

CHAPTER-ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction of the Study

Man is a mobile creature, capable of enquiring susceptible to suggestion and endowed with imagination and initiative. This explains why having conceived the notion that his wants might be satisfied elsewhere, he may decide not merely on going there but on the means by which his project can be achieved (Paudel, 1994).

Migration in general refers to geographical or spatial mobility between “one geographical unit and another.” It involves a change of place of residence from the “place of origin” to the “place of destination”. One who migrates is a migrant (CBS Nepal, 2011).

Migration for employment means a person who migrates from one country to another with a view to being employed otherwise than on his own account and includes any person regularly admitted as a migrant for employment (Wickramasekera, 2002).

According to the sub-article ‘Kha’ of article 6 of Foreign Employment Act (2064) “Foreign employment” means employment which a worker gets abroad.”

Migration being one of the factors of population change may affect socio-economic condition at both the place of origin and place of destination. It influences the size, composition and other characteristics of population (Subedi, 1993).

In general, remittance is a small amount of money which is sent by the migrants who involved in foreign employment. The main aim of labor migration is to send money back home. ‘Remittance from Nepali migrant workers in foreign countries is an important component of Nepali economy. Its contribution is not only the cash income and other goods and commodities that come to Nepal, but also the foreign exchange which has other positive contributions in terms of social and human development (Gurung et al., 2011).

Migrant workers’ remittance is a strong source of foreign exchange earnings for Nepal. Workers remittance is now consider as a backbone of our economy. The value of foreign remittance from migrant laborers could be equivalent to 25 percent of official gross domestic product. Since last few years remittance income is playing a vital role for the foreign currency earnings and favorable impact on balance of

payment situation, to reduce the number of people in the country below poverty line and ultimately to the economic growth of the nation (Panthee, 2012).

About 3 percent Nepalese live abroad for different purposes (CBS 2001); many of them are temporary labor migrants. The National Living Standard Survey (2004) conducted by CBS estimated that the proportion of households receiving remittances has increased from 23 percent in 1995-96 to 37 percent in 2003-04. Nepal had received Rs.139 billion remittances in the same time of the previous fiscal year 2067/068 BS but within the seven month of current fiscal year 2068/069 BS; Nepal has received Rs 188 billion as remittance. This remittance is 36 percent more than the same time of previous fiscal year 2067/068 BS (Gorkhapatra, 29th March 2012).

Nepal Government has institutionally opened one hundred and eight counties for abroad employment, though Nepalese are found going around the world in one way or the other. Unemployed youths are making Arab countries (Qatar, Malaysia, Oman, Saudi Arabs, United Nations Emirate, Bahrain, and Kuwait etc.) as well as some European countries to seek job by knitting the golden dream as the main place of destination. There are 2394127 Nepalese people who involved in abroad employment until 30th Baishakh, 2069 BS (DoFE, 2069).

In general, Migration refers to geographical or spatial mobility from one geographical area to another. If this mobility is from one state to another, this is called foreign migration or abroad migration. Foreign labor migration is defined as the cross-border movement or geographical mobility or spatial mobility of people from one state to another for the purpose of employment or when unemployed labor force of one area or country goes to another area or country for employment such condition creates foreign employment. Thus, when the labor force of a labor market of one state systematically goes to work to labor market of another state such is known as foreign labor migration. However, there is no universally accepted definition of labor migration.

If we read the history of migration of Nepal, migration continued in various forms in every period of history such as people used to migrate in search of suitable lands for cultivation in the Farming Age but in modern times people migrate in search of better living opportunities. We get Nepalese, traditionally, started to migrate in Burma (Myanmar) and Lhasa in north for employment and closed trade. After the Sugauli Treaty (1816 A.D.), Nepalese got opportunity to recruit in British Army during First

World War But only the recruitment in British Indian Army couldn't control the increasing flow of Nepalese migrants so Nepalese started to migrate around the world for employment and study. At present, migration is taken a world-wide phenomenon. At present, foreign labor migration has become an important sector in Nepal. Numbers of foreign labor migrants in Nepal have rapidly increased due to the high increased of population and lack of industrialization, lack of employment, political insurgencies and unrest, and so on. Lack of employment or opportunities has made most of the rural migrants go for foreign labor migration. So this research was based on the foreign labor migration of Bharaul Village Development (VDC) of Sunsari District, Eastern Part of Nepal. Most of the researches on foreign labor migration are concentrated in the national level. Research on foreign labor migration of this area (Bharaul) has not been carried out till now. That's why; I had planned to study entitled "Foreign Labor Migration and Use of Remittance: A Sociological Analysis of Foreign Labour Migrants from Bharaul VDC, Sunsari."

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The number of international migrants in the world today has exceeded 214 million, which is unprecedented compared to just 191 million in 2005. If the pace of migration continues at the same rate as in the last 20 years, the number of international migrants worldwide could exceed 405 million by 2050. If internal migrants, estimated at 740 million are also taken into account, the total number of migrants would be nearly 1 billion worldwide today (IOM, 2010).

One of Nepal's major exports is labor, and most rural households now depend on at least one member's earnings from employment away from home and often from foreign (Seddon, 2005).

It is estimated that 30 percent of Nepal's total human resources remain outside the periphery of the Nepali state and among the Nepali migrants working overseas, 75 percent are unskilled. The number of working age Nepalis currently unemployed is estimated at 2.5 million. The labour participation rate stands at 83.4 percent. Of Nepal's total population, at least 30 percent is either unemployed or underemployed (i.e. people who are seasonally or partially employed) and 400,000 people are entering labour market every year. In this context, the Three Year Plan has placed emphasis on: (a) increasing employment opportunities within the country, (b) protecting the rights of workers, (c) initiating reforms in labour law and

administration to increase production and productivity, (d) promote decent, safe and productive foreign employment, (e) increase access of youth, women, indigenous people, people with disability, Madhesi, Dalits, conflict affected people as well as disadvantaged and poor people to productive employment, and (f) ensure social security to workers including elimination of worst forms of child labour as per international commitments (Gurung et al, 2011).

Government of Nepal has been made different acts, regulation, and conducted other necessary steps to make the foreign employment reliable, safety, and systematic. Nepal Government has only registered the total annual income and heads of foreign labor concerned migrants but not carried out any field survey to explore its impacts on economic, social, political, cultural aspects and so on.

Not only the selected VDC of Sunsari but also most parts of Nepal are losing the human resources day by day due to the foreign labor migration. Whatever reasons might be there after the foreign labor migration but this research mainly focused on why the large numbers of people of Bharaul left the nation for foreign employment was the main problem of this research.

So far as the remittances from foreign labor employment are concerned, the remittance is just enough to pay back the loan and interests because the labor migrants get a very low salary in foreign countries due to of lack of skill. The households who have high remittances, they are not utilizing the remittances in the creative or productive work as well. They only use the remittances on purchasing land, ornament and other extravagant expenditures. The foreign employment has, to some extent, reduced the state of poverty and unemployment. The life style of the households who seceded in going for foreign employment has changed. But where and how people utilize and invest the remittances has remained still unexplored which is a major problem of this study. The research was based in the following questions.

- i. Why do people move long distance to foreign country in search of work?
- ii. How do migrants choose their place of destination?
- iii. What are the sources of money that made achievable for foreign labor migration?
- iv. What are the advantages and disadvantages of foreign labor migration?
- v. How and where has the remittance been used?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this research was to analyze the overall causes, processes and impacts of foreign labor migration and use of remittances in Bharaul VDC. Though, the specific objectives were to:

- i. To describe the social background (age, sex, caste/ethnicity, education, marital status, family structure) of the foreign labor migrants in Bharaul VDC
- ii. To explore the causes of foreign labour migration in the study area.
- iii. To explain the trend of remittance received and used.

1.4 Study Hypothesis

The study had set the some hypothesis to see the association between the variables. The study hypothesis contributes to explore the reality whether the two variables unemployment and other causes, in the case of hypothesis-I, are equaled responsible to cause foreign labour migration or not. Similarly, hypothesis-II reveals whether the level of education of migrant workers and sources of information about foreign labour migration are associated or not, and hypothesis-III contributes to see the correlation between two variables namely; incomes from remittances and utilized amount from remittance in different areas of expenditure.

The study had set the following hypothesis;

Hypothesis-I

H_0 = Unemployment and other causes of foreign labour migration are equally important.

H_1 = Unemployment and other causes of foreign labour migration are not equally important.

Here, other causes refers to poverty, indebt, political instability, declining natural resources, family pressure, family conflict, social impression, low agricultural production and increased expenditure as the push factors of foreign labour migration. (See appendix-1, hypothesis-I)

Hypothesis-II

H_0 = There is no association between level of education and sources of Information about foreign labour migration.

H_1 = There is association between level of education and sources of information about foreign labour migration.

Hypothesis-III

H₀= There is no correlation between incomes from remittance and utilized amount in different areas of expenditures from remittance.

H₁= There is correlation between incomes from remittance and utilized amount in different areas of expenditures from remittance.

1.5 Rationale of the Study

The research is important because it expects, to some extent, to contribute the theoretical knowledge regarding how to understand the foreign labor migration from the sociological perspectives and also provides the empirical knowledge about causes (push-pull factors) and its impacts as well as the reality of social background of foreign labor migration of the study area.

Those persons who, by knitting the golden dreams, involved in foreign labor migration pay out a lot of money to go foreign so this research helps to find out the sources of money that made achievable for foreign labor migration as well as the labor migrants, who go to foreign labor market, send a lot of money as remittance so this research also help to investigate the trend of remittance received and used especially in which area or field the foreign employee or their households' members spend this remittance; whether they are utilizing it in the creative and productive work or not.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The research has divided into six chapters and each chapter has its sub-topics. The first chapter focuses the introduction part with background of the study, statement of problems, objectives of the study, hypothesis test, rationale and organization of the study gradually.

The second chapter is literature review that focuses on scientific understanding of studied and reviewed relevant literature on foreign labor migration to valid the presentation of this research.

The third chapter talks about the research methodology and it has rationale of site selection, research design, sample size and sampling method, nature and source of data, data collection techniques(tools/methods), data presentation, analysis and interpretation, limitation of the study, and problem encounter during research as sub-topics.

The fourth chapter has the description of geographical and social introduction of the Bharaul VDC where age, sex, caste, family structure, occupation, income, expenditure and some other related data have presented after survey research carried out of the foreign labor migration of concerned households.

The fifth chapter is objective-based chapter that talks about its specific objectives based on findings. And, the final chapter summarizes the major findings and its conclusion with recommendation. At the end of this study, selected references and appendices are placed.

CHAPTER-TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Overview

2.1.1 The Migration Optimists: Develop-mentalist and Neo-classical Views

Develop-mentalist ‘migration optimists’ tend to think that migration leads to a North-South transfer of investment capital and accelerates the exposure of traditional communities to liberal, rational and democratic ideas, modern knowledge and education. From this perspective, (return) migrants are perceived as important agents of change, innovators and investors. The general expectation was that the flow of remittances-as well as the experience, skills and knowledge and migrants would acquire foreign before returning- would greatly help developing countries in their economic take-off. Return migrants were expected to invest large sums of money in enterprises in the country of origin. Neoclassical economists also tend to see migration in a positive light. However, it is important to note that neoclassical migration theory has no place for remittances. Neoclassical advocates of the theoretical model of balanced growth perceive migration as a process that contributes to the optimal allocation of production factors for the benefit of all, in which the process of factor price equalization. From this perspective, the re-allocation of labor from rural, agricultural areas (within and across national boundaries) to urban, industrial sectors is considered as an essential prerequisite for economic growth and, hence, as an integral component of the whole development process. The free movement of labor-in an unconstrained market environment-is eventually expected to lead to the increasing scarcity of labor, which will then lead to a higher marginal productivity of labor and increasing wage levels in migrant-sending societies. Capital flows are expected to go in exactly the opposite direction as labor migration (Haas, 2007).

2.1.2 The Migration Pessimists: Historical Structural and Dependency Views

“Migration pessimists” have argued that migration provokes the withdrawal of human capital and the breakdown of traditional, stable communities and their economies. This would then lead to the development of passive, non-productive and remittance-dependent communities. Besides the “brain drain”, a “brawn drain”- the massive departure of young able-bodied men and women from rural areas- is typically blamed for causing a critical shortage of agricultural and other labor, depriving areas of their

most valuable work force. Because it is generally not the poorest migrate the most, migration and remittances were also believed to increase inequality in communities of origin. Migration pessimists have also argued that remittances were mainly spent on conspicuous consumption and “consumptive” investments (such as houses), and rarely invested in productive enterprises. Skepticism about the use of migrant remittances for productive investments became the common thread of the migration and development debate. Besides weakening local economies and increasing dependency, increased consumption and land purchases by migrants were also reported to provoke inflationary pressures and soaring land prices. In particular, the dependency school of development thinking viewed capitalist penetration and its concomitant phenomena such as migration not only as detrimental to the economies of underdeveloped countries, but also as the very causes of the “development of underdevelopment”. In a process known as cumulative causation, increasing prosperity in the economic core areas of the Western world was causally linked to the draining of capital and labor from peripheral areas (Haas, 2007).

Pessimists argue that migration and associated remittances bring nothing but dependency. Migration causes brain-drain, and remittances are spent for non-productive causes, especially for conspicuous consumption which distorts local economies; and create social inequality. Migrants lock themselves into a semi-permanent role of supplying labor for the dirty, difficult, and dangerous (3D) jobs in the receiving countries. Spending remittances for luxury items causes a growth in imports, inflationary pressures, and appreciation of the local currency, diminishing export performance, and increasing land and real estate prices. Most remittance-taking families experience moral hazard problems, some entirely forgo productive activities, and tend to live lucrative and lazy lives. Migrants and their families become relatively rich; and they tend to move to urban areas. Urban-rural inequality further increases with the end result of social conflict due to relative deprivation. Moral hazard is also possible for the national or local governments. They escape from the pressures for the urgently needed structural reforms; they tend to ignore economic imbalances e.g. trade deficits (Aslan, 2008).

2.1.3 Pluralist Perspectives: New Economics of Labor Migration and Livelihood Approaches

Better than individuals, households seem able to diversify resources such as labor in order to minimize income risks. Migration is perceived as a household response to income risks since migrant remittances serve as income insurance for households of origin. Migration plays a vital role in providing a potential source of investment capital, which is especially important in the context of the imperfect credit (capital) and risk (insurance) markets that prevail in most developing countries. Such markets are often weakly developed and inaccessible to non-elite groups. Hence, migration can be considered as a livelihood strategy to overcome various market constraints, potentially enabling households to invest in productive activities and improve their livelihoods. Migration is seen as part of a broader household livelihood strategy to diversify income sources and overcome social, economic, and institutional development constraints in places of origin. Structuration theory, sought to harmonize actor- and structure-oriented approaches. Recognition of the interaction between structure and agency seems essential for the migration and development debate, as this also enables a clearer understanding of the heterogeneity of migration impacts. In “pluralist” views on migration and development such as New Economics Labor Migration and the livelihoods approach, the results of the structure-actor interactions allow for a greater variety of outcome than would have been allowed from either the aggregation of individual decision making or from the unidirectional imperatives of structure. (Haas, 2007)

Different perspectives have been developed to view the migration and remittance out of which the migration optimist perspective explains or views the foreign migration as the positive process of the development. Similarly, migration pessimist perspective explains or sees the foreign labour migration from the negative perspective. But the pluralist perspective explain or views the foreign labour migration as the parallel way which claims that labour migration to foreign country has both positive and negative aspect.

2.2. Literature Related to Foreign Labour Migration and Remittance

2.2.1 History of Foreign Migration in Nepal

Nepal has become one of the major labors exporting country in recent years. The history of foreign employment in Nepal dates back to the early nineteenth century when Nepalese soldiers began to work for the British army. In the ensuing decades, hundreds of thousands of Nepalese have worked in British and Indian army.

Currently, over 60 thousand Nepalese are working in the Indian Army and other government institutions in India (Panthee, 2012).

Nepal has a long history of foreign employment in India, dating back to the beginning of the 19th century, when men from the hill areas of what was then known as Gorkha migrated westwards to the city of Lahore in the northern region of Punjab. There they joined up as soldiers in the army of the Sikh Rajah, Ranjit Singh. Even today, those working foreign are popularly known as 'lahures' (Seddon, 2005).

Literally, the nickname lahure is given to the people who join the armed force of India, Hong Kong, Singapore, United Kingdom, and so on; but it also designates people living foreign particularly having the working class jobs. The distinction here is essential because people living foreign for study or working in the universities and 'big' organizations like UN, FAO, and ADB are not necessarily called lahures. The laborers working in the working class jobs are recently termed as 'New Lahures' (Gurung et al., 2002).

The census of 1942 seems to have not recorded the Nepali troops sent from Nepal in different fronts to assist the allied forces and might have been included only those who went foreign for livelihood. Nepal's international border with India and China remained almost open for the movement of people from both of her neighbors. With China, it became closed one after 1950, while it has remained open with India to date with no restriction on the movement of people of both countries. Hence, because of open border, cultural similarities, and no need of documentary evidence to show migration to and from India is pre-historic and even unaccounted. Throughout the 19th century and well into the 20th, Nepalese men served in India, often accompanied by their wives and other family members. As the Gurkha settlements increased in number and size, they also attracted Nepali workers seeking civilian employment in India. The brothels developed in these new centers may well have included women from Nepal and from the surrounding areas (Seddon, 2005).

The migration of Nepalese people for other employment purposes, such as working in the tea states of Darjeeling and the forest of Assam, began in the second half of the 19th century. Economic migration to the Middle East from South Asia and other parts of the world was spurred-on by the oil boom in the early 1970s. International labor migration, mostly to Gulf States, Malaysia and other South East Asian countries is a

new phenomenon of migration in the Nepalese context with about a 30 year long history. Unexpectedly, foreign labor migration has developed in such a way that it has shifted the agricultural based economy towards remittance based economy (Aryal, 2006).

The pace of the foreign employment increased dramatically after 1996 and the consequent of shrinking economic opportunities back home compelled Nepalese youths to look for alternatives elsewhere. The massive unemployment inside the country is the main reason behind this upsurge in venturing out to distant lands. As per the government data among the total population of 23.2 million, 47 percent are underemployed. According to one estimate, every year 300,000 to 350,000 new Nepalese enter the labor market. Out of these new entrants, 30 to 40 thousand find jobs within the country; 100,000 to 150,000 go foreign and the rest remain in the country with no job. According to the National Planning Commission, the number of overseas workers has grown, on average, by 30 percent in the last couple of years. There are now an estimated 1.2 million Nepalese working in 40 countries, excluding India. In the Gulf region alone, about 700,000 Nepalese are working in Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The demand was so high that Nepal had to open a consulate in Qatar to supplement the efforts of the embassy in Saudi Arabia, where there are over 200,000 Nepalese. Malaysia first opened its domestic job market to Nepalese in 2001, and it is estimated that about 150,000 workers have legally entered the country since then. Around 70,000 more are estimated to work in Hong Kong. Large numbers are also illegally employed in the rest of Southeast Asia (Panthee, 2012).

Nepal entered into the open-market of economy after 1950 and then the trend of going into foreign migration is found to be started rapidly. Nepal Government took a policy about foreign employment to make it easy, transparent, and reachable for all and established Labor Department in 2028 B.S. and Labor Ministry in 2038 B.S to make foreign labor systematic. As a result of it, Foreign Employment Act 2042 was established that brought a revolutionary change in the institutional development of foreign employment in Nepal. Different acts have been promulgated to make the foreign employment systematic until now. At present, Foreign Employment Act 2064 has been running to make foreign employment systematic, easy, transparent, and reachable for all. Now, Nepal Government has given permission to 108 countries for

foreign labor migration. Similarly, 613 man power companies have got permission to send the workers into foreign for employment who wants to go foreign employment (DoFE, 2068).

Nepal Government has allowed hundred and eight countries (countries have been shown in appendix-3) to go for foreign employment as a result of it 2394127 migrants have been involved in foreign employment until 30th Baishakh 2069 which numbers are increasing day by day. In fiscal year 2050/051 to 2062/063, there are 758675 migrants had went to foreign employment. Similarly, in the fiscal year 2063/64 to 2067/68, there are 1322359 migrants had recorded involving in foreign employment where 1288218 (97.42 percent) and 34141(2.58 percent) were males and females respectively. In the fiscal year until 30th Baishakh 2068/069, the number of migrants are 313093 where 294856 (94.18 percent) are males and 18237 (5.82 percent) are females. Similarly Within the 30th Baishakh, of the fiscal year 2069, there are 2394127 (in total until now) migrants who have been involved in foreign employment out of which 2341749 (94.18 percent) and 52378 (5.82 percent) are males and females gradually (DoFE, 30th Baishakh 2069 B.S.).

2.2.2 Causes and Consequences of Foreign Labour Migration

Probably, Manu, who made code of conduct for Aryans named 'Manusmriti', was a first to make a statement to indicate migration in his prehistoric writings. Manu writes-'well cultured and educated people from non-Aryan countries and land should be welcomed and those who prefer property and employment than good culture should be encouraged to emigrate form the Aryan land (Sharma, 2005).

Migration as a process was occurring even in the prehistoric times. The nomadic tribes of Stone Age used to migrate in search of food and safety (David, 1970).

There are certain undesirable factors in the place of origin, which stimulates or compels the individual to migrate to the other places, and likewise, there are certain desirable factors in the destination that attracts the migrants. In these words, the former factors are 'push' factors and the latter are the 'pull' factors causing the events of migration. Moreover according to him, the distance between the origins determines the volume of migration between place of origin and destination. Higher the distance, lower the volume of migration and vice versa (Revenstein, 1885).

It is a cross-cultural and historical phenomenon that people migrate to contribute to their livelihoods. Due to poverty, unemployment, declining natural resources and, lately, the Maoist insurgency, labor out migration has become an increasingly important livelihood strategy in Nepal (Thieme, 2006).

Labour migration has maintained steady and strong trends among the Nepali youths. Some 1.2 million Nepali migrant workers left for overseas for foreign employment in the last five years since Nepal was transformed from a Hindu monarchy to the world's youngest federal democratic republic. This steady growth is mainly because the 3.5 percent economic growth rate has not been able to absorb some 400,000 new entrants in the labour market annually. Many youths do not see any future for them in the country despite the tall promises the politicians had made during the Jana Andolan II (People's movement led by major political parties and civil society against autocratic king's rule to establish Nepal as a federal democratic republic state) in April 2006. The number of Nepali men and women migrating overseas for foreign employment had declined in fiscal year 2008-09 because of the global economic meltdown but has picked up again in the subsequent months. Elusive political stability, frequent closure and strikes and reluctance of businessmen to invest in Nepal and closure of many industries that provided jobs and income opportunities were blamed for such a situation (Gurung et al., 2011).

There are around 190 million people around the world living in a country not of their birth— about 3 percent of the world's population. As many as 100 million people are “on the move” across international boundaries, one in every 60 human beings. Most of this cross border migration is not a matter of choice as people are forced to move for many different reasons. War, civil conflict and persecution tend to be the major causes, but millions try to escape hunger or the consequence of environmental degradations. Economic systems that have failed to provide for people's most basic survival needs, or that are simply unable to fulfill expectations of decent living standards, also drive people to look outside their country of birth for a better life (ILM, 2006).

Migration takes place due to so many reasons such as conflict, political and social instability, and economic incentives (Haas, 2000).

Poverty, unemployment, declining natural resources, and more recently the political instability are major reasons why international labor migration is an increasingly important source of income. Migration to the neighboring country India has a longstanding history, while migration to the Gulf and Tiger States, Europe, or USA only commenced about 15 years ago. There is little documentation of the movements of migrant workers and their remittances and national census data has been criticized to understate migration numbers (Seddon et al., 2001).

The processes or institutions involved in international labor migration (accumulation of information, decision, preparation, financing money) are crucial. These processes influence the propensity to migrate and the potential contribution of labor migration to the livelihood of people. Without denying the importance of incentives from potential receiving countries (pull factors) and limited possibilities in the countries of origin (push factors), it has to be emphasized that these factors are translated through how migration occurs and the assets and demands (Bhandari, 2003).

The most important feature of the labor emigration is migrants' remittances along with all other potential material and immaterial benefits to the households left behind and to the entire sending nations. On the positive side, out-migration brings about improvements to the well-being of migrants and their families, reduction of poverty in the sending regions, much needed capital in the form of money and goods, a safety net for households, increasing local savings and investment, and alleviation of unemployment and underemployment pressures (Aslan, 2008).

Starting from the assumption that migration is primarily an economic phenomenon, which for the individual migrant can be a quite rational decision despite the existence of urban unemployment, the model postulates that migration proceeds in response to urban-rural differences in expected incomes rather than actual earnings. The fundamental premise is that migration considers the various labor market opportunities available to them in the rural and urban sectors and chooses the one that maximizes expected gains from migration, expected gains are measured by the difference in real incomes between rural and urban work and the probability of new migrants obtaining an urban job (Todaro, 1979).

People are moving from one place to another since ancient period and the continuous movement has been an international phenomenon resulted due to complex mechanism

involving social, economic, psychological, political, institutional and other determinants (Singh, 1998).

It is found that different scholars and writers have different views about foreign migration and most of the above literature focuses on labor migration, its causes and consequences. We can summarize that the flow or movement of workers across national boundaries is called the foreign labor migration which creates networks of social, cultural, economic and political relations among people from their places of origin to the area of destination.

2.2.3 Foreign Labor Migration and Remittance

Nepalese labor out-migration is not a new phenomenon. Nepali migrant workers have been sending their earnings to their families for around 200 years (Seddon et al., 2002).

Currently young people from the village are in Hong Kong, Malaysia, India, the Arab States, Europe, and elsewhere. If they are lucky enough to make any money, they will invest their savings in buying land and building houses in towns and cities, not in the village (Macfarlane, 2001).

Mainly the remittance in Nepal from Gulf countries comes through Exchange Houses, Western Union Money Transfer, Money Gram, Himal Remit, and Nabil Speed Remit of which, Western Union Money Transfer and Money Gram are the international brand whereas Himal Remit and Nabil Speed Remit are the local brand. Himalayan Bank (Ltd) is the sole agent of Money Gram. Himal Remit was mainly confined to the Gulf countries but now it has extended its service to Europe also (Panthee, 2012).

The proportions of households that receive remittances are 56 percent in Nepal. The average income transfer in the form of remittance is Rs 80,436 (in nominal terms) per recipient household. Per capita nominal remittance of whole population stands at NRs 9,245. Majority of remittances (58 percent) come from within the country, and 19 percent from India and 23 percent from other countries (CBS Nepal, 2011).

The total amount of remittance in the country is estimated at Rs 259 billion in nominal terms. Internal source accounts for 20 percent of this amount, Saudi Arab and Qatar together account for 26 percent, Malaysia 8 percent, India 11 percent, and the remaining is accounted by other countries. Of the total remittances, 77 percent of

remittances are transferred by person, 19 percent via financial institution and 2 percent via Hundi and 2 percent from other means (NLSS-III).

Common Nepalis' access to basic facilities has improved in the years. Despite political upheavals and unrest, average household income of Nepalis has increased by more than four-fold to Rs 202,374 over the span of 15 years due to rise in the number of employed population, switch from agricultural to non-agricultural jobs and increased receipt of remittances. Remittance is widely spent on daily consumption, followed by loan repayment and household property instead of capital formation. Some 78.9 percent of the remittance is used on daily consumption, whereas 7.1 percent of the remittance is used to repay loans followed by 4.5 percent on household property, 3.5 percent on education and only a minimal 2.4 percent is used on capital formation. However, percentage of household receiving remittances has also more than doubled from 23.4 percent 15 years ago to 55.8 percent in 2010 (NLSS, 2010-11).

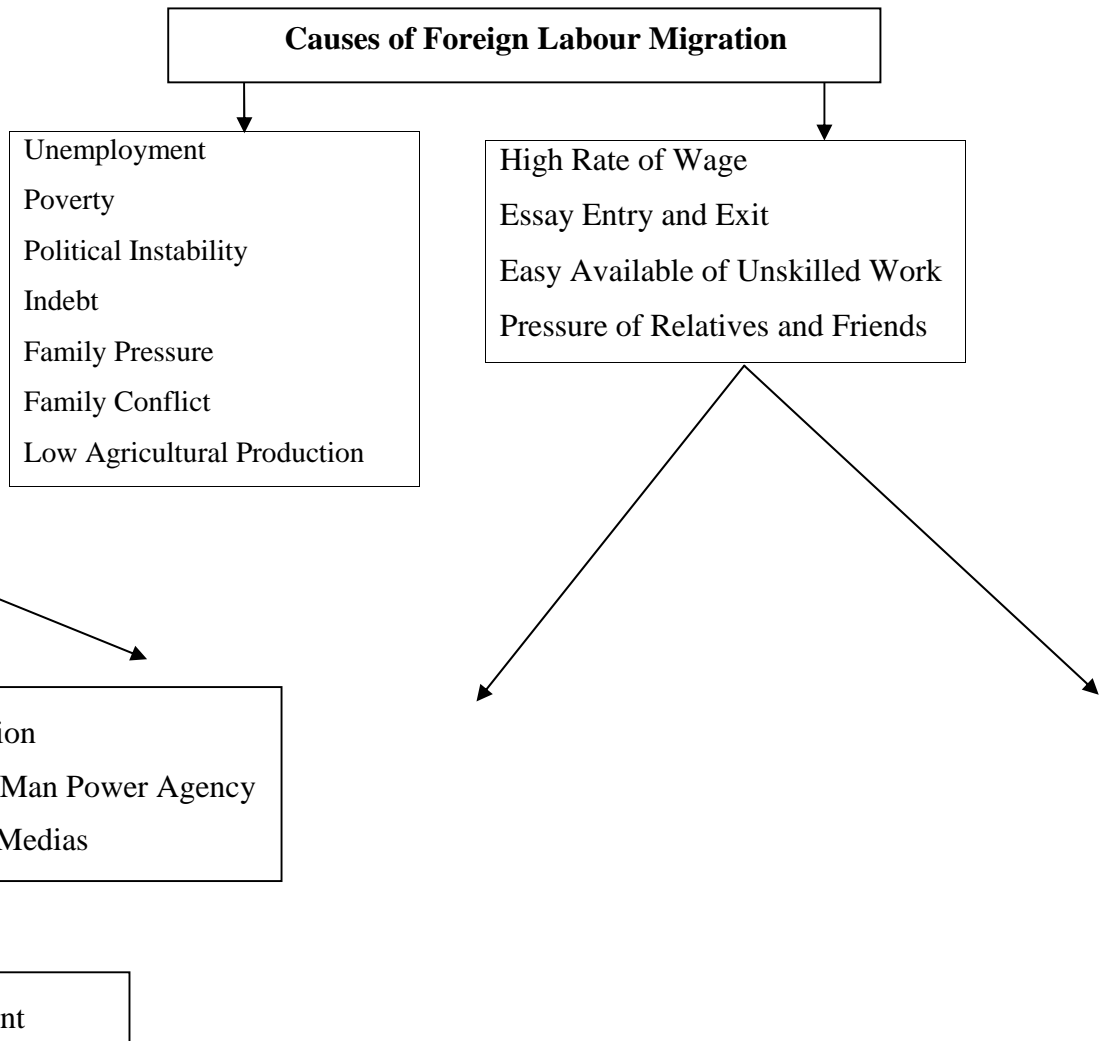
On the basis of data provided by the Department of Foreign Employment, the number of workers going to foreign for employment increased by 76930 (35.4 percent) to 294094 people in 2009/10 compared to 217,164 people in 2008/09.9. With the increased in the number of workers, the inflow of remittances should have taken an upswing. According to the data of Rastriya Banjya Bank (2011), remittances (in billions) received by Nepal is 65.54, 97.69, 100.14, 142.68, 209.70, 231.73 in the fiscal year of 22004/05, 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08, 2008/09, 2009/10 gradually.

Different causes compel people go to foreign labour migration which has emerged as an important issue in the twenty first century contributing as an important factor in shaping the politics, economy, society, culture and even security of the concerned countries.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

Certain undesirable factors in the place of origin stimulate or compel the individuals migrate to the hostile country which is known as push factors. Likewise, there are certain desirable factors in the destination that cause the event of migration are known as pull factors. Level of Education and sources of information about foreign employment etc are taken as intervening variables where sources of information about

foreign employment dependent on level of education which clearly depicts from the following figure;



CHAPTER-THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Rational of the Site Selection

To grab the objectives of this research, Highway Line of Bharaul Village Development Committee, lied in Sunsari district, was selected as study area through multi-stage sampling method.

Most of the researches on foreign labor migration are concentrated in the national level. Research on foreign labor migration of this area has not been carried out till now. That's why; I had planned to study about the foreign labor migration in VDC level. The reasons behind the selection of this area were as followings;

- i. Many labor forces of Bharaul VDC were being migrated into the foreign labor market and its rate was being increasing day by day so this research was relevant and representative to find out causes and consequences of foreign labour migration in the context of Bharaul VDC.
- ii. There had been changed in the income, profession, and living standard of migrant's households and its impact had been seen in the society.
- iii. The thesis researcher was the permanent resident of this area so it would be easier to collect the information.

3.2 Research Design

Research design is the plan, structure, and strategy of investigation conceives so as to obtain answers of research questions. The plan is the overall scheme or program of the research. So the research was based on quantitative data with both descriptive and explorative research design to fulfill the specific objectives of the study.

3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Method

The study area was selected purposively by multi-stage sampling method. First of all, Out of five developments region of Nepal Eastern Development Region was purposively selected, followed by Koshi Zone, Sunsari District and Bharoul VDC. Then, Highway Line, ward no-3 of Bharaul VDC, was purposively selected as the research area because the village could represent the whole VDC.

After using the purposive multistage sampling method, the population of the village was classified into two parts. The first part was the cluster of foreign employment related households and its members. Similarly the second part was unconnected

households. After the classification into two clusters to the households, all the foreign labour employment related households were selected as the samples. The head of the households and returned migrants were the respondents to collect the objective oriented information of the study. There were 64 households, a group of people who normally live together and eat their meals together, in this village out of which 81 individuals involved in foreign employment. Out of them, 58 individuals (71.6 percent) of 58 households were still involved in foreign employment and returned numbers of individual were 19 out of 23 (82.60 percent), were taken as the sample of this study.

3.4 Nature and Source of Data

As per the nature of the research, this study is based on quantitative data. Primary data, as the sources of data, were used as well as secondary data also used to make this study more effective and authentic.

In household survey, especially interview schedule method was used to collect the primary information about the process of foreign labor migration, socio-economic condition and demographic characteristics such as sex, age, caste, education, family size, religion of the individuals who was involved in the foreign labor migration.

On the other side, the secondary data were obtained from population census reports and relevant literatures about foreign labor migration such as research, report, journals, news paper, library, published books, documents, scholarly journal, thesis, related books written by the sociologists and anthropologists, internet and records of CBS Nepal as well as published and unpublished reports of the offices of the VDC and central level of the related area were also used, as the source, to grab the objective of the study.

3.5 Data Collection and Techniques (Tools/Methods)

The required information as per the objectives of the study was collected through the household survey where interview schedule of data collection method was used.

3.5.1 Interview Schedule

Interview schedule, a set of questionnaire which is asked to the respondent and filled in self by the researcher, is taken as the major tool of collecting quantitative primary data in survey method. The schedule was based on a full set of questions on households characteristic, income, expenditure, employment, labor migration,

remittance and so on. Probability questions, therefore, were prepared to ask which was result oriented according to the objectives.

The interview schedule was prepared containing questions, concerning foreign labor migration, at both household and individual level. There were two sections (section-A and section-B) of quantitative interview schedule, out of which questions of section-A was asked only to the head of the household and section-B was asked only to the migrant workers who were returned back to Nepal from foreign labor migration.

3.6 Data Presentation, Analysis and Interpretation

For the study, the data was collected through interview schedule instrument. When the field survey and data collection had been completed, the gathered data and information was analyzed using both descriptive way and statistical method. The SPSS Software was used for assigning codes to data, creating appropriate file structure, and entering data. The data was analyzed quantitatively. Descriptive analytical tool such as tables had been presented wherever necessary.

3.7 Hypothesis Test

The study had set some following plan to see the association between the variables.

Hypothesis-I

H₀= Unemployment and other causes of foreign labour migration are equally important.

H₁= Unemployment and other causes of foreign labour migration are not equally important.

Plan: I

To test hypothesis, the migrant workers were split into two groups in accordance with the reasons of foreign labour migration. The first group consisted of the migrant workers who reported unemployment ('state of not being employed in paid work, or self-employed, even though available for such activity'- Collins Dictionary of Sociology) as the main cause of push factor for foreign migration. Similarly the next group consisted of those who reported other causes such as poverty, indebt, political instability, declining natural resources, family pressure, family conflict, social impression, low agricultural production and increased expenditure as the push factors of foreign labour migration.

Plan: II

After completed the grouping of the variables as explained in plan-I, the association between the two variables had seen in chi-square test (χ^2 test). Then, decision about the association between two variables was given by comparing the calculated value of chi-square test with its tabulated value at 0.01 level of significance for 1 df.

Hypothesis-II

H₀= There is no association between level of education and sources of information about foreign labour migration.

H₁= There is an association between level of education and sources of Information about foreign labour migration.

Planed: I

To test the significant of the hypothesis, the migrant workers were split into two groups according to the level of education i.e. school level education (up to class 10) and higher level education (above class 10). Similarly sources of information got by them about foreign employment were also classified into two groups; the first group consisted of those migrant workers who reported information about foreign labour migration got from medias (news paper, radio, television) and self, and the second group consisted those who reported information about foreign labour migration got from other sources such as local agent, friends and relatives, man power agency and so on.

Plan: II

After completed the grouping of the variables as explained in plan-I, the association between the two variables had seen in chi-square test (χ^2 test) through the Statistical Programme in Social Science (SPSS) in computer. Then, decision about the association between two variables was given by comparing the probable (p-value) with the alpha value (α -value).

Hypothesis-III

H₀= There is no correlation between incomes from remittance and utilized amount in different areas of expenditures from remittance.

H₁= There is correlation between incomes from remittance and utilized amount in different areas of expenditures from remittance.

Plan: I

To test the significant of the third hypothesis, only annual income from remittance was taken as one variable but the amount from other income sources was excluded.

Similarly the next variable consisted of the utilized amount of money only from remittance but the saving amount from remittances was excluded in the utilized areas of expenditures.

Plan: II

To see the coefficient of correlation between the income from remittance and utilized amount from remittance in different areas of expenditure, Karl Pearson's coefficient correlation test (r) was used through the SPSS programme in computer. Then, decision about the correlation between two variables was given by comparing the probable value (p -value) with the alpha value (α -value).

3.8 Limitation of the Study

Every research has its own limitation so the research was no exception either. The research was based only on quantitative analysis on foreign labor migration in Bharaul VDC. The findings of the research may or may not be equally generalized to the other area or whole part of Nepal. The purpose of this study was to fulfill the academic dissertation so it was based on limited objectives under limited time and resource in which only one data collection tool i.e. interview schedule was used to collect the primary information.

CHAPTER FOUR

GEOGRAPHICAL AND SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Sunsari District

Administratively Nepal is divided into five development regions, fourteen zones, seventy five districts and 3914 village development committee. Out of five development regions and fourteen zones, Koshi of Eastern Development Regions is one which has six districts viz. Bhojpur, Dhankuta, Morang, Sankhuwasava, Sunsari, and Terhathum. (CBS, 2062)

Among the sixteen districts of Eastern Development Region of Nepal, Sunsari District is one, situated between 85° 5' to 86° 16' east longitude and 26° 23' north latitude, lies in Terai Region of the south west part of Koshi Zone. The name of this district is behind the Sunsari Khola (river) which is emerged from the Charkose Jhaadi of Bharaul Village Development Committee. The Sunsari Khola goes to India across Bharaul, Baklauri, Singiya, Vokraha, Narsinha, and Jalpapur. It is surrounded by Budikhola (Morang) in the east, Koshi River (Udayapur and Saptari District) in the west, Vendetar of Dhankuta District in the north, and Bihar of India in the south. It is situated between the height of 152 meter in the south and 914 meter in north above the sea level.

According to the Sunsari District Objective Distribution 2062, the total population of this District was 625633 in which 315530 (50.43 percent) were males and 310103 (49.57 percent) were females but the current preliminary report of CBS (2011) shows that there are, in total, 751125 population in Sunsari out of which 365927(48.72 percent) are males and 385198 (51.28 percent) are females.

4.2 Bharaul VDC

Bharaul VDC was the study area of this research. It is situated 18 kilometer north from Inaruwa, district head quarter of Sunsari, Koshi Zone. It lies among Dharan Municipality in east, Mahendranagar VDC in west, Barahkshetra VDC in north and Baklauri and Singiya VDC in South.

According to the district objective distribution (Sunsari (2062), the population of Bharaul was 16882 in which 8136 were males and 8746 were females but the VDC profile (2068) shows that the total population of Bharaul is 20616 in which 10523

(51.1 percent) are males and 10093 (48.9 percent) are females. The population of Bharaul is based on different social factors which are presented in the following way;

4.2.1 Ward-Wise Population Distribution in Bharaul

The social structure of the village is very diverse. From the indigenous groups to migrants from the hill namely Brahmins, Chhetri, Puri, Tharu, Sardar, Rai, Limbu and so on all reside here. Pressure of migrants increased here after the eradication of Malaria. People of different castes migrated here because of the transport facility, fertile, and plain land. The population of the VDC can be shown in the following table;

Table 4.1 Frequency and Percentage Distribution in Bharaul by Ward-Wise Population

<u>Ward No</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1	1085	1013	2098	10.2
2	869	773	1642	8.0
3	3294	3230	6524	31.6
4	1881	1828	3709	18.0
5	1454	1388	2842	13.8
6	1040	1013	2053	10.0
7	264	269	533	2.6
8	120	96	216	1.0
9	516	483	999	4.8
Total	10523	10093	20616	100.0

Source: VDC profile, Bharaul (Shrawan, 2068)

Table 4.1 shows the population distribution in ward no.3 is highest i.e. 31.6 percent people live in. Similarly, the population in ward no. 4, 5, 6, 2, 9 and 7 are gradually 18.0 percent, 13.8 percent, 10.0 percent, 8.0 percent, 4.8 percent and 2.6 percent and the lowest population in Bharaul is in ward no. 8 where only 1.1 percent people live of the total population.

4.2.2 People in Bharaul by Age Group

Bharaul Village Development Committee has also listed its population on the basis of age group. The age group is divided by 0-5, 6-10, 11-15, 16-24, 25-45, 45-60, 60-65,

and more than 75 by the Bharaul VDC. According to the data of VDC profile (2068) the population between the age group in Bharaul are as following;

Table 4.2 Frequency and Percentage Distribution in Bharaul by Age Group

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Total</u>	<u>Percent</u>
	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>		
0 – 5	948	856	1804	8.8
6 - 10	958	921	1879	9.1
11 – 15	1251	1210	2461	11.9
16 – 24	2074	2092	4166	20.2
25 – 45	3524	3237	6761	32.8
46 – 60	1128	1150	2278	11.0
61 – 75	482	439	921	4.5
Above 75	158	188	246	1.7
Total	10523	10093	20616	100.0

Source: VDC profile, Bharaul (Shrawan, 2068)

Table 4.2 shows the population between the age group of 25 to 45 is the highest (32.8 percent) in Bharaul. Similarly the population between the age group of 16 to 24 covers 20.2 percent population in total. If we sum up the population between the age group of 16 to 60 which covers the 64.05 percent population in the total population of Bharaul. It shows the higher rate on economically active population in Bharaul.

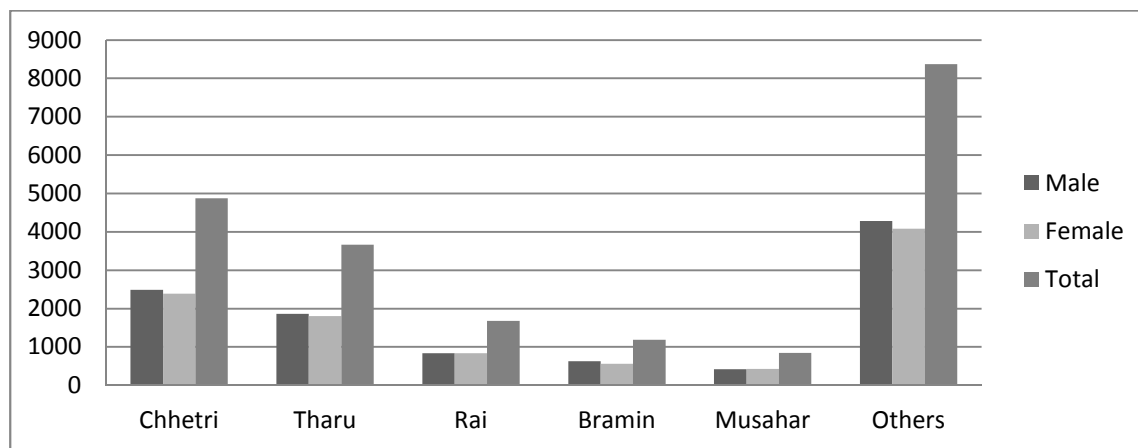
4.2.3 People in Bharaul based on Religion

Durkheim has said that Religion is the belief in supernatural beings that creates harmony in society. The people of Bharaul have faith in different religions. Hindu, Buddhist, Kirat, Islam, and Christian are the main religions out of which one is followed by them. According to the VDC profile of Bharaul (2068), most of the people (98.11 percent) are Hindus, 1.25 percent is Buddhist, 0.27 percent is Kirat, 0.19 percent is Islam, 0.1 percent is Christian and 0.08 percent is the followers of other religion.

2.4 People in Bharaul based on Caste/Ethnicity

People of different caste/ethnicity live in Nepal so is found in Bharaul such as Chhetri, Tharu, Rai, Bramhin, Musahar and list of others and corresponding percentage is presented in the following charts;

Figure 4.1 Frequency Distribution of Bharaul by Caste/Ethnicity



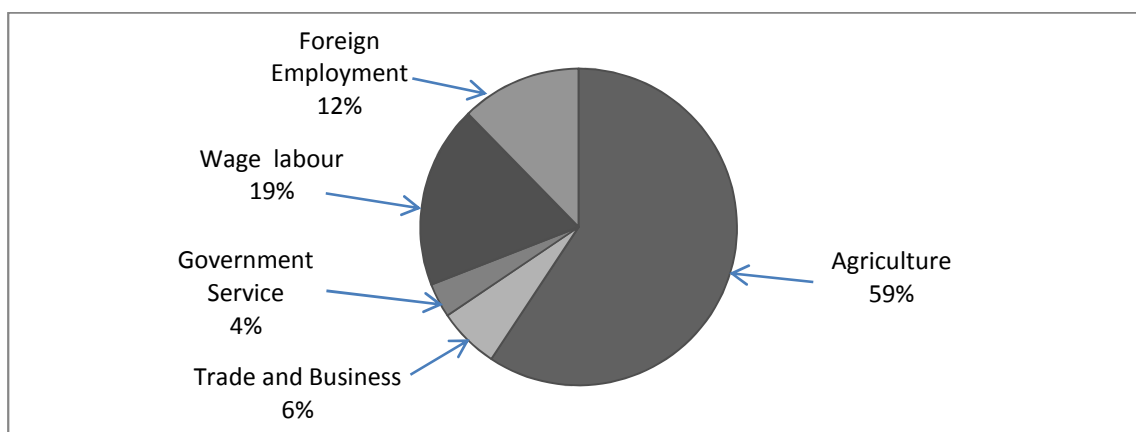
Source: VDC profile, Bharaul (Shrawan, 2068)

Chart 4.1 shows 23.6 percent Chhetri live in Bharaul and within it 51.0 percent are males and 49.0 percent are females followed by 17.8 percent (50.9 percent males and 49.1 percent females) are Tharu Caste/Ethnicity. Likewise, 8.12 percent (50.1 percent males and 49.9 percent females) are Rai, followed by 5.7 percent (52.8 percent males and 47.2 percent females) Brahmin, 4.1 percent (49.8 percent males and 50.2 percent females) Musahar and 40.6 percent (51.2 percent males and 48.8 percent females) list of others live in Bharaul.

4.2.5 Peoples' Professional Involvement in Bharaul

The Bharaul VDC profile (2068) shows that there are 20616 people live in Bharaul out of which 8941 (43.4 percent) involved in different area of professional life such as agriculture, wage labour, foreign employment, employment, trade and business and so on which is given in the following chart;

Figure 4.2 People's Professional Involvement in Bharaul



Source: VDC profile, Bharaul (Shrawan, 2068)

Chart 4.1 shows out of 43.4 percent people involved in different professional life, 59.0 percent are involved in agriculture followed by wage labour (19.0 percent), foreign employment (12.0 percent), trade and business (6.0 percent) and only 4.0 percent are involved in government service as employment. The above chart shows that agriculture is the highest area and government service is the lowest area of professional involvement in Bharaul.

4.2.6 Peoples' Income Sources in Bharaul

Agriculture and husbandry, trade and industry, employment and pension, foreign employment, wage labour and so on are the main income sources of the family in Bharaul. The income source of the family has been presented in the following;

Table 4.3 Income Sources in Bharaul (Annually)

<u>Income Sources (Annually)</u>	<u>Amount of Money in Rupees</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Agriculture and Husbandry	640202020	37.7
Foreign Employment	404467000	23.8
Wage Labour	264871700	15.6
Trade and Business	153280800	9.0
Government Service and Pension	126834552	7.5
Others	1079545000	6.4
Total Income	1697610572	100.0

Source: VDC profile, Bharaul (Shrawan, 2068)

Table 4.3 shows agriculture is the main income source of the family in Bharaul that contributes 37.7 percent role of the total income. Contribution from the income of foreign employment locates in second position, shows people in Bharaul also depend

on the remittance from foreign employment, which contributes 23.8 percent role in the total income of the village development committee followed by wage labour (15.6 percent), trade and industry (9.0 percent) and government service and pension contributes 7.5 percent role in the total income of the village development committee.

4.2.7 Agricultural Production for Food Sufficiency in Bharaul

The food sufficiency of the families of Bharaul from their own agricultural production is given in the following table;

Table 4.4 Percentage Distributions by Food Sufficiency and Family Numbers

<u>Duration (In Months)</u>	<u>Family Numbers</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Less Than 3	299	7.8
3 – 6	1606	41.8
6 – 9	778	20.3
9 – 12	908	23.6
More Than 12	249	6.5
Total	3840	100.0

Source: VDC profile, Bharaul, (Shrawan, 2068)

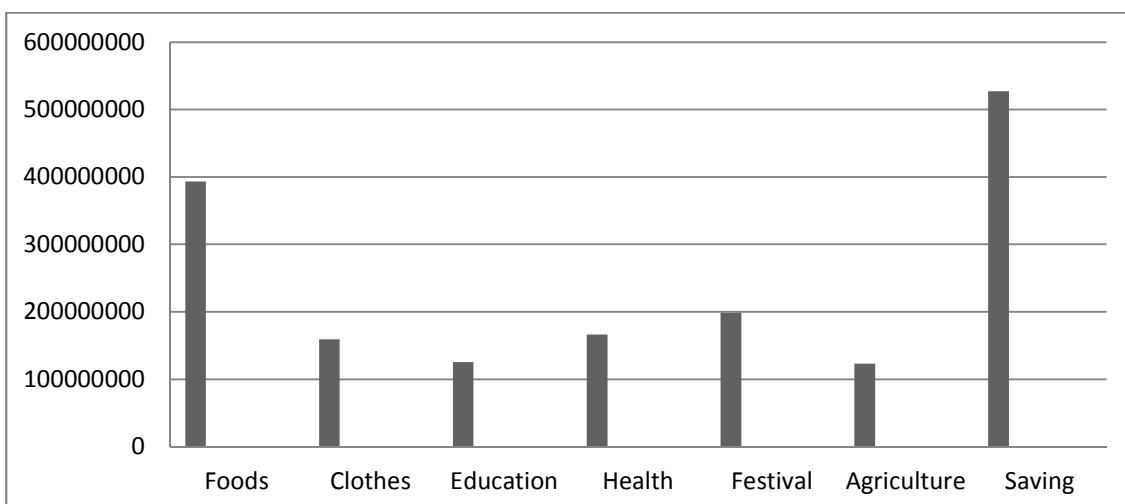
The VDC profiles shows that out of 3840 families of Bharaul, 7.8 percent families have less than 3 months sufficient agricultural production from their own agricultural production. Similarly, 41.8 percent families have 3 to 6 months following with 20.3 percent families (6 to 9 months), and 23.6 percent families have 9 to 12 months sufficient agricultural production from their own agricultural production. Only 249 (6.5 percent) families have more than 12 month's or surplus agricultural production from their own agricultural production.

Table 4.4 reveals majority of the migrant workers' family (93.5 percent) were found depended on the other sources of income due to the lack of sufficient foods (only for 9 months sufficient) from their own agricultural production. As a result of it, they were compelled to involve in foreign employment.

4.2.8 Family's Areas of Expenditure in Bharaul

According to the VDC profile (2068), families in Bharaul were utilized their income in the expenditure of foods, clothes, education, health, festival, and agriculture which are presented in the following chart;

Figure 4.3 Families' Areas of Annual Expenditure in Bharaul (In Rupees)



Source: VDC profile, Bharaul (Shrawan, 2068)

Chart 4.3 shows food was the highest area of expenditure where 33.72 percent income of total was used in it. Likewise 13.66 percent, 10.77 percent, 14.26 percent, 17.05 percent and 10.55 income was used gradually in clothes, education, health, festival and agriculture. The above data shows 68.87 percent income was used in different expenditures and only 31.13 percent income was saved. It reveals that some families in Bharaul were able to save some portion of their income.

CHAPTER-FIVE

SOCIAL BACKGROUND OF THE MIGRANT WORKERS

Migrants' sex, age, caste/ethnicity, religion, marital status, family type and its number, educational year of schooling, income sources and expenditures were, taken as the social background of the samples, found in the following way;

5.1.1 Sex, Age and Caste/Ethnicity

Most of the individuals involved in foreign labour migration from Bharaul were males and few numbers of them were females which have been presented in table 5.1 reveals that 86.2 percent males and only 13.8 percent females were involved in foreign labour migration.

The participation of males in foreign labour migration is six folds more as compared to females, explores that the access percentage of females in foreign labour migration from Bharaul is very slim.

Similarly age is the most significant variable that determined the flow of migration for employment. Most of the individuals who involved in foreign employment were young; this is taken as the earning age as well. The Foreign labour migrants' age groups were divided by 21-25, 26-30, 31-35, 36-40, and 41-45 gradually.

It is no doubt that Nepal is a multi-caste/ethnicity country so people of different caste/ethnicity live in Nepal. While conducting the survey in the study area, different caste/ethnicity were found migrated into foreign employment viz., Brahmin, Kshetri, Rai, Puri, Sardar, Dhami and Tamang.

The details about the sex, age group and caste/ethnicity of the migrant workers were found in the following;

Table 5.1 Frequency and Percentage Distributions of Migrants by Age, Sex, and Caste/Ethnicity

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Caste/ Ethnicity</u>	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Total (%)</u>
		<u>Male (%)</u>	<u>Female (%)</u>	
21-25	Kshetri	7 (12.1)	-	7 (12.1)
	Brahmin	-	-	-
	Puri	1 (1.7)	-	1 (1.7)
	Rai	1 (1.7)	-	1 (1.7)
	Tamang	-	-	-
	Dhami	-	1 (1.7)	1 (1.7)
	Sardar	-	-	-
	Total	9 (15.5)	1 (1.7)	10 (17.2)
26-30	Kshetri	4 (6.9)	1 (1.7)	5 (8.6)
	Brahmin	2 (3.4)	-	2 (3.4)
	Puri	2 (3.4)	-	2 (3.4)
	Rai	-	1 (1.7)	1 (1.7)
	Tamang	-	-	-
	Dhami	-	-	-
	Sardar	-	2 (3.4)	2 (3.4)
	Total	8 (13.8)	4 (6.9)	12 (20.7)
31-35	Kshetri	9 (15.5)	1 (1.7)	10 (17.2)
	Brahmin	2 (3.4)	-	2 (3.4)
	Puri	2 (3.4)	-	2 (3.4)
	Rai	-	-	-
	Tamang	-	1 (1.7)	1 (1.7)
	Dhami	-	-	-
	Sardar	-	-	-
	Total	13 (22.4)	2 (3.4)	15 (25.9)
36-40	Kshetri	7 (12.1)	-	7 (12.1)
	Brahmin	1 (1.7)	-	1 (1.7)
	Puri	1 (1.7)	-	1 (1.7)
	Rai	2 (3.4)	-	2 (3.4)
36-40	Tamang	-	-	1 (1.7)
	Dhami	1 (1.7)	1 (1.7)	2 (3.4)
	Sardar	-	-	-

	Total	12 (20.7)	1 (1.7)	13 (22.4)
41-45	Kshetri	6 (10.3)	-	6 (10.3)
	Brahmin	-	-	-
	Puri	1 (1.7)	-	1 (1.7)
	Rai	1 (1.7)	-	1 (1.7)
	Tamang	-	-	-
	Dhami	-	-	-
	Sardar	-	-	-
	Total	8 (13.8)	-	8 (13.8)
Total	50 (86.2)	8 (13.8)	58 (100.0)	

Source: Field Survey, Bharaul VDC, April 2012

Table no. 5.1 shows the individuals related to foreign labour migration between the age group of 31-35 from Bharaul was highest i.e. 25.9 percent. This is followed by the age group between 36-40, 26-30, 21-25, and 41-45 were gradually 22.4 percent, 20.7 percent, 17.2 percent and 13.8 percent, were gone to abroad for employment.

5.1.2 Religion

Nepal is the mosaic of the different religious groups of people. In the study area, group of three religious followers', viz., Hindu, Christian and Buddhist, were found. The numbers of migrant workers as well as their corresponding frequency and percentage, based on caste/ethnicity and religion, were found in the following way;

Table 5.2 Frequency and Percentage Distributions of Respondents by Caste/Ethnicity and Religion

<u>Caste/Ethnicity of the Migrant Workers</u>	<u>Religion of the Migrant Workers</u>			<u>Total (%)</u>
	<u>Hindu (%)</u>	<u>Buddhist (%)</u>	<u>Christian (%)</u>	
Kshetri	35 (60.3)	-	-	35(60.3)
Puri	7 (12.1)	-	-	7(12.1)
Brahmin	5 (8.6)	-	-	5 (8.6)
Rai	2 (3.4)	-	3 (5.2)	5 (8.6)
Dhami	3 (5.2)	-	-	3 (5.2)
Sardar	2 (3.4)	-	-	2 (3.4)
Tamang	-	1 (1.7)	-	1 (1.7)
Total	54 (93.1)	1 (1.7)	3 (5.2)	58(100.0)

Source: Field Survey, Bharaul VDC, April 2012

Table 5.2 shows most of the migrant workers (93.1 percent) were the followers of Hindu Religion. Christian and Buddhist both covered only 6.9 percent in which 5.2 percent and 1.7 percent were gradually Buddhist and Christian. The figures reveal that most of the individuals involved in foreign labour migration from Bharaul VDC are the followers of Hindu Religion.

Table 5.2 reveals that a little (only 1.7 percent) follower of Buddhist was from Tamang caste/ethnicity and 5.3 percent followers of Christian from Rai caste/ethnicity were involved in foreign labour migration. The rest (93.1 percent) of the total were the followers of Hindu from Kshetri (60.3 percent), Puri (12.1 percent), Brahmin (8.6 percent), Rai (3.4 percent), Dhami (5.2 percent) and Sardar (3.4 percent).

5.1.3 Marital Status

It is supposed that those unmarried is independent so, in most cases, they were found migratory but on the contrary, in this research, most of the married instead of

unmarried, were migrated because they were compelled to look after their family after their marriage. Number of migrants and their corresponding percentage based on their marital status and caste/ethnicity were found in the following way;

Table 5.3 Frequency and Percentage Distributions of Migrant Workers by Caste/Ethnicity and Marital Status

<u>Caste/Ethnicity of the Migrant Workers</u>	<u>Marital Status of the Migrant Workers</u>			<u>Total (%)</u>
	<u>Married (%)</u>	<u>Unmarried (%)</u>	<u>Single (%)</u>	
Kshetri	30 (51.7)	4 (6.9)	1 (1.7)	35 (60.3)
Puri	5 (8.6)	2 (3.4)	-	7 (12.1)
Brahmin	3 (5.2)	2 (3.4)	-	5 (8.6)
Rai	3 (5.2)	2 (3.4)	-	5 (8.6)
Dhami	1 (1.7)	2 (3.4)	-	3 (5.2)
Sardar	2 (3.4)	-	-	2 (3.4)
Tamang	1 (1.7)	-	-	1 (1.7)
Total	45 (77.6)	12 (20.7)	1 (1.7)	58 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey, Bharaul VDC, April 2012

Table 5.3 shows more than two-third (77.6 percent) migrants were married, 20.7 percent were unmarried, and 1.7 percent (only from Kshetri caste/ethnicity) remained single of the total individuals involved in foreign labour migration.

Out of total, a little more half (51.7 percent) individuals involved in foreign employment from Kshetri caste/ethnicity were married and 6.9 percent were unmarried which were the highest percent in both married and unmarried individuals participated in foreign labour migration. Similarly, 8.6 percent from Puri, 5.2 percent from Brahmin, 5.2 percent from Rai, 3.4 percent from Sardar, 1.7 percent individual each from Dhami and Tamang caste/ethnicity involved in foreign employment were married. This is followed by 3.4 percent each from Puri, Brahmin, Rai, and Dhami caste/ethnicity involved in foreign labour migration were unmarried.

Table 5.3 reveals most of married individuals involves migratory in search of employment to maintain their expenditure because their responsibility compels them to look after their family after their marriage.

5.1.4 Family Type and Its Number

Family size is a prominent factor that affects the movement of people from one place to another. Out of three types of family, joint family- generally comprises three descendents members grandparents (or grandparent), parents (or parent), uncle/auntie, unmarried sisters and grandchild (ren), and nuclear family- comprises merely parents (or parent) and their dependent child (ren), were found in the survey.

Table 5.4 Frequency and Percentage Distributions of Migrants by Caste/Ethnicity and Family Type

<u>Caste/Ethnicity of the Migrant Workers</u>	<u>Family Type of the Migrant Workers</u>		<u>Total (%)</u>
	<u>Joint Family (%)</u>	<u>Nuclear Family (%)</u>	
Kshetri	20 (34.5)	15 (25.9)	35 (60.3)
Puri	5 (8.6)	2 (3.4)	7 (12.1)
Brahmin	4 (6.9)	1 (1.7)	5 (8.6)
Rai	4 (6.9)	1 (1.7)	5 (8.6)
Dhami	2 (3.4)	1 (1.7)	3 (5.2)
Sardar	-	2 (3.4)	2 (3.4)
Tamang	-	1 (1.7)	1 (1.7)
Total	35 (60.3)	23 (39.7)	58 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey, Bharaul VDC, April 2012

Table 5.4 shows more than half individuals (60.3 percent) involved in foreign labour migration were belonged to joint family and less than half individuals (39.7 percent) were belonged to nuclear family. Out of total, more than half i.e. 60.3 percent individuals (34.5 percent from Joint Family and 25.9 percent from Nuclear family) from Kshetri caste/ethnicity were involved in foreign labour migration. This is followed by 12.1 percent (8.6 percent from joint family and 3.4 percent from nuclear family), 8.6 percent (6.9 percent from joint family and 1.7 from nuclear family), 8.6 percent (6.9 percent from joint family and 1.7 from nuclear family), 5.2 percent (3.4 percent from joint family and 1.7 percent from nuclear family), 3.4 percent and 1.7 percent individuals from nuclear family were, gradually from Puri, Brahmin, Rai, Dhami, Sardar and Tamang caste/ethnicity, found involved in foreign labour migration.

Pursuant to the survey data (April, 2012), the total population of households were 323 in which 2 and 14 were gradually the minimum and maximum number of family in the households. The average number of per family was nearly 6.

5.1.5 Educational Year of Schooling

Educational attainment is directly related to the economic status of the individual as well as the household. It is an important determinant of individual or household welfare. It has a positive impact on overall well being of individual and society. The educational status of individuals, based on caste/ethnicity, involved in foreign employment, was found in the following way;

Figure 5.5 Frequency and Percentage distributions of Migrant Workers by Caste/Ethnicity and Educational Level

<u>Caste/Ethnicity of the Migrant Workers</u>	<u>Educational Level of the Migrant Workers</u>		<u>Total (%)</u>
	<u>School Level (%)</u>	<u>Higher Level (%)</u>	
Kshetri	27 (46.6)	8 (13.8)	35 (60.3)
Puri	7 (12.1)	-	7 (12.1)
Brahmin	3 (5.2)	2 (3.4)	5 (8.6)
Rai	3 (5.2)	2 (3.4)	5 (8.6)
Dhami	2 (3.4)	1 (1.7)	3 (5.2)
Sardar	2 (3.4)	-	2 (3.4)
Tamang	1 (1.7)	-	1 (1.7)
Total	45 (77.6)	13 (22.4)	58 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey, Bharaul VDC, April 2012

Table 5.5 shows a little more than two-third (77.6 percent) individuals involved in foreign labour migration were got school level education (up to 10 class) and only 22.4 percent migrant workers were graduated from high level education (above SLC).

Out of total, only 46.6 percent migrant workers involved in foreign employment from Kshetri caste/ethnicity were graduated from school level education followed by 12.1 percent migrants from Puri caste/ethnicity, 5.2 percent migrants each from Brahmin and Rai caste/ethnicity, 3.4 percent migrants each from Dhami and Sardar caste/ethnicity and 1.7 percent migrants from Tamang caste/ethnicity were graduated from school level education. And rest of the migrant workers, 13.8 percent from Kshetri, 3.4 percent from each Brahmin and Rai and 1.7 percent from Dhami caste/

ethnicity, were graduated from higher level education. But, none from Puri, Sardar and Tamang caste/ethnicity were graduated from higher education.

The average educational level of total migrants is class 8 which shows mostly the less educated individual goes to foreign labour migration due to the lack of education which limits them to grab more options and opportunity in the national villages.

5.1.6 Income Sources

Income sources measure the flow of resources of the household in the past 12 months. It intends to capture the flow of resources which enables the household to achieve its living standard. In this survey, main components of measure of earning were taken some areas such as agriculture and husbandry (crop income and non-crop farm income, also included income from share-cropping), government service, trade and business, foreign employment (remittance), wage labour, pension and income from other resources. The households of the study area had not limited only on one source of income. Instead, they were involved in multiple income sources (see table 5.5). The households' involvement in different income sources and their annual income and corresponding contribution in the total annual income from above mentioned multiple resources were found in the following way;

Table 5.6 Frequency and Percentage Distributions of Annual Income by Involved Households and Amount of Money (In Rupees)

<u>Sources of Income</u>	<u>Involved Households (%) (N=58)</u>	<u>Total (In Thousands)</u>	<u>Income (%)</u>
Foreign Employment	100.0	20640	74.4
Agriculture and Husbandry	100.0	2619	9.4
Trade and Business	20.7	1860	6.7
Pension	10.3	1152	4.2
Government Service	8.6	948	3.4
Wage Labour	12.1	534	1.9
Total	100.0	27753	100.0

Source: Field Survey, Bharaul VDC, April 2012

Table 5.6 reveals that the average income of the households from different sources of income was rupees 478500.00, out of which foreign employment was the main. All households (100.0 percent) were involved each in agriculture and foreign employment

which contributed gradually 74.4 percent and 9.4 percent role in the total annual income of the households. This is followed by 20.7 percent households were involved in trade and business, 10.3 percent in pension, 8.6 percent in government service and 12.1 percent in wage labour which contributed gradually 6.7 percent, 4.2 percent, 3.4 percent and 1.9 percent role in the total annual income of the households.

Table 5.6 reveals that the contribution from different income sources such as agriculture and husbandry, trade and business, pension, government service and wage labour is, in the total income of the households, very slim i.e. only 25.6 percent but on the contrary, the contribution from foreign employment in the total income of the households was nearly more than third folds (74.4 percent), definitely reveals the role of income from foreign employment is very significant, explore that individuals migrate into foreign country due to the higher wage rate.

The survey data (April 2012) revealed that the mean, median, and mode of the total income of the household were gradually rupees 478500.00, rupees 409500.00 and rupees 600000.00.

The mean, median and mode generally measure the average value of any items. The mean, median and mode of the income of the households are not coincided. Here the mode is higher than the mean. It such indicates that higher cases (high income households numbers) are high. The mean is lowest than the mode which such indicates that annual income of few households is extremely low. It such indicates, in general, that income of more households, who involved in foreign labour migration, is high.

5.1.8 Food Sufficiency from Own Agricultural Production

Pursuant to the survey data (April 2012), only 24.1 percent respondents were reported that the income from their own agricultural production was sufficient but 75.9 percent of them had no sufficient agricultural production to survive in a whole year. The number of households and their corresponding percentage in food sufficiency from their own agricultural production were found in the following way;

Table 5.7 Frequency and Percentage Distributions of Respondents by Food Sufficiency from Their Own Agricultural Production

<u>Month Duration</u>	<u>Households Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Less Than 1 Month	5	8.6

1 - 3 Months	20	34.5
4 - 6 Months	13	22.4
7 - 9 Months	5	8.6
10 - 12 Months	15	25.9
Total	58	100.0

Source: Field Survey, Bharaul VDC, April 2012

Table 5.7 shows 8.6 percent families of migrants had less than 1 month sufficient agricultural production from their own agricultural income. This is followed by 34.5 percent, 22.4 percent, 8.6 percent and 25.9 percent families had gradually 4-6 months, 7-9 months and 10-12 months sufficient agricultural income to join their hand to mouth from their own agricultural production. It made known that twice-third (74.1) percent individuals involved in foreign employment had not sufficient income from their own agricultural production. The above figures (table 5.7) shows there was no surplus food from own agricultural production. So, most individuals from Bharaul compel to migrate into foreign country because of their low level of agricultural production.

5.1.7 Areas of Expenditures

The households were found utilized their income in multiple sectors. All households were found used their incomes each in foods and clothes, health and education, feast and festivals. This is followed by housing and buying land (29.3 percent), agricultural production (86.6 percent), payment of debt (60.3 percent) and invests in trade and business (12.1 percent). Similarly, some households were also found utilized remittance in providing loan and buying luxurious goods as well.

The above figures of expenditure reveal that most of the income of the families of Bharaul was utilized in unproductive areas such as housing and buying land, feast and festivals, foods and clothes, buying luxurious goods and health and education, as explained by pessimist perspective of labour migration.

5.2 FOREIGN LABOUR MIGRATION

5.2.1 Causes of Foreign Labour Migration

Different factors such as high rate of unemployment and poverty in source countries, search of curiosity and exploration, fleeing from persecution and arm conflict, low agricultural production, in debt and family pressures as the causes of foreign labour

migration, which numbers and corresponding percentage, were found in the following way;

Table 5.8 Frequency and Percentage Distributions of Respondents by Causes of Foreign Employment

<u>Causes of Foreign Employment</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Unemployment	21	36.2
Poverty	11	19.0
Political Instability	9	15.5
Indebt	8	13.8
Family Pressure	3	5.2
Family Conflict	3	5.2
Low Agricultural Production	2	3.4
Others	1	1.7
Total	58	100.0

Source: Field Survey, Bharaul VDC, April 2012

Table 5.8 shows 36.2 percent individuals were migrated because of unemployment. This is followed by poverty (lack of sufficient material resources to sustain a healthy existence), political instability (fail or changing condition of politics that causes harm to people), indebt, family pressure, family conflict (disagreement between\within the members of family), low agricultural production and other were gradually 19 percent, 15.5 percent, 13.8 percent, 5.2 percent, 5.2 percent, 3.4 percent and 1.7 percent role which compelled the individuals to migrate into hostile country.

The figures of table 5.8 reveal that most of the individuals push into the foreign country due to the high rate of unemployment, poverty, family conflict, indebt, low agricultural production, family pressures and political instability in the source country as explained by Lee's (1966) 'push-pull model' of foreign labour migration.

In the case of hypothesis test i.e. whether unemployment and other causes of foreign labour migration are equal responsible or not to cause migration (see appendix-1, hypothesis I), the calculated value of chi square is 4.4138 which is less than its table value 6.635 for 1 degree of freedom and 0.01 percent level of significance. The calculated value is less than its table value so null hypothesis (H_0) i.e. 'Unemployment and other causes of foreign labour migration are equally important' is accepted and

alternative hypothesis (H_1) i.e. ‘Unemployment and other causes of foreign labour migration are not equally important’ is rejected at 99 percent level of confidence.

The acceptance of the null hypothesis and rejection of the alternative hypothesis at 99 percent level of accuracy suggests that unemployment and other causes of foreign labour migration are equally important indicates that there is association between unemployment and other causes of foreign labour migration. So, it suggests that unemployment and other cause of foreign labour migration are equally responsible for foreign labour migration. Only the state of unemployment does not compel the individuals to migrate into foreign country for employment but other causes are equally responsible for foreign labour migration.

5.2.2 Encouraged By

According to the survey data (April 2012), more than half (62.1 percent) individuals involved in foreign employment were inspired by others and less than half of them (37.9 percent) were decided self to go foreign employment. Out of 62.1 percent inspired by others, 30.6 were inspired by parents following with 30.6 percent by wives, 25.0 percent by relatives, 8.3 percent by husband and 5.6 percent were inspired by friends.

The above figures reveal most of the individuals use to involve in foreign labour migration by the force of others but least of them inspire by self.

5.2.3 Sources of Information about Foreign Employment

Migrant workers were got information about foreign employment from different means of sources such as newspaper, local broker, relatives, friends and manpower agency. The sources of getting information and their corresponding frequency and percentage were found in the following way;

Table 5.9 Frequency and Percentage Distributions of Respondents by Source of Information about Foreign Employment

<u>Sources of Information</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Friends and Relatives	25	43.1
Local Broker	13	22.4
Newspaper	11	19.0
Manpower Agency	7	12.1
Radio/TV	2	3.4

Total

58

100.0

Source: Field Survey, Bharaul VDC, April 2012.

Table 5.9 reveals 43.1 percent of them got information from friends and relatives followed by 22.4 percent from local broker, 19.0 percent from newspaper and 12.1 percent from manpower agency and 3.4 percent got information from radio/FM. It reveals that friends and relatives were playing the prominent role as messenger of transferring the information about foreign employment.

Regarding the case of hypothesis II i.e. whether the sources of information about foreign employment depend on level of education or not (see appendix-1, hypothesis II), the calculated value of chi square is 14.749 for 1 degree of freedom. The p value (0.000) is less than value (0.001) so the value of chi square is significant at 0.001 percent level of significant i.e. H_0 (i.e. educational level and sources of information about foreign employment are not associated) is rejected and H_1 (i.e. educational level and sources of information about foreign employment are significantly associated) is accepted at 99.9 percent level of confidence.

The rejection of the null hypothesis and acceptance of the alternative hypothesis at 99.9 percent level of accuracy suggests that educational level and sources of information about foreign employment are not independent. It such indicates that educational level and sources of information about foreign employment are highly associated. Sources of information about foreign employment differ with the level of education of the migrant workers or sources of information about foreign labour migration are guided by the level of education of the migrant workers. It suggests that the individual who has low level of education depends on friends and relatives, local brokers and man power agency but individual who has high level education gets information about foreign employment himself by reading news paper or while tuning radio or watching television.

5.2.4 Going (through) to the Destination Country

Individuals were gone into foreign employment through manpower agency, friend and relatives and self attempt as well. Pursuant to the survey data (April, 2012) more than half (65.5 percent) migrant workers were gone through manpower agency followed by 29.3 percent through friends and only 5.2 percent were gone self. It shows most of the migrant workers (94.8 percent) were gone through different means.

The figures reveal that only few numbers of individuals use to go to foreign by their self attempt but most of the them depend on manpower agency and friends to go to foreign employment which such indicates that most of the individuals are unknown with the process of going to destination country for employment that may cause problem of cheating while in the process of going to foreign employment.

5.2.5 Sources and Amount of Afforded Money

Individuals were managed the amount of money by using different multiple sources viz., self, mortgaging land, taking loan with interest, mortgaging jewelry, borrowing with relatives without interest and other source of assistance which were found in the following way;

Table 5.10 Frequency and Percentage Distributions by Sources of Afforded Amount

<u>Sources of Afforded Amount</u>	<u>Number of Respondents</u>	
	<u>Yes (%)</u>	<u>No (%)</u>
Self	22 (37.9)	36 (62.1)
Mortgaging Land	3 (5.2)	55 (94.8)
Taking Loans with Interest	31 (53.4)	27 (46.6)
Mortgaging Jewelry	9 (15.5)	49 (84.5)
Borrowing Without Interest	19 (32.8)	39 (67.2)

Source: Field Survey, Bharaul VDC, April 2012

Table 5.10 shows 37.9 percent individuals were managed the afforded amount of money by self. Similarly 5.2 percent of them were managed by mortgaging their land. This is followed by 53.4 percent were managed by taking loans with interest, 15.5 percent by mortgaging jewelry in interest and 32.8 percent migrant workers were managed the afforded amount of money by borrowing with relatives without any percent of interest, explore most of the individuals depend on debt with interest to go to foreign employment so large amount of their earnings utilize in the payment of debt and its interest.

The amount of afforded money by the individuals to go to foreign employment and corresponding country were found in the following way;

Table 5.11 Frequency and Percentage Distributions of Migrant Workers and Afforded Amount

<u>Destination Countries</u>	<u>Afforded Amount (In Thousands)</u>					<u>Total (%)</u>
	<u>Less 25</u>	<u>25 - 50</u>	<u>50 - 75</u>	<u>75 - 100</u>	<u>Above 100</u>	
Qatar	1 (1.7)	1 (1.7)	6 (10.3)	10 (17.2)	1(1.7)	19 (32.8)
Malaysia	-	-	-	11 (19.0)	-	11 (19.0)
Saudi Arab	2 (3.4)	1 (1.7)	2 (3.4)	6 (10.3)	-	11 (19.0)
Kuwait	6 (10.3)	-	-	-	-	6 (10.3)
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	3 (5.2)	3 (5.2)
Israel	-	-	-	-	2 (3.4)	2 (3.4)
Oman	-	1 (1.7)	-	1 (1.7)	-	2 (3.4)
Dubai	-	-	-	1 (1.7)	-	1 (1.7)
South Korea	-	-	1 (1.7)	-	-	1 (1.7)
Bahrain	-	1 (1.7)	-	-	-	1 (1.7)
Iraq	-	-	-	-	1 (1.7)	1 (1.7)
Total	9 (15.5)	4 (6.9)	9 (15.5)	29 (50.0)	7 (12.1)	58 (100)

Source: Field Survey, Bharaul VDC, April 2012

Table 5.11 shows 15.5 percent individuals were afforded less than rupees 25000.00 to go to Kuwait (10.3 percent), Saudi Arab (3.4 percent) and Qatar (1.7 percent) for employment. This is followed by 50.0 percent of the individuals were afforded between rupees 75000.00 to 100000.00 to go to Malaysia (19.0 percent), Qatar (17.2 percent), Saudi Arab (10.3 percent), Dubai (1.7 percent) and Oman (1.7 percent). Similarly, 6.9 percent individuals were spent between rupees 25000.00 to 50000.00 to go to Qatar (1.7 percent), Saudi Arab (1.7 percent), Oman (1.7 percent) and South Korea (1.7 percent). Afforded amount of money to go to foreign employment between the ranges of rupees 50000.00 to 75000.00 was spent by 15.5 percent individuals to go to Qatar (10.3 percent), Saudi Arab (3.4 percent) and South Korea (1.7 percent). Finally, 12.1 percent individuals were spent more than rupees 100000.00 to go Afghanistan (5.2 percent), Israel (3.4 percent), Iraq (1.7 percent) and Qatar (1.7

percent) of the total in which Afghanistan and Israel and Iraq were taken as the attractive destination due to the higher rate of salary.

The field survey (April 2012) showed that the minimum, maximum and average afforded amount of money by the total migrant workers to go to foreign employment were gradually rupees 5000.00, rupees 750000.00 and rupees 107241.38. The range between the minimum and maximum afforded amount of money was rupees 745000.00 reveals there is vast different between the minimum and maximum amount of afforded money by the individuals to go to foreign employment.

Above figures (table 5.10 and 5.11) of afforded amount of money by the individuals to go to foreign employment show the miserable condition of the individuals who compel to go by affording high amount of money taking loans in interest by mortgaging their land and jewelry (2.90 percent in average). It such indicates that the individuals who have no capacity to afford certain amount of money to go foreign employment cannot migrate into foreign country for employment.

5.2.6 Destination Countries for Foreign Labour Migration

All individuals were migrated to the Asian countries and most of them were gone to Gulf Countries. Some of the factors such as higher wages in receiving countries, easy available of unskilled works, easy to entry and exit act significant role to select the destination country. The list of the countries and its corresponding number and percentage along with the reason of selecting the destination country by the migrant workers were found in the following way;

Table 5.12 shows there were eleven different countries where 58 individuals from Bharual made their destination for employment. Qatar was the main country where 32.8 percent individuals made their destination by knitting a golden dream. Malaysia and Saudi Arab were the second destination countries where 19 percent, in each country, migrant workers were made their destination. This is followed by 10.3 percent were gone to Kuwait, 5.2 percent to Afghanistan, 3.4 percent to Oman, 3.4 percent to Israel, and 1.7 percent were gone each to Bahrain, United Arabs Emirates, South Korea and Iraq gradually.

Table 5.12 shows different causes were come across as the pull factors selecting the destination country viz., easy available of unskilled work (41.4 percent), higher wage rate (17.2 percent), pressure of friends and relatives (17.2 percent), less costly (13.8 percent), and easy to entry/exit (10.3 percent).

Table 5.12 also reveals possibility of getting unskilled work in Qatar is high so 13.8 percent individuals were migrated to Qatar. Malaysia and Qatar (as well) were such countries where 5.2 Percent individuals were gone because of easy entry and exit for employment. Afghanistan, Qatar, Israel, South Korea and Iraq were those countries where gradually 5.2 percent, 5.2 percent, 3.4 percent, 1.7 percent and 1.7 percent individuals were made their destination because of higher rate of wage. Most of the individuals (10.3 percent) were gone Kuwait because of less costly. Most of the individuals (8.6) were migrated to Qatar because of the pressures of friends and relatives.

The above figures reveal that most of the individuals attract on foreign employment due to the pull factors such as higher rate of wage, easy available of unskilled work, easy to entry and exit, less costly and pressure of relatives and friends as presented the 'push-pull model' of Lee (1966).

5.2.7 Types of Job Adopted by the Migrant Workers in Foreign Country

Job refers to the work done by the individuals during employed in foreign country. Pursuant to the capacity and skills in the work, individuals were found involved in different works in foreign countries which number, corresponding work along with related country were found in the following way;

Table 5.13 shows 19.0 percent individuals of the total were gone to foreign employment as the factory workers. This is followed by 17.2 percent as the workers of construction and manufacture, 13.8 percent as house worker, 12.1 percent as security guard, 10.3 percent as driver, 6.9 percent as gardener, 5.2 percent each in as waiter and cleaner, 3.4 percent each in as sales man and cook, 1.7 percent and 1.7 percent individuals were gone to foreign employment as worker of plumber and mechanics.

Table 5.13 shows out of the total 1.7 percent individuals were gone to Qatar and Saudi Arab (in each) as cook followed by 6.9 percent, 5.2 percent, 3.4 percent and 1.7 percent of the total were gradually gone to Saudi Arab, Qatar, Malaysia and Oman as the worker of construction and manufacture. Likewise, 3.4 percent, 1.7 percent and 1.7 percent of the total individuals were gradually gone to Qatar, Afghanistan and Saudi Arab as the gardener; followed by 3.4 percent individuals were gone to Qatar as sales man. As waiter, 3.4 percent and 1.7 percent individuals were gradually gone to Qatar and Saudi Arab followed by 1.7 percent and 1.7 percent individuals were gone to Qatar as mechanics and plumber respectively. As the factor workers, 15.5 percent, 1.7 percent and 1.7 percent individuals were gradually gone to Malaysia, Qatar and

South Korea. This is followed by 3.4 percent individuals were gone to Saudi Arab as driver and 1.7 percent each were gone to Qatar, Iraq, Oman, and Bahrain as driver. As the security guard, 6.9 percent were gone to Qatar, 3.4 percent were gone to Afghanistan and 1.7 percent individuals were gone to Dubai (UAE). Likewise, 10.3 percent and 3.4 percent individuals were gradually gone to Kuwait and Israel as house worker followed by 3.4 percent and 1.7 percent individuals were gradually gone to Saudi Arab and Qatar as the cleaner.

The above figures reveal the reality that most of the individuals involved in foreign labour migration supply labor for the dirty, difficult, and dangerous (3D) jobs like clear, house worker, plumber, gardener and security guard and worker of manufacture and construction in the receiving countries as explained by pessimist perspective about foreign laour migration.

5.2.8 Proficiency Training Taken by the Migrant Workers

Migrant workers' ability to function effectively in their job in foreign country does not depend just on their educational attainment level, but it also depends on any further training that they have received in their areas of work where they are directly related to the work that they have to perform. Out of total, pursuant to the field survey (April 2012), more than half (62.1 percent) were gone without taking any skill training and 37.9 percent were taken skill training i.e. cook (9.1 percent), driving (27.3 percent), security guard (31.8 percent), waiter (9.1 percent), wilding (4.5 percent), mechanics (4.5 percent), and language of the destination country (13.6), before departing foreign country.

In the case of foreign as well, most of the individuals were worked without getting any proficiency training of the related work. Only 22.4 percent individuals were, in the case of foreign, reported getting proficiency training viz., driving (46.2 percent), waiter (15.3 percent), cook (15.3 percent), security guard (15.3 percent), and mechanics (7.7 percent). But 77.6 percent migrant workers were reported worked without any proficiency training in foreign.

It shows that most of the individuals, in this survey, go without obtaining any proficiency training. They only receive training on-the-job. It shows that most of the Nepali individuals involved in unskilled work in foreign employment.

5.2.9 Areas of Cheating while Going to Foreign Employment

Majority of the individuals were cheated in one way or the other. According to the data found in the survey (April 2012), a little more than half (51.7 percent) were cheated by man power agency, working company and agent friends. Within 51.7 percent, a little less than half (43.3 percent) of them were cheated by working company followed by 36.7 percent by man power agency and 20 percent by agent friends. The areas of cheating were giving low salary as mentioned before (20.0 percent), sending late to foreign (33.3 percent), not giving over-time work as mentioned before (13.3 percent) and not giving salary in time (10.0 percent), taking more money than determined by the government (20.0 percent) and not giving mentioned job as mentioned before (3.3 percent).

Above figures explore that only few number of migrant workers use to go foreign country with their self attempt but most of them depend on manpower agency and friends to go to foreign employment (see 5.2.4) because they are unknown with the process of going to destination country for employment that may cause the problem of cheating while in the process of going to foreign employment.

5.2.10 Facility Given to Migrant Workers in Foreign

Pursuant to the field survey (April, 2012), all individuals had insurance facility. Only 32.8 percent and 96.6 percent had food facility and lodging facility respectively. It shows that most of the individuals have lodging facility but few numbers of them have food facility in foreign country.

5.2.11 Working Hours of Migrant Workers in Foreign

Most of the migrants had 8 hours duty. Out of them, a little more than half (55.2 percent) migrant workers worked 8 hours duty. Similarly, 39.7 percent worked 10 hours duty following with 3.4 percent and 1.7 percent migrant workers were worked 12 hours and 9 hours duty gradually. The minimum and maximum working hours of the migrant workers in abroad were gradually 8 hours and 12 hours. The average working hour was nearly 9, show most of the individuals who involved in foreign employment have to work nearly 9 hours duty.

5.2.12 Salary

Most of the individuals received their salary in monthly. Out of total, according to the survey data (April 2012), 91.4 percent of them received their salary in monthly and

rest of them (8.6 percent) received quarterly. Though less than half (44.8 percent) were sent their salary monthly at home and more than half (55.2 percent) were sent quarterly. The number of migrant workers and corresponding percentage along with their per month sending amount of money were found in the following way;

Figure 5.14 Percentage Distributions by Migrant Workers and Amount of Their Per Month Salary

<u>Amount of Money</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Less Than 20000	20	34.5
20000 - 40000	27	46.6
40000 - 60000	7	12.1
60000 - 80000	1	1.7
80000 - 100000	3	5.2
Total	58	100.0

Source: Field Survey, Bharaul VDC, April 2012

Table 5.14 shows 34.5 percent migrant workers were sent less than rupees 20000.00 in a month as their earning. Similarly little less than half (46.6 percent) migrant workers were sent rupees 20000.00 to 40000.00 as their monthly salary followed by 12.1 percent were sent rupees 40000.00 to 60000.00, 1.7 percent rupees 60000.00 to 80000.00 and 5.2 percent migrant workers were sent rupees 80000.00 to 100000.00 as their per month salary.

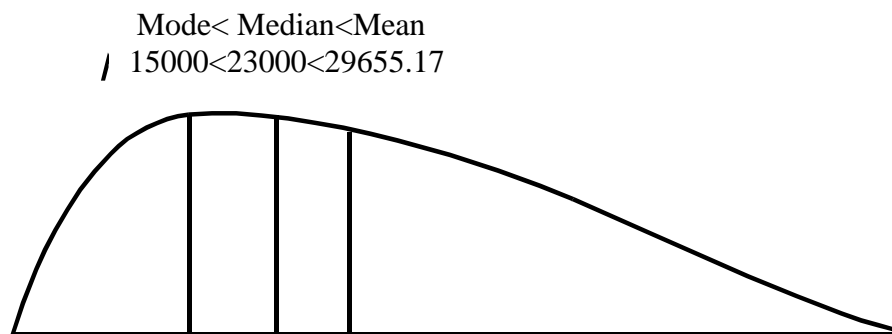
The survey data (April 2012) shows that the minimum and maximum salary of the migrant workers sent per month at home from foreign employment were rupees 13000.00 and rupees 100000.00 respectively, and the range between the two was rupees 87000.00. The total amount of remittance sent by them was rupees 1720000.00 and the average amount of the sending money at home by the migrant workers was rupees 29655.17. It indicates there was huge difference between the two who earns rupees 13000 and rupees 100000 per month, and among the salary of all individuals.

5.2.12.1 Comparison of Mean, Median and Mode of Per Month Sent Amount of Earnings at Home

Generally the central tendency measures the average value of something. According to the survey data, (April 2012), the mean, median, and mode of the migrant workers' monthly sending salary were not coincided. The mean, median and mode of the per month amount of money sent by them at home from foreign employment were rupees

29655.17, rupees 23000.00 and rupees 15000.00 gradually which can be traced out in the following figure;

Figure 5.1 Comparison of Mean, Median and Mode of Per Month Sent Amount of Earnings at Home



Source: Field Survey, Bharaul VDC, April 2012

The mean is higher than mode so the lower cases (low earning sending workers) numbers are high which such indicates that only the few number of migrant workers send extremely high earning. It shows that most of the migrant workers send low earning and only few of them send high earning from foreign employment. It such reveals that there is inequality in earning of remittance which creates inequality between the individuals in the society as per the explanation of pessimist perspective about foreign labour migration

5.2.13 Remittance Received at Home

Migrant individuals were sent their earning in the name of their relatives at home in the name of wife, father, mother, son, brother, sister and husband. The list of relatives to whom they used to send remittance at home and corresponding percentage based of marital status were found in the following way;

Table 5.15 Frequency and Percentage Distributions by Marital Status of Migrants and Money Sent/Received at Home

<u>Money Received</u> <u>by at Home</u>	<u>Marital Status of the Migrant Workers</u>			<u>Total (%)</u>
	<u>Married (%)</u>	<u>Unmarried (%)</u>	<u>Single (%)</u>	
Wife	28 (48.3)	-	-	28 (48.3)
Father	9 (15.5)	4 (6.9)	-	13 (22.4)
Mother	1 (1.7)	4 (6.9)	-	5 (8.6)
Son	2 (3.4)	-	-	2 (3.4)

Brother	2 (3.4)	3 (5.2)	-	5 (8.6)
Sister	-	1 (1.7)	1 (1.7)	2 (3.4)
Husband	3 (5.2)	-	-	3 (5.2)
Total	45 (77.6)	12 (20.7)	1 (1.7)	58 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey, Bharaul VDC, April 2012

Table 5.15 shows little less than half (48.3 percent) migrant workers (husband) were sent the earning in the name of their wife followed by 15.5 percent in the name of father (by son/daughter), 5.2 percent in the name of husband (by wife), 3.4 percent each in the name of son (by parents) and brother (by brother/sister), 1.7 percent were sent their earnings in the name of mother (by son and daughter). Similarly, 6.9 percent of the total unmarried migrant workers were sent their earning each in the name of mother and father followed by 5.2 percent were sent in the name of brother and 1.7 percent of them were sent their earning each in the name of their sister.

They were sent their earning via different means of transfer in the name of their relatives at home. They were used bank, money transfer operator, *hundi*, friends and colleague to send remittance at home as the means of money transfer.

Table 5.16 Frequency and Percentage Distributions by Means of Money Transfer

<u>Means of Money Transfer</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Bank	24	41.4
Money Transfer Operators	23	39.7
Friends/Colleague	6	10.3
<i>Hundi</i>	5	8.6
Total	58	100.0

Source: Field Survey, Bharaul VDC, April 2012

Table 5.16 reports out of total, 41.4 percent were sent their earning via bank followed by 39.7 percent via money transfer operator, 10.3 percent via friends/colleague and 8.6 percent via *hundi* in the name of their relatives at home. It reveals that the access of bank or money transfer operators has been increased in the family of the migrant workers due to the foreign labour migration.

5.2.14 Utilized Areas of Remittances

The choices of utilized areas of the remittance of the individuals/households depend on their own needs and income levels. As per the objective of this study, only the annual utilized amount (last 12 months) from foreign employment is presented here but other sources of money are excluded. The list of utilized areas of remittance and their respective frequency and percentage with annual amount of expenditure were found in the following way;

Table 5.17 Frequency and Percentage Distributions by Utilized Areas of Remittance

<u>Utilized Area of Remittances</u>	<u>Involved Households (%) (N=58)</u>	<u>Total Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Buying Land	12.1	4145000	20.1
Housing	17.2	2090000	10.1
Education	62.1	7530000	3.6
Health	91.4	627600	3.0
Food and Clothes	81.0	1465000	7.1
Payment Debt	22.4	1354000	6.6
Providing Loan	5.2	550000	2.7
Invest	12.1	1325000	6.4
Buying Luxurious Goods	31.0	1146650	5.6
Miscellaneous Area	96.6	495900	2.4
Saving Amount	70.7	6687850	32.4
Total Utilized Amount	100.0	20640000	100.0

Source: Field Survey, Bharaul VDC, April (2012)

The earning remittance from foreign employment was not used in single area by the households but they were found used the remittance in multiple areas of expenditure as presented in table 5.17 i.e. housing (17.2 percent), buying land (12.1 percent), foods and clothes (81.0 percent), health (91.4 percent), education (62.1 percent),

payment of debt (22.4 percent), buying luxurious goods (31.0), providing loan (5.2 percent), invest in productive fields (12.1 percent) and miscellaneous (96.6 percent).

Table 5.17 shows 32.4 percent amount from remittance of the households was saved in a year but more than half (67.6 percent) amount of remittance was used in different areas. Out of total received remittance, 20.1 percent was utilized in buying land in nearest municipality (57.1 percent), nearest market area (28.6 percent) and local place (14.3 percent), followed by 10.1 percent was utilized in housing in local place (60.0 percent), nearest market area (30.0 percent) and nearest municipality (10.0 percent). This is followed by 7.1 percent received remittance was utilized in food and clothes, 3.0 percent in health, 3.6 percent in education, 6.6 percent in payment debt, 2.7 percent was utilized in providing loan, 6.4 percent invested in productive areas and 5.6 percent received remittance was utilized in buying luxurious goods.

In the case of hypothesis-III i.e. whether there is correlation between incomes from remittance and utilized amount in different areas of expenditure from remittance are correlated or not (see appendix-1, hypothesis III), the calculated value of Pearson Correlation is 0.833 at 0.01 percent level of significant. The p value (.000) is less than value (0.01) so the null hypothesis (H_0), there is no correlation between incomes from remittance and utilized amount in different areas of expenditures from remittance, is rejected and research hypothesis (H_1), there is correlation between incomes from remittance and utilized amount in different areas of expenditures from remittance, is accepted. It suggests that calculated value of correlation is significant at 99 percent level of confidence. The significant correlation between income from remittance and utilized amount from remittance in different areas at 99 percent level of accuracy suggests the direction and degree of the correlation between the two is positively strong.

That is why; there is significant strong positive correlation between the income from remittance and utilized amount from remittance. It such indicates that the households that had a relatively higher percentage in income from remittance are associated with the relatively higher percentage in utilized amount in different areas of expenditure.

The figures of table 5.17 about utilized amount of remittance reveal that the migrant workers or their family invested the earning in different productive areas as explained by the optimistic perspective about foreign labour migration so the migrant workers is

taken as the investors who invest knowledge, skills, experience and some sums of money in enterprises in the country of origin but the frequency and percentage of invested amount was very slim. But on the contrary, huge portion of remittance, as per the explanation of the pessimist perspective about foreign labour migration, was mainly spent on conspicuous consumption and consumptive investments (such as housing, buying land and luxurious goods etc) and rarely invested in productive enterprises.

5.2.15 Saving Amount of Money and its Future Plan

Some households were found saving some amount of money after utilized different areas of expenditure. As per the survey data (April 2069), more than half (63.8 percent) households were, in the sense to utilize to fulfill their needs in future, found saving the rest amount of money after expenditure in different areas.

Twice-third (75.9 percent) households were found having balanced the remittance (by saving and providing loan). But they had different plans to utilize the amount of money in accordance of their needs and interests in coming days. Among them, 27.3 percent of the households were, in coming years, planned to utilize the saving amount in housing. This is followed by they were planned to use in purchasing land (20.4 percent) and health (20.4 percent), children's education (13.6 percent), purchasing foods/clothes (6.8 percent) and only 11.4 percent were planned to invest the saving amount in productive sector.

5.2.16 Respondents' Opinion about Foreign Labour Migration

Different individuals have their own view regarding foreign labour migration. According to the field survey (April 2012), more than half (58.6 percent) respondents were taken foreign labour migration as good job. Similarly, 27.6 percent and 13.8 percent were taken the trend of going to foreign for employment as compulsion and bad gradually.

5.2.17 Benefits (Advantage) and Harms (Disadvantage) of Foreign Employment

Some variables come in the mind when we talked about the benefits and harms of foreign labour migration such as earn foreign currency, reduction poverty, import new technology, standard maintain, alleviate unemployment and maintain harmony in the society came as the benefits or advantages of foreign labour migration. As per the

survey data (April 2012), in accordance with the respondents' view, benefits from foreign labour migration were found in the following fields;

Table 5.18 Frequency and Percentage Distributions by Benefits/Advantages of Foreign Labour Migration

<u>Benefits/Advantages</u>	<u>Numbers of Respondents</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Alleviation of Unemployment	20	34.5
Earn Foreign Currency	16	27.6
Standard Maintain	10	17.2
Maintain Harmony in Society	7	12.1
Reduction Poverty	4	6.9
Import New Technology	1	1.7
Total	58	100.0

Source: Field Survey, Bharaul VDC, April 2012

Table 5.18 shows that the benefits or advantages of foreign labour migration in which out of total, 34.5 percent respondents were taken the foreign labour migration as the means of alleviating of unemployment, followed with earning foreign currency (27.6 percent), standard maintain (17.2 percent), maintain harmony in the society (12.1 percent), reduction poverty (6.9 percent) and import new technology (1.7 percent).

5.2.18 Harms/Disadvantages of Foreign Labour Migration

No any things is the exception from its negative impact so the respondents were also reported the harms of foreign labour migration such as brain drain, brown drown, insecurity of the family, insecurity of the migrant workers in foreign and temporary job come as the harms of the foreign labour migration which number and corresponding percentage were found in the following way;

Table 5.19 Frequency and Percentage Distributions by Harms/Disadvantages of Foreign Labour Migration

<u>Harms/Disadvantages</u>	<u>Number of Respondents</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Insecurity of the Family	18	31.0
Brawn Drain	18	31.0
Drain Drain	17	29.3
Unsecured of the Migrants	4	6.9
Temporary Job	1	1.7
Total	58	100.0

Source: Field Survey, Bharaul VDC, April 2012

Table 5.19 reports 31.0 respondents were taken the foreign labour migration as the brawn drain and another 31.0 percent were taken as insecurity of the family followed by 29.3 percent, 6.9 percent, and 1.7 percent were taken the foreign labour migration as the brain drain, unsecured of the migrant and temporary job respectively.

5.2.19. Suggestions for Foreign Labour Migration.

Most of the respondents were advised to go to the foreign employment. Pursuant to the data of field survey (April 2012), more than half (56.9 percent) were suggested to go, to those who were willing to go to the foreign employment by knitting the golden dream, and a little less than half (43.1 percent) were advocated not to go into foreign employment.

Those who advised to go to foreign employment were said the foreign migration helps to alleviate unemployment (30.3 percent), followed with maintain harmony in the society (21.2 percent), maintain standard (18.2 percent), reduce poverty (15.2 percent), earn foreign currency (12.1) and import new technology (3.0 percent).

But those who advocated not to go foreign labour (within 43.1 percent), more than half (56.0 percent) were said foreign employment would create dependency and this is followed by brain drawn (28.0 percent) in the source countries, insecurity of the workers in the hostile place (8.0 percent) and increased workload for women at home (8.0 percent).

5.3 RETURNED MIGRANTS

In the section of sampling and background, it has already mentioned that 19 returned individuals had also taken as the sample to know about their present situation in Nepal

and previous situation while she or he in foreign country. The details of them were found in the following way;

5.3.1 Current Occupations

Some of the returned migrant workers were involved in some sectors of self-employment but some of them were remained doing nothing which number and percent were found in the following way;

Table 5.20 Frequency and Percentage Distributions of Respondents by Current Occupation of the Returned Migrants

<u>Occupational Condition</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Self Employed	11	57.9
Unemployed	8	42.1
Total	19	100.0

Source: Field Survey, Bharaul VDC, April 2012

Pursuant to the table 5.20, out of total returned migrants, 42.1 percent were unemployed after returned back to Nepal but more than half individuals (57.9 percent) were involved in some sectors of self-employment. It shows that majority of the migrants (57.9 percent) who returned back to Nepal were engaged in some sectors of self-employment in one way or the other. It explores that foreign labour migration, to some extent, increases investment capacity of individuals; it creates self employment within nation.

5.3.2 Interest of Going to Foreign Again

According to the survey data (April 2012), 52.6 percent returned individuals were denied to leave Nepal again. The causes of not going to again into abroad were not satisfied with the job (20.0 percent), to run own business self (60.0 percent), to look after family (10.0 percent) and due to the bad health condition (10.0 percent).but 47.4 percent were wished to depart into the foreign employment again. Within 47.4 percent of them, more than half (55.6 percent) were wanted to go into the same place where 44.4 percent were wanted to go another country.

Some of the causes that made the returned individuals to depart again into the foreign were satisfied with the job (44.4 percent), higher rate of salary (22.2 percent), still remain loan (22.2 percent) and increased salary in foreign (11.1 percent

5.3.3 Skill Trainings

Some of the migrants had taken some proficiency training before going to foreign employment. According to the survey data (April 2012), 84.2 said that the skill training taken by them in Nepal was not useful in foreign but 15.8 percent said that the skill training was useful in foreign.

On the other hand, according to the survey data (April 2012), 10.5 percent returned migrants said the skill which was learnt by them in foreign was useful in Nepal but 89.5 percent of them said no skill, gained in foreign, was useful in Nepal.

5.3.5 Carried Things When Returned Back to Nepal

Almost all migrants who returned back to Nepal were brought one or the other thing when they returned back to Nepal. List of goods carried by migrant workers when they returned back to Nepal were technological goods such as television, mobile, camera, computer/laptop, gold/ornament and clothes/garment as well. When migrant workers returned back to Nepal, they were not limited on carried only single thing, instead they were carried multiple goods. The list of carried goods and number of individuals and their corresponding percent were found in the following way;

Table 5.21 Frequency and Percentage Distributions by List of Goods and Amount of Afforded Money by the Individuals While Returned Back to Nepal

<u>Areas of Expenditures</u>	<u>Total Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Mobile	19	100.0
Clothes	17	89.5
Television	10	52.6
Gold/Ornament	7	36.8
Camera	5	26.3
Computer/Laptop	2	10.5

Source: Field Survey, Bharaul VDC, April 2012

Pursuant to the survey data (April 2012), all of them (100.0 percent) were carried mobile when they returned back to Nepal, this is followed by 89.5 percent, 52.6 percent, 36.8 percent, 26.3 percent, and 10.5 percent were carried clothes or garments, television, gold/ornament, camera and computer/laptop respectively.

The above figures reveal some amount of remittance was used in purchasing different technological goods such as mobile, television, camera, and computer/laptop that definitely explores the increased access of migrant workers' families in technological goods.

aCHAPTER-SIX

6. SUMMARY, MAJOR FINDING, CONCLUSION AND RECCOMENDATION

6.1 Summary

Foreign labour migration is the geographical or spatial mobility between one country to another for employment and one who migrates is known as migrant. Remittance is an amount of money which is sent by the migrant workers from foreign employment. Most parts of Nepal are losing the men-power day by day due to the foreign labor migration and its effects had been seen in socio-economic condition of the villagers. So the research mainly focused on why the large numbers of people of Bharaul left the nation for foreign employment and how and where they spent their earning remittance were the main research problems of this study.

The general objective of the study was to analyzed the overall causes and impacts of foreign labour migration but it was limited to describe the social background (age, sex, caste/ethnicity, marital and educational status of migrants), to explore the causes of foreign migration and to explain the trend of remittance received and used as the specific objects.

The research was based on quantitative data with both descriptive and explorative research design to fulfill the specific objectives of the study. Interview schedule was used to collect the primary information about the process of foreign labor migration, socio-economic condition and demographic characteristics such as sex, age, caste, education, family size, religion of the individuals who were involved in foreign labor migration for employment. Probability questions, therefore, were prepared to ask which was result oriented according to the objectives. There were two sections (section-A and section-B) of quantitative interview schedule out of which questions of section-A was asked only to 58 heads of the each household and section-B was asked only to 19 migrant workers who were returned back to Nepal from foreign labor migration. The SPSS Software was used for assigning codes to data, creating appropriate file structure, and entering data. The data was analyzed quantitatively. The major findings and conclusion of the study are given as following;

6.2 Major Findings

Most of the individuals involved in foreign employment were males (86.2 percent) and only 13.8 percent were females. More than half (69.0 percent) individuals involved in foreign employment were between the age group of 26 to 40. More than half (60.3 percent) individuals involved in foreign employment were from Kshetri Caste/Ethnicity followed by Puri (12.1 percent), Brahmin (8.6 percent), Rai (8.6 percent), Dhami (5.2 percent), Sardar (3.4 percent) and Tamangs' (1.7 percent). Almost (93.1 percent) migrant workers were found the followers of Hindu Religion, following with Buddhist (5.2 percent) and Christian (1.7 percent). More than two-third (77.6 percent) migrant workers were found married, 20.7 percent were unmarried and 1.7 percent remained single of the total migrant individuals. More than half households (60.3 percent) and less than half households (39.7 percent) were gradually belonged to joint family and nuclear family. The population of total households was 323 in total. The average number of per family was nearly 6. A little more than two-third (77.6 percent) individuals involved in foreign labour migration were graduated from school level education (up to 10 class) where only 22.4 percent migrant workers were graduated from high level education (above SLC).

The average income of the households from different sources of income was rupees 478500.00, out of which foreign employment was the main. All households (100.0 percent) were involved each in agriculture and foreign employment which contributed gradually 74.4 percent and 9.4 percent role in the total annual income of the households. This is followed by 20.7 percent households were involved in trade and business, 10.3 percent in pension, 8.6 percent in government service and 12.1 percent in wage labour which contributed gradually 6.7 percent, 4.2 percent, 3.4 percent and 1.9 percent role in the total annual income of the households. Similarly, 8.6 percent families of migrants had less than 1 month sufficient agricultural production from their own agricultural income. This is followed by 34.5 percent, 22.4 percent, 8.6 percent and 25.9 percent families had gradually 4-6 months, 7-9 months and 10-12 months sufficient agricultural income to join their hand to mouth from their own agricultural production. It made known that twice-third (74.1) percent individuals involved in foreign employment had not sufficient income from their own agricultural production. The households were found utilized their income in multiple sectors. All households were found used their incomes each in foods and clothes, health and education, feast and festivals. This is followed by housing and buying land (29.3

percent), agricultural production (86.6 percent), payment of debt (60.3 percent) and invests in trade and business (12.1 percent). Similarly, some households were also found utilized remittance in providing loan and buying luxurious goods as well.

A little more than one-third (36.2 percent) individuals were found migrated because of unemployment which was the main cause or push factor of foreign labour migration. This is followed by poverty (19.0 percent), political instability (15.5 percent), indebt (13.8 percent), family pressure (5.2 percent), family conflict (5.2 percent), low agricultural production (3.4 percent) and other (1.7 percent). In the case of hypothesis test, it was found that sources of information about foreign employment differ with the level of education of the migrant workers or sources of information about foreign labour migration are guided by the level of education of the migrant workers. It suggests that the individual who has low level of education depends on friends and relatives, local brokers and man power agency but individual who has high level education gets information about foreign employment himself by reading news paper or while tuning radio or watching television.

More than half (62.1 percent) individuals involved in foreign employment were inspired by others and less than half of them (37.9 percent) were decided self to go foreign employment. Out of 62.1 percent inspired by others, 30.6 were inspired by parents following with 30.6 percent by wives, 25.0 percent by relatives, 8.3 percent by husband and 5.6 percent were inspired by friends. Out of total migrant workers, 43.1 percent of them were found got information from friends and relatives, followed by 22.4 percent from local broker, 19.0 percent from newspaper, 12.1 percent from manpower agency and 3.4 percent got information from radio/FM. In the case of hypothesis test-III, it was found that sources of information about foreign employment differ with the level of education of the migrant workers or sources of information about foreign labour migration are guided by the level of education of the migrant workers. It suggests that the individual who has low level of education depends on friends and relatives, local brokers and man power agency but individual who has high level education gets information about foreign employment.

Most of the migrant workers (94.8 percent) were gone through different means viz., manpower agency followed (65.5 percent), friends and relatives (29.3 percent) and only 5.2 percent individuals were found to be gone self.

Less than half (37.9 percent) individuals were found managed the afforded amount of money by self, mortgaging their land (5.2 percent), taking loans with interest (53.4 percent), mortgaging jewelry in interest (15.5 percent) and borrowing with relatives without any percent of interest (32.8 percent).

Qatar was found main destination country where 32.8 percent individuals were made their destination. Malaysia and Saudi Arab were the second destination countries where 19.0 percent (in each country) migrant workers made their destination followed by Kuwait (10.3 percent), Afghanistan (5.2 percent), Oman (3.4 percent), Israel (3.4 percent) and 1.7 percent were found gone to each in Bahrain, United Arabs Emirates, South Korea and Iraq. Different causes or pull factors were come across selecting the destination country viz., easy available of unskilled work (41.4 percent), higher wage rate (17.2 percent), pressure of friends and relatives (17.2 percent), less costly (13.8 percent), and easy to entry/exit (10.3 percent).

Out of total, more than half (62.1 percent) were found gone without taking any skill training but on the contrary 37.9 percent were found taking skill training i.e. cook (9.1 percent), driving (27.3 percent), security guard (31.8 percent), waiter (9.1 percent), wilding (4.5 percent), mechanics (4.5 percent), and language of the destination country (13.6). In the case of foreign, only 22.4 percent individuals were found getting proficiency training viz., driving (46.2 percent), waiter (15.3 percent), cook (15.3 percent), security guard (15.3 percent), and mechanics (7.7 percent). But 77.6 percent migrant workers were found worked without any proficiency training in foreign.

As employment in foreign, 19.0 percent individuals were found involved in manufacturing and construction. This is followed by factory worker (17.2 percent), house worker (13.8 percent), security guard (12.1 percent), driving (10.3 percent), gardener (6.9 percent), waiter (5.2 percent), cleaner (5.2 percent), sales man (3.4 percent), cook (3.4 percent), plumber (1.7 percent) and mechanics (1.7 percent).

A little more than half (51.7 percent) were found cheated by others. Within 51.7 percent, a little less than half (43.3 percent) of them were cheated by working company, man power agency (36.7 percent) and agent friends (20 percent). The areas of cheating were found giving low salary as mentioned before (20.0 percent), sending late to foreign (33.3 percent), not giving over-time work as mentioned before (13.3 percent) and not giving salary in time (10 percent), taking more money than

determined by the government (20.0 percent) and not giving mentioned job as mentioned before (3.3 percent).

Little more than half (55.2 percent) migrant workers were worked 8 hours duty. Similarly, 39.7 percent were worked 10 hours duty following with 3.4 percent and 1.7 percent migrant workers were worked 12 hours and 9 hours duty gradually. 91.4 percent of them were found received their salary in monthly and rest of them (8.6 percent) received quarterly. Though less than half (44.8 percent) were found sent their salary monthly but more than half (55.2 percent) sent quarterly at home. The average amount of the sending earnings (remittance) by the migrant workers at home was rupees 29655.17. Out of total, 41.4 percent migrant workers were sent their earning via bank followed by money transfer operator (39.7 percent), friends/colleague (10.3 percent) and *hundi* (8.6 percent) in the name of their relatives at home. Within them little less than half (48.3 percent) migrant workers were sent the earning in the name of their wife followed by father (22.4 percent), mother (8.6 percent) and brother (8.6 percent), son (3.4 percent), husband (5.2 percent) and sister (3.4 percent).

The earning remittance from foreign employment was not used in single area by the households but they were found used the remittance in multiple areas of expenditure as presented in table 5.17 i.e. housing (17.2 percent), buying land (12.1 percent), foods and clothes (81.0 percent), health (91.4 percent), education (62.1 percent), payment of debt (22.4 percent), buying luxurious goods (31.0), providing loan (5.2 percent), invest in productive fields (12.1 percent) and miscellaneous (96.6 percent). Similarly, Out of total received remittance, 20.1 percent was utilized in buying land in nearest municipality (57.1 percent), nearest market area (28.6 percent) and local place (14.3 percent), followed by 10.1 percent was utilized in housing in local place (60.0 percent), nearest market area (30.0 percent) and nearest municipality (10.0 percent). This is followed by 7.1 percent received remittance was utilized in food and clothes, 3.0 percent in health, 3.6 percent in education, 6.6 percent in payment debt, 2.7 percent was utilized in providing loan, 6.4 percent invested in productive areas and 5.6 percent received remittance was utilized in buying luxurious goods. Regarding the hypothesis test- III, it was found that there is significant strong positive correlation between the income from remittance and utilized amount from remittance. It such indicates that the households that had a relatively higher percentage in income from

remittance are associated with the relatively higher percentage in utilized amount in different areas of expenditure

Out of total, 34.5 percent respondents were found taken the foreign labour migration as the means of alleviating of unemployment following with means of earning foreign currency (27.6 percent), standard maintained (17.2 percent), maintaining harmony in the society (12.1 percent), reduction poverty (6.9 percent) and means of importing new technology (1.7 percent). But on the contrary, as the disadvantages/harms of foreign employment, 31.0 percent individuals had taken the foreign labour migration as the brawn drain, insecurity of the family (31.0 percent), brain drain (29.3 percent), unsecured of the migrant (6.9 percent), and temporary job (1.7 percent).

More than half (56.9 percent) suggested to go, to those who are willing to go to the foreign employment by knitting the golden dream, and a little less than half (43.1 percent) advocated not to go into foreign employment. Those who advised to go foreign employment were said the foreign migration helps to alleviate unemployment (30.3 percent), maintain harmony in the society (21.2 percent), maintain standard (18.2 percent), reduce poverty (15.2 percent), earn foreign currency (12.1) and import new technology (3.0 percent). But those who advocated not to go foreign employment (within 43.1 percent), more than half (56.0 percent) said foreign employment creates dependency and there would be brain drawn (28.0 percent) in the source countries, insecurity of the workers in the hostile place (8.0 percent), increased workload for women at home (8.0 percent).

In the case of returned migrants, 42.1 percent were found unemployed after returned back to Nepal but more than half individuals (57.9 percent) were found involved in some sectors of self-employment. Similarly, 52.6 percent returned individuals were found denied to leave Nepal again where 47.4 percent were found wished to depart again into the foreign employment. Within 47.4 percent of them, more than half (55.6 percent) were wanted to go into the same place and 44.4 percent were wanted to go another country. Some of the causes that made the returned individuals to depart again into the foreign were satisfied with the job (44.4 percent), higher rate of salary (22.2 percent), still remain loan (22.2 percent) and increased salary in foreign (11.1 percent). But on the contrary, there were some causes from which the returned individuals denied to depart again such as not satisfied with the job (20.0 percent)

following with to run own business self (60.0 percent), to look after family (10.0 percent) and due to the bad health condition (10.0 percent).

In the case of training, 84.2 percent returned migrants were found said the skill training gained by them in Nepal was not useful where 15.8 percent said the skill training taken by them in Nepal was useful in foreign country. Similarly, 10.5 percent returned migrants were found said that the skill which was learnt by them in foreign was useful in Nepal but 89.5 percent of them said no skill was useful in Nepal.

In the case of carried goods while returned back to Nepal, all of them (100.0 percent) were found carried mobile when they returned back to Nepal, followed by 89.5 percent, 52.6 percent, 36.8 percent, 26.3 percent, and 10.5 percent were gradually found carried clothes/garment, television, gold/ornament, camera and computer/laptop gradually, and all of them were also found to be carried some others goods as well.

6.2 Conclusion

Foreign labour migration is a social process which trend is being increasing day by day. In the present context of Nepal, unemployment is the burning issues so foreign labour migration has been seen as the best choice for Nepalese, even for educated or non-educated, as the alternative strategy for livelihood adoption which provides employment to those who are deprived from the right of employment.

Individual related to different social background are being migrating because of unable to fulfill the household's requirement for daily life, lack of better employment opportunities within nation, unable to complete the level of education, lack of security and earn much more in short time period. As Lee (1966) presented terms of push-pull model, different social political economic and personal factors such as unemployment, poverty, political instability, indebt, family pressure, family conflict, low agricultural production and so on compel the individuals migrate to foreign for employment and some of the pull-factors in the destination countries such as easy available of unskilled work, higher wage rate, easy to entry and exit etc pull the individuals from the source countries.

Most of the individuals are inspired by others and less is inspired by self to go to foreign employment. They get information from different means of sources such as friends and relatives, local broker, newspaper, manpower agency, radio/TV etc. Few numbers of them go to foreign employment through their self attempt but most of them go through manpower agency and friends to the destination country such as

Qatar, Afghanistan, Iraq, Saudi Arab, Malaysia, Dubai, Oman, Kuwait, South Korea, Israel and Bahrain which shows most of the individuals use to depend on manpower agency and friend to go to foreign employment. As a result of it, most of the individuals are cheated by manpower company, friends and relatives and working company in one way or the other by not giving mentioned job, giving low salary and not giving over-time job as mentioned before, not sending in time, not giving salary in time and taking more money as determined by the government.

Individuals manage the amount of money by using the different multiple assistance sources to go to the foreign employment i.e. self, mortgaging land and jewelry, taking loan with interest, borrowing with relatives without interest which reveals that the individuals who have no capacity to afford certain amount of money to go foreign could not able to migrate for employment.

Most of the individuals receive their earnings in monthly and only few of them receive quarterly. But on the contrary, more of them send their earnings quarterly and less of them send monthly at home by using different means of money transfer such as bank, money transfer operators, friend/colleague and *hundi* in the name of wife, father, mother, brother, husband, son and sister at home.

In the case of sending remittance, most of the migrant workers send low earning and only few of them sent high earnings from foreign employment at home (when compared mean, median and mode) reveals that there is inequality in earnings of individuals which creates inequality among the individuals in the society as per the explanation of pessimist perspective about foreign labour migration.

Out of total sending remittance some portion utilize in productive enterprises indicates migrant workers are, to some extent, perceived as important agents of investors who invest some sums of money, experience, skills and knowledge in enterprises in the country of origin as per the develop-mentalists perspective. But on the contrary as per the migration pessimists perspective, migrant workers lock themselves into a semi-permanent role of supplying labor for the dirty, difficult, and dangerous (3D) jobs such as cleaner, plumber, house worker, security guard, factory worker and so on in the receiving countries and huge portion of remittances earning by them are mainly spent on conspicuous consumption and consumptive investments (such as houses, buying land), and rarely invested in productive enterprises. Although,

they all are temporary which creates dependency would remain no longer so it might be harmful for Nepal.

6.3 Recommendation (Issues) for Further Study

The followings are the issues for further study;

1. The study is confined to a VDC level by taking very limited numbers of variables so a wide range of research, containing several more variables, covering different part of nation is essential.
2. This study describes about use of remittance. Though there is still area to study about economic change by the migratory movement.
3. There is still area of further study about how the foreign labour migration promotes the individuals to migrate within the nation.
4. There is still area to study comparing migrants and non-migrants households showing economic and other social changes.
5. The migratory movement has brought different social changes in the society especially in marriage (late marriage, divorce case after marriage), funeral ceremony (now a day, more females become the funeral witness in village) and lack of males have been seen in the village so all these aspects are essential to explore by taking them as researchable subjects.

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Appendix-1

Hypothesis Test

Generally hypothesis refers to the probable estimation of association between variables but the estimation may either be true or false. The study had set the following hypothesis and strategy to see the association between the variables

i. Unemployment and other causes of foreign labour migration are equally important.

Plan: I

To test hypothesis, the migrant workers were split into two groups in accordance with the reasons of foreign laour migration. The first group consisted of the migrant workers who reported unemployment ('state of not being employed in paid work, or self-employed, even though available for such activity'- Collins Dictionary of Sociology) as the main cause of push factor for Foreign migration. Similarly the next group consisted of those who reported other causes such as poverty, indebt, political instability, declining natural resources, family pressure, family conflict, social impression, low agricultural production and increased expenditure as the push factors of foreign labour migration.

Plan: II

After completed the grouping of the variables as explained in plan-I, the association between the two variables had seen in chi-square test (χ^2 test). Then, decision about the associations between two variables was given by comparing the calculated value with tabulated value for 1 df and 0.01 level of significance.

H_0 = Unemployment and other causes of foreign labour migration are equally important.

H_1 = Unemployment and other causes of foreign labour migration are not equally important.

$$\chi^2 = \frac{\sum \frac{(f_o - f_e)^2}{f_e}} = 4.4138$$

Degree of Freedom= 1 df

Table value =6.635 at 0.01%

The calculated value of chi square is 4.4138 which is less than its table value 6.635 for 1 degree of freedom and 0.01 percent level of significance. The calculated value is

less than its table value so null hypothesis (H_0) i.e. 'Unemployment and other causes of foreign labour migration are equally important' is accepted and alternative hypothesis (H_1) i.e. 'Unemployment and other causes of foreign labour migration are not equally important' is rejected at 99 percent level of confidence.

The acceptance of the null hypothesis and rejection of the alternative hypothesis at 99 percent level of accuracy suggests that unemployment and other causes of foreign labour migration are equally important indicates that there is association between unemployment and other causes of foreign labour migration. So, it suggests that unemployment and other cause of foreign labour migration are equally responsible for foreign labour migration. Only the state of unemployment does not compel the individuals to migrate into foreign country for employment but other causes are equally responsible for foreign labour migration.

ii. There is an association between level of education and sources Information about Foreign labour migration.

Plan: I

To test the significant of the hypothesis, the migrant workers were split into two groups according to the level of education i.e. school level education (up to class 10) and higher level education (above class 10). Similarly sources of information got by them about Foreign employment were also classified into two groups; the first group consisted of those migrant workers who reported information about Foreign labour migration got from medias (news paper, radio, television) and self, and the second group consisted those who reported information about Foreign labour migration got from other sources such as local agent, friends and relatives, man power agency and so on.

Plan: II

After completed the grouping of the variables as explained in plan-I, the association between the two variables had seen in chi-square test (χ^2 -test) through the SPSS programme in computer. Then, decision about the associations between two variables was given by comparing the probable (p-value) with the alpha value (α -value).

H_0 = Educational level and sources of information about Foreign employment are not associated.

H_1 = Educational level and sources of information about Foreign employment are significantly associated.

Calculated value of $\chi^2=14.749$

P value= 0.000

-value = 0.001

The calculated value of chi square is 14.749 for 1 degree of freedom. The p value (0.000) is less than α value (0.001) so the value of chi square is significant at 0.001 percent level of significant i.e. H_0 (i.e. educational level and sources of information about foreign employment are not associated) is rejected and H_1 (i.e. educational level and sources of information about foreign employment are significantly associated) is accepted at 99.9 percent level of confidence.

The rejection of the null hypothesis and acceptance of the alternative hypothesis at 99.9 percent level of accuracy suggests that educational level and sources of information about foreign employment are not independent. It such indicates that educational level and sources of information about foreign employment are highly associated. Sources of information about foreign employment differ with the level of education of the migrant workers or sources of information about foreign labour migration are guided by the level of education of the migrant workers. It suggests that the individual who has low level of education depends on friends and relatives, local brokers and man power agency but individual who has high level education get information about foreign employment himself by reading news paper or while tuning radio or watching television.

iii. Whether there is correlation between incomes from remittance and utilized amount in different areas of expenditures from remittance.

Plan: I

To test the significant of the third hypothesis, only annual income from remittance was taken as one variable but the amount from other income sources was excluded. Similarly the next variable consisted of the utilized amount of money only from remittance but the saving amount from remittances was excluded in the utilized areas of expenditures.

Plan: II

To see the coefficient of correlation between the incomes from remittance and utilized amount from remittance in different areas of expenditures, Karl Pearson's coefficient correlation test (r) was used through the SPSS programme in computer. Then,

decision about the correlation between two variables was given by comparing the probable (p-value) with the alpha value (α -value).

H_0 = There is no correlation between incomes from remittance and utilized amount in different areas of expenditures from remittance.

H_1 = There is correlation between incomes from remittance and utilized amount in different areas of expenditures from remittance.

Calculated value of Pearson correlation = 0.833

p-value = 0.000

α -value = 0.01

The calculated value of Pearson Correlation is 0.833 at 0.01 percent level of significant. The p value (.000) is less than α value (0.01) so the null hypothesis (H_0), there is no correlation between incomes from remittance and utilized amount in different areas of expenditures from remittance, is rejected and research hypothesis (H_1), there is correlation between incomes from remittance and utilized amount in different areas of expenditures from remittance, is accepted. It suggests that calculated value of correlation is significant at 99 percent level of confidence. The significant correlation between income from remittance and utilized amount from remittance in different areas at 99 percent level of accuracy suggests the direction and degree of the correlation between the two is positively strong.

That is why; there is significant strong positive correlation between the income from remittance and utilized amount from remittance. It such indicates that the households that had a relatively higher percentage in income from remittance are associated with the relatively higher percentage in utilized amount in different areas of expenditure.

Quantitative Interview schedule

Foreign Labor Migration and Use of Remittance

(A Sociological Analysis of Foreign Labour Migrants from Bharaul VDC, Sunsari)

Central Department of Sociology/Anthropology (TU)

kirtipur, Kathmandu

Field Area: Bharaul VDC, Sunsari District.

Survey 2012

Date.....

1. Household's No.....
2. Is/are your family member/s in Foreign? Yes No
3. How many members of your family have gone Foreign?
4. Name of the migrant

Section A


Q.N.	Questions	Coding categories
5.	Sex of the migrant	Male.....1 Female.....2 Others.....3
6.	Age of the migrant in yearyear
7.	Caste/ Ethnicity of the migrant	Brahmin.....1 Kshetri.....2 Rai.....3 Puri.....4 Sardar.....5 Dhami.....6 Others.....7
8.	Religion of the migrant	Hindu.....1 Buddhist.....2 Muslim.....3 Christian.....4 Others5
9.	Marital status of the migrant	Married.....1 Unmarried.....2 Single.....3 Others4
10.	Family type of the migrant	Extended family.....1 Joint family.....2 Nuclear family.....3
11.	Size of the family
12.	Educational year of schooling of the migrant workers.
	Own Agricultural Income	No.....0 Yes.....1

	Amount from Own Agriculture	Rs.....
13.	Is the total income from agriculture sufficient for your family's livelihood for a whole year?	Sufficient.....1 Not sufficient.....0
14.	How long will be sufficient to carry on?Months
15.	Other sources of income (yearly)?	
15i.	Pension /Government Service	No.....0 (skip → 15ii) yes.....1
15ia.	Income from Pension/Government Service	Rs.....
15ii.	Trade and Business	No.....0 (skip → 15iii) yes.....1
15iia.	Income from Trade and Business	Rs.....
15iii.	Foreign Employment	No.....0 (skip → 15iv) Yes.....1
15iiia.	Income from Foreign employment	Rs.....
15iv.	Wage labour	No.....0 (skip → 15v) Yes.....1
15iva.	Income from wage labour	Rs.....
15vi.	Share cropping	No.....0 (skip → 15vii) Yes.....1
15viia.	Income from share cropping	Rs.....
15ix.	Others	No.....0 (skip → 16) Yes.....1
15ixa.	Amount of others	Rs.....
16.	Total income of your family (yearly)	Rs.....
17.	Expenditure of your family (Yearly)	Rs.....
18.	Did other person encourage her/him to go Foreign?	No.....0 (skip → 20) Yes.....1
19.	Who encouraged her/him?	Self inspired.....1 Parents.....2 Wife.....3 Relatives.....4 Friends.....5 Children.....6 Husband7 Others.....8
20.	Which country has s/he gone Foreign?	Qatar.....1 Saudi Arab.....2 Malaysia.....3 United Arabs Emirates.....4 Oman.....5 Kuwait.....6 South Korea.....7 Israel.....8 Bahrain.....9 Afghanistan.....10 Iraq.....11

		Other.....12
21.	When have s/he gone there?Months before.
22.	Why did s/he select that place?	Easy available of unskilled work.....1 Easy entry and exit.....3 Higher wage rate.....4 Less costly.....5 Pressure of friends and relatives.....6 Others.....7
23.	How did s/he get the information about the foreign job?	Newspaper1 Local broker2 Radio3 Television4 Relatives5 Friends6 Manpower agency.....7 Others.....8
24.	How did s/he go Foreign from?	Manpower agency.....1 Self.....2 Relatives3 Friends.....4 Others5
25.	Why did s/he/you have to go there?	Poverty.....1 Declining natural resources.....2 Indebt.....3 Political instability.....4 Family pressure.....5 Family conflict.....6 Social impression (prestige).....7 Low agricultural production.....8 Increase expenditure.....9 Unemployment.....10 Others11
26.	Had s/he had any skill training that support for foreign labor migration?	No.....0 (skip → 28) Yes.....1
27.	What kind of skill training had s/he had before going to Foreign?	Cook.....1 Waiter.....2 Plumber.....3 Driver.....4 Security guard.....5 Electronics.....6 Gardener.....7 Mechanism.....8 Language.....9

		Wildings.....10 Others.....11
28.	What type of job s/he did in Foreign?	Cook.....1 Waiter.....2 Mechanics.....3 Factory worker.....4 Plumber.....5 Driver.....6 Security guard.....7 House worker.....8 Cleaner9 Manufacturing and Construction10 Gardener.....11 Sales Man.....12 Others (specify.....13
29.	Had s/he got any training in Foreign?	No.....0 Yes.....1 (skip → 31)
30.	What kind of training had s/he got there?	Driving1 Waiter.....2 Cook.....3 Security.....4 Computer training.....5 Electricity training.....6 Mechanics.....7 Others (specify).....8
31.	How much money did s/he pay to go Foreign?	Rs.....
32.	How did s/he manage the amount of money for foreign employment?	┌ └─┬─┘ ↓
32i.	Self	No.....0 (skip → 32ii) Yes.....1
32ia.	Self	Rs.....
32ii.	Mortgaging land	No.....0 (skip → 32iii) Yes.....1
32iia.	Mortgaging land	Rs.....
32iib.	Rate of interest in percentage%
32iii.	Taking loans with interest	No.....0 (skip → 32iv) Yes.....1
32iiia.	Taking loans with interest	Rs.....
32iiib.	Rate of the interest in percentage%
32iv.	Mortgaging of jewelry	No.....0 (skip → 32v) Yes.....1
32iva.	Mortgaging of jewelry	Rs.....
32ivb.	Rate of the interest in percentage%
32v.	Borrowing with relatives without interest	No.....0 (skip → 32vi) Yes.....1
32va.	Borrowing with relatives without	Rs.....

	interest	
32vi.	Others	No.....0 (skip → 33) Yes.....1
32via.	Amount of others	Rs.....
33.	Had s/he been cheated in the process of going to Foreign?	No.....0 Yes.....1 (skip → 37)
34.	Who cheated her/him?	Manpower agency.....1 Local broker.....2 Agent friends.....3 Working company.....4 Others5
35.	How did s/he/they cheat him/her?	Giving low salary.....1 Sending late to Foreign.....2 Not giving over-time work.....3 Not giving salary in time.....4 Taking more money.....5 Not giving mentioned job.....6 Others.....7
36.	How much money had her/his been cheated?	Rs.....
37.	Did s/he do any medical or insurance facilities in Nepal?	No.....0 Yes.....1
38.	Lodging and food facility?	
38i.	Food	No.....0 Yes.....1
38ii.	Lodging	No.....0 Yes.....1
40.	How many hours does s/he work there per day?hours
41.	How does s/he get his/her salary?	Weekly.....1 Monthly.....2 Quarterly.....3 Yearly.....4
42.	How much money does s/he earn per month?	Rs.....
43.	How does s/he send money?	Weekly.....1 Monthly.....2 Quarterly.....3 Yearly.....4
44.	How much money does s/he use to send?	Rs.....
45.	How much money has s/he been sent in a year?	Rs.....
46.	Who does receive money at home?	Wife.....1 Father.....2 Mother.....3 Son.....4

		Daughter.....5 Brother.....6 Sister.....7 Friends.....8 Others9
47.	How do you receive money (through)?	Bank.....1 Hundi.....2 Draft.....3 Friends/colleague.....4 Money transfer operators.....5 Others6
48.	Where does s/he/you use the money from Foreign?	
48a	Buying land	No.....0 (skip → 48b) Yes.....1
48ai.	Where did s/he buy?	Local place.....1 Nearest market.....2 Nearest municipality.....3 Others.....4
48aii.	How much money did s/he/you spend buying land?	Rs.....
48b.	Housing	No.....0 (skip → 48c) Yes.....1
48bi.	Where did s/he make?	Local place.....1 Nearest market.....2 Nearest municipality.....3 Others4
48bii.	How much money did s/he use in housing?	Rs.....
48c.	Education	No.....0 (skip → 48d) Yes.....1
48ci.	Expenditure in education	Rs.....
48d.	Health	No.....0 (skip → 48e) Yes.....1
48di.	Expenditure in health	Rs.....
48e.	Buying foods and clothes	No.....0 (skip → 48f) Yes.....1
48ei.	Expenditure in buying foods and clothes	Rs.....
48f.	Payment of debt	No.....0 (skip → 48g) No.....1
48fi.	Amount of payment of debt	Rs.....
48g.	Saving	No.....0 (skip → 48h) Yes.....1
48gi.	Amount of saving	Rs.....

48h.	Providing loan	No.....0 (skip → 48i) Yes.....1
48hi.	Providing loan	Rs.....
48i.	Invest in Trade and Business	No.....0 (skip → 48j) Yes.....1
48ii.	Invest in productive enterprises	Rs.....
48j.	Buying luxurious goods	No.....0 (skip → 48k) Yes.....1
48jia.	Buying luxurious goods	Rs.....
48k.	Others	No.....0 (skip → 49) Ye.....1
48ki.	Amount of other expenditure	Rs.....
49.	If saving and providing loan, where will s/he/you spend the money in future?	Buying land.....1 Housing.....2 Education.....3 Health.....4 Buying foods and clothes.....5 Others.....6
50.	What do you think about foreign labor migration?	Good.....1 Bad.....2 Compulsion.....3 Neutral.....4 Others.....5
51.	What are the benefits of foreign labor migration?	Earn foreign currency.....1 Reduction poverty.....2 Import new technology.....3 Standard maintain.....4 Alleviation of unemployment....5 Maintain harmony in society...6 others.....7
52.	What are the disadvantages or harms of foreign labor migration?	Brawn drain.....1 Brain drain.....2 Insecurity of the family.....3 Unsecured of the migrant.....4 Temporary Job.....5 others6
53.	What is your suggestion to those who are willing to go Foreign?	To go.....1 Not to go2 Think before going.....3 Others4

54.	Why do you suggest going foreign labor migration?	Helps to earn foreign currency.....1 Reduces poverty.....2 Imports new technology.....3 Maintains standard.....4 Alleviate of unemployment.....5 Maintains harmony in society.....6 Others7
55.	Why do you suggest not going to foreign labor migration?	Create dependency.....1 Brawn drain.....2 Increased workload for women3 Insecurity.....4 Others.....5
Section-B		
These questions were asked only for the individuals who were returned back to Nepal from Foreign labour migration.		
56.	When have you returned back to Nepal?Months Before
57.	What is your current occupation?	Unemployment.....1 Self Employment.....2 Wage labor.....4 Involved in a private job.....5 Involved in agriculture.....6 Others.....8
58.	Do you want to go again?	Yes.....1 No.....0 (skip → 61)
59.	Where do you want to go again?	To the same country.....1 To the other country.....2
60.	Why do you want to go again?	Satisfied with the job.....1 Higher rate of salary.....2 Still remain loan.....3 Still family pressure.....4 Others5
61.	Why don't you want to go again?	Not satisfied with the job.....1 To run own business self.....2 Got a better job in Nepal.....3 Disqualified due to the old age....4 To look after family.....5 Have a bad health.....6 Others.....7
62.	Is your skilled training useful in Foreign?	No.....0 Yes.....1
63.	Is your skill while you were in Foreign useful in Nepal	No.....0 Yes.....1
64.	Have you brought anything when you returned back to Nepal?	No.....0 (completed) Yes.....1
65.	What did you bring?	
65a.	Television	No.....0 Yes.....1
65b.	Mobile	No.....0

		Yes.....1
65c.	Camera	No.....0 Yes.....1
65d.	Computer/Laptop	No.....0 Yes.....1
65e.	Gold/Ornament	No.....0 Yes.....1
65f.	Clothes	No.....0 Yes.....1
65g.	Others	No.....0 (completed Yes.....1

Thank you!

S.N	Name of Countries	S.N.	Name of Countries
1	Afghanistan	46	Israel
2	Albenia	47	Italy
3	Algeria	48	Japan
4	Argentina	49	Jordan
5	Armenia	50	Kazakhstan
6	Australia	51	Kenya
7	Austria	52	Kosovo
8	Azerbaijan	53	Kuwait
9	Bahrain	54	Laos PDR
10	Bangladesh	55	Latvia
11	Belarus	56	Lebanon
12	Belgiam	57	Libya
13	Bolevia	58	Luxzemburg
14	Bosnia Herz Govina	59	Macau
15	Brazil	60	Malaysia
16	Brunei Darussalam	61	Maldives
17	Bulgaria	62	Malta
18	Canada	63	Mecedonia
19	Chile	64	Mexico
20	China	65	Moldova
21	Columbia	66	Mongolia
22	Combodia	67	Moritius
23	Costarica	68	Morocco
24	Crotia	69	Mozambique
25	Cuba	70	Myanmar
26	Cyprus	71	Netherland
27	Czech Republic	72	New Zealand
28	Denmark	73	Nicaragua
29	Egypt	74	Nigeria
30	Estonia	75	Norway
31	Fiji	76	Oman
32	Finland	77	Pakistan
33	France	78	Panama
34	Germany	79	Peru
35	Great Britain (UK)	80	Poland
36	Greece	81	Portugal
37	Guana	82	Qatar
38	Holysee	83	Republic of Korea
39	Hongkong	84	Republic of Slovak
40	Hungary	85	Rumenia
41	Iceland	86	Russia
42	ndonesia	87	Saipan
43	Iran	88	Saudi Arabia
44	Iraq	89	Singapore
45	Ireland	90	Slovenia
91	South Africa	100	Tunetia
92	Spain	101	Turkey

93	Sri Lanka	102	Uganda
94	Sweden	103	Ukraine
95	Switzerland	104	United Arab Emirates
96	Sychelese	105	United States of America
97	Tanzania	106	Venezuela
98	Thailand	107	Vietnam
99	The Philippines	108	Zambia

Source: DOFE, 2068