

CHAPTER-ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1Background

Migration of people from one place to another is a usual observable fact since the beginning of human civilization. The migration in the beginning was for the sake of food and exposing new places for security purpose progressively. The migration took the shape in varied forms and common around the globe. Most of the countries estimated 150 million migrants are people searching for improved economic opportunities abroad.(Joshi,2011)

Millions of people from around the world (especially from the developing world) are leaving their usual place of residence for seeking better employment opportunities and supply food for their dependents. Globalization and integration of regional economics have added impetus to the growing mobility of workers across borders (ILO,2003).Poverty and the mobility to earn enough or produced enough to support oneself of a family are major reasons behind the movement of work-seekers from one place to another. These are not only characteristics of migration from poor to rich states;poverty also fuels movement from one developing country to others where work prospect seem at a different distance at least to be better.(OHCHR,2004)

The migration of people from place to place search of better opportunities and higher living standard goes back centuries. People may have been pressurized to leave the original place of residence factor like war, inter-conflict, famine and poverty for survival and ultimately comfortable and peaceful living is some of the poor reasons for the people to migrate. Before the World War-II, the major migration distance used to be limited within a country or region unless they were arranged for labour transfer to later need of the colonial power countries. Now, people from developing countries are moving towards the development countries as migrant workers. The flow of information, skills and remittances has dramatically changed the nature of international migration. Today, international labour migration has become a survival stage for men and women of many least developed and developing countries.(Nepal migration Years Book-2006,P1)

Nepal has a long history of international labor migration. Around 299 years ago, Nepalese started to seek work abroad and send remittance back to their families in Nepal. In the early 19th century, for instance, the first Nepalese man migrated to Lahore to join the army, Ranjit Singh. They learned the nickname Lahure which is still used today for Nepalese employed in foreign armies abroad. (Wayss, 2003)

Similarly, the migration of Nepalese people for other employment purposes begins to work in the tea states of Darjeeling and forest of Acham by the second half of the 19th century. (Bhatarai, 2005) Economics 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. The lessons behind the migration are almost the same in Nepal as other parts of the world (Bhattarai, 2005). Existing poverty, limited employment opportunities, deteriorating agricultural productivity, armed conflict are some of the reasons about the motives behind international labor migration.

There are many villages in Nepal where the labor migration has been established as a culture of community to go abroad for work for a while and return back with some money and experience of placement in different geographical locations. The influence of friends' relatives as well-wishers has also played a prominent role in the promotion of international labor migration. The number of absentees in Nepal increases year by year. (Cited from Pokhrel, 2013)

Citations of volumes of the emigrants from Nepal due to recent recruitment in foreign armies, no empirical records were available till 1951. The 1952/54 census enumerated 198,130 persons or 2.3 percent of the total population being absent from the country for more than 6 months. (Pokhrel, 2013)

The total absentee population outside the country in 1961 was 328,470 or 3.4 percent of the total population. It was a 66.0 percent increase over the 1952/54 absentees. The mountain/hill sent 95.1 percent of the total absentees abroad; absentees were not reported in the 1971 census. In 1981, the number of absentees abroad was 402,977 or 2.7 percent of the total population. The share of absentees from the mountain/hill was 89.3 percent. The absent population in 1991 was 658,290, an increase of 63.4 percent over the 1952/54 absent population. The 1952/54 census reported 157,323 person emigrations to India. The India census of 1951 recorded 278,976 Nepal-born population in India with 61.0 percent males and 39.0 percent female. (Bhandari, 2013)

The 1961 census of Nepal recorded 328470 absentees abroad, of which 302162 or 92.0 percent went to India. Nepalese emigrants to India increased by 92.1 percent between 1952/54 to 1961. The 1961 Indian census recorded 498836 Nepal born population in India census of 1961 Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Assam, and Bihar had 82.7 percent male predominated females among emigrants though Bihar had 77 percent of females against 23 percent males.

The 1971 Nepalese census did not record absence population abroad. The 1971 Indian census, however, recorded 526527 Nepal born population in India with a sex ratio of 108 (India, orgcc, 1976). The 1981 Indian census on the basis of 5 percent went in India (Table 1). Among the total absentee 5490023 were males and 110288 were females. Among the males 70 percent went abroad for employment, 74.1 percent in India and 14.2 percent dependents (See Annex 1).

Late 1980s marks the new era of overseas labour migration from Nepal. In the context of labour demand in the emerging economy in South Korea and infrastructure development with income earned through oil trade in West Asia amidst low level of employment decided to promote and regulate employment of its nations to overseas countries (Subedi, 2003). The assumption is "Country like Nepal who has been suffering from serious problems of unemployment and poverty foreign employment could be an effective medium to avail the opportunity for the country and its people (Ministry of labour, 1999).

As a result, in the late 1980s and 1990s, many Nepalese citizens went to West Asia and East and south-east Asia as general labour. The government began regulate sending of labors for employment since 1985 only by 1992, the government formally began to issue permits to the agencies for sending Nepalese citizens in countries of labour demand. In 1998, the government began to issue permit to individuals going on their own effort but currently this has been discharged for the reason of safety and welfare of individual's workers. By the end of 2000, a total of 205 companies had obtained proper approval among the only 162 were active (Subedi, 2003).

In recent years, the number of international labour migration has increased rapidly. Migration to Gulf states has dramatically increased. The number of labour migrants to middle east alone may today be nearly four times as in the mid 1990s (Seddon, 2003). Although the proportion of migrant overseas (that is outside

South Asia)has increased significantly, migrants to India still account for the vast majority of all international migrants.

Most of the migrants are employed in unskilled jobs and small numbers are in semi-skilled jobs. Among semi-skilled jobs Nepalese are engaged as assistance cook, block-makers, pump operator, shop assistance, laundrymen, carpenter, electric helper, mechanic helpers, whereas some examples of skilled jobs in which Nepalese foreign labors have been employed include plant operators, foremen, constructor supervisors ,electricians, steel fixers, masons, drivers, draughtsman, hotel personnel and security personnel(Ministry of labour,2010).

Data available from the ministry of labour and transport, department of labour and employment promotion record is 14332224.Nepalese working abroad since the beginning to final year 2008/2010.This is considered very conservative figure and many believe that this figure could be several times high. The actual figure available is too low. Available information suggests that before 1994/95 only 2134 workers were recorded to have gone for foreign employment. In 2000/01 the number has reached 104739 new Nepalese entered to the international labour market and more than 100 countries have been permitted by the government of Nepal, Ministry of labour and transportation, foreign employment division,2020.

Since then international labour migration of Nepalese has never ceased, especially in recent decade, it greatly increased and has diversified in pattern. Nepal permits its citizen to work in 104 countries, but Nepali migrant workers are currently engaged in 77 countries only. Government statistics shows that about 656 people leave this country as migrant workers every day. Approximately 75 percent of them are from poor families and are engaged in unskilled jobs in various countries or Asia pacific. High class families choose rich destination like Europe, America and Australia. The labor of these foreign workers accounts for 19.1 percent of the national income (US\$270)although their average monthly income is estimated to be US\$125 in Asia pacific.

According to initial report of national census 2011,the absent population(abroad population)is 1921494,where male 87.64 percent and female 12 percent from urban 14.85 percent and rural 85.14 percent other hand from development region EDR(22.37%),MDR(24%),WDR(30.17%),MWDR(11.76%) and

WDR(11.88%).Migration trend from mountain 5.48% and from hill 52% and Terai 42.93%.

This study focuses on making the subject of how migration actually works, regarded from the source region. This aim is to study the various region with special attention of socio-economic labor migrating, it is crucial to know what motivates people to migrate, the question why people migrate and the choice of destination are strongly influenced by the rules and regulations structuring the process in the early phase of migration, the time from the destination to leave until the arrival in the receiving country. This study addresses the factors motivating people to migrate. Migration is seen here as an important socio-economic aspect, that is an action which people undertake to secure the livelihood of their households. So, the study deals to find out what goals people want to achieve with migration and why they choose these strategy and not others. In connection with this the study tries to reveal on what basis people select a destination.

1.2 Statement of the Research Problem

Migration is one of the important demographic processes in Nepal. Several studies have

been conducted in this field by different research institution and scholar. But most of these are

concerned with internal hill to Terai and rural to urban migration. Nepal is one of the world's poorest country with a population of around 26494504 and per capita GDP of under\$1.It is also a landlocked between India and China, and mountainous, situated between the Himalayan and the plains of the Ganga river.

Agriculture remains a major source of livelihood and tourism is also important. But one Nepal major exports is labour and most rural household now depend on at least one member earning from employment away from home and often from abroad. In the fewer decades, foreign labour migration has become major feature of Nepalese economy and society. Migration from the rural area to the town and abroad has highly increased in the recent years (Seddon,2005).

In addition, the reason behind migration is almost same in Nepal as in other part of the world. Poverty, employment opportunities and deteriorating agricultural productivity are some of the motives behind international labour migration. There are many villages on Nepal where many opportunities, that is going abroad for work for a while and returning with some money and experiences of living in different geographical location. The impacts of friends, relatives and well-wishers have also played a prominent role in the promotion of international labour migration(Bhandari2007).

The higher number of our migration (person going outside the country particularly looking for jobs opportunities) use to go to India since historical period and other went Asian (Gulf countries)and East and South Asian countries after the 1990.Since out migrants dominate the migration stream, this will be the main focus of the study. The rate of out migration has created a shortage of skilled manpower. Most of the migrants are male which has also created more problems. The scarcity of manpower is likely to have many changes in the livelihood strategy as well as demographic and socio-economic scenario of this area.

Kawasoti Municipality-5 of Nawalparasi district is one the places where potential manpower are leaving the home area and choosing the destination abroad because of lack of opportunity, unemployment, lack of agricultural land etc. As a result, only the women stay in the villages looking after the children. Elders work household and field work.

In this situation people are facing the rare youth participation in the development and social welfare activities, farmers are facing lower agricultural production etc. The massive export of labour forces in the urban centers and abroad as well. Therefore, this study has tried to seek answer of the following questions;

1. What is the socio-economic status of migrants?
2. What are the factors affecting labour migrants in the study area?
3. What are the impacts on the place of origin of labour migration?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1. General Objective

The general objective of this study is to explore the causes and impacts of foreign labour migration in Nepal.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives:

The Specific objectives are as follows:

1. To examine the socio-economic background of migrants in the study area.
2. To analyze the causes and consequences of migration in the study area.

1.4 Significance of the Study

The importance of this study can be explained from two major aspects: theoretical and empirical

In this study, I have applied the push-pull model of migration, which was developed first by Ravenstein systematically in 1885. In Ravenstein article push and pull factors are the basis for his theory of migration. Therefore this study provides a basic theoretical framework to study migration: The push-pull model.

Kawasoti Municipality-5 is under the Kawasoti municipality of Nawalparasi district. Migration of people from this municipality-5 is new in this municipality. If we talk about the socio-economic characteristics of migrants are include caste/ethnic composition in which age, sex, educational, marital status, income source, religion, countries of destination, duration of stay abroad, means of family contact, remittance and area of investment and expenditure. In case of out migration factor associated with the place of origin are unemployment, indebtedness, lack of agricultural land, present political condition and family pressure, etc and causes for the factors associated with destination are higher ways rate, rules of easy entry and exit, no need of special skill and higher education, presence of friends and relatives, gossip of returned people and study.

Impacts of out migration are as follows economics and social impacts. Economic impact like supply of labor force and in social impact there is positive and negative

impact. Positive impact like; increase investment in education, improvement in the standard of living, respect of work, increase income source, opportunities to develop skills. Negative impact like; loss of expertise and skills, social evils, break up of family units, changing social roles of women at home.

1.5 Organization of the Study

The research has divided into seven chapters. The first chapter focuses the introduction part with background of the study, statement of problems, and objectives of the study, significance of the study and organization of the study gradually. The second chapter is literature review that focuses on theoretical review of relevant literature and history, causes and consequences of relevant literature. The third chapter talks about the research methodology and it has selection of the study area, research design, universe and sampling, nature and source of data, technique of data collection(Tools/Methods),data analysis and presentation and limitation of the study. The fourth chapter has focused on description on socio-economic characteristics of out migrants, marital status, major occupational structure of respondent households, religious composition, countries of destination of out migrants, duration of stay abroad and means of family contact. The fifth chapter has described the causes of out migration. The sixth chapter discussed the impacts of out migration. At last, the seventh chapter summarizes the major findings and its conclusion with recommendation. At the end of the study, selected references and applied appendices are placed.

CHAPTER-Two

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. Theoretical Review:

The important literature on migration is found in the writing of Revenstein (1885-89). In Reventein's article "Push and Pull" factors are the basis for his theory of migration. Push factors push the migrants from their place of "origin" and on the other hand, pull factors pull the migration to the place "destination".

Cox(1976)enumerates the personal reason and general causes of migration separately. Personal reasons for migration are to help or to be near to relative, to find a climate more suitable for health, to find more congenial neighbors and to render voluntary military services. General cause for migration are population pressure, trade fluctuations etc.

Bogue (1969) follows 'Push and Pull' model of Ravenstein. As a person he believes that he cannot satisfy his needs and the atmosphere in undesirable, unpleasant or intolerable, he migrates to other places where he may get relief from these unpleasant situation. To him, Push factors are; declined in natural resources, lack of employment, natural calamities. The pull factors are; superior opportunities for employment to earn large income to obtain desired specialized education or training, preferable environment and living condition. Migration will cease only when disequilibrium disappears. Migration is favorable to young male and educated ones and affects both size composition of the population. Moreover the flight of migration is an acute problem specially of developing nations.

Everest S.Lee(1963,1966) proposed full obstacles model of migration. Lee says that mostly migration decide in well-thought and planned manner. Before migrating, the migrants think about factors associated with the origin, factors associated with the destination, transitional and intervening obstacles(distance, transportation cost etc),personal factors(age, sex, education, race etc),factors in the origin and destination are both assumed as positive and negative ones, which attract and repel migrants. Both the plan of origin and destination do have both positive and negative factors. Migration takes place when difference between positive and negative factor are greater in the destination than the differences in place of origin.

Massey S.Douglas(et.al.1993;448-449) International relationship based on the ties of kinship, friendship and shared community creates contact between migrant and non-migrant, this contact helps to provoke the migration flow working as the stimulating factors to primary impetus of migration.

Stouffer (1960) has applied another law of migration. He further says that the flow of migration between two places is inversely related to the number of opportunities for the migrants to satisfy their needs (employment, housing, etc) the intervening between them. This rather than negative way and considered as hypothesis of intervening opportunities.

2.2 Review on Empirical studies

2.2.1 History

Migration often analyzed as responses to pull and push factors characterizing zones of departure and arrival. This kind of analysis has been particularly applied to attention for some time. On the one hand, under employment and poverty in the rural areas, lack of facilities and services, population pressure in the land and so on has been cited as the major push factors. On the other hand, greater opportunities for employment in the city, better chances for the presence of facilities and services, more varied socio-cultural life ,greater liberty of individual behavior, and soon have been cited as pull factors(UN,1956).

According to a UN report, migration is a form of geographical mobility of population between on geographical unit to another. Migration refers to the change in residence from the place of origin or place of destination. Migration is an event that occurs in time interval and hence the temporal aspect is also important, as it is special. When such movements occur within a country, they are referred to as internal migration; while if they involve in crossing the national boundaries, they are referred to as international/external migration, and emigration refers to migration outside the country and immigration inside the country from other countries(UN,2001).

Dahal, Rai and Manzarodo(1977) have done a study in Mahakali Zone (Darchula, Baitadi, Dadeldhura and Kanchanpur districts)about land and migration. This study makes a historical analysis of migration in Nepal. It extensively discussed the issues of migration typology. The finding of the study based on field observation shows that

insufficient land in the hills, poor crops field, rural debt and social stigma are notable causes of migration. The study base on an anthropological approach, human behavior, social and cultural factors and are extensively analyzed on additional factors of migration other than economic. It attempts to explain impact of out migration on the hill which has been overlooked in many studies, furthermore, it studies the migration process within the hill region and through the study is based on observation of two Panchayat (now VDCs) some common factors are identified on causes and effects of migration. The study concludes that migration must be taken as a symptom and not a sure of the problem associated with it.

Subedi (1988), concluded that in the past, the dominant direction of movement within the country was from west towards east along the hills where as in course of time it is directed from north to south as well as hill to terai areas. He also added that, from the resource perspective there has been no change in direction of population movement. It has always remained the same i.e. resources poor resources rich area.

Dixit (1997), writes Nepalese are being emigrated since very long in the history of Nepal due to the economic desperations because of their unproductive land are not able to provide substance and highlanders by the hundreds of thousands decent to India in search of livelihood. Causes

Khadka, R.B. (1979) provides a micro level study of Bayalpata in Achham on Emigration. The study broadly defining migration includes push factors such as non-availability of land and work in the village. Lack of food supply, non-availability of derided types of work trouble from feudal and some other social factors. Similarly easy availability of jobs, higher wage rate, presence of relatives and friends are regarded as major pull factors. The study also includes impact of emigration on demography, politics, education and society.

Khanal (1981) has a study in Aruchaur village panchayat of Syangja which mentions low per-capita income, small size of land holding, lack of sufficient food grain, lack of employment opportunities, economic exploitation by village heads which are dominant push factors in the study.

Gautam (1999) provides a micro-level study of Kandebash in Baglung on emigration. He found that reasons for emigration were unemployment, food deficiency and family

causes and other personal reasons. He also finds that migration has become of traditional occupation. He also points out the impacts of emigration in the village. Decrease in active male population, shortage of labor force, social psychological anxiety to family are some negative impacts where as improvement in knowledge of emigrants, life standards etc. are positive impact.

2.2.2 Consequences

Subedi(2003) has explained that Nepal continuous its status as a labour sending country in the 21st century. With current population of size 23.12 million growing constantly over 2.2 percent per annum, more than 200 thousand young adults are entering into the labor force every year. Most of this entry is from rural areas. Overwhelming majority of this population is unskilled. He argues that with poverty, lack of in-country employment opportunities amidst youth bulge, labour migration from Nepal is imperative; taking this into consideration the government considers citizen and the country.

Bhattarai (31 may,2006),the number of people going abroad for work has increased in the last few years, especially since the onset of around conflict in Nepal. The major concentration of Nepali migrant workers abroad was traditionally in the Gulf States but the dynamics have changed and while the number of people going to the Gulf States is still significant people have also been migrating to Malaysia over the past three years. A class division among the labor migrant is also found to select the country of destination, i.e. poor people are to India, the gulf states and Malaysia and rich people towards Japan, South Korea, North America and Europe.

Gautam(2008)focus migration in western Nepal which follows the patterns of international migration. Increase migration has not only positively implications but also many negative impacts. One of these problems is of old couple. The number of old couple living alone in the village is increasing. These old couples are facing many new problems; they didn't have on the past. Major problem faced by the old couples are anxiety, helplessness, loneliness, feeling, and increased social and cultural burdens including household ones. Their lives have become isolated. They, therefore, intended to go to better places having modern facilities. But they think it is better to be together with all family members rather than to move towards new place.

Hass(2008),he argues from "Poor Village Expel More Migrate" is to commit a classical "ecological fallacy", and in practice is seldom the poorest who migrate still less been argued that migrants tend to be the already employed, open-minded and relatively better educated people. As it is already better off who tend to migrate, social-economic inequalities within communities will increase, since the remittance and other benefits of migration thus go disproportionately to the better off. Therefore, migration will not contribute to the alleviation of the poverty of the worm-off instead; on gradual undermining of traditional economics would even measure the deprivation of non-migrants.

Pokhrel(2013)has a study in Gandakot VDC of Palpa which mention international migration as one of the major livelihood strategies. It has been increased over space and time and been highly institutionalized. Due to higher income in broad people afford necessary goods and home appliances. The structure of house has been changed and farming has been lacking place towards commercialization. The women's participation in social spare has been increased. Women are taking much more responsibilities which assisted women's empowerment in society is the positive impact.

The gender imbalance, lack of manpower by societal activities and higher preposition of dependent population deteriorated the economic as well as social mobility is negative impact.

2.2.3 Summary of Literature

Present literature study in migration is collected from both theoretical and empirical reviews. In theoretical reviews E.G Ravenstein (1989) focused in "the law of migration" that the push and pull factors are the causes of migration...P.R Cox (1976) enumerated in "Demography" the personal region and general causes of migration. D.J.Bogue(1969),in "Principle of Demography" follows the push-pull of model of Ravenstein Lee S.Everest(1963,1966)in "A theory of migration demography" proposed full obstacles model of migration. Douglas S.massy(1993) in "theories of migration" focused the network theory of migration. S.Stouffer(1940) in "intervening opportunities; A theory relation of mobility and distance" focused the migration flow between two places in inversely related to the number of opportunities. In empirical review D.R. Dahal, N.K.Rai and Manzardo(1977) have done a study in Mahakali

zone about “Land and migration in Far Western Nepal(INAS)” focused the causes and impact of migration. K.M. Dikshit(1997) “Lonely labour in the low land”, Himal south Asia discussed the history of Nepalese migration due to economics desperation. R.B Khadka(1979) in his dissertation” Emigration in Nepal; A micro level study of Bayalpata village Panchayat, Achham used the push-pull model of migration. R.K Khanal(1981)in his dissertation “Causes and consequences of migration in Nepal” mention the push factor of migration in Aruchaur Village Panchayat of Syangja. B.P Subedi(2003) in his dissertation “International labour migration in Nepal; Emerging patterns and trends in Ishikawa, Yoshitaka(Ed),comprehensive change in migration in Asia and pacific Region focused the emerging trends of labour migration in Nepal in 21st century. He also focused the poverty, unemployment, political condition play a vital role in emerging the trends of migration. B.P Subedi(1988)”Continuity and change in population movement” focused in past, the trends of migration in Nepal was from West to East but at present trend was changed from North to South migration. T.R Gautam(1999)in his dissertation “Labour migration to India”a case study of emigration from Kandebash Village Development Committee , Baglung use the push-pull model of migration. Prakash Bhattarai(2006) in :Migration of Nepalese youth for foreign employment; Problem and prospects mention the class division of Nepalese labour for selecting a destination. T.R Gautam (2008) mention in “Migration and the problems of old age people in Nepal” mention the positive and negative impact of international labour migration which directly affect the old age people, which they not faced earlier which they faced yet. Hein De Hass (2008) migration and development which focused negative impact of migration. K.P Pokhrel(2013) in his dissertation “Causes and impact of international labour migration” also follow the push-pull model of migration. From the studies of above literature reviews both theoretical and empirical. Many theoretical models were used which were discussed above now I am going to applied the push-pull model of migration which was developed first by Ravenstein systematically in 1885. Therefore this study provides a basic theoretical framework to study migration; the push-pull model.

CHAPTER-THREE

RESEARCH METHODS AND METHODOLOGIES

3.1 Selection of the study Area

I have selected my own home place (Kawasoti Municipality as a study area, where I have spent several years of my life. Through during higher studies, I could not live in my village continuously since last decade. However, I have continued to be integral part of the municipality through visit and communication. Before choosing the site I had gained information about that area by visiting some household and asking people and I had found that mostly the people who lived in the home were women, children and old age person. According to them, the potential literate/illiterate manpower of that area, primarily males are going abroad in search of job opportunities. This has changed the social and economic scenario of the municipality and has also created direct impacts on agricultural productions, less youth participation in the development works.

Kawasoti Municipality-5 is one of the wards among 17 wards of Kawasoti municipality of Nawalparasi district. It lies in the western development region of Nepal. This region is dominated by the labour emigration. As far as the selection of the study area is concerned on the causes and impacts of international labour migration. The large size of young and adult males is engaged on international labour migration. Being a home place, the researcher, makes it easy to conduct research and I am closely related to the study area, which makes the study more comprehensive and reliable.

3.2 Research Design

The research so basically is used on descriptive and explorative research design. It is descriptive because this study tries to describe the socio-cultural, economic factors affecting the international labour migration. It also tends to explore the causes and consequences of such condition related to immigrants situation.

3.3 Universe and sampling

At present, there are 2412 population with 547 households in Kawasoti municipality-5 where there is 333 are foreign labour migrants(VDC profile 2068). Out of 333 foreign

labour migrants 30 out migrants will be selected as sample which was sampled as purposive sampling under non-probability sampling.

3.4 Nature and Source of Data

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

In household survey, especially questionnaire method was used to collect the primary information about the process of foreign labour migration, socio-economic characteristics such as caste, age, sex, education, marital status, income, religion, and means of contact, countries of destination, duration of stay abroad and area of investment.

On the other side, secondary data were obtained from population census reports and relevant literatures about foreign labour migration such as research reports, journals, newspaper, library, published books, thesis, CDPS, CNAS, CEDA, related books written by the sociologist and anthropologists, records of CBS, Nepal and published reports of the VDCs were also used as the source to grab the objectives of the study.

3.5 Techniques of Data Collection

Primary data for the present study will collected through same tools. The tools used in this research are given below;

3.5.1 Household Survey

Social science research technique using questionnaire and their analysis using various quantitative and statistical techniques in sociology .The survey method here is used for to know the socio-economic characteristics of the out migrants households. For example; Social Characteristics. Caste/Ethnic composition, age sex education marital status, religion, country/destination, duration etc of the migrant labour or migrant household will be collected.

Economic Characteristics

Land, income (saving and investment), expenditure, food sufficiency and food availability.

Assets; House, Radio, Freeze, Mobile etc.

Resources; Land, Livestock, Business, Services etc.

3.5.2 Case studies

Based on the information and story of the migrants, interesting changing stories of the labour migrants had been mentioned in the study, using available information of the household had made for each selected 2 household in order to generate data. The case studies were done with emigrants doing better.

3.5.3 Key Informant Interviews

The key informants of these studies were the people who had returned from the abroad for a long time. The informant were also the municipality who are the old resident of this place and watching this trends of labour migration from long period of time.

3.6 Data Analysis

Analysis of data is the careful study of the available fact so that different data obtained from various sources are scanned and tabulation under different heading. The table is rearranged; data has been analyzed by the help of suitable statistical tools like percentage, average, ratio, etc. In this study descriptive and explorative method has been used for presenting the collected data. After completing the field visit period, data has edited and tabulated as per the need of report mirror.

3.7 Limitation of the study

This study is restricted only to Kawasoti municipality-5 of Nawalparasi district. Thus, this study has following limitations;

- I) This study was limited on Kawasoti Municipality-5 of nawalparasi district. It may not be generalized in other places of Nawalparasi district.
- II) This study was totally based on the causes and impacts of international labour migration.
- III) The impact of labour migration was studied in place of origin with participation of people aged between 15-60 age groups.

CHAPTER-FOUR

SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF MIGRANTS

Socio-economic characteristics and migration are related with each other in the sense that socio-economic characteristics like unemployment, present political condition, indebtedness, lack of agricultural land and family pressure etc. which led people to migrate in new areas or region for substance or for livelihoods.

The data presenting for the present study was collected from 30 households. According to the information recorded from the so respondents. It has total population of 170 with average household size 5.67 persons (National Average 4.89 person). Among 170 male account 53.52 percent and female account 46.47 percent. The vast majority (98.23) of the total emigrants are male. Female consists only 1.76 percent. The details of socio-economic characteristics of respondents' migration are analyzed below.

4.1 Caste/Ethnic Composition of Respondent

Kawasoti Municipality-5 is inhabited by various ethnic groups. The municipality is therefore characterized by multi-ethnic and multi-language character. Similarly, among the respondents various caste/ethnic groups are absented.

Table No.1; Caste/Ethnic Composition of Out Migrants

S.No.	Caste/Ethnic Group	No. of Household	Percentage
1	Brahmins	10	33.33
2	Chhetri	5	16.66
3	Gurung	4	13.33
4	Magar	3	10
5	Newar	2	6.66
6	Kami	3	10
7	Damain	3	10
	Total	30	100

Source: Survey Data-2018/19

Applying purposive sampling method, the household of out migrants were selected based on the proposition of their total population in the municipality. Out of total sampling, Brahmins occupy 33.33 percent (national report 12.2), Chhetris occupy 16.66 percent(National report 16.6),Gurung occupy 13.33 percent(National report

2%),Magar occupy 10.0%(National report 7%),Newar occupy 6.66%(National report 5%),Kami occupy 10%(National report 4.8%),Damai occupy 10%(National report 1.8%).In real sense the proportion of Brahmins may be higher or not. Due to well known about that community and due to purposive sampling procedure. I have taken most of the sample from the Brahmins household so that's why here the proportion of Brahmins is higher than other community.

4.2 Age and Sex composition of Out Migrants

There is a difference in sex composition and sex ratio between male out migrants and female out migrants .Among total, age group of between 30-44 years has highest proposition 53.3%(National report 27.9%).Age group between 15-29 years with the total proposition of 36.67%(National report 37.0%).But the age group between 45-60 years has 10 %(National report 8.9%) which is lower in compare to both of the age groups. But it varies among male and female emigrants. Age group of 15-29 years has proposition of 37.03%(National report 37.0%) which is overtaken by 30-44 years age group 52.85%(National report 45.8%).Age group of between 45-60 years is 3%(National report 14.3%) which is lower. Whereas female having age group between 15-29 years has 33.33%(National report 19.3%)which is overtaken by 30-44 years age group 66.67%(National report 10.5%).Age group between 45-60 years has 0.0%(National report 3.3%).The proposition of male out migrants is very high. The prime cause behind that is the socio-cultural factor. In Kawasoti municipality-5, women are regarded as the responsible for the bearing rearing of the children and taking care of other department members in the house on one hand on the other hand women are restricted to work in out spheres culturally.

Table No.2 Age and Sex Structure of Out Migrants

Age Group	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
15-29	10	37.03	1	33.33	11	36.67
30-44	14	51.85	2	66.67	16	53.33
45-60	3	11.11	0	0	3	10
Total	27	100	3	100	30	100

Source: Survey Data 2018/19

4.3 Education Attainment of Out Migrants

Education is a vital and key function for foreign employment. The quality of work and wage depends upon the emigrant's skill and education. But the skill mass of the emigrants are unskilled and lowly educated in Kawasoti municipality-5.

Table No.3: Educational Attainment of Out Migrants

S.No.	Level	Population	Percentage
1	Primary	1	3.33
2	Secondary	6	20
3	SLC	8	26.67
4	Intermediate	8	26.67
5	Graduate	7	23.33
	Total	30	100

Source: Survey Data 2018/19

In KawasotiMunicipality-5, 26.67% out of total Out migrants enter into the international labour market with SLC and Intermediate level of education (National report, SLC 12.2 and Intermediate 7.2%) which is the highest in compare to all levels, whereas graduate contains 23.33%(National report 7.2%).Secondary level with the proportion of 20%(National report 19.8%).Primary level ranks 3.33 percent (National report 21.6%).This shows that flow of semi-skilled migrants is high.

4.4 Marital status

Among out migrants, the proportion of married is 76.67% (National report 68.2%) whereas 23.33 % of out migrants are unmarried (National report 31.9%) collected from 30 household of out migrants in Kawasoti Municipality-5.

Table No.4: Marital Status

Status	Population	Percent
Married	23	76.67
Unmarried	7	23.33
Total	30	100

Source: Survey Data 2018/19

There is a vast difference between married and unmarried population. The reason for the difference is as follows:

Table No.5: Age composition of respondent by Marital Status

Age	Married	Unmarried
15-29	3	7
30-44	16	
45-60	3	
60 Above	1	
Total		30

Source: Survey Data 2018/19

Married out migrants between the ages of 15-29 years of age is 3, 30-44 years is 16. Age between 45-60 years is 3 and above 60 years is 1 and unmarried population of age between 15-29 years is 7. By comparing the percentage of marital status of Kawasoti Municipality with National report, it gave the message that the out migrant of that municipality is more than the out migrant in the whole country.

4.5 Major Source of Income of Migrant Household

Agriculture is the main income source of majority of migrant's households in Kawasoti Municipality-5.

Table No.6: Major Income source

S.No.	Occupation	Household	Percentage
1	Agriculture	19	63.33
2	Foreign Employment	9	30
3	Tailoring	2	6.67
	Total	30	100

Source: Survey Data 2018/19

As said by the Vice-chairman of the Kawasoti Municipality-5, Mr. Mahendra Bastakoti, 10 years ago, agriculture was the main income source with more than 60% of the total population of Kawasoti Municipality-5 were engaged in agricultural activities. But currently, the population is decreasing gradually because of the

tremendous flow to foreign employment through the foreign employment is the major livelihood strategies in Kawasoti Municipality-5. Out of total, the primary income source of migrant households is agriculture with the proposition of 63.33% (National report, 65%). In second place, the household with only income source as foreign employment is with the proportion of 30% and at last primary income source of 6.67% of people in tailoring.

4.6 Religious Composition

Among the religious followers groups in Kawasoti Municipality-5, Hinduism followers out migrants groups are large in number with the proposition of 80.60% (National report, 81.34%) and Buddhism followers out migrants are 13.33% (National Report, 9.04%).

Table No.7: Religious Composition

S.No.	Religion	Household	Percent
1	Hinduism	26	86.60
2	Buddhism	4	13.33
	Total	30	100

Source: Survey Data 2018/19

The difference in the percentage of followers of Hinduism and Buddhism in Kawasoti Municipality-5 is due to the Hinduism follower people are living more in compare to Buddhism follower people. The number is measured according to time because of kin growth and relatives of the Hindu follower people migrants.

4.7 Countries of Destination of Out Migrants

There are three types of migration from and within Nepal. They include contract labour migration to the gulf countries and from boarder/seasonal migration with the region permanent migrations to USA and Japan. Nepal has not been alert in addressing the complex issues involving individual household community, private sector and the state.

Table No.8: Countries of Destination

S.No.	CountriesofDestination	Total Population	Percent
1	India	8	26.67
2	Gulf	13	43.33
3	Korea	4	13.33
4	Japan	2	6.67
5	Malaysia	2	6.67
6	USA	1	3.33
	Total	30	100

Source: Survey Data 2018/19

There is a burgeoning labour recruitment industry. In the country that changes high out migration roles and has been criticized for taking advantage of innocent labour who take huge loan using their life to go abroad.

Among the various destination of Nepalese labours, gulf countries comprises in top ranks with 43.33 % emigrants of the selected households as entered into the international labor market. India, till now occupy important part for the Nepalese labour with 26.67% whereas in the third ranks Korea occupies with 13.33% whose on Japan, Malaysia and USA comprise 6.67% and 3.33% respectively.

People are more in gulf and in India because both the places are easy to access in compare to USA and Japan. Due to open boarder between India and Nepal, people from Nepal are easily entering to India in search of job. There is no need of visa and passport. So that's why Nepalese people are more in India. And in gulf countries, people are easily getting the visa for work in different companies. The cost and fare is not so expensive in compare to USA and Japan. Whereas Japan and USA, people are not affording the cost. Only a few can go who are economically strong. Those are also going who got DV lottery.

4.8 Duration of Abroad Stay

In Kawasoti Municipality-5, most of the emigrants stay in the international labour market for following period.

Table No.9: Duration of Abroad Stay

Duration	Population	Percent
6 -12 months	8	26.67
2-3 years	15	50
3-4 years	4	13.33
Above 5 years	3	10
Total	30	100

Source: Survey Data 2018/19

The highest percentage of emigrants returns their home between 2 to 3 years with 50% migrants to Gulf countries and a few East Asian countries like Malaysia belongs in this categories. Secondly, 6 to 12 months return migrants consists of 26.67% the population from India belongs in this categories. Thirdly, 3 to 4 years with 13.33% emigrants to South Korea fall into these categories and last above 5 years consist of 10 % emigrants people to Japan and USA belong to these categories.

Duration of abroad stay is not similar due to the differences in the departure of time, month and year from the home country to arrival country. If a migrant goes earlier to the destination country in compare to other migrant, then automatically his duration of abroad stay is less than new comers due to the contract with company for the certain years. Similarly, duration of abroad stay is different because those who get the opportunity to get the higher salary in another job then they leave that job and joins others and when not they remain or continue that job. According to the senior people of the village, those who go to India in military or civil service, their duration is very long and have to serve their for 15 to 20 years but in case of private job holder there it is not necessary. Yearly they get the leave of 1 to 2 months in a year. But the migrant who goes to Middle East, they have to serve the company. It is not followed in all companies. Some companies are flexible at some extent that they permit or allow to give them leave. In most of time, such type of flexibility seen to some countries in East Asia like Korea, they can leave up to 10 years. But it depends on migrant labour when they have to come; they can in any time from Korea. Migrants who are in USA, European countries and others who went for study purposes or get permanent resident can come according to the circumstances.

4.9 Means of Family Contact

Though, people leave their family and homeland for the sake of money as well as opportunities, they need regular contact with the remaining family members in the village. But for all, migrant and non-migrants families are reported for long period of time and gave to find ways of maintaining contact. Direct contact occurs when migrants came home for holidays.

Table No.10: Means of Family Contacts

Means of Contact	Household	Percent
Telephone	20	66.67
Internet	10	33.33
Total	30	100

Source: Survey Data 2018/19

66.67%(National report,7.4%) of the households use telephones as the means of contact with their out migrant family members because of mobile phones in every home and think that mobile is the easiest and cheapest means of contact by using some extra code before phone number before dialing which will lower costs. Another reason behind it, is using internet in the mobiles rather than buying computer which is cheaper and portable too.

Generally, the out migrant contacts from the abroad due to higher call rate from Nepal in compare to call from abroad. Another reason is also that the lack of awareness and uneducated family members of using internet. About 33.33 %(National report, 7.3%) of the out migrant households used internet to contact with their out migrants relatives or family members in abroad. But educated members of the households are aware about using internet and its advantages and due to the flow of remittance send by their family members or relative out migrants in large volume is also the cause they can bear the cost or if they haven't internet access in their home then they go to the internet shop to contact with their family members.

4.10 Remittance and Area of Investment/Expenditure

Most of the respondent responds that area of investment depends upon the amount of remittance. Amount of remittance, ranges from 16 thousands to 100 and more

thousands per month is according to the destination of the country. Some households have more than one members abroad and having amount of investment once daily expenses are covered and debts are repaid, the remittance goes further investment for future.

Table No.11: Area of Investment/Expenditure

Area of Investment	Number of Household	Percent
House	13	43.33
Housing plot	5	16.67
To clear Debt	4	13.33
Bank	3	10
Business	5	16.67
Total	30	100

Source: Survey Data 2018/19

The used of remittance in kawasoti Municipality-5 is primarily on constructing their houses. Therefore, the 43.33% of the out migrants are giving priority to construct a new house. Buying housing plot, movement and business comprises the 16.67% which ranks second in municipality. Most of the out migrants take loan from the bank and relatives with huge percent therefore an urgent need of household is to pay the debt which is their consist of 13.33% of the out migrant at last 10% of the migrant want to invest remittance in bank.

The migrants and their households who invest remittance in construction house belong to middle class family. They have the house in the ward but it is with tin roof and the roof is going to damage due to which water is leaked during rainfall. Some migrants had no house because earlier they lived in joint family but due to fragmentation with other family members they need a house to live. Earlier home were build from timber which was easily available from the forest but now- a-days cutting timber or wood from forest is strictly restricted and it is also became so expensive that people can't afford to make home from timber alone. So, now people are constructing their home from concrete which is less expensive in compare to timber. Secondly, the migrants are also buying housing plot. Those who have huge income in abroad are buying housing plot in town or near highways but the remaining other migrants live in village. Thirdly, some out migrants and their household condition is not so good they have the debt because they have taken loan for various

household purposes like marriage, child education, medical checkup, fooding etc. even they have not so much land to sell. Fourthly, the out migrants and their household conditions are good; they have sufficient land which is also the source for food and other cash income. The number of family in their home is also small they live in nuclear family. The remittance which is send by their out migrants is deposited on bank for their children and for future plan. Fifthly condition of both migrant and household are not bad. The out migrant who once gone to abroad and come back with the view to invest remittance in business like dairy-farm, poultry-farm, etc they had the view that if we do professionally business in our country then we earn lots of income here.

CHAPTER-FIVE

CAUSES OF OUT MIGRANTS

The causes of international migration are multiple and for any given country, change over time. Understanding those causes, identifying what if any issues they raise for migrants and their countries of origin and destination, and determining appropriate and effective policy options for addressing such issues needs to be done on a country by country basis.

The numbers of Nepalese migrant workers seek jobs in countries. Other than in India has been growing for three reasons. Firstly, Nepal's population has been growing at a rapid rate, adding 527814 new job seekers from July 2013 to 2014 July (Kantipur daily 17 Jan., 2015). Secondly, the agriculture sector providing employment to back of the population has not been able to grow and expand fast enough to absorb growing manpower. Thirdly, ways both in Nepal and India are too little to support a family (Pokhrel 2013).

5.1 Factor Associated with Place of Origin (Push Factors)

While conducting household survey, the emigrants who were currently present were listed. Thirty migrants were found currently present at home. A separate questionnaire was designed to interview thesis. From this interview, persons from Kawasoti Municipality seem to emigrate in International migration for various reasons. These following reasons were as follows; unemployment, indebtedness, lack of agricultural land, present political condition, and family pressure.

Table No. 12; Main Reasons of Out migration: Factors Associated with Place of Origin

S.No.	Causes	Household	Percent
1	Unemployment	12	40
2	Present Political condi.	3	10
3	Indebtedness	7	23.33
4	LackofAgriculturalland	5	16.67
5	Family Pressure	3	10
	Total	30	100

Source: Survey Data 2018/19

5.1.1 Unemployment (Excluding Agriculture)

The one and only higher causes that is associated with origin for international labour migration is unemployment. The national problem is also appeared in this municipality as vital issue. Agriculture was identified an important sector for the economy of the municipality. Yet 40% of the total respondent reported that they could not find job in their municipality and they do not have sufficient land for cultivation and agriculture has been unable to support their livelihood. And source of cash income is scarce in the municipality except few government and non-government services like; teaching in schools and boarding schools. Due to the reason the people are compelled to be involved in the international labour migration.

5.1.2 Indebtedness

It follows after the lack of cash income for emigration. There are different things for consumption to fulfill daily needs. These are not easily available source of income. It is compulsory to consume certain things education and health facilities are needed. Cash is borrowed from money lenders for it. Due to the lack of cash/income or of employment opportunity this debt continues to be increased after few years, the people are unable to live due to the bad economic conditions because of indebtedness fall under their heads. Indebtedness rank second place with 23.33 percent due to which people migrate.

5.1.3 Lack of Agricultural land

Lack of agricultural land is the third most important causes with the proportion of 16.67% household mentioned due to which people are migrating. Due to urbanization and became municipality people from other places buying housing plot (which are currently platted the agricultural field by the brokers to earn money as a source of income) and build house. They have no sufficient agricultural land except housing plot and some field for cultivation. The resident of that are who are residing in area from 20-25 years have only limited land which is limited for food consumption only and for other expenses there is no cash that they also point out foreign labour migration is the income which supports their livelihoods.

5.1.4 Present Political Condition

Currently the country is highly affected by the political instability. Due to various insurgent activities in past years with a motive to transform the old governing structure to the new ones (people oriented). In those circumstances, the peace and security was not fully enjoyed by the people. Due to the constitution making process moving in a tortoise speed and the power game became the central politics, which ultimately affected the development activities of the country and frustrating to the people basically youth those who want to participate in nation building process securing own employment opportunities. So the fifth proportion of out migration households contain 10% reported that the present political condition as a factor for international labour migration from kawasoti municipality. It reveals that, to some extent, people are affected by the political condition.

5.1.5 Family pressure

According to the field survey, 10% of the total respondents have informed that their member of the family has gone abroad by family pressure. some parents who have seen that their sons had not study well and falling in wrong track by addicted in smoking, tobacco, drinking alcohol, etc and thing that it is better to send to abroad rather they live in Nepal through which their son will follow the right path and became responsible as a result of strict law and hard labour in their countries. According to the employee of the municipality (Mr. Mahendra Bastakoti) some parents have been successful to bring their dear son in right path as a recent of foreign employment. And another is some parents who have seen the good income of their neighbor from foreign employment think that after all it is money when at last either cash in Nepal or in abroad. It is better to go to foreign employment to cash huge amount and also get the opportunity to see the glamorous world, learned how to earn some money and learn new ideas and thought by come in contact with different people in abroad.

5.2 Factor Associated with Destination (Pull Factors)

At present, Gulf States and India are becoming labour receiving countries, out migrant from Kawasoti municipality-5 reflects this situation. Due to open and common boarder between India and Nepal all are both in common. People can easily entered India.

There is no system of visa and passport and no strict checking system for Nepalese so, due to rules of easy entry and exit, no need of special skill and higher education, presence of friends and relatives people goes. Secondly, people going to gulf countries are increasing in compare to India because of higher wage rate as mentioned above factors, are also playing vital role for compelling people to migrate in gulf countries. People are also going to other countries for purpose of study in North East Asian countries, Europe etc.

Table No. 13: Main Reasons of Out migration: Factor Associated with Place of Destination

S.No.	Causes	Household	Percent
1	Higher Wage Rate	10	33.33
2	Rules of easy entry and exit	3	10
3	Noneedof specialskilland education	2	6.67
4	Presence of friends and relatives	7	23.33
5	Gossip of returned people	6	20
6	Study	2	6.67
	Total	30	100

Source: Survey Data 2018/19

5.2.1 Higher Wage Rate

Migrant see their jobs only as a means to earn money. According to the earlier out migrant from India, who do local job there and earlier local holder from Nepal. The local jobs in Nepal or in India unable to increase their social status and prestige at home, when they came back, they will finally be respected. Those jobs which are attainable to people of kawasoti, are mostly manual labour in agricultural estate. But these are poorly paid. The wage often is not even enough to feed a family. Therefore to seek more money paid job, which is enough to feed their family, is possible through foreign employment for the youth of Kawasoti. Except the jobs in Indian Army, the people of Kawasoti has the craze to go to other countries like middle-east countries, east-Asian countries etc in compare to Indian jobs. 33.33% of respondent family reported that higher wage rate abroad was their main factor associated with destination. They know this information of higher wage rate in abroad in other countries like Middle-east, East-Asian countries etc from returning migrant from that countries.

5.2.2 Presence of Friends and Relatives

For in other reasons where Nepalese labour migrants seek employment, East and South-east Asian, west Asian and India, personal connection and networks play the major role in determining who gain access to the better job, who is obliged to work in the difficult, dirty and dangerous job and who fails to secure regular employment. The people who help to friends are; some are Indian Army in India they help their relatives in Army recruitment rally in India by informing them, they also help in getting job in Army. Some are in Middle-east countries like Dubai, Qatar and Saudi etc.. Some are in hotels, malls and delivery services works and some are in Korea, they send visa to their relatives in short period of time due to the familiarity with company or seniors. They can provide a job with an attractive salary. According to network theory “Migrants networks are set of interpersonal ties that connect migrants, farmer migrants and non migrants in origin and destination areas through ties of kinship, friendship and shared community origin. They increase the livelihood of international movement because they lower the costs and time of movement and increase the expected net returns to migration. Network connection constitutes a form of social capital that people can draw upon to gain access to foreign employment. Once the number of migrants reaches a critical threshold, the expansion of network reduces the costs and risks of movement, which causes the probability of migration to rise, which cause additional movement which further expands the networks and so on.” Accessing to the respondent probability of getting foreign employment by friends and relatives is high and these are not any risk of fraud and possibilities of low investment as mentioned above. Therefore, second factor associated with destination is the presence of friends and relatives. 23.33% respondents supported this factor for out migration.

5.2.3 Gossip of Returned People

Migrant people of Kawasoti have access to consult media such as radio, TV, internet where foreign employment is frequently mentioned. But more practical information is however, best obtained from the people who have already gone to foreign employment. Given the prevalence of international labour migration and the profound changes an act of migration implies for the lives of the migrant and his family. It is not surprising that migration is a regular talking in Kawasoti municipality-5, both

men and women. Most of the returned migrants have a tendency to hide bad experiences and hence do not warn prospective migrants against risks, for example; women whose husband have got a low status jobs abroad do not speak about this with other women. Pride and honor seem to play an important role here. In opposite case, when migrants became successful he will be pride and model for prospective migrants for the village. Everybody respect him and asks about the foreign life, works and entertainment and relate that had done abroad. His need, dresses and shoes as well as other household asset really fascinates the youngsters of village. From gossip of returned people they know the attractive salary, higher life styles and opportunity to get contact with the people of the different corner of the world, about the glamorous city life. So, the younger always dream about foreign employment and gossip of returned people had effect and inspiring them every day for foreign employment. Among all 20% respondents reported that gossip of returned people had effect was their main factor associated with destination.

5.2.4 Rules of Easy Entry and Exit

Currently, flow of foreign employment in Kawasoti Municipality-5 is towards Gulf States and Malaysia. Visa and work permit are compulsory works as a mediator between migrants and destination. In case of India, they don't need visa and work permit? So far, India people don't consider rules of entry and exit as a cause associated with destination. Since, Nepal and India share common open boarder.

Nepalese neither need a passport or visa nor a work permit there. The geographical proximity allows migrants to reach India cheaply by bus or train. They somehow, manage to speak if necessary. There is long tradition of Nepalese seeking work in India, but the trend is decreasing especially when the out migration towards Gulf States emerged as a result, despite easy entry and exit. Therefore, 10% of people respond that rules of entry and exit was their main factor associated with destination.

5.2.5 Study

Nowadays, Nepalese people are going abroad not as the labour migrant but also to study and cash higher degrees. Students from these municipalities have gone to countries like; Japan, Australia, European, India etc. for the courses like; Hotel management, IT, Nursing etc. They have the motive that to earn higher degrees and earn money also. 6.67% of Kawasoti municipality-5 respondents are gone to abroad for study purpose.

5.2.6 No Need of Special Skill and Education

As we mentioned in previous chapter that most of the Nepalese who have gone to abroad for work from Kawasoti Municipality-5 are employed in low paying jobs. According to this 26.67% are SLC and Intermediate education respectively. It means most youths who have gone abroad are not skillful and have very low education status. During the field survey 6.675 respondents family reported “no need of special skill and higher education” as a factor associated with destination.

CHAPTER-SIX

IMPACTS OF OUT MIGRATION

6.1 Economic Impact

Emigration of the people from Kawasoti Municipality-5 is certainly having advance effects on the economy of the municipality like agriculture. Nowadays migrants household members are not cultivating the large piece of land which they used to cultivate earlier because of shortage of potential labour force as a result of the quantity of crops became decreased. But at present they give their land to others who want to calculate at returns they get the half of production of crops which is grown by others. Finding employment in abroad, nowadays males are neglecting agriculture. But emigration to international labour migration is not a permanent solution. There people definitely have come back to find their land. Let analyze in some detail some of the economic variables.

6.2 Supply of Labour Force

Out migration directly affects the supply of labour force. Majority of the municipality active male population seems to be outside the village the field study sounds that about 15% of the active population found as out migration. Foreign employment is considered as the source of employment for them out of total economic active population. It has adverse effects on the construction and other activities in the municipalities. Young males can easily do most of the manual work and it is found that 73.33% emigrants are young males. According to the employee of the municipality (Mr. Mahendra Bastakoti) and social workers, there is less in number of youth in compare to women and old age people's participation in the community welfare and in construction work. Development and innovative activities have been curtailed as a result of foreign employment. On the other hand, agriculture situation has been deteriorating. Lack of labour force i.e. active male, the size of livestock is very small in the village. Most of the respondent reported that they had reduced size of livestock after the emigration of their family members. There is also an effect on pastoral farm. And those who have returned from foreign labour migration have better their counterparts. Therefore thus they think it is wrong to work as laborers.

6.3 Income and Expenditure

Foreign employment is considered as the best way of earning livelihood in Kawasoti Municipality-5. Though majority of population adopt agriculture as main occupation, the level of income is comparatively lower than foreign employment.

Table No.14: Major sources of Income of out Migrants Households at Study Area

S.No.	Particulars	Yearly Income
1	Agriculture	83847
2	Remittance	484400
3	Service	195000
4	Business	166667

Source: Survey Data 2018/19

In average, the out migrants from Kawasoti earn 4, 84,400 annually from foreign employment which is the highest in compare to other income source. Secondary, from agriculture earns 83,847. Annually from services, the people earn Rs. 195000 annually and from business earn Rs. 166667 annually.

The yearly average income from agriculture is less than the yearly average remittance received in that area, because due to small piece of land and the production which is produced in agriculture is less which is only sufficient for household consumption only. Sometimes they sell when the quantity of production is slightly more but at another time they are not able to sell. Secondly, the yearly average income from service is also less than the yearly remittance because the income receives from service is not so much higher because people are not getting the higher salary. Thirdly, the business also is not generation huge amount of income in compare to remittance because the tailoring shop is small; the working staff is not more so they can't take much more demand of the customer. Income from foreign employment is more because people are going to countries like Korea, India as Indian army, Gulf countries where they are getting more. Malaysia, Japan, USA, Australia are also countries where they earn more.

Table No.15: Area of Expenditure of Out Migrations Households

S.No.	Particular	Expenditure	Percent
1	Food	50400	41.29
2	Education	21200	17.37
3	Health	8000	6.55
4	Tour	15240	12.48
5	Household products	27200	22.28
	Total	122040	100

Source: Survey Data 2018/19

6.4 Social Impact

We can say that foreign employment has brought some changes on social setting of the municipality. It is difficult to draw up a measuring scale for analyzing the changes in socio-economic and cultural backgrounds of the municipality. Still some information obtained from key interview shows that the impact of out migration on the society has been both positive and negative.

6.5 Positive Impact

6.5.1 Increase Investment in Education

People have definitely responded towards good education. In the field interview, most of the retired (migrants) respondents have reported that they had faced many problems abroad due to their lack of adequate education and ignorance. As result, they invested large amount of their remittance in education for their children. They had the belief that with this education their children would not face any difficulties and problems in the near future and become good human being. They have spent 17.37% in education about of total expenses. Most children of the emigrants go to the private boarding schools or some migrants shift their family from their place to the cities like Kathmandu for better facilities and for quality education for their children. In the area of investment, education has got very high priority and several private schools going aged children is the parents or brothers have gone abroad for employment.

Case 1

One of the out migrant who was earlier involved in teacher profession, it is said that during that time he had earned NRs. 25000 per month. But suddenly he went to Korea by passing the Employment Permit System (EPS) examination in 2011. It is said that there he earns NRs. 2 Lakh per month. After 2 years, he came home to visit with his family who were living in village; he takes his family; his wife and children to Kathmandu and buying flat and admitted his children in good boarding school. After that he went to Korea.

6.5.2 Improvement in Standard of Living

Out migrant families have given first priority to build houses. It reveals that, definitely foreign employment has raised their standard of living. Most of these make a concrete house having basic facilities such as kitchen, toilet and bathroom and buying the sophisticated or costly stuff or luxurious items in house. They keep their surrounding clean improved with sanitation. Small gardens are also seen in some houses of emigrants. Clean drinking water and toilet facilities are also available in their houses. Quality of foods and clothes as well as other amenities such as televisions, computers, refrigerators etc. are also found.

6.5.3 Respect of Work

During the field visit, most of the returned migrants have reported that they have got an opportunity to know the real value and importance of hard labour. Their attitude have been changed regarding the hard labour and now, they are ready for any types of work. Hesitation and shyness towards the work have been changed. For example, one of the returned migrant from Dubai named Anand pandey has a cow farm and dairy. Before going to abroad, he was not interested to do business in Nepal because of he thinks that there will be lots of income in abroad but while coming from abroad he told that it is better to do work in Nepal. Those are likely a few who get good salary and easiest work in abroad but maximum are getting the low salary and hard work. It is better to sell our labour in home country which get sufficient income and contributing in the nation building process.

6.5.4. Increase in Income source

According to the study, migrants' income has been diversified in comparison with past income. Though it is tough to exact the scaling of income of the municipality, currently, the average annual income of migrants in kawasoti municipality -5 is more than hundred thousand in average, told the Ward secretary. In past, the flow of out migrants was towards India where workers get comparatively low salary. But now the flow of emigration has turned towards the Gulf as well as developed countries of Asia and Europe. In general, migrants have earned more than the amount they had earned at the origin. They have maintained their family needs and really improve their standard of living. Similarly, migrants who returned from abroad invest remittance in productive sectors like cow farm, poultry, goat farm, etc and doubled their income as they earned in abroad.

6.5.5 Opportunities to develop Skills

Migrant workers who return home bring experience and knowledge from working in another country. This benefits the home country as a whole by adding to its pool of talented workers, particularly where skills are relevant to the needs of the home economy and the migrant workers are willing to use them upon return. It also benefits the individual worker who will have developed through contact with people possessing a range of human, intellectual, professional skill. Access to educational and language courses in the home country should open up opportunities for career promotion at home and assists the personal development of each worker. "This brain gain" is experienced especially in the major growing economies of developing countries. Though the Nepalese labours are unskilled and poorly educated, they have also got the opportunities to develop their skill and education in abroad. They can use this skill in their own village and country to raise their income.

6.6 Negative Impact

Out migration, together with agriculture is the most important livelihood strategy in kawasoti municipality-5 and has got several influences as personnel household and village level. Some negative impacts are mentioned below briefly.

6.6.1 Loss of Expertise and Skills

Both active and capable people are going abroad for employment. The trend and volume is seemed vertical. As a result, agricultural production has been reduced because of lack of manpower. Further the participation of youth in agricultural activities relatively difficult to achieve than in development, construction and innovative works. Even in cultural and social rituals and several other communal activities it has been very difficult to have presence of youths. According to the several elderly people, security of the community and village has also been a vital issue by the shortage of youths in the village. In educational sectors like teaching there is slowly shortage of teaching quality of manpower due to high salary in abroad they leave school teaching jobs which is low in compare to foreign employment salary.

6.6.2 Social Evils

As stated by the local people, many active labour force and youngsters of village are having the dream of joining the Indian Army as well as going abroad. But because of several hindrances only a few get selected. Similarly in case of foreign employment they have to face several obstacles regarding the visa and other financial and legal problem. Therefore non-selected rest becomes disappointed and depressed. According to themselves, they are neither interested in helping their parents in the fields nor going to school. They are always dreaming of going abroad and want to earn money. In these circumstances they depressed and accepted bad habits like drinking alcohol, eating tobacco, smoking and gang fights and spoil their life.

In contrast, other members of the emigrated households do not like to work in village. They are just waiting for the remittances sent by their emigrated member. Their ideal sitting in the house has created social evils. They had reckless and wasteful behavior. They use and wear unnecessary dress and that brings vulgarity in the society. Likewise, drinks, party celebration, playing cards and watching movies in the television. They do not have any respect towards the others villagers. They think themselves as modern and up to date.

6.6.3 The break Up and fragmentation of the family Unit

Many skilled and unskilled migrants who migrate to the elsewhere often leave their family behind this can and does lead to a breakup of the family unit. Because there will be the gap between the family members and out migrants contact happen through only telephone, mobile phone and internet. In the increasing “feminization of Immigration” where more women are migrating for work, families are separated and children suffer the most. There are high social costs that are not considered in meaning out benefits of migration. Similarly, there will be the fragmentation in the family units. Those migrants who live in joint family, they have the view that there are only earning money and serve the family and other members of the family are relying on their remittance and not contribute in family expenses. So, they have the view that it is better to be fragmented and live in nuclear family rather to live in joint family which will lower the cost in compare to live in joint family and as a result they shifted from that place to city or live in the another house in nuclear family.

6.7 Changing Social Role of Women at Home

International labour migration or foreign employment has brought several changes insides and outsides home regarding the role of women. They have to play the role of head of the household during the absence of their husband. The situation is critical to some extent in a single/nuclear family. All the responsibilities go to the women. Sometimes, out migration brings some family problem and anxiety when head or husband does not return to home for relatively long time. The absence of out migrants for a long time creates social problem and sometimes also psychological anxiety to women/wives at home.

The responsibility begins from the very first day of out migration on the shoulder of women. They have to look after their parents, children and prepare them for school. Periodically, they have to go to school to receive their children’s progress report and pay school fees. Women are seen in banks, government offices and other schools. They are attending the village meeting and formed the groups called Aama Samuha. In short, nowadays women are becoming aware and participating in outside activity also.

Case 2

Mrs. Durga Bhattarai, now 35 years old, is housewife. Her husband is in Indian Army, though he is returning home twice a year. Currently, she is living with her three children and has just four members in her family except her husband. Now, she has to deal with all the responsibilities of the house. At the time of her husband departure to India, she had been nervous. But, now she has been habitual and bold. Her husband sent remittance in regular interval and she has invested in income oriented works. As she said, now she is active and more dynamic among other women of her community. She said, she attends the Aama Samuha meeting, co-operative meeting, going to school to look after her children etc. All the other works are doing by her. She further explains that she is very happy due to the foreign employment and her responsibility is increasing with her struggle.

CHAPTER-SEVEN

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION:

7.1 Summary

Present study is concerned with causes and impact of international labour migration. Labour migration is very complex phenomena for every society and nation. Especially in developing countries, the external movement of people consists very high form of labour migration caused due to poverty, illiteracy, unemployment, low industrial development, poor technology and sustaining agricultural system. In order to improve their economic status and living standard are interested to flow out by migration process from their origin place crossing different barriers and boundaries. The present stream of labour migration in Nepal shows abroad migration. This type of migration had direct or indirect impact in different aspect of society and positive as well as negative. That's why this study had tried to investigate the causes and impact created by labour migration. This micro level emigration study is one of the municipality-5 in Western region of Nepal. The name of the municipality is Kawasoti Municipality. It is located in Nawalpur district of Gandaki province.

The objective of this study was to understand the causes and consequences of emigration from the study area. The need of the study is to fulfill gap of knowledge about the representative care of Nawalpur district. This study includes the volume of causes and impacts of emigration and the socio-economic characteristics of emigration.

This study is based on both primary and secondary data. The primary data are obtained through field survey conducted by sampling method and secondary data from municipality and different institution.

The tools used as the data collection are household survey, key informant interviews and questionnaire. Data are presented through tables. Data are analyzed using statistical tools (percentage, average, ratio). The research design is discipline according to the total population of municipality-5, VDC profile 2068 was 2412 in 2068 with male 1065 and 1347 female population. This sex ratio is calculated as 79:126. The ward consists of various ethnic groups like Brahmins, Chhetri, Magar, Newar, Kami and Damai. Age between 30-40 years, are mainly the labour migrants.

Mostly the out migrants are married which follows the firmly Hinduism as their religion. The literacy rate of out migration is satisfactory. The firm destination of out migration is gulf countries with 43.33%. Duration of stay abroad is mainly 2 to 3 years with so presents. Agriculture is the main source of the municipality. The causes of international labour migration are push-pull factors. The push factors are unemployment, indebtedness, and lack of agricultural land, pressure and present political condition.

The impact of labour migration in municipality was both economic and social.

7.2 Findings

After collection of information and analysis of the data, following results are derived. The ethnic composition of the out migrant's household of the municipality ward no. 5 where Brahmins is constituted of higher percentage which is 33.33% and Kami and Damai constituted of lower with 3% and 3% respectively. In age and sex structure of out migrants, 30-44 years of age group male and female people are mainly out migrants which consisted of 53.33%. Out of which 71.85% are male and 28.15% are female. The level of illiteracy rate of out migrants is nil. In educational attainment of out migrants, the out migrant that done SLC and Intermediate level comes at top ranks with the composition of 26.67 and 26.67% respectively. The marital status of out migrants, where married population is 76.67% which is more than unmarried population of 23.33%. In religious composition, the majority of our migrants follows Hinduism are there religion with proportion of 86.66% and 13.33% of out migrants follow Buddhism the main economy was to be found agriculture with 63.33% of people are engaged in agricultural work. The main destination countries of out migrants are gulf countries, with 43.33% of out migrant goes to Gulf. In duration of stay abroad, 50% of the total, out migrants whose destination of stay is 2 to 3 years. The main means of contact of out migrants with their family members is telephone which is 66.67% of household use telephone to contact with their out migrants and 33.33% use of internet or email. In municipality the remittance is invested primarily on construction their homes with 43.33% of the out migrants give priority. The main reason of out migration: Factor associated with place of origin (Push factor) is unemployment 40% of the respondent says on employment is the cause of foreign employment. The main reason of out migration: Factor associated with place of

destination (Pull factor) was due to higher wage rate which rank top with 33.33% of people are going to abroad. The major income received yearly from remittance is Rs. 484400 in average. The main area of out migrants household is at buying household product with 22.24% annually.

7.3 Conclusion :

A study was carried out from Kawasoti municipality of Nawalparasi district in order to study the socio-economic background of migrants and causes and consequences of migration and the study population was 100 of the household from Kawasoti municipality which had at least one migrant. After the analysis of the data, the researcher reaches following conclusion.

Most of the ethnic composition of the out migrants were Brahmins mostly belongs to the age group of 30-44 years with the duration of stay abroad 2-3 years. Their destination was mainly gulf countries and other. The causes behind migration of all migrants were economic. The main economy was found to be agriculture. It is clear that the literacy status of migrant from Kawasoti was satisfactory and most of the out migrants had the education up to SLC and Intermediate level. Many out migrants were married and majority of them follows the Hindu religion. The use of remittance in municipality is primarily on constructing homes. The main means of contact was telephone. The main reason of out migrant was found in push-pull factor was found to be unemployment and higher wage rate. The major income received is from remittance and the main area of expenditure of out migrants household is at buying household products.

The research titled “Causes and impact of International Labour Migration” was conducted in Kawasoti Municipality which is fully based on push-pull model. Here, the push factor which bound the people of Kawasoti to move from their place, which are as follows; unemployment, indebtedness, lack of agricultural land, family pressure and present political condition where there is more opportunity which are as follows; higher wage rate, pressure of friends and relatives, gossip of returned people, rules of easy entry and exit, no need of special skills and higher education.

There was also impact of international labour migration in the municipality. These are economic and social impact. In economic impact, there is the supply of labour-force,

income and expenditure. In social impact there is both positive and negative impact. In positive social impact, there is increase in investment in education, improvement in standard of living, respect of work, increase income source and opportunity to develop skill. And in negative social impact, there is loss of expertise and skills, social evils, the break up and fragmentation of the family units and changing social roles of women at home.

QUESTIONNAIRE

Informant's Name : Address:

DoB:

List of questions:

1. What do you think, most of the people go abroad as Out-migration?

- a) Earning money
- b) Earning skills
- c) Higher studies
- d) Others

2. Which is the main source of family income?

- a) Agriculture
- b) Foreign employment
- c) Self-employed business
- d) Job

3. Mostly, how long do the people stay abroad?

- a) Less than 1 year
- b) Less than 2 year
- c) Less than 5 years
- d) Above 5 years

4. Which means of communication do you use for family contact?

- a) Telephone
- b) Social Media (Internet)
- c) Mails
- d) Secondary/ Indirectly

5. Behalf on earning, where do you want to invest the money?

- a) Housing
- b) Purchasing Land
- c) Running business
- d) Clearing debt.

6. How do you feel in the absence of key member in your home?

- a) Sad
- b) happy
- c) Normal

7. What might be the reason that made the people for Out-migration?
- a) Unemployment
 - b) Political system
 - c) Indebtedness
 - d) Lack of agricultural land
8. How much money does she/he earn monthly at work?
- a) Below 50 thousands
 - b) Below 75 Thousands
 - c) Below 1 lakh
 - d) Above 1 lakh
9. Please, mention the working site.
- a) Construction
 - b) Department store
 - c) Hotel/ Restaurant
 - d) Office
10. Where have you sent your children for study?
- a) Government school
 - b) Private school
 - c) Gunthi-run school
11. People are assuming that Out-migration causes family fragmentation. Is it correct? Mention it in percentage.
- a) 25%
 - b) 50%
 - c) 75%
 - d) 100%
12. Please, mention the country as destination of the key member.
- a) Gulf
 - b) Asian
 - c) Europe
 - d) American
13. How do you define your family?
- a) Single
 - b) Joint
14. What have you seen, either most of the people go abroad before or after marriage
- a) After
 - b) Before
15. While going abroad, should we have good education as well as skill?
- a) Yes
 - b) No

16) Do you have internet facility at your home ?

a) Yes

b) No

17. Should we have to go abroad only for earning money?

a) Yes

b) No

18. Do your children make you feel the absence of key member in terms of guardianship?

a) Yes

b) No

19. Out-migration has provided the women to lead the family and society. Is it correct?

a) Yes

b) No

20. Do you get attendance of Women's leading for family in social/public gathering?

a)Yes

b) No

21. Out-migration invites health hazards.

a) Yes

b)No

22. Is Remittance a sustainable source of income?

a) Yes

b) No

23. People think that, they could earn much in abroad rather than others. Is it correct?

a) Yes

b) No

24. International migration weakens our nationalism.

a) Yes

b) No

25. What do you think, has your living standard been raised up ?

a) Yes

b) No

Causes and Impacts of International Labour Migration

(A Case Study from Kawasoti-5;Nawalparasi)

Survey Form

Informant's Name :

Father's Name :

Permanent Address:

Temporary Address:

Date of Birth: Sex:

Religion:

Spouse's Name:

Spouse's Education:

No. of Family Member: Ethnicity:

Marital Status:

Family Income Source:

Present Working Country: Area:

Duration of Stay:

Medium of Family Contact:

Investment Area with Remittance:

Area of Expenditure:

Major Cause for Immigration(Push):

Cause of Attraction towards Abroad(Pull):