

झौवागुठी

संक्षिप्त गाविस विवरण

JHAUWA GUTHI

VDC Profile



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मोहम्मद अयुब	Mohammad Ayub
डेभिड एन. गेल्लर	David N. Gellner
दिनेश पाठक	Dinesh Pathak
बन्दिता सिजापती	Bandita Sijapati
अमन्दा स्नेलन्जर	Amanda Snellinger
प्रकृति थामी	Prakriti Thami



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Labour and Mobility



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Centre for the Study of Labour and Mobility

Social Science Baha

345 Ramchandra Marg, Battisputali, Kathmandu – 9, Nepal

Tel: +977-1-4472807, 4480091 • Fax: +977-1-4475215

info@ceslam.org • www.ceslam.org

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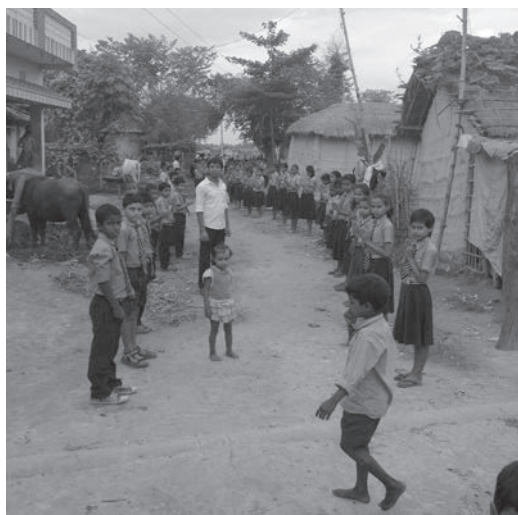
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१. पृष्ठभूमि (Background)

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 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 गाविसका 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 अध्ययनले झौवागुठी गाविसमा अध्ययनबाट प्राप्त निष्कर्षहरूलाई समेट्नुका साथै आवश्यकता अनुसार राष्ट्रिय जनगणना २०११ को तथ्यांकहरूलाई पनि उपयोग गरेको 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. This census (hereafter, Parsa Study 2014) covered three VDCs of Parsa district—Bagwana, Biranchi Barwa and Jhauwa Guthi—with the principal objective of providing data on the history and current trends in the migratory process from selected VDCs in Parsa district. The Parsa Study 2014 thus aims to provide 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 discusses the findings of the study as they pertain to the VDC of Jhauwa Guthi and where applicable refers to the data from National Population and Housing Census 2011 to present a more time-sensitive depiction of the VDC.

२. अध्ययन गरिएको स्थान (Study Site)

यस अध्ययनले झौवागुठी गाविसका बारे विस्तृत जानकारी दिएको छ। झौवागुठी पर्सा जिल्लाको दक्षिण भागमा अवस्थित छ। चित्रमा देखाइए अनुसार यस गाविसको दुईतिरको सिमाना भारतसँग जोडिएको छ भने उत्तरतिर अमरपटी गाविस, पूर्वीतिर विन्धवासिनी र पश्चिमतिर पर्सौनीभाटा गाविस रहेका छन्। वीरगन्जबाट ६.८ किलोमिटर दक्षिण पश्चिममा रहेको यस गाविसको क्षेत्रफल ५.१३ वर्ग किलोमिटर छ।^१

यस गाविसको नामकरण भोजपुरी भाषाको 'झौवरी वा झौवानी' शब्दबाट भएको हो जसलाई यहाँका पुराना बासिन्दा थारूहरूले घना जंगल भन्ने अर्थमा लिन्थे। समयसँगै यहाँ भएका जंगल मासिदै गयो थारूहरू पनि सघन जंगल नदी खोज्दै उत्तरतिर पर्सा चितवनका अन्य भागमा गए। थारूहरूले छाडेपछि यहाँ आएर बसेका अरू मानिसहरूले यस ठाउँलाई झौवा भन्न थाले।

विन्धवासिनी मन्दिरको गुठीमा परेपछि भने यस ठाउँलाई झौवागुठी भन्न थालियो। विन्धवासिनी मन्दिरको मर्मतसम्भारका लागि त्यस क्षेत्रका सबै जग्गाधनीले कर तिर्नुपर्दथ्यो। मन्दिरले वरिपरिका जग्गाबाट तिरो लिन पाउने व्यवस्था राजा राजेन्द्र विक्रम शाह (सन् १८१६-४७) को पालाबाट नै सुरु भएको हो। विन्धवासिनी मन्दिरका सम्बन्धमा पनि रोचक कथावत रहेको स्थानीयहरू बताउँछन्। स्थानीय स्रोतका अनुसार, एक जना आयुर्वेदिक चिकित्सकले राजा राजेन्द्र विक्रम शाहलाई गंगामा नुहाएर विन्ध्याचल देवीको पूजाअर्चना गरेमा मात्र उनको छाला सम्बन्धी रोग निको हुन्छ भनेछन्। सोही अनुसार राजा भारतमा गई गंगा स्नान गरी विन्ध्याचलको पूजा गरेपछिको एक रात उनले सपनामा आफ्नो ज्यानलाई अंग्रेजबाट

This report outlines the profile of Jhauwa Guthi VDC. Jhauwa Guthi is located in the southern part of Parsa District. As shown in the map below, this VDC adjoins India on two sides and has Amarpatti VDC to the north, Bindhyabasini VDC to the east, and Parsaunibhata VDC to the west. Lying at a distance of 6.8 kilometers southwest of Birgunj, Jhauwa Guthi covers an area of 5.13 square kilometers.¹

The VDC derives its name from the Bhojpuri word *jhauwa* or *jhauwani*, 'thick forest', used by the original Tharu inhabitants to refer to the jungle that covered the area. Over time, as the forest cover disappeared, the Tharus went north to other parts of Parsa and Chitwan in search of abundant jungle and rivers, and the people who settled here continued to call it Jhauwa.

The village became known as Jhauwa Guthi when it became part of the Bindhyabasini temple's *guthi*, requiring all landholders pay tax to support the maintenance of the Bindhyabasini temple. The temple was given tenurial rights to the surrounding area during the reign of Rajendra Bikram Shah (1816-47). According to local sources, the king had been advised by an Ayurvedic doctor to go to India to bathe in the Ganges and worship the deity Bindhyachal to cure a skin condition. After worshipping Bindhyachal, he had a dream in which he saw that his life was in danger from the British, so he headed back to Nepal with his retinue. He spent the night in

खतरा रहेको देखेछन् र उनी आफन्तहरूसहित नेपाल फर्केछन्। उनले अहिलेको विन्धवासिनी गाविस क्षेत्रमा रात काटेछन् र भोलिपल्ट विन्धवासिनीको मन्दिर बनाएछन्।

झौवागुठीको ३८४ हेक्टर जमिनमा खेती गरिएको छ र ५० हेक्टरमा खेती गरिएको छैन। आधाभन्दा बढी घरपरिवारको जग्गा १० कट्ठाभन्दा कम छ,। एकतिहाइको ११-२० कट्ठा जमिन छ भने १०% को २१ देखि ६० कट्ठा जमिन छ। ५% भन्दा कमको भने ६० देखि १०० कट्ठासम्म जग्गा छ।^२ वीरगन्ज र भारत नजिक भएकाले यहाँका मानिसहरू रोजगारीका लागि दिनहुँ वीरगन्ज र भारत जान्छन्। खाडी मुलुकहरूमा मुस्लिमहरूको जाने क्रम भने बढिरहेको छ।

झौवागुठी पर्साको निर्वाचन क्षेत्र नं. ३ कै एक भाग हो र यहाँबाट पहिलो संविधान सभामा नेपाली कांग्रेसका उम्मेदवारले जितेका थिए भने दोस्रो संविधान सभा निर्वाचनमा नेकपा एमालेले जितेको थियो।

today's Bindhyabasini VDC and the next day established the temple of Bindhyabasini. In Jhauwa Guthi VDC, 383 hectares land is cultivated and 50 uncultivated. Over a half the households own less than 10 kattha, a third own between 11-20 kattha, 10 per cent between 21 and 60 kattha, and less than 5 per cent own between 60 and 100 kattha.² Due to its proximity to Birgunj and India, most people commute daily for employment, though the Muslim population is increasingly migrating as labourers to the Gulf.

Jhauwa Guthi is part of Parsa district's Constituency Number 3, which was won by the Nepali Congress in the first CA election and by the CPN-UML candidate in the second CA election.

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



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

३. जनसांख्यिक बनावट (Demography)

प्रतिवेदनको यस खण्डमा घरपरिवार र जनसंख्याको बनावट लगायत अध्ययनका अन्य नतिजाहरू प्रस्तुत गरिएको छ। 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)

झौवागुठी गाविसको जनघनत्व धेरै छ। यहाँ प्रतिवर्ग किलोमिटरमा करिब २०० घरपरिवार बस्छन्। गाविसको औसत घरपरिवारको आकार ६.४ रहेको छ। यस गाविसमा १०१० घरपरिवार छन् र वडा नं. ६ मा सबैभन्दा बढी (१६२ घरपरिवार) र वडा नं. ४ मा सबैभन्दा कम ८७ घरपरिवारको बसोबास छ। यहाँको १०१० घरपरिवारमध्ये ३८ घरपरिवारको मूली महिला र १३ घरपरिवारका मूली महिला-पुरुष दुवै थिए।

Jhauwa Guthi VDC is a densely populated VDC with approximately 200 households per square kilometer. The average household size of the VDC is 6.4. The VDC has a total of 1010 households, with ward number 6 containing the largest number of households (162 households) and ward number 4 the fewest (87 households). Of the total of 1010 households 38 households were female-headed households

तालिका १: घरधुरी र जनसंख्याको बनावट
(Table 1: Household and Population Composition)³

Ward	Parsa Study 2014				Census 2011			
	Households	Male	Female	Total	Households	Male	Female	Total
1	101	368	350	718	108	367	353	720
2	94	306	278	584	89	284	266	550
3	90	340	294	634	112	386	331	717
4	87	329	304	633	95	329	308	637
5	144	517	446	963	150	507	461	968
6	162	580	477	1057	154	567	467	1034
7	96	289	246	535	90	263	248	511
8	103	322	304	626	114	336	390	726
9	133	394	357	751	81	248	251	499
Total	1010	3445	3056	6501	993	3287	3075	6362

गाविसको कुल जनसंख्या ६५०१ मध्येमा ४७% महिला छन् । महिला र पुरुषको अनुपात सय जना महिला बराबर ११२.७ पुरुष रहेको छ । गाविसका सबै (नौवटै) वडाहरूमा पुरुषको जनसंख्या महिलाभन्दा बढी छ । पर्सा अध्ययन २०१४ अनुसार औसत घरपरिवारको संख्या लगभग ६.४ छ । यस गाविसका सबै वडाहरूमा पुरुषको जनसंख्या महिलाको भन्दा बढी छ । राष्ट्रिय जनगणना २०६८ (वि.सं.) सँग तुलना गर्दा पर्सा अध्ययन २०१४ मा प्रत्येक वडामा जनसंख्या र घरधुरी केही मात्रामा बढेको देखिन्छ ।

and 13 households were both male and female headed households. The total population of the VDC is 6,501 individuals, with 47 per cent females. There are 112.7 males in the VDC per 100 females. The size of the male population is greater than the female population in all nine wards. Even though there is only small increase in total population and total number of households between the National Census of 2011 and Parsa Study 2014, a comparison of ward-level figures shows more variation, both increases and decreases.



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

कुल जनसंख्याको वितरण तल उल्लेख गरिएको छ। १४ वर्ष र त्यसभन्दा मुनिका बालबालिको जनसंख्या कुल जनसंख्याको ३८.५ प्रतिशत रहेको छ भने १५ देखि ५९ वर्ष उमेर समूहको जनसंख्या कुल जनसंख्याको ५४ प्रतिशत रहेको छ। साथै, ६० वर्षभन्दा माथिकाको जनसंख्या कुल जनसंख्याको ७.५ प्रतिशत रहेको छ। आश्रित जनसंख्याको दर ४६ प्रतिशत छ। राष्ट्रिय जनगणना २०११ र पर्सि अध्ययन २०१४ दुवैले ५-९ र १५-१९ उमेर समूहका जनसंख्या सबैभन्दा बढी भएको देखाएको छ। पुरुष र महिलाको जनसंख्याको अन्तर धेरै नै फराकिलो छ। ०-४ वर्ष उमेर समूहका जनसंख्या ५-९ वर्ष उमेर समूहका भन्दा कम छ जसले प्रजननदर घटिरहेको देखाउँछ।

The distribution of the total population is presented below. Children (aged 14 and below) comprise 38.5 per cent of the total population, the working-age population (aged 15 to 59) 54 per cent, and the elderly (aged 60 and above) 7.5 per cent. Further, in the age groups 5-9 and 15-19 the difference between the male and female population is very wide. The dependency rate of the population is 46 per cent. The National Census of 2011 and Parsa Study 2014 shows similar trends for age distribution of population and in both of the surveys age group 5 to 9 is the age group with the highest population.

तालिका २: जनसंख्याको उमेर र लैंगिक वितरण
(Table 2: Age and Gender Distribution of the Population)⁴

Age group	Parsa Study 2014						Census 2011					
	Male		Female		Total		Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%	No	%
0 to 4	376	10.9	373	12.2	749	11.5	439	13.4	389	12.7	828	13.0
5 to 9	529	15.4	428	14.0	957	14.7	554	16.9	464	15.1	1018	16.0
10 to 14	405	11.8	394	12.9	799	12.3	378	11.5	395	12.8	773	12.2
15 to 19	352	10.2	222	7.3	574	8.8	315	9.6	241	7.8	556	8.7
20 to 24	261	7.6	253	8.3	514	7.9	223	6.8	247	8.0	470	7.4
25 to 29	253	7.3	247	8.1	500	7.7	239	7.3	250	8.1	489	7.7
30 to 34	219	6.4	228	7.5	447	6.9	201	6.1	214	7.0	415	6.5
35 to 39	226	6.6	204	6.7	430	6.6	180	5.5	167	5.4	347	5.5
40 to 44	194	5.6	143	4.7	337	5.2	152	4.6	152	4.9	304	4.8
45 to 49	144	4.2	119	3.9	263	4	128	3.9	129	4.2	257	4.0
50 to 54	114	3.3	113	3.7	227	3.5	107	3.3	103	3.3	210	3.3
55 to 59	108	3.1	112	3.7	220	3.4	112	3.4	84	2.7	196	3.1
60 to 64	92	2.7	96	3.1	188	2.9	88	2.7	91	3.0	179	2.8
65 to 69	75	2.2	76	2.5	151	2.3	75	2.3	77	2.5	152	2.4
70 to 74	61	1.8	28	0.9	89	1.4	59	1.8	50	1.6	109	1.7
75 and above	36	1.0	20	0.7	56	0.9	37	1.1	22	0.7	59	0.9
Total	3445	100	3056	100	6501	100	3287	100	3075	100	6362	100

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

यस खण्डले जातजाति, जन्मस्थान, नागरिकताको अवस्था, धार्मिक आस्था, जातजातिको बृहत् वर्गीकरण, वैवाहिक स्थिति, शैक्षिक स्थिति र गाउँलेहरूको मुख्य गतिविधिहरूबारे जानकारी दिन्छ। यसमा घरपरिवारको सम्पत्तिमा स्वामित्व सम्बन्धी 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 जातजातिको बृहत् वर्गीकरण (Macro-Ethnic Category)

यस सर्वेक्षणमा लगभग सबै (९९.८%) जनसंख्याले आफूलाई मधेशी भनेर चिनाए भने मुस्लिमले ०.२% घरपरिवारले आफूलाई पहाडी भने।

Nearly everyone (99.8 per cent) identified themselves as Madhesi; just 0.2 per cent of households identified themselves as Pahadi.



४.२ जातजाति (Caste and Ethnicity)

झौवागुठीमा मुख्यतया तराईका समुदाय र मुस्लिमको बसोबास रहेको छ। यहाँ कानूको जनसंख्या झन्डै २३% छ भने यसपछि मुस्लिम २१% रहेका छन्। जनगणना २०११ ले ४५ जना पहाडे जनजातिको गणना गरेको थियो भने पर्सा अध्ययन २०१४ ले कुनै पनि पहाडे जनजाति फेला पारेन। राष्ट्रिय जनगणना २०११ ले केही मधेशी जातजातिलाई चिन्न नसकी पहाडे जनजाति र पहाडे दलित भनेर राखेको स्पष्ट देखिन्छ।

Jhauwa Guthi is mainly a community of Tarai castes and Muslims. Kanus form nearly 23 per cent of the population followed by Muslims at 21 per cent. The national census of 2011 had enumerated 45 Hill Janajati individuals whereas Parsa Study 2014 did not enumerate any Hill Janajati. It seems clear that the National Census Office did not recognize some Madhesi caste names and misallocated them as Hill Janajatis and Hill Dalits.



तालिका ३: जातजातिका आधारमा जनसंख्या वितरण
(Table 3: Distribution of Population by Caste/Ethnicity)⁵

Parsa Study 2014			Census 2011		
Caste/Ethnicity	Number	Per cent	Caste/Ethnicity	Number	Per cent
Hill Janajati	0	0	Hill Janajati	45	0.7
			Yakkha	27	0.4
			Limbu	18	0.3
Hill Dalit	0	0	Hill Dalit	139	2.2
			Damai/Dholi	89	1.4
			Sarki	50	0.8
Tarai Janajati	51	0.8	Tarai Janajati	210	3.3
Dhanuk	18	0.3	Kumal	187	2.9
Tharu	8	0.1	Dhanuk	23	0.4
Pandit (Kumal)	25	0.4			
Tarai Caste	3764	57.9	Tarai Caste	3410	53.6
Kanu	1480	22.8	Kanu	1375	21.6
Baraee	843	13.0	Baraee	834	13.1
Teli	410	6.3	Teli	448	7.0
Kahar	163	2.5	Sonar	142	2.2
Sonar	140	2.2	Kumhar	102	1.6
Madhesi Brahmin	135	2.1	Kalwar	101	1.6
Kumhar	115	1.8	Brahmin Tarai	99	1.6
Kalwar	101	1.6	Mallaha	88	1.4
Koiri	56	0.9	Koiri/Kushwaha	76	1.2
Hajam	46	0.7	Sanyasi/Dashnami	60	0.9
Lohar	23	0.4	Hajam/Thakur	57	0.9
Giri	33	0.5	Lohar	38	0.6
Mallaha	16	0.2	Kathbaniyan	28	0.4
Kurmi	12	0.2	Kurmi	22	0.3
Goadh	87	1.3			
Kamkar	70	1.1			
Patehara	22	0.3			
Turaha	12	0.2			
Tarai Dalit	1318	20.3	Tarai Dalit	1233	19.4
Madhesi Dalit	1318	20.3	Tatma/Tatwa	696	10.9
			Chamar/Harijan/Ram	211	3.3
			Dhobi	203	3.2
			Dusadh/Pasawan/Pasi	123	1.9
Other	1356	20.9	Other	1265	19.9
Muslim	1356	20.9	Muslim	1220	19.2
			Others	14	0.2
			Tarai Others	31	0.5
Unidentified/Missing	12	0.2	Unidentified/Missing	0	0.0
Missing	12	0.2			
Total	6501	100.0	Total	6332	100.0

४.३ धर्म (Religion)

झौवागुठीमा दुईवटा धर्म मान्ने सम्प्रदायहरू रहेका छन् । मुस्लिम २१% (१३६९ जना) छन् भने बाँकी हिन्दू छन् ।

Of the two religions common practised in Jhauwa Guthi VDC, Muslims comprise 21 per cent (1,369 individuals) of the total population and the rest are Hindus.

४.४ वैवाहिक स्थिति (Marital Status)

दश वर्ष वा सोभन्दा बढीका कुल जनसंख्याको दुईतिहाइ विवाहित छन् । बहुविवाह गर्नेहरू पनि छन् र अविवाहित पुरुषको तुलनामा अविवाहित महिला उल्लेखनीय रूपमा कम छन् । २० वर्ष उमेरभन्दा माथिको जनसंख्याको आधारमा हेर्दा ६.५ प्रतिशत मात्र अविवाहित छन् ।

About two thirds of the total population aged 10 and above are married. There are cases of polygamy in the VDC. The proportion of the female population that is single is significantly lower than among the male population. While considering the population above the age of 20, only 6.5 per cent are unmarried.

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

Marital Status	Male		Female		Total	
	No	%	No	%	No	%
Married	1512	59.5	1518	67.3	3030	63.2
Single	925	36.4	568	25.2	1493	31.1
Widowed	76	3.0	149	6.6	225	4.7
Married without <i>gauna</i> ⁶	13	0.5	12	0.5	25	0.5
Polygamy	11	0.4	3	0.1	14	0.3
Separated	2	0.1	2	0.1	4	0.1
Divorced	0	0.0	1	0.0	1	0.0
Missing	1	0.0	2	0.1	3	0.1
Total	2540	100.0	2255	100.0	4795	100.0

४.५ मुख्य पेसा/काम (Primary Occupation/Activity)

दश वर्ष वा सोभन्दा बढी उमेरका ४७९५ (२८.३%) जनाले आफ्नो मुख्य पेसा/काम गृहिणी वा घरभित्रका काम गर्ने रहेको बताए (यसमा ६०% महिला समावेश छन्) । १८.१% ले आफ्नो पेसा/काम कृषि भएको बताए भने झन्डै १०% व्यक्तिहरू भने सरकारी वा निजी क्षेत्रमा रोजगारी गरिरहेका बताए ।

Among the 4795 individuals aged 10 and above, 28.3 per cent reported their primary occupation/activity as housewife or indoor work (a figure that includes 60 per cent of the females), and 18.1 per cent reported their occupation/activity as farmer. Nearly a tenth of individuals are employed in either the government sector or the private sector.

तालिका ५: मुख्य पेसा/गतिविधिका आधारमा जनसंख्या वितरण (उमेर १० वर्ष र माथि)
(Table 5: Distribution of Population by Primary Occupation/Activity [age 10 and above])

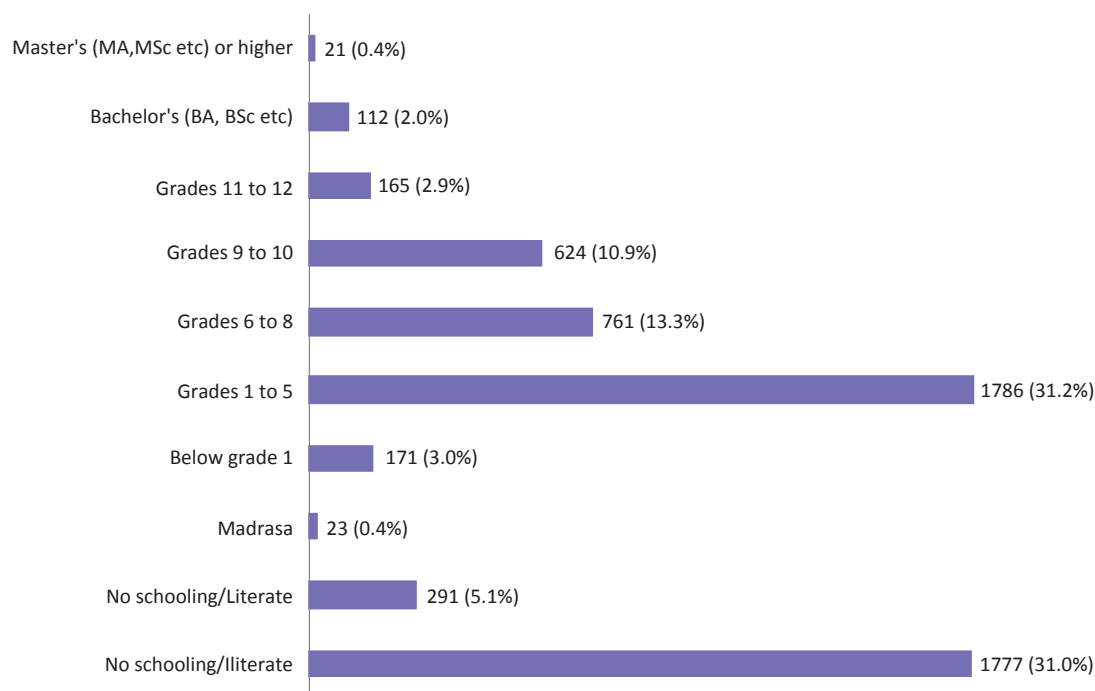
Primary Activity	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
Housewife/Indoor work	17	0.7	1342	59.5	1359	28.3
Student	594	23.4	467	20.7	1061	22.1
Farmer	561	22.1	308	13.7	869	18.1
Private sector employee	355	14.0	3	0.1	358	7.5
Unemployed/Looking for work	102	4.0	0	0.0	102	2.1
Government employee	80	3.1	8	0.4	88	1.8
Self-employed (non-agriculture)	57	2.2	2	0.1	59	1.2
Retired	30	1.2	30	1.3	60	1.3
Unable to work	21	0.8	25	1.1	46	1.0
Other	713	28.1	52	2.3	765	16.0
Missing	10	0.4	18	0.8	28	0.6
Total	2540	100.0	2255	100.0	4795	100.0

४.६ शैक्षिक स्थिति (Educational Attainment)

पाँच वा सोभन्दा बढी उमेर समूहको कुल जनसंख्या (५७५२) मा ६७ प्रतिशत अर्थात् ३९७५ साक्षर छन् । करिब ५.२ प्रतिशतले एसएलसी वा उच्च शिक्षा हासिल गरेका छन् । २३ जनाले मदरसामा अध्ययन गरेका छन् । राष्ट्रिय जनगणना २०११ सँग तुलना गर्दा पर्सा अध्ययनले निरक्षरता दर ४७.९ प्रतिशतबाट ३०.९ प्रतिशतमा झरेको पाइएको छ ।

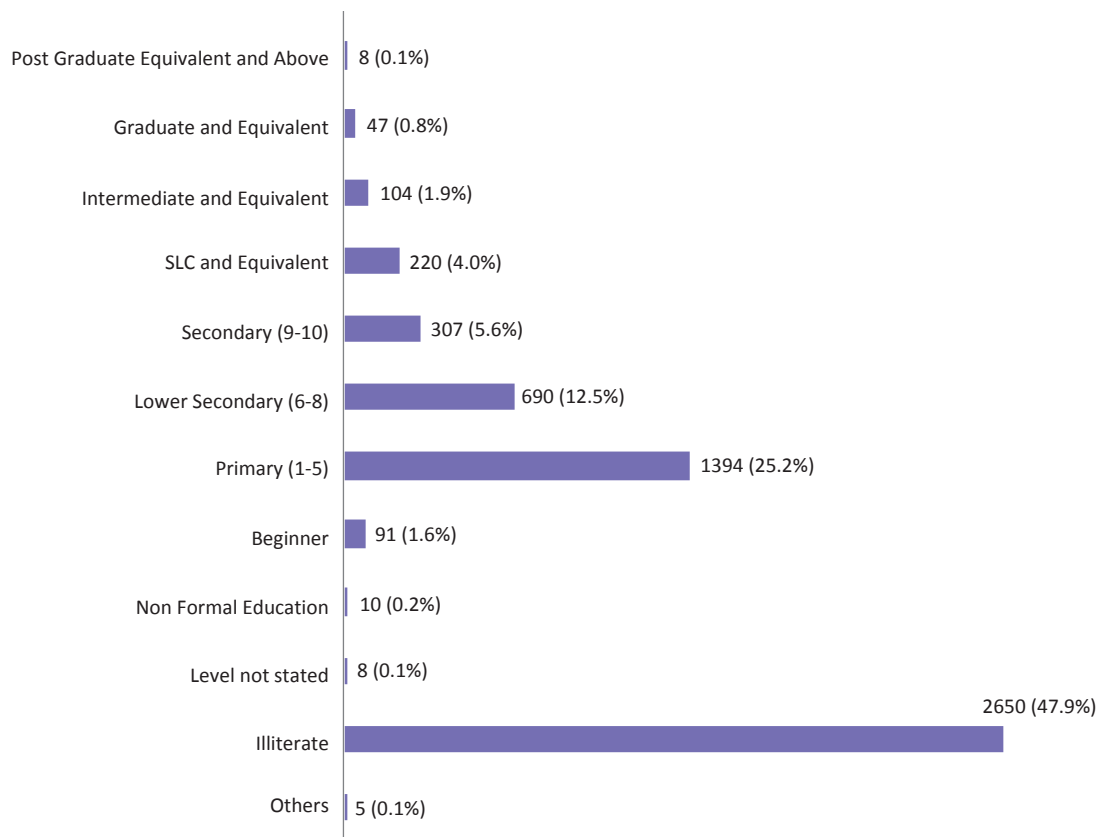
Of the 5,752 individuals aged 5 and above, 67 per cent (3975) are literate. Approximately, 5.2 per cent of individuals have SLC or higher levels of academic qualification and 23 individuals have Madrasa education. As compared to the National Census of 2011, Parsa Study 2014 shows a decrease in the illiteracy rate from 47.9 per cent 30.9 per cent.

चित्र २: शैक्षिक स्थिति अनुसार जनसंख्याको वितरण (पर्सा अध्ययन २०१४)
(Figure 2: Distribution of Population by Educational Attainment [Parsa Study 2014])



Note: 21 missing/unstated values.

चित्र ३: शैक्षिक स्थिति अनुसार जनसंख्याको वितरण (राष्ट्रिय जनगणना २०११)
(Figure 3: Distribution of Population by Educational Attainment [Census 2011])



४.७ निरक्षरता (Illiteracy)

महिलाको निरक्षरताको दर (४५.१ प्रतिशत) पुरुषको दाँजोमा (१८.५ प्रतिशत) बढी छ। जातजाति समूहका बीचमा पनि मधेशी दलित र मुस्लिम समुदायका महिला तथा पुरुष दुवैमा निरक्षरता अति उच्च रहेको छ।

The illiteracy rate of females (45.1 per cent) is higher than that of males (18.5 per cent). Among the caste groups with a total population above 100 the illiteracy rate is highest for Madhesi Dalits followed by Muslims for both sexes.

तालिका ६: लिंग र जातको आधारमा निरक्षरताको दर (उमेर ५ र माथि)
(Table 6: Illiteracy Rates by Caste and Ethnicity and Gender [5 years and above])

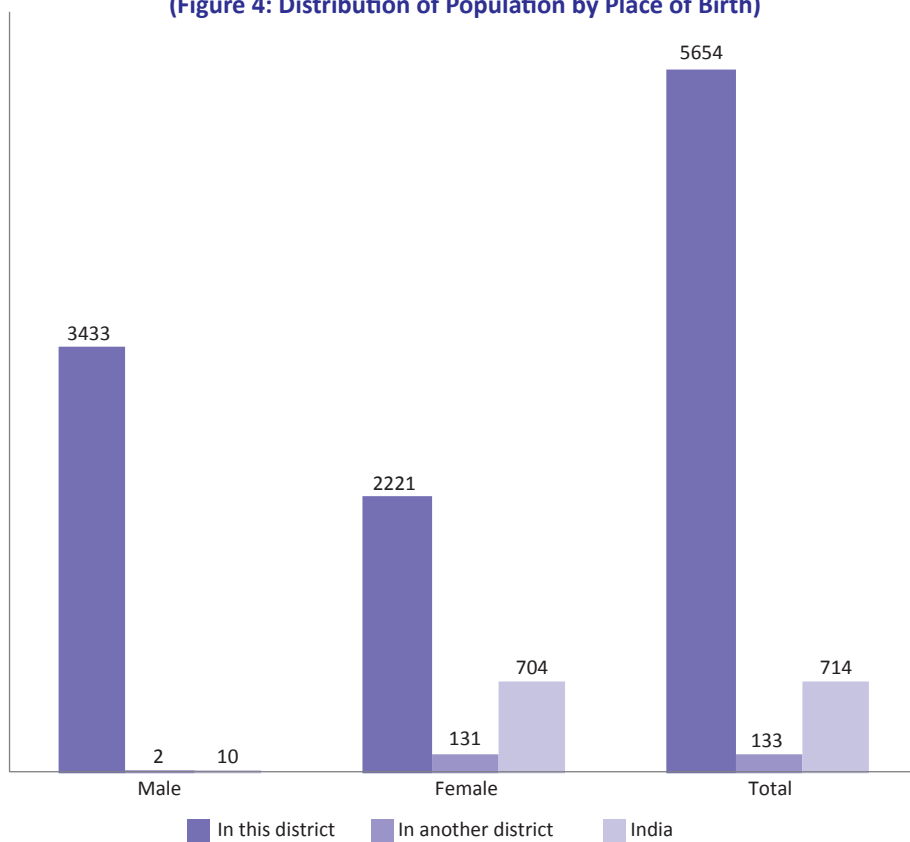
	Male			Female			Total		
	Illiterate	Total	Illiteracy rate	Illiterate	Total	Illiteracy rate	Illiterate	Total	Illiteracy rate
Madhesi Dalit	176	598	29.4	297	536	55.4	473	1134	41.7
Muslim	164	623	26.3	296	566	52.3	460	1189	38.7
Kanu	86	706	12.2	235	614	38.3	321	1320	24.3
Baraee	38	410	9.3	131	342	38.3	169	752	22.5
Teli	25	203	12.3	71	165	43.0	96	368	26.1
Kahar	16	86	18.6	36	64	56.3	52	150	34.7
Kumhar	11	53	20.8	21	54	38.9	32	107	29.9
Kamkar	10	40	25.0	15	24	62.5	25	64	39.1
Goadh	4	39	10.3	20	39	51.3	24	78	30.8
Kalwar	6	44	13.6	11	43	25.6	17	87	19.5
Koiri	3	30	10.0	9	23	39.1	12	53	22.6
Hajam	2	18	11.1	9	22	40.9	11	40	27.5
Patehara	3	5	60.0	7	12	58.3	10	17	58.8
Turaha	4	5	80.0	6	7	85.7	10	12	83.3
Dhanuk	3	11	27.3	6	6	100.0	9	17	52.9
Madhesi Bahun	1	67	1.5	7	56	12.5	8	123	6.5
Giri	1	16	6.3	5	14	35.7	6	30	20.0
Lohar	0	10	0.0	5	8	62.5	5	18	27.8
Pandit	2	14	14.3	2	8	25.0	4	22	18.2
Kurmi	2	4	50.0	2	6	33.3	4	10	40.0
Mallaha	1	9	11.1	3	6	50.0	4	15	26.7
Tharu	0	4	0.0	2	2	100.0	2	6	33.3
Sonar	7	69	10.1	11	61	18.0	18	130	13.8
Missing/Not Stated	2	5	40.0	3	5	60.0	5	10	50.0
Total	567	3069	18.5	1210	2683	45.1	1777	5752	30.9

४.८ जन्म स्थान (Place of Birth)

यस गाविसको कुल जनसंख्याको ८७ प्रतिशत पर्सा जिल्लामा जन्मेका छन् । तथापि पर्सा जिल्लामा जन्मेका पुरुष र महिलाको जनसंख्याको अनुपात भने फरक छ । पर्सा जिल्लामा जन्मेका पुरुषको जनसंख्या ९९.५% छ भने महिलाको ७२.७% छ । भारतमा जन्मेका महिलाहरू २३ प्रतिशत छन् । खुला सिमानाका कारण र भारतमा जन्मिएका महिलाहरूलाई बिहे गरेर ल्याइएकाले गाविसमा भारतमा जन्मिएका महिलाहरूको जनसंख्या देखिएको हो ।

The great majority (87 per cent) of the residents of Jhauwa Guthi VDC were born in Parsa district itself. However, the share of males and females born in Parsa differs with males numbering 99.5 per cent and females 72.7 per cent. Further, 23 per cent of females reported their birthplace as India. Given the open border of Jhauwa Guthi VDC with India the significant number of women born in India can be linked to men from the VDC marrying women from across the border.

चित्र ४: जन्मस्थानको आधारमा जनसंख्याको वितरण
(Figure 4: Distribution of Population by Place of Birth)

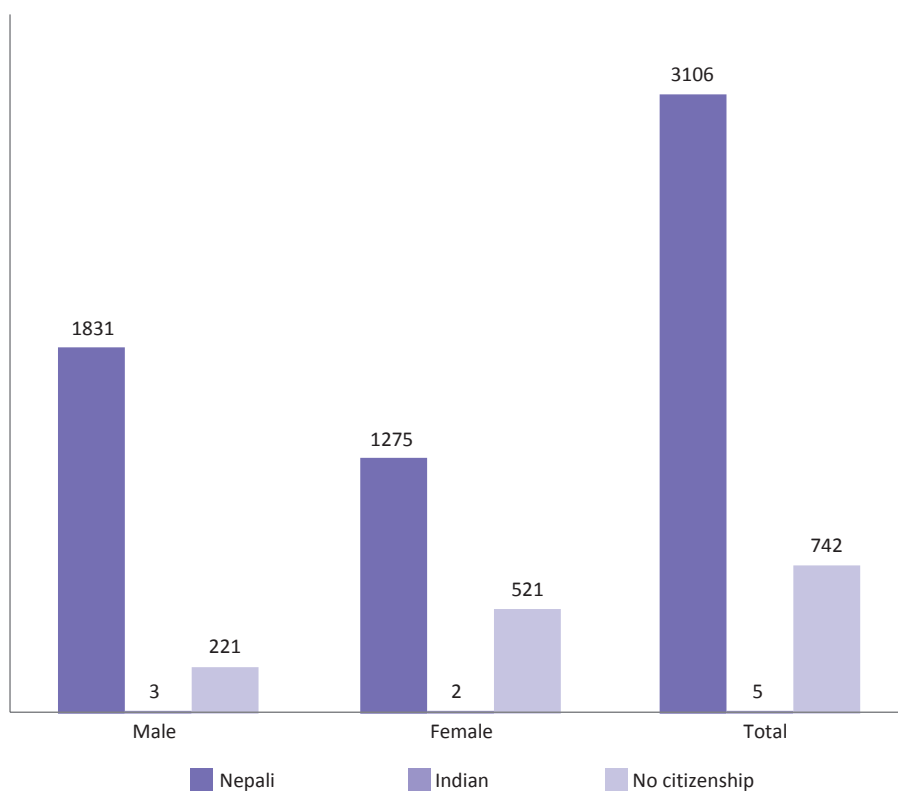


४.९ नागरिकताको स्थान (Place of Citizenship)

झौवागुठी गाविसका १६ वर्ष वा सोभन्दा माथि उमेर समूहका १९.३ प्रतिशतले नेपाली नागरिकताका लागि निवेदन दिएका छैनन् जसमा नागरिकता नभएका महिलाको संख्या पुरुष (१०.८ प्रतिशत) को तुलनामा धेरै (२९ प्रतिशत) छ।

Of the population age 16 and above, 19.3 per cent have not applied for citizenship. The number of females without citizenship is significantly higher (29 per cent) compared to their male counterparts (10.8 per cent).

चित्र ५: नागरिकताको आधारमा जनसंख्याको वितरण (उमेर १६ र माथि)
(Figure 5: Distribution of Population by Place of Citizenship [age 16 and above])



Note: one missing/unstated values.

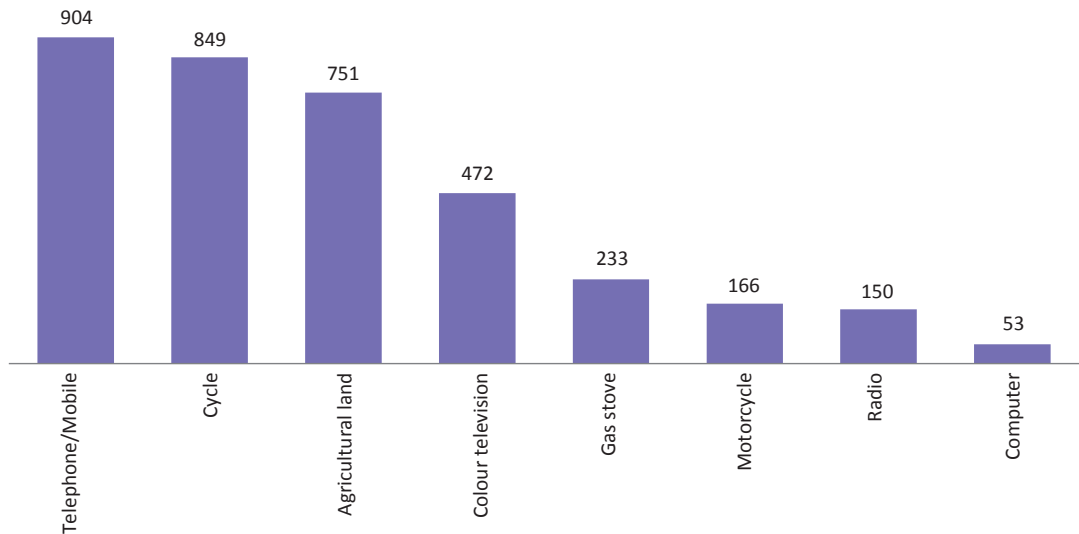


४.१० घरपरिवारको सम्पत्तिमा स्वामित्व (Ownership of Household Assets)

झौवागुठीका करिब तीनतिहाइ घरपरिवारको खेती गर्ने जमिन छ । करिब ८४ प्रतिशत घरपरिवारसँग कम्तीमा एउटा साइकल छ । ८९.५ प्रतिशत घरपरिवारसँग टेलिफोन वा मोबाइल तथा ४६.७ प्रतिशतसँग रंगीन टेलिभिजन छ ।

Nearly three quarters of the households in Jhauwa Guthi VDC own agricultural land. Approximately 84 per cent of households own at least a bicycle, 89.5 per cent have telephones or mobiles, and 46.7 per cent have colour televisions.

चित्र ६: घरपरिवारको सम्पत्तिमा स्वामित्व (घरधुरीको संख्या)
(Figure 6: Ownership of Household Assets [Number of Households])



५. प्रवासन र रेमिट्यान्स (Migration and Remittances)

पर्सा अध्ययन २०१४ ले “हाल वा कुनै बेला एक जना मात्रै भए पनि प्रवासमा गएको घरपरिवारलाई प्रवासी घरपरिवार भनेर परिभाषित गरेको छ।” यो अध्ययन उत्तरदाताले बुझेको प्रवासन भन्ने शब्दमा निर्भर छ।

झौवागुठीका १०१० घरपरिवारमध्ये ३६३ (३५.९%) प्रवासी घरपरिवार थिए। प्रवासी जनसंख्या कुल जनसंख्याको ७.३% हुन आउँछ। त्यहाँ प्रवासन घरपरिवारको औसत अनुपात १.३ व्यक्ति रहेका छन्। प्रवासनमा रहेका सबै जनाको औसत उमेर २४ वर्ष रहेको छ र यसमा २५ जना पुरुष र १५ जना महिला प्रवासी रहेका छन्।

The Parsa Study 2014 defined a migrant household as a household which has/had at least one migrant at any point of time while a migrant is a person who has/had lived away from the household at any point of time.

There were 363 migrant households (35.9 per cent) out of 1010 households. The migrant population comprises 7.3 per cent of the total population. On average there are 1.3 migrants for each migrant household. The average age of all migrants is 24, of male migrants is 25, and of female migrants is 15.

तालिका ७: प्रवासी घरपरिवार र जनसंख्या
(Table 7: Migrant Households and Population)

	Parsa Study 2014	Census 2011
Migrant Households	363	171
Migrant Population	475	224
Male	466	218
Female	9	6

नोट: राष्ट्रिय जनगणना २०११ ले घरपरिवारका कुनै पनि सदस्य जनगणना गरिएको समयभन्दा ६ महिना वा सोभन्दा बढी विदेशमा बसेकालाई प्रवासी भनेको छ भने पर्सा अध्ययन २०१४ ले कुनै पनि समयमा घरबाट बाहिर बसेकालाई प्रवासी मानेको छ।

५.१ प्रवासी र गैर प्रवासी घरपरिवार (Migrant and Non-Migrant Households)

गैरप्रवासी घरपरिवारको संख्या वडा नं. ९ मा बाहेक अन्य सबै वडाहरूमा बढी रहेका छन्। वडा नं. ९ मा ६५.७% प्रवासन घरपरिवार रहेका छन्। त्यहाँका ३ वटा वडाहरूमा प्रवासी घरपरिवार ३० प्रतिशत भन्दा कम छ।

The number of non-migrant households is greater than the size of migrant households in all wards except for ward number 9, where 65.7 per cent are migrant households. There are three wards in which share of migrant households is less than 30 per cent.

तालिका ८: प्रवासनको अवस्थाको आधारमा घरधुरीको वितरण
(Table 8: Distribution of Households by Migration Status)

Ward	Non-migrant	Migrant	Total	Percentage of migrant households
1	72	29	101	28.7
2	60	34	94	36.2
3	61	29	90	32.2
4	60	27	87	31.0
5	105	39	144	27.1
6	119	43	162	26.5
7	63	33	95	34.7
8	62	41	103	39.8
9	45	88	134	65.7
Total	647	363	1010	35.9

५.२ लैंगिकताको आधारमा प्रवासी जनसंख्या (Migrant Population by Gender)

झौवागुठीका प्रवासमा गएकामध्ये ९८.१ प्रतिशत पुरुष हुन् । ४७५ प्रवासमा रहेकामध्येमा ९ जना महिला रहेका थिए ।

Migration in Jhauwa Guthi VDC is a male-dominated phenomenon with 98.1 per cent of the migrants being male. Of the total 475 migrants only 9 were female.

तालिका ९: लैंगिकताको आधारमा प्रवासी जनसंख्या वितरण
(Table 9: Distribution of Migrant Population by Gender)

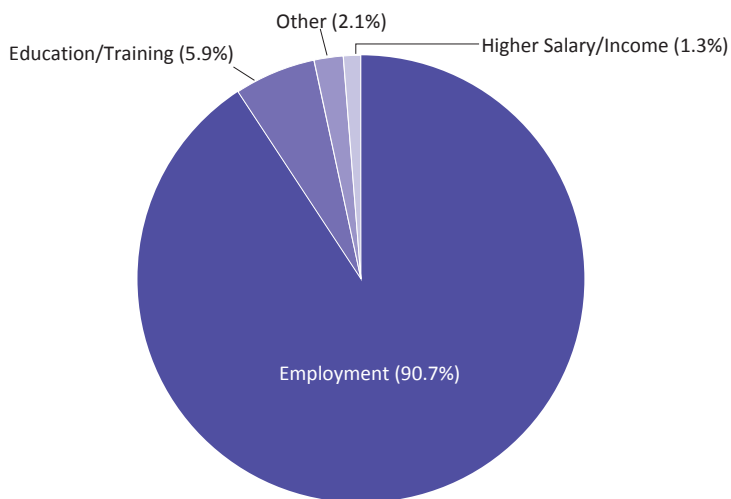
Ward	Male	Female	Total	
			Number	Per cent of population
1	44	3	47	6.5
2	38	0	38	6.5
3	45	1	46	7.3
4	35	0	35	5.5
5	53	0	53	5.5
6	52	0	52	4.9
7	43	3	46	8.2
8	49	2	51	8.1
9	107	0	107	14.8
Total	466	9	475	7.3

५.३ प्रवासनका कारण (Reason for Migration)

९१ प्रतिशत वा ४३१ जनाले रोजगारीलाई प्रवासनको कारण बताए। त्यसपछि दोस्रोमा करिब ६ प्रतिशतले उच्च शिक्षाका लागि प्रवासमा जाने गरेको बताए। उच्च शिक्षाका लागि भारत र नेपाल दुवै देश प्रवासीको प्रमुख रोजाइमा रहेको देखिन्छ।

The primary reason given for migration by about 91 per cent or 431 migrants was employment while in second place was higher education, at 6 per cent (28 migrants), with India and Nepal being the most common destinations for the latter category of migrants.

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

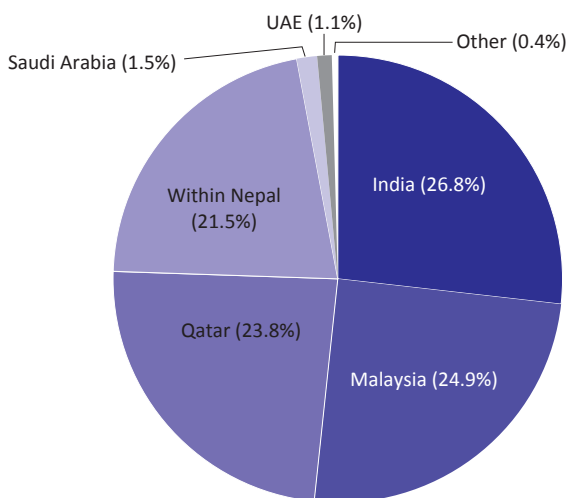


५.४ प्रवासनको पहिलो गन्तव्य (First Migration Destination)

यस गाविसका प्रवासीहरूको प्रमुख गन्तव्यको रूपमा भारत (१२७ जना), कतार (११३ जना) र मलेसिया (११८ जना) रहेका छन्। गाविसमै जन्मिएका पाँच जनामध्ये एक जना (१०२ जना) ले पहिलो पटक प्रवासनमा जाँदा आफ्नै देशलाई प्रवासनको गन्तव्य बनाउने बताए।

India (127 migrants), Qatar (113), and Malaysia (118) are the most common foreign destinations of migrants. Nearly one out of five migrants (102 migrants) originating from the VDC chose to migrate inside the country when migrating for the first time.

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

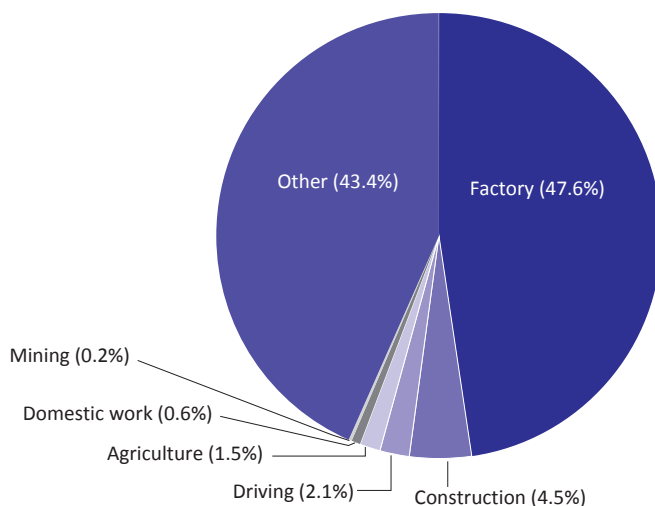


५.५ प्रवासी र अन्तिम गन्तव्यको पेसा (Migrants and Occupations at Last Destination)

झौवागुठीका झन्डै दुईमा एक जना प्रवासी (२२३ प्रवासी) ले प्रवासनको अन्तिम वा हालको स्थानमा कारखानामा काम गरेका थिए। ७ प्रवासीले मात्रै अन्तिम गन्तव्यमा कृषि क्षेत्रमा काम गरेको बताए। 'अन्य वर्ग' मा परेका केहीले शिक्षा (२० जना), श्रमिक (१० जना), घर रंग्याउने काम (२३ जना) र सिलाइ (३३ जना) क्षेत्रमा काम गरेका थिए।

Nearly one out of two migrants (223 migrants) from Jhauwa Guthi VDC worked in factories in their last/current migration. Only 7 migrants reported that their occupation in the last destination was agriculture. The few common occupations included in the 'other' category is education (20 migrants), labour (10), painting buildings (23), and tailoring (33).

चित्र ९: प्रवासी र अन्तिम गन्तव्यको पेसाको वितरण
(Figure 9: Distribution of Occupation of Migrants at Last/Current Destination)



५.६ रेमिट्यान्स र रेमिट्यान्सको रकम (Remittance and Amount Remitted)

४७५ प्रवासीमध्ये ३६० (७५.८ प्रतिशत) ले आफ्नो परिवारलाई रेमिट्यान्स पठाउने गरेका छन् । ९० प्रतिशतभन्दा बढीले एक पटकमा १०,००० रुपैयाँभन्दा बढी रकम पठाउने गरेका छन् । परिवारलाई पठाएको औसत रेमिट्यान्स ३२ हजार रुपैयाँको हाराहारीमा छ ।

Of the total 475 migrants, 360 (75.8 per cent) sent remittances to their family members. More than 90 per cent of the remitters sent more than NPR 10,000 in each transaction. The average amount remitted in each transaction is close to NPR 32,000.

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

Amount in NPR	Number of Remitters	Per cent
Less than 10,000	29	8.1
10,000 to 30,000	151	41.9
30,000 to 50,000	145	40.3
50,000 to 100,000	33	9.2
Missing/Unstated	2	0.6
Total	360	100.0

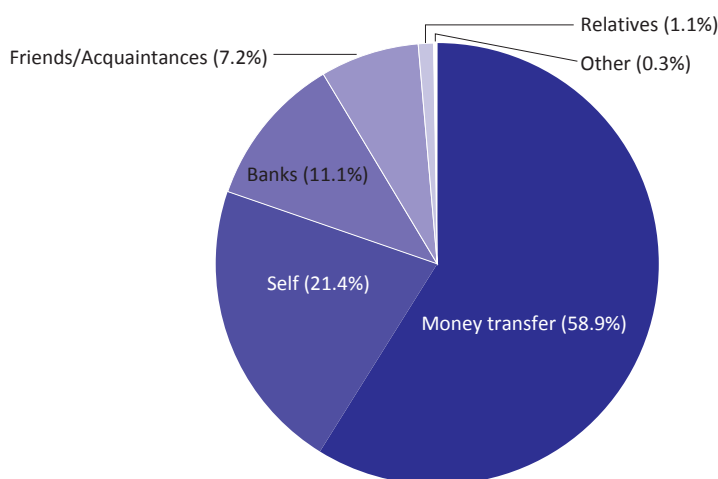


५.७ रेमिट्यान्सको माध्यम (Channels of Remittances)

पैसा पठाउने प्रवासीहरूमध्ये ७० प्रतिशतले औपचारिक माध्यम (मनि ट्रान्सफर एजेन्सी र बैंक) को प्रयोग गरेको बताए। यद्यपि, देशभित्रैका १४.५ प्रतिशत प्रवासीले मात्र औपचारिक माध्यम प्रयोग गरेको भने। ७.२ प्रतिशतले आफ्ना साथी वा परिचितमार्फत परिवारलाई रेमिट्यान्स पठाएका थिए।

Of migrants who send money, 70 per cent use formal channels (money transfer agencies and banks). However, among the remitters located inside the country only 14.5 per cent used formal channels. 7.2 per cent of the remitters send remittances to family members with their friends /acquaintances.

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



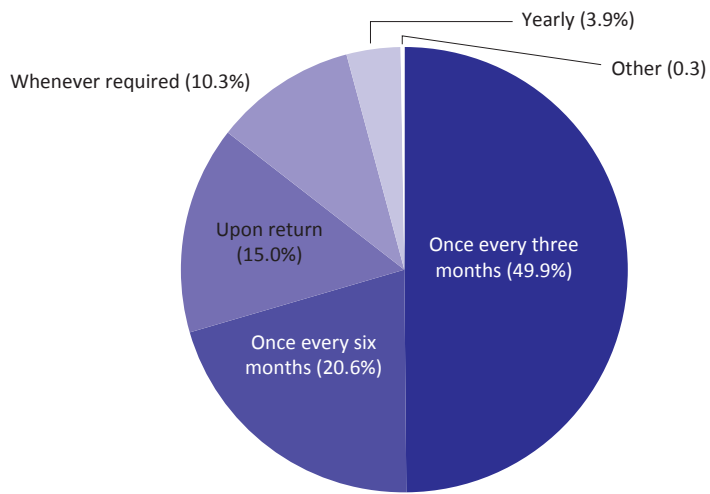
५.८ रेमिट्यान्स हस्तान्तरणको बारम्बारता (Frequency of Remittance Transfer)

करिब ५० प्रतिशतले प्रत्येक ३ महिनामा आफ्नो परिवारलाई रकम पठाउने गरेको बताए र २०.६ प्रतिशतले भने प्रत्येक ६ महिनामा परिवारलाई पैसा पठाएको बताए। प्रत्येक तीन महिनामा अन्य स्रोतहरूभन्दा कतारबाट (६६.७%) रेमिट्यान्स आउने गरेको अध्ययनले देखाएको छ।

Approximately 50 per cent of the remitters sent money to their family members once every three months and another 20.6 per cent of the remitters sent money to their family members once every six months. The remittances from Qatar are more frequent compared to remittances from other sources, with 66.7 per cent of the remitters from Qatar sending remittance once every three months.



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



६. प्रवासनको सामाजिक-आर्थिक प्रभाव (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 will discuss the findings of the study with regard to the socio-economic impact of migration. It will present findings on income sources, expenditure patterns, and healthcare preferences in migrant households. Further, this section will also present 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 ३४१ घरधुरीको संख्या घरपरिवारका सदस्य प्रवासनमा गएपछि घटेर २६५ मा पुगेको छ। प्रवासनपछि बालिग सन्तान पनि आयको प्रमुख स्रोतका रूपमा १३ घरधुरीबाट बढेर ८१ घरधुरीमा पुगेको पाइयो।

Dependency on the household head as the breadwinner appears to decrease as a result of migration. Whereas 341 household heads were the primary source of income prior to migration in the family, it declined to 265 after someone migrated from the household. Adult children as the primary source of income increased significantly post-migration, from 13 households to 81.

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

Most Important Source of Income	Pre-Migration	Post-Migration
Earnings of Household Head	341	265
Earnings of Adult Children of Household	13	81
Other	3	3
Earnings of Sibling	1	3
Loan/Moneylending	1	2
Earnings of Spouse	0	6
Interest/Investments	0	1
Missing/Unstated	4	2
Total	363	363

६.२ घरपरिवारको खर्चमा प्रभाव (Impact on Household Expenditure)

मुख्यतया: खाद्य पदार्थमा खर्च गर्ने घरपरिवारको संख्या प्रवासनपछि बढेको (३२० बाट ३२१) छ। यस्तै गरी जग्गा खरिदलाई प्राथमिकतामा राखेका घरपरिवारको संख्या प्रवासपछि उल्लेखनीय रूपमा वृद्धि भई ५ बाट १४ मा पुगेको छ।

The number of households whose primary expenditure was food remained unchanged after the incidence of migration in the family. Significantly, the number of households whose primary expense was land purchase increased from 5 to 14 after migration.

तालिका १२: मुख्य खर्चको आधारमा प्रवासी घरपरिवारको वितरण (प्रवासनअघि र पछि)

(Table 12: Distribution of Migrant Households by Primary Expenditure Pre- and Post-Migration)

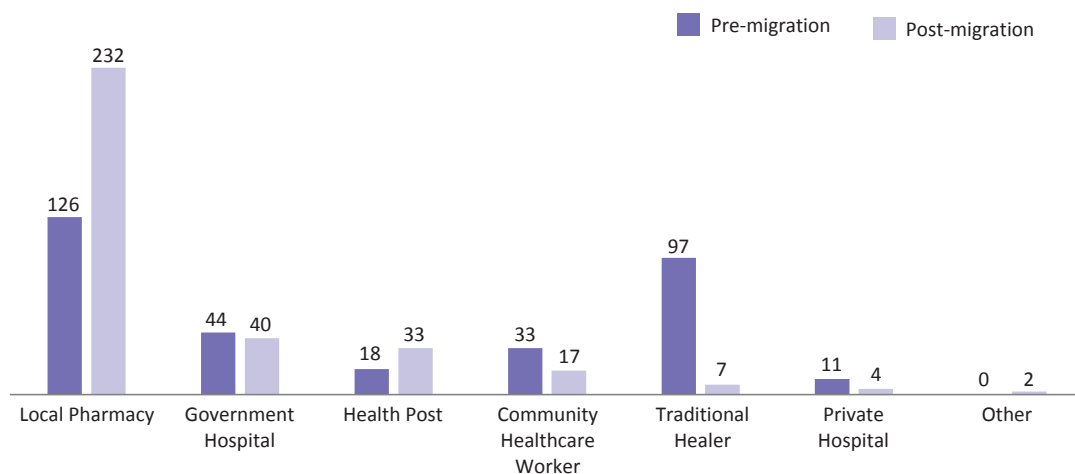
Primary Expenditure	Pre-Migration	Post-Migration
Food items	320	321
Land purchase	5	14
Construction	7	10
Education	2	5
Health care	3	5
Repaying debts	1	4
Savings	1	2
Marriage/Funeral	3	1
Missing/Unstated	21	1
Total	363	363

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

धेरै घरपरिवारले परिवारको सदस्य प्रवासनमा जानुअघि स्वास्थ्यमा दिँदै आएको प्राथमिकतामा धेरै फरक आएको छ। बिरामी पर्दा स्थानीय औषधि पसलमा जाने घरपरिवारको संख्या १२६ बाट बढेर २३२ पुगेको छ। यस्तै गरी, परम्परागत उपचारमा जाने घरपरिवारको संख्या ९७ बाट घटेर ७ मा पुगेको छ।

The healthcare preference of many households changed between the pre- and post-migration phases. Most significant was the increase in those seeking healthcare at the local pharmacy from 126 households to 232. Likewise, where the traditional healer was the primary healthcare choice of 97 households, after migration that number went down to 7.

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



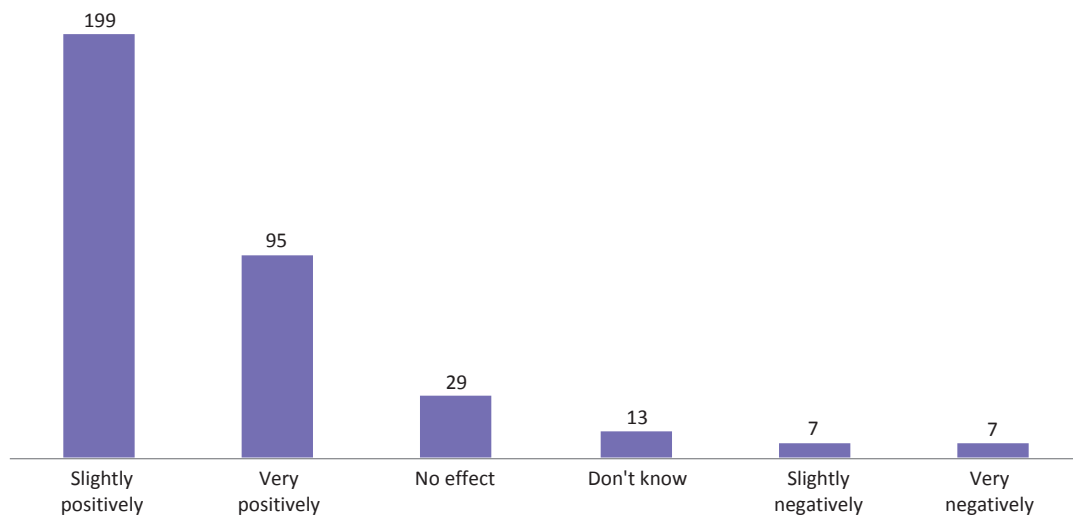
६.४ प्रवासनले पारेको आर्थिक प्रभावको मूल्यांकन (Assessment of the Economic Impact of Migration)

अध्ययनले उत्तरदाताहरूलाई आफ्नो घरपरिवारमा प्रवासनले पारेको आर्थिक प्रभावका बारेमा मूल्यांकन गर्न पनि भनेको थियो ।

चित्र १३ ले प्रवासनले घरपरिवारमा पारेको प्रभावलाई देखाएको छ । ८१ प्रतिशत वा २९४ प्रवासी घरपरिवारले प्रवासनको सकारात्मक प्रभाव परिवारमा पारेको जनाएका छन् भने १४ परिवारले नकारात्मक प्रभाव पारेको जानकारी गराएका छन् ।

In the study respondents of migrant households were also asked to make an assessment of the economic impact of migration on the respective households. Figure 13 provides information about the economic impact of migration on the household. A full 81 per cent, or 294 migrant households, reported that migration had an overall positive economic impact on the household while 14 migrant households reported that migration affected the household negatively.

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

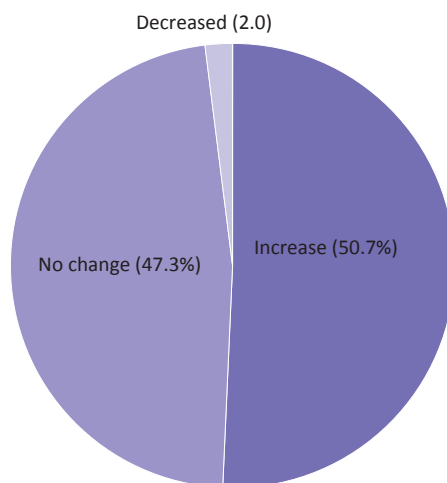


६.५ महिला सहभागिता र निर्णय क्षमतामा प्रवासनको प्रभाव (Impact of Migration on Female Participation and Decision Making)

घरको सदस्य प्रवासित हुँदा वा नहुँदा सार्वजनिक क्षेत्रमा महिलाको सहभागितालाई कुनै प्रभाव नपारेको दुईतिहाइ प्रवासन घरपरिवारले बताएका छन्। झन्डै ५० प्रतिशत उत्तरदाताहरूले घरपरिवारको सदस्य प्रवासित हुँदा घरपरिवारभित्र महिलाको निर्णय गर्ने क्षमतामा वृद्धि भएको बताएका छन्।

Of the total migrant households enumerated, two thirds of the households reported there was no change in female participation in the public sphere before and after the migration of a family member. However, as shown in Figure 14, nearly 50 per cent of the migrant households reported an increase in women's involvement in decision-making within the household after migration.

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

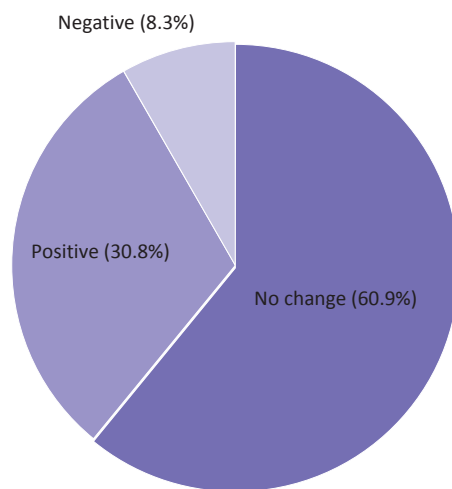


६.५ वृद्धवृद्धाहरूमा प्रवासनको प्रभाव (Impact of Migration on the Elderly Population)

परिवारको सदस्य प्रवासनमा जाँदा वृद्धवृद्धाहरूलाई कस्तो प्रभाव पऱ्यो भन्ने प्रश्न पनि प्रवासी घरपरिवारलाई सोधिएको थियो । घरपरिवारको सदस्य प्रवासनमा रहँदा ३०.८ प्रतिशतले वृद्धवृद्धालाई सकारात्मक प्रभाव पारेका बताए भने ८.३ प्रतिशतले नकारात्मक प्रभाव परेको अनुभव गरे । धेरैजसोले भने कुनै असर नपरेको बताए ।

Migrant households were also asked about in what ways migration of a family member affected the elderly member of the household. In terms of the effect on the elderly population due to the migration of a household member, 30.8 per cent of migrant households reported a positive impact, whereas 8.3 per cent reported a negative one. A majority, however, reported no impact.

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



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. Central Bureau of Statistics, *National Population and Housing Census, Household and Population by Sex, Ward Level*. Kathmandu: National Planning Commission Secretariat, 2013.
4. Central Bureau of Statistics, *National Population and Housing Census 2011 (Village Development Committee/ Municipality)-Volume 06*. Kathmandu: National Planning Commission Secretariat, 2014.
5. Sharma, Pitamber, *Some Aspects of Nepal's Social Demography: Census 2011 Update*. Kathmandu: Social Science Baha and Himal Books, Kathmandu, 2014.
6. 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.



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