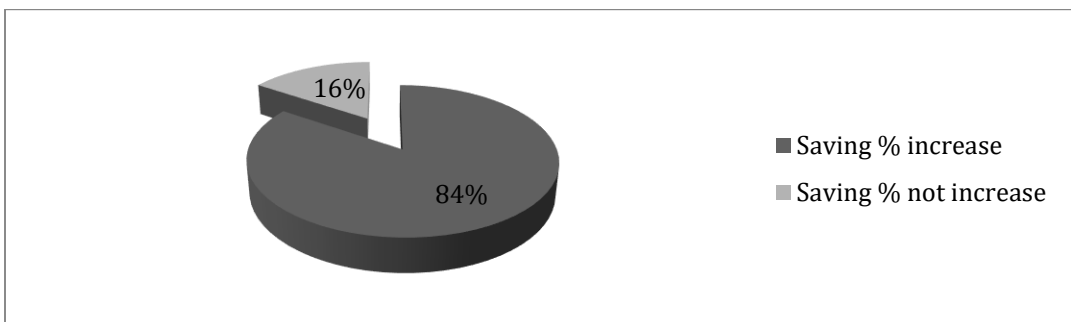
From a percentage standpoint, 36% of families used remittances for primary purposes. 29% of families used remittances for both primary and secondary purposes. 15% of households say they utilize remittances for investing purposes, while 20% use them for all purposes.

Saving Status of Rural Migrants

An increase in savings encourages the trend of outmigration. It also increases the wealth of the migrant's family. It also improves the liquidity status of the migrant's family. The following figure reveal our migrant family's feelings about whether their savings were raised or not:

Figure 16

Saving Status of Rural Out-migrants



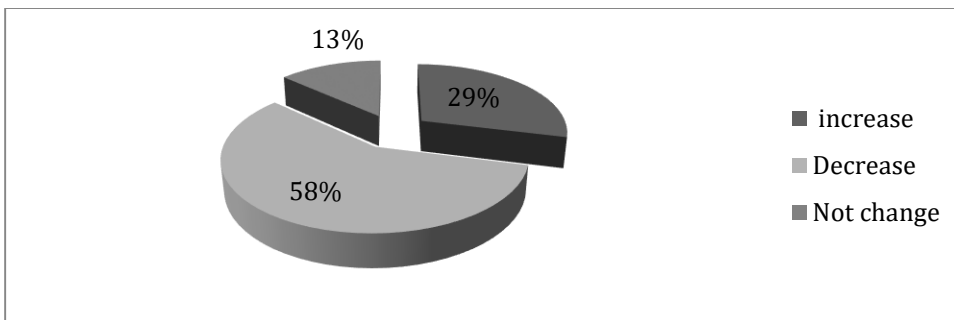
According to the figure above, 38 out-migrant families believe their saving percentage has increased, accounting for 86% of the total family, while only 7 families believe their saving percentage has not increased, accounting for 16% of the total.

Change in Agriculture Production

Agriculture faces a dilemma as a result of the out-migration of workers. This is related to a decline in agricultural labour. The following figure depict migrant families' thoughts about changes in agricultural products:

Figure 17

Change in Agriculture Production of Rural Out-migrants



In above figure, out of 45 samples HHs 13 HH observed that the agricultural product is being increase. 26 people believed that the agriculture product is being decreased and 6 HH observed that there is no change in agricultural production.

Hypothesis Testing

Hypothesis I: Male migrants are more than female migrants.

For this,

Null hypothesis: $\mu = 0.5$ [male and female proportion is same]

Alternative hypothesis: $\mu > 0.5$ [male proportion is more than female]

Case: one tailed

The sample size is greater than 30 so, Z test is performed.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now, } Z &= \frac{p-P}{\sqrt{(PQ/n)}} = \frac{0.86-0.5}{\sqrt{(0.5 \times 0.5/45)}} \\ &= 4.83 \end{aligned}$$

Level of significance (α) = 5% = 0.05

Tabulated Z = 1.645

The estimated Z is bigger than the tabulated Z, thus H_0 is rejected, implying that H_1 is approved.

Acceptance of H_1 indicates that the research hypothesis of a higher proportion of male outmigrants than females is accepted.

Hypothesis II: Agricultural product is decrease due to rural out-migrants.

For this,

Null hypothesis: $\mu = 0.5$ [There are equal of HHs who feel that agricultural product due to out-migrant are increase and decrease]

Alternative hypothesis: $\mu > 0.5$ [most of out-migrant HHs feels that due to out-migration of family member the agricultural products decrease]

Case: one tailed

The sample size is greater than 30 so, Z test is performed.

Now,

$$\begin{aligned} Z &= \frac{p-P}{\sqrt{(PQ/n)}} \\ &= \frac{0.58-0.5}{\sqrt{(0.5 \times 0.5/45)}} \\ &= 1.07 \end{aligned}$$

Level of significance (α) = 5% = 0.05

Tabulated Z = 1.645

The estimated Z is less than the tabulated Z; hence H_0 is accepted, implying that H_1 is rejected.

The adoption of H_0 implies that the hypothesis of an equal proportion of HHs believing that agricultural products are increasing or decreasing as a result of out-migration is accepted.

Hypothesis III: Fund Require for Out-migration Arrange from Outer Sources

For this,

Null hypothesis: $\mu = 0.5$ [Self-funding and fund borrowed for out-migration proportion is same]

Alternative hypothesis: $\mu > 0.5$ [The proportions funds borrowed by out-migrant are more than self-fund migrant]

Case: one tailed

The sample size is greater than 30 so, Z test is performed.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Now, } Z &= \frac{p-P}{\sqrt{(PQ/n)}} = \frac{0.64-0.5}{\sqrt{(0.5 \times 0.5/45)}} \\ &= 1.87 \end{aligned}$$

Level of significance (α) = 5% = 0.05

Tabulated Z = 1.645

The calculated Z is greater than tabulated Z so H_0 is rejected which mean that H_1 is accepted.

The acceptance of H_1 means that the research hypothesis of the proportions fund borrowed by out-migrant are more than self-funded out-migrant is accepted.

Conclusion

The ratio of male out-migrants surpasses that of female out-migrants, signaling a shift in societal demographics and the temporary establishment of female-headed households. Most out-migrants, aged 25 to 30, are economically active, potentially leading to a labor deficit in the studied area. Primarily, out-migration is driven by employment opportunities, with many earning modest incomes ranging from \$10,000 to \$30,000, posing concerns about undervalued labor. Gulf countries are the preferred destination for out-migrants, followed by India. A significant portion of out-migrant families own less than 8 ropani of land, with food insecurity prevalent among those reliant on agricultural production, prompting migration. Consequently, agriculture, once the primary income source, is supplanted by salaries post-migration, with remittances allocated for various purposes.

Out-migration boosts savings for many households while also increasing spending. Dressing habits of migrant households evolve with enhanced spending power and market access. Before migration, a majority of male household members were engaged in community service, but post-migration, this ratio is nearly reversed due to transient shifts in societal composition. The study on the socio-economic impacts of rural

out-migration in Navjyoti tole of Beldandi ward number 1 significantly enhances our comprehension of migration dynamics in rural settings. By concentrating on a specific locality, it offers valuable insights into the distinct challenges and opportunities encountered by rural communities undergoing out-migration.

It illuminates the socio-economic ramifications of out-migration, encompassing alterations in household income, employment patterns, and community dynamics. This data is pivotal for policymakers, development practitioners, and community leaders in devising targeted interventions to cater to the needs of affected households. Furthermore, the research underscores the significance of remittances in sustaining household livelihoods and local economies. Understanding the utilization of remittances can guide strategies to optimize their beneficial impact on poverty alleviation and economic advancement in rural regions. Additionally, the study pinpoints potential intervention areas to alleviate the adverse effects of out-migration, such as tackling food insecurity and fostering alternative livelihood opportunities. The implications of the study extend beyond Navjyoti tole in Beldandi rural municipality ward number 1, encompassing other rural communities grappling with similar migration patterns. By addressing the socio-economic repercussions of rural out-migration, the research enriches the broader dialogue on rural development and migration management, ultimately striving to enhance the well-being of rural populations.

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