

**Tri-Chandra Multiple Campus**  
**Tribhuvan University**



**Term Paper**  
**On**  
**World-System Perspective (SO 585)**

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**At the present, nearly half of all households in Nepal have at least one member abroad or a returnee. The number of labor migrants is increasing every year and so is the scale of remittance they send back. Meanwhile Labor Migration is repercussion and its impact on socioeconomic is rampant too. What are the major impacts of Labor Migration in our Nepalese Society? Elaborate Conceptually.**

Migration is the regular seasonal movement of people from one location to another. We can see, there are **many types of migration**. **Internal Migration:** moving within a state or country.

**External Migration:** moving to a different state or country. **Emigration:** leaving one place to move to another. **Immigration:** moving into a new place. **Return Migration:** moving back to where you came from (original home town). **Labour migration:** movement of persons from one state to another or within their own country of residence for the purpose of employment.

Due to the lack of opportunities, uneven development, poverty, landholding system, fragmentation of land, lack of employment opportunities, large family size and natural calamities more than 50% of households in Nepal are engaged in foreign labour. Countries like Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE and Kuwait are the most preferred destination for labour work, Malaysia being the number one; these countries are importing large number of foreign employers and laborers. A very recent data of the labour migrant leaving of country only in the previous month (Falgun, 2078) is 53,457. Out of this 48,743 are males and 4,714 are females. Same reports have confirmed that roughly 95% of all labour permits are given to men. However, other data that captures those working in India or those leaving to work abroad through informal channels indicate that female migration might be as high as 12% of total workforce abroad.

Remittance is contributing factor in increasing GDP and household income to the developing country like Nepal. This has made Nepal among the countries receiving the highest proportion of remittances in GDP. However, the labour migrants are the most vulnerable ones and are easily exposed to exploitations and abuses. According to the data of ILO (International Labour Organization) there have been a lot of reports on forced labour and even trafficking. These have had direct and indirect impact on our societies since the Migrant labourer started their overseas works. We live in the country where more than 20% of gross domestic production (GDP) is calculated through Remittance. Due to the growing tendency of young labour migrate abroad has been causing shortage of workforce in own country. Labour workers have time to time been facing problems like Fraud cases including; not receiving salaries on time, exploitation of women workers, human trafficking increases.

Even more impact is seen in as; societies loose the qualified, educated, skilled workers. Absence of male or female members, direct changes can occur in demographic structure.

Psychological changes due the absence of members of family can be mainly seen in elderly member of the house and also children. The causes of labour migration bring about infidelity due to which high divorce cases and increase of constant psychological trauma and fear of the possibility of members not returning can be seen in young couples. Constant pull and push factor due to poverty; lack proper education and health of children as well as migrant. We can see significant amount of labour migrants suffer addiction of alcoholism, leading them venereal diseases, death of family member and other negative social impacts the emigrants and their family members.

In Conclusion, Nepal has long history of more than 200 years in emigration, and it's increasing daily. The contribution of remittance in the GDP has increased, as poverty levels have decreased, the education and health sector has also improved gradually, but the level of development progress is slow. Until and unless there is an assurance from the government of having good employment opportunity and open, unbiased, equal and comparative market there will remain the labour migrants for seeking the better opportunities.