

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Migration has been 'pivotal issue 'for study on human rights, development, globalization, and so many other cross cutting issues. Generally migration is a process of changing usual place of residence at least for certain time period [usually taken as 6 months]. Migration is a geographical or spatial mobility of people from one place to another place. Process of migration is as old as human society. In early days, there was primitive migration in which the natural forces were vital, but as the time passed on the gradually different types of migration appear in early period.

Migration is one of the three components of population change. Any change in the volume of migration will change the size, growth, and other characteristics of the population both in sending and receiving areas. Migration within a country does not affects its total size of the population and growth rate but it affects regional and sub-regional population and growth rate within the country. But migration into and/or outside the country does affects the size and growth rate of a country's population. Migration unlike fertility and mortality is the least researched and understood component of demographic dynamics in Nepal despite that many of Nepal's socio-economic and political problems are inter-woven with the process of both internal and international migration (KC, 1998).

Generally migration has two types of nature named as voluntary and forced. If a person or group of person moves one geographic unit to another with their willingness then it is termed as voluntary migration, and it is popularly known as economic migration. The forced migration is known as the movement of person or group of persons without their willingness (such as; IDPs, refugees, asylum seekers, trafficked person etc).

The trend of migration appears in both national as well as international level where India is the major destination place of the emigrants from Nepal. The flow of international migration increasing rapidly during the last two decades from developing countries to developed countries due to infrastructure development and

availability of the social services. In the context of Nepal, internal conflicts of Maoists insurgence also play a vital role to push people to other countries in search of peace, security and employment although that migration is either safe or unsafe.

The numbers of international migrants have been increasing day by day in search of employment, and better education. Social, political, cultural, economic, demographic, and individual decision are the main causes of international migration. The major consequence of that type of migration is brain -drain.

1.2 Statement of the problem

One of the three serious population problems emerging during last two decades is the international migration from under developed and developing countries to developing and developed countries. Most developed and developing countries have been experienced a migration of people from underdeveloped to developed countries.

In Nepal, due to political instability, so many problems are created like unemployment, crime, vice-misery, etc, which pushes the people to leave the country. Nowadays, Nepal is recognized as country of brain-drain (sending human resources in international markets). Due to brain-drain, Nepal has been facing so many problems like lack of skilled/semi skilled/ unskilled human resources, loss of agricultural production (productive land becomes futile), industrial production etc.

About 31% of the country's population falls below the poverty line and high level of unemployment, under employment, and lack of proper educational facilities persist in the country .Still there is gradual shifting of people to other countries. Out migration is continuously increasing in Nepal, this study is intend to find out the causes and consequences of international migration, whether these migration are safe or unsafe.

1.3 Objectives of the study

-) To study and analyze the nature and causes of international migration.
-) To analyze the consequences of International migration either that is safe or unsafe migration.

1.4 Significance of the study

It is widely recognized fact that most people in under developed countries are facing the problem of landlessness, lack of resources, unemployment, underemployment, and economic hardship. The rapid growth of population, slow pace of economic growth with unequally distributed resources, spontaneously creates the volume of migration. Better job opportunity in other countries attracts the Nepali people. International migration evolves not only a shift of population from one country to another but also transfer of labour and hence potential economic surplus. So, this study has relevance and significance, as it would help in understanding the general trend of international migration of Hatiya VDC, of Makawanpur District, could be viable and useful for the academicians and researcher.

1.5 Limitation of the study

An attempt has been made to indicators and indices of cause and consequences of international migration of Hatiya VDC, Makawanpur district of Nepal on the basis of primary data collection. The findings of this study are applicable to other parts of the country. Result has not generalized for the whole country.

1.6 Organization of the study

This study is divided into six chapters. Introductory part is discussed in the First Chapter and it consists of the background of the study, Statement of the problem, Objectives of the study, Significance of the study, and Limitation of the study, Organization of the Study and Summary of this chapter.

The Second Chapter is devoted to the Review of Literature, which includes both Theoretical and Empirical literature, which also includes the Conceptual Frame-work and Summary of this chapter.

The Third Chapter deals with the Research Methodology employed in this study, which includes General Methodology, Introduction of the study area, Sample size Selection, Nature and Sources of data, Questionnaire Design, Collection of Information, Identification and Definition of Dependent and Independent variables, Data Processing and Analysis as well as Summary of this chapter. The Forth Chapter

deals the Household population and their characteristics and also deals the socio-economic status of the return migrants and Summary of this chapter.

Respondents' Socio- economic and Demographic characteristics related with causes and consequences of international migration and Summary of this chapter are presented in the Fifth Chapter.

At last, Summary of Findings, Conclusion and Recommendations derived from this study are presented in Chapter Six; supporting materials have been attached in Appendixes.

1.7 Chapter Summary

The first chapter deals the introductory part of the study. Migration is one of the three components of population change. It defines migration as a pivotal issues on human rights, development, and globalization and so many other cross-cutting issues as well as spatial mobility of people from one geographical area to another. International migration evolves not only a shift of population from one country to another but also transfer of labour and hence potential economic surplus. So, this study has relevance and justifiable. This study is Limited Hatiya VDC, Makawanpur district of Nepal on the basis of primary data. The objectives of this study are as follows;

- 1) To study and analyze the nature and cause of International Migration.
- 2) To analyze the consequences of International migration either that is safe or unsafe.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

A critical review of literature helps the researcher to develop a thought of understanding and insight into previous research works that relates to the present study. It also avoids the problems which have been already answered.

Unlike other two components of demography- birth and death- migration has its own rules of operation. Compare to birth and death, rules related to migration are complex and therefore it is needed careful explanation. Migration is defined as the shift of usual place of residence and which takes place because of decision by rational decision of individuals or households who wish to improve their living standard.

Several theories have been developed for structuring migration. They are in different aspect which tried to incorporate different factors influencing migration. For example, the oldest model of migration theory- the neo- classical- advocates on the wage differences between the regions increase the volume of labour migration. Likewise, other theories address the social variables as the reason for migration.

2.1 Theoretical Literature Review

2.1.1 Ravenstein Theory of Migration

In migration analysis, Ravenstein (1885) developed a theory with different characteristics of migration. He was popularly known as father of migration theory. According to him, migration is not guided by a single proposition. After several researches and study of several behavioral aspects of human mobility he had came to conclusion that migration is not the output of single variable and has multi- sectoral consequences. He has propositioned following rules of migration:

-) Most migrants travel short distances;
-) Migration proceeds step by step;
-) Longer distance migrants prefer to go to great centre's of commerce or industry;
-) Each stream of migration produces a counter- stream;
-) Urban dwellers are less migratory than people in rural areas

-) Females are more migratory than males in internal migration, but males are more common in international migration;
-) Most migrants are adult;
-) Large towns owe more of their growth to migration than natural increase;
-) The volume of migration increases with the development of industry and commerce and as transport improves;
-) Most migration is from the agricultural areas to centers of commerce and industry;
-) The main cause of migration is economic.

2.1.2 Lee theory of Migration

Everett S. Lee (1966), proposed pull- push hypothesis of migration. Lee said that mostly migrants decide to migrate in well thought and planned manner. She has explained factors of migration within the following four categories;

-) Factors associated with the area of origin
-) Factors associated with the area of destination
-) Intervening obstacles
-) Personal factors

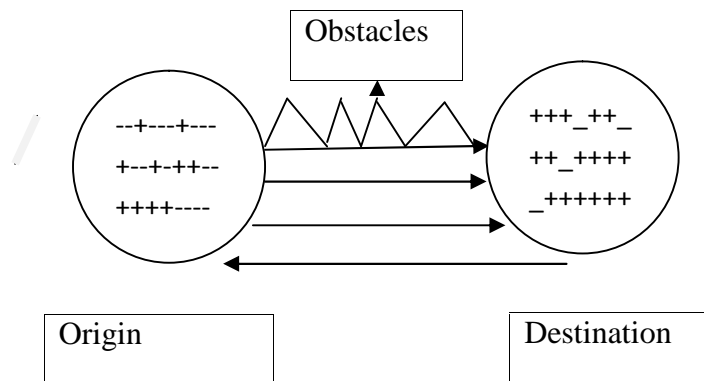
Based on the factors mentioned above she developed following hypothesis;

-) Volume of migration
-) Stream and counter- stream of migration
-) Characteristics of migrants.

E.S. Lee (1966) used a variety of new hypotheses as a framework for the investigation of the spatial, temporal and causal factors in migration. She re-instated the basic push-pull concept instead of isolating the pressures and stimulating that confronted particular individuals and groups.

Origin and destination factors and intervening obstacles in migration

(Adopted from Lee, 1966).



→ Stream of Migration

← Counter Stream of Migration

❖ Push Factors [having negative (-) value]

❖ Pull Factors [having positive (+) value]

2.1.3 Spatial and human interaction model

2.1.3.1 Zipf Model

Zipf has stated that migration is inversely related to the distance of destination. For example, longer the distance smaller the volume of migration and vice-versa is the concept of migration or migration is inversely proportional to the distance of migration.

2.1.3.2 Stouffer Model

Stouffer has suggested that the migration between two places is dependent with the amount of opportunities available. The opportunities differences between the places determine the volume of migration. For example, place A (origin) may lose the population if the place B(destination) has better opportunities. Hence, the nature of places is more important than the distance of the places.

2.1.3.3 Todaro Model

The essence of the Todaro model explained why masses of workers moved from the countryside to the city in the face of sizeable urban pools of unemployed and underemployed. To accomplish this, the model focused attention on the present value of expected earnings rather than current wage rates. Harris-Todaro model is an economic model used in development economics and welfare economics to explain some of the issues concerning rural-urban migration. The main result of the model is that the migration decision is based on expected income differentials between rural and urban areas, not wage differentials. This implies that rural-urban migration in a context of high urban unemployment can be economically rational if expected urban income exceeds expected rural income.

The main point of Harris-Todaro model is the followings:

-) Equals rural income there is no incentives to migrate.
-) Expected urban income is greater than rural income there is a great incentive to move from countryside to city.
-) The expected urban income is less than rural incomes there would be an incentive to move in other direction.

To sum up, the Todaro migration model has four basic characteristics:

-) Migration is stimulated primarily by rational economic consideration of relative benefits and cost, mostly financial but also psychological.
-) The decision to migrate depends on expected rather than actual urban-rural real wage differentials where the expected differential is determined by the interaction of two variables, the actual urban-rural wage differential and the probability of successfully obtaining employment in the urban sector.
-) The probability of obtaining an urban job is directly related to the urban employment rate and thus inversely related to the urban unemployment rate.
-) Migration rates in excess in urban job opportunity growth rates are not only possible but also rational and even likely in the face of wide urban- rural expected income differentials. High rates of urban unemployment are therefore inevitable outcomes of the serious imbalance of economic opportunities between urban and rural areas in most underdeveloped countries.

2.1.4 Migration as a demographic process

Migration is one of the three demographic component, two other being fertility and mortality. Any changes in the volume and flow of migration will change the size, growth, and other characteristics of the population both in sending and receiving areas.

Migration defined as a demographic process. Along with fertility and mortality, migration streams, quantification of their volume, direction and distance and assessing their demographic impacts at origin and destination. The new flows of migration from rural to urban area are closely related to the level and rate of economic development of a country. Migration is usually interpreted as a social process in many studies. It is however, the demographic process too. Wherever availability of data permits sophisticated techniques have been used for demographic analysis of migration. Zelinsky (1971) put forward a hypothesis of mobility transition similar to demographic transition. This could be a major contribution in explaining variation in migration phenomenon in different societies.

2.1.5 Migration as a social process

There has been an increasing interest in the social dimension of migration. Concern has been raised about inadequate treatment in the literature on the social aspect of migration and for the prevalent misconception of reductionism that migration phenomena must be rescued in physical and biological terms. Migration is a major component of society. It is a movement that usually refers to a permanent change of residence of substantial duration. Mangalam, Morgan (1968) wrote that Migration is a relatively permanent moving away of a collectivity, called migrants, from one geographical location to another, preceded by decision-making on the part of the migrants on the basis of a hierarchically ordered set of values or valued ends and resulting in changes in the interactional system of the migrants.

2.1.6 General system theory of migration

The geographer Mabogunje (1970), the founder of migration system theory, defined a migration system as a set of places linked by flows and counter-flows of people, goods, services, and information, which tend to facilitate further exchange, including migration, between the places. He focused on the role of information flows and

feedback mechanisms in shaping migration systems. He stressed the importance of feedback mechanisms, through which information about the migrants' reception and progress at the destination is transmitted back to the place of origin. He argues that this approach is not only concerned with why people migrate but also with all the implication and ramification of the process.

2.1.7 Migration differential

Migrants are usually compared with persons remaining at the place of origin or with persons native to or living at the place of destination; occasionally, however, they are compared with all non migrants. It is generally documented that migration is selective by age, sex, social, and economic status. Migration stimulated by economic growth, technological improvement attracts skilled and better educated labour (Lee 1966).

2.2 Empirical literature review

Khatriwada (2001) analyzed causes and consequences of international migration. A number of development variables are found useful for interpreting both internal and international migration. Three level development indicators such as an overall composite index, composite indices and individual indices related to poverty deprivation, socio –economic development, and women's empowerment have been used to examine their interrelationship with migration variables.

KC (1985) states that differential in income derived from agriculture and government resettlement project on the plains were important factors of migration. According to him the determinants of migration were the increased investment in irrigation and industrial towns from government sector. Moreover, literacy, age distribution, family kinship poor household maintain was some of factors for migration.

KC and Suwal (1993) studied urbanization and migration in Nepal in which those concluded that international migration involving unrestricted emigration and immigration can be detrimental to the national interest but can be beneficial if it is regulated properly.

Wiener (1971) focused on the political implication of migration between Nepal and India, dealing with internal migration, immigration and implication of migration components, its social and political affairs of Nepal. He indicated that in the past

decades India provides a “safety value” for growing population of Nepal in hill region and concluding basic regions for migration, high hill density per unit land, employment, opportunities outside the hill/mountain and eradication of malaria in Terai region.

KC (1997) studies on The Migration Situation in Nepal, He concluded that the main reasons for immigration are marriage and dependency.

Kunwar (1993) analyzed Causes and Consequences of Internal Migration phenomena through the multivariate analysis as well as path model. He concludes that the low productivity and insufficient land are the major cause of leaving origin and the availability of physical facilities and the extension of business opportunities reduced the cause of leaving origin.

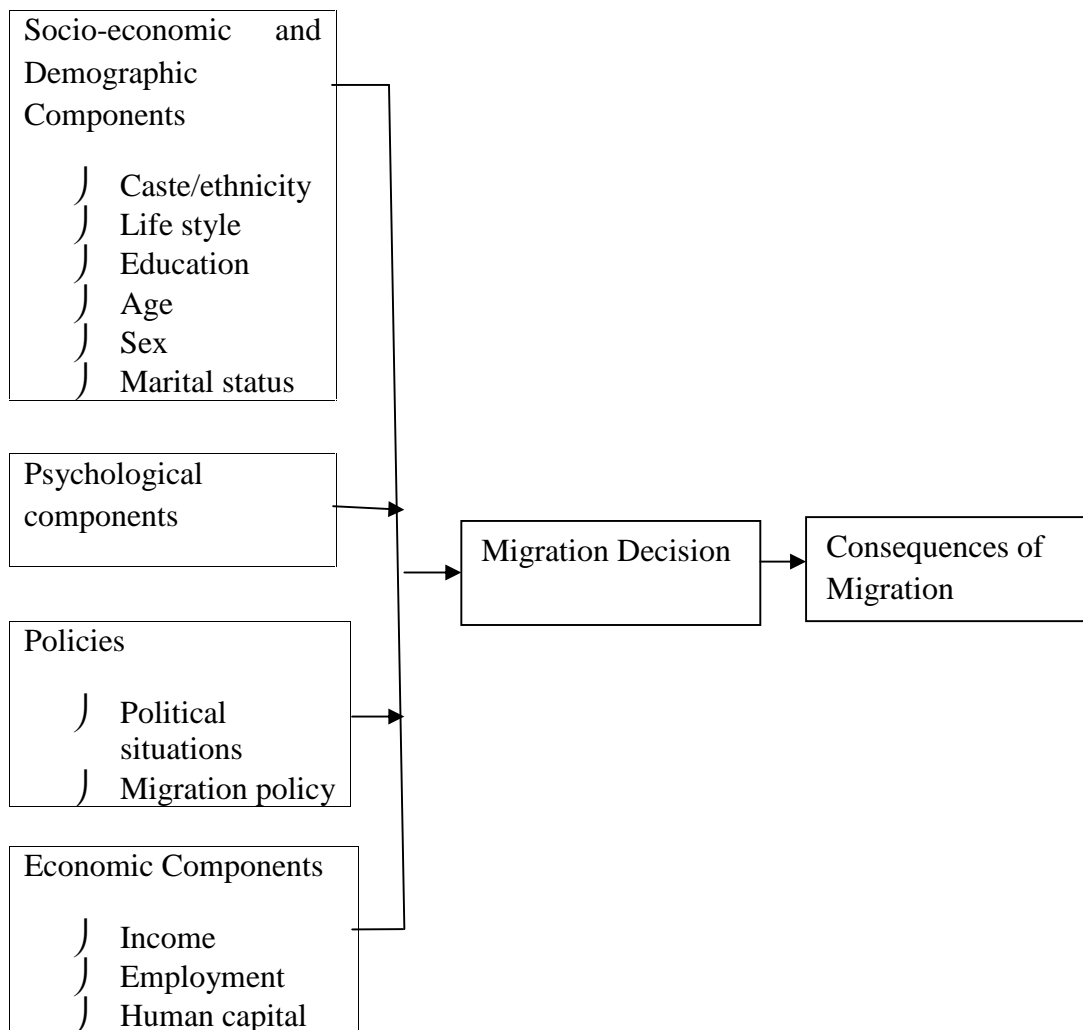
A study conducted by CEDA (1973) analyzed the cause and consequences of migration in Nepal. It tried to conclude that the main reasons of migration were economic disparities between Hill and Terai. The study concluded that migration should be taken in the consideration in formulating regional development policies. Development policies without considering migration is buzz talk only.

The internal and international migration in Nepal (1983) was the first major sample survey on Internal and International Migration in Nepal, and was carried out by a task force headed by Dr. Harka Gurung.

The next task force ran by MOHP in 1996 studied on International Migration in Nepal: An analytical review of the situation. This study critically appraised the quality, reliability, and limitations of migration data from the Department of Immigration, Vital Registration, and Department of Labour. The study also reviewed the research, studies and reports on international migration. It also estimated immigrants in Kathmandu in various occupations, activities, and industries, on the basis of its own surveys and researches. On the basis of its own surveys and researches in Kathmandu, it was estimated immigrants in Kathmandu in various occupations, hawker, barbers, dhuniyas, tourists, and shopkeeper. It also reviewed newer destination of Nepalese emigrants such as West Asia, students going abroad and new employment destinations. The study also analyzed the issues related to International Migration in Nepal in terms of economic and socio- cultural

implications, problems of social identity, marital ties between India and Nepal, language issues, political implications, issues of citizenship, issues of refugees in Nepal (especially Bhutanese and Tibetan refugees), border regulations, and issues of Gorkha recruitment.

2.3 Conceptual framework



The above mentioned conceptual frame work conclude that the migration is the outcome of several factors when those operate together or in single. Migration is central to the social, economic, and political dimensions. Three components of the economic category can be identified; income, employment, and amount of human capital. Society is comprised of socio-cultural and demographic components. The cultural component relates to life style, caste/ ethnicity and religion. The social component concerns both inequality and consistency in societies. The demographic component relates to the age, sex, marital status of the population. The policies relates to the political situation and migration policies. Similarly psychological component relates to the attitude and willingness of population towards migration. Cultural and

material similarities between the places have relationship with the migration. These similarities may reduce the volume of the obstacles of migration. The particular component in each category has both positive and negative effects on migration and the migration also produces opposite effects to the different categories (socio-cultural, economic and linkage between the places).

2.4 Chapter Summary

This chapter deals the review of literature for the study on Causes and Consequences of International Migration. This chapter deals the theoretical as well as empirical literature review and it also included the conceptual frame work. Theoretical literature review involves the ancient theories of migration to modern theories of migration of worlds' famous scholars such as Ravenstein, Lee, Zift, Stouffer, Todaro, Zelinsky, Mangalam, Morgan, Mabogunje and the empirical literature involves the National as well as international survey reports. The conceptual frame work presents the demographic, social, economic, political, as well as psychological variable as independent variables to determine the nature and flow of Migration.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 General Methodology

Research methodology refers to various sequential steps adopted by a researcher in studying a problem with certain objective. This study focuses on the causes and consequences of returned migrants. The details research methodology used in this study are as follows:

3.2 Introduction of the Study Area

The study area was Hatiya VDC of Makawanpur district, which is situated in inner-terai. The study area is situated east to the District Headquarter, and it is 9 km far from Headquarter. This study area had Multi Caste and Ethnicity, the main caste/ethnicity are Brahman, Chhetri, Danuwar Rai, Kami, Damai, Sarki, Newar, Magar, Tamang and main language of the study area is Nepali. Hindu religion is the main religion of the study area and Tamang ethnic group of the study area are followed Buddhist religion. This study area had 2,502 Households and 13788 total populations where ward number three had highest population 2,273 and ward number one had lowest population 958 (Informal Education Center, 2011).

3.3 Selection of the Sample

The sample is purposively selected as returned migrants (a person who crossed national boundaries at least once in his/her life time for at least 6 months). The study area had 381 total return migrants, among them the study needs only 165 return migrants so, the sample was 165 return migrants, there were 162 Males and 3 Females return migrants among the total return migrants. A systematic random sampling method was used for sample selection.

3.4 Nature & Sources of Data

This study is based on primary data from the field survey. Therefore primary and secondary (published and unpublished) sources are used as main sources of information.

3.6 Questionnaire Design

Causes and consequences of international migration are analyzed from quantitative method that is why this study is quantitative in nature. Structured and semi-structured questionnaire is used for data collection. Two sets of questionnaire are prepared: household and individual. Household questionnaire are used to collect some socio-economic and demographic information of household population. An individual questionnaire is used to collect other required information, which is important for the study of causes and consequences of international migration.

3.7 Collection of Information

The information was collected by asking questions based entirely on the questionnaire. Questions were asked by face to face interview method.

3.8 Identification and Definition of variables

Evidence from the review of literature provided a wide range of variables that are found to have a certain degree of association with international migration. From these set of variables, this study has selected certain specific variables that are important to analyze cause and consequences of international migration. The selected variables are categorized as dependent and independent variables.

3.8.1 Dependent Variables

Migration is one of the important components in determining the change in population structure. So, for this study, international migration is considered as the dependent variable which is defined as “A movement of person and group of person from one country’s boundary to another country’s boundary for at least six months”.

3.8.2 Independent Variables

Independent variables are those variables which determine the dependent variables. For this study, there are many independent variables which are as follows:

Socio-economic variable

-) Caste/Ethnicity
-) Religion

-) Occupation/Employment
-) Income
-) Human Capital
-) Education
-) Lifestyle

Demographic Variables

-) Age
-) Sex
-) Marital Status

Psychological Variables

-) Emotional Effects
-) Willingness to Visit

Policies

-) Political instability
-) Insecurity
-) Migration Policy

3.9 Data Processing & Analysis

Data don't speak for themselves unless the researcher category manipulate & arranges them so as to make them easily comprehensible technically methods of analysis. Information collected from field survey was analyzed and interpreted descriptively. By using SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Science) 19 program, distribution as well as cross tables were prepared.

3.10 Chapter Summary

Chapter three deals the methodology of the study. This chapter includes the general methodology, Selection of the Sample, Sources of Data, and introduction of the study area and Questionnaire Design. The study based on return migrants and the systematic random sampling was used to determine the sample. The study area had 381 return migrants but study enumerated only 165 return migrants through face to face

interview by the help of structured and semi structured questionnaire. This questionnaire included both households and individual questionnaire which collects the some demographic, socio-economic information of Respondents as well as household population which are important for the study on causes and consequences of international migration.

CHAPTER FOUR

HOUSEHOLDS POPULATION AND HOUSING CHARACTERISTICS

This chapter provides basic information on demographic and socio-economic characteristics of household population. It also provide information on household amenities and assets, which is important for studying and identifying the major indicator like wealth quintile that reflect the socio-economic status of the household as well as the characteristics associated with the population residing in the households.

A household in a study is defined as a person and group of related or unrelated person who live together in a same dwelling unit(s) or in a connected premises, who acknowledge one adult member as a head of the household, and who have common arrangements for cooking and eating.

4.1 Household populations by Age and Sex

Age and sex composition of the populations plays important role in demography. Table 4.1 shows that age and sex composition of the sample populations through (0-4) years of age group to 70+ years of age. The study enumerated 165 household, which had 796 total populations with 418 (52.5 percent) males and 378 (47.5 percent) females. Majority of the sample population belonged to age group 25-29 years with 15.6 percent, where males and females were 15.6 out of total males and females respectively, and it was followed by age group 20-24 years with 12.3 percent out of total sample populations where males were 13.2 out of total males populations and females were 11.4 percent out of total females sample populations. Similarly only 0.3 percent out of total sample populations belonged to age group 70-74 year, where male were 0.2 percent out of total males and females were 0.3 percent out of total female populations. It also shows that the sex ratio of the sample population from age group 0-4 years to 75+ years. The highest sex ratio (440) belonged to age group 65-69 years, and lowest sex ratio (30) belonged to age group 55-59 years. Overall sex ratio of the total sample population was 110.5 per hundred females, which was higher with compare to census 2001(99.8 per hundred female).

Table 4.1: Distribution of Sample Population by Age and Sex

Age Group	Male		Female		Total		Sex Ratio
	N	%	N	%	N	%	Male per hundred female
0-4	36	8.6	28	7.4	64	8.0	116.2
5-9	47	11.2	49	13.0	96	12.1	86.2
10-14	25	6.0	36	9.5	61	7.7	63.2
15-19	40	9.6	44	11.6	84	10.6	82.8
20-24	55	13.2	43	11.4	98	12.3	115.7
25-29	65	15.6	59	15.6	124	15.6	100
30-34	41	9.8	29	7.7	70	8.8	127.3
35-39	30	7.2	20	5.3	50	6.3	135.8
40-44	16	3.8	17	4.5	33	4.1	84.4
45-49	21	5.0	20	5.3	41	5.2	94.3
50-54	12	2.9	10	2.6	22	2.8	111.5
55-59	5	1.2	15	4.0	20	2.5	30
60-64	11	2.6	3	0.8	14	1.8	325
65-69	9	2.2	2	0.5	11	1.4	440
70-74	1	0.2	1	0.3	2	0.3	66.7
75+	4	1.0	2	0.5	6	0.8	200
Total	418	100.0	378	100.0	796	100.0	110.5 (average)

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

4.2 Dependency Ratio

Table 4.2 clearly shows the sample populations in three broad age groups by sex. A huge proportion of the sample population i.e. 68.1 percent belongs to the 15-59 age groups, it meant that huge proportion of working age populations i.e. economically active populations which was fruitful for society/nation. Similarly 27.8 percent sample populations belongs to the age group 0-14 years. And remaining 4.1 percent sample population belongs to the age group 60+ years. It clearly shows that the huge proportion of dependent population, and medium life expectancy at birth, and also shows the lower life expectancy at birth of female with compare to male because 6.0 percent males in 60+ age group where female were only 2.1 percent. Dependency Ratio of the sample populations was 46.86.

Table 4.2: Distribution of Economically Active Sample Population by Sex

Age Group	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
0-14	108	25.8	113	29.9	221	27.8
15-59	285	68.2	257	68.0	542	68.1
60+	25	6.0	8	2.1	33	4.1
Total	418	100.0	378	100.0	796	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

4.3 Household Headship

From the gender perspectives, the gender of household is considered as important factor. The female is out numbered in the national context but this study population is outnumbered by males; and the Nation is male dominated, so the study area also male dominated, few female were head of the households. Even though female performed the entire task and as a decision maker of the daily activities, and their husband/father/son was in foreign employment or, outside from the house, they preferred their male member as a household head. In some cases elder people were found as a head of the Household, even though their son and daughter were managing social and economic affairs.

The Table 4.3 clearly shows that the study area has the higher number of male than female. Among the 165 households 153 household headed by males and remaining 12 households headed by females which were 92.7 percent and 7.3 percent respectively, while 23 percent household head was female in DHS 2006.

Table 4.3: Distribution of Household Headship of Sample Populations by Sex

Sex	Head of the Household		Total	
	N	%	N	%
Male	153	92.7	418	52.5
Female	12	7.3	378	47.5
Total	165	100.0	796	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

** The mean size of the household is 4.8, which is less than DHS 2006 by 0.1

4.4 Religious Composition

The Table 4.4 shows that the majority of households were Hindu follower, i.e. 731 out of 796 sample populations were Hindu and remaining 65 sample populations were in Buddhist. It meant that 91.8 percent of sample population belonged to the Hindu religion and remaining 8.2 percent sample population belonged to Buddhism. It indicates that the study area was highly influenced by Hinduism and majority of sample population from ethnic group were Hindu follower.

Table 4.4: Distribution of Sample Population by Religion

Religion	N	%
Hindu	731	91.8
Buddhist	65	8.2
Total	796	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

4.5 Language Composition

The Table 4.5 shows that there were mainly three languages spoken by the sample population. The main language of the study area was Nepali which was spoken by 724 out of 796 sample population i.e. 91 percent and it was followed by Tamang and Newari language with 67 and 5 sample populations (8.4 percent and 0.6 percent respectively).

Table 4.5: Distribution of Sample Population by Language

Language	N	%
Nepali	724	91.0
Tamang	67	8.4
Newari	5	0.6
Total	796	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

4.6 Caste/Ethnic Composition

Though the study listed 11 caste/ethnic groups, technically only three groups were identified named as Khas, Janajatis, and Dalits. Khas group included Brahman, Chhettri, Guri/Puri/Sanyasi similarly Janajatis group included Tamang, Magar, Newar, Danuwar Rai, Limbu and Dalits group included Kami, Damai, and Sarki.

The Table 4.6 shows that 451 out of 796 sample populations (i.e. 56.6 percent) belonged to Khas group. Similarly 319 out of total sample population (i.e. 40.1 percent) belonged to Janajatis group, and 26 out of total sample population (i.e. 3.3 percent) were Dalits. In the study area majority of the household belonged to the Khas group where males were more than females but in the case of Dalits males were less than females, and in Janajatis males were more than females.

Table 4.6: Distribution of Sample Population by Caste/Ethnicity by Sex

Caste/ Ethnic Group	Sex of the Family Member					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Khas	242	57.9	209	55.3	451	56.7
Janajatis	164	39.2	155	41.0	319	40.1
Dalits	12	2.9	14	3.7	26	3.3
Total	418	100.0	378	100.0	796	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

4.7 Literacy Status and Level of Education

Various empirical studies have shown that education is one of the major socio-economic factors that influence a person's behavior and attitudes. In general higher the levels of education better the socio-economic status of the person.

The Table 4.7 shows that 180 sample populations have not taken any kind of formal education which is 22.6 percent out of 796 total sample populations. It also shows that remaining 616 sample populations i.e. 77.4 percent population had formal education. It also shows that 68 sample population have taken informal education among them 7 were males and remaining 61 were females. Similarly 112(58 males and 54 females) sample population out of 180 i.e. 62.2 percent were not taken any kind of informal education. In conclusion 65 males and 115 females sample populations have not taken formal education (i.e. females were likely twice higher than males).

Table 4.7: Distribution of Informal Education Attended by the Sample Population by Sex

Having Any Informal Education	Sex of the Family Member					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Yes	7	10.8	61	53.0	68	37.8
No	58	89.2	54	47.0	112	62.2
Total	65	100.0	115	100.0	180	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

Likely, Table 4.8 shows that 353 males and 263 females out of 616 sample population had taken formal education (i.e. 57.3 percent and 42.7 percent respectively). Among males, 35.1 percent had primary level of education, 38.0 percent had secondary level of education, 13.3 percent had completed SLC, 11.9 percent had completed Intermediate level and remaining 1.7 percent had completed Bachelor level of education.

Similarly, among females, 46.4 percent had primary level of education, 30.8 percent had secondary level of education. 14.1 percent had completed SLC, 8.4 percent had completed Intermediate level and remaining 0.4 percent had completed Bachelor level of education. Overall majority of the sample population had primary level of education with 39.9 percent and it was followed by secondary level with 34.9 percent and 13.6 percent females completed S.L.C., 10.4 percent completed Intermediate level and remaining 1.1 percent sample population have completed Bachelor level of education.

Table 4.8: Distribution of Formal Education Attended by the Sample Population by Sex

Level of Education	Sex of the Family Member					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Primary	124	35.1	122	46.4	246	39.9
Secondary	134	38.0	81	30.8	215	34.9
SLC	47	13.3	37	14.1	84	13.6
Intermediate	42	11.9	22	8.4	64	10.4
Bachelor+	6	1.7	1	0.4	7	1.1
Total	353	100.0	263	100.0	616	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

4.8 Marital Status

Marital status is considered as an important factor in demography. The Table 4.9 shows that more than half of the sample population i.e. 53.0 percent were married and it was followed by unmarried, widow/widower and separated with 44.5 percent, 2.3 percent, 0.3 percent respectively. The Table also clearly shows that the males were more unmarried than females it meant that females were more married with compare to males. In the case of widow/ widower females were more with compare to males because male can remarriage after their wife death while female remarriage is denied by society due to social taboos.

Table 4.9: Distribution of Marital Status of Sample Population by Sex

Marital Status	Sex of the Family Member					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unmarried	199	47.6	155	41.0	354	44.5
Married	211	50.5	211	55.8	422	53.0
Widow, Widower	7	1.7	11	2.9	18	2.3
Separated	1	0.2	1	0.3	2	0.3
Total	418	100.0	378	100.0	796	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

4.9 Occupation status

The study found ten main occupations, technically, further it classified into three groups as Agriculture, Non-Agriculture and Not Stated (it includes those sample population below three years of age and those who didn't want to share about their occupation).

The Table 4.10 deals the occupation structure of the households by sex. It shows that out of total males, 65.8 percent belonged to non-agriculture group and only one-fourth of total males belonged to agriculture group and it was followed by Not-stated occupation with 8.6 percent.

Similarly in the case of females, out of total female sample population, 52.9 percent belonged to agriculture and it was followed by non-agriculture and Not-stated group of occupation with 40.7 percent and 6.3 percent respectively. The Table also clearly shows that females were more involved in agriculture with compare to males and in other two occupation group, males exceeded females.

Overall, majority of the sample populations belonged to Non- agriculture group of occupation with 53.9 percent, and it was followed by agriculture and Not- Stated group of occupation with 38.6 percent, and 7.5 percent respectively.

Table 4.10: Distribution of Occupation Status of Sample Population by Sex

Occupation	Sex of the Family Member					
	Male		Female		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agriculture	107	25.6	200	52.9	307	38.6
Non- Agriculture	275	65.8	154	40.7	429	53.9
Not stated	36	8.6	24	6.3	60	7.5
Total	418	100.0	378	100.0	796	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

The Table 4.11 shows the occupation structure of the sample population by caste/ ethnicity. It shows that majority of the sample population (i.e.53.9 percent) belonged to Non- agriculture occupation group and it was followed by Agriculture and Not- Stated group of occupation with 38.6 percent and 7.5 percent respectively, and the same scenario could be seen among all caste/ ethnic group. But among Dalits, majority of Dalits belonged to Non-agriculture occupation with compare to remaining two caste/ ethnic group.

Similarly, among Janajits, majority of Janajatis belonged to agriculture occupation than remaining two caste/ ethnic group and more sample population from Khas and Janajati groups didn't share about their occupation with compare to Dalits Group.

Table 4.11: Distribution of Occupation Status of Sample Population by Caste/ Ethnic Group

Occupation Group	Ethnic Group							
	Khas		Janajatis		Dalits		Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%	N	%
Agriculture	169	37.5	132	41.4	6	23.1	307	38.6
Non- Agriculture	247	54.8	163	51.1	19	73.1	429	53.9
Not stated	35	7.8	24	7.5	1	3.8	60	7.5
Total	451	100.0	319	100.0	26	100.0	796	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

4.10 Socio-Economic Status of the Sample Households

Land, livestock, household ownership, types of house, and types of toilet facilities indicates the socio-economic status of the households.

4.10.1 Land Ownership

Table 4.12 shows in the study area majority of the households had Land in kathha (73.3 percent) and it is followed by Bigaha and Dhur with 22.4 percent and 3.0 percent respectively. And remaining 1.2 percent i.e. 2 out of 165 households had no land (i.e. they are settled in others land or their relatives land).

Table 4.12: Distribution of Land Occupied by the Sample Households

Occupied Land	N	%
Dhur	5	3.0
Kathha	121	73.3
Bigaha	37	22.4
Others	2	1.2
Total	165	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

Similarly 136 out of 165 households had livestock. Buffalo, cow, goat, chicken, pig are the main livestock found in study area.

4.10.2 House Ownership

Table 4.13 shows that 161 out of 165 households had their own house (i.e. 97.6 percent), 0.6 percent households settled in rented house and remaining 1.8 percent households stayed in other house without paying rent. Those who paid rent, or stayed in rented house they had their own house in other area but due to some reason they left their house and stayed in rented house. But those households who stayed in others house, they had no lands and no house, or if they had small piece of land but they had no money to build a house.

Table 4.13: Distribution of Household Ownership of the Sample Households

Ownership	N	%
Own	161	97.6
Rent	1	0.6
Others	3	1.8
Total	165	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

4.10.3 Types of House

The Table 4.14 shows that the higher percentage i.e. 60.6 percent of households living in semi- permanent (semi-pakki) types of house and it was followed by permanent (pakki), and temporary (kachchi) type of house with 21.2 percent and 18.2 percent respectively. Only one fifth of the households were living in permanent (pakki) types of house indicates the poor socio-economic status of the households.

Table 4.14: Distribution of Sample Households by Types of House

Types of House	N	%
Pakki	35	21.2
Semi-Pakki	100	60.6
Kachchi	30	18.2
Total	165	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

4.10.4 Toilet facility

The Table 4.15 shows that 148 out of 165 (i.e.89.7 percent) households had self pour toilet facility, 1.8 percent households used open pit latrine, 1.2 percent household used improved pit latrine, 0.6 percent used flush toilet and remaining 6.7 percent household had no toilet facility and they used open area, river side as a toilet area. The main reason for using self pour toilet in study area was gobar gas plant because those households with gobar gas plant they also had self pour toilet too.

Table 4.15: Distribution of Sample Households by Toilet Facility

Toilet Facility	N	%
Flush Toilet	1	0.6
Self- Pour Toilet	148	89.7
Pit Latrine	2	1.2
Pit Latrine, Open	3	1.8
Other	11	6.7
Total	165	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

4.10.5 Household Facilities

Table 4.16 shows the percentage of households possessing various durable goods and means of transportations by occupation group (i.e. Agriculture and Non-Agriculture). Information on the ownership of durable goods and other possession reflects the socio-economic status of the households. Mobile phone is a very common possession in the study area with 100 percent in both occupation groups. Overall 98.8 percent

house hold had electricity and it was followed by television, radio, gobar gas, bicycle, motorcycle, telephone, computer, internet, and car/bus/truck with 89.7 percent, 80.6 percent, 76.4 percent, 62.4 percent, 25.5 percent, 22.4 percent, 20.6 percent, 10.3 percent, and 3.6 percent respectively.

It also clearly shows that telephone (land line phone) was having more by non-agriculture group with compare to agriculture group. Almost 92.2 percent agriculture occupation and 88.6 percent non-agriculture occupation had Television. Almost similar number of sample population had Radio possession in both occupation groups. Gobar gas was common in agriculture group with 84.3 percent and non-agriculture group with 72.8 percent. Likewise computer and internet were used more by non-agriculture group with compare to agriculture group and owners of the means of transportation (i.e. bicycle, motorcycle, and car/bus/truck) were more form non-agriculture group with compare to agriculture group.

Table 4.16: Distribution of Household Facilities possessed by Sample Households

Facilities	Occupation Group		
	Agriculture	Non- Agriculture	Total
	%	%	%
Having Electricity	98.0	99.1	98.8
Having Gobar Gas	84.3	72.8	76.4
Having Telephone	15.7	25.4	22.4
Having Mobile Phone	100.0	100.0	100.0
Having Radio	80.4	80.7	80.6
Having Television	92.2	88.6	89.7
Having Computer	7.8	26.3	20.6
Having Internet	5.9	12.3	10.3
Having Bicycle	58.8	64.0	62.4
Having Motorcycle	23.5	26.3	25.5
Having car, Bus, Truck	0.0	5.3	3.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

4.10.6 Source of Drinking Water

Table 4.17 shows that there were mainly three types of sources of drinking water namely piped water (tap), open well, and tube well. Overall 75.2 percent households served by piped water (tap). The second common source of drinking water was open well, which was served 23.0 percent household and it was followed by tube well with 1.8 percent.

Table 4.17: Distribution of Main Source of Drinking Water of Sample Population

Source	N	%
Tube well	3	1.8
Open well	38	23.0
Tap	124	75.2
Total	165	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

4.10.7 Place of Water source Located

Table 4.18 shows that 61.2 percent household's water source located in their own house, 4.8 percent in their own Yard or Plot and remaining 33.9 percent households water source located in elsewhere i.e. in public place, other's house, Yard/Plots.

Table 4.18: Distribution of Place of Water Source Located of Sample Population

Location	N	%
In Own House	101	61.2
In own Yard, Plot	8	4.8
Elsewhere	56	33.9
Total	165	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

4.11 Chapter Summary

Chapter four analyzed the household population and housing characteristics. The study enumerated 165 households out of 796 sample population, among them 418 were male and 378 were female. Sex ratio and dependency ratio of the study area was 110.5 and 46.86 respectively. Majority of the household headed by male, and the mean size of the households were 4.8 persons. The study area was dominated by Hinduism and many people of the study area spoke Nepali language. The study found 11 caste and ethnic group and 10 occupations.

Majority of the sample population were married among them female were more married than male. Among the total married sample population 616 were taken formal

education and remaining 180 did not take any kind of formal education. Majority of the sample households had semi permanent type of house and the main source of drinking water of these household was piped water. Majority of the sample households had own house to live, occupied land in kathha, and self pour toilet.

CHAPTER FIVE

CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF EMIGRATION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

This chapter deals the demographic and socio-economic profile of respondents and the causes and consequences of emigration. This study collected basic information on respondent's age, level of education, marital status, exposure to mass media and occupation status. In addition, information was also collected on cause and consequences of international migration on safe and unsafe perspectives.

5.1 Current Age

Table 5.1 shows the current age of the respondents and most of the respondents were belongs to age group 25-29 with 33.3 percent and it was followed by age group 30-34, 20-24, 35-39, and 60+ with 20.6 percent, 18.2 percent, 17.0 percent, and 10.9 percent respectively.

Table 5.1: Distribution of the Current Age of the Respondents

Current Age	N	%
20-24	30	18.2
25-29	55	33.3
30-34	34	20.6
35-39	28	17.0
60+	18	10.9
Total	165	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

5.2 Marital Status

Table 5.2 shows that majority of the return migrants were married, among 165 respondents 142 (i.e.86.1 percent) were married and it was followed by unmarried with 12.7 percent. Among total respondents only one respondent was widow/widower and another one was separated.

Table 5.2: Distribution of Marital Status of Respondents

Marital Status	N	%
Unmarried	21	12.7
Married	142	86.1
Widow, Widower	1	0.6
Separated	1	0.6
Total	165	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

5.3 Literacy Status and Level of Education

The Table 5.3 shows that out of 165 respondents, 159 (i.e.94.4 percent) had formal education and 6 respondents (i.e.3.6 percent) didn't take formal education, among them only one respondent was participated in informal education program and remaining five were not participated in any kind of formal and informal education program.

Table 5.3: Distribution of the Literacy Status of Respondents

Formal Education program	N	%
Yes	159	96.4
No	6	3.6
Total	165	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

Likely Table 5.4 shows that higher the number of respondents i.e.72 out of 165 i.e.45.3 percent were have secondary level of education and it was followed by primary, SLC, intermediate, bachelor level of education with 20.8 percent, 16.4 percent, 14.5 percent, and 3.1 percent respectively. This Table also clearly shows that more than 65 percent of respondent were not passed SLC. Again it also clearly shows that the higher the level of education lower the rate of international migration and vice-versa.

Table 5.4: Distribution of Education Status of Respondents

Level of Education	N	%
Primary	33	20.8
Secondary	72	45.3
SLC	26	16.4
Intermediate	23	14.5
Bachelor+	5	3.1
Total	159	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

5.4 Access to Mass Media by level of Education

Access to information through mass media is essential to increase people's knowledge and awareness of what is taking place around them, which is eventually, affects their perceptions and behavior. In the study exposure to mass media was assessed by asking respondents if they listened to a Radio, watched Television and read Newspapers/magazines every day. Table 5.5 shows that media exposure in the study area among respondent relatively high with bachelor level of Education much more likely than other level of education.

Hundred percent of respondents with Bachelor level of education were exposed to watch Television and listen Radio every day and 80 percent respondents exposed to read Newspaper/magazines every day. But in the context of respondents with primary level of education were not exposed to read Newspaper/ Magazines but they exposed to watch Television and listen to Radio every day with 84.4 percent and 68.8 percent respectively.

It also clearly shows that respondents exposed to watch Television almost every day was relatively high in all level of education with compare to reading Newspaper/ Magazines and listening Radio. Overall 28 percent respondents were exposed to read Newspaper/ Magazines, 79.6 percent were exposed to listen Radio and 90.4 percent were exposed to watch television every day. This shows that almost all respondents watched Television so that Television is one of the most powerful mass media with compare to other two mass media Newspaper/ Magazines, and Radio.

Table 5.5: Distribution of Respondents' Access to Mass Media by Level of Education

Access to Mass Media	Completed Level of Education of Respondent					
	Primary	Secondary	SLC	Intermediate	Bachelor+	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Newspaper/Magazines	0.0	16.7	64.0	52.2	80.0	28.0
Television	84.4	87.5	96.0	100.0	100.0	90.4
Radio	68.8	81.9	80.0	82.6	100.0	79.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

5.5 Causes of International Migration by level of Education

There are many reasons behind international migration. In this study, there were Eight main reason for international migration. The Table 5.6 shows that unemployment was the leading cause for migration in all level of Education. Hundred percent of respondents with bachelor level of education went foreign employment due to unemployment. Except respondents with Primary level of education, willingness to earn enough money was the second leading cause of foreign employment in all level of education and poverty was the second leading cause for foreign employment in primary level of education. In the Case of Intermediate and Bachelor level of education, psychological effect was the third main cause for foreign employment. Foreign employment due to insecurity was relatively high in Intermediate level of education with compare to other level of education. Twenty percent and 1.4 percent respondents with Bachelor and Secondary level of education went foreign employment due to political instability respectively.

Overall, unemployment was the main cause for foreign employment in all level of education with 81.1 percent and the second main cause for foreign employment was willingness to earn enough money with 43.4 percent and it was followed by poverty, poor economic status, psychological effect, willingness to visit, insecurity, political instability, and not stated with 30.8 percent, 18.2 percent, 8.8 percent, 8.2 percent, 8.2 percent, 1.3 percent and 0.6 percent respectively.

Table 5.6: Reason for Emigration of Respondents

Reasons	Completed Level of Education of Respondent					
	Primary	Secondary	SLC	Intermediate	Bachelor+	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Poverty	54.5	36.1	19.2	0.0	0.0	30.8
Unemployment	84.8	77.8	84.6	78.3	100.0	81.1
Poor Economic Status	24.2	19.4	15.4	13.0	0.0	18.2
To Earn Enough Money	30.3	41.7	53.8	56.5	40.0	43.4
Psychological Effect	6.1	5.6	3.8	21.7	40.0	8.8
Willingness To Visit	0.0	11.1	11.5	8.7	0.0	8.2
Insecurity	3.0	9.7	7.7	13.0	0.0	8.2
Political Instability	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	20.0	1.3
Not stated	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	20.0	0.6
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

5.6 Safe/Unsafe emigration

The Table 5.7 deals the safe/ unsafe emigration of respondents with the level of education. The study found that respondents went abroad mainly through Main-power, Consultancy, Self, Relatives/ Friends, and Agents. Respondents went abroad through Main-power and Consultancy taken as safe emigration, and emigration through Self, Relatives/Friends, and Agents were taken as unsafe emigration from legal perspectives.

It shows that out of total respondents 77.8 percent respondents with Secondary level of education went abroad through main-power and it was followed by S.L.C., Intermediate, and Primary level of education with 73.1 percent, 69.6 percent, and 60.6 percent respondents respectively. Similarly, out of total respondents with bachelor level of education, 60.0 percent respondents went abroad through Main-power and remaining 40.0 percent went abroad through Consultancy, it meant that respondents with Bachelor level of education were safe emigrants with compare to respondents with other level of education. Likewise, only 4.3 percent and 1.4 percent respondents with intermediate and secondary level of education went abroad through Consultancy, and it also shows that respondents with primary and S.L.C. level of education were

not gone abroad through Consultancy. Likewise, higher percentage (i.e.33.3 percent) of the respondents with primary level of education went abroad through Relatives/Friends which was 21.7 percent, 8.3 percent, and 7.7 percent among intermediate, secondary, S.L.C. level of education respectively, and 11.5 percent respondents with S.L.C. level of education went abroad through Agent, and it was followed by secondary, intermediate, and primary level of education with 9.7 percent, 4.3 percent, and 3.0 percent respectively. Out of the total respondents with S.L.C. Level of education 7.7 percent respondents went abroad through themselves and it was followed by primary (3.0 percent), and secondary (2.8 percent) level of education.

Overall, it shows that majority of the respondents (i.e.71.7 percent) went abroad through Main-power, and it was followed by Relatives/Friends, Agent, and self with 15.1 percent, 7.5 percent, and 3.1 percent respectively, and very few no of respondents went abroad through Consultancy (i.e.2.5 percent).

Table 5.7: Distribution of Respondents' Safe/ Unsafe Emigration by Level of Education

Emigration Through	Completed Level of Education of Respondent					
	Primary	Secondary	SLC	Intermediate	Bachelor+	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Man Power	60.6	77.8	73.1	69.6	60.0	71.7
Consultancy	0.0	1.4	0.0	4.3	40.0	2.5
Self	3.0	2.8	7.7	0.0	0.0	3.1
Relatives, Friends	33.3	8.3	7.7	21.7	0.0	15.1
Agents	3.0	9.7	11.5	4.3	0.0	7.5
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

5.7 Safe/ Unsafe emigration of Respondents by age at the time of First Emigration

The Table 5.8 shows that majority of the respondents 'age at the time of first international migration were between 21 to 30 years, i.e. one- hundred and four out of 165 (i.e.63.0 percent) respondents' age at the time of first international migration were between 21 to 30 years and it was followed by the age group below 20 years with 18.8 percent respondents (the age group below 20 years includes the age from 16 years). Likely the study found that 17 percent respondents' age at the time of first international migration were between 31 to 40 years, and 1.2 percent respondents went abroad for the first time at the age of 40 and over. The study found that some

respondents went abroad at the age of below 18, which is considered unsafe as well as illegal migration because the population under the age of 18 is taken as child population and they do not allowed to go abroad to work.

Table 5.8: Distribution of Age of the Respondents at the Time of First Emigration

Age Group	N	%
below20	31	18.8
21-30	104	63.0
31-40	28	17.0
40+	2	1.2
Total	165	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

5.8 Decision Maker for Emigration

The Table 5.9 shows that majority of respondents were self decided to migrate, and those respondents was taken as safe emigrants. Out of 165 respondents 90.9 percent were self decided to foreign employment, 4.2 percent respondent's emigration decided by spouse, 2.4 percent by parents, 1.8 percent by relatives and friends and remaining 0.6 percent respondent didn't state the decision maker of their foreign employment and taken as in not stated category.

Table 5.9: Responsible for Emigration of Respondents

Decision Maker	N	%
Self	150	90.9
Parents	4	2.4
Spouses	7	4.2
Relatives, Friends	3	1.8
Not stated	1	.6
Total	165	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

5.9 Place of Destination

Table 5.10 shows that 16 countries as a place of destination. Among them the major destination of the Respondents of the study was Qatar which accounted for 26.1 percent out of total respondent; and it was followed by Malaysia, Dubai and Saudi Arabia with 25.5 percent, 15.8 percent, and 12.1 percent respectively. The fewer number of Respondents' place of destination were Oman, European Countries with 3.0 percent and 2.4 percent respectively and 1.2 percent Respondents each had place

of destination as Iraq, Bahrain, and Jordan. Likewise fewer numbers of Respondents (i.e.0.6 percent each) had their place of destination as Israel, Lebanon, and UAE.

The study found that only 6.7 percent Respondents' place of destination were India, it was very low with compared to census 2001 (77.28 percent).

Table 5.10: Distribution of Respondents' First Place of Destination

Countries	N	%
India	11	6.7
Malaysia	42	25.5
Saudi Arabia	20	12.1
Qatar	43	26.1
Dubai	26	15.8
Israel	1	0.6
Iraq	2	1.2
European Countries	4	2.4
Oman	5	3.0
Lebanon	1	0.6
UAE	1	0.6
Bahrain	2	1.2
Jordan	2	1.2
Kuwait	5	3.0
Total	165	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

Table 5.11 shows that only 65 out of 165 respondents went abroad more than once. Among 65 Respondents, majority of the respondents' place of destination was Qatar with 30.8 percent and it was followed by Dubai, Saudi Arabia, Malaysia, and India with 18.5 percent, 15.4 percent, 12.3 percent, and 6.2 percent respectively. It shows that fewer numbers of respondents' (i.e.1.5 percent) place of destination were Israel, UAE, Bahrain, Ethiopia, Bhutan, and Kuwait.

It was found that Dubai was the second largest place of destination with 18.5 percent Respondents while Malaysia was second largest place of destination in Table 5.10 (25.5 percent).

Table 5.11: Distribution of Respondents' Last Place of Destination

Countries	N	%
India	4	6.2
Malaysia	8	12.3
Saudi Arabia	10	15.4
Qatar	20	30.8
Dubai	12	18.5
Israel	1	1.5
European Countries	2	3.1
Oman	3	4.6
UAE	1	1.5
Bahrain	1	1.5
Ethiopia	1	1.5
Bhutan	1	1.5
Kuwait	1	1.5
Total	65	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

5.10 Duration of Emigration

Table 5.12 shows that majority of the Respondents i.e.51.5 percent stayed abroad for 21 to 30 months and it was followed by 31 to 40 months and 11 to 20 months with 5.2 percent and 2.5 percent respectively. Around 1.3 percent Respondents stayed abroad for less than ten months likewise, this study also found that 0.5 percent, 0.4 percent, and 0.3 percent Respondents stayed abroad for 41 to 50 months, 50 to 60 months, and more than 60 months respectively.

Table 5.12: Distribution of Duration of First International Migration of Respondents

Duration (in months)	N	%
0-10	10	6.1
11-20	20	12.1
21-30	85	51.5
31-40	41	24.8
41-50	4	2.4
51-60	3	1.8
60+	2	1.2
Total	165	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

Table 5.13 shows that out of 165 Respondents only 65 Respondents went abroad for more than once. Among them 33.8 percent Respondents stayed abroad for 21 to 30 months and it was followed by 11 to 20 months with 29.2 percent and 23.1 percent Respondents stayed abroad for less than 10 months. Likewise 1.5 percent

Respondents stayed abroad for 41 to 50 months and 3.1 percent Respondents stayed abroad for more than 60 months. And higher number of Respondent stayed abroad for 21 to 30 months in both Table 5.12 and Table 5.13.

Table 5.13: Distribution of Duration of Last International Migration of Respondents

Duration (in months)	N	%
0-10	15	23.1
11-20	19	29.2
21-30	22	33.8
31-40	6	9.2
41-50	1	1.5
51-60	0	0.0
60+	2	3.1
Total	65	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

5.11 Job at the Place of Destination

Table 5.14 shows that 128 out of 165 i.e. 77.6 percent respondents got job as in agreement paper and remaining 37 i.e.22.4 percent respondents didn't get job as in agreement paper. This shows that the 22.4 percent respondents were unsafe migrants at their place of destination.

Table 5.14: Distribution of Job of Respondents at the Place of Destination

Job as in Agreement Paper	N	%
Yes	128	77.6
No	37	22.4
Total	165	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

Table 5.15 shows that among 37 respondents, 54.3 percent got job in same factory/ company but in different position, 37.8 percent got job in other factory/ company and remaining 8.1 percent got job in other sector i.e. as a servant in others house, which was the symbols of unsafe migration at the place of destination.

Table 5.15: Distribution of Place of Work of Respondents at the place of Destination

Place of Work	N	%
Same factory, company but different position	20	54.1
Other factory, company	14	37.8
Other	3	8.1
Total	37	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

5.12 Salary at the Place of Destination

The Table 5.16 shows that 114 out of 165 (i.e.69.1 percent) respondents got salary as in agreement paper and remaining 51 (i.e.30.9 percent) respondents didn't get salary as assigned in agreement paper.

Table 5.16: Distribution of Salary of Respondents at the Place of Destination

As in Agreement Paper	N	%
Yes	114	69.1
No	51	30.9
Total	165	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

Similarly, Table 5.17 shows that, among 51 respondents, 6 (i.e.11.8 percent) respondents got salary more than agreement paper, and remaining 45 (i.e. 88.2 percent) respondents got salary less than agreement paper. The study found that majority of the respondent got salary less than agreement paper.

Table 5.17: Distribution of Salary of Respondents at the Place of Destination

Salary of Respondents at the Place of Destination	N	%
Less than agreement Paper	45	88.2
More than agreement paper	6	11.8
Total	51	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

5.13 Insurance at the Place of Destination

Table 5.18 shows that 94 out of 165 (i.e.57.0 percent) respondent got insurance at the place of destination, and remaining 71 (i.e.43.0 percent) respondents didn't get have any kind of insurance, which was the symbol of unsafe emigration to the place of destination.

Table 5.18: Distribution of Insurance of Respondent at the Place of Destination

Insurance	N	%
Yes	94	57.0
No	71	43.0
Total	165	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

5.14 Accidents at the Place of Destination

The Table 5.19 shows that 23 out of 165 (i.e.13.9 percent) respondents faced accidents, and remaining 142 (i.e.86.1 percent) respondents didn't face any kind of accident at the place of destination. The Table also clearly shows that majority of the respondents were safe at the place of destination from accident perspectives.

Table 5.19: Distribution of Accident faced by Respondents in the Place of Destination

Accident	N	%
Yes	23	13.9
No	142	86.1
Total	165	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

Similarly Table 5.20 shows the types of accident faced by respondents at the place of destination. Out of 23 (i.e.69.6 percent) respondents faced simple fracture, 13.5 percent respondent had got mental illness, 8.7 percent respondents had got internal damage and other accident (it includes those respondents who stayed at jail because of quarrel/ fight).

Table 5.20: Distribution of Types of Accident in the Place of Destination faced by Respondents

Types	N	%
Simple Fracture	16	69.6
Mental Illness	3	13.0
Internal Damage	2	8.7
Other	2	8.7
Total	23	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

5.15 Consequences of International Migration

Similarity to the causes, there were many consequences of international migration, which dealt in this section such as Respondents' experienced after foreign employment, change in food habit, economic status, housing structure etc.

5.15.1 Experiences of Foreign Employment

The Table 5.21 deals the experience of respondents after foreign employment. Out of 165 respondents, 46.1 percent respondents had neither good nor bad experience, 29.1 percent had good experience, 13.9 percent had bad experience, and remaining 10.9 percent respondent had best experience of foreign employment.

Table 5.21: Distribution of Respondents' Experiences after Foreign Employment

Experience	N	%
Good	48	29.1
Bad	23	13.9
Neither Good Nor Bad	76	46.1
Best	18	10.9
Total	165	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

5.15.2 Change in Economic Status

Table 5.22 shows that majority of the respondents i.e.89.1 percent found change their economic status and remaining 10.9 percent respondents didn't found change in their economic status, it shows that 10.9 percent respondents didn't earn enough money to improve their economic status.

Table 5.22: Distribution of Change in Economic Status of Respondents after

Returning

Change in Economic Status	N	%
Yes	147	89.1
No	18	10.9
Total	165	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

5.15.3 Change in Food Habit

Table 5.23 shows that majority of the respondents' i.e.72.1 percent changed their food habit and they used to take quality food after returning and remaining 27.9 percent respondents didn't change their food habit after returning it means they had same food habit before or after foreign employment.

Table 5.23: Distribution of Change in Food Habit of Respondents after Returning

Change in Food Habit	N	%
Yes	119	72.1
No	46	27.9
Total	165	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

5.15.4 Quality Education for Children

Table 5.24 shows that out of 165 respondents 142 respondents were married and among married only 119 respondents had have children. The Table shows that 72 out of 119 (i.e.60.5 percent) respondents sent their children to boarding/ private school, and remaining 47(i.e.39.5 percent) respondents didn't send their children to boarding/ private school, because some of them had children below 3 years and some of them sent their children to public school.

Table 5.24: Distribution of Children of Respondents' going to Boarding/ Private

School after Returning

Boarding/ Private School	N	%
Yes	72	60.5
No	47	39.5
Total	119	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

5.15.5 Change in Housing Structure

Table 5.25 shows that majority of the respondents 63.6 percent improved their house, some of them built new house and some of them repair house after returning and remaining 36.4 percent respondents didn't improve their house, because they didn't earn enough money or already they had a improved house.

Table 5.25: Distribution of Improved/ Built House by Respondents after Returning

Improve/Built House	N	%
Yes	105	63.6
No	60	36.4
Total	165	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

5.15.6 Feeling Weakness

Table 5.26 shows that majority of the respondents (i.e.93.3 percent) didn't feel any kind of illness/ weakness during or after foreign employment, but remaining 6.7

percent respondents felt weakness/ illness during or after returning, some of them suffered from major illness like kidney problem, ulcer problem, paralysis, and some of them suffered from minor illness like gastric, migraine, and swelling problem.

Table 5.26: Distribution of Feeling of Weakness/Illness of Respondents after

Returning		
Weakness/ Illness	N	%
Yes	11	6.7
No	154	93.3
Total	165	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

5.16 Willingness

The Table 5.27 shows the willingness of respondents towards foreign employment. The study found that similar number of respondent want, or didn't want to go abroad. Eighty-five out of 165 (i.e.51.5 percent) respondents showed willingness towards foreign employment and remaining 80 (i.e.48.5 percent) respondents didn't show any willingness towards foreign employment again.

Table 5.27: Distribution of Respondents' Willingness towards International Migration after Returning

Willingness	N	%
Yes	80	48.5
No	85	51.5
Total	165	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

5.17 Present Occupation

The Table 5.28 shows the present occupation of the respondents. Among 165 respondents 29.7 percent belonged to agriculture occupation and it was followed by Business with 20.6 percent. One fifth of the total respondents (i.e.18.8 percent) worked in factory as a labour (carpenter, mason, daily wage labour). Fewer numbers of respondents' i.e.2.4 percent and 0.6 percent belonged to Study and tailoring respectively. Almost 8.5 percent respondents involved in driving occupation. Likewise 9.7 percent respondents involved in service and similar number of respondents (i.e.9.7 percent) didn't state their occupation.

Table 5.28: Distribution of Present Occupation of the Respondents

Occupation	N	%
Agriculture	49	29.7
Business	34	20.6
Study	4	2.4
Service	16	9.7
Labour	31	18.8
Not Stated	16	9.7
Tailoring	1	.6
Driving	14	8.5
Total	165	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

5.18 Suggestions

The Table 5.29 shows the suggestion from respondents to those who want to go for foreign employment. Suggestions from Respondents were different with their level of education. Majority of the respondents in all level of education suggested going for foreign employment after collecting information. In the case of respondents with primary level of education, 63.6 percent suggested going after collecting information, 21.2 percent suggested not to go (do something in own land), 18.2 percent didn't want to share any suggestion and 12.1 percent suggested going foreign employment after complete education, after learning language (language of place of destination), and with skills. Likewise, 51.4 percent, 92.3 percent, 82.6 percent, and 80.0 percent out of total respondents with secondary, SLC, Intermediate, and Bachelor level of education suggested going foreign employments after collecting information, 18.1 percent respondents with Secondary level education suggested going abroad with skills, which were 23.1 percent, 34.8 percent, and 40.0 percent for respondents with SLC, Intermediate, and Bachelor level of education respectively.

Similarly 80.0 percent Respondents with Bachelor level of education suggested going abroad after complete education and is also suggested by 8.3 percent Respondents with secondary level education, 30.8 percent Respondent with SLC and 21.7 percent respondent with intermediate level of education, 20.0 percent respondent with Bachelor level of education suggested going better countries which was also suggested by 3.8 percent and 1.4 percent respondent with SLC and Secondary level of education respectively. Likely 40.0 percent respondents with Bachelor level of education suggested going with skills and it was 34.8 percent, 23.1 percent, and 18.1

percent in Intermediate, SLC, and Secondary level of education respectively, and 20.0 percent respondent with bachelor level of education didn't want share or tell any kind of suggestion and it was followed by 15.3 percent respondent with secondary level of education. About 1.4 percent and 3.8 percent respondents with secondary and S.L.C. level of education suggested not going abroad without agreement paper respectively and 1.4 percent respondent with Secondary level of education suggested not to leave passport with others at the place of destinations.

Overall, 66.0 percent respondents suggested going abroad after collecting information and it was followed by going with skill (20.8 percent), going after learning language (17.6 percent), going after complete education (17.0 percent), not to go abroad (17.0 percent), going better countries (1.9 percent), not to go without agreement paper (1.3 percent), not to leave passport with others (0.6 percent), and 11.3 percent respondents didn't share any suggestion.

Table 5.29: Distribution of the Suggestions from the Respondents by Level of Education

Suggestion	Level of Education of Respondent					
	Primary	Secondary	SLC	Intermediate	Bachelor+	Total
	%	%	%	%	%	%
Go After Info	63.6	51.4	92.3	82.6	80.0	66.0
Go After Education	12.1	8.3	30.8	21.7	80.0	17.0
Go After Learning Language	12.1	15.3	26.9	13.0	60.0	17.6
Go With Skill	12.1	18.1	23.1	34.8	40.0	20.8
Go Better Countries	0.0	1.4	3.8	0.0	20.0	1.9
Do Not Go Without Agreement Paper	0.0	1.4	3.8	0.0	0.0	1.3
Do Not Leave Your Passport to Others In the Place Of Destination	0.0	1.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.6
Do Not Go	21.2	22.2	7.7	8.7	0.0	17.0
Not Stated	18.2	15.3	0.0	0.0	20.0	11.3
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2011.

s5.19 Chapter Summary

This chapter analyzed the causes and consequences of emigration and characteristic of Respondents. It analyzed the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of respondents. Majority of the respondents belonged to the age group 25-29 years and 86.1 respondents had got married. 96.4 percent of the respondents had formal education and remaining 3.6 percent respondent didn't have any kind of formal education.

Majority of the respondents went abroad through man power agencies. The main cause of international migration was economic and the main place of destination of Nepalese migrants was Qatar and Malaysia. Majority of the respondents were self decided to emigrate. Majority of the respondents got agreement paper as well as insurance, and only few numbers of the respondents had faced accident at the place of destination.

Majority of the respondent had neither good nor bad experiences of foreign employment. Majority of the respondents had experienced changes in their life style, economic status, and housing structure, and half of the respondents didn't want to go abroad and they suggested other people to go abroad after collecting information about place of work, salary, and country.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS, AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter deals the summary of the findings derived from the field survey. On the basis of summary and conclusions, short recommendations have been given for the further research.

6.1 Summary of the Findings

The main objective of this study is to analyze the causes and consequences of international migration on safe/ unsafe perspectives based on Returns Migrants of Hatiya VDC of makawanpur District with different characteristics. All eligible member of the household were interviewed in the field survey. Household and Individual questionnaire were administered during the survey. The main findings on households' and respondents' characteristics are as follows:

6.1.1 Household characteristics

From the study of 165 household, major findings of the households' characteristics are as follows:

- J The field survey enumerated 165 households with 796 sample population, among them 418(52.5 percent) were males and 378(47.5 percent) were females.
- J Sex and Dependency ratio of the study area were 110.5 and 46.86 respectively.
- J Among 165 households, 153(92.7 percent) households' headed by males and remaining 12 (7.3 percent) by females. The mean size of the household was 4.8 persons.
- J Majority of the sample households belonged to Hinduism (91.8 percent) and followed by Buddhism (8.2 percent).
- J The main language of the study area was Nepali (91 percent).
- J There were mainly 11 caste/ ethnic group, technically only three groups were identified as Khas(56.6 percent), Janajatis(40.1), and Dalits(3.3 percent).
- J There were mainly 10 occupations of the sample population, further it classified into three groups as Agriculture (38.6 percent), Non-Agriculture (53.9 percent), and Not-States (7.5 percent).

- J The majority of the sample population was married with 53.0 percent, where 50.5 percent were males and 55.8 percent were females.
- J Out of total, 616 sample populations were taken formal education, and among them 353 were males and 263 were females. Similarly, 180 out of total sample population didn't have formal education, among them only 68 were participated in informal education program.
- J Main source of drink water of the Households were piped water (tap) with 77.2 percent.
- J Majority of the Households' water source located in their own house (61.2%).
- J The majority of the sample population had own house to live (97.6%), and 73.3 percent Households' occupied land in Kathha.
- J Mobile phone, Electricity, Television, Radio, Gobar Gas were common Households facilities.
- J Majority of the Households (66.6%) had semi-permanent (semi-pakki) types of house.
- J Majority of the Households (89.7%) had self-pour toilet.

6.1.2 Respondents' Characteristics

- J Majority of the Respondents' current age belonged to age- group 25-29 years.
- J Majority of the Respondents (86.1%) were married.
- J Majority of the Respondents (96.4%) had formal education and remaining 3.6 percent Respondents didn't have formal education.
- J Majority of the Respondents (45.3%) had Secondary level of education where only 3.1 percent respondents had Bachelor level of education.
- J Majority of the Respondents had access to Television, which was followed by Radio, and Newspaper/ magazines respectively.
- J The main cause of international migration among Respondents was unemployment.
- J Majority of the Respondents (71.7%) went abroad through man power, and it was followed by Relatives/ Friends, Agents, self, and Consultancy with 15.1 percent, 7.5 percent, 3.1 percent, and 2.5 percent respectively.
- J Majority of the Respondents' age at the time of first international migration were between 21-30 years.

- J Majority of the Respondents (90.9%) were self decided to emigrate.
- J The main place of destination of the Respondents was Qatar with 26.1 percent, and it was followed by Malaysia, with 25.5 percent, and fewer number of (i.e. 0.6%) of Respondents' place of destination were Israel, Lebanon, and UAE respectively.
- J Only 65 out of total respondents went abroad for more than once, where Qatar was the main place of destination.
- J Majority of the Respondents stayed abroad for 21-30 months.
- J Most of the Respondents (77.6%) got the job as assigned in agreement paper and remaining 22.4 percent Respondents didn't get job as assigned in agreement paper and among them 54.1 percent Respondents worked in same factory/ company but different position, 37.8 percent respondents worked in other factory/ Company, and remaining 8.1 percent worked in other sector.
- J Nearly 70 percent Respondents got salary as same as assigned in agreement paper and remaining 30.9 percent Respondents didn't get salary as assigned in agreement paper, among them 88.2 percent Respondents got salary less than agreement paper, and remaining 11.8 percent Respondents got salary more than agreement paper.
- J Only 94 out of 165 (57.0%) respondents had insurance in the place of destination.
- J Only 23 out of 165 (13.9 %) Respondents faced accidents at the place of destination, among them 69.6 percent Respondents faced simple fracture, 13 percent Respondents faced mental illness, and 8.7 percent Respondents faced internal damaged and other accident respectively.
- J Majority of the Respondents (46.1%) had neither good nor bad experience of foreign employment, where 29.1 percent had well, 13.9 percent had badly, and remaining 10.9 percent had best experience of foreign employment.
- J Most of the Respondents (89.1%) found change in economic status.
- J Majority of the Respondents (72.1%) found change in food habit.
- J Only 119 out of 165 Respondents had children, among them only 72 (60.5%) sent children to boarding/ private school.
- J Only three fifth (63.6%) of Respondents found change in housing structure i.e.63.6 percent Respondents changed/ built new house after return from foreign employment.

- J Majority of the Respondents (93.3%) didn't feel any kind of illness/ weakness due to foreign employment.
- J More than half (51.5%) Respondents out of total respondents didn't show willingness towards international migration.
- J At present the occupation of the Respondents is agriculture (29.7%).
- J Majority of the respondents suggested that going to abroad before anybody should collect more information who wants to go abroad.

6.2 Conclusions

Nowadays Nepal is well known as a country of Brain- drain (sending human resources), and the main receiving country for Nepalese human resources are Gulf countries and Malaysia etc.

The findings of the study shows that majority of the Respondents were males, married and had Secondary level of education. In the study area majority of the Respondents' age at the time of first international migration were between 21-30 years, and the main place of destination were Gulf countries and Malaysia. Majority of the Respondents went abroad because of unemployment and going through man-power Agencies, and this study found that those Respondents who went abroad through Agents had faced so many problems, such as they spent more than a months in a transition place (i.e. foreign airport), some of them didn't reach at the place of destination as in agreement paper and they didn't get job and salary as in agreement paper too, and from that they had suffered from financial problem after returning. But those who went abroad through man-power Agencies and consultancy, many of them got same job, and salary as in agreement paper at the place of destination, and they improved their financial status after returning.

Majority of the respondents had medical and life insurance provided by Company of the place of destination, but they said that Company used to take certain amount of salary as an insurance, and they get money as compensation only if they faced any kind of serious accident at the place of destination. Similarly Respondents with good and best experience of foreign employment showed the willingness towards international migration again for employment. Most of the Respondents found change in their economic status, food habit, housing structure as well as many of them admitted their children to boarding/ private school which were the positive

consequences of the foreign employment, and some of the Respondents faced more financial problem than before foreign employment, and suffered from illness/ weakness after foreign employment which were the negative consequences of international migration.

6.3 Recommendations

- J The majority of the Respondents of the study area were unknown about safe/ unsafe migration so that Government should provide extra informative/ awareness program through mass media especially from Television and Radio regarding on safe/ unsafe international migration.
- J The information collected on the issue of international migration included biased responses. Therefore, further in-depth research is needed to study the situation of international migration.
- J Migration surveys should be taken at regular intervals to determine changes, causes and consequences of migration.
- J The study being a Master's Thesis couldn't carry out rigorous analysis and incorporate all relevant variables due to numerous constraints, mainly time and money. This task can be done by future researches.

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SECTION: 1

SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE HOUSEHOLD

11) What is the main source of drinking water?

- a) Tubewell1 b) Open well.....2
c) Tap.....3 d) River/canal.....4
e) Lake/pond.....5 f) Other (specify)_____ 8

12) Where is the water source located?

- a) In own house.....1 b) In own yard/plot.....2
c) Elsewhere.....3

13) How much land does your family occupy?

- a) Dhur.....1 b) Kathha.....2 c) Bigaha ...3
d) Others (specify)_____ 8

14) Does this household own any livestock, herds, other farm animals, or poultry?

- a) Yes.....1
b) No.....2 →16

15) How many of the following animals do this household own?

- a) Buffalos b) Cows/bulls c) Goats
d) Horses/Donkeys/Mules e) Ducks f) Chickens
g) Pigs h) Others (specify)_____

16) Is the household rented or own?

- a) Own.....1 b) Rent.....2
c) Other(specify)_____ 8

17) What amenities does your house possess?

Yes ☐ 1 No ☐ 2

Electricity	<input type="checkbox"/>
Gobar gas plant	<input type="checkbox"/>
Telephone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Mobile phone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Radio	<input type="checkbox"/>
Television	<input type="checkbox"/>
Computer	<input type="checkbox"/>
Internet	<input type="checkbox"/>
Bicycle	<input type="checkbox"/>
Motorcycle	<input type="checkbox"/>
Car/Bus/Truck	<input type="checkbox"/>

18) What is the type of the house?

- a) Pakki.....1 b) Semi Pakki.....2
c) Kachchi.....3

19) What kind of toilet facility does your household usually use?

- a) Flush Toilet.....1 b) Self Pour Toilet.....2
c) Pit Latrine (improved).....3 d) Pit latrine (open).....4
e) Other (specify)_____8

INDIVIDUAL QUESTIONNAIRE

[These questions will be asked only to return migrants (A migrant who cross national boundaries at least once in his or her lifetime for at least six months)].

101) What is your marital status?

102) Do you have any children?

a) Yes.....1 b) No.....2

103) How old are you? (Completed age)

104) Have you ever attended school?

a) Yes.....1

b) No.....2 → 106

105) Which is the grade you have completed?

106) Have you ever participated in a literacy program or any other program that involves learning to read or write?

a) Yes.....1

b) No.....2

107) How frequently do you read Newspapers or Magazines?

a) Almost every day.....1 b) At least once a week.....2

c) Not at least in a week.....3 d) Not at all.....4

108) Do you watch Television?

a) Almost every day.....1 b) At least once a week.....2

c) Not at least in a week.....3 d) Not at all.....4

109) Do you listen Radio?

- a) Almost every day.....1 b) At least once a week.....2
c) Not at least in a week.....3 d) Not at all.....4

SECTION: 2

(CAUSES AND CONSEQUENCES OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION ON
SAFE/UNSAFE PERSPECTIVES)

201) How many times have you been abroad?

202) Who decided for your immigration?

- a) self.....1 b) Parents.....2 c) Spouses.....3
d) Relatives/friends.....4 e) Other (specify)_____8

203) What was your age at the time of first international migration?

204) Where did you went for the first time out of country?

205) How long did you stayed there? (in months)

206) Where did you went for the last time out of country?

207) How long did you stay there? (In months)

208) How did you get there?

Through...

- a) Man power....1 b) Consultancy.....2 c) self.....3
d) relatives/friends.....4 e) Other (specify)_____8

209) What was your reason for going abroad?

210) Did you get the same job as in agreement paper?

a) Yes..... 1 →212

b) No.....2

211) Where did you work?

a) Same factory/company but in different position.....1

b) Other factory/company.....2

c) Other (specify)_____8

212) Did you get the same salary as in agreement paper?

a) Yes.....1 →214

b) No.....2

213) How much did you get?

a) Less than agreement paper.....1

b) More than agreement paper.....2

214) Did you have any kind of insurance in the place of destination?

a) Yes (specify)_____1

b) No.....2

215) Were you been in any kind of accident there?

a) Yes.....1

b) No.....2 →217

216) What kind of accidents did you face there?

a) Simple fracture.....1 b) Mental illness.....2

c) Internal damage.....3 d) Other (specify)_____8

217) What is your experience after your foreign employment?

218) Has your economic status changed after foreign employment?

a) Yes.....1

b) No.....2

219) Has your food habit changed after returning from foreign employment?

a) Yes.....1

b) No.....2

220) have you sent your children to boarding school after returning?

a) Yes.....1

b) No.....2

221) Have you improved your house after your return?

a) Yes.....1

b) No.....2

222) Have you felt weakness and any illness after your return?

a) Yes (Specify the disease.....).....1

b) No.....2

223) What are you doing nowadays?

224) Are you planning to go abroad again?

a) Yes.....1 b) No.....2

225) Do you have any suggestion to those who want to go to abroad?

APPENDIX I

Survey Questionnaire

UNIVERSITY CAMPUS, CENTRAL DEPARTMENT OF POPULATION STUDIES, TRIBHUVAN UNIVERSITY,
KATHMANDU, NEPAL.

Ward no:

Religion: -

Ethnicity: -

Language:-

Household Schedule

Sn.	Name	Relationship to household Head	Sex	Age	Marita	Occupation	Ever attended School			Ha
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	8a	8b	9
			Male...1 female...2				Have you ever attended school?	Highest level of education.	Have you ever attended any informal education?	yes No

