

“Nature of social Happiness security for Nepalese Labour Migration in Mumbai: cost-benefit, problems-prospect”

ABSTRACT

Study seeks to identify the emerging issues and challenges on health-life style and social security of Nepalese migrant's. Overseas employment, nature of labour migration pattern and the number of socio-economic and demographic aspects related to the migration of Nepali migrant workers to Mumbai. Similarly, this study has also evaluated the internationally documented policies and programmes related to rights of the migrant workers. Primary data based on socio-economic and health condition of Nepali migrants in Mumbai (2011-12). Multivariate techniques show that social happiness continuously diminishing through socio-political government involvement and cost-benefit analysis emphasis on labours pattern association with happiness life. Finally the smoothen relationship between two neighbour countries to require complete for well-structured with proper enactment of government policy-programmes for Nepalese migration. It's presumed to importance of strengthen the national economy as well as reduced to cultural lag.

Keywords: *Labour Migration, Social Happiness Security, Cultural Lag, Nature of Cost-benefit Association,*

INTRODUCTION

Migration of people from one place to another is a usual phenomenon since the beginning of human civilization. The migration in the beginning was for the sake of food and exploring new places for security purpose. But gradually the migration took the outline in diverse form and now has become a very essential and common in each and every corner of the world. International labour migration is one of the integral components to effect all the direction; it may be economic, flow of life style and socio-cultural issues (ILO, 2003).

Labour migration has, in the 21st century, moved to the top of the policy agendas of many countries - countries of origin, transit and destination. Most of the world's estimated 150 million migrants are people searching for improved economic opportunities in abroad. Generally "push" of population, unemployment, poverty eradication in origin countries and "pull" of changing demographics, complete security and working hub in many industrialized or commercialized aiming countries (Gill, 2003). An alarmingly large proportion of labour migration occurs illegally, governments of both sending and receiving countries are developing regulatory mechanisms to manage labour migration. These include selective recruitment policies by countries needing labour, overseas employment and security strategies by countries supplying labour (Janardan, Jagannath, 2010).

According to estimates by non-government group, there are over 19 million Asian migrant workers in various countries in Asia and over 25 million Asian migrant workers working across the world. At least half of the migrant workers are women, and many are in domestic work, security services at industry area and also in asymmetrical woks (*Marwan Macan-Marka, IPS, 2003*). A huge number of Nepalese workers go Mumbai to better salary in the absence of fruitful local employment opportunities. Migration is nothing new to Nepal, and the total stock of Nepalese nationals working overseas (including about one mission in India) in different capacities is estimated to be about half a million (ILO-DFID 2002). The history of formal entrance of Nepalese citizens in Overseas Service begins in 1814-1815 after the Nepal-British India war. A total of 4,650 Nepalese youngsters were recruited to the British armed forces as a British-Ghurkha regiment. Migration of Nepalese people for other employment purpose begins to work in the tea states of Darjeeling and forest of Assam by the second half of the 19th century. (Khatiwada, Padma, 2001).

STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

There is no continent, no region of the world, which does not have social facilities in conditional of migrant workers (UNIFEM, SAMANATA & HMG/Nepal, 2002). Information is lacking in each and every step for potential labour migrants. Most of them are not aware where they are going, what work they have to do, the actual cost they need to spend to go for work and other social happy or security and cultural information about the country of destination (Parajuli, Manju,2004). As a result, there are numerous realistic stories of the suffering of Nepalese migrant workers in India as well as different continents of world. It is believed that Nepalese workers are accepted in East and South Asia as well as Gulf countries only because of they are cheap and better than others socio-culture labours. Most of the migrants are educated from medium and inferior or low class families who go abroad with the hope of earning much within a short period and they are generally prefer social related to work in hotel or watch man or security (Rimal, 2004).

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Throughout history, migration has been a major factor in shaping Nepal's demographic changes. In the long history of Nepal's migration, there have been many significant phases that have shaped Nepal's political as well as social fabric. One such phase was observed during the Armed Conflict in between 1996-2006, during which an upsurge in the rural-urban migration as well as international migration from Nepal took place. Many Nepalese, particularly the youth, have continued to migrate to urban areas or even to third countries as the conflict has destroyed much of the infrastructure and socio-political institutions in which their livelihood has traditionally depended (David, 2005).

The increased mobility of Nepalese worldwide has created various cultural, religious, social and political networks and increasing number of associations of Nepali migrants all across the globe. The establishments of such networks and associations backed by their economic remittances have given a new voice, especially among ethnic groups, and the Nepali diaspora associated with it in the ethnic debates of state restructuring in Nepal. The military migrants among the hill ethnic groups, with their history and culture of migration, are at the forefront of this new movement (Seeberg, Piya, Rimal, Bishnu, 2004).

Eastern Hills of Nepal delineate today rapid socio-political transition and consequent shift in migration patterns. Different mobility patterns of young people are the most various: educational migration to mostly neighbour states like India (like- Bihar West Bengal and Maharashtra), labour mobility to Gulf countries or Malaysia, traditional internal migration and conflict induced migration to very different destinations. A "mobile" youngster(s) is (are) almost in every household in the village. High mobility differentiates movers according to their destination and strikingly polarizes young movers and young stayers (Korzenvica, 2006).

METHODOLOGY

A sample of 500 Nepali migrants from different parts of Mumbai city will be selected by using the Snow-ball sampling method as the Nepali migrants are interlinked and have information about their other countrymen. To identify Nepali migrant's groups and NGOs working with Nepali migrants an organization named 'SAATHI Nepal' located in Mankhurd and Govandi area was contacted.

Snowball Sampling: It is a method used to obtain research and knowledge, from extended associations, through previous acquaintances. Snowball sampling uses recommendations to find out people with the specific range of skills that has been determined as being useful. An individual or a group receives information from different places through a mutual intermediary. This is referred metaphorically as snowball sampling because as more relationships are built through mutual association, more connections can be made through those new relationships and a plethora of information can be shared and collected, much like a snowball that rolls and increases in size as it collects more snow. Snowball sampling is a useful tool for building networks, increasing the number of participants and social

association. However, the success of this technique depends greatly on the initial contacts and connections made.

Based on the abridge work sheet, wealth quintile group has constructed two categories defined as poor and non-poor .In order to assess the relationship between social happiness and socio-economic-political factors. Social happiness of Nepali migration is dichotomous. This is code as “1” if Napali migrant satisfied and “0” not satisfied. All the independent variables also dichotomous forms. The results are presented in the forms of odds ratios (relative risk ratios) which are the simplified linear form of probability coefficients, with corresponding significance levels. These odds ratios(ORS) are used to interpret the expected risk of social happiness security associated with a unit change in an explanatory variables, given that model are held constant (Cameron and Trivedi, 2005). We have considered housig facilities, household income, saving, occupation, level of education, life style, health status, relationship with, general involvement, government of locality, expectation from government to comprehend their association with social happiness of Nepali migrant’s. Additional models of binary logistic regression were used in this analysis. The whole analysis was done in Stata Statistical Package version 12, geographical Information System packages Arc catalogue and ArcMap 10.0 and ERDAS software were used for preparing maps.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Happiness with life of Mumbai:

Table 1: People those who are living in Mumbai migrated from Nepal, having 82.4 per cent electricity in their houses where they are dwelling. Electricity is the basic essential resource for human survival; it should be more miserable to live in a house which it was not having electricity facility. 59 Per cent of people having houses for their rehabilitation. If they have house it should be useful to cook food, to sleep, to take bath, to take rest and having some entertainment along with their family members, relatives and co-workers. Living in a Metropolitan city having not a house would be very difficult. 55.4 Per cent of people having toilet facilities in their houses where they are dwelling. How much essential taking food while in hungry as much necessary to quit defecation. Then only the digestion would be function properly. Only 40.6 Per cent of people having person per room to live in their houses. These people can live with comfortable having not much disturbance compared to those people who are living in a common house as one for all.

Among the household 38.4 Per cent of people is earning money by single member in the house. Rest of them all were may be depended upon him; single member in the whole family was the bread winner and remaining the household members might be bread gainers. While in these it should be more difficult to fulfil all the household members’ needs by a single member. Indeed if all members will work and involve earning money according to their capacity would be better to lead the family in progressive path, but only 10.4Per cent of people are involving to earn money. 20.8 Per cent of people having satisfaction on saving, while they are earning, fulfilling the domestic needs and reserve some money for their future requirements such as children education, jobs and marriages etc.33.2 Per cent of people having not much satisfaction on their saving because the amount which they are earning might be consume to fulfil their domestic expenditure. Apart from their domestic requirements they can’t able to save sufficient money for their future requirements.

Migrated Nepalese those who are living in Mumbai, 83.6Per cent of people having landline/mobile phones to make conversation with their colleagues those who were in other places and intimate their information to native place inhabitants as well as with their blood relatives and friends. 27.2 Per cent of people having television facility in their houses to watch news, movies and what is happening surrounding places throughout local national and international level. Very few people 1.4 Per cent having washing machine in their house to wash their clothes. Many people can wash their clothes

manually. Only 4.2 Per cent of people having refrigerator in their houses. Majority of people can't able to afford because of high expense to purchase. Moreover it would consume more electricity also. According to their economic status it would be luxurious thing to them. These migrated Nepalese having 0.8 Per cent of people having computer/laptop in their houses. It might be because to them the necessity of computer/laptop is not important. People may not be having proper awareness also how to operate and the requirement of computer/laptop in their houses. Only 0.8 Per cent of people having radio in their houses. The utilisation of radio has been gradually decreasing, because after televisions and mobile phones have come people are giving many priorities to these goods rather than radios.

Migrated Nepalese in Mumbai 37.8 Per cent people pursuing their education by self. Whatever the requirements are essential for education have to contribute by self only. The member must work and save some money then utilise that amount for educational expenditure. 25 Per cent of people pursuing their education with the support and encouragement of their family members. They have hoped that urge required sum from their family members.

Table 2: For this analysis, along with the key variables like housing facilities (toilet, electricity, housing condition and person per rooms) in the model (Model I). The same set of key variables, except for household income, saving and occupation in model II. But in model III we are adding some socio-political- health style variables like life style, health status, relationship, general involvement, government locality, expectation from government with association of social satisfaction of Nepali migrants in Mumbai.

Results suggest that persons who have getting toilet facility almost one half times more likely to happy than their counterparts not having toilet facility at 10 per cent significant level. In case of housing condition and person per rooms having facilities nearly 3.12 and 1.44 times more likely to social joyful than they are not having both housing and person per rooms facilities at 99 per cent confidence level in model I. Those persons earning self-household income nearly 6.31 times more likely than their other corresponding at 5 per cent level of significance and situation of occupation categories those who are family members getting any types of jobs almost 0.16 times more likely to happy than their counterparts not having or suffering for any types of job at confidence level 95 per cent. Persons having went to treatment cost practically they are much more happy corresponding other Nepali migrants. But relationship with people in terms of friends, relatives and other neighbour positively affect his or her social happiness life. Table shows that only their relatives are helping in bad times (135 times more likely) in compare to friends and Indian neighbours.

Those Nepalese involve and actively participation any religious-cultural programme, (nearly 25 and 0.03 times more likely) they are more happy compare to counterparts not participate any programmes at 5 per cent significant level. Maximum Nepali migrants are response that government actively improved job opportunity (0.06 time more likely) for their self.

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

Recently Nepalese are migration to preferable in short distance of international labour migration in Mumbai, Delhi and Kolkata (India), Gulf States, Malaysia and other South East Asian countries is a new phenomenon of migration and that only have about last three decades of end of the 20th century and starting of 21th century. They are concentration on economic hub areas of Mumbai in last few years, specially the originations of armed conflict.

There are various problems faced by the migrant workers in country of destination. Unless addressing the problems of migrant worker from the policy level, solution is far behind. Local government as well as India government is not capable enough to the proper implementation of existed policy and the other there are several things to do to the regulation and management of overseas Nepali labour

migration. Simple thing is that found to progress are amendment the existed laws of social happiness and health security and also welfare activities to the best benefit of Nepalese migrants.

Manpower agencies are almost unfair about their occupational dealing with the workers and their professionalism is questionable. The role of trade union organisations is also found hopeless to address the issues of potential Nepali labour migrants in the destination areas of Mumbai. So the current need is for more effective migration supervision to reduce the vulnerabilities of migrant workers and safeguard the rights of migrant workers.

ISSUES

Government's sincerity to address the issue of labour migrants in the implementation level is found very weak in terms of coordination capacity. It is also found that government has a lack of proper vision and working mechanism to address the issue of international labour migration and complete social security. Protection, awareness medical and health facilities and behaviour neighbour or local government in the potential labour receiving country are still lacking though the overseas labour migration has been established as emerging commercial and a reliable source of nation-wide income in the difficult monetary situation of the country.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

Maharashtra government should play a due to consideration about the nature of government's policy on overseas employment i.e. should it be regulator oriented. The government should also develop rehabilitation process of Nepali migrant workers in their respective community and for the holistic development of the country.

Government need to strengthen the capacity of nature of association or organisations to facilitate the counselling work among the potential Nepali migrant workers in the grassroots level and other welfare schemes in the national level.

Nepalese government also need to establish a department in major worker receiving countries (Mumbai) that could facilitate the social and economic problems of migrant workers on time.

Government to Government smoothen relationship is required for the complete welfare development of migrant workers and audience evidence should be provided in an honest way.

REFERENCES

- Bhatrai Raju, (2007) "open borders,closed citizenships:nepali labor migrants in Delhi",
Gerard J. Gill, 2003 Seasonal Labour Migration in Rural Nepal: A Preliminary Overview page 8-9 Working Paper 218, London)
Janardan R S, 2010, Nepal Migration Year Book 2009 page 1)
Jagannath A, (2010) Migration between Nepal and India Nepal, "Migration Year Book 2009", VI: pp 37-40)
David. S, 2005 University of East Anglia, Migration Information Source -Nepal's Dependence on Exporting Labor
ILO, 2003, *Challenges to Labour Migration Policy and Management in Asia*, 2003 (Geneva: ILO)
ILO-DFID, 2002, *Managing Foreign Employment in Nepal: Issues, Challenges and Strategies*, an unpublished advisory report (Kathmandu, 2002)
K.C. Bal, Kumar, 2003 "Migration, Poverty and Development in Nepal" (Bangkok: ESCAP)
Khatiwada, Padma, P, 2001, *Cause and Consequences of International Migration in Nepal*, An unpublished dissertation submitted to Central Department of Population Studies (CDPS), (Kathmandu: CDPS)
Marwan, Macan, M., 2003, "*Asian Migration Trail*" (IPS.: Bangkok)
Parajuli, Manju,2004, "Baideshik Rojgar Ma Mahila" (Kathmandu: Kantipur National Daily)

Seeberg, Piya, Rimal, Bishnu, 2004, “Migrant Workers a Snap Shot”, (General Federation of Nepalese Trade Unions (GEOFONT) (Kathmandu: 2004)

UNIFEM, SAMANATA & HMG/Nepal, 2002, *Policies, Service Mechanisms and Issues of Nepali Migrant Women Workers: A Rapid Social Investigation* (Kathmandu: UNIFEM)

Table 1: Determination of Social Happiness with Life of Mumbai , 2011-2012

Happiness with Life of Mumbai	Per cent
Housing facilities	
Toilet	(55.4)277
Electricity	(82.4)412
Housing condition	(59.8)299
Persons per room	(40.6)203
Household income	
Self	(38.4)192
Family members	(10.4)52
Saving	
Sufficient	(20.8)104
Insufficient	(33.2)166
Possession of Household Assets	
Phone (Landline/Mobile)	(83.6)418
Television	(27.2)136
Washing machine	(1.4)7
Refrigerator	(4.2)21
Computer / Laptop	(.8)4
Radio	(.8)4
Source of Education	
Self	(37.8)189
Family Members	(25.0)125
Life style	
Food habits	(88.0)454
Cultural Norms	(75.2)376
Societal participation	(57.2)286
Health Status	
Self / Family Members sickness (quite often)	(63.4)317
Treatment Cost	(65.6)328
Ill treatment / Discrimination	(80.0)400
Occupation	
Self	(67.6)338
Family Members	(15)75
Relationship with	
Employer	(88.0)440
Neighbour	(92.0)460
Friends	(97.8)489
Local Communities	(86.8)434
Relatives	(93.4)467
Others	(.2)1
General involvement in	
Religious functions	(78.0)390
Cultural functions	(71.6)358
Social functions	(62.2)311

Table 2 : Results of logistic Regression Analysis for Determination of Happiness with Life of Mumbai

Back ground Characteristics	Model I (N=486)	Back ground Characteristics	Model II (N=130)	Back ground Characteristics	Model III (N=129)
Housing facilities		Housing facilities		Housing facilities	
Toilet	1.475583*	Toilet	3.398307**	Toilet	3.846695*
Electricity	1.30231	Electricity	1.567635	Electricity	0.2892977
Housing condition	3.120477***	Housing condition	3.052363**	Housing condition	8.927256***
Persons per room	1.443534***	Persons per room	0.952427	Persons per room	0.8727969**
		Household income		Household income	
		Self	2.363312	Self	6.31335**
		Family members	0.9299943	Family members	0.8185371
		Saving		Saving	
		Sufficient	1.58662	Sufficient	1.138289
		Insufficient	1.011244	Insufficient	0.3268658
		Occupation		Occupation	
		Occupation self	1.836495	Occupation self	2.488975
		Occupation family	0.4760287	Occupation family	0.1637363**
				Level of Education	
				Self	0.426225
				Family Members	2.519737
				Life style	
				Food habits	2.201971
				Cultural Norms	0.1168303
				Societal participation	4.725512
				Health Status	
				Self / Family Members sickness (quite often)	0.2104953
				Treatment Cost	3.740608*
				Ill treatment / Discrimination	0.432911
				Relationship with	
				Employer	7.057513
				Neighbour	32.4275
				Friends	0.6877705
				Local Communities	1.957442
				Relatives	135.7184***
				General involvement in	
				Religious functions	25.29926**
				Cultural functions	0.0305744**
				Social functions	0.3447639
				Governments of locality	
				Society	2.744457
				Political parties	2.405344
				Local leaders	0.2992718
				Expectation from Govt	
				Improvement Job Opportunity	0.062377***
				Better Social Security	1.23181
				Reduction Discrimination	30.29469
				Wealth Quintile	
				Non poor	0.6953208

Notes: * $p < 0.10$, ** $p < 0.05$, *** $p < 0.01$, No@ = Reference category (all the independent has made Dummy forms)

