

बिरन्चीबर्वा

संक्षिप्त गाविस विवरण

BIRANCHIBARWA

VDC Profile



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Centre for the Study of
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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 प्रवासन: 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 बिरन्चीबर्वा गाविसको अध्ययनबाट प्राप्त निष्कर्षहरूलाई समेट्नुका साथै आवश्यकता अनुसार राष्ट्रिय जनगणना २०११ (२०६८ वि.सं.) को तथ्यांकहरूलाई पनि उपयोग गरेको छ ।



The University of Oxford and the Centre for the Study of Labour and Mobility (CESLAM) with the help of Divya Youth Club, Parsa, conducted a study in February and March 2014 entitled 'Labour Migration: Impacts on Households in Parsa'. The study was undertaken in an effort to uncover the nuances associated with migration in the Tarai region.

The study (hereafter, Parsa Study 2014) covered all the households in three village development committees (VDCs) of Parsa District, namely, Bagwana, Biranchibarwa and Jhauwa Guthi, with the principal objective of collecting data on the current trends in and the history of the migratory process from these VDCs. Besides providing a general overview of migration, Parsa Study 2014 also covered areas such as reasons for migration, professions in the countries of destination, methods of remittance transfer and socio-economic impacts of migration, among others. This paper discusses the findings from Biranchibarwa.

This report discusses the findings of the study as they pertain to the VDC of Biranchibarwa and where applicable 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)

बिरन्चीबर्वा पर्सा जिल्लाको मध्य भागमा पर्दछ । यसको उत्तरमा बसन्तपुर, पूर्वमा सिरसिया नौतन, पश्चिममा हरिहरपुर बिर्ता र दक्षिणमा परशुरामपुर गाविस पर्दछ । यस गाविसबाट वीरगन्ज २१.५ किलोमिटर छ र यसको नजिकको बजार पोखरिया हो । बिरन्चीबर्वाको क्षेत्रफल लगभग ६.६४ वर्गकिलोमिटर छ ।^१

Biranchibarwa is located in central Parsa. It borders Basantpur VDC to the north, SirsiyaNautan to the east is Harhapur Birta to the west, and Parshurampur to the south. It lies at a distance of 21.5 km from Birganj and the closest bazaar is Pokhariya. The total area covered by Biranchibarwa is approximately 6.64 square kilometres.¹

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



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

पहिले यहाँको ९० प्रतिशत जग्गाको स्वामित्व एउटै मधेशी ब्राह्मण परिवारमा रहेको थियो । अहिले पनि उनीहरूका नातेदारहरूसँग गाउँको ३० प्रतिशत जग्गा रहेको छ, यद्यपि धेरैजसो जमिनदारहरू गाउँमा बस्दैनन् । गाउँमा सामुदायिक कन्या विद्यालय, एउटा सहकारी र एउटा युवा क्लब रहेको छ जसले दिव्य युवा क्लब सुरु गरेको हो । दिव्य युवा क्लबको स्थापना स्थानीय युवाहरूले २०५० सालमा गरेका हुन । यस क्लबले ऐतिहासिक रूपमा उपेक्षित गाउँका तल्लो जातलाई सहयोग गरिरहेको छ ।

यहाँका अधिकांश घरपरिवारहरू कृषि क्षेत्रमा काम गर्दछन् । गाविसको ३४६ हेक्टर जमिनमा खेती गरिएको छ भने ४३ हेक्टरमा खेती गरिएको छैन । सबै घरपरिवारसँग थोरै भए पनि जमिन छ । गाविसका आधाजसोसँग ५ कट्टाभन्दा कम जग्गा छ भने एकतिहाइसँग ६ देखि १० कट्टा, १० प्रतिशतसँग २१ देखि ६० कट्टा र ५ प्रतिशतसँग ६० देखि १०० कट्टासम्म जमिन छ ।^१

बिरन्चीबर्वा पर्सा क्षेत्र नं. ४ मा पर्दछ र यहाँबाट पहिलो संविधान सभा चुनावमा नेकपा (एमाले) ले र दोस्रोमा नेपाली कांग्रेसले जितेको थियो ।

Historically, a Madhesi Brahmin family owned 90 per cent of the land in the village and the extended family still owns at least 30 per cent of that although the majority are absentee landlords. The VDC boasts a community girls' school, an active cooperative and youth club, which were started by a local organisation called Dibya Yuba Club. Dibya itself was created in 1993 by local young people to support the lower castes who had been historically marginalised in the VDC.

The majority of the households work in the agricultural sector, with 346 hectares of the VDC cultivated and 43 not cultivated. All the households own some land, with half owning less than 5 *kattha*, a third owning between 6 and 10 *kattha*, 10 per cent between 21 and 60 *kattha*, and 5 per cent between 60 and 100 *kattha*.²

Biranchibarwa is in Parsa district's Constituency Number 4, a seat that was won by the CPN-UML in the first CA election (2008) and by the Nepali Congress in the second (2013).



३. जनसांख्यिक बनावट (Demography)

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

This section of the report will present the findings of the study vis-à-vis household and population composition. It will also provide the 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)

पर्सि अध्ययन २०१४ ले तालिका १ मा देखाए अनुसार ९ वटा वडामा रहेका ५२२ घरपरिवारको सर्वेक्षण गन्यो। बिरन्चीबर्वा गाविसमा घरपरिवारको औसत आकार ६.६ छ जसमा ९२.७ प्रतिशत घरधुरीमा (अर्थात् ४८४ घरधुरीमा) घरमूली पुरुष छन्। ३६ घरधुरीमा महिला घरमूली र २ घरधुरीमा महिला र पुरुष दुवै घरमूली छन्।

Parsa Study 2014 surveyed a total of 522 households spread over the nine wards as given in Table 1. The average size of a household in Biranchibarwa VDC is 6.6, with 92.7 per cent (i.e., 484) reporting males as household heads. Only 36 households reported female household heads and two had both males and females as heads of household.

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	55	170	169	339	76	202	190	392
2	63	223	203	426	77	241	221	462
3	43	137	130	267	47	160	150	310
4	61	214	203	417	64	221	215	436
5	51	193	200	393	56	199	212	411
6	51	159	146	305	50	148	137	285
7	65	204	206	410	62	216	228	444
8	80	276	260	536	77	275	259	534
9	53	190	173	363	49	184	167	351
Total	522	1,766	1,690	3,456	558	1846	1779	3625

बिरन्चीबर्वाको कुल जनसंख्या ३४५६ छ। यसमा पुरुष १७६६ र महिला १६९० छन्। बिरन्चीबर्वाको लैंगिक अनुपात १०४ अर्थात् १०० महिलाका लागि १०४ पुरुष रहेका छन्। गाविसको वडा ५ र ७ मात्र यस्ता वडा हुन् जहाँ महिलाको जनसंख्या पुरुषको भन्दा बढी छ।

राष्ट्रिय जनगणना २०११ ले बिरन्चीबर्वा गाविसमा ५५८ घरधुरीको उल्लेख गरेको छ। १४ घरधुरी बसाइँ सरी गाविस बाहिर गएको पाइए तापनि यसले सबै भिन्नतालाई भने सम्बोधन गर्दैन। यहाँ १६९ व्यक्तिहरू (८० पुरुष र ८९ महिला) घटेका छन्।

The total population enumerated in Biranchibarwa VDC was 3456 with a gender distribution of 1766 males and 1690 females. The gender ratio in Biranchibarwa is approximately 104, i.e., there are roughly 104 males for every 100 females in the VDC. Wards 5 and 7 are the only two wards in the VDC where the female population is greater than the male population.

The National Population Census of 2011 recorded a total of 558 households in Biranchibarwa VDC. While it was found that 14 households had migrated and relocated outside the VDC, this does not account for all of the discrepancy. There has also been a decrease of 169 individuals (80 male and 89 female) in the VDC.



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

आधा जनसंख्या २५ वर्षभन्दा कम उमेर समूहका छन् (५२.७ प्रतिशत) र काम गर्ने उमेर समूह (अर्थात् १५ देखि ५९ वर्षसम्मका) को अनुपात ५२.५ प्रतिशत छ। बिरन्चीबरवामा आश्रितहरूको अनुपात ४७.५ प्रतिशत छ। उमेर अनुसारको जनसंख्या, जनगणना २०११ को अनुपातमा धेरै परिवर्तन भएको छैन।

Over half of the population (52.7 per cent) is below the age of 25 years and the proportion of the working-age population (i.e., between 15 and 59 years) is 52.5 per cent. The dependency ratio in Biranchibarwa is 47.5 per cent. The age distribution in Biranchibarwa has not changed much in comparison to the census of 2011.

तालिका २: उमेर र लिंगका आधारमा जनसंख्या वितरण
(Table 2: Distribution of Population by Age and Gender)

	Parsa Study 2014						Census 2011					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
00-04 years	207	11.7	205	12.1	412	11.9	182	9.9	195	11.0	377	10.4
05-09 years	244	13.8	241	14.3	485	14.0	311	16.8	281	15.8	592	16.3
10-14 years	212	12.0	192	11.4	404	11.7	179	9.7	218	12.3	397	11.0
15-19 years	158	8.9	137	8.1	295	8.5	181	9.8	127	7.1	308	8.5
20-24 years	112	6.3	115	6.8	227	6.6	142	7.7	128	7.2	270	7.4
25-29 years	105	5.9	119	7.0	224	6.5	136	7.4	150	8.4	286	7.9
30-34 years	122	6.9	111	6.6	233	6.7	131	7.1	153	8.6	284	7.8
35-39 years	113	6.4	136	8.0	249	7.2	140	7.6	101	5.7	241	6.6
40-44 years	116	6.6	108	6.4	224	6.5	98	5.3	98	5.5	196	5.4
45-49 years	108	6.1	64	3.8	172	5.0	84	4.6	56	3.1	140	3.9
50-54 years	60	3.4	51	3.0	111	3.2	46	2.5	52	2.9	98	2.7
55-59 years	38	2.2	42	2.5	80	2.3	47	2.5	51	2.9	98	2.7
60-64 years	47	2.7	49	2.9	96	2.8	45	2.4	46	2.6	91	2.5
65-69 years	47	2.7	47	2.8	94	2.7	51	2.8	53	3.0	104	2.9
70-74 years	47	2.7	45	2.7	92	2.7	48	2.6	55	3.1	103	2.8
75 years and above	29	1.6	24	1.4	53	1.5	25	1.4	15	0.8	40	1.1
Missing/ Not Stated	1	0.1	4	0.2	5	0.1						
Total	1766	100.0	1690	100.0	3456	100	1846	100.0	1779	100.0	3625	100.0

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

यस खण्डले जातजाति, जन्म स्थान, नागरिकताको अवस्था, धार्मिक आस्था, जातजातिको बृहत् वर्गीकरण, वैवाहिक स्थिति, शैक्षिक स्थिति र गाउँलेहरूको मुख्य गतिविधिहरूबारे जानकारी दिन्छ। यसमा घरपरिवारको सम्पत्तिमा स्वामित्व सम्बन्धमा पनि जानकारी दिइएको छ।

This section of the report will present information on the caste and ethnicity, place of birth, citizenship status, religious affiliation, macro ethnic category, marital status, educational attainment and primary activity of the population in the VDC. It will also present cursory information on ownership of household assets.

४.१ मूलको आधारमा घरपरिवारको वितरण (Macro Ethnic Category)

बिरन्चीबर्वाका अधिकांश बासिन्दाहरू (३४३७ जना वा ९९.५ प्रतिशत) आफूलाई मधेशी भन्छन्। त्यहाँका १५ जनाले मात्र आफूलाई पहाडे मूलको र ४ जनाले अन्य मूलको बताए।

In Biranchibarwa, the vast majority of individuals identify themselves as being of Madhesi origin (i.e., 3437 individuals, or 99.5 per cent). There are only 15 individuals who identify as being of Pahadi origin and 4 individuals who identify as being of some other origin.

४.२ जातजाति (Caste and Ethnicity)

बिरन्चीबर्वामा कुर्मीहरूको संख्या सबैभन्दा धेरै (२०.९ प्रतिशत) छ भने त्यसपछि मधेशी दलित र केवट रहेका छन्। पर्सा अध्ययन २०१४ ले मधेसी दलितहरूलाई एउटै समूहमा राखेको छ। जनगणना र पर्सा अध्ययन दुवैले बिरन्चीबर्वामा मधेशी जातिको बाहुल्यता रहेको र त्यसपछि मधेशी दलित भएको जनाएको छ। तर, जनगणनाले भने पहाडे जनजाति र अन्य पहाडे जातको उपस्थिति उल्लेखनीय रूपमा देखाएको छ। राष्ट्रिय जनगणनाले कमकरलाई मगर र चौहानलाई छेत्रीको रूपमा गलत पहिचान गरेकाले पहाडे जनजाति र पहाडे जातजातिहरूको संख्या उल्लेख्य रूपमा देखाएको छ।

The Kurmis constitute the largest group (20.9 per cent), followed by Madhesi Dalits and Kewats. It should be noted here that the Parsa Study 2014 grouped all the Madhesi Dalits together as a single group. Both the Census and the Parsa Study document Tarai castes as being the majority in Biranchibarwa, followed by Madhesi Dalits. Because it misrecognized Kamkars as Magars and Chauhans as Hill Chhetris, the Census mistakenly recorded significant numbers of Hill Janajati and Hill Castes.

तालिका ३: जातजातिका आधारमा जनसंख्या वितरण^३
(Table 3: Distribution of Population by Caste/Ethnicity)^३

Caste	Parsa Study 2014		Caste	Census 2011	
	Number of individuals	Per cent		Number of individuals	Per cent
Hill Janajati	0	0.0	Hill Janajati	296	8.2
			Magar	296	8.2
Hill Caste	4	0.1	Hill Caste	289	7.7
Bahun	4	0.1	Chhetree	194	5.4
			Sanyasi/Dashnami	62	1.4
			Bahun	33	0.9
Tarai Caste	2541	73.4	Tarai Caste	2377	65.5
Kurmi	723	20.9	Kurmi	713	19.7
Kewat	391	11.3	Kewat	441	12.2
Kamkar	260	7.5	Teli	179	4.9
Chauhan	191	5.5	Dhunia	168	4.6
Teli	159	4.6	Kalwar	133	3.7
Kalwar	139	4.0	Lohar	125	3.4
Brahmin-Tarai	110	3.2	Kanu	103	2.8
Kanu	108	3.1	Brahman-Tarai	98	2.7
Mali	76	2.2	Bin	77	2.1
Giri	54	1.6	Kayastha	73	2.0
Goadh	51	1.5	Mali	72	2.0
Bin	46	1.3	Hajam/Thakur	52	1.4
Hajam	45	1.3	Mallaha	51	1.4
Lohar	45	1.3	Kathbaniyan	35	1.0
Shrivastav	39	1.1	Sonar	28	0.8
Sonar	29	0.8	Terai Others	18	0.5
Rauniya	23	0.7	Yadav	11	0.3
Turaha	17	0.5			
Sanyasi	14	0.4			
Yadav	9	0.3			
Dhunia	7	0.2			
Koiri	5	0.1			
Tarai Dalit	668	19.3	Tarai Dalit	652	18.0
Madhesi Dalit	668	19.3	Chamar/Harijan/Ram	324	8.9
			Dusadh/Pasawan/Pasi	250	6.9
			Dhobi	78	2.2
Other	232	6.7	Others	11	0.3
Muslim	232	6.7			
Missing	11	0.3			
Total	3456	100.0	Total	3625	100.0

४.३ धर्म (Religion)

धेरैजसो घरघुरी (९३.१ प्रतिशत) ले हिन्दूको रूपमा पहिचान गराएका थिए भने ६.९ प्रतिशतले आफ्नो धर्म इस्लाम भएको बताए। घरपरिवारभित्रको धार्मिक आस्थामा एकरूपता छ। एउटा घरघुरीले मात्र परिवारका सदस्यहरूमा भिन्न धार्मिक आस्था भएको बताए।

The vast majority of households, 93.1 per cent, identified as Hindus, while 6.9 per cent gave their religion as Islam. The religious composition within the households in the VDC is largely homogeneous; only one household reported members with different religious denominations.

४.४ वैवाहिक स्थिति (Marital Status)

बिरन्चीबर्वामा १० वर्षभन्दा माथिका ६५.७ प्रतिशत मानिसहरू विवाहित छन्। यीमध्ये ७ जनाले बहुविवाह गरेका छन्। २० वर्षमाथिका ४.४ प्रतिशत मात्र बिरन्चीबर्वामा अविवाहित छन्।

The majority, 65.7 per cent, of the population over the age of 10 in Biranchibarwa is married. Of these, 7 individuals are in polygamous marriages. Only 4.4 per cent of the population above the age of 20 is single in Biranchibarwa.

तालिका ४: वैवाहिक स्थिति (१० वर्ष र सोभन्दा माथि) को आधारमा जनसंख्या वितरण
(Table 4: Distribution of Population by Marital Status [10 years and above])

	Male		Female		Total	
	Number of individuals	Per cent	Number of individuals	Per cent	Number of individuals	Per cent
Married	826	62.9	851	68.6	1677	65.7
Single	430	32.7	291	23.5	721	28.2
Widowed	41	3.1	84	6.8	125	4.9
Marriage without <i>gauna</i> ⁴	6	0.5	9	0.7	15	0.6
Separated	3	0.2	4	0.3	7	0.3
Polygamy	7	0.5	0	0.0	7	0.3
Divorced	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1
Total	1314	100.0	1240	100.0	2554	100.0

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

बिरन्चीबर्वाका मानिसहरूको मुख्य पेसा (२६.२ प्रतिशत) कृषि हो। बिरन्चीबर्वाका प्रायः सबैजसो महिलाहरू (४९.८ प्रतिशत १० वर्ष वा यसभन्दा माथि उमेरका) गृहिणी छन्। धेरैजसो पुरुषहरू कृषि (३०.३ प्रतिशत) मा संलग्न छन्। यस्तै २२.४ प्रतिशत जनसंख्या विद्यार्थी छन्।

The primary occupation/activity of the people of Biranchibarwa is farming (26.2 per cent). Most of the females in Biranchibarwa are housewives (49.8 per cent of those 10 years of age and above), while most men are engaged in farming (30.3 per cent). Also, it was reported that the primary activity of 22.4 per cent of the population (10 years and above) is education (student).

तालिका ५: प्राथमिक क्रियाकलाप (१० वर्ष र सोभन्दा माथि) को आधारमा जनसंख्या वितरण
(Table 5: Distribution of Population by Primary Occupation/Activity [10 years and above])

Occupation/Activity	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Farmer	398	30.3	271	21.9	669	26.2
Housewife	0	0.0	617	49.8	617	24.2
Student	303	23.1	268	21.6	571	22.4
Self-employed (non-agriculture)	181	13.8	7	0.6	188	7.4
Other	152	11.6	16	1.3	168	6.6
Private sector employee	137	10.4	5	0.4	142	5.6
Government employee	73	5.6	10	0.8	83	3.3
Unable to work	18	1.4	43	3.5	61	2.4
Unemployed/Looking for work	43	3.3	2	0.2	45	1.8
Retired	8	0.6	0	0.0	8	0.3
Missing/Not Stated	1	0.1	1	0.1	2	0.1
Total	1314	100.0	1240	100.0	2554	100.0

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

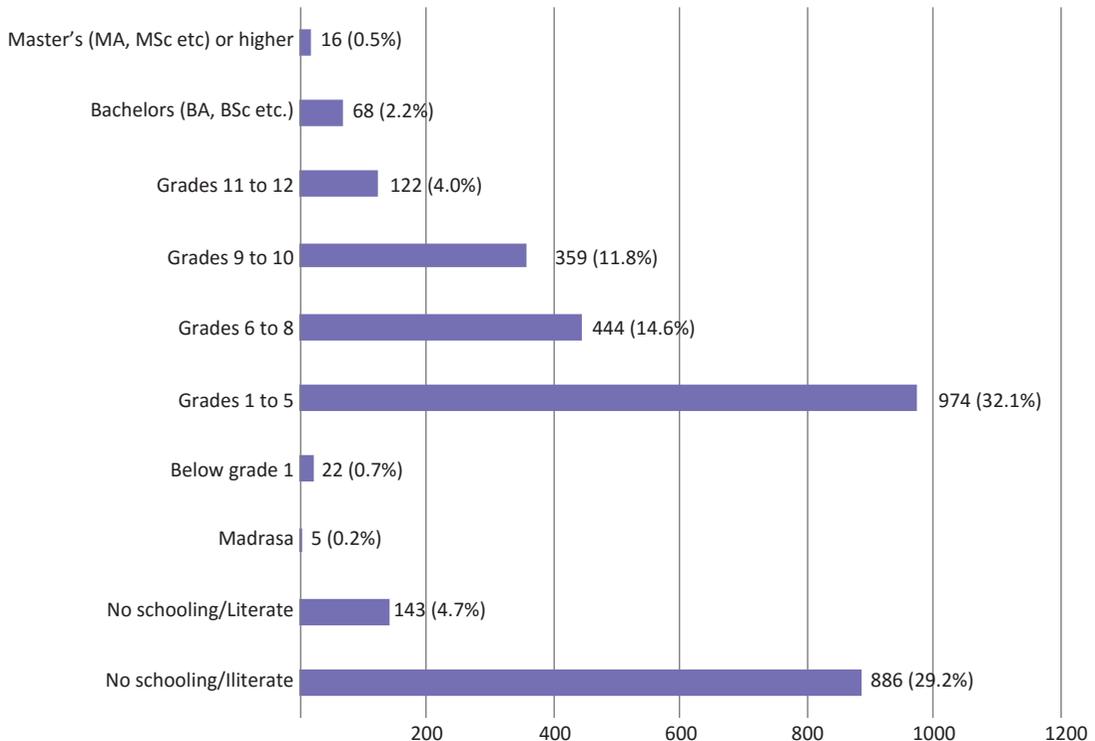
बिरन्चीबर्बामा साक्षरता दर ७०.८ प्रतिशत छ । अध्ययनले १४३ जना स्कुल नगएका तर साक्षर जनसंख्या पाएको थियो । यहाँका ५ जनाले मदरसामा शिक्षा लिएका थिए ।

जनगणना २०११ ले गाविसका ४०.१ प्रतिशत जनसंख्या लेखपढ गर्न नसक्ने“ देखाएकोमा अहिले साक्षरता दर बढेको छ । यस्तैगरी गाविसमा उच्च शिक्षा प्राप्त गर्नेहरूको संख्या पनि उल्लेखनीय रूपमा बढेको छ । तल तालिकामा दिइए जस्तै साक्षरताको दर जाति अनुसार फरक छ । मधेशी दलित (३४.३ प्रतिशत) र

The literacy rate in Biranchibarwa stands at 70.8 per cent. The study documented 143 individuals who had had no schooling but were literate. There are also five individuals who received their education in a Madrasa.

Since the census of 2011 which documented that 40.1 per cent of the population in the VDC could not read and write,⁵ the VDC has seen an increase in the literate population. The VDC has also witnessed a significant increase in the number of people pursuing higher-level

चित्र २: साक्षरताको अवस्था अनुसार जनसंख्याको वितरण (५ वर्ष वा सोभन्दा माथि)
(Figure 2: Distribution of Population by Literacy [5 years and above])

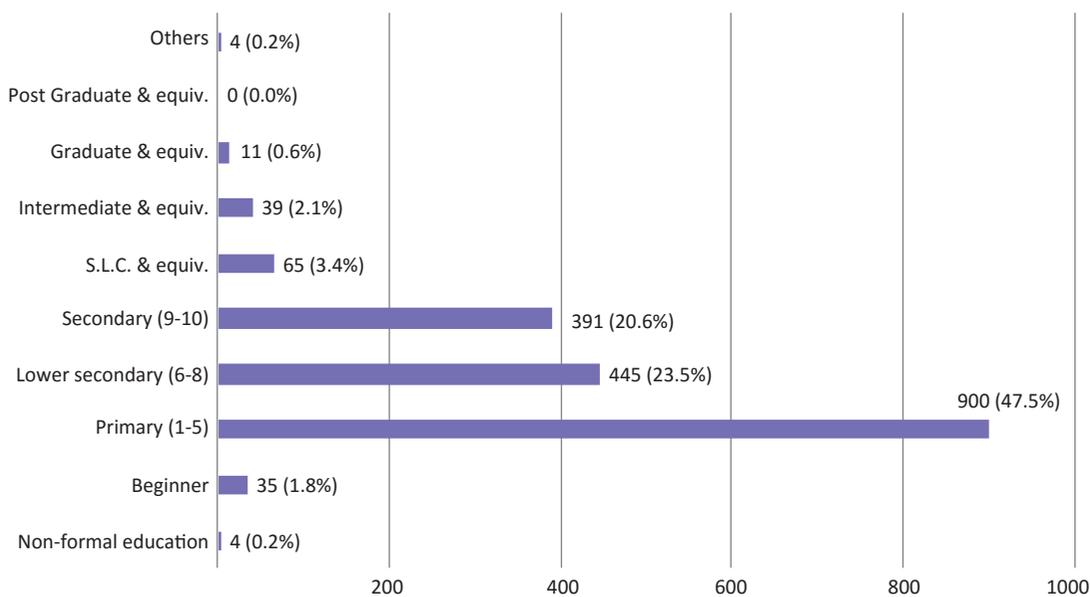


केवट (३५.२ प्रतिशत) मा निरक्षरको दर उच्च छ। धेरै जनसंख्या भएका जातजातिमा (१०० जना भन्दा बढी जनसंख्या भएका) मधेशी दलित (३४.३ प्रतिशत) र केवट (३५.२ प्रतिशत) मा निरक्षरता दर धेरै छ। यस्तै गाविसमा पुरुष निरक्षरताको दर महिलाको भन्दा दोब्बर बढी (पुरुष ४१.५ र महिला १७.४ प्रतिशत) छ।

education. The literacy rates in the VDC, as evidenced in Table 6 below vary across caste and ethnic groups. Among the larger caste and ethnic groups (i.e., for our purpose here, those with a total population of over 100), the Madhesi Dalits (34.3 per cent) and Kewat (35.2 per cent) have the highest illiteracy rate. The illiteracy rate for females in the VDC is more than double that of the male population (41.5 per cent compared to 17.4 per cent among males).

चित्र ३: साक्षरताको अवस्था अनुसार जनसंख्याको वितरण (५ वर्ष र माथि)

(Figure 3: Distribution of Population by Literacy [5 years and above] [Census 2011])



Note: 5 unstated values.

तालिका ६: जातजाति र लैंगिक आधारमा निरक्षरताको दर (५ वर्ष र माथि)
(Table 6: Illiteracy Rate by Caste and Ethnicity and Gender [5 years and above])

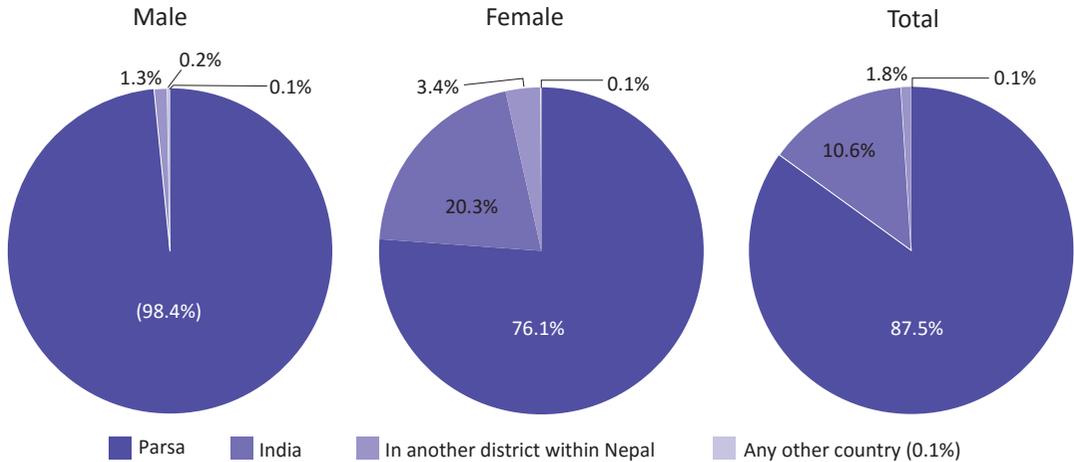
Caste	Male		Female		Total	
	Number of Individuals	Per cent	Number of Individuals	Per cent	Number of Individuals	Per cent
Kurmi	65	20.5	139	43.8	204	32.2
Madhesi Dalit	67	24.1	127	44.1	194	34.3
Kewat	40	23.1	79	47.9	119	35.2
Kamkar	26	20.6	47	42.0	73	30.7
Muslim	21	19.3	44	45.8	65	31.7
Chauhan	9	10.3	34	41.0	43	25.3
Teli	7	9.3	31	41.9	38	25.5
Mali	5	13.2	17	53.1	22	31.4
Kanu	4	7.4	15	36.6	19	20.0
Kalwar	2	3.1	16	26.7	18	14.5
Goadh	8	29.6	8	50.0	16	37.2
Giri	2	9.1	12	46.2	14	29.2
Bin	2	8.3	7	43.8	9	22.5
Sonar	3	20.0	6	60.0	9	36.0
Hajam	2	10.5	6	30.0	8	20.5
Lohar	0	0.0	7	30.4	7	16.7
Turaha	2	25.0	5	71.4	7	46.7
Dhunia	2	66.7	1	25.0	3	42.9
Rauniya	0	0.0	3	33.3	3	14.3
Sanyasi	1	14.3	2	40.0	3	25.0
Shrivastav	0	0.0	3	18.8	3	9.4
Yadav	1	33.3	2	33.3	3	33.3
Koiri	1	50.0	1	100.0	2	66.7
Brahman-Tarai	0	0.0	1	2.1	1	1.0
Bahun	0	0.0	1	100.0	1	33.3
Missing/Not Stated	1	16.7	1	20.0	2	18.2
Total	271	17.4	615	41.5	886	29.2

४.७ जन्म स्थान (Place of Birth)

तलको चित्रमा उल्लेख गरे अनुसार बिरन्चीबर्वाका ८७.५ प्रतिशत जनसंख्याले आफ्नो जन्म पर्सा जिल्लामै भएको बताएका थिए भने १०.६ प्रतिशतले (अर्थात् ३६६ जनाले) आफ्नो जन्मस्थल भारत भएको बताए । भारतमा जन्मिएकामध्ये महिलाहरूको संख्या धेरै (३४३ जना वा ९३.७ प्रतिशत) थियो । बिरन्चीबर्वामा भारतमा जन्मिएका महिला बढी हुनुको कारण पुरुषहरूले सीमापारिबाट ती महिलाहरूलाई बिहे गरेर ल्याइएकाले हो ।

As illustrated in the figure below, 87.5 per cent of the total population in Biranchibarwa was born in the district of Parsa itself. However, a significant 10.6 per cent (i.e., 366 individuals) reported India as their place of birth. Females constitute the vast majority of those born in India (343 individuals, or 93.7 per cent, of those born in India). Given the close proximity of Biranchibarwa to India, the significant number of women born in India can safely be explained by men from the VDC marrying women from across the border.

चित्र ४: जन्म स्थानका आधारमा जम्मा जनसंख्याको वितरण
(Figure 4: Distribution of Total Population by Place of Birth)



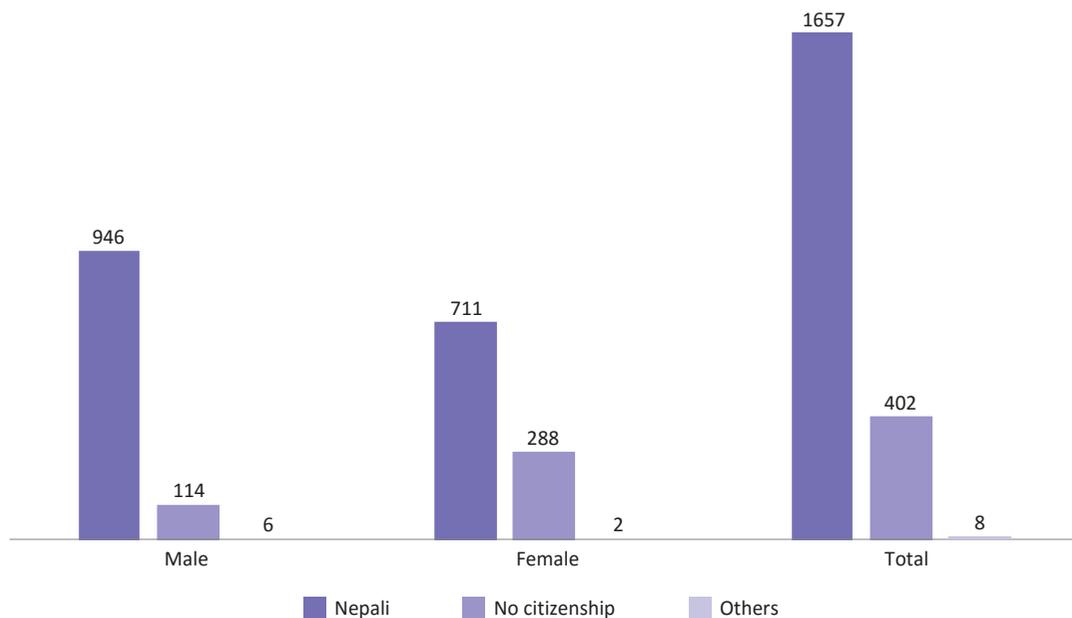
Note: : 1 missing/unstated values.

४.८ नागरिकताको अवस्था (१६ वर्ष वा सोभन्दा माथि) (Distribution of population by Citizenship Status [16 years and above])

१६ वर्षभन्दा माथिका बिरन्चीबर्वाका कुल जनसंख्याको ८०.२ प्रतिशतसँग नेपाली नागरिकता छ। ८ जनासँग (६ जना भारतीय नागरिक सहित) अन्य देशको नागरिकता छ भने १९.५ प्रतिशतसँग कुनै प्रकारको नागरिकता प्रमाण पत्र छैन। त्यसैगरी नागरिकता भएका पुरुषको संख्या (८९.३ प्रतिशत) भन्दा महिलाको संख्या (७१.२ प्रतिशत) कम छ।

In Biranchibarwa, 80.2 per cent of the population 16 years and above hold Nepali citizenship. While there are eight residents with citizenship from other countries (including six Indian citizens), a sizeable 19.5 per cent does not hold citizenship papers of any kind. Further, the percentage of females with citizenship (71.2 per cent) is considerably lower than the percentage of males (89.3 per cent).

चित्र ५: नागरिकता र लिंगका आधारमा जनसंख्या वितरण (१६ वर्ष वा सोभन्दा माथि)
(Figure 5: Distribution of Population by Citizenship Status and Gender [16 years and above])

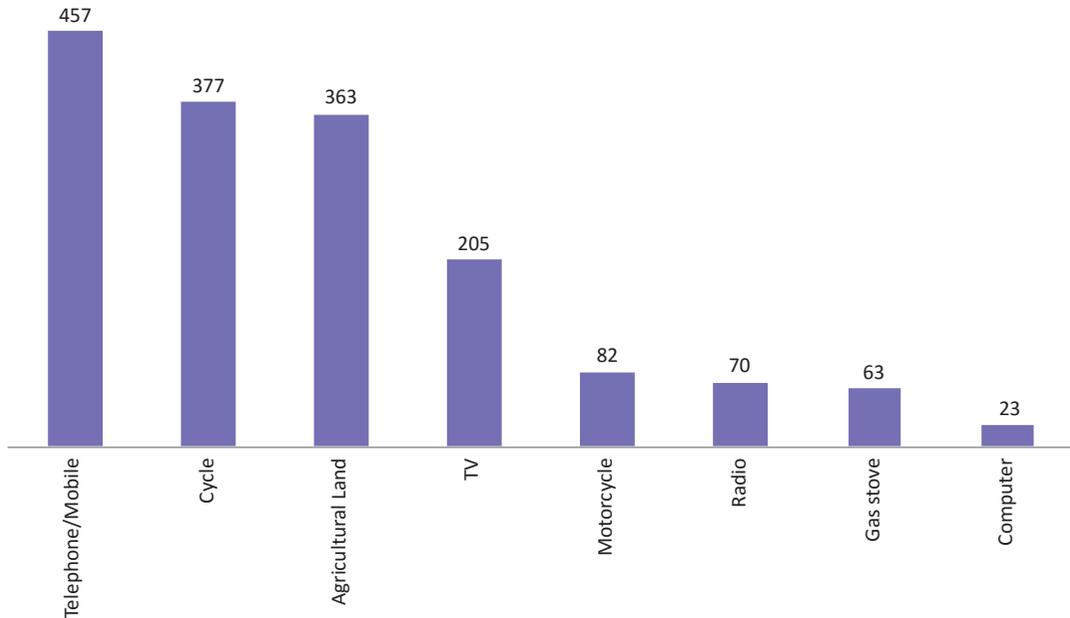


४.९ घरपरिवारको सम्पत्तिमा स्वामित्व (Ownership of Household Assets)

बिरन्चीबर्वा गाविसमा सर्वेक्षण गरिएका ५२२ घरपरिवारमध्ये ३६३ वा ६९.५ प्रतिशत घरपरिवारसँग कृषियोग्य जमिन थियो । ४५७ (८७.६ प्रतिशत) घरपरिवारसँग टेलिफोन वा मोबाइल, ३७७ (७२.२ प्रतिशत) सँग साइकल र २०५ (३९.३ प्रतिशत) सँग टिभी भएको पाइयो । तर, कम्प्युटर भएका घरपरिवार भने २३ (४.४ प्रतिशत) मात्र थिए ।

Of the 522 households in Biranchibarwa, 363 households, or 69.5 per cent, reported owning agricultural land. Further, 457 households (87.6 per cent) own a telephone or a mobile phone, 377 (72.2 per cent) a bicycle, and 205 (39.3 per cent) a TV. However, only 23 households (4.4 per cent) reported owning a computer.

चित्र ६: घरपरिवारको सम्पत्तिमा स्वामित्व (घरपरिवारको संख्या)
(Figure 6: 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 सूचिकृत गरेको थियो । राष्ट्रिय जनगणनाले प्रवासनका लागि ६ महिना घरदेखि अनुपस्थित रहनुपर्ने र गाविस बाहिर गएको हुनुपर्ने व्यवस्था गरेको भएता पनि पर्सा अध्ययन २०१४ ले भने यसको सीमा तोकेको छैन ।

The migration section of the Parsa Study questionnaire started with the listing of the names of each family members of the surveyed household who had left the house for any amount of time and gone elsewhere (internally or externally or both), either in the past or currently. As evidenced in the table below, migration in Biranchibarwa VDC is quite high. It should be noted here that the 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.

तालिका ७: प्रवासी घरधुरी र जनसंख्याको वितरण
(Table 7: Migrant Households and Population)

Migrant Household	396
Migrant Population	735
Male	655
Female	80



५.१ प्रवासी र गैरप्रवासी घरधुरीको वितरण (Distribution of Migrant and Non-Migrant Households)

बिरन्चीबर्वामा भएका कुल घरपरिवारमध्ये ७५.६ प्रतिशत घरपरिवार कुनै नै कुनै किसिमले प्रवासनमा गएका छन् । बिरन्चीबर्वाका ९ वटै वडाहरूको प्रवासी घरपरिवार तुलना गर्दा वडा नं. १ मा प्रवासी घरपरिवार बढी (८५.५ प्रतिशत) रहेको छ । तुलनात्मक रूपमा वडा नं. ५ मा प्रवासी घरपरिवार कम (५८.८ प्रतिशत) रहेको छ ।

In Biranchibarwa, 75.6 per cent of all the households are migrant households in the sense that at some point or the other a member of the household had migrated elsewhere. While migrant households form the majority in all the nine wards in Biranchibarwa, Ward 1 has the highest proportion of migrant households (85.5 per cent). In comparison, Ward 5 has the lowest proportion, albeit still substantial, at 58.8 per cent.

तालिका ८: वडा अनुसार प्रवासी घरधुरीको वितरण
(Table 8: Distribution of Households by Migration Status)

Ward	Non-migrant	Migrant	Total	Percent of total
1	8	47	55	85.5
2	15	48	63	76.2
3	9	34	43	79.1
4	10	51	61	83.6
5	21	30	51	58.8
6	10	41	51	80.4
7	19	46	65	70.8
8	13	67	80	83.8
9	21	32	53	60.4
Total	126	396	522	75.6

५.२ लैंगिक आधारमा प्रवासी जनसंख्या (Migrant Population by Gender)

बिरन्चीबर्वाको कुल जनसंख्याको २१.३ प्रतिशत प्रवासनमा गएका छन्। बाहिर गएका ७३५ जनामध्ये १०.९ प्रतिशत (८० जना) मात्र महिला थिए। बिरन्चीबर्वामा प्रवासनमा पहिलो पटक जानेहरूको औसत आयु सालाखाला २३ वर्ष रहेको छ। पहिलो पटक बाहिर जाने महिलाहरूको औसत आयु १८ वर्ष छ भने पुरुषहरूको २३ वर्ष रहेको छ।

Migrants constitute 21.3 per cent of the total population in Biranchibarwa. Of the 735 migrants, only 10.9 per cent (80 individuals) were female. Further, the average age at first migration in Biranchibarwa is approximately 23 years old. The average age at first migration for females from the VDC is 18, while for males it is 23.

तालिका ९: लैंगिक र वडाको आधारमा प्रवासी जनसंख्या
(Table 9: Distribution of Migrant Population by Gender)

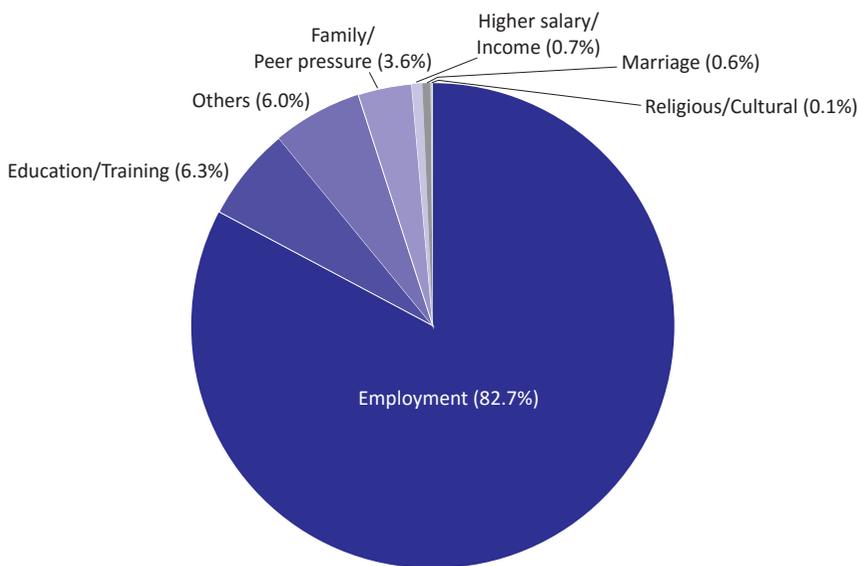
Ward	Male	Female	Total	Per cent of Total
1	70	4	74	21.8
2	86	11	97	22.8
3	52	3	55	20.6
4	82	15	97	23.3
5	50	11	61	15.5
6	69	5	74	24.3
7	70	4	74	18.0
8	125	20	145	27.1
9	51	7	58	16.0
Total	655	80	735	21.3

५.३ प्रवासनका कारणहरू (Reason for Migration)

बिरन्चीबर्वाका प्रवासनमा गएका ५९४ जना (८२.७%) ले रोजगारीलाई प्रवासनको प्रमुख कारण भनेका छन् । त्यहाँका ४५ जना (६.३%) शिक्षा वा तालिमका लागि बाहिर गएका थिए भने २६ जनाले भने पारिवारिक दबाबका कारण जानुपरेको बताए । केहीले भने धार्मिक वा सांस्कृतिक कारण (१ जना), विवाहका लागि (४ जना), धेरै तलबका लागि ५ जना) अन्य कुराले (४३ जना) गर्दा भने कारण दिए ।

For the vast majority of the migrant population in Biranchibarwa (i.e., 82.7 per cent or 594 migrants), employment was the primary reason for migration. There are also 45 individuals (i.e., 6.3 per cent) who migrated for education and/or training and 26 individuals (i.e., 3.6 per cent) who migrated due to family and/or peer pressure. The few remaining migrants reported religious or cultural reasons (1 individual), marriage (4 individuals), higher salary (5 individuals) and other reasons (43 individuals).

चित्र ७: प्रवासनको मुख्य कारण
(Figure 7: Primary Reason for Migration)



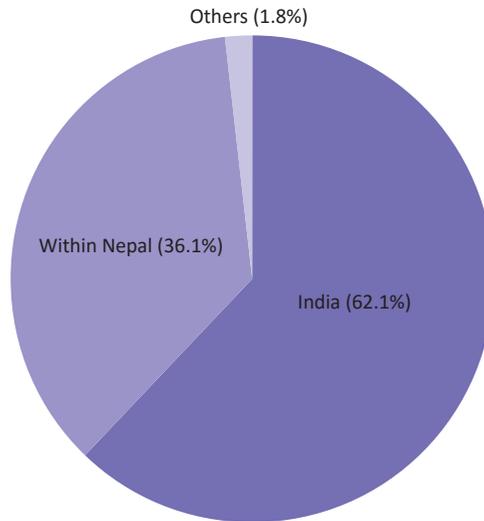
Note: 17 missing/unstated values.

५.४ प्रवासनको पहिलो गन्तव्य (First Migration Destination)

बिरन्चीबर्वाबाट प्रवासनमा गएकामध्ये ६२.१ प्रतिशतको पहिलो गन्तव्य भारत थियो भने ३६.१ प्रतिशत देशभित्रै गएका थिए । १३ जना वा १.८ प्रतिशतको पहिलो गन्तव्य नेपाल र भारतभन्दा बाहिर रहेको थियो । ७२.८ प्रतिशतले एक पटकभन्दा बढी प्रवासनमा गएको बताए ।

For 62.1 per cent of the migrants from Biranchibarwa, India was their first destination of migration, while a further 36.1 per cent had migrated internally. Only 13 individuals, or 1.8 per cent, had ventured beyond Nepal and India on their first migration. Further, 72.8 per cent of the migrants reported having migrated more than once.

चित्र ८: पहिलो गन्तव्यको आधारमा प्रवासी जनसंख्या
(Figure 8: Migrant Population by First Destination)



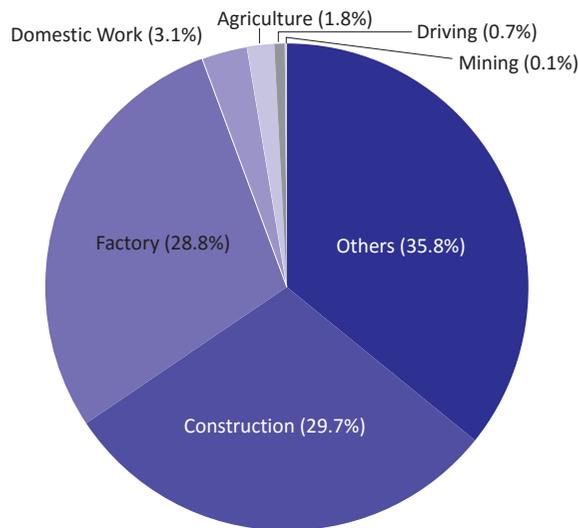
Note: 14 missing/unstated values.

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

प्रवासनको अन्तिम स्थानमा बिरन्चीबर्वाका अधिकांशले निर्माण क्षेत्रमा (२९.७ प्रतिशत) र कारखानामा (२८.८ प्रतिशत) काम गरेका थिए। १.८ प्रतिशत प्रवासीले मात्रै अन्तिम गन्तव्यमा कृषि क्षेत्रमा काम गरेको बताए। घरैलु कामदारको रूपमा काम गरेकाहरूमा २२ जनामध्ये २१ महिला थिए।

At the last place of migration, the majority of migrants from Biranchibarwa worked in the construction sector (29.7 per cent) and factories (28.8 per cent). Only 1.8 per cent of the migrants reported agriculture as being their occupation in their last migration destination. Of the 22 individuals who reported their occupation as domestic work, 21 were female.

चित्र ९: अन्तिम गन्तव्यमा पेसाको आधारमा प्रवासी जनसंख्या
(Figure 9: Migrant Population by Occupation at Last Destination)



Note: 15 missing/unstated values.

५.६ रेमिट्यान्स रकम (Remittance Amount)

बिरन्चीबर्वाका अधिकांश प्रवासीहरूले (७६.३ प्रतिशत वा ४३५ जना) ले एक पटकमा १०,००० रुपैयाँभन्दा कम रकम पठाएका थिए। अरू १०५ प्रवासीहरूले (१८.४ प्रतिशत) भने रु. १०,०००-२०,००० प्रतिपटक पठाएका थिए।

In Biranchibarwa, it was reported that the vast majority of the migrants (76.3 per cent or 435 individuals) remitted less than NPR 10,000 per transaction. Another 105 migrants (i.e., 18.4 per cent) remitted NPR 10,000-20,000 per transaction.

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

Amount in NPR	Number	Per cent
Less than 10,000	435	76.3
10,000-20,000	105	18.4
30,000-50,000	18	3.2
50,000-100,000	10	1.8
100,000-200,000	1	0.2
More than 200,000	1	0.2
Total	570	100.0

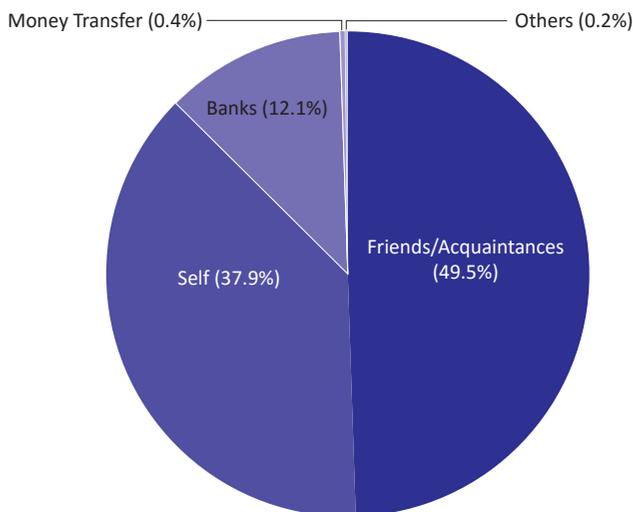


५.७ रेमिट्यान्सको माध्यम (Channels of Remittances)

बिरन्चीबर्वाका ५८५ जना वा ७९.५ प्रतिशत प्रवासीले पैसा पठाएको बताएका थिए। अधिकांशले रेमिट्यान्स पठाउन अनौपचारिक माध्यम जस्तो ४८.२ प्रतिशतले साथी र परिचितमार्फत पठाएका थिए भने ३६.९ प्रतिशतले आफूसँगै ल्याएका थिए। ११.८ प्रतिशतले मात्र रेमिट्यान्स पठाउन बैंकको प्रयोग गरेका थिए भने दुई जनाले मनि ट्रान्सफरको प्रयोग गरेका थिए।

In Biranchibarwa, it was reported that 585 individuals or 79.5 per cent of the migrants had sent money back. Most migrants had used informal channels to send remittances, i.e., 48.2 per cent had sent remittances with friends or acquaintances, while 36.9 per cent had brought the money back themselves. Only 11.8 per cent of the migrants had used banks and only two migrants had used money transfer agencies.

चित्र १०: रेमिट्यान्सको माध्यम
(Figure 10: Channels of Remittance)



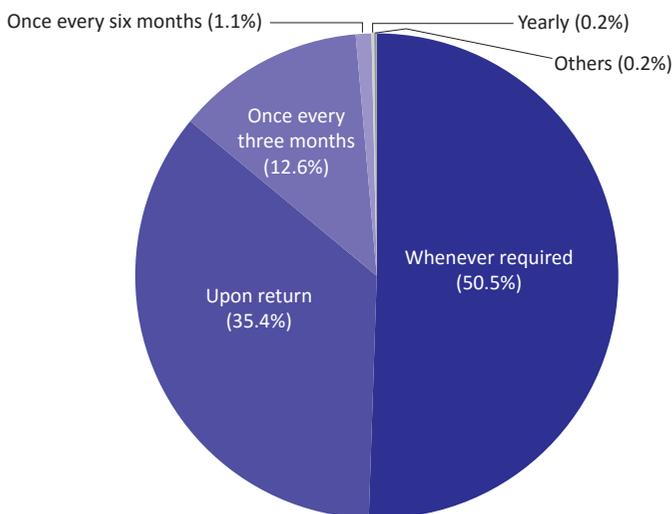
Note: 15 missing/unstated values.

५.८ रेमिट्यान्स हस्तान्तरणको बारम्बारता (Frequency of Remittance Transfers)

तलको दिइएको चित्रमा देखाइए जस्तै १३.५ प्रतिशत प्रवासीले मात्र नियमित रेमिट्यान्स पठाएका थिए (प्रत्येक ३ महिनामा वा प्रत्येक ६ महिनामा वा प्रत्येक वर्ष) । धेरैजसोले घरपरिवारलाई आवश्यकता परेका बेला (५०.५ प्रतिशत) पठाएको वा आफू फर्कदा (३५.४ प्रतिशत) ल्याएका थिए ।

As evidenced in Figure 11, only 13.5 per cent of the migrants remitted with regularity (i.e., every 3 months or 6 months or every year). Most migrants remitted only when the household needed money (50.5 per cent) or brought the money back with themselves when returning home (35.4 per cent).

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



Note: 15 missing/unstated values.

६. प्रवासनका सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभावहरू (Socio-Economic Impact 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)

परिवारको सदस्य प्रवासनमा गएपछि घरपरिवारको खर्च चलाउने मुख्य व्यक्ति घरमूलीमाथिको निर्भरता कम हुँदै गएको छ। प्रवासनअघि घरमूलीलाई आम्दानीको प्रमुख स्रोतको रूपमा चिनाएका २८८ घरधुरी (७२.७ प्रतिशत) को संख्या घटेर प्रवासनपछि २५२ (६३.६ प्रतिशत) मा पुगेको छ। बालिग सन्तान पनि आयको प्रमुख स्रोतका रूपमा ४ (१ प्रतिशत) बाट बढेर १३८ (३४.९ प्रतिशत) रहेको पाइयो।

Dependency on the household head as the primary bread winner is seen to decrease with migration. While the household head was identified as being the primary source of income prior to the migration of a family member among 288 households (72.7 per cent), that number decreased to 252 (63.6 per cent) following the migration of a family member. There is also a concurrent increase seen in adult children being reported as the primary source of income from 4 (1 per cent) to 138 (34.9 per cent).

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

Source of income	Pre-Migration	Post-Migration
Household Head	288	252
Spouse	5	4
Children	4	128
Grandchildren	0	7
Sibling	8	2
Other Household Member	88	2
Loan/Moneylender	1	0
Other	2	1
Total	396	396

६.२ घरपरिवारको खर्चमा प्रभाव (Impact on Household Expenditure)

घरपरिवारको सदस्य प्रवासनमा जानुअघि होस् वा पछि परिवारको मुख्य खर्च खाद्य सामग्री किन्नमा हुन्थ्यो । तर अहिले केही घरमा भने परिवर्तन आएको छ । उदाहरणका लागि, उल्लेखनीय घरपरिवारले शिक्षा र स्वास्थ्यमा बढी खर्च भइरहेको बताएका छन् । केहीले निर्माण, जग्गा किन्न र व्यापार गर्न लगानी गरेको पाइएको छ । ऋण तिर्न (सम्भवतः प्रवासनमा जाने प्रक्रियामा लिएको ऋण) का लागि खर्च गरेका घरपरिवार पनि बढेका (२ बाट ८) छन् ।

While most of the migrant households reported food items as being the primary household expense both before and after migration, there were changes for some household. For instance, the number of household reporting education and healthcare as their primary expense increased significantly. Further, there were some who were able to invest in construction, land and businesses. There was also an increase in households (from 2 to 8) that reported repaying debts as their primary expense, which could possibly have been the result of taking loans to finance the migration process.

तालिका १२: प्रवासनअघि र पछि प्राथमिक खर्चको आधारमा घरधुरीको वितरण
(Table 12: Distribution of Household by Primary Household Expenditure Pre- and Post-Migration)

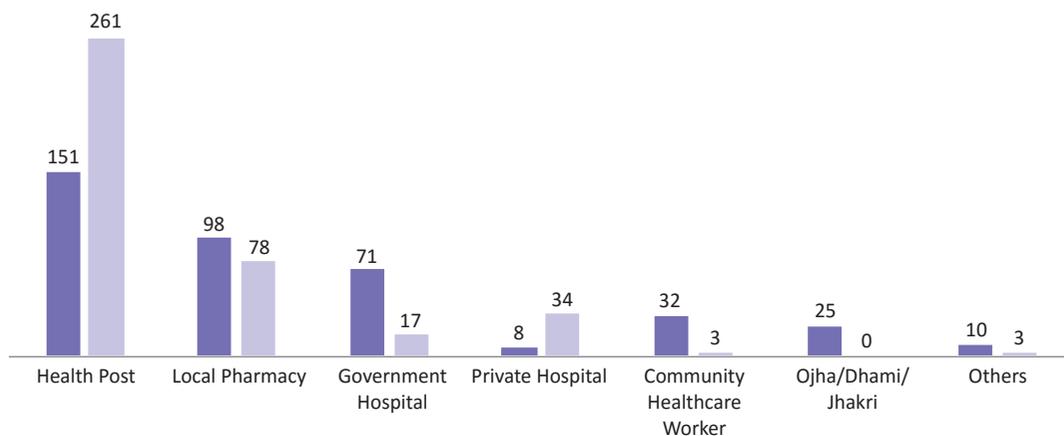
Primary Expenditure	Pre- Migration	Post-Migration
Food items	338	314
Education	7	19
Healthcare	8	21
Construction	0	5
Land purchase	3	4
Investments/Business	0	1
Repaying Debts	2	8
Marriage/funeral	35	23
Other	1	0
Missing/Not Stated	2	1
Total	396	396

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

सामान्यतया भन्नुपर्दा स्वास्थ्य उपचारका लागि स्वास्थ्य चौकीमा जाने प्रवासी घरपरिवारको संख्या (१५१ घर परिवार अर्थात् ३८.१ प्रतिशतबाट २६१ अर्थात् ६५.९ प्रतिशत) बढेको छ। यस्तै प्रवासी घरपरिवारको स्वास्थ्य उपचारका लागि सरकारी अस्पतालमा जाने संख्या प्रवासनअघि ७१ घरधुरी (१७.९ प्रतिशत) बाट प्रवासनपछि १७ घरधुरी (४.३%) मा झरेको छ।

Generally speaking, the number of migrant households with primary preference for health posts increased after migration, with the number going up from 151 households (38.1 per cent) to 261 households (65.9 per cent). There has also been a concurrent decrease in the number of migrant households that prefer government hospitals post-migration as their primary healthcare provider, from 71 households (17.9 per cent) to 17 households (4.3 per cent).

चित्र १२: प्राथमिक स्वास्थ्य सेवामा प्राथमिकता (प्रवासन पूर्व र पछि)
(Figure 12: Primary Healthcare Preference Pre- and Post-migration)



Note: 1 missing/unstated values for Pre-Migration; 1 missing/unstated values for 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। ३५ घरपरिवारमा (६.३ प्रतिशत) यो सत्य ठहरियो। प्रवासीले आर्थिक आवश्यकता पूरा

Migrant households were asked whether the migration of a member of the household has resulted in members of the household having stopped working, and it was found to

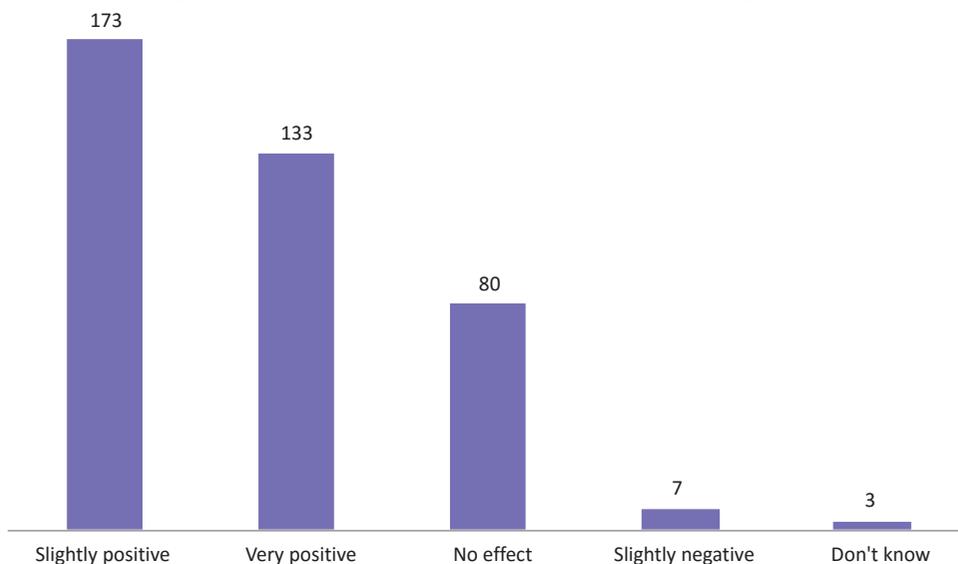
गरेकोले काम गर्न छाडेको भन्ने ३ वटा केसहरू मात्र भेटियो । अरूले भने परिवारमा थपिएको जिम्मेवारी र अन्य कारणहरूले गर्दा काम गर्न छाडेको बताए ।

अध्ययनले उत्तरदाताहरूलाई आफ्नो घरपरिवारमा प्रवासनले पारेको आर्थिक प्रभावका बारेमा मूल्यांकन गर्न पनि भनेको थियो । अधिकांशले घरपरिवारको सदस्य प्रवासनमा गएकाले परिवारको आर्थिक अवस्थामा सकारात्मक प्रभाव परेको महसुस गरेका थिए । १३३ घरधुरी (३३.६ प्रतिशत) ले प्रवासनबाट धेरै नै सकारात्मक प्रभाव परेको बताए भने १७३ घरधुरी (४३.७ प्रतिशत) ले केही मात्रामा सकारात्मक प्रभाव परेको बताए । यस्तै ७ घरधुरीले प्रवासनले केही हदसम्म नकारात्मक प्रभाव पारेको बताए र ८० घरधुरी (२०.२ प्रतिशत) ले कुनै पनि प्रभाव नपारेको बताए ।

be true in only 35 households (6.3 per cent). However, 'financial needs fulfilled by migrant' was cited in only three cases as the reason for a member quitting a job. The rest listed having to compensate for household responsibilities and other factors as the primary reason.

The study respondents of migrant households were also asked to make an assessment of the economic impact of migration on their respective households. The majority felt that the migration of a household member had had a positive impact on their household's economic status: 133 households (33.6 per cent) reported that migration had had a very positive impact, while 173 households (43.7 per cent) reported that it had had a slightly positive impact. Nonetheless, there were 7 households that reported that migration had had a slightly negative impact and 80 households (20.2 per cent) which reported that it had had no effect.

चित्र १३: प्रवासनले पारेको आर्थिक प्रभावको स्वमूल्यांकन
(Figure 13: Self-Assessment of Economic Impact of Migration)



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

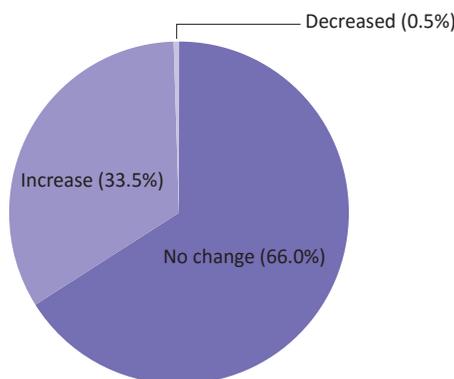
प्रवासन घरपरिवारमा घरको सदस्य प्रवासित हुँदा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रमा महिलाको सहभागितालाई प्रभाव पारेको थियो वा थिएन भन्ने प्रश्न पनि सोधिएको थियो । अधिकांश प्रवासी घरपरिवार ५२.६ प्रतिशत वा २०७ घरपरिवारले सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रमा महिलाको सहभागिता बढेको बताए । तर १८६ घरधुरी (४७.४ प्रतिशत) ले कुनै परिवर्तन नभएको बताए ।

प्रवासी घरपरिवारलाई परिवारको सदस्य प्रवासनमा गएका बेला पारिवारिक मामिलामा निर्णय लिँदा महिलाको संलग्नता हुने नहुने विषयमा पनि सोधिएका थियो । अधिकांश घरधुरी (६६ प्रतिशत वा २६० घरधुरी) ले परिवारको सदस्य प्रवासित हुँदा घरपरिवार भित्र महिलाको निर्णय गर्ने क्षमतामा कुनै प्रभाव नपरेको बताएका छन् । ३३.५ प्रतिशत (१३२ घरधुरी) ले बढेको र २ घरधुरीले घटेको बताएका 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. The majority of the migrant households, 52.6 per cent or 207 households, reported that the migration of a household member had resulted in an increase in women's participation in the public sphere. However, 186 households (47.4 per cent) reported that there had been no change.

The migrant households were also asked whether the migration of a household member had had any effect on women's involvement in decision-making within the household. While majority of the households (66 per cent or 260 households) reported that the migration of a household member had had no impact, 33.5 per cent (i.e., 132 households) reported an increase. There were also two households which reported a decrease.

चित्र १४: प्रवासन र घरपरिवारभित्र निर्णय गर्ने अधिकारमा महिलाको संलग्नता
(Figure 14: Migration and Women's Involvement in Decision Making within the Household)



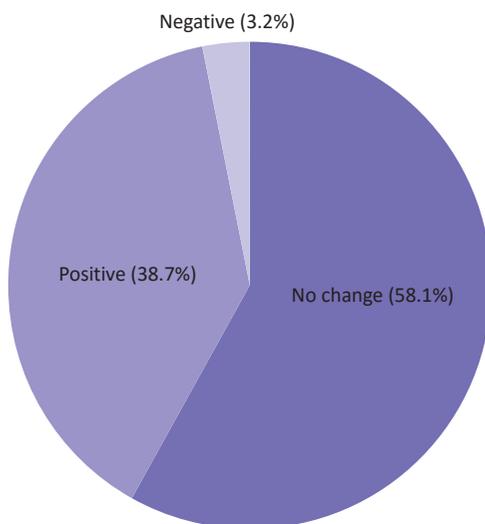
Note: 2 missing/unstated values.

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

प्रवासन घरपरिवारलाई परिवारको सदस्य प्रवासनमा रहँदा वृद्धवृद्धाहरूमा कस्तो प्रभाव परेको छ भनेर पनि सोधिएको थियो। अधिकांश घरपरिवार ५८.१ प्रतिशतले कुनै प्रभाव नपारेको, ३८.७ प्रतिशतले सकारात्मक प्रभाव पारेको, ३.२ प्रतिशतले नकारात्मक प्रभाव पारेको बताए।

Migrant households were also asked if the migration of a household member had had an impact on the elderly. While the majority, 58.1 per cent, reported that there had been no impact, 38.7 per cent reported that it had had a positive impact, and a small proportion of 3.2 per cent reported that migration had had a negative impact on the household elderly.

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



Note: 174 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. Sharma, Pitamber, *Some Aspects of Nepal's Social Demography: Census 2011 Update*. Kathmandu: Social Science Baha and Himal Books, Kathmandu, 2014.
4. 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.
5. Central Bureau of Statistics. 2014. *National Population and Housing Census 2011 (Village Development Committee/Municipality)*, Volume 06, Kathmandu: National Planning Commission Secretariat.



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