

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background to the Study

Movement of people from one place to another is a usual phenomena since the beginning of a human civilization. In the beginning, people used to for the sake of food and exploring a new place for security purpose. But gradually migration took the shape in a diverse form and now it is taking place in every corner of the world.

Migration is one of the dominant demographic variable along with fertility and mortality. It affects not only population size but also it's strucure and characteristics. Because of the complexity migration is not easy to define. However, United Nations Multilingual Demographic Dictionary defines migration as a form of geographical mobility or special mobility between one geographical unit and another. Generally, involving change in residence from the place of origin or the place of departure to the place of arrival (UN, 1973).

Imigration refers to movement out of a particular territory in connection with the international migration (Bhende and kanitkar, 2010). In other words, imigration means the departure of individuals or groups from their home country to take residence in another country. International migration is the component of population change which seems to be difficult to measure and estimate reliably. Thus, the quality and quantity of the data used in the estimation and projection of net migration varies considerably by country. Further more, the movement of people across international boundaries, which is very often a response to changing socio- economic, political and environmental forces, is subject to a great deal of volanlity. Refugee movements, for instance, projections of future international migration levels are the least roust part of current population projections and reflect mainly a continuation of recent levels and trends in net migration (U.N, 2006).

In Nepal, migration of youth for foreign employment has steadily increased especially after the restoration of multiparty democracy since 2046 B.S and induction of liberalization policy. In recent years remittances emerged as one of the primary sources of foreign exchange through foreign employment that will be a significant bearing on the economic development of Nepal, specially in the context of poverty alleviation (Shrestha, 2004).

With the enactment of foreign employment act 1985 Nepalese started to migrate beyond India particularly to the gulf (Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar, Kuwait, etc) where oil boom has created massive demand for foreign labour (Shrestha, 2004). Similarly, in February 2001, the Malaysian government officially opened labour market to Nepali workers. Within six months over 12,000 labour migrants had left for Malaysia and a year later Malaysia was hosting some 85,000 Nepali migrant workers (Seddon, 2005). In 1991 census, the number of immigrants gone to India was 89.2 percent and in 2001 census it was 77.3 percent. The total no of foreign employment of year 2010/11 is 354716, where 344300 are males and 10416 are females. Likewise, the total figure of foreign employment in 2011/12 is 384665 where males are 361707 and females are 22958 (department of foreign employment:2012). This was mainly due to the increase in the number of people had been going to West and South East Asia with the initiation programme of His Majesty's Government of Nepal since the late 1980's.

No doubt, a big number of people from Nepal are migrating abroad in search of job and other opportunities. As time elapsed by the quantity of emigrants is also rising. Banganga VDC is not an exceptional case taking this trends. The adults of this VDC's are going abroad in order to accomplish their wants, dreams and desire. So, remittance from abroad plays a crucial role for the household and society.

1.1 Statement of Problem

Migration is one of the most obvious events in Nepal. Which is not an exception case in modern communicative and transport facilitated world, have eased both internal and external movements reducing costs and risks. So, migration is increasing day by day. One of the Nepal's major exports is labour, and the majority of rural households now depend on at least one members earning from employment away from home and often from abroad. The 10th plan of Nepal also remarked that the government would direct its efforts towards poverty alleviation through promotion of foreign employment.

Now, foreign employment has reduced the state of poverty and unemployment to the certain extent. The status of the households who succeed in going for foreign employment has changed. Likewise, it seems that the economy of Nepal is being increase by the remittance.

Most of the job in which Nepali migrants are employed fall into the general category (low paid) of the three Ds (Difficult, Dirty and Dangerous). One bitter reality is that, Nepali women who are employed as commercial sex workers in the brothels of numbers of Indian cities (including Mumbai, Delhi, Calcutta, Lucknow, Varanasi, Bangalore etc.) tend to work in the conditions that are degrading to say the least and often involve considerable personal danger (physical violence and infection with STIs and HIV/AIDS) (Seddon et al 2001). A major cause of Nepalese people going abroad for employment is the limited employment opportunities and the weak economic status of the country. The scale of foreign migration has created a shortage of skilled manpower, loneliness and helplessness. The Banganga study area is also affected by enormous emigration. However, no migration records are available in the VDC. No past study has been conducted regarding emigration issues in this area. In this regards, this study mainly attempts to address the following research questions.

-) What are the socio-economic status of migrants households?
-) What are the causes(push-pull) of foreign employment?
-) What are the socio-economic effects of remittance in study area?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to find out the cause and effect of migration in relation to foreign employment in Banganga VDC of Kapilvastu district. The specific objectives of this study are as follows :

-) To examine the socio-economic status of migrant households.
-) To identify the causes(push-pull) of foreign employment.
-) To analyze the contribution of remittance in the study area.

1.4 Limitation of the Study

Around four thousand VDC are in Nepal, among them, Banganga VDC of Kapilvastu district is the research area of this study. Due to the lack of financial resource, human resource and time this study is limited to this VDC with selected foreign employment.

-) This study has been conducted in Banganga VDC ward no. 1, 4 and 9 of Kapilvastu district.
-) This study does not include other family if there is no participation in a foreign employment.
-) This study does not include less than one year time period of foreign employment.

1.5 Significance of the Study

The problem of foreign employment is serious in Nepal. This type of study is the first attempt ever made in Banganga VDC. It may be useful to some extent for the researchers, students and for those who went to have further study in detail. Similarly, this study may be fruitful to government, planners, policy makers, social workers and others. This study may help to supplement source of information to understand foreign employment and its cause and effect in

Nepal. It is also hoped that this study may be able to explore the socio economic and cultural characteristics of foreign migrants.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This study is classified into six chapters. The first chapter deals with the introduction including general background, statement of the problem, significance of the study, objectives, limitations and organization of the study. Theoretical and empirical literature review and conceptual framework included in chapter two. Chapter three is methodological chapter where method of data analysis, tools of data collection, sampling design, profile of study area etc. are included. Chapter four is the main chapter of this research where all the primary data are presented and analyzed. Chapter five is other important chapter of this dissertation where presented the cause and effect of foreign employment. The last sixth chapter is concluding chapter where summary, conclusion and recommendation of the thesis is presented.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Literature

Lee(1966) has proposed the decision to migrate and process of migration are determined by the following four factors which include the factors associated with the area of origin (push), factor associated with the area of destination (pull), intervening obstacles (distance cost of lack of transport and communication etc.) and personal factors (age, sex, education and race).

Revenstein (1889) also known as the leading person of study migration. According to him, there are certain undesirable factors in the place of origin, which stimulates or compels to the individuals to migrate one place to other. Likewise, there are certain desirable factors in the destination that attracts the migrants. In his words, the factors are “push” factors and the “pull” factors causing the events of migration. Moreover, according to him the distance between the origins determines the volume of migration. Moreover according to him the distance between the origins determines the volumes of migration between place of origin and destination. Higher the distance lower the volume of migrations and vice – versa. He also said that migration occurs within streams and counter streams. He was not sure to say that only the distance between the origin and destination determines the volume of migration.

Zelinsky (1971) propounded the theory known as the mobility transitional model. He proposed that changes in migration have been parallel by the stages of demographic transitions model. Demographic conditions and migratory decision are both related to the change involved with the urbanization, industrialization and modernization process.

Todaro (1970) has given the most significant contribution to the large volume of migration literature. In this view, that migration mechanism can be explained by the differences in expected rather than actual earning between two places. He has formulated migration model in four different feature as:

1. Migration is estimated primarily by national income considerations of relative benefits which are mostly financial and psychological.
2. The decision to depend on expected rather than actual new or old real wage differentials.
3. The probability of obtaining employment in the new sector is inversely related to the unemployment rate in the new sector.
4. Migration rates of new employment opportunity growth rates are not only possible but rational as well and even likely in the face wide new or old expected income differentials.

To sum up, this model interprets that migration of population is the matter of profit and loss is experienced by migrant themselves. This interaction leads them to move from the place of origin to the place of destination, this is also applicable to the Nepalese migrants. Most of the Terai people of Nepal came from hills and the mountains in the last of 20th century and nowadays the migration flow is going aboard for better opportunities of employment and greater profit.

Mabogunje (1970) applied a concept of system theory in the system of rural-urban migration. According to him a migration system operates within the environment having economic, social and technological and government components.

Mathema (2010) argued that especially since 1990 with the open market and globalization of the world economy, and demand for the software industries and domestic workers have created more employment opportunities for the labor of the developing countries. In addition, the changing feature of the

international foreign labor migration has also enhanced the increasing feminization of foreign labor and migration. It has resulted the increasing trend in the participation of women labor force. Accordingly, the labours in Nepal including women labour also have enjoyed increasing opportunities of employment in countries beyond India. The Government of Nepal has opened 107 as a destination countries for foreign employment including Gulf countries, South East Asia, Asia, Europe and USA as of 2007.

According to world system theory, international labour migration is the heart of the global capitalist market. Immanuel Wallerstein, who is the founder of this theory argued that due to the free flow of goods, capital, culture and services (labour) the modern world system is being globalized and exist. Further he argued that modern world system is regulated by global capitalist market economy.

Besides the above four theories, there are other theories developed in course of defining intentional migration. These theories are network theory, institutional theory and the theory of causation there and the above all suggest that migration flows acquire a measure of stability and structure over space and time allowing for the identification of stable international migration systems. These systems are characterized by relatively interest exchanges of food, capital and people between others. An intentional migration system generally includes a core receiving region which may be a country or group of countries and a set of specific sending countries linked to it by unusually large flows of immigrations.

According to Department of Foreign Employment Document, since mid 1980s, foreign employment was officially opened and facilitated by the Foreign Employment Act (FEA) 1985 and currently governed by existing rules and regulations. So, 1985 to till 107 countries have been officially opened for foreign employment. However, sources have indicated that Nepali workers had

stated to go to overseas countries (unofficially) for employment even before this. In the initial years, official labour migration was not very common. Annually around 2 to 8 thousands Nepali workers had gone to abroad through official channels. The figure has been observed yearly, in the year 2006/07 the total number foreign employment was 20,00000. In the 2006/07, about 600 Nepali workers are getting government approval daily to go overseas countries for employment. Likewise, more than 354716 migrants were in the year 2009/010, in this figure 344300 were male and 10416 were female Nepali workers. In 2009/010, government approval figure was around 1000 to 1200 of Nepali workers. Likewise, the trends of labour migrants is 384665 in 2011/12 in this total number 361707 were male and 22958 were female Nepali workers. Around 1300 to 1500 Nepali workers are getting government approval daily in the year 2011/2012. The destination of abroad is being diverse, substantially increased from India to Gulf countries, South East Asia and Far – East Asian Countries with more other countries of the world in these years.

2.2 Empirical Literature

Bhattarai (2005) studied migration of Nepalese youth for foreign employment. According to him international labor migration mostly in Gulf States, Malaysia and other South East Asian countries is a new phenomenon of migration in the Nepalese context and that only have about 30 years long history. Unexpectedly the foreign labor migration has developed in such a way, which has shifted the agricultural based economy towards remittance based economy. The figure of government authority says that there are more than 500 thousand documented migrant workers in abroad where as other estimated figure says that there more than one million Nepali migrant workers including 100 thousand female migrant workers. This figure does not include the migrated population towards in India. Remittance sent by the Nepalese labor migrant is estimated 100 billion rupees each year and women share 11 percent of the total remittance.

Numbers of people going abroad for work have been increased for the last few years, especially the origination of armed conflict in Nepal. Major concentration of Nepali migrant workers was in Gulf States for the very beginning but the dynamics has been changed and people are migrating towards Malaysia since the past three years even though the number of people going the Gulf States is still significant. A class division among the labor migrants is also found to select the country of destination i.e. poor people are to India, Gulf States and Malaysia and rich people towards Japan, South Korea, North America and Europe.

Pokhrel (2011) studied foreign labour migration in Nepal. According to him, there are 116 total no of households was approached which comprises of 145 labour migrants, the total number of males and femals migrant was 143 and 2 respectively. A total number of 52 returned labour migrants were also approached, the main push factors were indedness unemployment, family responsibilities and lack of opportunity. The major pull factors were high rate, precence of friends and relatives and easy availability of work. The process involve for foreign employment was by contacting friends and relatives from abroad recruiting (manpower) agency expenses pertaining for foreign employment usually vary from are country to the other, however majority of the ranging from rs 30,000 to 6 lakhs.

Kandel (2008) studied Cause and effect of foreign employment. The main objectives of this study is to describe the causes and socio – economic effects of the foreign employment of the study area. The study comprises 70 returned emigrant workers representing all wards of the VDC and different caste and ethnic groups. All the emigrants found to be male. The majority of the people in the village do not have sufficient land, despite being farmer, as a main source of earning the livelihood. Allthe represented households are engaging in subsistence farming. Foreign employment or labour migration has been an important occupation among males in the village to maintain the household.

Remittance is used for immediate food and other households requirements, pay debt buy new lands and house. There are various push and pull factor for foreign employment. In recent years, the volume (trend) of labour migration has increased due to increasing population pressure, unemployment and prevailing political conflict.

Gurung (2009) studied “Problems and Prospects of International Labour Migration”. According to him there are 120 sample have been collected in Kathmandu district. Among them 20 percent are female emigrants. The aim of the study is to main the following objectives analyze the socio-economic and demographic characteristics individual emigrants. To find out the problems and prospects of international labour migration and used of remittance and money transfer as well as contribution of remittance in household and country. The main reason behind them migration is for prosperous life in future. Most of the emigrants are low level of education, without any skills, training and lower level of income. Those who have good education, certainly they got the good job and attractive salary. Most of the Nepalese migrants involving in constructions, salesman, housemaid, care giver, security guards, driver and other types of work. The follow of migration is increasing in trends and their destination is Malaysia and Gulf Countries and other Asian Countries as well as Europe and North America.

Rana (2008) studied the status of foreign labor migration a case study of Nepalese labor emigration. This study shows that males are more migrated than female. All migrated worker are 25 – 29 age group. Most of the migrated people are migrated in the international labor market. According to his study 61.8 percent workers are engaged in outdoor job only 26.4 percent labor are related to the indoor job and 11.8 percent of both type of work most of Nepalese workers do outdoor work due to lack of knowledge about training on related job. His study shows that 74.5 percent labor migrants have to be faced the

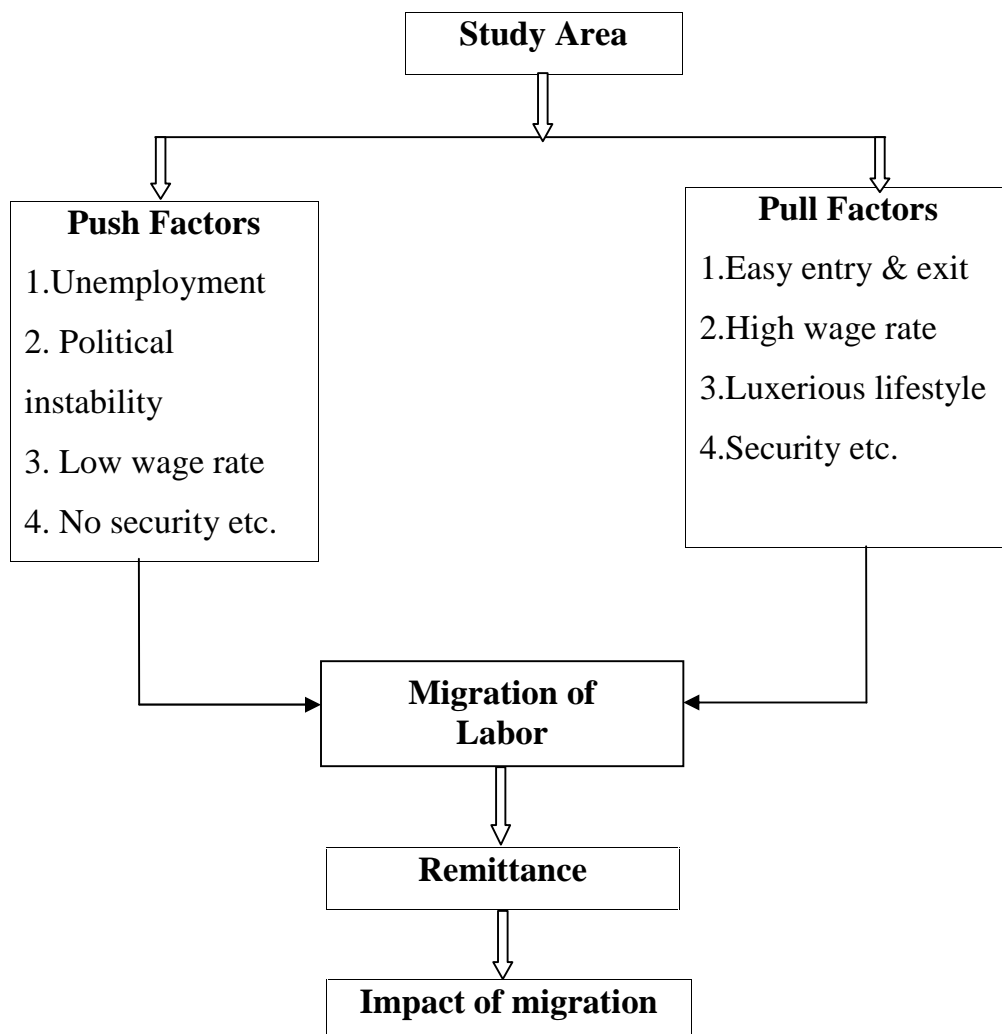
situation of the difficulties. It is the type of 4Ds (i.e. Dirty, Dangerous, Difficulties and Demeaning).

Bhusal(2012) studied on seasonal labor migration in Dang District and then he concluded that the volume of the seasonal labor migration had been increasing tremendously from 1990 to 2009. Migration streams are rural to urban even though there are both internal and cross-border migrations. Generally, household head, spouse and son/daughter participate in seasonal labor migration. Low waged work at local level is the major reason of seasonal labor migration which is reported by more than 76 percent respondents but the cause is poverty and insufficient food management throughout the year. The push factors are poverty, food scarcity, low wage work, free bounded labor, low amount of land, and pull factors are improvement in transportation, contact with people from outside higher wage at destination. Further he argued that this study found that the seasonal migration is dominant in short-distance moves and females short distance migrants than males. Volume of seasonal labor migration is adversely related to the distance. It is identified as “home” to “research” migration where participation of female headed households from low socioeconomic class is high and involved in low skilled work at destination (either agriculture or non-agriculture) is high. Youth (aged 15-40 years) participation is high on which majority of them are married. The streams of seasonal labor migration are rural to rural and rural to urban. Both internal and international seasonal labor migrations are found Migration is more towards economically prosperous area with rational choice.

2.3 Conceptual Framework

There are various types of migration. Temporary migration, permanent migration, seasonal migration, domestic migration, international migrations are some examples of migration. On the one hand, migration depends upon others independent variables like season, time and places. On the other hand, migration depends upon various types of push and pull factors such as unemployment,

low wage rate, no security etc. are push factors and easy entry and exit, high wage rate, security, luxurious lifestyle etc. are pull factors. Foreign employment is one type of temporary migration from one country to another. Due to the foreign employment, most of the developing countries and villages like Nepal and Bangladesh are receiving more remittance. So, what are the impacts of remittance in study area? This study found the causes and effects of foreign employment and impacts of remittance by the following conceptual framework



CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

Research needs to be carried out in a systematic manner. Research is carried out with a set of techniques and procedures. This chapter basically deals with the methods employed by the researcher on the research topic. Method is guidelines, which aids the researcher to research in a scientific and systematic.

3.1. Introduction of the study area

Administratively, Nepal is divided in 75 districts. The districts have been regrouped into 14 zones and 5 development regions to promote development of the country. Kapilvastu is one of the terai districts of Lumbinizone of the western development region. It is joined with Rupandehi district in the east, Dang in the west; Arghakhanchi the north and India in the south. The headquarter of the district is Toulhawa which lies in south in Banganga VDC. This district divided by Mahendra highway one third of the area lies in north of the highway and two third of the area lies in south of the highway. In this district 91321 are total household, and total population of the district is 571936 in this population, total male are 285599 and female are 286337. This figure shows that the female is higher than the male population. In Kapilvastu district 77 are the total VDC and one is municipality. So, Banganga VDC is one of the VDCs. In this VDC 2872 are total households and 13080 is the total population with 6005 male and 7075 are female. This figure shows that the female population is higher than male. Most of the native people of this VDC are Tharu community. Education level higher than other VDCs. Comparatively education level of Tharu is lower than other community. There are various caste ethnic groups. Most of the people are used Nepali language. The second language is Tharu. Most of the people are follows Hindu religion. In the last two decades, most of the people are migrated from other hill districts like Arghakhanchi, Gulmi, Palpa etc. Banganga VDC lies in district

headquarters. Mahendra highway cut the VDC into two parts most of the area lies in south of the Mahendra highway and little part of the area (VDC) lies in north of the Mahendra highway.

3.2 Selection of the Study Area

This study is conducted in Banganga VDC of Kapilvastu District. This study was decided as a field work in this area for the partial fulfilment of master's degree in the Central Department of Population Studies because this area is highly affected by foreign employment. After the selection of the study area, select the topic "Impact of Foreign Employment" because it was the burning and relevant issue for this area.

3.3 Research Design

The research design is the "blue print plan" that guided the investigator in the process of collecting, analyzing and interpreting observations. It allows inferences concerning causal relations and defines the domain of generalizability (Subedi 2010). The design of the study is descriptive as well as analytical. Descriptive means, in this study all the primary data are presented in table and described the figures of the table. Analytical means, there are various cause and effect of foreign employment and migration so it is necessary to logically link and analyze to causes and effect. Thus this study has followed this type of research design.

3.4 Sample Size

In this study, both primary and secondary data were collected from village profile, population census of 2011 and other available source. The primary data were collected from field survey, first of all random sample was drawn for choosing the ward numbers 1, 4 and 9. A list of 296 households from selected wards are made and choose the required sample households through purposive sampling. After choosing the ward numbers, total 105 samples were chosen from each ward number. All sample were chosen by the census method. In this

research less than one year time period of migrants in foreign employment was not included. Then, households and individuals information with informal conversation and rapport building were collected which is presented in the following table:

Table no.3.1 Sample Frame and Sample Size of Household in the Study Area

Ward no. of the Survey	Total Hhs.	Migrate Hhs.	Sample Households
1	238	97	55
4	255	112	36
9	304	87	24
Total	797	296	105

Source: CBS, 2011 Land Field Survey 2013

Table no. 3.1 shows that the survey ward of Banganga VDC which are 1, 4 and 9. Likewise, total households of the each ward, migrate households and sample households of each ward for the study. The survey was conducted in 2 – 22 of Baisakh 2070 B.S. In this survey a set of questionnaire was used to collect information and observation for same aspect of questions. For the collection of information respondent were household head of those households of the labour emigrants.

3.5 Method of data Collection

This study mainly is based on primary data by using different methods of data collections. The data for this study has been collected by using various methods.

3.5.1 Questionnaire

The questionnaire is the most important step of the data collection. Therefore probability questions have been prepared verifying of various questions which are result oriented according to the objective. Questions had been prepared in the circumstance of individual and reference statement of interviewers in which the demography composition of the household social economic condition, no.

of age set of all members has been included. The interview has based on the questionnaire of livestock, landholding size, occupation, education and other facilities. And other questions are on basis of migration live to volume, causes impact remittances skill and source of investment about foreign employment.

3.3.2 Face to Face Interview

An interview is a major support of the data collection. Interview is also taking among the various classes of people. In this case, two methods of question have been adopted first method of structured and second unstructured has been asked.

3.3.3 Observation

Some data are taken on the support of observation. Observations have been physical and cultural environment especially details of the respondents.

3.6 Data Analysis

The quality of any research work depends upon the set of questionnaire, method of data collection and techniques used to analyze the data. In this study primary data are analyzed by using the SPSS software by coding, recoding frequency table and cross tabs. Primary data mainly shows that the present scenario of any specific research area.

3.7 Terminology used in the Study

In this study, there are mainly four terms used. In the field of foreign employment.

3.7.1 Immigration

It is defined as process where people are coming in the country from another country by crossing the national boarder. And the people are called immigrants, who come in the country by crossing the national boarder.

3.7.2 Emigration

It is defined as a process, where people are leaving the country and go to another country by crossing the national border. And the people are called emigrants who left the country.

3.7.3 Unemployment

In which situation, people are living without jobs either they are unwilling to accept available jobs.

3.7.4 Remittance

Remittance refers to that proportion of migrants earnings sent from migration destination to the place of origin.

3.7.5 Migrants

In this research, migrant is referred to those people who have gone abroad one year before fieldwork.

CHAPTER FOUR

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC STATUS OF THE MIGRANTS

This chapter is main chapter of this dissertation. The demographic and socio-economic characters of households of labor migrants of the study area. This chapter is organized into various sections, such as Age Sex Distribution of Emigrants, Caste-Ethnic Composition, Land Holding Pattern, Education Level of Emigrants etc. To meet the gist of studies objectives, these demographic and socio-economic characteristics could be relevant and fruitful.

4.1 Age and Sex of Labor Migrants

Age and sex structure of the population is the major explanatory variable in demographic analysis. If age distribution is distorted, all age specific patterns of the vital events are eventually distorted. Importance of age and sex composition is not only limited to demographic analysis but also different socio-economic and development planning of a country. Age and sex distribution is the main demographic process. The age and sex composition is shown in the following table number 4.1.

Table 4.1 Distribution of Migrant by Age and Sex

Age	Sex		Total	
	Male	Female	Total no.	Total percentage
Up to 20	1.9	0.0	2	1.9
21 -30	13.3	2.9	17	18.2
31 - 40	36.2	1.9	40	38.1
Above 40	35.2	8.6	46	43.8
Total	86.7	13.3	105	100.0

Source: Field survey 2013

Table no.4.1 shows that the distribution of emigrants by age and sex. According to table 4.1, the highest proportion of male is in the 31 – 40 age

group (36.2) and highest female proportion in age group above 40 (8.6). We can see in the total figure up to 20 age group is the lower proportion and the highest proportion is in the above 40 age group respectively. Similarly, the share of male labor emigrants is 86.7 percent and female labor emigrant is 13.3 percent in the study area.

4.2 Religion Composition

Religion has greater role to shape the life of every people. Nepal is an ex-Hindu country. Now this country has declared secular but majority of people are Hindu. Latest census shows that around 80 percent of the Nepalese people follow Hindu Religion. The survey data shows that, majority of the people (100 percent) are followed Hindu religion in the study area. In this study area, most of the people are Brahmin, Chhetri, Dalit and Janajati groups. All groups are following Hindu religion.

4.3 Caste/Ethnic Composition of Migrants Households

The population of Banganga consists of the various caste/ethnic groups. Similarly, among the respondents various caste /ethnic groups are observed.

Table 4.3 Distribution of Caste / Ethnicity by Migrants Households

Caste / Ethnicity	Frequency	Percent
Brahmin	21	20.0
Chhetri	39	37.1
Magar	13	12.4
Tharu	30	28.6
Newar	2	1.9
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 4.3 shows that, 105 are total respondents. In which Chhetri constituted the largest group. This group comprised about 37.1 percent of the total

population. Similarly, Tharu are 28.6 percent, Brahmin are 20.0 percent, Magar are 12.4 percent. Lowest proportion is Newar comprised 1.9 percent of the total population.

4.4 Educational Level of Migrants

Education is one of the most important social characteristics of population. It is a vital and key factor for foreign employment. The quality of work and wages depends upon the migrant's skill and education.

Table 4.4 Distribution of Educational Level of Migrants'

Educational Level	Frequency	Percent
Illiterate	23	21.9
Literate without formal education	24	22.9
Primary	10	9.5
Lower secondary	20	19.0
Secondary	22	21.0
Higher education	6	5.7
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 4.4 shows that the migrants having higher level education (SLC and above) is low, only one 5.7 percent. Likewise, the highest proportions of literate without formal education migrants are 22.9 percent, illiterate are 21.9 percent and 21.0 percent are passed secondary level.

4.5 Marital Status of Migrants

Marital status affects the migratory movement of people. It is found that married are more migrated than unmarried because they are compelled to care after their conjugal and family life.

Table 4.5 Distribution of Marital Status of Migrants:

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Married	86	81.9
Unmarried	19	18.1
Total	105	100.0

Sources: Field Survey, 2013

Table 4.5 shows that, 81.9 percent of the migrant people are married and 18.1percent are unmarried. It shows that majority of the married people are migrated for foreign employment.

4.6 Types of Family

Families of migrants of Banganga VDC are categorized into distinct classes. First class is Nuclear; a nuclear family is one which consists of husband, wife and their unmarried children. The second one is Joint it is also known as ‘undivided family’. It normally consists of members who at least belong to three generations, husband and wife, their married and unmarried childrenand their married as well as unmarried grandchildren (Kandel, 2008). Family type of selected households is shown in table 4.6.

Table 4.6 Distribution of Migrants Households by types of Family

Types of Family	Frequency	Percent
Nuclear	58	55.2
Joint	47	44.8
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 4.6 shows that the family composition of respondents. Where, majority of the respondent are dominated by nuclear family. The proportion of nuclear and joint family are 55.2 percent and 44.8 percent, respectively. This figure shows that, there is co-relation between foreign employment and nuclear family.

4.7 Land Holding Pattern of Migrants Household

Ownership of land is one of the important indicators of economic status of people in our society. If we have seen the domination of occupation, we can get agriculture in dominant occupation of Nepal. But this scenario is being changed since last two decades. So, here is the greater question is that if agriculture is dominant occupation, how much land by the family of labor emigrant's. So, that the following table is presented for the land holding condition of emigrant's family. In this study total respondent are 105 but two respondents are landless. In this table these two respondents are not included. So, here in the table 103 respondents are divided into 100 percent.

Table 4.7 Distribution of Migrants HHs by size of Land Holding and types of Land

Land amount (kattha)	Types of Lands		Total	
	Wet land	Dry land	Total no.	Total Percentage
Up to 5	38.1	13.3	54	51.8
5 -10	22.9	1.9	26	24.8
11-20	10.5	0.0	11	10.5
Above 20	11.4	0.0	12	11.4
Total	82.9	15.2	103	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 4.7, shows that the largest proportion of the respondents are holding up to 5 kattha land and lowest proportion of the respondents are holding 11 -20 kattha land respectively. It shows that due to the low land majority of the migrants are migrated for foreign employment.

4.8 Sufficiency of Food

Insufficiency of food can be a push factor of migration. Here this research present the condition of food sufficiency the migrant's family before and after going abroad. The major occupation is found agriculture but the land holding condition is poor for about fifty percent family has the landless than 10 kattha

so we can easily guess the sufficiency of food. But in the reality the condition of food sufficiency is presented in the following table.

Table 4.8 Distribution of Migrants Hhs by Food Sufficiency.

Month	Frequency	Percent
Up to 3	26	24.8
4 - 9	23	21.9
10 - 12	56	53.3
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field survey 2013

This table shows that nearly fifty percent of households of labor migrants have insufficiency food production. Among them we can see the highest proportion is in 10 -12 month, for this period near fifty percent households have not any food to be eaten that means, either they didn't produce food or their production is sufficient for less than three month. The second proportion is in more 26 percent households for up to 3 months. The lowest proportion is in 23 percent household for 4-9 months. So, here we can get the correlation between insufficiencies of food and going abroad.

4.9 Drinking Water Facility of Migrants Households

The drinking water facility also presents the economic condition of households. In this study all households have separate source of drinking water which are shown in the following table.

Table 4.9 Distribution of Migrants Households by Drinking Water Facilities

Sources water	Frequency	Percent
Well	16	15.2
Tube well	71	67.6
Piped water	18	17.1
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 4.9 shows that the quality of drinking water in study area. The higher proportion is in tube well water supply by Drinking Water Corporation. It is a more existing source of drinking water in Terai. Second proportion is in piped water supply. And third proportion is in well source of drinking water.

4.10 Livestock Ownership of Migrant Households

Rearing livestock is side occupation of all most all agricultural family and some here it may be the main occupation in our society. That means, livestock is one source of income of the society. So, people are rearing livestock in our society. Following table shows that the livestock ownership in emigrant's households.

Table 4.10 Distribution of Migrants Households by Livestock Ownership

	Frequency	Percent
No livestock	29	27.6
Cow/ox	21	20.0
Buffaloes	32	30.5
Goats	10	9.5
Chickens/Ducks	13	12.4
Total	105	100.0

Sources: Field Survey, 2013

Table 4.10 shows that the greater proportion is in buffaloes that are 30.5 percent, cow /ox 20.0 percent, chickens / ducks 12.4 percent of livestock ownerships by emigrant's family. Likewise, no livestock families are 27.6 percent. This pattern also shows that livestock is also related with foreign employment.

CHAPTER FIVE

IMPACT OF FOREIGN EMPLOYMENT

The main goal of the Social Science research is to find out the impact of any social phenomenon. Foreign employment is an important phenomenon of present globalized world. So, obviously there are various causes and effect of foreign employment but what are they? Some crucial causes and effects of the study area are mentioned below.

5.1 Causes of Foreign Employment

There are various causes for going abroad in the Nepalese context. Some major causes are lower living standard, insufficiency of food, cloth and lower quality of housing, insecurity and unemployment, landlessness and ineffective education system. Some important causes of migration are shown in the following table.

Table 5.1 Distribution of Emigrants by Causes of Migration

Causes	Frequency	Percent
Landlessness	13	12.4
Indebtedness	4	3.8
Social conflicts	3	2.9
Family conflicts	6	5.7
Unemployment	74	70.5
Lack of facilities	5	4.8
Total	105	100.0

Sources: Field Survey 2013

Table 5.1 shows that, the 70.5 percent youth are going abroad due to the unemployment ,12.4 percent are due to the landlessness and 5.7, 4.8, 3.8, 2.9 are due to the family conflict, lack of facilities, indebtedness and social conflict respectively.

Similarly, the causes of foreign employment or push and pull factors of foreign employment of this research are same with the conclusion of seasonal labor

migration of Bhusal thesis. The push factors are poverty, food scarcity, low wage work, free bounded labor, low amount of land, pull factors are improvement in transportation, contact with people from outside higher wage at destination (Bhusal, 2012).

5.2 Process of Foreign Employment

Most of the people have decided on the process of foreign employment. Some youths are cheated by the brokers. In the process of foreign employment, some people do not have any ideas for going abroad so they have to depend on brokers. Some time, the broker demand pre- payment from emigrant and deceived amount. The brokers have deceived them in different ways. In this case, people are compel to abroad depending on assurance of salary, type of work, facilities as provided by the brokers without taking full information, consequently, the living being sacrificed (victims) of cheating and this has been the major problems of the study area. In this study area some migrant have cheated in the process of foreign employment. This is shown in the table 5.2.

Table 5.2 Distribution of Migrants by Process of Foreign Employment:

Medium	Frequency	Percent
Employment Agency	60	57.1
Broker	17	16.2
Relatives / Friends	27	25.7
Family Members	1	1.0
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 5.2 shows that the most of the respondents are decided to abroad by employment agency in figure they are 57.1 percent. During the interview of respondents said that 25.7 percent relative and friends respectively and 1.0 percent said by family members. It shows most of the migrants depend on employment agency.

5.3 Selection of Country

There are various causes for choosing the country. For this, pull and push factor can be an important. Some important causes or pull, push factors are shown in the following table:

Table 5.3 Distribution of Migrants by Selection of the Countries:

Selected Country	Frequency	Percent
High wage rate	42	40.0
Easy to available of work	43	41.0
Easy entry and exit	12	11.4
Social relationship	8	7.6
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 5.3 shows that, the highest proportion is in high wage rate 41.0 percent, easy to available of work 40.0 percent, and easy entry and exit 11.4 percent, and social relationship 7.4 percent respectively. The main finding of this table is highest proportion of emigrants are gone abroad due to the easy to available of work and the lowest proportion are gone by social relationship.

5.4 Destination Country of Labor Migrants

In the process of migration destination is another important and crucial factor. In the process of labor emigration the destination is that country where migrant are gone for the work. The destination countries of the labor emigrant's is the study area shown is the following table:

Table 5.4 Distribution of Migrant by Destination Countries

Countries	Frequency	Percent
India	16	15.2
Gulf Countries	72	68.6
Others	17	16.2
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 5.4 shows that the destination countries of Nepalese emigrants. Highest proportion 68.6 percent is in Gulf countries, 16.2 percent migrants are others countries and lowest proportion 15.2 percent migrants are India. It shows that gulf countries are main destination of Nepali labor migrants.

5.5 Occupational Status of Labor Migrants

Occupation is another important component of socio-economic factors. It is an important component for people to move or getting migration. People move from one place to another for better job getting job opportunities.

Table 5.5 Distribution of Migrants by Occupational Statuses

Type of Job	Frequency	Percent
Factory Worker	31	29.5
Driver	3	2.9
House Made	26	24.8
Labor	23	21.9
Security Guard	8	7.6
Cook man	13	12.4
Others (Engineer)	1	1.0
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 5.5 shows that, the occupational status of labor emigrants after going abroad. Here, factory workers are highest than other, these are 29.5 percent, house made 24.8 percent and labor 21.9 percent respectively. And we can see lowest proportion is in others (engineer) 1.0 percent.

5.6 Monthly Income of Labor Migrants

Income is one of the most important factors for taking decision to migrate. Income gives the higher social status in our society. So, these people are taking decision to migrate whose income is lower than other member of this society to income more. Income factors can play a greater role for making decision to

migrate. In Nepalese context the major occupation is agriculture and it is seasonal occupation. So, many people are seasonally employed. Directly we can see that people are taking decision for labor emigration because of unemployment and low income. The income of labor emigrants before and after going abroad is shown in the following table:

Table 5.6 Distribution of Migrants by Income of Labor Migrants

Monthly Income (Rs.)	Before		After	
	Frequency	Percent %	Frequency	Percent %
up to 2000	35	33.3	-	-
3000 - 6000	42	40.0	-	-
7000 - 9000	22	21.0	-	-
10000 -12000	6	5.7	2	1.9
13000 - 15000	-	-	21	20.0
16000 - 20000	-	-	33	31.4
Above 21000	-	-	49	46.7
Total	105	100.0	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 5.6 shows that, among the labor emigrants about 40 percent were earned in origin or before going abroad 3000 – 6000 rupees per month. But all emigrants are earning more than 10000 – 12000 after going abroad among them about 1.9 percent. And highest income rank above 21000 is in 46.7 percent emigrants. This table shows nobody is earning less than or equal to origin in destination.

5.7 Impact of Foreign Employment

In this part, we concentrate on the most important impact we observed in emigration area that is in Banganga. It was beyond our capacity, due to the lack of time and economy to study in detail the impact in the emigration area. Several factors impact the analysis of benefits and costs involved when people

move from one place to another. In the first phase, we cannot say that movements are always beneficial. The advantages and disadvantages of moving along are not similar. Because of all these things, the study tries its best to analyze the true ‘social and economic impact’ of the movement of emigrants.

5.7.1 Economic Impact of Foreign Employment in Migrants Households

Emigration of the people from Banganga certainly has some positive as well as negative effects on the economy of the households. Though, the VDC has economic deficiency cultivation is not neglected till now. It is the major occupation of villagers. The farmers of the VDC face the problem of irrigation and nature of land. Getting employment opportunities in the foreign countries youngsters are ignoring agriculture these days. But, emigration to India and other countries for employment is not a permanent solution. These people definitely have to come back to manage their lands and agricultural production. Let us analyze in this table.

Table 5.7.1 Distribution of Economic Impact of Foreign Employment in Migrants Households Life

Economic Impact	Frequency	Percent
Bought land	31	29.5
Constructed toilet	16	15.2
Returned indebt	14	13.3
Reformed in education	12	11.4
Increased in business	21	20.0
To buy leaving standard reform	11	10.5
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 5.7.1 shows that, the highest proportion 29.5 percent is in bought land and followed by increased in business 20.0 percent and constructed toilet 15.2

percent respectively. This shows that foreign employment is playing positive role in economic life of migrants.

5.7.1.1 Last Year Annual Expenditure of Migrants Households

Foreign employment is considered as the second major way of earning livelihood after agriculture in Banganga VDC. In case of gulf countries around 28 percent respondents said that they have relatively low paying jobs and had gone abroad by taking loan. So obviously, they give the first priority to pay debt. Large proportion of the remittance is used for meeting daily expenses such as food, clothing, festivals, entertainment, education etc.

Table 5.7.1.1 Distribution of Migrants Annual Expenditure pattern in household Level

Use of Remittance	Frequency	Percent
Buying land	14	13.3
House build	25	23.8
Education	29	27.6
Health	2	1.9
Buying food and cloths	9	8.6
Payment of debt	10	9.5
Saving / provide	16	15.2
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2013

Table 5.7.1.1 shows that about 27.6 percent of the total expenditure used in education last year. This is important. And this is highest than other. Likewise, building house is the second highest source of expenditure that is 23.8 percent of the total expenditure. Lowest proportion is in health services.

5.7.1.2 Living Standards

In the study area, there are modern facilities like furniture (table, chair and cupboard), gas stoves, television, radio and vehicles. The living standard of

some households is like those of the urban area. The living standards of the households have changed drastically after the involvement of their family member in the foreign labor migration which is shown in following table:

Table 5.7.1.2 Distribution of Migrants Households by Living Standard Facilities (Before & After)

Categories	Before		After	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Vehicle	-	-	11	10.5
TV/ Radio	58	55.2	6	5.7
Mobile/Camera	34	32.4	54	51.4
Solar	1	1.0	29	27.6
Others (Bicycle)	-	-	1	1.0
No materials	12	11.4	4	3.8
Total	105	100.0	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2013

Table 5.7.1.2 shows that, there is a huge fluctuation in the household particular in the study area, before going to foreign employment and after going to foreign employment. The households who did not have vehicle were 100 percent of the households who did not have television/radio before were reduce to 55.2 percent respectively and mobile/camera 51.4 percent after going foreign employment.

5.7.1.3 Type of Households

The household structure is the most important indicator of income. So household's structure shows the economic and social status of respondents in the society in Nepalese context. The types of household structure in this study area are shown in following table:

**Table 5.7.1.3 Distribution of Migrants by Types of Households
(Before&After)**

Type of House	Before		After	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Pakki	7	6.7	45	42.9
ArdhaPakki	43	41.0	42	40.0
Kachchi	55	52.4	18	17.1
Total	105	100.0	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 5.7.1.3 shows that, nearly 42.9 percent houses are pakki and 40.0 percent are ardhapakki and 17.1 percent are kachchi. This shows that pakki house made is increasing with going abroad.

5.7.1.4 Toilet Facility

As like of households toilet facility also present the level of living standard of this family as well as consciousness on sanitation. The facilities of toilet are presented in the following table:

**Table 5.7.1.4 Distribution of Migrants by Type of Toilet Facility
(Before&After)**

Type of Toilet	Before		After	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Modern	-	-	10	9.5
Simple	63	60.0	85	81.0
Others (No Toilet)	42	40.0	10	9.5
Total	105	100.0	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 5.7.1.4 shows that, the better conditions of sanitation because more than 9.5 percent are modern, 81.0 percent are simple, 9.5 percent are other (no toilet). So, we can say that toilet making process is increasing gradually.

5.7.2 Social Impacts of Foreign Employment

We can say that foreign employment brought some changes on social setting of Banganga. It is difficult to draw up a measuring scale for analyzing the changes in the social background of the VDC. Still some data obtained from interview, observation shows that the social effects of emigration on the society have been positive. In the field interview more than 50 percent respondents have reported that they had faced many problems abroad due to their illiteracy and low level of skill. They also explained that due to this, they are promoting their child to read and write.

Table 5.7.2 Social Impacts of Foreign Employment in Migrants HHs Life

Social Impacts	Frequency	Percent
We do not have to depend upon labor	14	13.3
Easy to adopt in society	16	15.2
We do not have to go others for borrow	16	15.2
Neighbors started to speak while they did not take before foreign employment	15	14.3
Easy access to marry	16	15.2
Decreasing to social discrimination	12	11.4
We get opportunity to be a member of tole reform committee	5	4.8
Migrated to city	11	10.5
Total	105	100.0

Source: Field Survey 2013

Table 5.7.2 shows that, the social impacts of emigrant's households. Do not have to depend upon labor are 13.3 percent, easy to adopt in society and do not have to go others for borrow and easy access to marry are equal percentage (15.2) and get opportunity to be a member of tole reform committee 4.8 percent in this table respectively. From this, we can say that foreign employment is playing great role to increase social prestige and status.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Summary

Movement of people from one place to another for temporary or permanent due to economic, political, religious or others reason is a universal phenomenon. Voluntary migration is motivated by certain welfare gains for migrants. Where forced migration by and large causes of sufferings to migrants, though migration is an important element in the growth or reduction of population and labor force of an area. However, the term “migration” is easily understood in general but it presents problems of definition of population such as areas of origin and destination the distance between places duration of residence at the place of destination. So, it is impossible to have an exact well accepted definition of migration.

For the households and individual information data are collected by ward census method which is called purposive. In most of all households, information has taken from households’ heads and somewhere from other member of these household.

We can see the majority of labor migrants are married in this study area which is 81.9 percent migrants and unmarried are 18.1 percent respectively.

The educational status is 22.9 percent migrants are literate and 21.9 percent migrants are illiterate. Similarly educational attainment is lower proportion in higher education and above 5.7 percent, second lowest is primary education. There is the highest proportion in secondary level where 21.0 percent are migrants.

In the field of ethnicity, Chhetri and Tharu occupied the largest two positions 37.1 and 28.6 percent respectively. The smallest one ethnicity is Newar

occupied 1.9 percent. The landholding condition of study area is 2.0 percent households have no land, 40.6 percent have up to 5 kattha, 21.4 percent have 5–10 kattha, 10.1 percent have 11 – 20 kattha and 10.4 percent have above 20 kattha land.

In the households' characteristics, only 6.7 percent family have pakki house, more than 41.0 percent have ardhapakki house and 52.4 percent family have kachchi house. Likewise, in toilet facility, 9.5 percent families have been used modern toilet, 81.0 percent families have been used simple toilet and 9.5 percent families have no toilet facility.

In the field of source of drinking water, 67.6 percent families have used tube well, similarly 17.1 percent families have used piped water and 15.2 percent families have used well water. Similarly the condition of food sufficiency 53.3 percent family have sufficient for year, 24.8 percent family have up to 3 month sufficient and 21.9 percent family have 4 – 9 month food for consumption.

The destination countries, Gulf countries occupied the first position by 68.6 percent and second position occupied by India 15.2 percent and the others countries proportion of 16.2 percent. Similarly, sexwise migrants are 86.7 percent male and only 13.3 percent are female.

The majority of emigrants have sent their earnings Rs. per month above 21000 thousand, this figure is 46.7 percent of the total emigrants likewise 31.4 percent migrants are earning 16000 to 20000 thousand, 20.0 percent are earning 11000 to 15000 thousand and 1.9 percent are earning up to 10000 thousand. This shows that all of the migrants are earning minimum 10000 thousand rupees.

6.2 Conclusion

It is clear that foreign employment in Banganga VDC has increased over space and time in recent years than before. It has been highly institutionalized and

several local broker and man power agencies are working actively while considerable numbers are going on their own efforts.

A clear shift of foreign labor migration is seen in direction and destination with increasing trend and volumes. Gulf countries(Dubai, India, Qatar and Malaysia) have the highest volume for the most part, work and wage are depends upon the luck of emigrants his/herself. Amount, frequency and regularity of remittance depend upon the types of works, company and destination country.

From this study, we can say that socio-economic factors affect labor migration. There are several reasons for migrating. Most of the male have gone for foreign employment but female are less than male migrants. In study area, the majority of female migrant are leading to Tharu female. A few female migrants are in Brahmin and Chhetri caste. Most of the labor migrants have not good skill, so that they have to do low level of work. A few migrants have skill but they have not got salary according to their skill and working hours.

In the process of going for foreign employment, the majority of migrants have gone to abroad from the route of Nepal. Only 15.2 percent migrants have gone to abroad from India. Some of them, the majority of female migrants have gone from India. The lack of information and being uneducated emigrants is cheated from Manpower Company and local broker.

Some emigrants have faced much kind of problems in abroad and have not got their salary in time and having less salary according to their working hours. The remittance used various fields. Most of the remittance have used in buying land and 23.8 percent remittance have used for education an 27.6 percent remittance used in the field of saving, payment of debt and buying food and cloths and family consumption.

We can see the majority of emigrants have passed secondary level education. Now a day, youth people are leaving their study because of the trend of going abroad with friends and neighbors. Unemployment, lack of agricultural land and low agricultural production are important factors for emigration associated with origin. Likewise, higher wage rate, demonstration effects and presence of friends / relatives and no need of special skill and higher education are others important factors associated with destination.

6.3 Recommendation

The front of international migration is increasing day by day and it has made a great impact in household economy as well as national economy on the other hand it may cause lack of manpower, youth and skilled in place of origin. People are used to going abroad through the legal and illegal way and the government had taken policies to push the Nepali youth in foreign countries for the employment because of not increasing the employment sector inside a country, low level of income, low productivity in agriculture, strikes, insecurity high price of good and commodities dreams to earn more money are the main cause of migration. After the analysis of data and studying the findings, it is recommended that:

- Those who are willing to go abroad should be given skills and training before going abroad.
- Information should be provided to them about the country, nature of work, working hour, language, culture, address and contact, contact address of embassy or consulate in country of destination.
- The labor sending process should be made easier by making it possible for the prospective migrant to complete all necessary paper works from government offices.
- Poor, conflict victims, Dalit and indigenous people willing to go abroad should be provided with loan and special scheme.

- Poor people may not get sufficient loan at low interest which is needed to go abroad. Therefore a credit bank should be established for foreign employment as soon as possible.
- A suitable environment as well as policies should be created to encourage foreign migrant workers to invest their remittance in the productive works in our country.

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ANNEX I QUESTIONNAIRE

Section 01 General Background:

101. Respondents Name.....,
 102.Village.....,
 103.Ward No.....,
 104.Caste/Ethnicity.....,
 105.Religion....., 106.Sex.....,
 107.Type of Family.....,

Section 02 Socio–Economic Condition:

Name of family members 201	Relation with HHs head 202	Age 203	Sex 204	Marital status 205	Literacy status 206	Occupations 207	Migration status 208
							Yes....01 No....02

Section 03 Land Ownership and Household Assets:

301. What is your main source of water supply for these households?
 Well.....01 Tube well.....02
 Piped water.....03
 others.....04
302. Which kind of fuel do you use for light in this household?
 Fire wood.....01 Bio gas.....02
 L.P gas.....03 Kerosene.....04
303. Do you have lands?
 Yes.....01 No.....02

If yes, landholding pattern:

Type of land 304	Dhur 305	Kattha 306	Bigha 307	No land 308
Wet land				
Dry land				
Other land				

309. Do you sufficient production from farming to feed whole family throughout years?
 Month.....
310. How do you manage family remaining require food?
 Regular income.....01 Labor
 wage.....02
 Selling livestock.....03 Barrow
 indebt.....04
 Others.....05
311. Livestock holding pattern?
 Caw/Ox.....01 Buffaloes.....02
 Goats.....03
 Pigs.....04
 Chickens/Ducks.....05 Others.....06

Section 04 Causes of Foreign Employment:

401. How many members of your family have gone abroad?
 Members.....
402. What are causes that motivate to go abroad?
 Landlessness.....01 Social
 conflicts.....02
 Indebtedness.....03
 Unemployment.....04
 Family conflict.....05 Lack of
 facilities.....06
 Others.....07
403. What are the sources of information about foreign job?
 Newspapers.....01 Local
 broker.....02
 Radio / TV.....03
 Relatives/friends.....04
404. Why did he / she select that country?
 Easy available of work.....01 Social
 relationship.....02
 Easy entry and exit.....03 High wage
 rate.....04
405. Which medium was used as a means to go abroad for foreign employment?
 Employment agency.....01
 Local broker.....02

- Family members.....03
 Relation/neighbor.....04
406. What was the occupation of mover before going abroad?
 Agriculture.....01 Service.....02
 Business.....03 Wage labor.....04
 Study.....05 Others.....06
407. How much money earned by mover from his occupation other than agriculture before going abroad?
 Per month.....
408. What types of job he / she are doing there?
 Factory worker.....01
 Driver.....02
 House made.....03 Security
 guard.....04
 Labor.....05 Cook
 man.....06
 Others.....07
409. How much is his / her monthly salary?
 Per month.....

Section 05 Household Change, after Foreign Employment:

501. Do you have any change in your household's assets after foreign employment?

- Yes.....01
 No.....02

502. If yes, what kinds of changes have occurred in your households?

.....

Types of house:

Types	Before 503	After 504
Pakki.....01		
Ardha pakki.....02		
Kachchai.....03		

Types of toilet:

Types	Before 505	After 506
Modern.....01		
Simple.....02		
No toilet.....03		

Living standard and others facilities:

Particulars	Before 507	After 508
Vehicle.....01		
TV / Radio.....02		
Mobile/ Camera.....03		
Furniture.....04		
Solar / Freeze.....05		
Others.....06		

Types of Children education:

Types of School	Before 509	After 510
Government		
Boarding		

511. What are the social – economic impacts of foreign employment in your life?

- A. Social impacts.....
- B. Economic impacts.....

512. How do you receive your remittance?

- Hundi.....01 Bank.....02
- Friends.....03 Others.....04

513. Last year remittance used for?

- Buying land.....01 House build.....02
- Education.....03 Buying food and
cloths.....04
- Payment of debt.....05 saving
.....06
- Others.....07

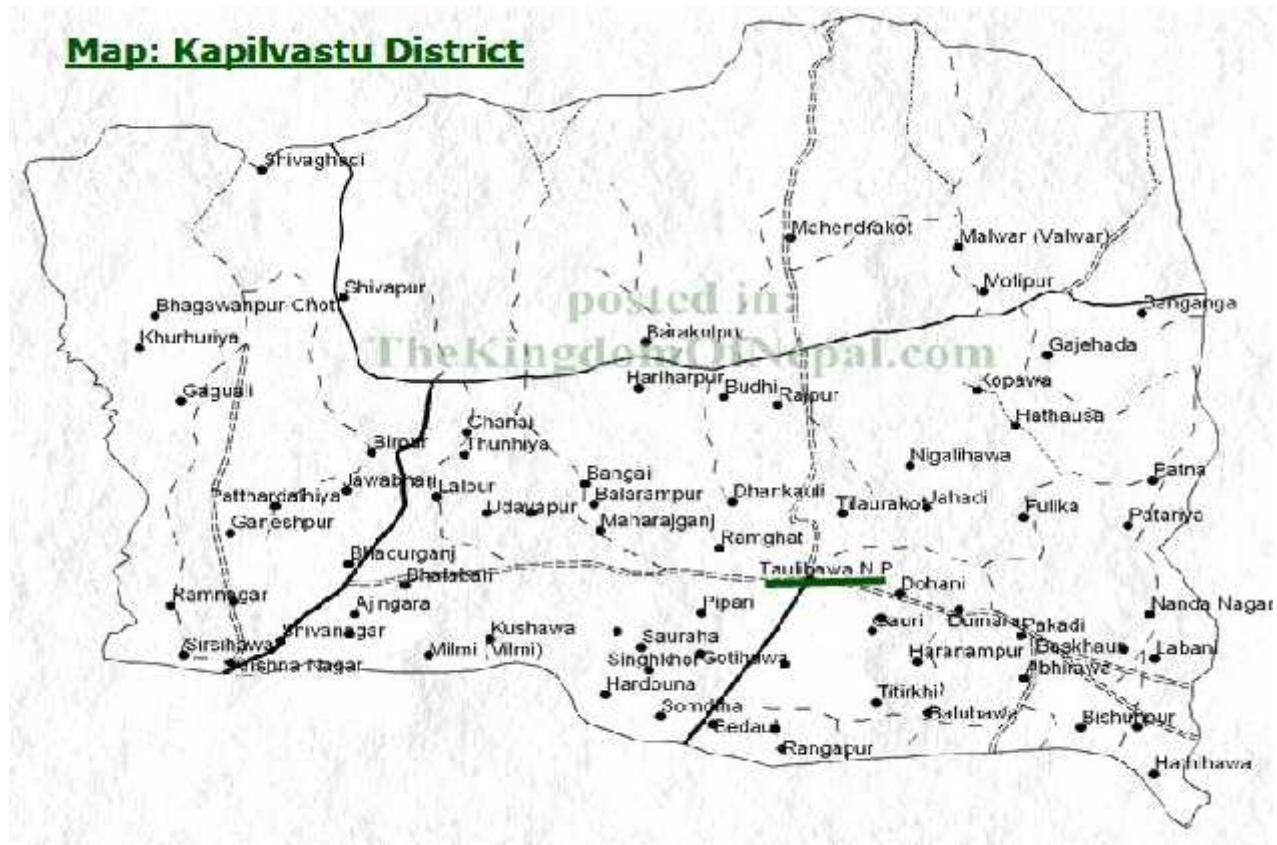
514. What is your suggestion those who are willing to go abroad?

- 1.....
- 2.....

Thank You!!!

ANNEX II

MAP OF KAPILVASTU DISTRICT



Source: www.google.com