



# Labor out-migration & women's role in agriculture

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LUTHERAN  
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# Appreciation to the Research Team!

- ✓ Interdisciplinary Research on “out-migration and agriculture” is highly relevant and timely.
- ✓ This research is expected to contribute a new theory to the existing New Economics of Labor Migration (NELM) literature.
- ✓ Multi-level panel measurements that include communities’ detail histories, households’ information, and individual’s life histories is highly convincing.



# Suggestions: New Perspectives

1. Socio-cultural context (including norms) of communities/ societies
2. Caste/ethnic diversity of the households
3. Theoretical framework: (i) unpacking the assets (ii) gender differences in decision making (iii) attitude & behavior of service providers



# Suggestions: New Perspectives

## Household

- Women's access, control or decision making
- Change/transformation in gender roles



## Community/ society

- Caste/ethnicity of households
- Social status/network of women



## National/ policy

- Responsiveness to GESI
- Attitude/ behavior of policy implementers/ service providers



# Six types of Assets

1. Financial (money, saving)
2. Physical (house, land, equipments)
3. Natural (access to forest, land, water)
4. Human (skill, knowledge, education)
5. Social (social network, membership)
6. Political (decision-making positions)



# Financial (money, saving)

## Cause

- Outmigration due to economic poverty

## Impact

- Increase in household income and saving due to remittance?



1. Does it increase women's income and saving?
2. Does caste/ethnicity of women has influence on saving? How?
3. Which factors and how these influence women's investment (from remittance money) in productive sectors?



# Physical (house, land, equipments)

## Cause

- No ownership of house or land by households leads to outmigration

## Impact

- Increase in household ownership of house, land, equipments?



1. Does it increase women's ownership of house, land, equipments including agriculture equipments?
2. How women's ownership of land affects on their decisions for productive investment (e.g. improved agriculture technologies, commercialization, expansion of farming, agro-based enterprises, ...)?
3. How caste/ethnicity of women has influence on the above? How?



# Natural (access to forest/land/water)

## Cause

- No/limited access to forest/land/water resources leads to outmigration

## Impact

- Increase in households' access to forest/ land/ water resources?



1. Does it increase women's access to forest/land/water resources?
2. How women's access to forest/land/water resources affect on their decisions for productive investment (e.g. improved agriculture technologies, commercialization, expansion of farming, agro-based enterprises, ...)?
3. Does caste/ethnicity of women has influence on the above? How?





# Human (skill, knowledge, education)

## Cause

- Low level of skill, knowledge, education leads to outmigration?

## Impact

- Increase in household members' skill, knowledge, education?



1. Does it increase women's (and girls) education, knowledge, skill?
2. How women's education, skill and knowledge affect on productive investment?
3. Does caste/ethnicity of women has influence on the above? How?



# Social (social network, membership)

## Cause

- Low level of social capital leads to outmigration?

## Impact

- Increase in households' social network, membership?



1. Does it increase women's membership in CFUGs, cooperatives, committees, CAC, WCF, CBOs? How?
2. Does it increase women's social status and network? How?
3. How women's social network and membership affect on their decisions on productive investment?
4. Does caste/ethnicity of women has influence on the above? How?



# Political (decision-making power)

## Cause

- No or low level of decision-making power leads to outmigration?

## Impact

- Increase in households' decision-making power?



1. Does it increase women's decision-making power at household and community levels? How?
2. How women's decision-making power affects on their productive investments?
3. Does caste/ethnicity of women has influence on the above? How?



# Questions to NARC

1. Which technologies, equipments developed by NARC appropriate for women?
2. Which technologies, equipments developed by NARC not appropriate for women? Why?
3. What new types of technologies, equipments needed for women?



# Questions to AFU, ISER-N

1. Whether review of experience of the research be done periodically by involving relevant actors (researchers, academicians, policy makers, extension people, service providers, .....)?
2. Whether research participants (women, Dalit, ethnic minorities) will have opportunity to be aware about preliminary research findings during the research? Will they be involved in the discussion of these findings?

