



PARENTAL MIGRATION AND ITS EFFECT ON CHILDREN EDUCATION IN KATHMANDU METROPOLITAN CITY OF NEPAL

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-----ABSTRACT-----

This article focused on the parental¹ migration of father and mother, its impact on children education positive and negative. This study explore the relation of father and mother internal or external migration family income and its consequences in children education. This study is cross sectional study based on qualitative research design data were collected from the students of secondary level students of class XII of Texas International College among the 257 students. Sample from faculty wise from management 20 students from 115, humanities 8 students from 60 students, 6 student from Law among 47, six students from education faculty from 35 students and this study shows that father migrants were 90.95 and mother migrants were 9.0 percent, religious composition is 85.71 percent Hindu 9.25 percent Buddhist and 4.76 kirat and the impact of education from the parental migration is 76.19 percent positive and 23.80 percent negative. The relation of income and level of education is positive.

KEY WORDS: *parental migration, educational impact, left behind, migrants.*

INTRODUCTION

Migration may lead to the fragmentation of family unites and in some cases consequent familial disruption (Lerner 1996; St. Bernard 2003; Le France, 2004). When one family or family member migrate living others behind either temporary or permanently is migration. In the next hand migration is the process of population change, it decrease population in origin place and increase in destination. Parental migration is not on common several parents may lead in order to improve their economic, educational, nutritional status of family. Parental migration may adversely effects the children left behind when they are left in vulnerable situation of family, for some children the experience may foster healthy growth development and strength kinship relation, while for other it may result felling of neglected abandonment and loneliness (Brodber 1974, Senior 1991 cited by Jokhan). In relation to Thailand little research has been done within this area, with just a few identify pieces of work addressing the situation locally (SJC young leaders 1999; Johns at al, 2004). The study of migration is important not only to demographers but is also a great importance and interest to economics, sociologist, policy maker, Geographer and legal departments.

Separation of Senegal's children's from their parents due to parent's international migration to Europe. Using data from the Senegal's action of the migration between Africa and Europe. Children improve economics background after parental migration especially if they are left behind have been noted in a range of studies. Remittances definitely provider of financial boost that enables family to reach a standard of living more suitable

¹**Migration** is a way to move from one place to another in order to live and work. Movement of people from their home to another city, state or country for a job, shelter or some other reasons is **called migration**.

²**What is the best definition of a population?** A group of organisms of the same species that live in the same area. A random **population** pattern usually forms... among individuals of a species with individuals who do not strongly interact. **Best** example of **population** density.



to the development of their children. According to the latest census 2002, the average Senegal's household includes 9.1 person, which is not surprising of one takes into accounts among other things that 25% of all marriage are polygamous (Vazquez saliva 2010).

Result from case studies conducted by UNECEF and S4-SSC indicate that the absence of father often result increased household responsibilities for women and children left behind. Adolescents from the left behind household may face pressure to become labor migrants as part of their transition to adulthood. Parental absence in particular in known to cause some displacement, disruption and changes in care giving arrangement in the family (ECMI/AOS Manila ,SMC and OWWA 2004,61).from Geertz'S (1961) early influential work on socio cultural life in java Javanese families are said to adopt a bilateral kinship system focusing on the nuclear family as the most important kinship unit with extended member offering at championship when needed .growing of Javanese children are specially coach their completely dependent able nurturing and protective mother who are often the main care givers displinarians and educators of the children's (Geertz 1961,106;Schorder Butler and Kreager 2005).

Filipino children were schooled in specific gender differentiate roles at different life stages by close knit family members and society through work (House hold, Task), play school and the media (Liwung De la Criz and Macapagal 1998; medina 2001).There are no daughter in the family ,boys are typically not asked to do ,feminine household task (papa 2014). They are more freedom to stay out late and are taught breadwinning skills (Medina 2001).Becoming a man according to the teenage boys in layers (2005) study means being responsible independent and capable of helping their as well as bring muscular strong and athletic.

Both Indonesia and Philippines have long history of migration around the 1970 -1980's governments want to promote that and elevation the poverty as well as unemployment. Remittance of Indonesia receiving some US dollar 8.9 billion (World Bank 2017). And the Philippines receiving 26.9 billion in 2016(BSP2018) influence of children with lengthy experience of parental migration has mixed feelings about their parent's absence. Many were quick to side the positive materials benefit gained from migration including studying in a better school having a better toys and wearing a nice clothes and shoes. However they were fully aware that these perks came at the price of a divided family and the pain of missing their absent parents.32% returnee migrants 'were involve in sexual risk behavior effects of parental migration for these living children in origin place or community both advantages and disadvantages. Migration from development settings is often a purposive strategies design to enhance occupation skills acquire resources that can be invested in production or assets in the origin community (Cobo et al ;2010;Lindstrom and massy ,1994) remittance during migration and enhance capital among return migrants may improve children's education outcomes ,however there may be also be differential impacts of parental migration on children schooling depending on weather the migrants has returned as well as the timing of migration in the life of course of the parent and child(Antman 2012).

By Definition children living with both parents receive more face to face care from their parents than left behind children. However with the high and rising wage rates in china if the parents left behind children are working full time the city they will almost certainly have access to more financial resources than parents of children living with both parents many of whom earn most of their income from family on china's small, never subsistence farms. Hence one explanation for the findings that left behind children do as well as or better then children living with both parents is that access to more resources helps at last in part of set the negative effects of the absence of parental care. International migration are defined as people living in a country than the one in which they were born. In countries where this precise data was talking at was proxiedfor by the number of people with foreign citizenship. However, different source of data in the brief might use slightly different definition of international migrants for example excluding short term.

METHODOLOGY

This study is cross sectional study based on qualitative research design. Data were collected from the students of Texas International College Chabahil classXII from different faculties. The data collected tools were questionnaire and interview.

Sample were selection from class XII students of 42 among 257, twenty students from management faculty among 115 ,eight students were selected from humanities faculty among 60 students, six students from law faculties among 47 and six students from education among 35 students by using purposive sampling. The procedure for data analysis was descriptive and explanatory.

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Children are affected by migration when they are left behind by one or both migrating Parents migrating with Parents or migrating alone. The impact of migration on children must be seen in the broader context of poverty and conflict, and within the perspectives of vulnerability and resilience, gender relation and children's right.

UNICEF'S research conducted in Moldova suggested that the increase of the Juvenile crime rate between 1993 and 2000 is positively correlated to a rise in the number of left behind children's, who



accounted for nearly 60% of the offenders. It also suggest that children and adolescents left behind may be at greater risk to during abuse, teen age.

The study of migration is important not only to demographers but is also of great importance and interest to economics, sociologist, policymaker, geographer and legal departments.

Separation of Senegalese children from their parents due to parent international migration to Europe. Using data from the Senegalese action of migration between Africa and Europe. Children improved economic background after parental migration especially if they are left behind, have been noted in a range of studies. Remittance definitely provided a financial boost that enables families to reach standards of living more suitable to the development of their children. According to the latest census 2002, the average Senegalese households include 9.1 people, which is not surprising if one takes into account among others things that 25 percent of all marriages are polygamous (Vazques Siliva 2010).

Result from case studies conducted by UNECEF and SU-SSC indicate that the absence of fathers often result in increased household responsibilities for women and children left behind. Adolescents from left behind household may face pressure to become labor migrants as part of their transition to adulthood. Parental absence in particular is known to cause some displacement, disruption and changes in care giving arrangement in the family (ECMI/AOS manila, SMC& OWWA 2004, 61). From Geertz's (1961) easily influential work on socio-cultural life in Java Javanese families are said to adapt a bilateral kinship system focusing on the Nuclear family as the most important kinship unit with extended member offering aid companionship when needed. Growing up Javanese children are especially close their completely dependable nurturing and protective mothers who are often the main caregivers, disciplinarians and educators of the children (Geertz's 1961, 106; Schroder-Butter and Krieger 2005). Filipino children were schooled in specific gender differentiated roles at different life stages by close Knit family members and society through work (household task) play school and the media (Living de la Cruz, and Macapagal 1998; Medina 2001). There are no daughters in the family boys are typically not asked to do feminine house hold tasks (Papa 2014). They are more freedom to stay out late and are taught breadwinning skills (Medina 2001). Becoming a man according to the teen age boys in layers (2005). Study means being responsible independent and capable of helping others as well as being muscular, strong and athletic.

Both Indonesian and Philippines have long history of migration around the 1970-1980's, Government wants to promote that and elevation the poverty as well as unemployment. Remittance of Indonesia receiving some US\$ 8.9 billion (World Bank 2017). And the Philippines receiving 26.9 billion in 2016 (BSP 2018). Influence of children with family experience of parental migration has mixed felling about their parents absence many were quick to cite the positive materials benefit gained form migration, including studying in a better school having a better toys and wearing nicer clothes and shoes. However they were fully aware that these Perks came at the price of divided family and the pain of missing their absent parent. 32% returnee migrants "were involved in sexual risk behavior. Effects of parental migration for those living children are origin place or communities both advantages and disadvantages. Migration from developing saltines are often a purposive strategy designed to enhance occupational skills accrue resources that can be invested in production or assets in the origin community (Combo et al; 2010; Land Storm and Massy 1994). Remittance during migration and enhance capital among return migrants may improve children educational outcomes, However there may be also be differential impacts of Parental migration on children schooling depending on whether the migrants has returned as well as the timing of the migration in the life of course of the parent and child (Antman,2012). Although some work has been done on the effect of migration on education in Ghana (Hashim, 2005 & 2007; Tamanja, 2012 & 2014), little Atlanta has been paid to linking migration to academic performance. Academic performance generally referred to as how learners deal with their studies and accomplish different task given them. It refers to the quality and quality of knowledge, skills and positive attitudes behavior and philosophy that students acquire (Ferguson 1990). In other hand academic performance of children is influenced by socio-economic status of parent's educational level of parents, attitude of children to learning school environment factors of housing and residential experience (Yanaya, 2003; Donker, 2010; Mahama and Campion, 2011 and Abdullah et al, 2014).

The Nexus between parental migration and academic performance is very difficult to extricate several factor determine the Nexus of parental migration and child education such as family income, education, treatment, attitude, behavior.

The data were tabulate to formulate proper description and analysis. The collected data were arranged read and frequency table for long period of time and categorized in terms of its genre .Parental migration is most an important factor affecting children behavior .Few study have addresses the association between parental migration and children smoking behavior in china. Parental migration significantly increases the smoking behavior of children. A study shows that the total of 1343 children met the sample criteria and participated in the study of their 56% are left behind children (LBC) and 44% live with both parents. The average rate of smoking is 3.4%.



The rate of smoking is statically higher for left behind children with both parents out(rate 3.1%.or 3.59, $p<0.001$)than for children living with both parent(1.4%) similarly the rate of LBC with father home only (rate 5%, $or=5.60.p=0.005$) is also statically higher than for children living with both parents when controlling other variable.

In order to ascertain whether the involvement of children in migration has any influence on their academic performance in class data was taken from school based continues assessment records books on children's performance in three core subject: English larges age, mathematics and integrated science. A study of Ghana Shows that only 4 out of the 490 children who participated in the study medicated that their fathers attained tertiary education incidentally children of such parents did not migrate on the contrary majority (79.6%) of the fathers of participant children were illiterates accounting for 53.4% and 46.4% migration and non-migrants children respectively similarly only 3 out of 490 indicated their mother had tertiary education while 83.3% of mothers were not literate parents of most children in schools in the district have very low or no education and children of parents with some degree of education migrated less than those without education children who did not migrate per form relatively better than their counterparts who migrated during school valuation. the differences in performance were also observed in all the Three subjects, indicating that non migrant children performed relatively better than their migrant colleagues in mathematics (43:48), English language (48:51) and in integrated science (48:51)

A study (EFMS) discussed that communicating with the teacher is a crucial factors in active parental participation. Both teacher as well as parents must beware of the importance of confidential relation and of frequent contact the case studies that were conducted by (ALFRIRK) showed that the parents center dedanses with schools highly depends on the teachers parents are classifying, teacher in 'good' and 'bad' teacher depending on their conduit towards the children as well as the parents (Koehler) et al, 2018 ch.3.4 Netherlands. Although a good relationship between teacher and parents benefits the children school success there are various regions that embed its establishment.

"At the parents teacher meeting information is given at ten minute intervals of course, I need more time but the teacher does not have more and I want to take other teachers as well. There are always Bottlenecks and I often go home unhappy (Lubirg - Fohel, 2012:18)".

In contrast to the high number of children with migration back ground is quite low (e.g. in Germany 37% of first grad students have a migration back ground while only 6% of the teachers have migrant background). A study try to represent those immigrants parents who cannot do so themselves. School often approach such with problems of how to engage immigrant parent but whenever researcher get in to touch with than and talk in their own language it becomes oblivious that they are very concerned and would like to become more achieve. They just do not know how. In that way researcher also advise school how to better include parents, for example by providing an interpreter to make sure that non-native speakers can How speaker meting (Lam interviewed by Degler, 2014). Comparison of health, Nutrition and education outcomes of left behind children and children living with both parents in rural China, 2009 -13

Outcomes and value of migrant’s children

outcomes	Sample Size	Average value	Lift behind	Children living with both parents
Anemia rate	27535	27%	27%	27%
Height for age 25 scone	1707	0.94	0.89	1.01
Weight for age 2 scone	3886	057	0.56	0.59
Soil transmitted helminthes infection	3886	33%	25%	39%
Retroactive error rate	18979	16%	13%	17
group out rate	32532	18%	19%	19%
math score	113336		0.018	0015
Chinese score	30843		0.040	0.005
English score	3540		0.030	0.180



The study of china indicates that all children in rural china are vulnerable and need extra care, attention and resources. The choice of parents occupations may be another dimension of this selection effect that could explain some of findings on average 15.7% of children in the rural areas of were conducted living in households in with both parents resided outside of the home while the children lived with another care giver (typically their parent grant parents). In addition to children living without both parents 29.6 percent of sample children lived with only one parent in the household as a result of migration: 23.9 percent lived with their mother 5.7 percent lived with their father. The majority of children (54.7% of the sample children) lived with both parents. The share of left behind children ranged from 6% in the sample of Shaanxi 53.5% from Sichuan the article demonstrate that left behind children perform equally with or even slightly better than children living with both parents on the health, nutrition and educational indicators.

Some important facts of parental migration and children education.

31 million school aged children are international migrants and this number is set to grow their education is therefore a long term strategic priority and investment.

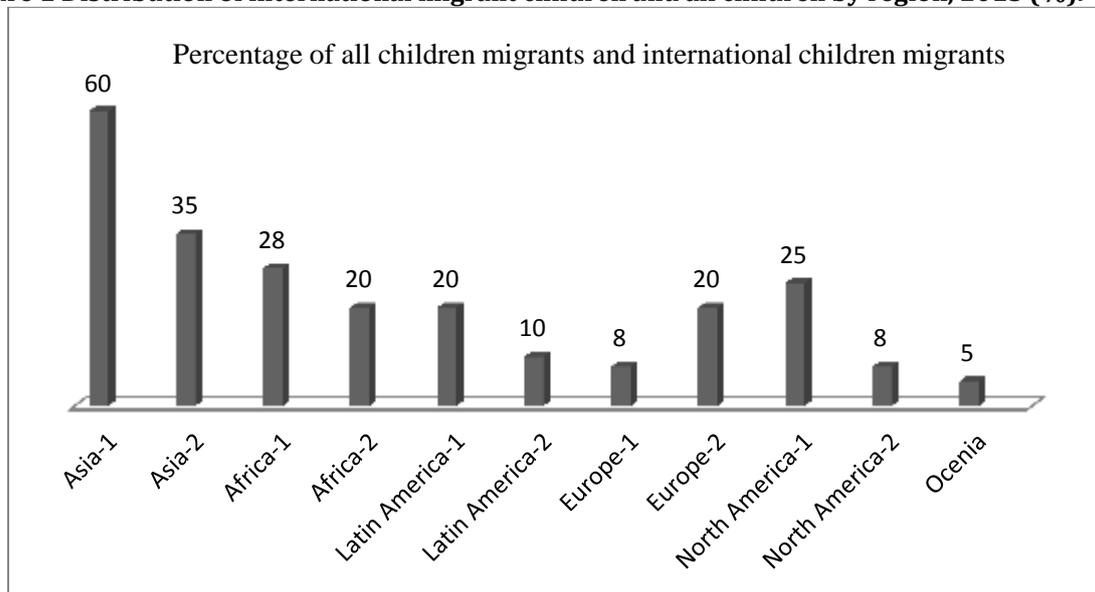
Educating migrant children is essential to meet SDG A and more broadly to achieve economic and social benefits such as improved livelihoods, better health outcomes, reduction in gender eve qualities and enhance political participation.

Large and unexpected migration flows can disrupt education system, disadvantage migrate and refugee children and create tensions in host communities to combat this combination of forward planning and contingency funding is needed.

Education plays an important role in social integration, 'Economic mobility and learning out comes. Migrant children should not be placed in secreted classes or school nor solely taught in their native language.

There is limited data on the education of migrant and refugee children. Government and international institution need to collaborate to collect such data, and use it to support vulnerable groups.

Figure 1 Distribution of international migrant children and all children by region, 2015 (%).



Source: UNICEF (2016).

Ethnicity Table no 1

Karma	4	19.05
Rai	4	9.52
Chetri	8	9.52
Newar	8	19.05
Brahmin	10	23.81

Source: Field survey 2020

The ethnic structure of respondent shows that Brahmin were 23.81 percent Chhetri, Newar and Manger’s were 19.05 percent and Bishwakarma and Rai are 9.52 percent comparatively National figure shows the ethnic group of population Chhettri 16.6% Brahmin 12.2% Magar 7.1% Newar 5% and Rai & Kirat 2.3%.



Religious compositions Table -2

Hindu	36	85.71
Buddhist	4	9.52
Kirat	2	4.76
Total	42	100

Source: Field survey 2020

The table shows the religious structure of respondent. Out of 42 respondents 36 are Hindu which is 85.79% similarly 4 are Buddhist and 2 are belongs to Kirat. This data represent to the national figure with large percent of Hindu.

Parental migration table 3.

Father migrants	34	80.95
Mother migrants	8	19.05
Total	42	100

Source: Field survey 2020

The study shows the parental migration among the respondents .It shows father migrants are huge in comparison to the mother migrant. Among 42 respondents 80.95% have father migrants 19.05 have mother migrants.

Parental migration and its effects on children education.

Table no 4

Positive effect	32	76.19
Negative effect	10	23.81
Total	42	100

Source: Field survey 2020

The table shows the effects of parental migration on children’s education ³among 42 respondents 32 find positive effects on children education whereas 10 find negative effects.

At the time of parents at home Table no 5

No	hour	percent
10	3	23.80
14	32	3.80
6	other	14.28

Source: Field survey 2020

This table shows change in study time and behavior in the presence and absence of parents at home .The indicators show children study slightly more hour when the parents are present at home.

At the time of parent outside the home Table -6

No	hours	Percent
12	4	28.57
10	2	23.80
6	1	14.28
8	3	19.04
6	4	14.28
42		100.00

Source: Field survey 2020

³**Education** is the process of facilitating learning, or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, values, beliefs, and habits. **Educational** methods include teaching, training, storytelling, discussion and directed research.



This table shows that among 42 respondents 28.5 % studies 4 hours, 23.80% studies 2 hours, 14.28 % studies 1 hour, 19.04 % studies 3 hours and 14.28% studies 4 hours. Comparatively the respondents study hour is decrease absence of parents at home.

CONCLUSION

The study focused on primary and secondary data sources .It covers the parental migration and its effects on education or academic performance .children education is affected by their parent migration, father migration effects more negative than their mother. Academic performance is influence by socio economic status of family, family life style, attitude and the behavior of children. Study time of children for education is decrease the parents absentees .Nexus of parental migration is inverse .The problem from parental migration were a great risk for dropping out of school .Teenage pregnancy importance of citizen right difficult to social service danger of social exclusion and psychological forestation .somewhere positive impacts from parental migration 76.19% and negative 23.81 % .In addition to children living without both parents 29.6% of children live with their mother ,5.7% with their father. Asia covers 60% of all children migrants .Parental attitude, educational level, income of family plays an important role for the development of educational performance of children.

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ⁱReturning **migrants** are persons returning to their country of citizenship after having been international **migrants** (whether short-term or long- term) in another country and who are intending to stay in their own country for at least a year.Sep 25, 2001