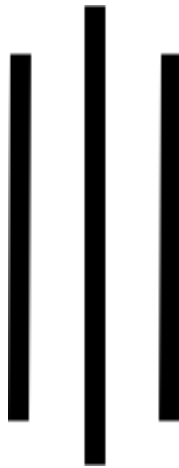


**Tri-Chandra Multiple Campus**  
**Tribhuvan University**



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

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**The Question:** 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.

**Answer:**

## **1. Migration**

Migration is the movement of people from one place to another. Migration can be within a country or between countries. Migration can be permanent, temporary or seasonal. Migration happens for a range of reasons. These can be economic, social, political or environmental. Push and pull factors drive migration. Migration impacts both the place left behind and the place where migrants settle. These impacts can be both positive and negative. 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).

**Labor migration:** movement of persons from one state to another or within their own country of residence for the purpose of employment.

## 2. Labour Migration

Labor migration is the process of shifting a labor force from one physical location to another. Migrations of this type have sometimes occurred due to shifts in technology, the emergence of new industries, or the relocation of the main operational facilities of a given business. Thus, a labor migration may commence due to the interest of job seekers, or because a business has instigated a move that necessitates that labor also move in order to keep a job. Migrant workers contribute to growth and development in their countries of destination, while countries of origin greatly benefit from their remittances and the skills acquired during their migration experience. Yet, the migration process implies complex challenges in terms of governance, migrant workers' protection, migration and development linkages, and international cooperation. The ILO works to forge policies to maximize the benefits of labour migration for all those involved.

Here, below map show where most people migrate and wege of labor in different areas.

Source: NEPAL LABOUR IMMIGRAT REPORT 2020

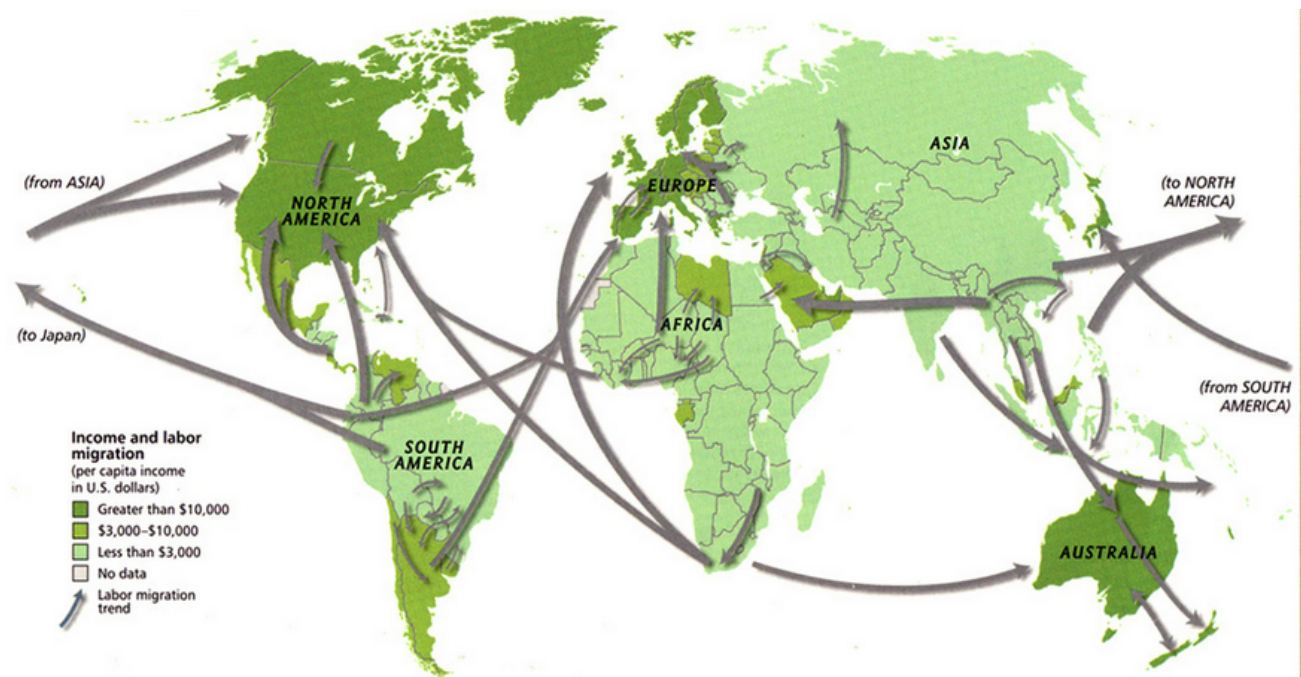


Fig-1: Migration and migrant wegs

Some region to migrate people form one country to another country:

- Due to the lack of opportunities
- Uneven development
- Poverty
- Landholding system
- Fragmentation of land
- lack of employment opportunities
- Large family size

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 a large number of foreign employers and laborers. A very recent data of the labour migrants leaving the 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.

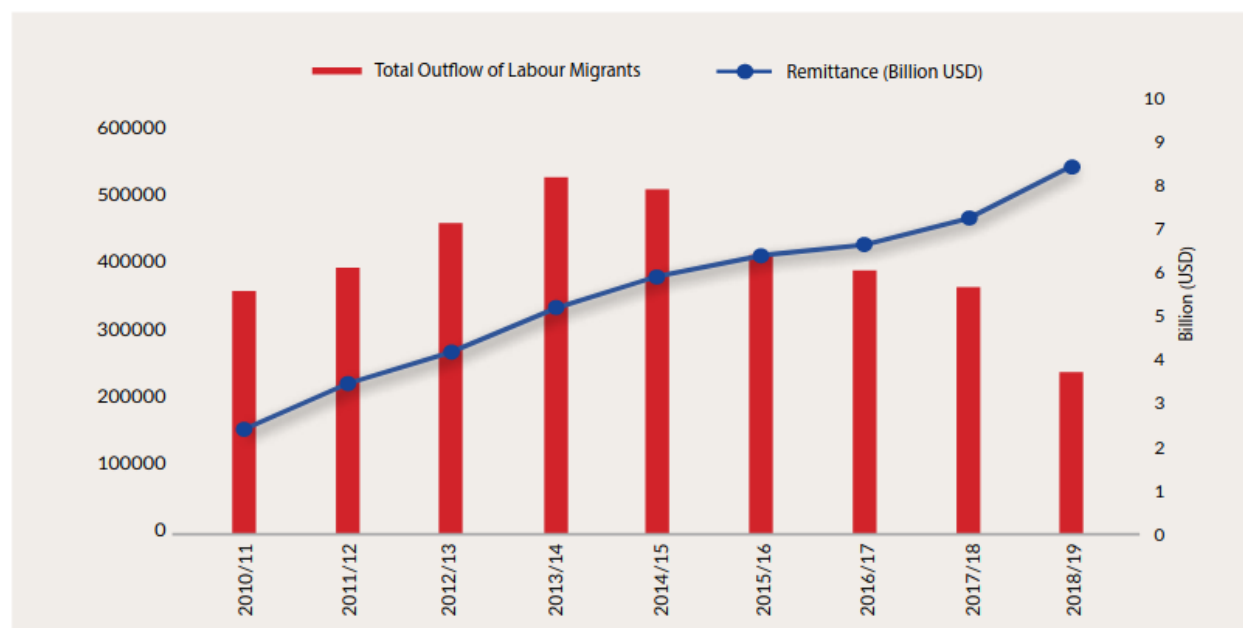
Remittance is a contributing factor in increasing GDP and household income to developing countries like Nepal. This has made Nepal among the countries receiving the highest proportion of remittances in GDP. However, the labour migrants are the most vulnerable ones and are easily exposed to exploitations 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 a country where more than 20% of gross domestic production (GDP) is calculated through Remittance. Due to the growing tendency of young labour to migrate abroad has been causing a shortage of workforce in their 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.

Here some benefits of remittance:

- raise total output and incomes in the rich, host countries;
- increase efficiency in the use of the world's resources all around, in rich and poor countries;
- increase the supply of entrepreneurship and stimulate the creation of small business;
- increase savings, investment, and human capital formation in the rich countries;
- accelerate the pace of innovation;
- increase the flow of remittances to poor countries;
- alleviate the economic problems associated with the aging population in rich countries.

Here, the full report of total migrant migrate from Nepal and total income from remittance:

**Figure 1 :** Trend in Obtaining Labour Approvals (left) and Incoming Remittance (right)



Source: Foreign Employment Information Management System (FEIMS) and Nepal Rastra Bank

**Fig-2:** Migrant vs remittance vs fiscal year

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

due the absence of family members of family can be mainly seen in elderly members 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 migrants. We can see a significant amount of labour migrants suffer addiction to alcoholism, leading them to venereal diseases, death of family members and other negative social impacts on the emigrants and their family members.

## **Conclusion**

Nepal has a 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 opportunities and an open, unbiased, equal and comparative market there will remain the labour migrants for seeking the better opportunities.