

**CAUSES AND EFFECT OF EMIGRATION: A CASE STUDY OF  
SAURAHA, CHITWAN, NEPAL**



**A thesis**

**Submitted to Central Department of Sociology  
Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal  
In partial fulfillment of the requirements  
for Masters of Arts in Sociology**

**Submitted by**

**Saroj Pokharel**

**T.U Reg.: 6-2-37-139-2011**

**Roll No: 02**

**Central Department of Sociology  
Tribhuvan University, Kathmandu, Nepal**

**September, 2018**

2018

Saroj Pokharel

CAUSES AND EFFECT OF EMIGRATION

## **LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION**

I hereby certify that the dissertation entitled “CAUSES AND EFFECT OF EMIGRATION: A CASE STUDY OF SAURAH, CHITWAN, NEPAL” Submitted by Mr. Saroj Pokharel to Central Department of Sociology, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur Kathmandu in partial fulfillments of the requirements for the degree of Masters of Arts in Sociology is carried out under my guidance and supervision. Therefore I recommend this dissertation for the final evaluation and approval.

.....

Supervisor

Dr. Tika Ram Gautam

Central department of sociology

Tribhuvan University

Kathmandu.

## LETTER OF APPROVAL

This dissertation entitled “ **CAUSES AND EFFECT OF EMIGRATION: A CASE STUDY OF SAURAHA, CHITWAN, NEPAL**” submitted by **Mr. Saroj Pokharel** has been evaluated and accepted by the following evaluation committee as a requirement for the partial fulfillment of the requirements **Master Degree of Arts in sociology**.

### EVALUATION COMMITTEE:

Prof. Dr. Tulsi Ram Pandey .....  
(Head of Department)

Dr. Manahari Dhakal .....  
(External Examiner)

Dr. Tika Ram Gautam .....  
(Internal Examiner)

## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that dissertation entitled **“CAUSES AND EFFECT OF EMIGRATION: A CASE STUDY OF SAURAHA, CHITWAN, NEPAL”** submitted by me to the **Central Department of Sociology, Tribhuvan University, Nepal** is an entirely original work prepared under the supervision and guidance of Dr. Tika Ram Gautam. I have made due to acknowledgements to all idea and information borrowed from different sources in the course of writing this report article. The result presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purpose. No part of the content of this report/article has ever been published in the form or part of any book. I am solely responsible if any evidence is found against my declaration.

Saroj Pokharel

Sep, 2018

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

First of all, my heartfelt expression of sincere gratitude with deep appreciation goes to Central Department of Sociology, Kirtipur, Kathmandu, for providing me an opportunity to conduct this study as a partial fulfillment of requirement of the Master's degree in sociology program.

I would like to owe my sincere thanks to my supervisor Dr. Tika Ram Gautam, Assistant Professor of central department of sociology. I would like to express my gratitude to Professor Dr. Tulsi Ram Pandey, Head of Department of central department of sociology, for providing this opportunity and guiding me throughout research.

I wish to express my admiration and special thanks to my friends Pravakar Pokharel, Asmita Basnet, Sarita Khadka, Biju Pokharel, Yagya Murti Pandey and to my family members for their kind co-operation throughout my thesis work.

Last but not the least; I would like to thank my wife Nisha Gautam Pokharel for her valuable support at every step of my research study.

I hope my Endeavour will be rewarded well.

**Saroj Pokharel**

## TABLE OF CONTENT

	Page No.
<b>CHAPTER I</b>	<b>1-7</b>
1.1 Introduction	1
1.2 The study context	3
1.3 Research problem and questions of the study	5
1.4 Objectives	6
1.5. Significance of the study	6
1.6 Outline of the report	7
1.7 Limitations of study	7
<b>CHAPTER II</b>	<b>8-26</b>
2.1. Theoretical overview	8
2.2 Reviews on theories of migration	8
2.2.1 Neo-classical theory of migration	9
2.2.2 Migration networks theory	9
2.2.3 Social Capital Theory	10
2.2.4 Dual Labour Market Theory	10
2.2.5 The situation Oriented Approach	11
2.2.6 Structural Theories	11
2.2.7 World system theory	11
2.3 Review of previous studies	12
2.3.1 Foreign Labour Migration and Remittance	14
2.3.2 History of Foreign Migration in Nepal	15
2.3.4 Present Condition of Labour Migration in Nepal	16
2.4 Causes of foreign Labour Migration in General	17
2.5 Causes of International Labour Migration in Household	18
2.6 Causes and Consequences of Foreign Labour Migration	19
2.7 Effect of international labour Migration in household	20
2.8 Effect of International Labour Migration in Children's Education	21
2.9 The Effect of Immigration on Wages and Employment	21
2.10 Push-Pull Factor in Migration	22
2.11 International Migration in Sociology Perspective	22
2.12 Prevailing laws and Policies on Foreign Employment	23

2.12.1	Policies that influence women at foreign employment	24
2.12.2	Foreign Employment Act 2007	25
2.12.3	Foreign Employment Policy 2012	25
<b>CHAPTER III</b>		<b>27-31</b>
3.1	Research Design	27
3.2	Nature and source of data	28
3.3	Ethnographic Sampling	28
3.4	Tools and technique of data collection	28
3.4.1	Interview method	29
3.4.2	Non-Participant Observation Method	29
3.4.3	Questionnaire Method	30
3.5	Brief introduction of the study area	30
<b>CHAPTER IV</b>		<b>32- 49</b>
4.1	Sex, Age and Caste/Ethnicity	32
4.2	Destination country of international labour migrants	34
4.3	Religion	35
4.4	Family type and number	36
4.5	Education year of schooling	36
4.6	Source of income	37
4.7	Foreign labour migration	38
4.8	Causes of International labour migration	38
4.9	Effect of international labour migration	40
4.10	Salary status	40
4.11	Children educational year of schooling	42
4.12	Living standard of household	43
4.13	Economic status of respondents	44
4.14	Things carried while returning back to Nepal	46
4.15	Sources of information about foreign Employment	47
4.16	Benefits of international labour migration	48
<b>CHAPTER V</b>		<b>50-54</b>
5.1	Summary	50
5.2	Conclusion	52
<b>REFERENCES</b>		
<b>QUESTIONNAIRE</b>		

# CHAPTER I

## Background Introduction

### 1.5 Introduction

Labour migration is one of the burning and perplexing issues in the current time of Nepal. Migrant workers and members of their families, a migrant worker is a person who is to be engaged, is engaged, or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a state of which he or she is not a citizen. A ‘migrant worker’ is defined in the ILO instruments as a person who migrates from one country to another (or who has migrated from one country to another) with a view to being employed otherwise than on his account, and includes any person regularly admitted as a migrant for employment. Nepal is agro based rural economy. Most of the people is involved in the farming. Labour migration also effect in the social cohesion.

Movement of people to other countries in search of employment is called foreign employment. Labour migration for overseas employment has become a topic of popular attention of various labour surplus countries in recent years. Increase in demand for oil has created the new job opportunities in oil exporting countries and decrease in the population growth rate in the developed countries made a shortage of human resources in those countries to keep their economic growth continue these situations make a demand for unskilled and semi-skilled labours from the developing countries in these countries. Thousands of people are living in Nepal for foreign employment. There is a flow of millions of people from developing countries, semi-developed countries to developed countries and flow of billions of dollars to developing countries’. These people regularly remit a substantial proportion of their earnings to their families. The financial flows generated by these migrants by way of remittance are very substantial (The world bank, 2006).

International remittance has a vital role in most developing countries on poverty, income distribution, and economic development, especially in rural areas. Migrant remittance flows surpass official development aid receipts in many developing countries Migration is an increasing phenomenon in Nepal, particularly among young men. One out of every 11 Nepali adults is in foreign employment. Remittance thus



has a profound and growing impact on the poverty and resource distribution in the country (Aryal, 2006).

Nepal is experiencing massive out-migration as an important livelihood strategy and thus become increasingly dependent on remittances as an important source of income. The consequences of high levels of migration for both sending and receiving societies are a major concern. The effect of such remittance earnings in migrant sending households depends on whether the income is used for production or consumption. If used solely for consumption, remittances may promote the cycle of dependency and results in a low quality of life. Therefore, measuring utilization patterns by remittance-receiving households using a standard instrument is key to understanding how migrants' families spend and invest remittance earnings' (Available at <http://en.www.wikipedia.org/effect> of remittance). Poverty, unemployment, bad economic condition in village, lack of resources, low wages are major reasons why international labour migration is an increasingly important source of income. Migration to the neighboring country India has a longstanding history, while migration to the Gulf and Tiger States, Europe or USA only commenced about 15 years ago. There is little documentation of the movements of migrants workers and their remittances and national census data has been criticized to understate migration numbers.

Although foreign employment for Nepalese people has a long history and remittance have emerged over the last two decades as a prominent feature of the Nepalese economy. It was started before early nineteenth century when the first Nepalese traveled to "lahore" to join army of Sikh Ruler Ranjit Singh. Formally, it was started after Anglo-Nepal friendship treaty of 1816 that recruited 3000 Nepalese soldiers in British Gorkha Regiment (Dahal, 2004). Friendship treaty between India and Nepal in July 1950 gave movement of worker on reciprocal basis and the Nepalese labors needed no work permit to work in India (Kayestha, 2002). They were recruited in army, police force, civil service and private sectors. With the enactment of foreign labour employment act 1985 Nepalese labour started to take employment beyond India particularly to the gulf, where oil boom created massive demand for foreign labour.

There was significant growth of Nepalese labour in East Asia, South East Asia and Gulf. By the end of mid 1990 on an average of 6.7 percent of the total remittance started to come from overseas. Relatively less well-off people from rural and urban Nepal have been working in the Gulf. Period between 1997 and 2003 could be considered the boom period for foreign labour employment. Nepalese labour employment to Gulf, Middle East, Malaysia, Korea and Japan rapidly increased during this period. Insurgency has displaced more people at a greater scale internally and internationally in Nepal. Nepalese labours are going rapidly to Indi and overseas countries (Shrestha, 2006). The opportunities of employment in Nepal are not increasing as expected. Foreign employment has become an important means of employment. It is estimated that around 450 thousands youth are entering in labour market each year. The recent official figure shows that more than 300 thousand people are migrating to other countries; expect India for foreign employment every year (B.S., 2009). This means, almost more than three-fourth of new entrants in Nepal labour market are migrating for foreign employment and a significant amount of money is earned ass international remittance. The earnings from foreign employment is supporting to national economy.

As we know the reality that most of the people in Nepal go to the foreign country in order to earn money. The remittance received from foreign employment has been playing vital role to build the backbone of the nation economy. However, the use and impact of such remittance in the farming family has not been still investigated. So, the use and impact of remittance into different sectors of farming family such as education, culture, language etc. has been investigated in order to utilize the remittance properly to build up their family life as well as nation

## **1.6 The study context**

It is commonly assumed that international migration has accelerated over the past fifty years, that migrants travel over increasingly long distances and that migration has become much more diverse in terms of origins and destination of migrants (Arango, 2000). In the case of international migration it has also been argued that with the increasing integration of societies in international migration systems (C.F.Skeldon, 1997) more and more countries are experiencing significant volumes of immigration and emigration. All these trends combined suggest that global migration patterns have

become more complex. This is opposed to the assumed lower diversity and neater structuring of past migrations, in which more clear-cut division between immigration and emigration countries would have existed. This is also linked to the idea that, in the past migration often concentrate in a few bilateral corridors, frequently following colonial and other historical link. For instance, the vast majority of transcontinental migrations from francophone Africa moved to France while migrants from Anglophone Africa tended to move to the UK (Bake well and Haas, 2007). In recent decades these patterns seem to have become diverse with a “fanning out” of migration to new destinations is Southern Europe, the Gulf and Asia.

In Nepal, after the treaty of Sugauli (1816), Nepalese people started to migrate to India to be recruited in the British India army. Likewise the raising of the first army Battalian (Sirmour battalian) from among the Nepalese prisoners of war was the major turning point in the large scale emigration of Nepalese people (Kanskar, 2003). The migration from and to Nepal is much historical and influenced by region, culture and religion (Schrader, 2006) argues that origin of migration was linked with transform Himalayan trade between India, Nepal, Tibet and China which is as far back as 500 B.C. Also, the arrival from the north of people speaking Tibeto-Burman languages between the 5<sup>th</sup> and 10<sup>th</sup> centuries, coupled with Indo-Aryan groups from the south during 9<sup>th</sup> and 13<sup>th</sup> centuries where the primary sources of population Nepal to today (Adhikari and Gurung, 2009). In Nepal the recent trend is going on to European, American and Arab (UAE- United Arab Emirates) countries for skilled and unskilled jobs (Singh, 1998).

However, we an assumed that international migration has accelerated over the past fifty years. Meanwhile in Nepal, after the treaty of Sugauli (1816), Nepalese people started to migrated to India to be recruited in the British Indian army but now in Nepal the recent trend is going on to European, American And Arab (UAE- United Arab Emirates) countries for skilled and unskilled jobs.

In Sauraha village, there is big Tharu community but now a day we can get more caste groups in Sauraha village. Information of Tharu village. Information of Tharu community are most needed for this dissertation. So that here I described the history of Tharu community in Sauraha. Tharu population is one of the major groups of Nepalese Terai. They are believed to have lived in these areas since several hundred

years back. Moss and Wilson (1993) mention Tharu people as the descents of the Terai's earliest inhabitants. In the eleventh century, the Arabian traveler Al Beruni used the name for forest-dwellers in the Mithaila region of the eastern Terai, but until well into the twentieth century these Tharu were probably not even aware of the existence of the people in the Dang valley in the western Terai or in Chitwan who were also called Tharus (Whelpton, 2005). But nowadays we can get more caste in Sauraha village like chhetri, Newar and Bramin, etc. but still now Tharu community has more number than others.

### **1.7 Research problem and questions of the study**

On the theoretical level, the social cause of international labour migration has multiple perspectives. Many scholars have produced extensive research on international migration. Lee (1996) explained the unpredictable factor in migration that the push factors are the negative factors in the place of origin while the pull factors are the positive ones in the destination place. Likewise, Gautam (2008) studied a dramatic growth in internal and international migration, especially from rural areas to urban centers and foreign countries. However, these studies are not enough to describe the major causes of international migration. In the other way Adams Jr (1991) explained the effects of international remittances on rural Egypt and stated the positive effect on rural economy.

So that, these studies have conducted in this field by different research in institutions and scholars but these study have provided only the push-pull factors of migration and the trends to migration from rural to urban and foreign countries as well as some studies described about effect of international remittances on rural area. Meanwhile, these studies do not portray the major social causes of international labour migration in Nepal. From different research that village Sauraha affected by push factor is big factor of that village. Why push factor is increasing phenomenon for international labour migration in Sauraha village, Chitwan. It was research problem of the studies.

Then two research question of this study are :

- i. What is the socio-economic background of the study area that contributes international labour migration?

Socio-economic background is an economic and sociological combined total measure of a person's work experience and of an individual's or family's economic and social position in relation to others, based on income. In Sauraha village, socio-economic status was typically broken into three levels (high, middle, low) to describe the three places a family or an individual. Many fall into when placing a family or individual into one of these categories any or all of the three variables (income, education and occupation) can be assessed.

- ii. What are the major causes and effect of international labour migration in Sauraha village?

International labour migration is a global phenomenon caused not only by economic factors but also social, political, cultural, environmental, health, education and transportation factors. It commonly takes place because of the push factor of less opportunity in the socio-economic situations and also because of pull factors that exist in more developed areas. However, In Sauraha village there were different social factors like unemployment, lack of job etc.

## **1.8 Objectives**

Based on the research question mentioned above on this study, the first's question's aim to analyze the socio-economic background of the study area and second's questions aim is to find out the major causes and effect of international labour migration in the study area.

- i. To analyze the socio-economic background of the study area.
- ii. To find out the major causes and effect of international labour migration in the study area.

## **1.5. Significance of the study**

This study attempted to explores social causes of emigration and practice of state; it's dynamics in changing rural Nepal and its role to minimize the emigration. This study contributes to fulfill gap of sparse research in emigration of Nepalese social science particularly in local context. It also confines the under field of social science and sociology of emigration. This research aims to reflect balanced view on social causes of emigration. This study evaluates both social causes and effect on study area which may be important for local policy makers and stakeholders. Therefore, significance of

this study ranges not only to find out social causes of emigration and effect of emigration on household but also an asset on the discipline of social science and international migration research

This research conducted in Sauraha at Bachheuli-2, Sauraha. Bachheuli is a village development committee in Chitwan District in the Narayani zone of Southern part of Nepal. In Sauraha, There were big Tharu Community but now a day we can get more caste groups. This Research conducted in 2018 and the research topic was causes and effect of emigration: A case study of Sauraha, chitwan.

## **1.6 Outline of the report**

This paper contains five chapters. The first chapter deals with background introduction, objective of the study and limitations of the study. After this introductory chapter second chapter reviews key theoretical literatures of migration. Third chapter is methodological section which describes research design, research tools and procedure applied for this dissertation. Third chapter also concentrated on the description of the study area. The results and discussion are presented in chapter four. At last, the chapter five draws some conclusions, recommendation and major finding as well.

## **1.7 Limitations of study**

The time of field visit was June. 2018 in the Sauraha village of Chitwan. Due to various constraints of time and cost as master level dissertation, this study has some limitations.

- i. This research focus on social causes of international labour migration and its effect on household as well as this research try to give accurate finding.
- ii. General respondents for questionnaire survey are international labour migrant's households which are enough for whole household representation.
- iii. This study has focused on Sauraha village, Chitwan. So the findings will not represent to others village
- iv. This is quantitative as well as qualitative study based on small scale data of Sauraha village, Chitwan.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **Review of the Literature**

Literature review is an important process of research work which helps us to bridge the gap between the existing problem and past research work in subject matter. Review of related literature refers to the study of theories from previously carried out researcher studies etc. In other words the study of related topics that help the desired topic to be effective and more experimental is called literature review. This section includes the previously done researcher report objective, method and finding of these researchers that can help the present researcher to develop new ideas and identify the new aspects of the research problems.

#### **2.1. Theoretical overview**

Literature review is one of the important parts of any research work. The present research aims to analyze the socio-economic background of Sauraha village and find out the major causes and effect of international labour migration in Sauraha village, Chitwan. For this propose, a review of related literatures in this concerned area is most which was helpful to me to get clear ideas, opinions and other concept. This chapter emphasizes about the literatures which were concerned in this connections.

Despite major barriers to migration, irregular migration has grown in recent years in Asia due to, among others restrictive labour migration policies which are not in line with labour market needs. There is consensus that irregular migration is undesirable and must be minimized particularly as it often results in putting workers in a position of vulnerability to violation of their basic human rights (The World Bank, 2016).

#### **2.2 Reviews on theories of migration**

Ernest Ravenstein is widely regarded as the earliest migration used census data from England and Wales to develop his “Law of migration (1889)”. He concluded that migration was governed by a “push-pull” process that is unfavorable conditions in one place compressive laws, heavy taxation etc. “push” people out, and favorable conditions in an external location “pull” them out. Ravenstein’s law stated that the primary causes for migration was better external economic opportunities the volume

of migration decreases as distance increases. Migration occurs in stages instead of one long move, population movements are bilateral and migration differentials (e.g.: gender, social class, age) influences persons' mobility. Many theorists have followed in Ravenstein's footsteps and the dominant theories in contemporary scholarship are more or less variations of his conclusion. Everett Lee (1966) reformulated Ravenstein's theory to give more emphasis to internal (or push) factor. Lee also outlined the impact that intervening obstacles have on the migration process. He argued that variables such as distance, physical and political barriers and having dependents can impede or even prevent migration. Lee pointed out that the migration process is selective because differentials. Such as age, gender, social class affect how persons respond to push-pull factors and these conditions also shape their ability to overcome intervening obstacles. This perspective in which people are expected to move from low income to high income areas and under developed to developed areas, that is the general notion that migration movements trend towards a certain spatial-economic equilibrium has remained alive in the work of many demographers, geographers and economists ever since (Castles and Miller 2003) and we will see that is also the underlying assumption of push-pull theories.

Before justifying the use of a number of approaches/theories to labour migration, this chapter aims to provide an introduction to migration theories. Some of the most popular theories of migration are:

### **2.2.1 Neo-classical theory of migration**

The neo-classical theory of migration explains that workers move from low wage countries to high wage countries creating equilibrium in the international labour market which wipes away the wage differences between the countries. There is an unbalanced distribution of capital and labour across countries that cause inequality in wages and living conditions of people which leads to migration. So, the migrants move towards the place where employment, wage and other economic conditions are more favorable to them.

### **2.2.2 Migration networks theory**

Migration network theory explains that migration network can be defined by a composite of interpersonal relations in which migrants interact with their relatives,



friends or even outsiders in the destination place/ country that pave a path/foundation for dissemination of information as well as for assistance (Faist, 1997). Network theory stresses that migrant networks serve to reduce the costs and risks of international migration and thus to increase the livelihood of movement. This theory explain that migration give better ideas that sets of interpersonal ties as well network access reduces the monetary and psychological costs as well as risks by providing necessary information related to procedures of migration, place of destination and employment opportunities. But this theory does not explain about the free choice of migrant in terms of destination and tiers of jobs. In this regard personal capabilities, risk bearing capacities and skill are also very important in determining international labour migration.

### **2.2.3 Social Capital Theory**

The social prestige is concerned with performed service by an individual in the community made possible by help of social capital and economic gain. Social capital is a resource, and is based on a sense of belonging to a group. The total capital which this group possesses serves as a common security and provides a kind of credit worthiness (Bourdieu, 1985 Ad). The social capitals are value introjections, reciprocity exchanges, bounded solidarity and enforceable trust, which are not only influenced by the strength of tie but also by the orientation of an individual. According to the theory of social capital migrant network is used as a means to accumulate financial capital that is further used to acquire social capital.

### **2.2.4 Dual Labour Market Theory**

The dual labour market approach divides the labour market into a primary and secondary segment (Piore, 1971). The primary segment is characterized by a capital intensive method of production, the secondary segment is characterized by a labour intensive method of production. Dual labour market theory holds that international migration demand-based and initiated by recruitment policies of employers or governments in destination areas who are normally developed countries seek to pay low wages to its employee are willing to hire labour from developing or less developed countries. Though, wage differentials between origin and destination areas are neither necessary nor sufficient conditions for migration, its one factor that shape foreign labour migration.

### **2.2.5 The situation Oriented Approach**

This approach developed by Lee (1996) explains the unpredictable factor in migration. Here, the push factors are the negative factors in the place of origin while the pull factors are the positives ones in the destination place. He further suggests that migration is the result of rational decision of individuals in search of better economic prospects.

### **2.2.6 Structural Theories**

According to Ghosh, the structural theories stresses that migration widens wage and income disparities as a result of the differences in the economic and political situations of countries (Ghosh, 1996). Besides the “brain drain” a “brain drain”-the massive departure of young able-bodied men and women from rural areas is typically blamed for causing a critical shortage of agricultural and other labour, depriving areas of their most valuable work force. Because it is generally not the poorest migration and remittances were also believed to increase inequality in communities of origin (Haas, 2007). This theory is also very popular in migration.

### **2.2.7 World system theory**

Building on Waller stein (1974), this world system theory of explains that migration is a product of disruptions/inequalities caused by capitalist development with the expansion of capitalism over larger parts of the world, the influence and control of market is also extended over land, raw materials and labour within the peripheral regions, creating a vast mobile population. The material and ideological links long with the investment capital usher these dispossessed masses from the underdeveloped countries to the global cities in developed countries to take up low-paying jobs at the bottom of occupational hierarchy. Waller stein argues that the new capitalist world system is based on an international division of labour that determines relationship between different regions/countries as well as the type of labour condition. Hence, according to this theory, international migration is affected heavily by policies toward overseas investments and towards the international flow of capital and goods and less by wage or employment differentials between countries (as a contrast to dual labour market theory and neo-classical theory of migration).

### **2.3 Review of previous studies**

In the last two decades Nepal has experienced a dramatic growth in international and internal migration, especially from rural areas to urban centers and foreign countries such as America, Canada, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Germany, Britain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates (UAE) and other countries including India (Gautam, 2008). We are massively sending the most productive human resources in broad from past decades. We are not able to control our socio-political problems and still we are facing conflict between different aces, classes, ethnicity, poverty, employment, hunger and diseases. Nepali migration mostly began to Gulf countries and shortage of unskilled and semi-skilled manpower in the destination countries. This was accelerated by unemployment and high under unemployment and later conflict (1996-2006) in Nepal (Adhikari and Gurung, 2011).

Gautam (2005) attempted to analyze and identify the causes of emigration in rural Nepal. The study conducted in Kandebash VDC in Baglung district of Nepal aimed to identify the causes and explore the demographic social and economic impacts of emigration in the life of rural households. The study adopted field work as the method of study and made use of both qualitative and quantitative data.

The study focused on causes of emigration and for thus study considered India as the destination country. The study identified the push and pull factor of emigration. However, the study revealed that according to respondents push factor were quite responsible for emigrates in Kandebash VDC. Agricultural though was identified as one sector for employment, any other job opportunities that would bring cash income was still a priority need and for this foreign (India) employment was most visible option for the villagers. Similarly, increased family size and growing expenditure were other related causes. The study also identified pull factors with reference to India as the destination country. The easy availability of unskilled work, no requirement of visa and passport and recruitment in Indian army was some pull factors identified by the study.

The findings of the study supported the fact that the rural economy has strengthened enough to support the households from the remittances received. The study revealed socio-cultural changes as for instances, Brahmins started to engage in poultry, which was religious taboo. Similarly, the disproportionate population was also identified by

the study. In Kandebash, the number of young age group was less than any other age groups.

The study concluded that interest on business activities has been increased but also doubts whether migrant's saving has a role in capital form action and development of rural economy. Further, the study argues that role of remittance in productive sector (capital formation) depend on the flow of remittance and their effects on the consumption and investment patterns of the family members remaining at home. In addition, the study warns over dependency on foreign employment may prove to be shock if the opportunity collapse by whatever reasons. Khan (2008) assessed the impacts of international labour migration. The study focused on the case study in Punjab province of Pakistan in the year 2007. The study mainly investigated on the socio-economic changes in conditions of families in the study area after one of their members migrated to Europe. The study predominantly adopted quantitative research method and used both primary and secondary data and survey was the main method of data collection. The randomly selected sample size of 300 respondents was chosen for the study.

The study revealed the major destinations of the migrants were UK generally and other European countries and found that low income and unemployment were the main reason for the study. The study found substantial improvement in the households' economic situation. In addition, the study also showed the impact of socio-demographic variable on the socio-economic conditions, education and family relations of the migrants sending household. However, the study also pointed out some adverse effects of migration. Loneliness among the female members, rudeness in behavior of youngsters in absence of father, drug addiction among young members was major negative impacts found by the study. Adams Jr. (1991) examined the effects of international remittances on rural Egypt. The study based on household survey including two rounds of random interviewing in different census block in the villages. In the first round, data were collected on the socio-economic characteristics an migration experiences of 1000 households and in the second round detailed information was collected on the expenditure behavior of 75 returned (once-abroad) migrant and 75non-migrant households. The study also examined the social and economic determinants of international migration and revealed that marital status, agricultural labour and education above elementary were positively related to decision

to work abroad. Interestingly, the study found international remittances have a small (poverty declined by 9.8 percent) but positive effect on poverty. However, the study also figured out adverse effects on income distribution as inevitable and consumption habit of once abroad migrants spend large share of their remittance earning to personal consumption compared to non-migrant households.

The finding of research shows that dramatic changes have been place due to the moderation, urbanization and tourist activities. The cultural conflicts have been taking place when gross disparity between the affluence of tourists and poverty hidden people of the host region come together (Janardan poudel, 2014). Likewise other scholar (Prabin Dangol, 2012) says the fact that around half of respondents reported of neither positive nor negative impact of Tourism year 2011 in Sauraha that indicates even after investing millions of rupees of government money, government were unable to make the event as successful as it could have been.

### **2.3.1 Foreign Labour Migration and Remittance**

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

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

Different causes compel people to go for foreign labour migration which has emerged as an important issue in the twenty first century contributing as an important factor in shaping the politics, economy, society, culture and even security of the concerned countries. Seddon D. (2005) has observed in the book on foreign employment entitled “The New Lauhure: Foreign Employment and Remittance Economy of Nepal”. He studied in the western hills of Kaski district of Lahchok and Riban village. He has

analyzed the remittance as livelihood strategies of rural household. As the volume and trend increase with food security and poverty, for off farm and non-farm income have played major role in the rural household. As number of migration is high of ethnic group, the off farm income is higher than others. Their lives are far better than non-migrants. Likewise informal remittances are settled particularly through goods trade. This scheme of sending money has played an important role to deliver money transfer services in a convenient way. The cost of remittance transaction includes fee charged by sending agent which is paid by the sender and a currency conversion fee for delivery of local currency to the beneficiary in receipt country. In such a transaction, money transfer operator requires the beneficiary to pay a fee to collect remittance. This fee may be charged to account for frequent exchange rate movements (Kharel, 2014). Likewise other scholars Kansakar (1982), in his study on emigration remittance and rural development of two largest ethnic group of Nepal, the Gurung in Syangja and Magars in Gulmi districts. Through field observation, he found that emigration to foreign armies has played crucial role in village economy through pension and remittance and source of foreign exchange in national economy. But the case of Kansakar (1974) he already described the different aspects of population in Nepal through a historical analysis of population change. He emphasized the basic reason for migration is poor economic condition of hill as compared to Terai. Most of people who live in hilly largely depend on cultivation for livelihoods where the agricultural economy of the country is very poor. The policies should be made to check the over emigration by prioritizing in their hereditary occupation. However remittance is one of the important variable in-depth interviews with banks and financial institutions and household survey from migrants families, returned migrants and would be migrants. The study has found positive impact of the remittances that is followed by the migrants in households and national economy. The study concludes those migrant households do not belong to the poorest socio-economic groups as judged from their land and asset ownership patterns. Migrant families engaged in considerable land market activity: buys and sells (Gilini, 1981).

### **2.3.2 History of Foreign Migration in Nepal**

Nepal is a country where industrial growth is limited, making land the most important economic asset. During the period of colonization, land in Nepal was abundant and

people could obtain large areas of land. As time passed, the frontier land became occupied, which placed a higher price on scarce land.

Nepal has a long history of foreign employment in India, dating back to the beginning of the 19<sup>th</sup> century when men from the hill area of what was then known as Gorkha migrated westwards to the city of labour in northern region of Punjab. There they joined up as soldiers in the army of the Sikh Rajan Ranjit Singh. Even today, those working, foreign are popularly known as 'Lahures' (Seddon, 2005). Literally, the nickname lahure is given to the people who joined the army force of India, Hong Kong, Singapore, Brunei, United Kingdom and so on but it also designates people living foreign particularly having the working class jobs. The laborers working in the working class jobs are termed as 'New Lahure's (Seddon et. al. 2001). After Nepal restored its democracy in the 1990s, labour laws were changed to allow Nepalese youths to go abroad in search of work. The rising of the first army Battalion (Sirmoor Battalion) from Nepalese prisoners to war was the major turning point in the emigration of Nepalese people (Samriddhi Foundation, 2011).

Of course there were Nepalese from Kathmandu who used to go to Tibet for business but their number was limited. It played a very significant role in Nepalese emigration phenomena. Besides, the recruitment in British-Indian Army, new agricultural programs, carried out by the then British-India in the provinces such as Assam, Darjeeling, Burma attracted many peasants of Nepalese Hills to work and settle there. Later, many people also started to go to India. It still continues, Nepalese go to India to work as watchman (guards) and hotel boys. The recent trend shows the flow of Nepalese to Asian, European, American and Gulf countries and many more for skilled and unskilled jobs (Gautam, 2008). In the ensuing decades, hundreds of thousands of Nepalese have worked in British and Indian army. Currently, over 60 thousand Nepalese are working in the Indian army and other government institutions in India.

#### **2.3.4 Present Condition of Labour Migration in Nepal**

At present, nearly half of all households in Nepal have at least one member abroad or a returnee. The number of labour migrants is increasing every year and so is the scale of remittances they send back. The top destinations to which Nepalese migrate for work include the Gulf countries and Malaysia, but their origin can be traced to each of the 77 districts of Nepal. But comprehensive data on Nepalese labour migrants is

difficult to gather in officially. Unavailability of data is much greater with regard to Nepalese migrating to India for employment. Since neither the Nepali nor The India government has any mechanism to keep records of those going to India. There are some studies that provide information on the number and characteristics of Nepalese migrant workers in India but these have generally been conducted at a small scale and focus on a particular region only.

#### **2.4 Causes of foreign Labour Migration in General**

Differently directed flows of labour which cross national borders from the international labour market functioning in international with the markets of the capital; the goods and services. In other words, the international labour market exists in the form of labour migration.

- i. Traditionally (I the neo-classical theory) as the basic allocate the economic reason of the international labour migration connected with scales, rates and structures of accumulation of capital. Differences in rates of accumulation of capital causes the differences between attractive and repulsive forces of labour in various regions of the world economy that finally defines directions of moving of this factor of production between the countries.
- ii. Level and scales of accumulation of the capital have direct influence on an occupational level of able-bodied population and thus on the sizes of a relative overpopulation (unemployment) which is the basic source of labour migration.
- iii. Rates and the sizes of accumulation of the capital in turn, in certain degree depend on migration level. This dependence means that low salary of immigrants and possibility to reduce payment to domestic workers allows reducing the production costs and thereby increasing the accumulation of capital. The same purpose is reached by the organization of production in countries with low-paid labour. Transnational corporations for the purpose of acceleration of accumulation of capital use either the labour movement to the capital to the regions with excessive amount of labour.
- iv. The reason of the labour movement is changes in the pattern of requirements and the production caused by scientific and technical progress. The production



cutback or liquidation of some out-of-date branches release labour which search for its applications in other countries.

So, the international labour migration, first if all, is the form of movement concerning surplus population from one center of accumulation of the capital to another. It is the economic nature of labour migration.

However, in the international labour migration not only the unemployed but also parts of working population are involved. In this case, the driving motive of migration is the search of more favorable working conditions. The labour moves from the countries with higher ones. So, an objective basis of labour migration is national destinations in the level of wages.

## **2.5 Causes of International Labour Migration in Household**

In the recent history, Nepal is experiencing a huge out-migration and giving status as a labour exporting country. Out-migration of Nepalese youths to foreign countries increased especially after restoration of multi-party democracy and liberalization in 1990. Following a decade-long maoist insurgency democracy that ended in 2006, Nepal is experiencing a number of political transitions, for example, the abolition of monarchy and the conversion of Nepal into a federal Democratic Republic State with a president as an elected head of the state. However, the uncertain political and economic situation has been a major driving force for Nepalese youth to look for alternatives abroad (Ghimire et al, 2010, wagle 2012). Consequently, the proportion of households receiving remittance has increased from 32 percent in 2003/04 to 56 percent in 2010/11 (CBS, 2011).

Due to poverty, unemployment, decline natural resources and the maoist insurgency, ethnic and madeshi movement, labour out migration has become an increasingly important livelihood strategy in Nepal (Thieme, 2006). Elusive political stability, frequent closure and strikes and reluctance of businessmen to invest in Nepal and closure of many industries that provided jobs and income opportunities were blamed for such a situation (NIDS, 2011). Nepalese migration is generally attributed to poverty; situation, unequal allocation of and distribution of resources, geographical variation of labour demand and so on (K.C. 2003).

However, the trend, pattern, causes, consequences and drivers are changing over time. So, different causes compel people go to foreign labour migration which has emerged as an important issue in the twenty first century contributing as an important factor in shaping the politics, economy, society, culture and even security of the concerned countries.

## **2.6 Causes and Consequences of Foreign Labour Migration**

Probably, Manu, Who made code of conduct for Aryans named 'Manusmriti' was first to make a statement to indicate migration in his prehistoric writings. Manu writes-'Well cultured and educated people from non-Aryans countries and land should be welcomed and those who prefer property and employment than good culture should be encouraged to emigrate from the Aryan land' (Sharma, 2005). The processes or institutions involved in international labour migration (accumulation of information, decision, preparation, financing money) are crucial. These processes influence the propensity to migrate and the potential contribution of labour migration to the livelihood of people. Without denying the importance of incentives from potential receiving countries (pull factors) and limited possibilities in the countries of origin (push factors), it has to be emphasized that these factors are translated through how migration occurs and the assets and demands (Bhandari, 2003).

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

Starting from the assumption that migration is primarily an economic phenomenon, which for the individual migrant can be a quite rational decision despite the existence of urban unemployment, the model postulates that migration proceeds in response to urban rural differences in expected income rather than actual earnings. The fundamental premise is that migrants consider the various labour market opportunities available to them in the rural and urban sectors and choose the one that maximizes expected gains from migration, expected gains are measured by the

difference in real incomes between rural and urban work and the probability of new migrants obtaining an urban job (Todaro,1979).

People are moving from one place to another since ancient period and continuous movement has been an international phenomenon resulted due to complex mechanism involving social, economic, psychological, political, institutional and other determinants (Singh, 1998). Push-pull factor are the most important in the case of foreign labour migration.

## **2.7 Effect of international labour Migration in household**

Although migration is an age old phenomenon in human history, it has changed its character in recent time. Studies have shown that people generally aspire to move less developed places to more advanced places for better economic gains, employment opportunities, better living condition, education and other type of social development. Among them labour migration is one of the significant areas in recent time. Labour migration transfer some portion of their earnings to the immediate family and the community of the origin and maintain regular contact through remittance (Rahaman and Lee, 2012). The transfer of some portion of earning by the labour migrant in the form of cash and goods to the community of origin has been termed as remittances (Adams, 2008).

Today, remittance are increasingly becoming integral to migration because one of the basic motives for migrant workers is to remit a portion of earnings to the communities of origin, household, families, under condition of temporary labour migration. Since temporary migrants typically leave their families behind them have a strong bond with the country of origin and maintain regular contact through remittances (Rahman and Lee, 2012).

Although, the contribution of migrant remittances in the Nepalese economy is manifold, the sociological understanding of migrant households, village and communities thus open up an important avenue in sociological understanding the effect of remittance in household.

## **2.8 Effect of International Labour Migration in Children's Education**

Empirical studies in the impact of migration remain insufficient, particularly dealing with children left behind. Empirical studies from other countries can possibly present a broader view of this phenomenon. Positive outcomes have arisen from recent empirical studies from other countries due to the remittance sent by migrant parents. Remittance plays a significant role in family income and family investment in human capital. For instance, remittances decreased school dropout rate in El Salvador and had positive impact on increasing school enrollment in Ecuador (Edwards and Ureta, 2003, Caleo et al, 2009). In looking at the impact of migration and remittances on education attainment, the underlying hypothesis is that remittances increase educational opportunities. The logic is that the remittances relax the household's budget constraint, which previously limited educational investment, thereby enabling households in developing countries to invest in human capital of children. Such an outcome is key in terms of country growth and development (Acosta, 2006).

## **2.9 The Effect of Immigration on Wages and Employment.**

The substitution thesis applies a neo-classical economic model of migration explains that workers move from low wages countries to high wages countries creating equilibrium in the international labour market which wipe away the wage difference between the countries. There is unbalanced distribution of capital and labour across countries that cause inequality in wages and living conditions of people which leads to migration Hence immigration will lead to declining wages of workers with whom the immigrates compete or in the case of inflexible labour markets to rising likelihood of employment.

This theory suggest that the bulk of labour migration moves from capital-poor/labour force-rich countries to capital-rich/labour force-poor countries, while by contrast capital moves in opposite direction, expecting a higher return on investment made in capital-poor countries. This theory also suggests that high skilled worker move from capital-rich to capital-poor countries to reap higher returns on their skills.

## **2.10 Push-Pull Factor in Migration**

The most frequently heard explanation for migration has been the so called “push-pull” theory which depicts that some people move because they are pushed out of their former location, whereas others move because they have been pulled or attracted to some place elsewhere. This idea was first given by Ravenstein in 1889 (Cited by Rafique, 2003). According to him the living conditions are “push factors” and attraction of better living conditions are “pull factors”. Likewise other scholars say, a better living condition is the first and most significant factor with maximum percentage of the people to migrate to Monywa township (Thein, 2003).

Migration is a global phenomenon caused not only by economic factors but also by social, political, cultural, environmental health, education and transportation factors. It commonly takes place because of the push factor of less opportunities in the socio-economic situation and also because of pull factors that exist in more developed areas.

The lack of jobs in the village is one of the main reasons for emigration (Gautam, 1999). The push-pull factors which are determined by a country's economic, political, cultural, and environmental landscape. Voluntary movements were assumed to result from some combination of push and pull factors (which included economic, political and social factors) modified by the effect of intervening opportunities and obstacles (Lee 1975 and Jackson 1979). However, the study is no longer restricted to the conventional push and pull factors; those that pull people to new places, including better jobs or better living conditions. So that pulls people to new places, including better jobs or high wages. However, immigration is influenced by economic conditions in both the homeland and host country, leading in most cases to the movement from less developed to more economically advanced regions (Bade, 2003). Push-Pull factors are the most important variables in the case of international labour migration.

## **2.11 International Migration in Sociology Perspective**

There are two types of migration: Internal migration and International migration. Internal migration is the movement of people from one place to another within a given country. Whereas International migration is the movement of people from one country to another in order to take up employment or establish residence or to

increase in living strand (Thet, 2003). The terms of emigration is related to the international migration. Likewise migration has different purposes, sometime it was due to shortage of food, due to wars for the quest of better life or spirit of adventure. But it is a fact that migration was historically the source of civilization through the knowledge as people moved, mingled and exchanged ideas and goods (Magill, 1999).

In the case of migration, push and pull factors are those factors which either forcefully push people into migration or attract them. A push factor is forceful and a factor which relates to the country from which a person migrates.

On the basis of its nature, migration is sub divided into ‘internal’ and ‘international’. The internal migration is much more powerful as compared to the international migration (Harker, 2001). Likewise other scholar says, International migration has development implications for origin and destination countries in the south and in the north. Some 215 million peoples or 3% of the world’s population are believed to live outsidess their countries of birth (UN, 2009) While the focus in the literature has been on South-North migration, the number of migrants between developing countries is estimated to be as large as the number of migrants moving from south to north (Ratha and Shaw, 2007). The remittance is related terms with international migrants and remittances have played an important role in providing financial benefits or transfer of income to the household, along with the increase in the countries balance of payment (Muhammad et. al, 2008). As more and more ranks of immigrants or migrants it is important to consider that not all population movements are voluntary. Some people are involuntary migrants. Voluntary migration is the movement of people by choice, often by people from developing countries moving to industrialized nations in search of jobs and opportunities for a better life (Bailey, 2010).

## **2.12 Prevailing laws and Policies on Foreign Employment**

Although migration for work was historical, Nepal has brought the foreign labour migration from Nepal is currently governed by the Foreign employment act 2007. Besides, there are provisions at other national laws and policies, including Foreign Employment Policy 2012, Trade Policy 2015, and National Employment policy 2015, among other. Furthermore, Nepal has also signed into various bilateral agreements and international conventions.

For the first time, Nepal has recognized labour migration abroad as a service export in its Trade policy 2015. This can be validated under the WTO Service expert category as well. Furthermore, National Employment Policy 2015 also emphasizes on the labour migration as a medium term strategy of providing employment opportunities. The foreign Employment Policy 2007 further assures on the promotion of safe, sound and attractive foreign destination for work.

Since the foreign labour migration has wide-ranging consequences and has a direct impact both on the economy and society. Countries do in terrene in the migration process and monitor their impacts. The majorities of countries thus focus their labour migration policies in reducing unemployment, generate greater foreign exchange income, increase the rate of saving and increase social returns through the investment into health and education.

In addition to the social objectives of migration abroad should be on better employment conditions, improved wages, low cost of migration, safety nets such as insurances and also equal access to opportunities to work for all communities, gender, races and regions. But social objectives even if most important have not found such in priority in Nepal.

### **2.12.1 Policies that influence women at foreign employment**

To regulate foreign employment, the Foreign Employment Act was promulgated in 1985 (2042 B.S.) for the first time even before democracy in Nepal. However, it was realized that this act could not address many issues of foreign employment effectively. The government enacted new Foreign employment Act 2007 (2064 B.S.) to have organized, dignified, secured and reliable foreign employment with this provision. Some institutions such as Department of Foreign Employment (DOFE) and Foreign Employment Promotion Board are established with the main purpose of regulating and organizing foreign employment.

As explained above, female migrated abroad for work in Nepal is almost negligible as compared to male migrated. Since there more than 30 thousand male migrate each month while women migration is still below 20 thousand in a year. The total share of female in foreign employment (through formal channel) is about four percent. However, we observe rhetoric on women empowerment, reservation for women in

politics and employment domestically. Also, government policy on women's economic employment has set a top priority in Nepal. For example, The National Action Plan on Safe Foreign Employment 2075 has given emphasis on the poorest and most excluded. Similarly, Agriculture Development Strategy 2015 also focused on promoting women entrepreneurship.

### **2.12.2 Foreign Employment Act 2007**

The Foreign Employment act 2007 and the Accompanying Rules (2008) govern all matters of migration for foreign employment from Nepal. The law and its rules promote the security and welfare of foreign labour migrants, with provisions for the protection of their rights and for the regulation and monitoring of the business that facilitate the migration process. The provisions include creation of the Foreign Employment Welfare Fund, insurance coverage, pre-departure orientation and training, compensation to migrant workers and their families, rescue and repatriation of migrant workers and repatriation of worker income. In addition, they specify the provision of monitoring mechanisms, such as a facility at the international airport, a mechanism to receive, investigate and adjudicate complaints as well as tribunal to settle cases and penalize perpetrators.

These provisions are implemented through various institutional mechanisms established with enactment of the act. The Department of Foreign Employment, The Foreign Employment Promotion Board and The Foreign Employment Tribunal Board attaches are posted as appointees to Nepali embassies in the destination countries to facilitate the redress of labour migrants grievances and distress. The migrant workers welfare fund was created under the Foreign Employment Promotion Board and a labour desk was established at Kathmandu International Airport.

Keeping pace with expanding challenges and dynamics of labour migration necessary amendments to the 2008 Foreign Employment Rules were made in 2011/12 and the Act is now under review. When this development is completed, it is expected that labour migration will be safer, more decent and dignified.

### **2.12.3 Foreign Employment Policy 2012**

A Foreign Employment Policy was announced in 2012. It is the first policy by the government to address the socio-economic dimension of increasing trends in foreign



labour employment. The policy recognizes irregularities in the managing of the migration process for employment and lack of good governance as major problems. It also recognizes the poorly informed and weakly prepared migrant workers are at greater risk of exploitation and vulnerable situations. It acknowledges the increasing trend with female labour migrants going abroad for employment and recognizes the problems that they experience in the migration process. And it needs to address issues of families left behind and points out the need to strategize a re-integration process for returning migrants.

The policy set a goal to ensure safe, organized, respectable and reliable foreign employment to contribute to poverty reduction along with sustainable economic and social development through economic and non-economic benefits of foreign employment and specified the following Seven 'policy pillars'.

1. Identify and promote employment opportunities in the international market.
2. Develop skilled human resources to a competitive capacity to maximize the benefits from foreign employment.
3. Make each step of foreign employment process simple, Transparent organized and safe.
4. Address the concerns of female migrant workers and ensure their rights in the overall migration cycle.
5. Ensure good governance in the management of foreign employment.
6. Marshal local, national and international resources for managing foreign employment and promote collaborative efforts by increasing sectors partnerships.
7. Help foreign labour migrants utilize their remittances for their own "human development" as much as possible.

Some directives and manuals are also being used by government to regulate the business of foreign employment, the standard on the enlisting process of the health examination institution for workers going for foreign employment, 2023, the Directive on the procedure on individual labour permission, 2013, the manual on registration and renewal of orientation training institutions, 2014, the manual on extending objective assistance to skill trained human resources, 2014 and the Directives on sending Domestic helpers for foreign employment, 2015.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **Research Methodology**

The methodology is the general research strategy that outlines the way in which research is to be undertaken and among others things, identifies, the method to be used in it. These methods described in the methodology that defines the means or modes of data collection or sometimes how a specific result is to be calculated. However methodology does not define specific methods even though much attention is given to the nature and kinds of processes to be followed in a particular procedure or to attain an objective.

In this study the research methodology included both quantitative and qualitative methods in complementary ways. In order to seek answers to research questions and achieve the objectives of the study which in this case is to study the major social causes and effect of emigration Patton (2002) argues that quantitative and qualitative methods have different strengths and logics and are often best used to address different angles of questions and serve different purposes. Thus these two methodologies are used in this dissertation.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

In this dissertation, there are two research questions. First research question is to explore the socio-economic background of Sauraha and second is to access the major causes of international labour migration and the effect on their household by international labour migration. However, for the answers of these questions I went to Sauraha village so that I can be able to get correct answer of these questions. Sauraha is a village of Chitwan National Park (CNP) and UNESCO designated CNP as a world heritage site in 1984. It is popularly known as tourist place. Most of the international tourists come here for research, but most of them come here for entertainment or refreshments. International tourists mainly come from USA, Europe and other parts of world. Sauraha is rich in natural beauty. So one of the reason to visit Sauraha is to see natural beauty of Sauraha village. According to UNESCO, CNP is very popular in Nepal as well as abroad because of which it is listed in world heritage site in 1984. However, I was interested to know the reality of socio-economic condition in Sauraha village and employment status of peoples who lived over there.

So I formulate these two research question in this dissertation and hope I will be able to get correct answers from these questions. Finally, the suitable time and cost for the dissertation is also concerned for selecting the site for the study. So, I choose Sauraha village for my study.

The research is derived through both descriptive and explanatory way. The purpose of this research is to explain the social cause and effect of international labour migration on household status. One of the important methods of research in sociology is ethnography, where researchers go to the field; observe all components and variables which are crucial for the research so that researcher can describe a particular culture. For some kind of research, the researcher can participate in studying society because sociology is all about the study of society. But in this research the researcher cannot participate as a subject but can observe international labour migrant household in Sauraha village. To describe the socio-economic condition of international migrants household and major cause and effect of it. For sociological research I mainly used the quantitative technique to describe the available data with some table.

### **3.2 Nature and source of data**

This study has basically relied on primary data; interviews, non-participant observation and questionnaire. Survey was the major tools of data collection. In this research 15 respondent's for interview, 10 respondents for non-participants observation and 25 respondent's for questionnaire survey. This study is quantitative in nature and qualitative data are presented in the form of narrative people's voice and statement.

### **3.3 Ethnographic Sampling**

A total 42 respondents (9 female and 33 male) respond with an international labour migrants household were selected purposively. The total respondents of male and female were known. Therefore, I selected 42 respondents for Research questionnaire, interview and non-participant observation informal interview from household activities with society status.

### **3.4 Tools and technique of data collection**

Different qualitative research tools and primary data were used during data collection. They are described below:

### **3.4.1 Interview method**

The term interview or the technique of interview has been defined by different social thinkers and scholars in various ways. Interview as defined by P.V.Young “ The interview may be regarded a systematic method by which one person enters more or less imaginatively into the inner life of another who is generally a comparative stranger to him”. Likewise other scholar by Goode and Hatt says “Neither reliability nor depth can be achieved, however unless it is kept clearly in mind that interview is fundamentally a process of social interaction.”

These research interviews were conducted with international labour migrants’ household members. Interview questions were pre-designed but it was taken as flexible questionnaire to change and add questions. Interview questions were only taken as interview guide. All of the interviews were started after introducing the purpose of research, introduction of researcher and participants. All conversation was recorded in mobile phone. All respondents were selected randomly. In this study, the real names of the respondents are not mentioned for the privacy purpose.

### **3.4.2 Non-Participant Observation Method**

Observations can be simple or un-controlled observation, participant observation and non-participant observation.

Non-participant observation method is uncontrolled or natural method of observation. In this method of observation, the observer is present in the group but he does not participate in their activities. It differs from the participant observation method in one aspect that the investigator participates in the group activities in participant method while in non-participant method researcher does not participate in the activity but maintain their status. Non-participant observation is more useful than that of participant observation because information can be acquired without influence maintains the status of researcher. The important qualitative tools used for this research is non-participant observation. Observation is not a tool of this research. With Informal process were observed and their activity was noticed during my residency. During the household visit, I observed their living condition, shelter and family activities with informal questions. Some photographs were also collected during the period of visit.

First research question of this dissertation is to explore the socio-economic background of Sauraha and second research question seek to access the major causes of international labour migration and the effect on their household by international labour migration. All of these research questions were attempted to cover by above mentioned research tools but I visited different houses and observed international households.

### **3.4.3 Questionnaire Method**

This method is based on the questionnaire. Before preceding the study, the characteristic and other qualities of questionnaire method should be known. According to George Lundberg “The questionnaire is a set of stimuli to which illiterate people are exposed in order to observe their verbal behavior under these stimuli”. Likewise other scholars Goode and Hatt say “In general the questionnaire refers to a device for securing answers to questions by using a form which the respondents fill in himself”.

In Sauraha village, there were all respondents. Questionnaire questions were pre-designed but it was taken as flexible questionnaire to change and add questions. In this research all questionnaire conversation voice were recorded on mobile phone. In this dissertation the real name of respondents were changed for privacy.

### **3.5 Brief introduction of the study area**

The spatial location of Chitwan district is 83°55' east to 84°48' East longitude and 27°21' north in latitude (Khanal, 1995). This district is situated at an attitude of 244m to 1945m (Rana Bhat, 1995). It covers 2510 square km or 1.7 percentage of total area of Nepal (Khanal, 1995). Chitwan is bounded by Makawanpur and Parsa districts in east, Dading, Gorkha, Tanahun districts in the north, Nawalparas in the west, and Bihar (India) in South. It has well facilitated transport that link in almost all of the major towns of country. There are two airports: Bharatpur and Megghauli in Chitwan.

With the construction of roads linking Chitwan to other parts of country that influx of people from Northern Nepal and other areas has continued to unabated. According to census 2011 the population had already reached 5,79,984. Many people of that part are Tharu people. They were the only people who could survive the 1960s malaria eradication. Their raw and straw houses decorated with traditional hand printing

which are very beautiful. Generally, Tharus are quite dark in colour and older women have tattoos on their hands, lower arms, and often feet as well. The tattoos are very beautiful have a geometric designs in a dark green colour. Most of the women have very long hair which is made twisted up on their heads during work (Bech, 1997).

Sauraha is a village in Chitwan District of Nepal situated close by the Rapti River and the Chitwan National Park. It is the eastern gateway to CNP. Jungle safaris for tourists and mid-priced lodges for tourists. Tharu village of mud and daub houses and houses, with a half dozen mud and daub hotels, it has grown into a small quiet town full of western style hotels and resorts, restaurants, internet, agencies and gift shops. A quickly growing but still small village that caters to the needs of the visitors to Chitwan National Park; the best known safari park in Nepal. It is located 160 KMs by road from Kathmandu, 155KMs by road from Pokhara and 160KMs from the India border at Sunauli. The village of Sauraha is separated from national park by the Rapti River, which is safe to swim in. During the dry seasons one can wander the sand dunes of shrunken river. It is possible to walk for miles along the mud roads west, east and north of village to other rural Tharu villages. Similarly, the traditional culture of Tharu community is also the specialty of the area. Sauraha is famous for study and observation of the indigenous tradition and cultural heritage of Sauraha. The Bachhyauli village considered as the heart of tourist of Sauraha reminds of both side by attractive resorts and foreign tourist moving around puts Sauraha in an equal footing to any Tourist hot spots of Kathmandu. The new visitors are amazed by the number of attractive tourist's places along the 7km distance from Tandi chowk to Sauraha chowk. The climate here is amazing: moderate and chill despite being located in the middle of Terai. Chitwan district was chosen because it is one of the most affected district by emigration. For community level field work, Sauraha village was chosen because of more number of international migrants household. This is a study which seeks to explore in-depth facts that is possible through selecting small universe therefore a single district and one village is selected. Finally the suitable time and cost for the dissertation is also concerned for selecting the site for the study.

## CHAPTER IV

### Causes and Effect of International Labour Migration

Migration is global phenomenon caused not only by economic factors but also by social, political, cultural, environmental, health, education and transportation factors. It commonly takes place because of the push factors of fewer opportunities in the socio-economic situation. Push factor is main cause of international labour migration. Hence, push actors are domestic one such as low wages, unemployment etc. However international labour migration plays a significant role in family income and family investment in human capital. Education of children and other changes like change in Economic, health status can be observed because of it. Here, Migrants sex, age, caste/ethnicity, religion, family type, education migrants working destination country, income sources were taken as social background of the samples.

#### 4.1 Sex, Age and Caste/Ethnicity

Sauraha village is one of the most important place of Chitwan and being a part of National park it is famous in Nepal and in abroad. Above subtitle is most important in this dissertation because its objective is to analyze socio-economic condition and causes and effect of international labour migration. First I need to know the social background of the samples. These three variables are important part of the study. I may not be able to find correct result of the question but it is an essential part of the study. The findings of sex, age group and caste/ethnicity are present in table 1.

Table1: Frequency and percentage distribution of migrants by age, sex and caste.

Age group	Caste/Ethnicity	Sex		Total (%)
		Male (%)	Female (%)	
21-25	Tharu	–	4(9.52)	4(9.52)
	Chhetri	–	–	–
	Newar	–	1(2.38)	1(2.38)
	Bramin	–	1(2.38)	1(2.38)
Total		–	6(14.28)	6(14.28)
26-30	Tharu	4(9.52)	–	4(9.52)
	Chhetri	1(2.38)	–	1(2.38)
	Newar	1(2.38)	–	1(2.38)

	Bramin		–	
Total		6(14.28)	–	6(14.28)
31-35	Tharu	9(21.42)	–	9(21.42)
	Chhetri	–	–	–
	Newar	1(2.38)	–	1(2.38)
	Bramin	1(2.38)	–	1(2.38)
Total		11(26.18)		11(26.18)
36-40	Tharu	1(2.38)	–	1(2.38)
	Chhetri	1(2.38)	–	1(2.38)
	Newar	2(4.76)		2(4.76)
	Bramin	1(2.38)	1(2.38)	1(2.38)+1(2.38)
Total		5(11.9)	1(2.38)	6(14.28)
41-45	Tharu	8(19.04)	–	8(19.04)
	Chhetri	2(4.76)	–	2(4.76)
	Newar	1(2.38)	–	1(2.38)
	Bramin	–	2(4.38)	2(4.38)
Total		11(26.18)	2(4.38)	13(30.95)
Total		33(78.54)	9(21.04)	42(100.0)

Source: Field survey, 2018.

Most of the individuals involved in foreign labour migration from Sauraha village were males and few females. Table 1 reveals that 78.54 percent of male and only 21.04 percent of females have involved in foreign labour migration. The age is the most significant variable that determines the flow of migration for employment. Most of the individual were young; this is taken as the earning age as well. The foreign labour migrant's age group was divided by 21-25, 26-30, 31-35, 36-40 and 41-45 gradually.

Table 1 shows the individuals related to foreign labour migration between the age group of 41-45 from Sauraha village were highest i.e. 30.95%. This is followed by the age group between 21-25, 26-30, 31-35, and 36-40.



There is no doubt that Nepal is a multi-caste/ethnicity country. So, during the survey of study area different caste/ethnicity was found migrated into foreign employment viz. Tharu, Chhetri, Newar, Bramin.

In the table 1, Tharu of different age group are in highest position of international labour migration. So, the Tharu caste has more connection to the international labour migration.

Similarly, Sex is another most significant variable that determine the flow of migration of employee. The participation of male in the migration is six fold more as compared to females. It explores the female number in foreign labour migration is very slim. Thus, we can conclude that the male are more active than female in the case of international labour migration.

#### 4.2 Destination country of international labour migrants

For the better results of the survey the destination places of the migrants is to be known. So I tried my best to know about the destination countries of the migrants. In this subtitle I did my best to find out the number of migrants in various destination countries which are presented in the table below.

Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of migrants on the basis of caste/ethnicity and destination.

Caste/ethnicity of migrant workers	Destination country of migrants				Total (%)
	Malaysia	Qatar	Saudi	U.A.E	
Tharu	5(10.41)	3(6.25)	2(4.16)	2(4.16)	12(25)
Chhetri	1(2.08)	7(14.58)	3(6.25)	1(2.08)	12(25)
Newar	2(4.16)	2(4.16)	1(2.08)	1(2.08)	6(12.5)
Bramin	1(2.08)	2(4.16)	3(6.25)	6(12.5)	12(25)
Total	9(31.25)	14(29.16)	9(18.75)	10(20.83)	42(100.0)

Source: field survey, 2018.

Table 2 shows the four caste group: Tharu, Chhetri, Newar and Bramin migrant to the countries Malaysia, Qatar, Saudi and UAE. This table shows the correct percentage of the migrants. 10.41 percent of Tharu people went to Malaysia, 6.25 percent to Qatar,

4.16 to Saudi and UAE. The Table also includes the percentage of other cast group to different destinations.

### 4.3 Religion

Nepali is the mosaic of the different religious group of people. In the study area, three different religious groups: Hindu, Christian and Buddhist were found. Religious is the most significant variable that helps to determine the flow of migration for employment. The socio-economic status of a person cannot be known without knowing their religion. So it is one of the important heading to be considered. The number as well as their corresponding frequency and percentage based on caste and religion are mentioned in table below.

Table 3: Frequency and percentage distribution of respondent by caste/ethnicity and religion.

Caste	Religion of migrant worker			Total
	Hindu (%)	Buddhist (%)	Christian (%)	
Tharu	20(47.61)	–	6(14.28)	61.89
Chhetri	4(9.52)	–	–	9.52
Newar	6(14.28)	–	–	14.28
Bramin	6(14.28)	–	–	14.28
Total	36(85.69)	–	6(14.28)	42(100.0)

Source: Field survey, 2018.

Table 3 shows the religious status of international labour migration in Sauraha village, Chitwan district among the three caste/ethnicity group. People of that area seems to follow Hindu, Christian and few Buddhist. But the participants of the survey didn't follow the Buddhist religion.

In table 3 most of the migrants (85.69) follow Hinduism which is revealed by the data collected. Tharu caste group people seems to follow to religion Hindu and Christian Where as other caste group follow only Hindu religion.9.52%of Chhetri, 14.28% of Newar and Bramin follow Hinduism respectively.

#### 4.4 Family type and number

Family size is a prominent factor that affects the movement of people from one place to another for the better life. Out of two types of family, Joint family generally comprised of three descendant's members: grandparents, parents, uncle/aunt unmarried brother/sisters and grandchildren. While the nuclear family - comprises of merely parents and their dependent child. The socio-economic status of a family is directly hampered by the number of family member's .Number of migrants and their corresponding percentage based on the cast/ethnicity found during the survey is presented below:

Table 4: Frequency and percentage distribution of migrants by caste/ethnicity and family type.

Caste/ethnicity of migrants workers	Family type of migrants workers		Total
	Joint family (%)	Nuclear family(%)	
Tharu	22(52.38)	4(9.52)	61.9
Chhetri	4(9.52)	–	9.52
Newar	6(14.28)	–	14.28
Bramin	6(14.28)	–	14.28
Total	38(90.46)	4(9.52)	42(100.0)

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 4 shows the family type of international migrants' .The \$ different ethnic group of Sauraha village have different family size. From the study it is clear that the number of the ethnic caste group people have joint family while only few of them have nuclear family. More than half of the respondents have joint family (90.46%) while less than half (9.52%) have nuclear family. It is clear that the number of family members increases the expenditure which can be fulfilled with high level of income. Thus, from this table we can say that the more number of family member results in international labour migration for the fulfillment of their demand.

#### 4.5 Education year of schooling

Education has most important value in our society. We can be a better person with education only. A society can be developed when the numbers of people are qualified.

In the case of international labour migration education also plays a vital role an educated person can earn considerably high amount of money than that of uneducated. This subtitle is important because the research cannot be conducted without education. Based on caste/ethnicity, the education statuses of the individuals of international migrants are presented in table below:

Table 5: Frequency and percentage distributions of migrant workers by caste/ethnicity and education level.

Caste/ethnicity of migrant workers	Education level of migrant workers					Total(%)
	Primary	S.E.E	+2	B.A	M.A	
Tharu	3(7.14)	2(4.76)	2(4.76)	–	–	7(16.66)
Chhetri	2(4.76)	5(11.90)	3(7.14)	2(4.76)	–	12(28.57)
Newar	3(7.14)	6(14.28)	2(4.76)	–	–	11(26.19)
Bramin	1(2.38)	4(9.52)	2(4.76)	3(7.14)	2(4.76)	12(28.57)
Total	9 (21.42)	17 (40.47)	9 (21.42)	5 (11.90)	2 (4.76)	42 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Table 5 shows the education level of migrant workers of different 4 caste/ethnicity group of Sauraha village. The table consists of five education levels: primary, S.E.E., +2, B.A., M.A. Only two migrants' workers i.e. 4.76% have M.A. Five workers have B.A. degree and they are from Bramim and Chhetri caste group. Among 42 respondents, their answers are different in the topic of education status of the migrant's. Many migrants have primary level education i.e. 21.42% and few have got degree i.e. 4.76% respectively.

#### 4.6 Source of income

Monthly income is directly related to the economic status of the individual as well as the household. In this dissertation there are two objectives and they are completed after analyzing their income source. Monthly income is the most important variable that determine the flow of migration in different destination. This topic is very important in this dissertation to find out the income of different migrant's workers in different field and the findings are presented in the table below.

Table 6: Frequency and percentage distribution of migrant workers by source of income per month.

Source of income	Involved household	Total(in thousand)	Income(%)
Job	12	10,000	16.39
Wage labour	18	18,000	29.50
Government services	4	13,000	21.31
Business	8	20,000	32.78
Total	42	61,000	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 6 shows the income source of migrant workers in a month and there are four source of income like: Job, Wage labour, Government services, Business. In the table we can see the highest source of income is Business and the lowest source of income is job.

The table shows that the highest source of income comes through Business and the lowest source of income from different types of job. The income from the business and job has vast difference; 16.39% of income from job and 32.78% of income from business. And the second highest source of income is Wage labour which has 29.50% of total sample.

#### **4.7 Foreign labour migration**

Foreign labour migration is defined as the movement of people from one country to another for the purpose of employment. The main purpose of it is to earn more money for the better life and saving for elderly age. Basically, Push and pull factor are the most significant that determine the flow of migration for employment

#### **4.8 Causes of International labour migration**

The main objective of the study is to determine the cause and effect of the international labour migration. This subtitle is very important because it try to solve out the objective of the dissertation. The data collected from the survey are presented in the table below.

Table 7: Distribution of respondents by causes of migration.

Status of migration	Number of respondents	Percent
Migrant household	40	100
Total	40	100
Causes of migration	Number of respondents	percent
Poverty	15	37
Unemployment	6	14.28
Bad economic condition	8	20
Lack of resource	10	25
Low wages	3	7
Total	42	100

Source: Field survey, 2018.

Table 7 shows that migration status of respondents which reveals that majority of respondents i.e 100% family member have Migrated for international labour. The table also reveals the cause of migration like Poverty, unemployment, bad economic condition of family, lack of resources and low wages. Out of total migrated respondents household 15(37%) told that the cause of migration was poverty which is the highest percent 25% told the reason is due to the lack of resources. 14.28% gave reason of bad economic condition and unemployment problem of the village. the respondents also say that the migration is due to the low wages of their work. they told that the work are too difficult but the payment is too less which compile them to migrate in the search of better income and better life.

However from the field study result and literature review of this research that the major causes of international labour migration was poverty, unemployment, bad economic condition in village, lack of resources and low wages of their work. So that, lack of job opportunities in village area (Gautam, 1999) is one of the causes of international labour migration. Likewise other popular scholar say, Due to poverty, unemployment, and declining natural resources that labour out migration has become an increasingly important livelihood strategy in Nepal (Thieme, 2006). In the field survey (2018) that there were five major causes of international migration and poverty was a biggest cause of the migration followed by unemployment, bad economic condition and the low wages respectively. From the literature review and field survey

we can say that the major causes of international labour migration are poverty, unemployment, bad economic condition and lack of resources.

### **CASE STUDY 1**

In the field study it was found that a man was permanent residence of Sauraha village, Chitwan and he has just returned from foreign employment. He says, “I left my home at the age of 25 year in 2010. I went to Qatar to earn money due to unemployment, poverty, low wages and bad economic condition of house which destroyed the good environment of the house. So I went to Qatar. After few years I returned back and got married. Living behind my parents and newly married wife I again returned back and stayed there for 4 more years and returned back to Nepal few days ago. And still he goes there in seek of employment and better life of his family.” From this case study we can say that those factors are the main reason of international migration.

### **4.9 Effect of international labour migration**

When people migrate from one place to another they make adjustments in their personal and socio-cultural lives. It is difficult to ascertain the true benefits of their mobility. However, Emigration of people from Sauraha village is certainly having positive benefits on the household economy, finding the employment in foreign have changed their households’ economic status. But migrating to abroad for employment is not a permanent solution. These people have to return back to their lands which are poor in fertility and unmanaged.

The major causes and effect of international labour migration was the objective of dissertation. So, I described the major cause of international labour migration in previous page. Here I described the effect of international migration and observed the effect of it on salary status, children education status, land owner status, living standard condition. The advantage of international labour migration and carried things while returning back to Nepal.

### **4.10 Salary status**

Most of the individual receive their salary per month. Low wages is one of the major causes for international labour migration. Every worker wants to earn good salary so that with an aim of earning good amount of money workers went to abroad as an

international migrant. The research questions are also formulated with an aim of knowing the salary status of international labour migrant. So it is necessary to find out the correct answer. The number of migrant workers and corresponding percentage along with their per month spending amount of money were collected and presented as follow:

Table 8: Distribution of respondents by salary status

Level of education	Respondent	Income in Rs.	Achieve income in Rs	Percentage
Primary	10	15,000-20,000	17,500	23.80
S.E.E	10	20,000-25,000	22,500	23.80
+2	6	25,000-30,000	27,500	14.28
B.A.	8	30,000-35,000	35,500	19.04
M.A.	8	40,000+	40,000	19.04
Total	42			100

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 8 shows the total number of respondents who have different level of education. The table describes monthly income in rupees (Rs). The education level of respondents varies from primary, S.E.E., +2, B.A., M.A. The income also varies with the level of education. Higher education have higher rate of income than that of lower education level.

This table shows that the two respondents have their master's degree and five have bachelor's degree. The salary of the M.A. is above 40,000 has a 8% of income. Other five respondents with B.A. degree earn 35,500 in a month and have income of 20%. Other respondents with other level of education have different type of income and income percentage resulting the inequality of the earning.

However, the survey data (2018) shows that the minimum and maximum salary of the migrant workers sent per month at home from foreign employment were Rupees 17,500 and Rupees 40,000+ respectively. Meanwhile from the survey result (2018) and the literature review, I concluded that low wages is one of the important cause of international migration. Khan (2008) found that low income and unemployment were



the main reason for international labour migration and he added that the salary scale determined by the skill factor and the level of education factor,. So that low wages is also one of the important factor the result international labour migration.

#### 4.11 Children educational year of schooling

Educational attainment is directly related to the economic status of the individual as well as the households. It is an important determinant of individual or household welfare. It has a positive impact on overall wellbeing of individual and society. However, this sub title (children educational year of schooling) has an important role in this dissertation because the answers of research questions are incomplete without it. The education status of individuals based on caste/ethnicity was found in following way

Table 9: Frequency and percentage distributions of migrant workers children by caste/ethnicity and educational level

Caste/ethnicity of migrant workers	Educational levels of migrant workers children		Total
	School level (%)	Higher level (%)	
Tharu	26(61.90)	–	26(61.90)
Chhetri	–	4(9.52)	4(9.52)
Newar	6(14.28)	–	6(14.28)
Bramin	-	6(14.28)	6(14.28)
Total	32(76.19)	10(23.80)	42(100.0)

Source: Field survey (2018)

Table 9 shows that the education status of international labour migrants children by caste/ethnicity groups and they have a different-different types of education level, viz, school level and higher level. In the given table, there are two caste, Chhetri and Bramin have higher level of education and other two (Tharu and Newar) have only school level education. Therefore, we can think that these caste children have only school level education. From the survey we can say.

Table 9 shows that in the case of school level, Tharu caste has a big percentage (61.90) and another Chhetri caste has not any number of school level education. Likewise Newar caste has only 14.28 percentages and Bramin has no any percentage. In the case of higher level education there Tharu and Newar do not have any percentage but Chhetri has 9.52 % and Barmin has 14.28%.

However, from the survey and literature review I conclude that the education level has increased because of international labour migration because of the increase in the remittance. According to Acosta (2006) that he argued that remittances increase children educational opportunities. Finally, the literature review and field data result has a same argument. Hence the international labour migration has a positive aspect in case of children education.

#### **4.12 Living standard of household**

International labour migrant worked in abroad and he sent the remittance to his household. A household used their remittance for health, education, household activities and saving amount etc. This dissertation has two research questions; one is causes and effect of international labour migration. The causes were previously described now let starts the effect of international labour migration in living standard of the households. The number of workers and corresponding percentage along with their improve living standard were found in the following ways.

Table 10: Frequency and percentage distributions of migrant workers by living standard

Utilized area of remittances	Number of respondents	percentage
Housing	10	23.80%
Health	10	23.80%
Providing loan	7	16.66%
Saving amount	15	35.71%
Total	42	100%

Source: Field survey, 2018

The given table shows that the migrant workers living standard .Out of total migrated respondents household 15 (35.71%) told that the family saves the money. 16.66% provides loan to the needy people so that they can be able to earn some profit and help those who are in need.

From the table we can imagine the living standard of the international labour migrants' household. These four factors are considered as the most frequently used by the respondents. Comparing the survey data and the literature review ha same argument. That is the reason why the large amount of remittance come Nepal. Meanwhile, they invest their money to housing, health, providing loan and saving amount. Therefore, international labour migration can changed their household living standard. According to Thet (2003), a better living condition is the first and most significant factor of international labour migrants.

### **4.13 Economic status of respondents**

International labour migrant has improved their economic status in their household by remittance. Income is one of the important factor to determine for buying land and other things. A poor household member goes to abroad with an aim of earning money, buying houses and lands, living luxurious life. The given subtitle is important to analyze the economic effect in household by international labour migration. The number of migrant workers and corresponding percentage along with their economic status were found in the following ways:

Table 11 Distribution of respondents by economic status

Caste/ethi-nicity of the migrant workers	Economic status of household				Total (%)
	Buying land	Food and clothes	Pay debt	Buying gold	
Tharu	1(2.08)	3(6.25)	4(8.33)	1(2.08)	9(18.75)
Chhetri	2(4.16)	4(8.33)	2(4.16)	2(4.16)	10(23.80)
Newar	1(2.08)	3(6.25)	3(6.25)	1(2.08)	8(19.04)
Bramin	5(10.41)	4(8.33)	2(4.16)	4(8.33)	15(35.71)
Total	9(18.75)	14(27.8)	11(18.74)	8(16.66)	42(100.0)

Source: Field visit, 2018

Table 11 shows that the economic status of respondents. Here data of four caste group's: Tharu, Chhetri, Newar and Bramin economic status on four parts: buying land, food and clothes, paying debt and buying gold are collected. The total numbers of the respondents were 42. From the table we can see that Tharu caste people spend more money in paying debt(8.33%) and buying foods an clothes (6.25%). and small amount (2.08)is used for buying land and gold. The Chhetri caste people spend more money (8.33) in food and clothes and few (4.16%) in paying debt and less (4.16%) in buying land and gold which are similar to Newar and Bramin caste people.

While comparing the data payment of debt is more in Newar followed by Tharu, Chhetri and Bramin. The expenditure in foods and clothes for Bramin is more (8.33%) followed by Chhetri (8.33%), Tharu and Newar (6.25%). Bramin seems to invest more in buying land and gold then that of other caste. However, from the data we can say that these caste groups spend money to improve their economic status. We also can say that migrant improve their household economic status by international migration. The data also shows that the people adding pieces of land by the income of their international migrants workers. According to Khan (2008) the improvement in the household economic situation is by remittance. So the economic status of the house can be changed by international migration.

#### 4.14 Things carried while returning back to Nepal

Almost all migrants carry things while returning back to Nepal. Technological goods such a television, mobile, camera and clothes /garments are carried by the migrants while returning back to Nepal. These play an important role in migrant household and as well as it plays positive effect of international labour migrant household. The list of goods carried and the number of individuals and their corresponding percent found during research are:

Table 12: Frequency and percentage distribution of goods carried by individuals.

Area of expenditure	No of workers	Percentage
Mobile	12	28.57
Clothes	8	19.04
Television	6	14.28
Camera	10	23.80
Laptop/Computer	6	14.28
Total	42	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 122 shows the frequency and percentage distribution of goods brought by the individuals while returning back to Nepal. Mainly five different goods: Television, mobile, clothes, camera, laptop and computers are brought by them. The table shows that mobile and laptops are the major choices of the individuals.

Table 12 shows that first area of expenditure is mobile which has 28.57% of total. Second choice is Camera which has 23.80% and the third choice of expenditure is clothes which coves 19.04% of total. Less choice of expenditure is for television and laptop.

According to Adams (2008) the transfer of some portion of earning by the labour migrant in the form of goods plays an important role in household and helps for improving economic status.

#### 4.15 Sources of information about foreign Employment

The research question can be answered easily when the idea and information of the foreign employment is obtained correctly. Every individual worker need to have correct information for foreign employment. Thus the given sub-title is a very important aspect of the study. Migrant's workers get information about foreign employment from different means such as newspaper, local broker, manpower, relatives and friends. The source of getting information various source is given be:

Table 13: frequency and percentage distribution of respondents on source of information about foreign employment.

Source of information	Number of respondent	Percentage
Friends and relatives	12	28.57
Local broker	10	23.80
Newspaper	5	11.90
Manpower agency	8	19.04
Radio/television	7	16.66
	42	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2018

Table 1 show the source of information about foreign employment. Here five different sources: friends and relatives, local broker, newspaper, manpower agency and radio/television. All this sources have different percentage which is shown in the table below. Here are total 42 respondents and biggest respondent from friends and relatives which is the source of information. The lowest information source is newspaper. 28.57% of information is directly associated with friends and relatives. The second biggest percentage is 23.80% and that percentage is directly associated with local broker followed by manpower agency and television/radio.

Therefore we can conclude that the individuals get information on foreign employment from various sources. According to migration network theory migration network can be defined as a composite of an inter-personal relations in which migrants interact with their relatives, friends or even outsiders in the destination place/country.

#### 4.16 Benefits of international labour migration

The international labour migration has some benefits such as earning foreign currency, increase in remittance of country, increase in living standards of family etc. It has both effect and advantage in the society, country. From the questionnaire some data were collected on different advantages of international labour migration are:

Table14: Frequency and percentage distribution on benefits of international migration.

Benefits/advantage	Number of respondents	Percentage
Alleviation of unemployment	14	33.33
Reduction of poverty	8	19.04
Earning foreign currency	7	16.66
Improve economic condition	6	14.28
Increase resource	7	16.66
Total	42	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2018

The given table shows different advantage and benefits of international labour migration: alleviation of unemployment, reduction of poverty, earning foreign currency, improves economic condition of village, and increasing the resources. Out of total migrated respondents households 33.33% of them were alleviation of unemployment. It was first highest household who said the benefit is alleviation of unemployment. Out of total migrated respondents household 8(19.04%), told that the benefits of international labour migration is reduction poverty. It was the second highest household who told the benefits of international labour migration is reduction poverty. In the given table 8(19.04%) household said reduction of poverty is another benefits.

From the survey data result and from literature review has same argument. That is why remittance or international labour migration has a very big benefits or advantage in origin country. Meanwhile remittance or international labour migration can plays the importance role in origin country such as alleviation of unemployment, reduction poverty, earn foreign currency, improve economic condition in village and increase lack of resource. According to Ureta (2003) and Aslan (2008) that remittance plays

the important role in employment, poverty, economic condition as well as other part of origin country. Likewise, another scholar (Muhammad et. al 2008) says the remittance is related terms with international labour migration and remittance have played an important role in providing financial benefits or transfer of income to the household along with the increase in the countries balance of payment. From the survey data result and literature review we can concluded the advantage of international labour migration is uncertain.

## **CASE STUDY 2**

During the field visit I met one person named Raja Ram Mahato. He was permanent residence of Sauraha village, Chitwan. He immigrated to Malaysia 6 years ago. He left his home because of large number of family member (12). He returned from Malaysia and got separated from his joint family. He got one house and little agricultural field. He left his wife at home and went back to Malaysia again. His wife said that during that period she lived eating fruits and crops grown on her land. Later her husband started sending money, which she invests in buying land. Her husband lived there and collected large amount of money. They continuous started to buy land and start saving for the education of children. They told that they have owned 1 ropani of land at present.

## **CASE STUDY 3**

On the time of survey, I met another man (From non-emigrated household) who brought a motorcycle in the month of Ashwin and had promised to pay the sum of Rs 50,000 in Maghesakrati but he was unable to pay and was ready to pay the interest of 2% per month. This proves that they neither have any source of cash income nor can live without debt. But emigration has improved their economic status in the village.



## CHAPTER IV

### Summary and Conclusion

#### 5.1 Summary

The general objective of the study was to analyze the overall causes and impacts of foreign labour migration but it was limited to describe the social background (age, sex, caste/ethnicity, religion, family type, education status of migrants and source of income per month), to explore the cause of international labour migration and to explain the trend of remittance received and used as the specific objects.

The research was based on quantitative and qualitative data with both descriptive and explorative research design to fulfill the specific objectives of the study. Interview schedule was used to collect the primary information about the process of foreign information about the process of foreign labour migration, socio-economic condition and demographic characteristics such as sex, age, caste, education, family, size, religion of individuals who were involved in foreign labour migration for employment. The questions were prepared in result oriented format based on the objectives of study. The major findings and the conclusions of the study are as:

The previous table shows the individuals related to foreign labour migration between the different age group. Age group of 31-35 of Sauraha village was highest i.e. 26.19% and of age group of 41-45 was similar to it i.e. 26.19%. However, a Tharu caste person has a higher percentage than other caste. The data shows male persons are more active as compared to that of female in the case of foreign labour migration. Different four countries were the destination place of the migrants. Malaysia is found to be more attractive for Sauraha's people which has 31.25%. It was the highest percentage to that of other countries. The research was conducted taking the major residents: Tharu, Chhetri, Newar and Bramin of that village. They followed different religion like Hindu, Buddhist and Christian. The religion table shows that the Hindu religion is more common in the context of the community which is about 85.69%. Different types of family; Nuclear and joint family practices can be seen in the community. Joint family is much preferred in that community to that of nuclear family with a view of more member more income source. So, it has around 90.46% of the total. There is different level of education in the society people. The education

level varies from: primary, Secondary, +2, B.A. and M.A. Many people of the area have education up to secondary level i.e. 40.47%. The source of income also varies with the level of education. The main source of income of that community is from: job, wage labour, government services and business. But the wage labour has a big household involvement because of the level of education. Meanwhile, these are the reports on background of study.

Five different causes of emigration are discussed previously. Due to the problem of poverty many people migrated in foreign employment. 15 household have same answer to the question of causes of migration. The education level of migrants on foreign country also determines the rate of income. Migrants with the master's degree get more payment to those of migrant with primary education. There is difference in the work done by these people. The children of migrants have increased their education status. Children of Tharu caste people have around 16.90 % rate of joining school. The household use the remittance for housing, health, providing loan, saving amount. In the data collection, 15 respondents have saving amount that covers 35.71% of the respondents. There are four variables which indicate the economic status of households. They are, buying land, food and clothes, paying debt and buying lands. Different list of goods that are carried by the individuals include mobile, laptop, camera, televisions and cloths/garments. From the survey we can say mobile (28.57%) is generally carried by the individuals during the time of returning back. The source of information also varies. They get information through friends, relatives, local broker, manpower agency and newspaper. But the way of getting information on foreign migration is more from friends and relatives. About 28.57% of respondent prefer this method of information.

Everything has both positive and negative impacts on community, society and country. Some benefits of foreign migration are: alleviation of unemployment, reduction poverty, earning foreign currency, Improve economic status of the family and community. It also helps to improve the resources. From the survey we can say it has more benefits on alleviation of unemployment. People have been compelled to migrate because of poverty level, poor economic status, lack of resources and unemployment etc. The trend, pattern, cause, consequences and drivers are changing over time. So, different causes compel people to leave their hometown which has emerged as an important issue in the twenty first century contributing as an important

factor in shaping the politics, economic, society, culture and even security of the concerned communities, countries. Many studies on the effect of international labour migration remain insufficient, particularly dealing with children left behind. The positive outcomes have arise that remittances decreased school dropout rate. Labour migration plays an important role in household. Many household used remittance money for educating children, buying land, improving living standard condition as well as remittance contribute for changed economic status, alleviation of unemployment, reduce poverty, earn foreign currency etc. However, this chapter shows that the major causes of international labour migration and its effect on household. There were more literature reviews of migration which was related to push pull factors and remittance. The push and pull factor has a very important role in the case of foreign labour migration.

## **5.2 Conclusion**

Economic level of the local people at Sauraha seems to be is rising gradually. As in other place in Nepal, there is some improvement in farming system. Even though the exact data has not been found, we can see that bullock carts and wooden ploughs have been replaced by tractors, irrigation systems have been improved. Sauraha village has been transformed into a buy town. A number of luxury hotels have been opened. As visitors arrivals have increased, job opportunities have increased. New service types and enterprises have been introduced.

Almost all children and young people go to school and colleges to get quality education and to be a capable person. Many of them are now involved in different government and private job sectors. As a result, they are being economically sounder. When they were interviewed, many of the informants referred this economic change as a reason for international labour migration in the community. A lady informant said, " People have become richer than before. They have more money now and they can buy different things of interest easily. They can buy readymade fashionable clothes and foods. Buying such things has changed the pattern of living. Instead of making local wine at home, they buy it from market. They rarely ho fishing and collecting "ghoge" (a species of snails) because these things can be easily bought in the market.

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

Individual related to different social background are being migrating because of being unable to fulfill the household's requirement for daily life, due to poverty, unemployment, bad economic condition in village, Lack of resource and low wages which plays push factor role.

As Lee (1966) presented terms of push-pull model, different social political economic and personal factors such as unemployment, poverty, political instability, indebt, family pressure, family conflict, low agricultural production and so on compel the individuals migrate to foreign for employment and some of the pull factors in the destination countries such as easy available of unskilled work, higher wage rate, easy to entry and exit etc. pull the individuals from the source country.

Most of the individuals are inspired by others and less is inspired by self to go to foreign employment. They get information from different means of sources such as friends and relatives, local broker, newspaper, manpower agency, radio. etc. Few numbers of them go to foreign employment through their self-attempt but most of them go through manpower agency and friends to the destination countries such as: Malaysia, Qatar, Saudi, and U.A.E. which shows most of the individuals depend on manpower agency and friend to go to foreign employment. As a result of it, most of the individuals are cheated by manpower companies, friends and working company in many ways: they may not give mentioned jobs, giving low salary and not providing overtime jobs as mentioned before, not giving salary and visa extension in time.

Most of them receive their salary monthly and few of them receive quarterly. But on the contrary, more of them send their earnings quarterly and less of them send it monthly at home using different means of transfer such as bank, money transfer operators, friends and hundi in the name of wife, father, mother, husband, son and sister, brothers at home. In the case of sending remittance, most of the migrant workers send low earning and only few of them sent high earning from employment at home (when compared mean, median and mode) reveals that there is inequality in

earnings of individuals which creates inequality among the individuals in the society as per the explanation of pessimist perspective about foreign labour migration.

Out of total send remittance, some portion is utilized in productive enterprises indicates migrant workers are to some extent perceived as important agents of investors who invest some sums of money, experience, skills and knowledge in enterprises in the country of origin as per the develop-mentalities perspective.

The above analysis shows that the life of the people tend to be better economically after emigration only on the basis of food sufficiency, social status, habits and consumption patterns. But this is a phenomenon which is not going to continue for long time. The high income generated is because of the convertibility of foreign currency. It might not be surprising that there might be an end of providing employment possibilities to the Sauraha's citizens in the foreign countries in future putting many livelihoods at risk.

## REFERENCES

- Adhikari, J and Gurung, G.(2009) “ Migration security and livelihoods”, A case of migration between Nepal and India, Kathmandu, Nepal. Institute of Development Studies.
- Adhikari, Jagannath and Gurung Ganesh (2011). Foreign migration and remittance, what we know and what we still don't know? Kathmandu, Nepal. Institutes of Development Studies (NIDS)
- Acosta, P (2006). Labour supply, school attendance and remittances from international migration: the case of EI Salvador. World Bank Policy Research Working Paper NO.3903, Washington.
- Adams, Jr, Richard, H; (1991). The effects of international remittances on poverty, inequality and development in rural Egypt, Washington Dc: International Food Policy research Institute (IFPRI): 86
- Argon, J (2000); “Explaining migration: A critical view”; International Social Science Journal.
- Aryal, S. (2006). A very serious issue of Nepal: [www.insightonconflict.org/Nepal](http://www.insightonconflict.org/Nepal) (Accessed on: 26<sup>th</sup> may, 2018)
- Aslan, K. (2008); Labour migration and its potential consequences for central Asia.
- Bakewell, O. (2007); “African migration: continuities, discontinuities and recent transformations”
- Bade, Kalus (2003): migration in European history; Malden, MA:Backwell
- Besch, kirsten (1997): “My journey to heaven” Mystique. A school of management, Kathmandu University, Nepal.
- Bailey Rayna(2010).International, in Immigration and migration. Chapter I, page no.3-24
- Bista, D.b.(1972): People of Nepal,Varanasi; Bhargava Bhusan press.
- Bhandari, R. (2003), International labour migration as livelihood strategy: A cse study of prithivinagar VDC of Jhapa District, Nepal.
- Bourdieu, Pierre (Ed.1985). forms of capital, New york: Greenwood.
- Castles S. Miller MJ (2003), “The age of migration”, Houdmills basing state Hapshire and London mancmillan press ltd.
- CBS, Nepal (2011). Nepal living Standard Survey 2010/111.Kathmandu:central Bureau of statistics, National planning commission, GON.

- CBS, Nepal (2009). National census, Kathmandu, Nepal: National Planning Commission.
- Dangol Prabin (2012). Nepal tourism and development review.
- Edwards A.C. and Ureta M. (2003). International migration, remittances and schooling: Evidence from EI Salvador
- Faist, Thomas (1997). The Crucial Meso-level, In Hammer, T. Brochmann,G, Tamas, K. and Faist, T(eds). International Migration, Immobility and development, Oxford: Berg,187-217.
- Gautam, Tika Ram (2008). Migration and the problem of old age people in Nepal. Dhaulagiri Journal of Sociology and Anthropology, Vol 2, Page no. 145-161.
- Gautam T.R. (2005), Dhaulagiri Journal of Sociology and Anthropology, Vol 1, Page no. 146-163.
- Gautam T.R. (1999), Labour migration to India: A case of kandebash VDC, Baglung.
- Ghosh, Bimal (1996). Theories on labour migration, In Julien Vandem Broeck (ed). The economics of labour migration. Page no:77-113.
- Gilini L, M Khan, M Iqbal (1981). Labour migration from pakistan to the midle east and its impact on the domestic economy. Pakistan institute of development economic Islamabad research report No.127.
- Haas, Hein De (2007). Morocco's migration experience: A transitional perspective. New York: John wiley and son's limited.
- Harker, K. (2001). "Assimilation and adolescent wellbeing". University of North Carolina Press. J. social forces. page no: 979-1004.
- Kayastha, N.L. (2002). Nepalese migrant workers and remittance economy of Nepal. A paper submitted to faculty of humanities and social science at Tribhuvan University.
- Kansakar, V.B.S (1974). Population change in Nepal: A study of mobility during 1991-1961, Phd. dissertation, Patha University.
- Kansakar (1982). remittance of labour in Nepal. Votabhal, Kathmandu: National Planning Commission.
- Kharel D.D. (2014). Dynamics of Nepalese village, Pragyan Journal, Kathmandu: Gyan publication.
- Khanal, Mukunda Mani (1995). Tourism in Nepal; A case study of Sauraha.
- K.C., Bal Kumar (2003). Internal migration in Nepal, In center bureau of statistics, population monograph of Nepal, Vol II,!21-168, Kathmandu:CBS.

- Khan S. (2008). Cultivating the undermined; Cross-case analysis as Knowledge mobilization. Vol- 9.
- Kansakar, V.B.S. (2003). "International migration and citizenship in Nepal", In Population monography of Nepal kathmandu, central bureau of statistics, page num:85-119.
- Lee, Everett S. (1966), "A theory of migration", Journal: Demography, Vol 3 No.1, Page: 47-57.
- Magill, F.N. (1999). International Encyclopedia of sociology. VolIII, University of Arizona, USA.
- Moss, J. and Wilson, G. (1993): Peoples of the world: Asians and pacific Islanders. Detroit: Gale Research Inc.
- NIDS (2011). Nepal Migration Year Book, Kathmandu: Nepal Institute of Development Studies (NIDS), Heided press pvt. ltd.
- Patton, M. Q. (2002). Qualitative evaluation methods. Beverly hilss: SAGE publications.
- Panthee, S. (2012). Remittance to Nepal: Option and Modality.
- Piore (1971). "Birds of passage", Migration labour and industrial societies, Cambridge University press.
- Poudel Janardan(2014). Journal of Advance academic reserch (JAAR), Vol 1, P-47.
- Revenstein (1889), "The laws of migration", Jouurnal of the Royal Statistical society, P:241-301.
- Ratha, D. and Shaw W. (2007). South migration and remittances, World Bank working paper.
- Rafique, R. (2003); A sociological study of achievement and motivation of rural migrants: A case study in Faisalabed city.
- Samriddhi Foundation (2011): Foreign employment for economic growth, Kathmandu, Nepal. Samridhi; The prosperity foundation.
- Shrestha, S.R. (2006). Nepal Rastra Bank Samachar- 51<sup>th</sup> Anniversary day Nepal Rastra Bank, Kathmandu, P:77-84.
- Sharma, D. (2005).Labour migration to the arabs countries from Jaidi VDC of Baglung.
- Seddon, D. Adhikari, J. and Gurung, G. (2002). Foreign Labour Migration and the remittance economy of Nepal. Critical Asian Studies.



- Seddon, David (2005). Nepal's Dependence on Exporting Labour.
- Singh, M. L. (1998); "Emigration from Nepal; Some major Issues, Journal of population development, P: 37-47.
- Schrader, H. (2006); "trading patterns in the Nepal Himalayan", Bielefelder Studien zur entwicklungssoziologie, Vol- 39 1988 cited by Thieme, 2006,p:12
- Seldon, R. (1997); "Migration and development" A global perspective Essex: longman.
- Thieme, Susan (2006). Social Network in Migration: Far-west Nepalese labour migrants in Delhi, LIT Verlag 1<sup>st</sup> edition.
- Thet Kyaing (2003): Pull and push factor of migration, a case study in the urban area and monywa township, Myanmar.
- The World Bank (2016). Global Economic prospects: Economic Implications of remittances and migration, Washington D.C., The World Bank.
- Todaro, M.P.(1979). Model of labour migration and urban employment in less developed countrie: American Economic Review: Vol.189)
- United Nation (2009). International migrant stock, The 2008 revision, United Nation Population Division.
- Wallenstein Immanuel (1974). The modern World system 1: Capitalist, agriculture and origin of the European world economy in the sixteenth century, New York and London: Academic press.
- Whelpton, J. (2005): A history of Nepal, Cambridge: Cambridge University press.
- Whelpton, J. (1987): Rana Nepal: A Political History. In: Shretha, pp(Ed). Nepal Rediscovered, London;Serindia publications.
- Wagle, Uday R. (2012). Socio-economic Implications of the Increasing foreign Remittance to Nepal living standard survey, International Migration.

# QUESTIONNAIRE

## Causes and Effect of Emigration

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

### Section A

Q.N.	Questions	Coding Categories
5.	Sex of migrant	Male.....1 Female.....2 Others.....3
6.	Age of the migrant in year	..... year
7.	Caste/ethnicity of migrant	Tharu.....1 Chhetri.....2 Newar.....3 Bramin.....4
8.	Religion of migrant	Hindu.....1 Buddhist.....2 Christian.....3
9.	Family type of migrant	Joint family.....1 Nuclear family.....2
10.	Size of family	.....
11.	Education year of schooling of migrant workers	.....
	Own job or other income	No.....0 Yes.....1
	Amount fro own job or others	Rs.....
12.	Is the total income from job or others sufficient for your family's livelihood for a whole year?	Sufficient.....1 Not sufficient.....0
13.	How long will be sufficient to carry on?	.....Months

14.	Other sources of income (Yearly)?	.....
14 i.	Pension/Government services	No.....0 Yes.....1
14ia.	Income from pension or Government services	Rs.....
14ii.	Trade and business	No.....(Skip 14iii) Yes.....
14iia.	Income from trade and business	Rs.....
14iii.	Foreign employment	No.....0 (Skip 14iv) Yes.....1
14iiia.	Income from foreign employment	Rs.....
14iv.	Wage labour	No.....0 (skip 14v) Yes.....1
14iva.	Income from wage labour	Rs.....
14vi.	Others	No.....0 (skip 16) Yes.....1
14via.	Amount of others	Rs.....
15.	Total income of your family (yearly)	Rs.....
16.	Expenditure of your family (yearly)	Rs.....
17.	Did other person encourage her/him to go foreign?	No.....0 (skip 19) Yes.....1
18.	Who encouraged her/him?	Friends and relative.....1 Local broker.....2 Newspaper.....3 Manpower Agency.....4 Radio/Television.....5
19.	Which foreign country has s/he gone?	Qatar.....1 Saudi Arab.....2 Malaysia.....3 U.A.E.....4
20.	When have s/he gone there?	.....months before

21.	Why did s/he select that place?	Easy available of unskilled work.....1 Easy entry and exit.....2 Higher wage rate.....3 Less costly.....4 Pressure of friends and relatives.....5
22.	How did s/he get the information about the foreign job?	Friends and relatives.....1 Local broker.....2 Newspaper.....3 Manpower agency.....4 Radio/television.....5
23.	From where did s/he go foreign?	Manpower agency.....1 Self.....2 Relatives.....3 Friends.....4 Others.....5
24.	Why did s/he have to go there?	Poverty.....1 Unemployment.....2 Bad economic condition.....3 Lack of resource.....4 Low wages.....5 Others.....6
25.	How much did s/h pay to go foreign?	Rs.....
26.	Did s/he do any medical or insurance facilities in Nepal?	No.....0 Yes.....1
27.	Lodging and food facility?	No.....0 Yes.....1
27i.	Food	No.....0 Yes.....1
27ii.	Lodging	No.....0 Yes.....1
28.	How many hours does s/he work there per day?	.....hours

29.	How does s/he get his/her salary?	Weekly.....1 Monthly.....2 Yearly.....3
30.	How much money s/he earn per months?	Rs.....
31.	How does s/he spend money?	Weekly.....1 Monthly.....2 Yearly.....3
32.	How much money does s/he use to send?	Rs.....
33.	How does s/he send in a year?	Rs.....
34.	How do you receive money?	Bank.....1 Hundi.....2 Draft.....3 Friends/colleague.....4 Money transfer operators.....5 Others.....6
35.	For what purpose you use money for?	
35a.	Buying land	No.....1(skip 35b) Yes.....2
35ai.	Where did s/he buy?	Local place.....1 Nearest market.....2 Nearest municipality.....3 Others.....4
35aii.	How much money did you spend in buying land?	Rs.....
35b.	Housing	No.....0 (skip 35c) Yes.....1
35bi.	Where did s/he make?	Local place.....1 Nearest market.....2 Nearest municipality.....3 Others.....4
35bii.	How much money did you spend in housing?	Rs.....

35c.	Education	No.....0 (skip 35d) Yes.....1
35ci.	Expenditure in education	Rs.....
35d.	Health	No.....0 Yes.....1
35di.	Expenditure in health	Rs.....
35e.	Providing loan	No.....0 (skip 35f) Yes.....1
35ei.	Loan amount	Rs.....
35f.	Saving	No.....0 (skip 35 g) Yes.....1
35fi.	Amount of saving	Rs.....
35g.	others	No.....0 (skip 49) Yes.....1
35gi.	Amount of other expenditure	Rs.....
36.	If saving and providing loan where will s/he/you spend money in future?	Buying land.....1 Food and clothes.....2 Payment of debt.....3 Buying gold.....4 Others.....5
37.	What do you think about foreign labour migration?	Good.....1 Bad.....2 Neutral.....3 Others.....4
38.	What are the benefits of foreign labour migration?	Alleviation of unemployment....1 Reduction of poverty.....2 Earning foreign currency....3 Improve economic condition in village.....4 Increase resources.....5 Others.....6
39.	What are the disadvantages of foreign migration?	Brain drain.....1 Insecurity of family.....2 Unsecured of the migrant.....3

		Others.....4
40.	What is your suggestion to those who are willing to go foreign?	To go.....1 Not to go....2 Think before going....3 Others.....4

### Section B

These questions were asked to those individuals who have returned back from foreign labour migration.

41.	When have you returned back to Nepal?	.....months before
42.	What is your current occupation?	Unemployment.....1 Self -employment.....2 Wage labour.....3 Involved in a private job....4 Others.....5
43.	Do you want to go again?	No.....0 (skip 46) Yes.....1
44.	Where do you want to go again?	To the same country.....1 To another country 2
45.	Why do you want to go again?	Satisfied with the job.....1 Higher rate of salary.....2 Still loan remain .....3 Others.....4
46.	Why don't you want to go again?	Not satisfied with the job...1 To run own business.....2 Got a better job in Nepal...3 Have a bad health.....4 Others.....5
47.	Is the skill you gain in foreign in Nepal?	No.....0 Yes.....1
48.	Have you brought anything when you returned back to Nepal?	No.....0 (completed) Yes.....1
49	What did you bring while returning back?	

	Television	No.....0 Yes.....1
	Mobile	No.....0 Yes.....1
	Camera	No.....0 Yes.....1
	Laptop/computer	No.....0 Yes.....1
	Clothes	No.....0 Yes.....1
	Others	No.....0 Yes.....1

**THANK YOU !**