# बागवाना

## संक्षिप्त गाविस विवरण

# BAGWANA

## VDC Profile

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## VDC Profile

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# १. पृष्ठभूमि (Background)

अक्सफोर्ड विश्वविद्यालयले सेन्टर फर द स्टडी अफ लेबर एन्ड मोबिलिटी (सेस्लम) र स्थानीय साझेदार दिव्य युवा क्लब, पर्सासँगको सहकार्यमा 'श्रम प्रवासनः पर्सामा घरपरिवारमा प्रभाव' नामक सर्वेक्षण फेब्रुअरी-मार्च २०१४ मा गरेको थियो । यो सर्वेक्षण (यसपछि पर्सा अध्ययन २०१४ भनिने) पर्सा जिल्लाको तीनवटा गाविस – बागवाना, बिरन्चीबर्वा र झौवागुठीमा गरिएको थियो । यस अध्ययनको मुख्य उद्देश्य पर्सा जिल्लाका छानिएका गाविसमा प्रवासन सम्बन्धी इतिहास र अहिलेको प्रवृत्तिका बारे तथ्यांक उपलब्ध गराउनु थियो । पर्सा अध्ययन २०१४ ले प्रवासनका कारणहरू, गन्तव्य मुलुकमा अपनाएको पेसा, रेमिट्यान्स पठाउने माध्यम लगायत प्रवासनका सामाजिक, आर्थिक प्रभाव जस्ता क्षेत्रहरूलाई समेटेर प्रवासनको सामान्य समीक्षा गरेको छ । यस रिपोर्टले बागवाना गाविसको अध्ययनबाट प्राप्त निष्कर्षहरूलाई समेट्नुका साथै आवश्यकता अनुसार राष्ट्रिय जनगणना २०११ को तथ्यांकहरूलाई पनि समेटेको छ ।

The University of Oxford, in collaboration with the Centre for the Study of Labour and Mobility (CESLAM) and local partner Divya Youth Club, Parsa, conducted a census entitled 'Labour Migration: Impacts on Households in Parsa' in February-March 2014. The principal objective of this census (hereafter, Parsa Study 2014) was to provide information on the history and current trends in the migratory process in three VDCs in Parsa district—Bagwana, Biranchibarwa and Jhauwa Guthi. Parsa Study 2014 thus provides a general overview of migration with information ranging from reasons for migration, occupations in the country of destination and channels of remittance transfer to the different socio-economic impacts of migration. This report also discusses the findings of the study as they pertain to Bagwana VDC and, where comparable, refers to the data from the National Population and Housing Census 2011 to present a more time-sensitive depiction of the VDC.

# २. अध्ययन गरिएको स्थान (Study Site)

बागवाना गाविस पर्सा जिल्लाको उत्तर-मध्य भाग र मकवानपुर जिल्लाको नजिक पर्दछ । यसको उत्तर र पूर्वमा पर्सा वन्यजन्तु आरक्ष, पश्चिममा मधुवन मठवाल गाविस र दक्षिणमा हरपुर गाविस छ । यो गाविस पर्सा जिल्लाको सदरमुकाम वीरगन्जबाट २२.७ किलोमिटर टाढा छ र यसको क्षेत्रफल ३५.८६ वर्गकिलोमिटर छ । यो पर्सा जिल्लाको ठूला गाविसहरूमध्येमा पर्दछ ।[१] बागवाना अहिले फैलँदै गइरहेको बारा जिल्लाको जीतपुर बजार नजिक भएकाले यो उत्तर-पश्चिम गाविसहरूका लागि व्यापारिक केन्द्र पनि हो ।

उहिले यस क्षेत्रमा बाघहरू बस्ने भएकाले यसको नाम बागवाना रहन गएको स्थानीयहरूको भनाइ छ । सन् १८१४ (वि.सं. १८७१) को नेपाल-अंग्रेज युद्धका बेला इष्ट इन्डिया कम्पनीका फौजलाई नेपाली सेनाले यसै ठाउँमा रोकेकाले पनि यस ठाउँको ऐतिहासिक महत्व छ । कोइलाभार मन्दिर यसको प्रमाण हो । रञ्जित चौधरी र उनका मानिसहरूले अंग्रेजलाई हराउन सहयोग गरेबापत बागवाना क्षेत्रलाई राजा गीर्वाणयुद्ध विक्रम शाहले बिर्ताको रूपमा दिएका थिए ।

पहिला-पहिला यस गाउँमा थारू जातिको बाहुल्यता थियो तर समयसँगै दक्षिणबाट मधेशी र उत्तरबाट पहाडे मूलका मानिसहरू यस ठाउँमा बस्न थाले । नयाँ आउनेहरूले जमिन प्रशस्त भएका जमिनदार परिवारहरूबाट टुक्रा-टुक्रा जग्गा किने ।

यहाँका अधिकांश घरपरिवारहरू कृषि क्षेत्रमा लागेका छन् । गाविसमा भएको जमिनमध्ये ६०६ हेक्टरमा खेतीपाती गरिएको छ भने ११२ हेक्टरमा खेतीपाती गरिएको छैन । सबै घरपरिवारसँग जग्गा भए तापनि करिब आधाजातिको जग्गा १० कट्ठाभन्दा कम छ ।

Bagwana VDC is located in the north-central area of Parsa district. It borders the Parsa Wild Life Reserve to the north and east, Madhuwan Mathwal VDC to the west, and Harpur VDC to the south. It lies at a distance of 22.7 km from the district headquarters of Birgunj and, with a total area of 35.86 sq km, is among the largest VDCs in the district.[1] Since Bagwana is close to Jeetpur, a growing market centre of Bara, it has become a market centre for VDCs to the northwest.

According to local accounts, Bagwana was named for the tigers that used to be found in the area. The place played a key role in Nepal's national history as the location where the Nepali forces held their ground against the East India Company during the Anglo-Nepali War of 1814-16, a fact marked by the Koilabhar Mandir. The territory of Bagwana was given as *birta* to Ranjit Chaudhari by King Girvan Yuddha Bikram Shah for Chaudhari and his people's contribution in defending Nepal against the British.

Historically, the village's majority population was Tharu. But, over time, the area experienced in-migration of Madhesi populations from the south and Pahadi groups from the north, with the newcomers buying land piecemeal from the large landowning families.

The majority of households in the VDC work in the agricultural sector. Of the total land in the VDC, 606 hectares is cultivated and 112 hectares is not cultivated. All households own some land though, with about a half owning

२० प्रतिशतको ११-६० कट्ठा र ५ प्रतिशतको ६० कट्ठाभन्दा बढी जग्गा छ ।[२]

बागवाना पर्साको निर्वाचन क्षेत्र नं ३ मा पर्दछ । पहिला संविधान सभामा यहाँबाट नेपाली कांग्रेसका उम्मेदवारले जितेका थिए भने दोस्रो संविधान सभा निर्वाचनमा नेकपा (एमाले) ले जितेको थियो ।

less than 10 kattha, 20 per cent owning 11 to 60 kattha, and only 5 per cent owning more than 60 kattha.[2]

Bagwana lies in Parsa's Constituency Number 3. The Nepali Congress won that seat in the first Constituent Assembly (CA) election while the CPN-UML emerged victorious in the second CA election.

चित्र १ः बागवाना, पर्सा जिल्ला
**(Figure 1: Parsa District with Study Sites)**



Source: Adapted from http://un.org.np/resources/maps/pptmap

# ३. जनसांख्यिक बनावट (Demography)

रिपोर्टको यस खण्डले अध्ययनको निष्कर्ष तथा घरपरिवार र जनसंख्याको बनावट देखाउँछ । यसले वडास्तरमा लैंगिकको हिसाबले गरिएको जनगणना र गाविसका बासिन्दाहरूको उमेर समूह सम्बन्धी जानकारीहरू पनि उपलब्ध गराएको छ ।

This section of the report presents the findings of the study vis-à-vis household and population composition. It also provides gender-disaggregated population count at the ward level and information on the age composition of the residents of the VDC.

## ३.१ घरधुरी र जनसंख्याको बनावट (Household and Population Composition)

पर्सा अध्ययन २०१४ अनुसार बागवाना गाविसका ९ वटा वडामा १२१० घरधुरी रहेका छन् । (सर्वेक्षणका क्रममा १४ घरधुरीहरूमा ताल्चा लगाइए पाइयो ।[३]) गाविसको औसत घरपरिवारको संख्या लगभग ६ जना रहेको थियो ।

पर्सा अध्ययन २०१४ ले गरेको सर्वेक्षणमा यहाँको जनसंख्या ७२६५ रहेको थियो भने यसमा ३७०२ पुरुष

Parsa Study 2014 counted a total of 1210 households in Bagwana, spread over the 9 wards of the VDC. (The enumerators found 14 households locked at the time of enumeration.[3]) The average household size of the VDC is approximately 6.

The total population documented by Parsa Study 2014 is 7265, with 3702 males and 3561

तालिका १: घरधुरी र जनसंख्याको बनावट
**(Table 1: Household and Population Composition)**

| Ward | Parsa Study 2014 | | | | Census 2011 | | | |
|------|------------|------|--------|-------|------------|------|--------|-------|
| | Households | Male | Female | Total | Households | Male | Female | Total |
| 1 | 73 | 249 | 250 | 499 | 63 | 191 | 203 | 394 |
| 2 | 87 | 282 | 261 | 543 | 82 | 248 | 229 | 477 |
| 3 | 138 | 426 | 420 | 846 | 171 | 405 | 462 | 867 |
| 4 | 152 | 474 | 455 | 929 | 144 | 391 | 382 | 773 |
| 5 | 91 | 260 | 255 | 515 | 85 | 251 | 255 | 506 |
| 6 | 35 | 100 | 104 | 204 | 37 | 124 | 114 | 238 |
| 7 | 155 | 443 | 418 | 862* | 155 | 434 | 410 | 844 |
| 8 | 174 | 523 | 518 | 1042 | 198 | 447 | 508 | 955 |
| 9 | 305 | 945 | 880 | 1825 | 331 | 990 | 920 | 1910 |
| **Total** | **1210** | **3702** | **3562** | **7265** | **1266** | **3481** | **3483** | **6964** |

* There was one individual in ward No 7 for whom information on gender was missing.

र ३५६१ महिला रहेका थिए । वडा नं १ र ६ मा मात्र महिलाहरूको जनसंख्या पुरुषहरूभन्दा बढी रहेको रोचक तथ्य फेला परेको थियो । यस गाविसका ७८ घरधुरीमा महिला घरमूली र ४ घरधुरीमा महिला-पुरुष दुवै घरमूली रहेका छन् । बागवानाको लैंगिक अनुपात पर्सा अध्ययन २०१४ अनुसार १०४ रहेको छ भने राष्ट्रिय जनगणना २०११ (२०६८ वि.सं.) मा १०० उल्लेख छ अर्थात्, त्यहाँ १०० महिलाका लागि १०४ पुरुष, पर्सा अध्ययन २०१४ अनुसार र १०० नै पुरुष राष्ट्रिय जनगणना २०११ अनुसार छन् ।

वडा नं. ४, ८ र ९ मा बाहेक अन्यमा घरधुरी र जनसंख्या पर्सा अध्ययन २०१४ र राष्ट्रिय जनगणना २०११ बीच तुलना गर्दा बढेको पाइएको छ । वडा नं. ४, ८ र ९ को जनसंख्या र घरधुरी घट्नुको कारण अन्य स्थानमा बसाइँ सरेकाले हो ।

females. It is interesting to note that Wards Number 1 and 6 are the only ones where the female population is higher than the male population. There are 78 households with female household heads and 4 households with both males and females as heads of household. The gender ratio recorded in Bagwana is 104 in Parsa Study 2014, i.e., there are 104 males for every 100 females. Census 2011, on the other hand, gives the gender ratio to be 100.

Except for Wards 4, 8 and 9, the number of households and population in Parsa Study 2014 and Census 2011 are comparable, with a modest growth recorded. The decline in the number of households and population in Wards 4, 8 and 9 can possibly be attributed to outmigration from the VDC.

## ३.२ उमेर समूह अनुसार जनसंख्याको वितरण (Population and Age Distribution)

बागवाना गाविसमा ४५ प्रतिशतभन्दा बढी २५ वर्षभन्दा कम उमेर समूहको जनसंख्या छ। ५ वर्षमुनिका बच्चाहरूको जनसंख्या करिब ९ प्रतिशत रहेको छ र ७५ वर्षभन्दा माथिको जनसंख्या धेरै कम छ। यस गाविसको कुल जनसंख्यामध्ये ५-२४ वर्ष उमेर समूहको जनसंख्या ४० प्रतिशतभन्दा बढी रहेको छ। काम गर्ने उमेर समूह (१५-५९) को जनसंख्या ६१ प्रतिशत र उनीहरूमाथि आश्रित जनसंख्या ३९ प्रतिशत रहेको छ। आश्रित दर १५ वर्षभन्दा मुनिका र ५९ वर्षभन्दा माथिका जनसंख्यालाई भनिएको छ। राष्ट्रिय जनगणना २०११ सँग तुलना गर्दा बागवानाको उमेर समूहको जनसंख्यामा खासै परिवर्तन आएको देखिदैन।

Over 45 per cent of Bagwana's population is below 25 years of age. Children below the age of 5 years account for approximately 9 per cent of the total, while the population above 75 years is merely 1.13 per cent. The age group 5-24 constitutes more than 40 per cent of the total population of the VDC. The working-age population (15-59) is 61 per cent while the dependency ratio is 39 per cent, wherein dependency ratio is defined as the population younger than 15 and older than 59 in relation to the working-age population. The age demography in Bagwana has not changed much in Parsa Study 2014 compared to Census 2011.

### तालिका २: जनसंख्याको उमेर अनुसारको वितरण
### (Table 2: Age Distribution of Population)

| Age Group | Parsa Study 2014 | | | | | | Census 2011 | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Male | | Female | | Total | | Male | | Female | | Total | |
| | Pop. | % | Pop. | % | Pop. | % | Pop. | % | Pop. | % | Pop. | % |
| 0-4 | 336 | 9.08 | 311 | 8.73 | 647 | 8.91 | 328 | 9.42 | 296 | 8.49 | 624 | 8.90 |
| 5-9 | 425 | 11.48 | 385 | 10.81 | 810 | 11.15 | 434 | 12.46 | 427 | 12.26 | 861 | 12.30 |
| 10-14 | 413 | 11.16 | 402 | 11.29 | 815 | 11.22 | 413 | 11.86 | 397 | 11.39 | 810 | 11.60 |
| 15-19 | 390 | 10.53 | 413 | 11.6 | 803 | 11.05 | 384 | 11.03 | 462 | 13.27 | 846 | 12.10 |
| 20-24 | 346 | 9.35 | 409 | 11.49 | 755 | 10.39 | 308 | 8.85 | 369 | 10.59 | 677 | 9.70 |
| 25-29 | 353 | 9.54 | 350 | 9.83 | 703 | 9.68 | 269 | 7.73 | 275 | 7.89 | 544 | 7.80 |
| 30-34 | 287 | 7.75 | 274 | 7.69 | 561 | 7.72 | 215 | 6.17 | 243 | 6.97 | 458 | 6.50 |
| 35-39 | 251 | 6.78 | 213 | 5.98 | 464 | 6.39 | 245 | 7.03 | 231 | 6.63 | 476 | 6.80 |
| 40-44 | 183 | 4.94 | 173 | 4.86 | 356 | 4.90 | 193 | 5.54 | 184 | 5.28 | 377 | 5.40 |
| 45-49 | 171 | 4.62 | 154 | 4.32 | 325 | 4.47 | 193 | 5.54 | 168 | 4.82 | 361 | 5.10 |
| 50-54 | 137 | 3.70 | 120 | 3.37 | 257 | 3.54 | 141 | 4.05 | 122 | 3.50 | 263 | 3.70 |
| 55-59 | 105 | 2.84 | 92 | 2.58 | 197 | 2.71 | 120 | 3.45 | 91 | 2.61 | 211 | 3.00 |
| 60-64 | 102 | 2.76 | 102 | 2.86 | 204 | 2.81 | 94 | 2.70 | 77 | 2.21 | 171 | 2.40 |
| 65-69 | 81 | 2.19 | 63 | 1.77 | 144 | 1.98 | 63 | 1.81 | 66 | 1.89 | 129 | 1.80 |
| 70-74 | 66 | 1.78 | 65 | 1.83 | 131 | 1.80 | 40 | 1.15 | 39 | 1.11 | 79 | 1.10 |
| 75 + | 50 | 1.35 | 32 | 0.90 | 82 | 1.13 | 41 | 1.17 | 36 | 1.03 | 77 | 1.10 |
| Missing | 6 | 0.16 | 3 | 0.08 | 11 | 0.15 | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A | N/A |
| Total | 3702 | 100.0 | 3562 | 100.0 | 7265 | 100.0 | 3481 | | 3483 | | 6964 | 100.0 |

# ४. सामाजिक–आर्थिक संरचना (Socio-Economic Composition)

यस खण्डमा जातजाति, जन्म स्थान, नागरिकताको अवस्था, धार्मिक आस्था, जातजातिको बृहत् वर्गीकरण, वैवाहिक स्थिति, शैक्षिक स्थिति र गाउँलेहरूका मुख्य पेसाबारे जानकारी दिइएको छ । यसमा घरपरिवारको सम्पत्तिमा स्वामित्व सम्बन्धी पनि जानकारी दिइएको छ ।

This section of the report presents information on the macro-ethnic composition of the population, caste and ethnicity, religious affiliation, marital status, primary activity of the population, educational attainment, place of birth and citizenship status. It also presents information on ownership of household assets.

## ४.१ जातजातिको बृहत् वर्गीकरण (Macro-Ethnic Category)

बागवाना गाविसका धेरैजसो अर्थात् ५८ प्रतिशत घरपरिवारले आफूलाई मधेशी भनेर चिनाए भने २४ प्रतिशत घरपरिवारले पहाडे तथा १८ प्रतिशत घरपरिवारले आफूहरू मधेशी र पहाडे दुवै नभएको बताए । यिनीहरूमा अधिकांश थारू थिए । ६७.१ प्रतिशत थारूले आफूलाई मधेशी भनेर चिनाए भने १.४ प्रतिशतले पहाडे र ३१.४ प्रतिशतले दुवै नभएको बताए ।

In Bagwana VDC, the majority of households, i.e., 58 per cent, identified themselves as Madhesi, 24 per cent as Pahadi, and a significant 18 per cent as neither. The last group were nearly all Tharus. In all, 67.1 per cent of Tharus identified as Madhesi, 1.4 per cent as Pahadi, and 31.4 per cent as neither.

चित्र २: मूलका आधारमा घरपरिवार वितरण
**(Figure 2: Distribution of Household by Macro Ethnic Category)**



7
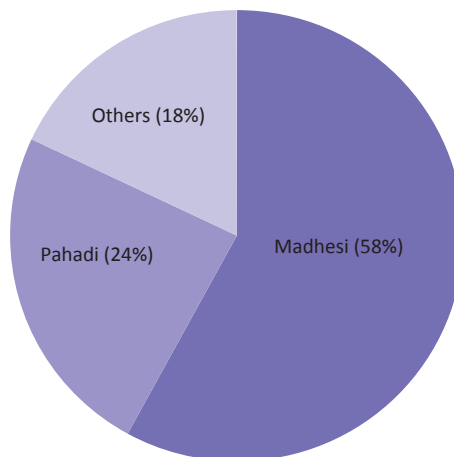
## ४.२ जातजाति (Caste and Ethnicity)

पर्सा अध्ययन २०१४ अनुसार बागवाना गाविसमा संख्याको आधारमा हेर्दा थारु जातिको बाहुल्यता ५२ प्रतिशतभन्दा बढी रहेको छ। जातजातिको विस्तृत विवरण तालिका ३ मा दिइएको छ। पर्सा अध्ययन २०१४ ले सबै मधेशी दलितहरू र सबै पहाडे दलितहरूलाई एकै समूहमा राखेको छ। विभिन्न जातजातिहरूको जनसंख्यालाई तुलना गर्न मिल्नेछ यद्यपि जनगणना २०११ र पर्सा अध्ययन २०१४ मा अन्य जातजातिहरूको जनसंख्यामा थोरै भिन्नता देखिएको छ। पर्सा अध्ययन २०१४ मा तराई जाति कम छन् भने जनगणना २०११ मा तराई दलित कम छन्।

Parsa Study 2014 recorded Tharus as the numerically dominant caste/ethnic group with over 52 per cent share of the population in Bagwana VDC. The detailed caste and ethnic breakdown is provided in Table 3. It should be noted here that Parsa Study 2014 grouped all Madhesi Dalits as one category and likewise with Pahadi Dalits. The population of various caste/ethnic groups are quite comparable although there are slight discrepancies between Parsa Study 2014 and Census 2011 such as fewer individuals of the Tarai Castes recorded in Parsa Study 2014 whereas fewer Tarai Dalits were recorded in Census 2011 than in Parsa Study 2014.

## तालिका ३: जातजातिका आधारमा जनसंख्या वितरण[8]
## (Table 3: Distribution of Population by Caste/Ethnicity)[4]

| Parsa Study 2014 | | | Census 2011 | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Caste/Ethnicity | No | % | Caste/Ethnicity | No | % |
| **Hill Caste** | **1089** | **14.99** | **Hill Caste** | **1028** | **14.76** |
| Bahun | 687 | 9.46 | Bahun | 635 | 9.12 |
| Chhetri | 393 | 5.41 | Chhetri | 393 | 5.64 |
| Sanyasi/Dasnami | 9 | 0.12 | | | |
| **Tarai Caste** | **613** | **8.43** | **Tarai Caste** | **681** | **9.78** |
| Mallah | 194 | 2.67 | Mallah | 249 | 3.57 |
| Koiri/Kushwaha | 126 | 1.73 | Kurmi | 118 | 1.69 |
| Kurmi | 108 | 1.49 | Koiri/Kushwaha | 108 | 1.55 |
| Bin | 41 | 0.56 | Teli | 51 | 0.73 |
| Hajjam/Thakur | 36 | 0.5 | Bin | 50 | 0.71 |
| Sonar | 27 | 0.37 | Hajjam/Thakur | 36 | 0.51 |
| Teli | 24 | 0.33 | Kanu | 36 | 0.51 |
| Kanu | 22 | 0.3 | Sonar | 19 | 0.27 |
| Yadav | 12 | 0.17 | Brahman-Tarai | 14 | 0.2 |
| Brahman-Tarai | 12 | 0.17 | | | |
| kalwar | 6 | 0.08 | | | |
| Rajput | 5 | 0.07 | | | |
| **Hill Dalit** | **153** | **2.1** | **Hill Dalit** | **170** | **2.44** |
| | | | Kami | 106 | 1.52 |
| | | | Sarki | 40 | 0.57 |
| | | | Damai/Dholi | 24 | 0.34 |
| **Tarai Dalit** | **1030** | **14.18** | **Tarai Dalit** | **893** | **12.82** |
| | | | Musahar | 570 | 8.18 |
| | | | Chamar/Harijan/Ram | 261 | 3.74 |
| | | | Dusadh/Paswan/Pasi | 62 | 0.89 |
| **Hill Janajati** | **469** | **6.46** | **Hill Janajati** | **385** | **5.52** |
| Tamang | 334 | 4.6 | Tamang | 267 | 3.83 |
| Newar | 76 | 1.05 | Newar | 86 | 1.23 |
| Magar | 44 | 0.61 | Magar | 32 | 0.45 |
| Other Janajati | 9 | 0.12 | | | |
| Bhujel | 6 | 0.08 | | | |
| **Tarai Janajati** | **3833** | **52.76** | **Tarai Janajati** | **3704** | **53.18** |
| Tharu | 3778 | 52 | Tharu | 3704 | 53.18 |
| Majhi | 55 | 0.76 | | | |
| **Others** | **71** | **0.98** | **Others** | **55** | **0.79** |
| Muslim | 71 | 0.98 | Muslim | 48 | 0.69 |
| **Missing/Not Stated** | **7** | **0.1** | Others | 7 | 0.0 |
| **Total** | **7265** | **100.0** | **Toal** | **6964** | **100.0** |

## ४.३ धर्म (Religion)

बागवानाका अधिकांश घरपरिवार अर्थात् ९४ प्रतिशत हिन्दू छन् । यसैगरी बुद्ध धर्म मान्ने ४ प्रतिशत, इस्लाम धर्म मान्ने एक प्रतिशत रहेका छन् र क्रिश्चियन धर्म मान्ने घरपरिवार दुईवटा मात्र रहेको पाइयो । त्यस्तै घर परिवारको धार्मिक आस्था एकै किसिमको रहेको र घरमूलीले मान्ने धर्मलाई नै परिवारका सदस्यहरूले अपनाएको पाइयो ।

The vast majority of the households in Bagwana VDC, 94 per cent, identified themselves as Hindus. Buddhism is the religion of 4 per cent of the population while Islam is followed by only 1.25 per cent, and Christianity by less than 1 per cent (that is, by only two households in the VDC). The religious composition within all the households in the VDC is homogeneous with all the household members following the same religion.

## ४.४ वैवाहिक स्थिति (Marital Status)

तालिका ४ मा देखाइए अनुसार दश वर्षभन्दा माथि उमेर समूहका ६० प्रतिशत जनसंख्या विवाहित थिए । २१ जनाको विवाह भइसकेको तर 'गौना'[५] बाँकी रहेको थियो । यस उमेर समूहका ३४ प्रतिशत अविवाहित रहेको पाइयो । २० वर्षभन्दा माथि उमेर समूहलाई आधार मान्ने हो भने यो १० प्रतिशत मात्र हुन आउँछ । अध्ययनले केही मात्रामा वैवाहिक सम्बन्ध असफल भएको पाएको छ – ८ जनाले सम्बन्धविच्छेद गरेका र १४ जना अलग बसेका छन् । यस्तै गरी २६७ जना विधवा/विधुर रहेका र १९ जनाले बहुविवाह गरेको पनि पाइयो ।

As shown in Table 4, 60 per cent of the population over the age of 10 are married. Only 21 people reported being married without yet having performed *gauna*.[5] While a significant proportion of 34 per cent from that age group reported being single, while considering the population above the age of 20, only 10 per cent are unmarried. There were a few cases of unsuccessful marriages recorded, i.e., 8 divorced and 14 separated. There were 267 cases of widows or widowers, and 19 cases of polygamy.

तालिका ४: वैवाहिक स्थिति (उमेर १० वर्ष वा माथि) का आधारमा जनसंख्याको वितरण
**(Table 4: Distribution of Population by Marital Status [aged 10 years and above])**

| Marital Status | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | No. | % | No. | % | No. | % |
| Single | 1073 | 36.55 | 899 | 31.41 | 1972 | 34.00 |
| Marriage without *gauna* | 13 | 0.44 | 8 | 0.28 | 21 | 0.36 |
| Married | 1732 | 58.99 | 1763 | 61.60 | 3495 | 60.26 |
| Divorced | 4 | 0.14 | 4 | 0.14 | 8 | 0.14 |
| Separated | 7 | 0.24 | 7 | 0.24 | 14 | 0.24 |
| Widowed | 94 | 3.20 | 173 | 6.04 | 267 | 4.60 |
| Polygamy | 12 | 0.41 | 7 | 0.24 | 19 | 0.33 |
| Missing | 1 | 0.03 | 2 | 0.06 | 4[*] | 0.07 |
| **Total** | **2936** | **100.0** | **2862** | **100.0** | **5800** | **100.0** |

* There was one individual for whom information on gender and marital status was missing.

## ४.५ मुख्य पेसा/गतिविधि (१० वर्ष वा सोभन्दा बढी उमेरका) (Primary Occupation/ Activity [age 10 and above]) Occupation/Activity)

तालिका ५ ले बागवाना गाविसका मानिसको मुख्य पेसालाई देखाउँछ। पुरुष जनसंख्याको ३१ प्रतिशतले कृषि पेसा अपनाएका छन् भने ५९ प्रतिशत महिलाहरू गृहिणी छन्। महिला र पुरुष विद्यार्थी बराबर (२४ प्रतिशत) छन्। निजी क्षेत्रमा काम गर्ने पुरुषहरूको संख्या उल्लेख्य रहेको छ। ६ प्रतिशत पुरुषहरू बेरोजगार वा कामको खोजीमा थिए।

Table 5 shows the primary occupation/activity of the people of Bagwana VDC. The primary activity of the male population of Bagwana is farming (31 per cent) while 59 per cent of females are housewives. There are an equal proportion of 24 per cent students among both males and females. A significant number of people are employed in the private sector, and 6 per cent of males are unemployed or are looking for a job.

तालिका ५: मुख्य पेसा/गतिविधिका आधारमा जनसंख्याको वितरण (१० वर्ष वा सोभन्दा बढी)
**(Table 5: Distribution of Population by Primary Occupation/Activity [aged 10 years and above])**

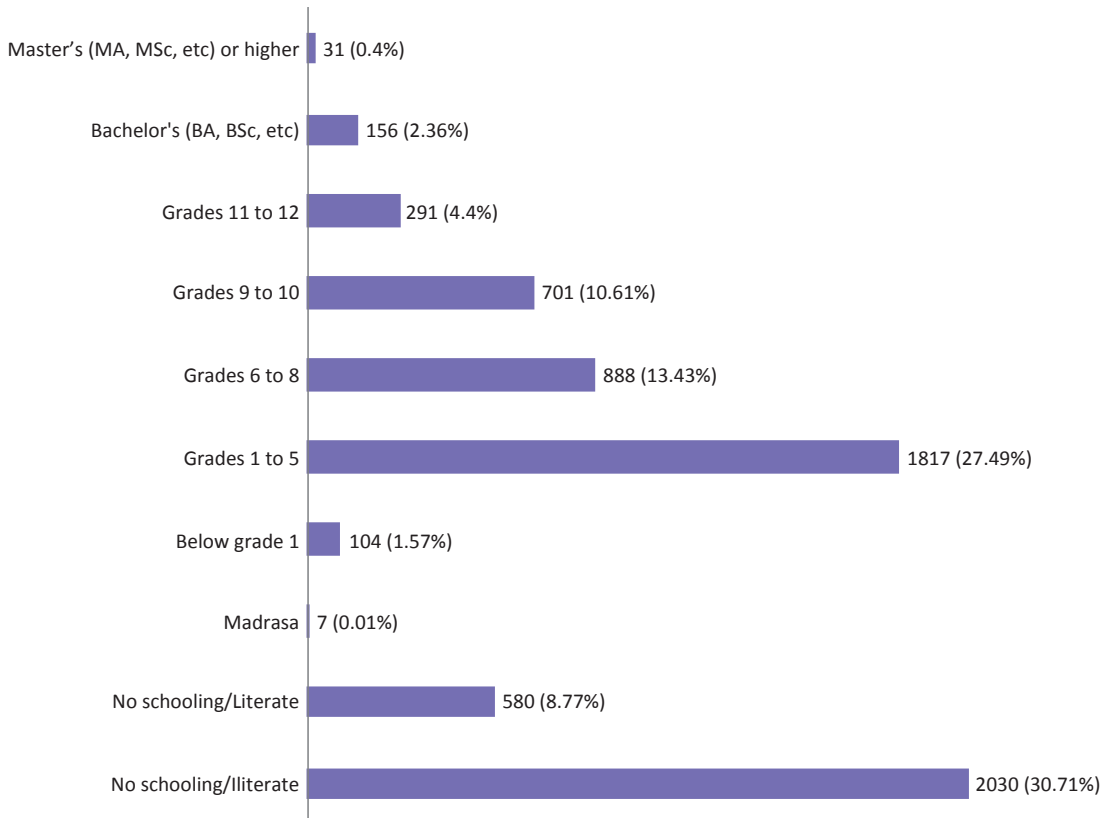| Primary Activity | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Individual | % | Individual | % | Individual | % |
| Housewife | 12 | 0.41 | 1694 | 59.19 | 1706 | 29.41 |
| Student | 697 | 23.74 | 693 | 24.21 | 1390 | 23.97 |
| Farmer | 918 | 31.27 | 187 | 6.53 | 1105 | 19.05 |
| Private sector employee | 453 | 15.43 | 32 | 1.12 | 485 | 8.36 |
| Self-employed (non-agriculture) | 158 | 5.38 | 20 | 0.70 | 178 | 3.07 |
| Government employee | 31 | 1.06 | 18 | 0.63 | 49 | 0.84 |
| Retired | 2 | 0.07 | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.03 |
| Unable to work | 94 | 3.20 | 109 | 3.81 | 203 | 3.5 |
| Unemployed/Looking for work | 178 | 6.06 | 13 | 0.45 | 191 | 3.29 |
| Other | 391 | 13.32 | 95 | 3.32 | 486 | 8.38 |
| Missing | 2 | 0.06 | 2 | 0.06 | 5[*] | 0.08 |
| **Total** | **2936** | **100.0** | **2862** | **100.0** | **5800** | **100.0** |

* There was one individual for whom information on gender and primary activity was missing.

## ४.६ शैक्षिक स्थिति (५ वर्ष वा बढी) (Educational Attainment [aged 5 and above])

चित्र ३ ले बागवाना गाविसको शैक्षिक स्थितिबारे जानकारी दिएको छ । पाँच वर्षमाथिका ६६१० व्यक्तिमध्ये २०३० जना (३१ प्रतिशत) स्कुल कहिल्यै पनि गएका थिएनन् र लेखपढ गर्न पनि सक्दैनन् । पर्सा अध्ययन २०१४ ले वर्गीकरण गरेको 'स्कुल नगएका तर साक्षर' जनसंख्या समूहमा ८ प्रतिशत (५८० जना) रहेको पाइयो । यसबाहेक मदरसा शिक्षा हासिल गरेका ०.०१ प्रतिशत छ । कोष्ठमा भएका अंकले परस्पर उमेर समूहका प्रतिशतलाई जनाउँछ ।

Figure 3 presents data on the educational attainment in Bagwana VDC. Of the 6610 individual aged 5 and above, 2030 (31 per cent) have never attended school and cannot read and write, and 8 per cent (580) have been classified as 'no schooling but literate'. Only seven people (0.01 per cent) have received madrasa education.

### चित्र ३: साक्षरताको अवस्था अनुसारको जनसंख्या वितरण (५ वर्ष वा सोभन्दा माथि) (Figure 3: Distribution of Population by Literacy Status [aged 5 and above])



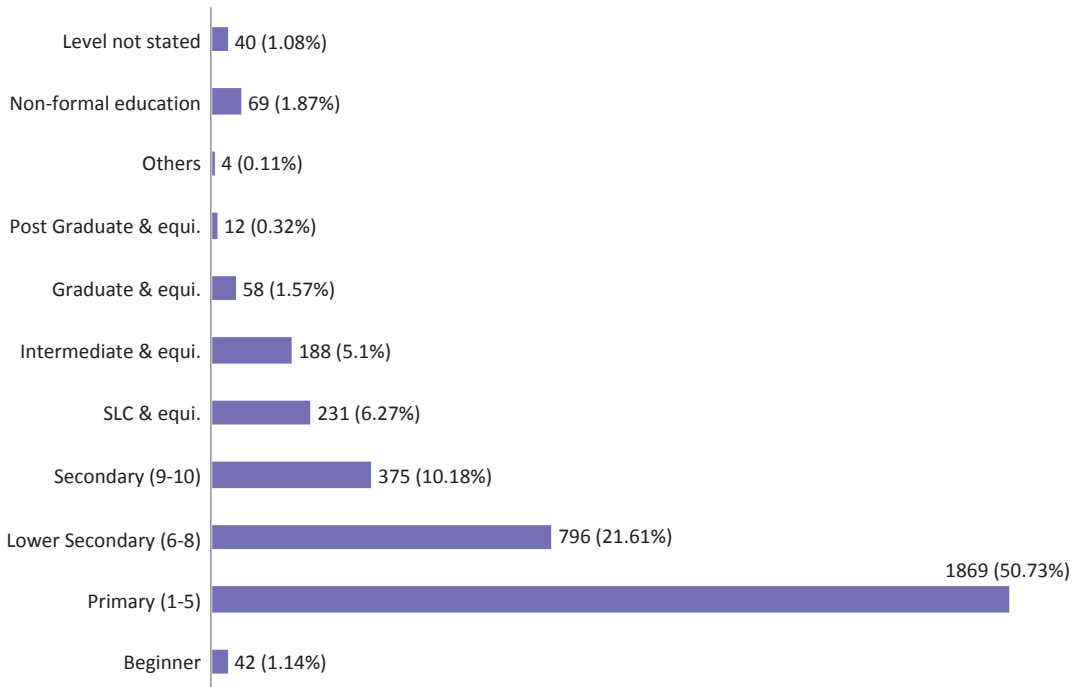| Literacy Status | Count (Percent) |
|---|---|
| Master's (MA, MSc, etc) or higher | 31 (0.4%) |
| Bachelor's (BA, BSc, etc) | 156 (2.36%) |
| Grades 11 to 12 | 291 (4.4%) |
| Grades 9 to 10 | 701 (10.61%) |
| Grades 6 to 8 | 888 (13.43%) |
| Grades 1 to 5 | 1817 (27.49%) |
| Below grade 1 | 104 (1.57%) |
| Madrasa | 7 (0.01%) |
| No schooling/Literate | 580 (8.77%) |
| No schooling/Iliterate | 2030 (30.71%) |

## ४.७ शैक्षिक स्थिति (५ वर्ष वा सोभन्दा बढी) (जनगणना २०११)
## (Educational Attainment [aged 5 and above] [Census 2011])

चित्र ४ ले बागवाना गाविसको शैक्षिक स्थितिका बारेमा जनगणना २०११ को तथ्यांकलाई देखाएको छ । जनगणनाले शैक्षिक तह पूरा गरेकालाई मात्र समेटेको छ र कुनै पनि किसिमको स्कुल नगएकालाई छोडेको छ । पाँच वर्षमाथिका र कुनै पनि खालका स्कुल गएका, आधा जनसंख्याले प्राथमिक तह, २१ प्रतिशतले निम्नमाध्यमिक, १० प्रतिशतले माध्यमिक र ६ प्रतिशतले एसएलसी पूरा गरेका छन् । थोरैले मात्र उच्च शिक्षा हासिल गरेका छन् ।

Figure 4 presents data from the Census 2011 on educational attainment in Bagwana VDC. The Census provides data on the levels completed only and omits the population who never went to any kind of school. Of the 3684 individuals above the age of five who received schooling of some kind, half have completed primary education, 21 per cent have completed lower secondary, and 10 per cent secondary, and only 6 per cent SLC. Higher education has been received by less than 7 per cent of this population.

### चित्र ४: साक्षरताको अवस्था अनुसार जनसंख्या वितरण (५ वर्ष वा सोभन्दा माथि) (जनगणना २०११)
### (Figure 4: Distribution of Population by Literacy Status [aged 5 and above] [Census 2011])

| Category | Value |
|---|---|
| Level not stated | 40 (1.08%) |
| Non-formal education | 69 (1.87%) |
| Others | 4 (0.11%) |
| Post Graduate & equi. | 12 (0.32%) |
| Graduate & equi. | 58 (1.57%) |
| Intermediate & equi. | 188 (5.1%) |
| SLC & equi. | 231 (6.27%) |
| Secondary (9-10) | 375 (10.18%) |
| Lower Secondary (6-8) | 796 (21.61%) |
| Primary (1-5) | 1869 (50.73%) |
| Beginner | 42 (1.14%) |

## ४.८ जातजाति र लैंगिक आधारमा निरक्षरताको दर (५ वर्ष र माथि) Illiteracy Rate by Caste and Ethnicity and Gender [5 years and above])

तालिका ६ ले बागवाना गाविसका विभिन्न जातजातिको शैक्षिक स्थितिका बारेमा देखाएको छ । सन् २०११ को जनगणनाले बागवानामा ४३ प्रतिशत निरक्षर देखाएकोमा पर्सा अध्ययन २०१४ ले घटेर ३१ प्रतिशतमा पुगेको पाएको छ ।[६] एक सय जनाभन्दा बढी जनसंख्या भएको जातजातिको समूहमध्ये बढी निरक्षर (५४.४४ प्रतिशत) मधेशी दलित र त्यसपछि मल्लाह (४९ प्रतिशत) पाइएको छ ।

Table 6 presents data on the educational attainment of various caste/ethnic groups of Bagwana VDC. Census 2011 recorded 43 per cent illiteracy in Bagwana VDC which appears to have declined significantly to 31 per cent at the time of Parsa Study 2014.[6] Among the caste/ethnic groups with a population size larger than 100, Madhesi Dalits have the highest illiteracy (54.44 per cent) followed by Mallah (49 per cent).

## तालिका ६: जातजाति र लिंगको आधारमा निरक्षरताको दर (५ वर्ष र माथि)
### (Table 6: Illiteracy Rate by Caste and Ethnicity and Gender [5 years and above])
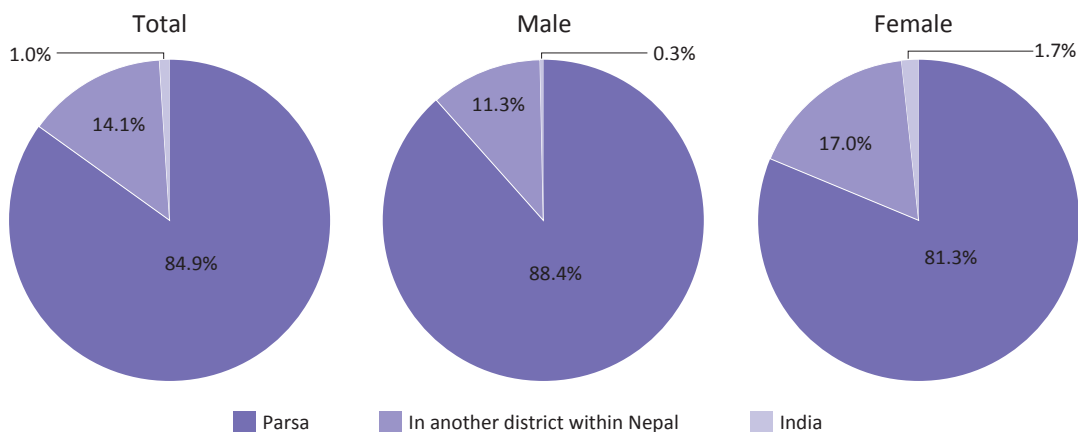
| Caste/Ethnicity | Male | | Female | | Total | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Individual | % | Individual | % | Individual | % |
| Tharu | 374 | 21.33 | 655 | 37.99 | 1029 | 29.59 |
| Madhesi Dalit | 213 | 47.75 | 274 | 61.16 | 487 | 54.44 |
| Mallah | 32 | 39.02 | 52 | 57.78 | 84 | 48.83 |
| Bahun | 27 | 8.46 | 57 | 17.48 | 84 | 13.02 |
| Pahadi Chhetri | 23 | 12.17 | 47 | 27.32 | 70 | 19.39 |
| Tamang | 28 | 17.72 | 38 | 26.57 | 66 | 21.85 |
| Pahadi Dalit | 23 | 27.05 | 21 | 30.80 | 44 | 28.93 |
| Majhi | 13 | 0.50 | 20 | 86.97 | 33 | 67.35 |
| Kurmi | 9 | 0.18 | 21 | 0.50 | 30 | 32.6 |
| Koiri | 8 | 12.50 | 16 | 31.37 | 24 | 20.87 |
| Bin | 8 | 38.09 | 7 | 50.00 | 15 | 42.86 |
| Newar | 2 | 4.76 | 8 | 25.50 | 10 | 13.51 |
| Hajam | 2 | 9.52 | 8 | 61.53 | 10 | 29.41 |
| Muslim | 1 | 3.22 | 8 | 30.77 | 9 | 15.79 |
| Teli | 3 | 25.00 | 5 | 50.00 | 8 | 36.36 |
| Magar | 3 | 15.79 | 4 | 20.00 | 7 | 17.94 |
| Yadav | 2 | 40.0 | 2 | 28.57 | 4 | 33.33 |
| Sonar | 2 | 13.33 | 2 | 16.66 | 4 | 14.81 |
| Kanu | 1 | 11.11 | 2 | 16.67 | 3 | 14.28 |
| Madhesi Rajput | 1 | 50.00 | 1 | 50.00 | 2 | 50.00 |
| Kalwar | 1 | 33.33 | 1 | 33.33 | 2 | 33.33 |
| Other Janajati | 1 | 25.00 | 1 | 25.00 | 2 | 25.00 |
| Brahman-Tarai | 0 | 0.00 | 1 | 33.33 | 1 | 8.33 |
| Bhujel | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Sanyasi | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Missing | 1 | 33.33 | 1 | 33.33 | 2 | 33.33 |
| Total | 778 | | 1252 | | 2030 | |

## ४.९ जन्म स्थान (Place of Birth)

तल चित्र ५ मा देखाइए अनुसार जनसंख्याको ठूलो हिस्सा (८५ प्रतिशत) पर्सा जिल्लामा जन्मिएको पाइएको छ। कुल जनसंख्याको १४ प्रतिशत नेपालको अन्य जिल्लाहरूमा जन्मेका र एक प्रतिशतले चाहिं भारतमा जन्मेको भनेका छन् । एक जनाले नेपाल र भारतबाहेक अन्य स्थानमा जन्मेको भनेका छन् ।

As seen in Figure 5 below, the vast majority, 85 per cent, of the population was born in Parsa district, 14 per cent was born in another district of Nepal while only 1 per cent reported his or her birthplace as India. Only one instance of birth outside Nepal or India was recorded.

### चित्र ५: जन्म स्थानको आधारमा जनसंख्या वितरण
**(Figure 5: Distribution of Population by Place of Birth)**



Total
1.0%
14.1%
84.9%

Male
0.3%
11.3%
88.4%

Female
1.7%
17.0%
81.3%

Parsa     In another district within Nepal     India

Note: 3 missing/unstated values.

## ४.१० नागरिकताको अवस्था (१६ वर्ष वा सोभन्दा माथि) (Citizenship Status [aged 16 and above])

नागरिकता प्राप्त गर्नका लागि योग्य भइसकेका जनसंख्या ४८१४ (६६ प्रतिशत) मध्ये ३७१२ जनासँग नेपाली नागरिकताको प्रमाणपत्र छ भने २२ प्रतिशत अर्थात् १०७९ जनाले नेपाली नागरिकताका लागि निवेदन दिएका छैनन् । नागरिकता प्रमाणपत्र लिन योग्य तर प्रमाणपत्र नभएकामध्येमा ६८ प्रतिशत महिला र ३२ प्रतिशत पुरुष थिए । यहाँ बस्ने १० जनासँग भने भारतको नागरिकता थियो ।

Out of the total 4814 individuals (66 per cent) eligible for citizenship, 3712 (77 per cent) have Nepali citizenship papers while a sizeable 22 per cent (1079 individuals) do not. Of the eligible population who have not applied for citizenship, 68 per cent are female and 32 per cent are male. There are 10 residents with Indian citizenship.

चित्र ६: नागरिकताको आधारमा जनसंख्या वितरण (१६ वर्ष वा सोभन्दा माथि)
**(Figure 6: Distribution of Citizenship of Individuals [aged 16 and above])**
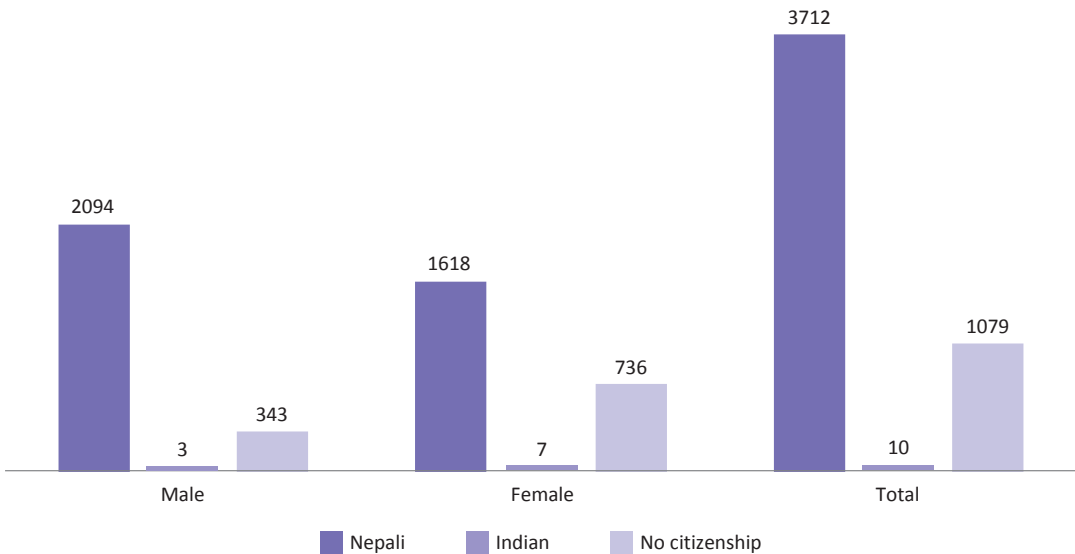


Note: 13 missing/unstated values.

## ४.११ घरपरिवारको सम्पत्तिमा स्वामित्व (Ownership of Household Assets)

बागवाना गाविसमा सर्वेक्षण गरिएका १२१० घरपरिवारमध्ये ६८५ घरपरिवार (५७ प्रतिशत) सँग खेती गर्ने जमिन थियो भने ४३ प्रतिशतसँग खेतीयोग्य जमिन थिएन । ८८५ (७३ प्रतिशत) घरपरिवारसँग टेलिफोनको सुविधा (मोबाइल र ल्यान्ड लाइन दुवै) रहेको, ८०९ घरपरिवार (६७ प्रतिशत) सँग साइकल भएको र ४१ प्रतिशतसँग टेलिभिजन भएको पाइयो । कम्प्युटर भएका भने ३.५ प्रतिशत मात्र थिए ।

Of the 1210 households enumerated in Bagwana VDC, even though all households own a minimal amount of land, only 685 (57 per cent) households own agricultural land, which means that a significant 43 per cent do not have agricultural land. A considerable 885 (73 per cent) households have telephone connectivity (which includes both mobiles and landlines), 809 households (67 per cent) have bicycles, and 41 per cent of households have televisions. Ownership of a computer is only among 3.5 per cent of the households.

चित्र ७: घरपरिवारको सम्पत्तिमा स्वामित्व (घरपरिवारको संख्या)
**Figure 7: Ownership of Household Assets [Number of Households])**
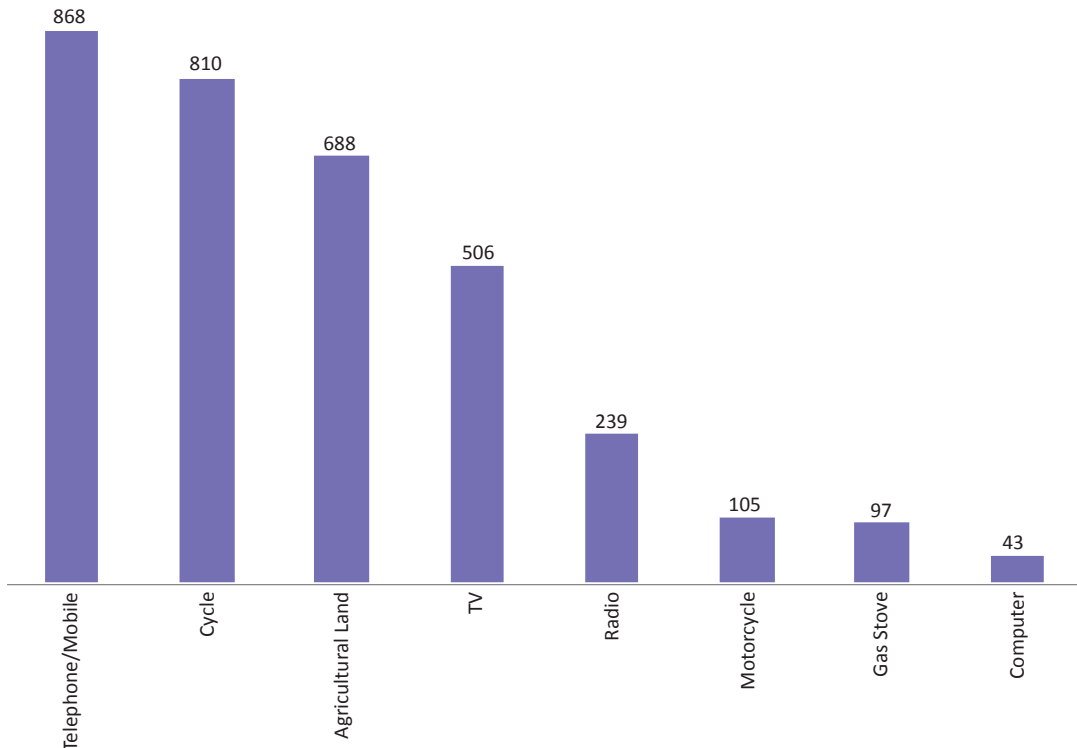
# ५. प्रवासन र रेमिट्यान्स (Migration and Remittances)

प्रवासन खण्डमा पर्सा अध्ययन प्रश्नावलीले सर्वेक्षण गरिएका घरपरिवारको कुनै पनि सदस्य कुनै पनि समय, धेरै वा थोरै अवधिका लागि कतै गएका (आन्तरिक वा बाह्य वा दुवै), पहिले वा अहिले प्रवासनमा गएका घरपरिवारको सदस्यहरूलाई सूचीकृत गरेको थियो । राष्ट्रिय जनगणनाले प्रवासनका लागि ६ महिना घरदेखि अनुपस्थित रहनुपर्ने र गाविस बाहिर गएको हुनुपर्ने व्यवस्था गरेको भए तापनि पर्सा अध्ययन २०१४ ले भने यसको सीमा तोकेको छैन ।

पर्सा अध्ययन २०१४ ले "कुनै घरपरिवार जसबाट एक जना मात्रै भए पनि प्रवासमा रहेको वा कुनै बेला गएको भएमा त्यस्ता घरपरिवारलाई प्रवासी घरपरिवार भनेर परिभाषित गरेको छ ।" १२१० घरपरिवारमध्ये अध्ययनले ५०५ घरपरिवार (४२ प्रतिशत) लाई प्रवासन घरपरिवार र कुल प्रवासन जनसंख्या ८३३ (११.४८ प्रतिशत) रहेको पाएको छ ।

The migration section of the Parsa Study questionnaire started by listing the names of each family member of the surveyed household who had left the house for any amount of time and gone elsewhere (internally, externally or both), either in the past or currently. It should be noted here that Parsa Study 2014 did not place any time limit for movement away from the VDC to count as migration unlike the six months' absence required by the national census. Parsa Study 2014, thus, defined a migrant household as a household which has/had at least one migrant at any point of time and a migrant as someone who has/had migrated away from the VDC at any point of time. Accordingly, of the total 1210 households, the study counted 505 (42 per cent) as migrant households with a total migrant population of 833 (11.48 per cent).

तालिका ६: प्रवासी घरपरिवार र जनसंख्या
**(Table 6: Migrant Households and Population)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Migrant Households | 505 |
| Migrant Population | 833[*] |
| Male | 706 |
| Female | 126 |

* There was one individual for whom information on gender was missing.

## ५.१ प्रवासी र गैरप्रवासी घरपरिवारको वितरण (Migrant and Non-Migrant Households)

तालिका ८ ले बागवाना गाविसको वडा अनुसार प्रवासी जनसंख्यालाई देखाएको छ । परिणामले झन्डै आधाजसो घरधुरीबाट कुनै न कुनै समयमा परिवारको कम्तीमा एक जना सदस्य प्रवासनमा गएको देखाएको छ । वडा नं. ४ र ८ मा ५० प्रतिशतभन्दा बढी प्रवासी घरपरिवार छ ।

Table 7 looks at the state of migrant households of Bagwana VDC by ward. The results show that almost half the households have had at least one migrant at some point of time. Wards Number 4 and 8 stand out with more than 50 per cent migrant households.

### तालिका ७ः प्रवासनको अवस्था अनुसार घरधुरीको वितरण
### (Table 7: Distribution of Households by Migration Status)

| Ward | Non-migrant | Migrant | Total | Percentage of migrant households |
|------|-------------|---------|-------|----------------------------------|
| 1 | 53 | 20 | 73 | 27.39 |
| 2 | 75 | 12 | 87 | 13.79 |
| 3 | 91 | 47 | 138 | 34.05 |
| 4 | 65 | 87 | 152 | 57.23 |
| 5 | 64 | 27 | 91 | 29.67 |
| 6 | 25 | 10 | 35 | 28.57 |
| 7 | 95 | 60 | 155 | 38.71 |
| 8 | 81 | 93 | 174 | 53.44 |
| 9 | 156 | 149 | 305 | 48.85 |
| Total | 705 | 505 | 1210 | 41.75 |

## ५.२ लैंगिक आधारमा प्रवासी जनसंख्या (Migrant Population by Gender)

तालिका ८ ले बागवाना गाविसको वडा अनुसार प्रवासी जनसंख्यालाई देखाएको छ। प्रवासनमा लैंगिक प्रभाव परेको स्पष्ट देखिएको छ। प्रवासनमा जानेहरूमा पुरुषको मात्रा बढी अर्थात् ८५ प्रतिशत रहेको छ। गाविसबाट प्रवासनमा जाने पुरुषहरूको औसत उमेर २२ वर्ष छ र महिलाको १८ वर्ष छ।

Table 8 shows the migrant population of Bagwana VDC. It is clear that migration is a gendered phenomenon wherein males comprise 85 per cent of the migrant population. The average age at first migration for males is 22 years while for females it is 18 years.

### तालिका ८: प्रवासी र गैरप्रवासी घरधुरीको बाँडफाँड
### (Table 8: Migrant Population by Ward)

| Ward | Male | Female | Total | |
|:---:|:---:|:---:|:---:|:---:|
| | | | Number | Per cent of population |
| 1 | 30 | 10 | 40 | 8.0 |
| 2 | 13 | 2 | 15 | 2.8 |
| 3 | 70 | 10 | 80 | 9.0 |
| 4 | 148 | 45 | 193 | 21.0 |
| 5 | 38 | 7 | 45 | 8.7 |
| 6 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 5.0 |
| 7 | 77 | 4 | 81 | 9.0 |
| 8 | 120 | 25 | 146 | 14.0 |
| 9 | 200 | 23 | 223 | 12.0 |
| Total | 706 | 126 | 833 | 12.0 |

## ५.३ प्रवासनका कारण (Reason for Migration)

झन्डै तीनचौथाइले प्रवासनमा जानुको प्रमुख कारण रोजगारी भएको बताए । त्यसपछि शिक्षा र तालिमका लागि प्रवासनमा गएको पाइयो । धेरै कमले मात्र धेरै तलब र उच्च जीवनस्तरका लागि प्रवासनमा जानुको मुख्य कारण भनेका थिए । त्यहाँ रहेका दश जनाले भने पारिवारिक दबाब प्रवासनमा जानुको मुख्य कारण भएको बताए ।

Employment is found to be the main reason for migration with nearly three quarters giving this as the reason for migration, followed by education and training. Very few give the search for high salaries or a better standard of living as the principal reason for migration. There are 10 migrants who specified family pressure as the primary reason for migration.

तालिका ९: प्रवासनका प्रमुख कारणहरू
(Table 9: Primary Reason for Migration)

| Reason of Migration | Individual | Per cent |
|---|---|---|
| Employment | 623 | 74.82 |
| Higher salary/Income | 10 | 1.2 |
| Marriage | 7 | 0.84 |
| Better standard of living | 6 | 0.72 |
| Better infrastructural facilities | 6 | 0.72 |
| Education/Training | 112 | 13.49 |
| Family/Peer pressure | 10 | 1.2 |
| Other | 29 | 3.49 |
| Missing | 30 | 3.49 |
| Total | 833 | 100.0 |

## ५.४ प्रवासनको पहिलो गन्तव्य (First Migration Destination)

बागवाना गाविसका ५१ प्रतिशत प्रवासीहरूको पहिलो गन्तव्य नेपालभित्रै थियो । त्यसपछिका १६/१६ प्रतिशतले भने भारत र मलेसिया रोजेको पाइयो । उल्लेखनीय जनसंख्याले चाहिं पहिलो प्रवासन गन्तव्यको रूपमा मध्यपूर्वका देशहरूलाई रोजेको पाइयो ।

For 51 per cent of migrants from Bagwana, the first destination of migration was within Nepal, followed by India and Malaysia with 16 per cent each. A good number also reported their first migration destination to be countries in the Middle East.

चित्र ८: प्रवासनको पहिलो गन्तव्य
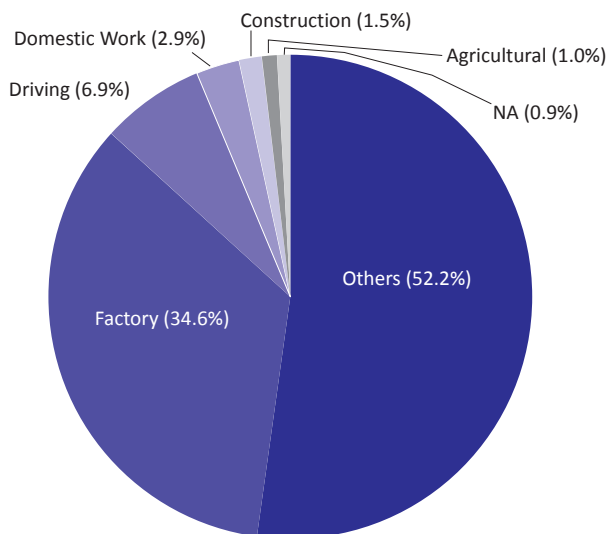**(Figure 8: First Migration Destination)**
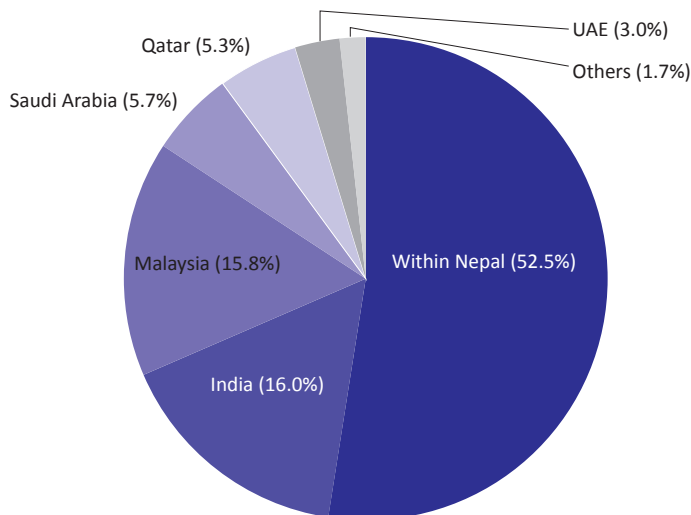


Note: 24 missing/unstated values.

## ५.५ प्रवासी र अन्तिम गन्तव्यको पेसा (Migrants and Occupations at Last Destination)

बागवानाका अधिकांश प्रवासीहरू (३५ प्रतिशत) ले प्रवासनका बेला औद्योगिक क्षेत्रमा काम गरेका थिए । आधाभन्दा बढीले चाहिं सर्वेक्षणमा सूचीकृत 'अन्य' लाई रोजगारीको क्षेत्र भन्ने छानेका थिए । तीमध्ये २३ जनाले भने घरेलु कामदारका रूपमा श्रम गरेको बताएका थिए । यसमा ९ जना चाहिं महिला थिए ।

The majority of migrants from Bagwana worked in the industrial sector (35 per cent) in the last destination of migration. More than half selected 'other' in response to the listed fields of employment. Of the 23 individuals who reported their occupation as domestic work, 9 were female.

### चित्र ९: अन्तिम गन्तव्यको पेसा
### (Figure 9: Occupation at Last Destination)



Domestic Work (2.9%)
Construction (1.5%)
Agricultural (1.0%)
NA (0.9%)
Driving (6.9%)
Others (52.2%)
Factory (34.6%)

Note: 37 missing/unstated values.

## ५.६ रेमिट्यान्स रकम (Remittance Amount)

प्रवासनमा गएका ८३३ मध्ये ४७० (५६ प्रतिशत) ले रेमिट्यान्स पठाएका थिए भने ३३१ (४० प्रतिशत) ले आफ्नो घरपरिवारलाई कहिल्यै पनि रेमिट्यान्स पठाएनन् । करिब ८३ प्रतिशतले १०,०००-५०,००० रुपैयाँसम्म एक पटकमा पठाएका थिए । १४ प्रतिशतले ५०,०००-१,००,००० रुपैयाँ र एक जनाले २००,००० रुपैयाँभन्दा बढी रकम प्रतिपटक पठाएका थिए ।

Of the 833 migrants, 470 (56 per cent) sent remittances while 331 (40 per cent) never sent any money to their households. Almost 83 per cent of the remitters transferred in the range of NPR 10,000-50,000 or less in one transaction. Only 14 per cent remitted NPR 50,000-100,000; there was only one remitter who transferred more than NPR 200,000 per transaction.

तालिका १०: रेमिट्यान्सको रकम
(Figure 10: Amount Remitted)

| Amount in NRP | Number of Remitters | Per cent |
|---|---|---|
| Less than 10,000 | 153 | 32.53 |
| 10,000-20,000 | 139 | 29.57 |
| 30,000-50,000 | 98 | 20.85 |
| 50,000-100,000 | 66 | 14.04 |
| 100,000-200,000 | 11 | 2.34 |
| More than 200,000 | 1 | 0.21 |
| Missing | 34 | 7.23 |

## ५.७ रेमिट्यान्सको माध्यम (Channels of Remittances)

रेमिट्यान्स पठाउन विभिन्न खालका माध्यमहरूको प्रयोग गरिएको थियो जसमा ४२ प्रतिशतले मनि ट्रान्सफर एजेन्सीबाट आफ्नो परिवारका लागि रकम पठाए भने १९ प्रतिशतले बैंक रोजे। उल्लेखनीय मात्रा (२५.०५ प्रतिशत) ले रेमिट्यान्स साथी वा परिचितमार्फत पठाएका र १२ प्रतिशतले आफू फर्कंदा सँगै लिएर आएका थिए।

Various channels were used for remittance transfer of which 42 per cent reported money transfer agencies as the medium for sending remittances to their families, while only 19 per cent reported using banks. A significant proportion (25 per cent) sent remittances through friends or acquaintances and 12 per cent brought back money with themselves upon their return.

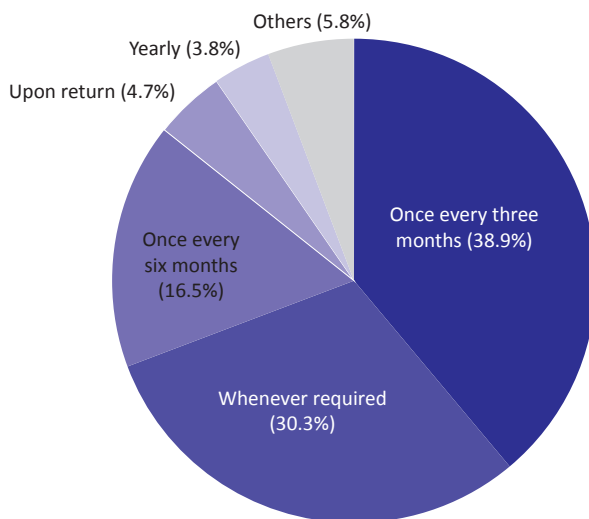चित्र १०: रेमिट्यान्सको माध्यम
**(Figure 10: Channels of Remittances**
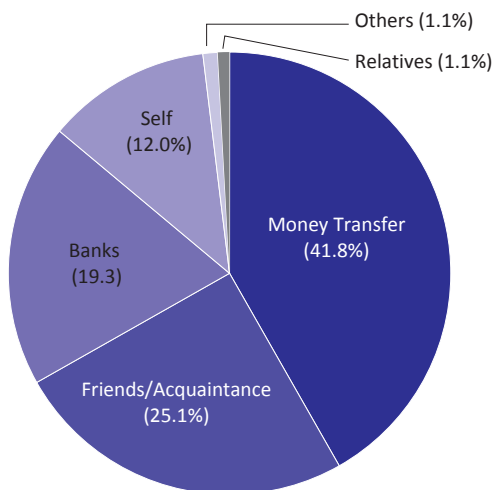


Note: 33 missing/unstated values.

## ५.८ रेमिट्यान्स हस्तान्तरणको बारम्बारता (Frequency of Remittance Transfers)

रेमिट्यान्स पठाएका ४७० प्रवासीमध्ये ३९ प्रतिशतले ३ महिना, १६ प्रतिशतले ६ महिनाको अन्तरालमा र ३० प्रतिशतले भने आवश्यकता अनुसार पठाएको पाइयो । यस्तो मुख्यतयाः आन्तरिक प्रवासीहरूले गरेका थिए ।

Of the 470 migrants who sent remittances, 39 per cent used to send money intervals of three months, 16 per cent sent it every six months, and 30 per cent sent money whenever funds were required and this was predominantly the case with internal migrants.

### चित्र ११ः रेमिट्यान्स हस्तान्तरणको बारम्बारता
### (Figure 11: Frequency of Remittance Transfers)



Others (5.8%)
Yearly (3.8%)
Upon return (4.7%)
Once every six months (16.5%)
Once every three months (38.9%)
Whenever required (30.3%)

Note: 32 missing/unstated values.

# ६. प्रवासनका सामाजिक–आर्थिक प्रभावहरू (Socio-Economic Impacts of Migration)

रिपोर्टको यस खण्डमा प्रवासनको सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभावका बारेमा चर्चा गरिएको छ। यसले आम्दानीको स्रोतहरू, खर्च गर्ने तौरतरिका र स्वास्थ्यमा दिइएको प्राथमिकताका सम्बन्धमा भएका तथ्यहरूलाई केलाएको छ। यस खण्डले प्रवासनले पारेको सामाजिक प्रभावका बारेमा पनि खोजीनीति गरेको छ।

This section of the report discusses the findings of the study with regard to the socio-economic impact of migration. It presents findings on income sources, expenditure patterns, and healthcare preferences in migrant households. This section also presents the findings on some of the social impacts of migration.

## ६.१ आम्दानीको स्रोतमा प्रभाव (Impact on Source of Income)

प्रवासनले गर्दा घरमूलीमाथि घरपरिवारको निर्भरता केही मात्रामा घटेको देखिएको थियो। प्रवासनअघि ४६२ घर परिवारमा (९६ प्रतिशत) आम्दानीको स्रोत घरमूली थिए भने प्रवासनपछि यो ४४३ (८३ प्रतिशत) मा झरेको छ। प्रवासनपछि बालिग सन्तान पनि आयको स्रोतका रूपमा (३ देखि ८ प्रतिशत) रहेको पाइयो।

Dependence on the household head as breadwinner appears to decrease slightly with the incidence of migration. A total of 462 household heads, 96 per cent, were the main source of income prior to migration, a figure that declined to 443, 87 per cent, after someone from the household had migrated. Adult children as a source of income also increased after migration, from 3 to 8 per cent.

तालिका ११ः मुख्य आम्दानीको स्रोत (प्रवासन अघि र पछि)
**(Table 11: Primary Source of Income Pre and Post-migration)**

| Source of Income | Pre-Migration | Post-Migration |
|---|---|---|
| Head of household | 462 | 443 |
| Spouse | 9 | 14 |
| Adult children | 15 | 39 |
| Sibling | 1 | 1 |
| Other Household Member | 8 | 3 |
| Interest/Investment/Loan | 1 | 2 |
| Other | Missing | 0 |
| **Total** | **505** | **505** |

## ६.२ घरपरिवारको खर्चमा प्रभाव (Impact on Household Expenditure)

तलको तालिकाले घरपरिवारको प्रवासनअघि र पछिको खर्चको संरचनालाई देखाएको छ। आम्दानीको अधिकांश हिस्सा खाद्यान्न, शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य र निर्माणमा खर्च गरेको पाइयो । प्रवासनपछि खाद्यान्नमा गरिने खर्चमा कमी आएको तथा शिक्षा, स्वास्थ्य र निर्माणमा खर्च बढेको पाइयो ।

The table below lays out the expenditure patterns of migrant households before and after migration. For most households, the highest proportion of their income is spent on food, education and healthcare. After migration, the proportion spent on food went down while increases were seen in the share spent on education, health and construction.

तालिका १२ः प्रवासनअघि र पछि घरपरिवारको मुख्य खर्चको वितरण
(Table 12: Distribution of Households by Primary Expenditure Pre- and Post-Migration)

| Primary expenditure | Post-Migration | | Pre-Migration | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Number of Households | Per cent | Number of Households | Per cent |
| Food items | 389 | 77.03 | 422 | 83.56 |
| Education | 77 | 15.25 | 48 | 9.50 |
| Health care | 30 | 5.94 | 24 | 4.75 |
| Construction | 1 | 0.20 | 1 | 0.02 |
| Land purchase | 1 | 0.20 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Repaying debts | 1 | 0.20 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Luxury goods | 1 | 0.20 | 0 | 0.00 |
| Marriage/Funeral | 0 | 0.00 | 2 | 0.04 |
| Other | 5 | 0.99 | 4 | 0.79 |
| Missing | 0 | 0.00 | 4 | 0.79 |
| **Total** | **505** | **100.0** | **505** | **100.0** |

## ६.३ प्रवासी घरपरिवारको स्वास्थ्य सेवामा प्राथमिकता (Healthcare Preferences of Migrant Households)

तलको चित्रले प्रवासी र गैरप्रवासी घरपरिवारले स्वास्थ्य सुधारका लागि देखाएको प्रवृत्तिमा खासै फरक नपारेको देखाएको छ । प्रवासी घरपरिवारको धामीझाँक्रीकहाँ जाने क्रम भने चार गुणाले घटेको पाइएको छ ।

The figure below shows that there has not been much difference in the health-seeking behaviour of migrant households before and after migration. There was, however, a nearly four-fold decrease among migrant households seeking the help of faith-healers.

चित्र १२: प्रवासी घरपरिवारको स्वास्थ्य प्राथमिकता (प्रवासन अघि र पछि)
**(Figure 12: Primary Healthcare Preference Pre- and Post-Migration)**
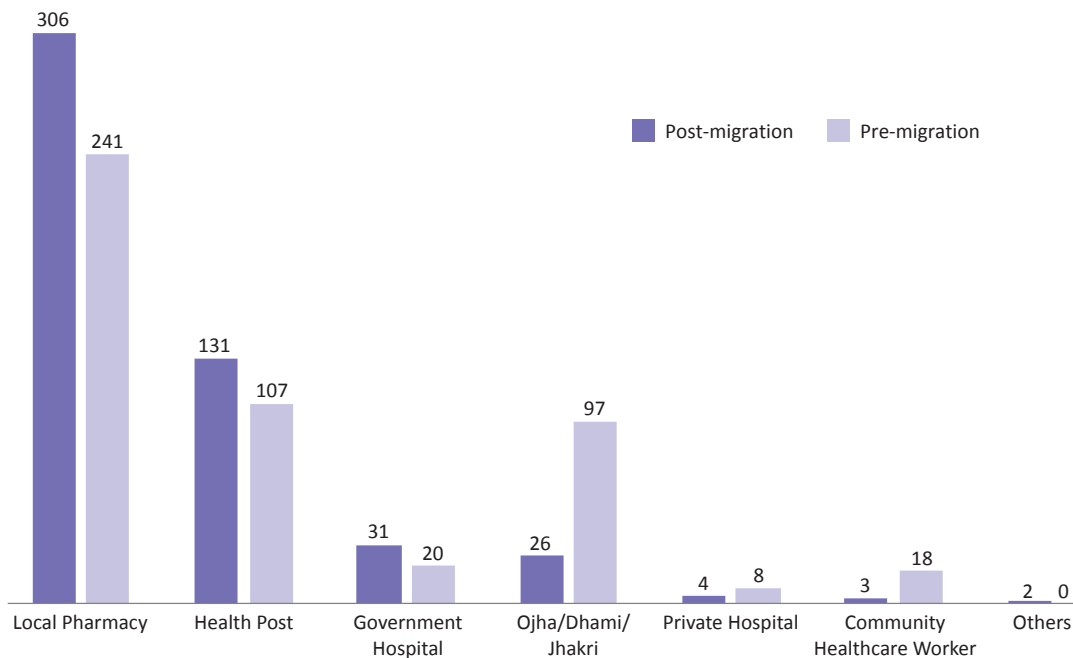


2 missing/unstated values pre-migration; 14 missing/unstated values post-migration.

## ६.४ प्रवासनले पारेको आर्थिक प्रभावको मूल्यांकन (Assessment of the Economic Impact of Migration)
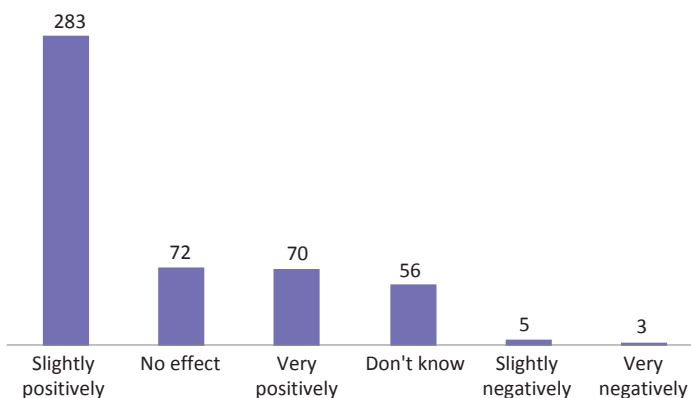
प्रवासन घरपरिवारलाई घरको एक सदस्य प्रवासित हुँदा अर्को सदस्यले काम गर्न छाडेको थियो भनेर प्रश्न गरिएको थियो । ९६ प्रतिशतभन्दा बढी प्रवासन घरपरिवारले यस्तो नभएको बताए । घरपरिवारको सदस्य प्रवासनमा गएपछि पाँच जना उत्तरदाताले मात्र काम गर्न छाडेको बताए । यीमध्ये दुईले आर्थिक आवश्यकता पूरा भएका कारणले, अर्को एक जनाले घरको कामको बोझ थपिएकाले र अरू दुई जनाले अन्य कारणले गर्दा पहिले गरिरहेको काम छाडेको बताए ।

प्रवासनले घरपरिवारमा अर्को खालको आर्थिक प्रभाव पनि पारेको छ । १४ प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताले प्रवासनपछि घरपरिवारमा परेको आर्थिक प्रभाव धेरै सकारात्मक भएको बताएका थिए । झन्डै तीनचौथाइ उत्तरदाता (२५३ जना वा ७० प्रतिशत) ले अलिकति वा धेरै सकारात्मक प्रभाव परेको बताए भने ७२ जना (१४ प्रतिशत) कुनै प्रभाव नपरेको ठान्दछन् ।

Migrant households were asked whether the migration of a member of the household has resulted in members of the household having stopped working. More than 96 per cent of the migrant households reported that was not the case. Only five respondents reported that they had quit working because of a member's migration of which two reported that was because the financial needs had now been fulfilled, one said that the household work burden had increased while two provided other reasons.

There are other economic impacts of migration as well. Approximately 14 per cent of the respondents think that migration of a member from the family has had a positive impact on their household. Nearly three quarters (253 or 70 per cent) think that the impact has been positive while 72 (14 per cent) believe it had had no effect.

### चित्र १३: प्रवासनको आर्थिक प्रभाव स्वमूल्यांकन (Figure 13: Self-Assessment of Economic Impact of Migration)



| | |
|---|---|
| Slightly positively | 283 |
| No effect | 72 |
| Very positively | 70 |
| Don't know | 56 |
| Slightly negatively | 5 |
| Very negatively | 3 |

16 missing/unstated values.

## ६.५ महिला सहभागिता र निर्णयमा प्रवासनको प्रभाव (Impact of Migration on Female Participation and Decision Making)

प्रवासन घरपरिवारमा घरको सदस्य प्रवासित हुँदा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रमा महिलाको सहभागितालाई प्रभाव पारेको थियो वा थिएन भन्ने प्रश्न पनि सोधिएको थियो । बागवाना गाविसमा २२५ (४५ प्रतिशत) जनाले सकारात्मक उत्तर दिए भने २६६ (५३ प्रतिशत) ले कुनै परिवर्तन नभएको बताए । एक जना उत्तरदाताले भने सहभागितामा कमी आएको जनाए ।

यसैगरी २१३ उत्तरदाताहरू (४२ प्रतिशत) घरपरिवारको सदस्य प्रवासित हुँदा घरपरिवारभित्र महिलाको निर्णय गर्ने क्षमतामा वृद्धि भएको ठान्दछन् भने २७५ (५४ प्रतिशत) ले कुनै परिवर्तन नभएको जनाएका छन् ।

Respondents from migrant households were also asked whether the migration of a household member had had any effect on women's participation in the public sphere. In Bagwana VDC, 225 (45 per cent) of the migrant households reported in the positive while 266 (53 per cent) reported no change at all. Only one respondent reported reduced participation.

Similarly, 213 respondents (42 per cent) thought that migration of a household member had increased women's decision-making within the household and 275 (54 per cent) reported no change.

### चित्र १४: प्रवासन र घरपरिवारमा महिलाको निर्णय
### (Figure 14: Migration and Women's Decision-making within Household)
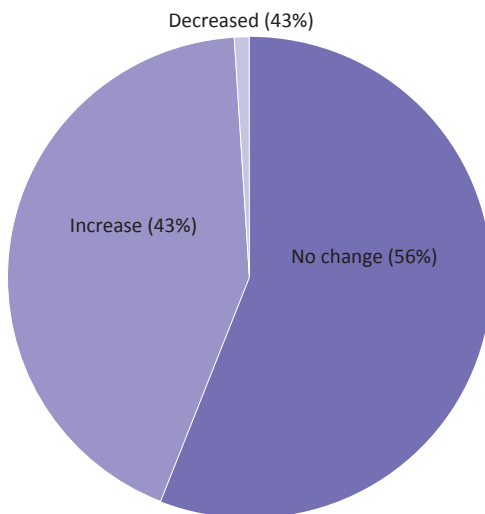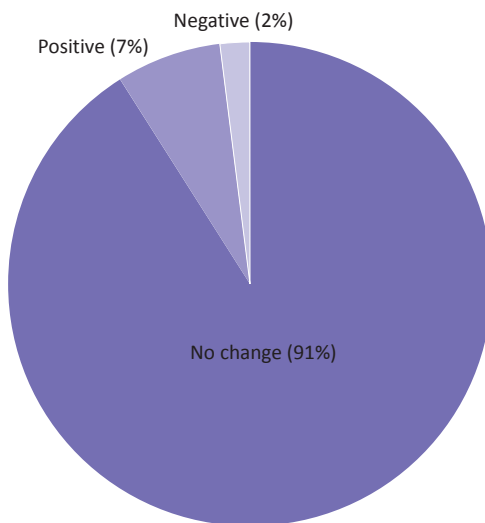


14 missing/unstated values.

## ६.६ वृद्धवृद्धाहरूमा प्रवासनको प्रभाव (Impact of Migration on the Elderly Population)

घरपरिवारको सदस्य प्रवासनमा रहँदा समुदायमा महिलाहरूको सहभागिता र निर्णायक क्षमतामा सकारात्मक प्रभाव परेको भए तापनि प्रवासनले वृद्धवृद्धालाई भने फाइदा दिएको छैन । बागवाना गाविसको ३२ (६ प्रतिशत) उत्तरदाताले मात्र प्रवासनले वृद्धवृद्धामा सकारात्मक प्रभाव पारेको बताए भने १० (२ प्रतिशत) ले नकारात्मक प्रभाव परेको भने र ४२४ (८४ प्रतिशत) चाहिं वृद्धवृद्धाको अवस्थामा कुनै परिवर्तन नआएको ठान्दछन् ।

Unlike the somewhat significant positive changes in women's participation in the community and household decision-making, elderly members of the households did not benefit much from the migration of a family member. In Bagwana VDC, only 32 (6 per cent) respondents reported that migration has had a positive impact on the elderly, 10 (2 per cent) thought it had affected them negatively, and 424 (84 per cent) believed it had had no impact.

### चित्र १५ः वृद्धवृद्धाहरूमा प्रवासनको प्रभाव
### (Figure 15: Impact of Migration on Elderly Population)



Positive (7%)　　Negative (2%)

No change (91%)

Note: 39 missing/unstated values.

# Endnotes

1. Mega Publication and Research Centre, *Village Development Committee and Demographic Profile of Nepal 2013*. Kathmandu: Mega Publication and Research Centre, 2013.
2. Parsa DDC, *VDC Household Survey, 2067*. Birgunj: Parsa DDC.
3. A household was termed as locked if the enumerators visited three times during the enumeration and found it locked on each occasion. These households are not included in any of the calculations.
4. Sharma, Pitamber, *Some Aspects of Nepal's Social Demography: Census 2011 Update*. Kathmandu: Social Science Baha and Himal Books, Kathmandu, 2014.
5. The final part of a marriage ceremony performed to officially send the bride to live with the groom's family, which usually occurs about a couple of years after the wedding.
6. 'Illiterate' denotes those who cannot read and write.