

**INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION AND ITS  
IMPACT ON THE PLACE ORIGIN:**

**A Case study in Homtang, VDC, Bhojpur, Nepal**

**A Thesis**

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By

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## DECLARATION

I certify that this work contains no material which has been accepted for the award of any other degree or diploma in my name, in any university or other tertiary institution and, to the best of my knowledge and belief, contains no material previously published or written by another person, except where due reference has been made in the text. In addition, this is my original writing; I have tried my best to remain honest academically; and, as far as possible, refrained from plagiarism. All the sources have been properly cited and acknowledged.

.....  
Dipak Khatiwada

## **Recommendation Letter**

The thesis **entitled International Labour Migration and Its Impact on Place of Origin: A Case study of Homtang VDC of Bhojpur District** has been prepared by **Dipak Khatiwada** under my guidance and super vision. I hereby forward this thesis to the evaluation committee for final evaluation and approval.

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## Approval Letter

The thesis entitled **International Labour Migration and its Impact on place of Origin: A Case Study of Homtang VDC of Bhojpur District** submitted by Dipak Khatiwada in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's Degree (M.A.) in Rural Development has been evaluated and approved by the evaluation committee.

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## ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDPS	:	Central Department of Population Studies
CEB	:	Children Ever Born
FP	:	Family Planning
HH	:	Households
IEC	:	Information, Education and Communication
INGO	:	International Non-governmental Organization
Govt.	:	Government
GOs	:	Governmental Organization
MOH	:	Ministry of Health
NGOs	:	Non-governmental Organizations
NDHS	:	Nepal Demographic and Health Survey
Popn.	:	Population
PRB	:	Population Reference Bureau
NPC	:	National Planning Commission
SLC	:	School-Leaving Certificate
SPSS	:	Statistical Package for Social Science
UN	:	United Nations
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
DDC	:	District Development Committee
UAE	:	United Arab Emirates

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## **ABSTRACT**

International labour migration is seen in direction and destination with increasing volume of VDC Homtang. Saudi Arab and Qatar have the highest proportion of International labour migration than other countries. Mainly the local brokers have organized the International labour employment and most of them have found cheated during the course of migration.

The migrant's workers have managed the amount difficulty from different source like, mortgaging of land, taking loan with interest and borrowing with relative. Most of the migrant workers are unskilled. Due to the lack of higher education and proper training, they face problem in language skilled are compelled to work as unskilled manual workers, therefore they have been working abroad in lower wage and salary due to less skills. Bank and friends are the major source to transfer the remittance to their households. To buy and build the house has been the first priorities of using remittance. Therefore, the labour migration has resulted in changing the living standard, custom and other activities of the households in the study area.

The number of employer involved in general worker is high. Which include 118 persons and its share of percentage in 84.89 that was followed by security guard 7.91 percent, 5.03 employers involved in sales person. Only 2.15 percentages does office boy.

Level of income for emigrant household has increased but expenditure also increased respectively. Standard of living and quality of foods are raised of their family. Unemployment, lack of agriculture land, unproductively and poverties are important factor for emigration associated with origin. Likewise, high wage rate, easy availability of unskilled works and no need for higher education other importance factor associated destination. Some positive and negative impact also seems in International employment.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1. Background

Migration is considered to be the complex of population dynamics. It is a process of leaving and joining particularly geographical units, migration affects the population size at the origin and destination. The reason for attraction and repulsion to and from creation place is associated with various social economic causes. In addition it is very difficult to know why some people migrate and other do not migrate from particular place better knowledge of migrant' as concern to known migrants could be obtained from their study of their economic and demography characteristics.

Migration is one of the components of population change. Any change in the volume and follow of migration will change the size growth and other characteristics of the population both sending and receiving area. Migration within a country does not affect its total size of population and sub regional population and growth rate within country. However, migration into and /or outside the country does affect the size and the growth of country' population. Migration and mortality is least research and understood component of demography dynamic in Nepal despite the fact many of Nepalese socio economic and political problems are interwoven with the process of both internal, international migration (KC 2003).

Nepalese economy is primarily based on agriculture. At the same time, importance of labour wage towards household is increasing in elsewhere in the country, due to lack of employment opportunities and poverty of the nation. Nepalese youth are motivated towards foreign job for their livelihood and better life. (Hence an attempt is made to study on this issue) which is becoming matter of having business employment. Ice hundreds of years in Nepal, there are traditions of going abroad in purpose of living business employment. Therefore, Nepal has a long history of international labour migration, for instance, the first Nepalese men migrated to Lahore in Pakistan to join the army of the sikh. They earned the nickname "lahure" which is still used for Nepalese employed in foreign armies abroad. In the past, Nepal had been a country of destination of immigrants. However, after the "treaty of sugauli in 1816 a,d , Nepalese people started to migrante to india to be recruited in the british india company that is

formal labour migration for Nepal. During the first and second world war , gurkhas were recruited a maximum not to send in the battle field. Beside the recruitment in British Indian army, new agriculture programs are carried out by British Indian in province such as ashram, Darjeeling, Burma, etc. attracted army peasant of Nepalese hill to walk and settle in India and recent work as watchman and other recent trend is also going on to European, America and large scale in Arabia countries for skilled , semiskilled and unskilled jobs. The total absence of population outside the countries in 1961 was 328470 or 3.4 percent. The absence was not reported in the 1971. In 1981, the no. of absence abroad was 402977 or 2.7 percent of the total; population. The absence population in 1991 was 658290, an increase of 63.4 percent over the 1981 absence population. The absence population in 2001 was 762181 or 3024 percent. The 1952/54 census reported 157323 persons emigration to India. The India census of 1951 recorded 278976 Nepal born population in India with 61 percent male and 39 percent female before 1892/93, only 1368 worker were recorded to have gone for foreign employment in 2001/002. The number has reached to 104739 and Nepalese labour migrants have gone to move there 16 countries such as Malaysia, Arab, U.A.E., Qatar. Ministry of labour using the right provided by foreign employment act 2042 B.C. has permitted the following countries for the operation of foreign employment business (Adhikari 2009)

Migration being one of the factors of population change may affect socio economic condition at both the place of origin and place of destination. It influences the size, composition and other characteristics of population. Migration balanced the distribution of population and supply of resource. People movement has always been high in early reach resource area and low in poor resource area. it always reflected population and resource relationship. Whenever, migration takes place in whatever from, it modified the area of origin and the area of destination as well as the way of life migrants (CBS 2003).

International migration is one of the integral components while talking about international migration, which is defined as the movement of people across national boundaries to become involved in foreign migration service and job opportunities. especially, labour migration take place from less developed countries to the most developed countries for future prospects (seddon al 2001) millions of people from around the world (especially from the developing world) are leaving their usual

residence for seeking better employment and food supply for their dependants . Global economic, social political and demography trend indicate clearly that international labour migrations likely to increase in future and not decrease. thus the challenge is how to manage migration is such a way that the positive effects are maximized , making in win win phenomena for all concerned(ilo,2006),cited wagle pp2.

### **International labour migration practice in Nepal**

Nepal is a poor country, so people are not getting people suitable job for running their household so many people compelled to leave their origin place of residence for the better job in foreign countries . Now a day many foreign courtiers are opening for foreign job for Nepalese people. Some countries like to take the Nepalese worker because of their honesty and hard working. Therefore, people are going to abroad for foreign job. Now a day, people are going with skilled and non skill as well. labour migrants are increasing day by day in Nepal.

Available data on emigration as well as of Nepalese worker in foreign countries increased tremendously overtime number of emigrants during 1942-2000in 2001 increased by about five fold from 16300 in 1942to762 thousand in 2001(2.4-3.45 percent of total population) kansakar 2003 compare to this gusetimated data indicate that as many as 1.1 million Nepalese worker would have been in foreign countries in the year 1997 and 2.4 million (2358 thousand to 1.5 million in India and 858 thousands in the other countries) in2006.(shobha, 2009)

This indicate that census data on emigration tend to greatly undertake the migration of Nepali worker to foreign counties. Obviously, part of the problem in to India as census generally doesn't enumerate those person as emigrants who have gone abroad for less than six months. Another reason might be exclusive of those families in the census who have permanently shifted to overseas countries but their inclusion in the guess time. At the same time, it is totally on a subjective judgment. India no. of workers overseas countries is found to increase tremendously. An estimate for the year 1997 by seddon et. Al.(2001) indicate that were about 100 thousand Nepali workers in overseas, 44 thousand in east/ south. East Asia countries like Malaysia, South Korea, Israel, Japan, and others, 40 thousand in gulf countries, 15 thousand in the western countries. The most recent gussestimate by Adhikari et. al. (2006) put the

comparative figure to 858 thousand 8.58-time increase since 1997. According to the estimate the largest 551 thousand or 64.2 percent of the total Nepali worker in overseas were in gulf countries followed by 251 thousand in the east/ south Asian countries or 29.2 percent 25 thousand in Europe/ Australia , 23 thousand or 3 percent in north America (2.7 percent) and the rest in the countries(Adhikari and Suwal)

People constantly move from one place to another, and these movement are very diverse in nature. The distance cover may vary from a few kilometers to several kilometers. Similarly, the duration of say involve may also vary from a few hours to several hours. A large numbers of movements are causal such as community to and from the place of work, shopping, visiting and travelling for business or for pleasure etc. such movement change of residence and therefore have to distinguish from migration, which involved a change of place of " Usual " residence a taking up of life in a few of different place (UN, manual vi).

Emigration means the departures of individual or group from their home country to take of residence in another country (Bhusan, 1994). In Nepal, the emigration trend is more effective since the "Sugauli Treaty" 1816, December 16. The treaty allowed to from three Gurkha regiment for the army in East India Company. Since then man from Hill, rural area of Nepal emigrated to serve in Indian army (Husain, 1970). The male emigrants of both rural and urban origin primarily move out of the country to join service pursuit education and to seek job. The female emigrants of both rural and urban origin move out of the country primarily for marital reason and as depends (CBS, 1986-87). According to the population of India 1971 and 1981 shows 496000 and 489822, respectively Nepalese were emigrated from Nepal to India (Gurung, 1981).

The emigrants from Nepal were characterized by universal phenomena of predominance of males accounting for 87.8 percent of the total population. The total persons emigrate abroad as revealed by the census of 1952/54 and 1961 were 198120 and 32470 respectively. As for the major sources of emigration from Nepal was the Hill region accounting from 95.9 percent of the total emigrants in 1952/54 and 92.9 percent in 1961 and the percent decrease does not mean decrease in absolute number. The number of emigrants from hill increase from 96639 people in 196264 to 150502

people in 1961 and increase of 53863 people or 55.7 percent. Emigration from Nepal to the foreign countries continues to increase in the entire region (Kansakar)

**Table 1.1 Nepalese Trend of Foreign Employment**

S.N.	Fiscal year	Total no. of foreign employer
1	2056/57	35,543
2	2057/58	55,025
3	2058/59	1,04,739
4	2059/60	1,05,055
5	2060/61	1,06,660
6	2061/62	1,35,992
7	2062/63	1,77,506
8	2063/64	1,08,985
9	2068/79	4,50,315

Source: Economic Survey, 2068/79, MOF, GON, 2068

**Table 1.2 Major Destination of Nepalese Emigrant (worker)**

S.N.	Countries	2063/64 up to Falgun	Total no.
1	Saudi Arabia	30,608	1,81,798
2	Qatar	48,937	2,55,322
3	U.A.E	19,442	1,00,211
4	Bahrain	955	6,338
5	Kuwait	1956	11,454
6	Oman	465	1,300
7	Hong Kong	307	3,650
8	Malaysia	62,948	3,67,615
9	Korea	683	6,359
10	Other countries	931	6,777
	<b>Total</b>	<b>167232</b>	<b>9,40,824</b>

Source: Economic Survey, 2063/64 MOF, GON, 2064



The above table indicates that the main destination of Nepalese emigrant is Malaysia, Qatar, U,A,E, and Saudi Arabia.

Labour of Employment Promotion Department has recognized 107 countries where Nepalese have gone for employment purpose by official channel and most of the countries have been recorded only after 97/98. Record shows Nepalese people have speared all over the world but the flow of emigrants is mainly directed to the gulf countries, East Asian countries, India, European countries etc.

## **1.2. Statement of the Problem**

Migration is an old phenomenon of human history. Women and men have been leaving their homeland in search of work elsewhere ever since in payment in returns for together labour was introduced. The different is that there are far more migrants worker than any period of human history. Mission of people are now earning money or doing labour in stronger place foreign country. In the context of Nepal foreign labour have been developed as an emerging business. But these businesses were not remaining as dignified profession of all. The labour reports about irregularities in foreign labour emigration problem faced by potential labour emigrants before and after their departures for foreign employment are not properly addressed from the policy level.

An emigrant labour migrants has to face numerous problem while make decision to emigrants for foreign employment. An emigrant takes blind decision to migrate for work without any consideration of actual income that receives in the country of destination to labour emigrants. Similarly, they were face problems to find sufficient money for the spent for going abroad and only one-way to get money it's taking in high interest rate from the local capital.

It is real true that some east and south Asia, as well as Gulf country are accepted the Nepalese emigrants worker because of their cheaper wage and rant they do whatever job they have given in a simple way without any bargaining of any kind even though most of (migrants) are educated from middle and lower class family. They used to go abroad either with hope earning much more money in a short time period or for the employment because of unemployment in Nepal.

Although, there are various convention to protect the right of emigrant' and their families member, they do not use their right because of unawareness. If they were aware they could not follow and used to illegal way for earning much more in short time period for example of these the massacre of twelve Nepalese worker by rebel militant group ( Alsar Al sunni) in Iraq on August 2004.

In out context, some studies regarding international labour migration have been done by some persons group and institutes. So, finding of them have also try to apply in the policy making issue in the past but problem are becoming more complex than past and these policy can't work successfully. So, meet the condition as society and aim of emigrants, we must update the migration policy, manage the migration. So that this study of international migration title as foreign labour migration and its impact on place of origin is expected contributory material in the field of making policy on foreign labour migration by the knowing of foreign labour migration and its impact on place of origin at effect in labor emigration.

Thus, the present study focuses on different aspects. At present, time information on different aspects of international labour migration is very limited or not available in several cases, so that appropriate policies and programs can be drawn

To benefits the migration process. In this context, the present research had raised the following issues to be discussed and analyzed.

What is the socio-economic and demography status of migrant households?

What are the factors affecting labour migrant?

What is the socio-economic impact of migration on the place of origin of by emigration?

### **1.3. Objectives of the Study**

The main objectives of this study are to analyze of the foreign labour migration and its impact on place of origin. Therefore, the general objectives of the study are as follows below,

1. To examine, extent and process on International labour migration,
2. To identify the factors affecting International labour migration and
3. To assess the socio-economic impact of migration on the place of origin.

#### **1.4. Significance of the Study**

This study is most important to make policies and planning in a rural and marginal area. Poverty, unemployment and resulting emigration of able bodies, enterprising and energetic youth have emerged the major problems of the rural areas as well as of the country at present. In the past, many policies were formulated to deal with and to reduce such problems, but no proper plan of action have been initiated to deal with resolving these problems, which however remained still in the same state.

Now, foreign employment has reduced the poverty level and employment rate to a certain extent. The life style of the households who succeed in going for foreign employment has changed. But they have not been able to utilize and invest the whole remittance in a good way and sector. Therefore, how to invest and utilize has emerged as a problem in the field of foreign employment. Considering the huge amount of remittance coming into Nepal from foreign labour migration and its important role in the Nepalese economy, it is hoped that study will provide some understandings as to the factors to the prospect, potentialities and promise from the foreign labour migration and problems and issues constraining the effective management and monitoring of the labour migration for the benefit of the migrants and their households and national economy.

#### **1.5. Limitation of the Study**

The findings of the survey are not representative for whole country. This study has covered only on Homtang VDC in Bhojpur District. This study does not represent the national situation regarding labour migration, as well as permanent foreign labour migration.

#### **1.6 Organization of the Study**

The report consists with seven chapters. chapter one deal about background of the study, statement of problems, objectives of the study, significance of the study and limitation of the study whereas the chapter two consist with literature review and chapter three describe the methodology of the study. Chapter four deals with demographic and socioeconomic characteristic of labour migration, chapter five deals with volume and direction of emigration. Similarly, chapter six deals with impact of labour migration of the place of origin and last chapter seven describes about the summary, conclusion and recommendations of the study.

## **CHAPTER TWO**

### **LITERATURE REVIEW**

Migration is very complex phenomenon. It is very difficult to show the relation of migration between socio-economic variables. No certain and exact rule can be formulated about migration. One rule or formula may be unfit for another case.

The phenomenon of migration is as old as the history of humankind. It is a multidimensional phenomenon. Just as demographic, economic, social and cultural phenomenon and this is the subject of inquiry about a social science. Migration studies rang from purely descriptive and statistical to the rule of operates with in environment having economic, social, and technological and policy components.

Review completed research is one of the integral part of research. It enables researcher to define intellectual tradition that has been drawn in the study of the researcher's topic. Through this, researcher should gain out the experience of others. To conduct this researcher also, some related literatures have been reviewed. The reviews of literature are broadly categorized into theoretical and empirical.

Various scholars have studied the migration process in different part of the world. Some scholars like demographers, population geographers, economist, etc. in their respective fields. Many studies and models relating to migration, which are relevant for the study, have been reviewed here to stabilize patterns and other in understanding the migration decision of individual and household.

#### **2.1. Theoretical Review**

Raveinstein (1885-89) enunciated the "laws of migration". His paper on the laws of migration was published in 1885, which was based upon the British census of 1881. Later in 1889 Raveinstein return to subject with data from more than 20 countries. As found in the first paper and extended amended in the second paper. Ravenstein conclude that the first five of the item, migration and distance, migration by slopes stream and counter stream, urban rural difference in propensity to migrate and predominance of female among short distances migrant are usually quoted. And the item six and seven respectively dealing with technology and migration and dominance of economic motive. Though, taken from the general conclusion of his second paper

not ordinary included. The laws of migration were applied by Stouffer and other and then by Lee.

Lee (1966) presented a paper "a theory of migration" at the annual meeting of the Mississippi valley; he defined migration as permanent or semi permanent change in residence. He further four factors in the act of migration as factor associated with the area of the origin, factors associated with the area of destination , intervening obstacles and personal factors. Thus, Lee's describes migration relationship between origin and destination.

From the time of Raveinstein to more recent contribution of Zipf, Steward and Stoffer, the concept of distance in migration study has taken the pivotal role within the framework of gravity models. The model each of the from  $m=a*u/v$ . where m is the number of migrants in a given stream. U and v are independent variable (force of attraction and distance), a is the constant of pro personality (Gurung, 1981:2)

Zipf (1946) has proposed that when unemployment and income are uniformity distributes, the variable in the numerator should be population at the origin and destination and distance is the denominator. He formulated "the principle of least effort" which has based on Reveinstein theory of migration according to him. As Greater the distance the greater the effort to overcome the difficulty and therefore smaller the number of migration and Vice-versa.

Stouffer (1940-60) proposed views on the variable at the numerator which should be opportunities at the destination and the enumerator and the opportunity that satisfy the migrant needs between origin and destination.

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

- I. Migration is estimated primarily by national in consideration of relatives, benefits that, are mostly financial and psychological.
- II. The decision to migrate depends on expected rather than actual new or old real wage differential.
- III. The probability of obtaining employment in the sector is inversely related to the unemployment rate in the new sector.

IV. Migration rates of new employment opportunity growth rates is not only possible but rational as well and even likely in the face of wide new or old expected income differential.

To sum up this model interprets that migration of population is the matter of profit and loss experienced by migrants themselves. This interaction leads them to move from the place of origin to the place of destination. This is also applicable to the Nepalese migrants. Most of the terrain people of Nepal come from Hill and Mountain in the last of the 20th century and now days the migration flow is going abroad for better opportunities of employment and greater profit.

Zelinsky (1971) put forward a hypothesis mobility transition similar to demography transition. It was major constitution in explaining variation in migration phenomenon in different societies.

Mobogunje (1970) applied a concept of system theory in the system of rural urban migration. To him a migration system operates within the environment having economic social and technological and government component.

Bogue (1961) observed that migration is selective, selectively of migration has been developed as a major branch of migration studies. Number of socio-economic and demographic factors has been found as the features of propensity to migrate and selectively of migration depends on the phase of migratory movement. Pattern with short time attributes regarding age, sex and education attainment. This observation on migration differential which tend to calculate characterized US data and may be consistent with migration elsewhere, some of the observation are that migration stream developed in a series of stages, migration stimulate by educated manpower push factor is very strong where as pull factors greater and in modern ethnological society, major stream which flow between metropolitan center to very little selectivity.

Thus, various studies show that migration is the matter of mainly to process the push factor from the place of origin and the pull factor to the area of destination. When there is something lacking at the place origin or there is something profit at the place destination felt by the migrants, they make up their mind to move from there to the place where they can find what they had expected.

Massey et.al, (1998) defined different theories of international migration has new classical economics (both macro and Micro theory). The new economics of migration, dual market theory and old system theory, under first theory (new classical) they

analyzed the concept of labor migration as defined first by Lewis in 1954. According to its macro level analysis, international migration is caused by geographic differences in the supply and demand for labor. As they further say equilibrium market wage, which is depicted graphically by the familiar interaction of labor supply and demand curves. The new classical macroeconomics has strongly said public thinking and has provided intellectual basis for much migration policy under some proposition and assumption as.

- I. The international migration of worker is caused by differences in wage rate between countries.
- II. The illumination of wage differential will end the movement of labor and migration nor occur in the absence of such differential.
- III. International flows of human capital respond to differences in the rate of return to human capital, which may be different from the overall wage rate.
- IV. Labor market is the primary mechanism by which international flows of labor are induced, other kinds of markets do not have important effects on international migration.
- V. The way for government to control migration flows is to regulate or influence labor markets in sending and receiving countries.

As regarding new classical micro theory, the authors highlight the individual rational actors who decide migrant become a cost benefit calculation which leads them to expect a positive net return from movement. Potential migrants estimate the cost and benefits of moving to alternative international locations and migrate to where the expected discounted net returns are greater than sometimes horizon. There is also some assumption of this. The first international movement stems from international differential in earnings and employment rate, second individual human capital characteristics will increase the likelihood of international movements, other things being equal and so on.

His neo classical theory of migration focuses on the individual variable that is individual has the right to migrate or not. Unlike this the new economic of migration focuses on the household or the family. Rather than individual as the relevant decision making unit it further posits that migration is a response to income opportunity and inhabit risk spreading. The most direct test of this theory would be to relate to the presence or absence of such market imperfections to particulate an intentional migration. The neo economic of migration also places migration within a border

communities context. Especially linking household's migration decision to its position in the local income distribution.

The third theory dual market theory as said Cain (1976) posits a bifurcated occupational structure and a dual pattern of economic organization for advance industrial society. Piore (1997) argued that international migration is caused by permanent demand for immigrants' labour that is inherent to the economic structure of developed nations. To him immigration is not caused by push factors in sending countries but by pull factors in receiving countries. This bill in demand for immigration labour stems from main fundamental characteristics of advanced individual society and their economy. They are structural inflexion motivational problem, economic dualism and demand based, the dual labor market approach also predicts that international migration flow of labor being to formal recruitment mechanism position simply by lasting major international migration flow that have emerge since 1950s.

Farnk (2003) purposed of view for department for in international development (DFID). Which know a livelihood approach to migration and poverty reduction? It is make the correlation between population mobility and livelihood and it affirms the crucial role that migration can play in demining vulnerability and reducing poverty in low-income countries.

The term livelihood attempts to capture not just, what people do in order to wake living but he resources that provide them with the capability to build a satisfactory living. The risk factors that, the most consider in managing this resources and the institutional and policy context that either help or winders them in their pursuit of a viable or improving living. In livelihood approach resources are refer to a assets and categorized as,

- Human capital
- Physical capital
- Financial capital
- Natural capital
- Social capital

So the said that mortalities held in nationally or internationally for the livelihood.



## **Labour Migration to India**

Nepal has long tradition of labour migration to India starting from early 19<sup>th</sup> century. The traditional form of labour migration to India continues in a larger scale Seddon et al (2001) cited that about 250000 Nepali migrant laborers are employee in public sectors in India. They assume that number of Nepali migrant workers employed in private sectors in India would be twice as many that employed in public sectors. It is to note that labour migration to India is not governed by the regarding foreign employment. It is taking place as a free migration, which does not require visa and work permit and largely facilitated by open border between Nepal and India. Geographical proximity, cultural affinity and the network also play important role in inducing and perpetuation migration of Nepali workers to India.

Census data show that vast majority of Nepali emigrants go to India revealing tremendously increasing number over time. The number of emigrants living in India has increased by about 3.8 times during the last 5 decades from 157000 in 1952/54 to 589000 in 2001 accounting 79.4 and 77.3 percent of the total emigrants in the respective years. Besides census figures some guesstimates are also available on Nepali labourers working in India Seddon, 2001 estimated that there would be as many as 1 million Nepali workers in India in 1997 accounting 90.9 percent of the total guesstimated number of 1.1 million. Nepalese working in foreign countries (Adhikari, 2006), put this figure to 1.5 million for the year 2006 accounting 63.3 percent of total guesstimated number of 2358000 Nepali workers in foreign lands. The increase in the number of labour migrants to India as noted is largely associated with displacement of people due to armed conflict who flee to India. Though the number of labour migrants from Nepal to India has increased, its relative share appears to have gradually declined overtime. Census data also indicates a gradual decline in the relative share of Nepali workers going to India since 1981. It might be due to opening of overseas market for labour migration since mid-80s and increasing tendency to go to these countries after that through official channels (DOLEP, 2007).

## **Labour Migration to Overseas Countries**

Like in India, number of Nepali workers in overseas countries has been found increased tremendously in recent years. A conservative estimate for the year 1997 by Seddon, 2001 indicated that there were about 100000 Nepali workers overseas.

Among them, 44000 in east/south east Asian countries, 40000 in Gulf countries, 15000 in the western countries, and the rest of 1000 in other countries. The most recent guesstimate by Adhikari et al in 2006 put the comparative figure to 858000; increase by 8.6 times since 1997. According to this estimate the largest 551000 or 64.2 percent of the total Nepali workers in overseas were in Gulf countries followed by 251000 in the east south East Asian countries or 29.2 percent, 25000 in Europe, Australia, 23000 or 3 percent in north America 2.7 percent and the rest in other countries.

Of the total Nepali workers who have gone overseas through official channel (975,967) the largest share, 59.8 percent went to the Gulf countries followed by the numbers gone to the countries of east south East Asian region 39.4 percent. The rest went to the countries of other regions Europe, Australia, 0.12 percent SAARC except India 0.10 percent America/Canada 0.037 percent and Africa 0.01 percent (DOLEP, 2007)

## **2.2. Empirical Literature Review**

Empirical research on the international migration is limit in Asian countries and Nepal is non other than. However, some attempt is made under sketch of some major research in worldwide, European, Asian and or Nepalese context on the feel international labour migration. There are some literature have reviewed in terms of empirical research.

Subedi (1996) studied on population growth and migration in Kathmandu city that come to discover that internal and international migrants are engaged as skill and semi skilled worker in trade and service oriented profession.

Gurung (1998) studied the major situation of the international migration in Nepal between 1981 and 1991. This research shows that 93.1 percent of absentees from Nepal where reported India and 95 percent foreign born in Nepal were from India. The Reasons given for this large international migration stream provides sum measures of motives. Two third of absentees from Nepal reported in India were for service reason. On the other hand, 45.2 percent of India borne in Nepal was marriage reason.

KC (1999) studied on international migration in Nepal based on the data from the migration situation in Nepal, 1997. He concludes that the main reasons for immigration are marriage and dependency. He further writes that the reason for emigration, however, quite different from immigration. To him sum of the emigrants went to Bihar for marriage and to Uttar Pradesh and other state of India in search of job.

Subedi (2003) has state that in 21th century is growing itself as labor producing countries. More than two hundred thousand unskilled human manpower is entering into the labor market labour market. Majority of these labours are mainly from rural area. Because of poverty and lack of employment opportunities, out migration as labor from in Nepal is being compiled. He further state that the Nepalese government has been considering labour migration from Nepal as labour has rapidly increase in recent year than before. More than hundred sixties foreign employments agencies have been actively working send the Nepalese employ in foreign market. Nevertheless, those labour are not free from being a victim of local agencies and their destination too. India in majority west Asian and south Asian countries is the main destination of Nepalese migration. He argued that recent political condition of the nation also is forcing youth to take work to overseas for employment. However, qualifying the supply and demand security and both life and job permanency of Malaysia and Saudi Arabian industries worker are the main issue to be stated.

Kansakar (2003) expressed that emigration from Nepal has been characterized by both brain drain and brown drain and foreign labour migration has emerge as the major sources of earning for the migrant household and the nation.

Gurung and Pathak (2005) expressed that because of the greater stake of the unskilled labour going abroad (more than 75 percent) from Nepal, most of them are compiled to work in four Ds (Dirty, Dangerous, difficult and demining ). Nepal is third among the coutries receiving the highest proportion of remittance in term of gross domestic product(GDP) with the country receiving remittance worth 25 percent of GDP in 2012, according to a report made public by the world bank(WB). Africa countries Lesotho had also received remittace of 25 percent of GDP in 2012.nepal was fifth in the list in 2011.

Nepal received remittance worth 23.1 percent of GDP in the fiscal year 2068/69 and 22.1 percent in 2069/70, according to the economic survey. The country had received Rs 35.60 billion of remittance in 2068/69 when GDP was Rs1.53 trillion. While the figure was Rs 434.58 billion in 2069/70 when the estimate GDP WAS Rs 1.71 trillion Tajikistan topped the list in 2012 at 48 percent followed by Czech Republic at 31 percent while Moldova is forth at 24 percent. WB estimates the remittance inflow of developing countries to grow by 6.3 percent and reach UU\$ 414 billion in 2013. China and India received around one\third of the remittance income of developing countries in 2012, according to WB.

Gautam provided micro level study of Kandebash in Baglung on emigration. He found that reasons for emigration were unemployment, food deficiency, and family causes and other personal reasons. He also founded that emigration has become a traditional occupation. He point out the impact of emigration in the village decrease in inactive male population, shortage of labour force , social psychological anxiety to family are some negative impacts where as improvement in knowledge of emigrants , life standard etc. are positive ones (*Gautam, 1999*).

Gurung carried a study of internal and international migration in Nepal. This study is sponsored by National commission of population. The objectives of the study were to analyze the nature, magnitude, caused and consequences of internal and international migration as well as to suggest policy measure and direction for programmed about migration. This study selected based on grid sampling and 2411 households were interviewed. In order to determine the nature and cause for employing foreign workers, 66 industries establishment were surveyed. To study out migration and emigration 404 household heads were interviewed, the study also concluded that approximately 94percent of the sampled in-migration family heads in Kathmandu valley were male. A large-scale majority of in migration family head belongs to the 20-44 age categories and majority of the sample household heads were married during 15-19 years with the 17.3 percentage average years of marriage (*Gurung, 1984*).

Many studies focused that factor of pull and push but that are not factor they are framework. In this study break down the traditional view of push –pull factor it focuses on the other factor push-pull. Most of the studies on the migration in Nepal are bending to internal migration very and few researchers have dealt with emigration.

Based on above migration review, there has almost nil study been done on the issue of emigration and its consequences in Homtang VDC, but this is being one of the serious issues for the local people.

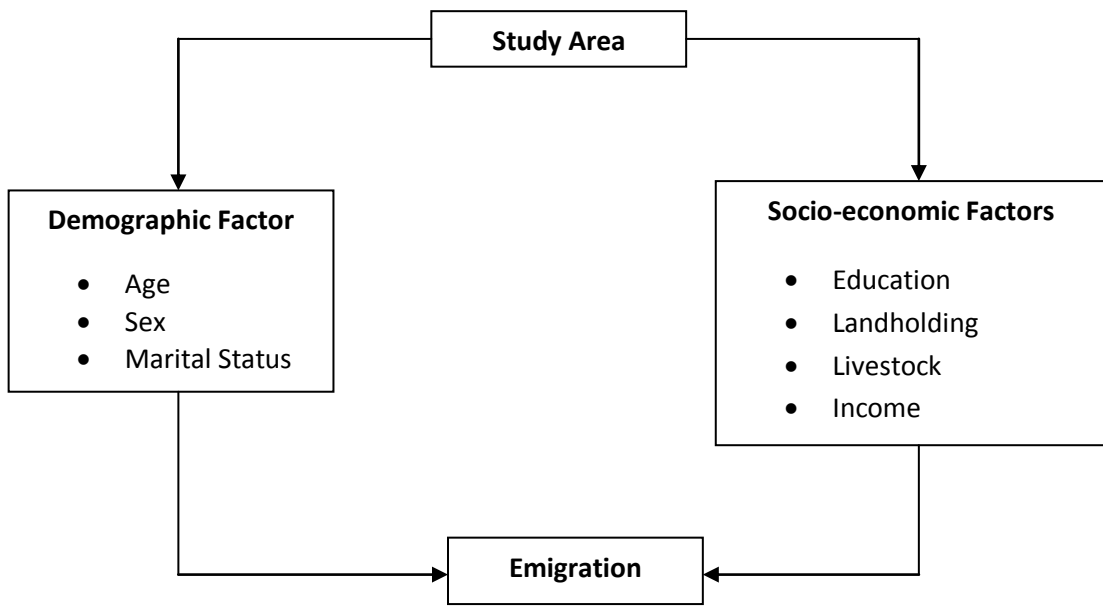
### **1.3. Conceptual Framework**

Foreign labor migration has important issue at present in Nepal. Nepalese foreign migration has rapidly increasing in current time. Nepalese have been going to abroad as foreign labour since last decades with aims of promote their socio-economic status, living standards and to break the vicious circle of poverty faced by them. In the context of Nepalese society and community, foreign labor migrants have well prestige and they determine the labour status ignoring their education, skills in same level. Therefore, most of the middle class people came to motivated go abroad for earning property because society has not concern about the persons skills and knowledge. The foreign labour migration is associated with some factors, which are as follows,

- Lack of job opportunities in the country.
- Improving and enhancing the socio economic status of community.
- To save the prestige in the society
- Desires to settle and migrant in facilitate area

Foreign labour migration has negative impact in Nepalese society but have should be emphasize the positive impacts in terms of economic growth and progress and it has been playing vital role to break off a vicious circle of poverty. Therefore, following below framework attempted to reflect the positive link between foreign labour migrations and improving economic status.

## Conceptual Framework of the Study



## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **METHODOLOGY**

Research simply means an activity to seek solution for a certain problem and research methodology refers to the various sequential steps adopted by a researcher in studying a problem with certain objectives in view. It is one of the most important aspects of all types of research. The following general outlined methods and approaches have been used for this study.

#### **3.1 Study Area**

Homtang VDC of the Bhojpur district is selected for the study area, which place, is administratively located southern part of the Bhojpur that district joining with Dhankuta districts and there is high majority of Bantawa rai and other Chhetries and Newar. There is cultural and natural diverse especially Bantawa RAI. Most of the people are engaged in agriculture occupation due to socio economic condition and in the recent year, mostly young generations came to adapt of foreign labour migration instead of agriculture occupation. Homtang VDC is purposively selected to ward no 1, 2, 3, and 9 for the research because there are many international labour migrants,

#### **3.2 Sample Design Procedure**

To cover entire population of the study is more difficult and time consuming. Each ward of the Homtang contains sizeable number of emigrants and to choose the entire emigrant's households was difficult for this study. So, purposive sampling procedure is employed in order collects primary data and to information about the emigrants of the study area. This procedure was expected to assure a more representative sample and therefore more reliable.

**Table 3.2 : Sample size of Households**

Ward No.	Households	Migrant Household No.	Surveyed Households
1	287	192	43
2	173	118	31
3	168	105	27
9	97	68	19
<b>Total</b>	<b>725</b>	<b>483</b>	<b>120</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

### **3.3 Method of Sample Selection**

Among the total households of the Homtang VDC 905 household found whose family member have gone abroad for employment. At the Homtang VDC, Ward No. 1, 2, 3 and 9 are selective purposively sampling among the four wards from 483 households. Among them 120 household i.e. 25 percents sample from the total emigrant's households were selected based on simple random sampling procedure.

### **3.4 Sources of Information**

The study included both primary and secondary sources of information. Because of the research theme and objective of the study, more emphasis was given to collected primary sources and collected from the field survey.

#### **3.4.1 Primary Data Collection**

Primary data have been collected through survey of the migrant's household. The primary data required for the study are information regarding the changed their residence from once operationally defined area to another. Information patterns of migration and socio-economic and demographic characteristics migrants will be also identical.

#### **3.4.2 Secondary Data Collection**

Secondary data on demographic parameters have been obtained from various sources. The resource of secondary data first and foremost are the population census report and other related to relevant literature on international migration, research book and



reports Journals, news paper and research articles particularly on Nepal ad on international labor migration.

### **3.5 Tools of Data Collection**

There are different data collection techniques and tools are applied depend on the demand of research objectives such as questionnaires administration, focus group discussion, and interview method. All these techniques are applied on the situation and condition of data collection period. Questionnaire administration is used in selected household samples with respondents. That community to check household respondent response where two-time focus group discussion is used by gathering in different places at all the local people in order to discourse upon the proposed issues based on demographic composition.

### **3.6 Data Analysis**

The quality of any research work depends upon the set of questionnaire method of the data collection and techniques used to analyzed the data. To illustrate the record data information, frequency tables and cross table are used as tool and techniques for the data analysis of this study. The collected data were entered into computer, data base program. All questionnaires were manually edited before entering the computer. Required table are generated by SPSS program to analyze the collected data, frequency table and cross tabulation are used in this research.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### DEMOGRAPHY AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF FOREIGN LABOR MIGRATION

#### 4.1 Age and Sex Distribution/Composition

Age and sex is the basic demographic analysis for the certain place and region. The age and sex is factor of labour power for the income, depend on by age and sex distribution for the foreign labour migrants. Age and sex structure of the population in the major explanatory variable in demographic analysis. Importance of age and sex composition is not only demographic analysis but also different socio-economic and development planning of country. The age and sex composition is shown in the following table 4.1

**Table 4.1 Distribution of Household Population by Age and Sex (5 years and above)**

Age Group	Sample of Population			Sex Ratio
	Male	Female	Total	
5-9	13(4.6)	11(4.0)	24(4.4)	1.18
10-14	16(5.7)	15(5.6)	31(5.7)	1.06
15-19	20(7.3)	21(7.8)	41(7.5)	9.52
20-24	27(9.7)	25(9.3)	52(9.5)	1.08
25-29	29(10.4)	30(11.0)	59(10.8)	9.66
30-34	28(10.2)	27(9.9)	55(10.0)	1.03
35-39	27(7.2)	26(9.6)	53(9.7)	1.03
40-44	26(9.4)	24(8.9)	50(9.2)	1.08
45-49	22(7.9)	21(7.8)	43(7.9)	1.04
50-54	20(7.2)	19(7.0)	39(7.1)	1.05
55-59	21(7.6)	22(8.2)	43(7.9)	9.54
60-64	17(6.2)	16(5.9)	33(6.0)	1.06
65+	11(3.9)	14(5.2)	25(4.6)	7.85
Total	277(100.0)	271(100.0)	548(100.0)	1.02

Source: Field Survey, 2015

**Figure 1 Age and Sex Pyramid of Migrant Household Population**

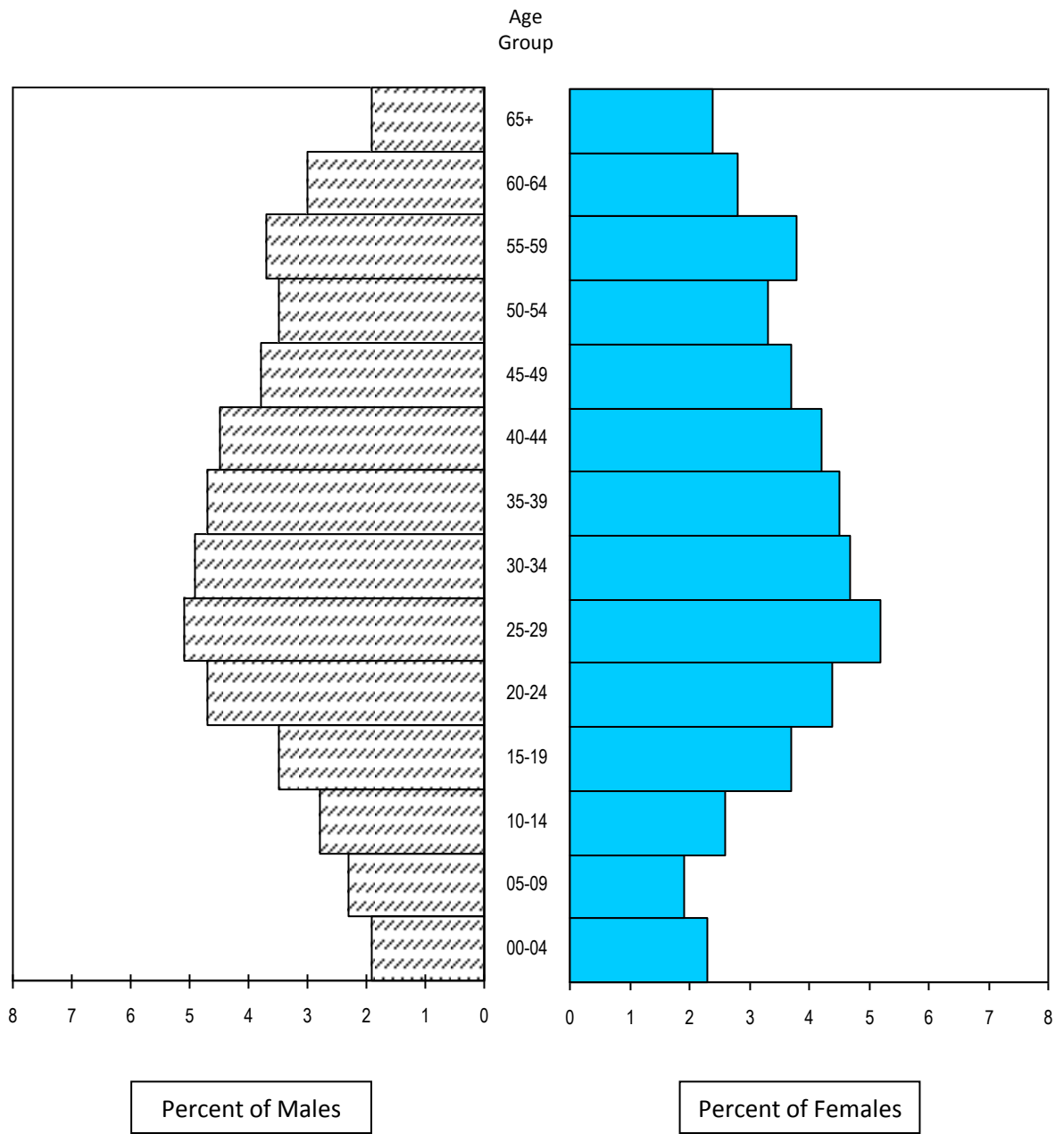


Table 4.1 shows that age group 5-19 has the number of population 17.6 percent at Homtang VDC. Especially, it was represented as school age population. An active population is found the highest percentage of population falls in the between aged 25-44 where as 49.2 percentage of the total population at the Homtang VDC. While this group is only studied the sex ratio of is low. It is refers the absences of male peoples of 20-44 age group. It indicate that majority of achieve male peoples of the study area migrated for foreign employment. This age group is the most important age for the household in the sense of earning and for the economic and other progress in the household at Homtang VDC.

#### **4.2 Status of Literacy and Education (5 years and above)**

Education has directly impact on the development of a person and nation. In any society where is no education there is ignorance and superstition, dominates and possibilities, backward of living standard so is development became low. Education is an element of formation of habit, increase social prestige, living standard, household management and socio- economic contribution on the society and nation.

The literacy rate of the study area is 84.8 percent. Total sample populations from 83 populations who have never attended the formal education. They realized to an important of education as well as they could afford to educate for their children. The literacy status of study area shown in the following table 4.2

**Table 4.2 Literacy Status of Sample Population (5 years and above)**

<b>Literacy</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Illiterate	39(14.3)	44(16))	83	15.2
Literate	234(85.7)	231(84)	465	84.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>273(100.0)</b>	<b>275(100.0)</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

#### **4.3 Level of Education of Sample Population (5 years and above)**

Education is a key ingredient for development of society and Nation. The quality is life depend upon education. In the context of education population at this VDC is developed. There are seven primaries, two lower secondary and one high school can be found governmental school at Homtang VDC.

**Table 4.3 Level of Education of Sample Population (5 years and above)**

<b>Level of Education</b>	<b>Male</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Percent</b>	<b>Total</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Primary	59	25.3	52	22.6	111	23.9
Lower Sec.	63	26.9	55	23.9	118	25.4
Secondary	55	23.6	61	26.5	116	24.9
SLC	40	17.0	43	19.7	83	17.9
+2/ Intermediate	12	5.2	17	7.4	29	6.3
Bachelor	5	2.2	3	1.3	8	1.8
<b>Total</b>	<b>234</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>231</b>	<b>100</b>	<b>465</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Sources: Field Survey, 2015*

Table 4.3 shows the level of education of literate population which indicates that 23.9 percent of the total population of the study area is literate in primary school. The higher proportion of education has been lower secondary level whereas 25.4 percent person involved in lower secondary and Bachelors only 17.9 percent and 6.3 percent people got this level education. Only 1.8 percent female involved graduation level of education.

#### **4.4 Occupational Structure of Households**

Occupation is a process of livelihood for the human being. The vital role-plays education for occupation. Education is an important theme in every sector and it has impact on occupation of the peoples. Such as prestige, income, facility are positive aspects of the job and hard labour work, dangerous, dirty, painful, uncomfortable works are negative aspects of job to determinants by education. In this case, the number of people with higher education is very low in this VDC and due to the people are not take higher education those are minimum chance to found a good jobs. The educated populations who have take low-level education so they have negatively influence to their occupation in this VDC. The categories of occupation is presented table 4.4

**Table 4.4 Mains Occupational Structure of the Foreign Labor Migrants Households (5 year above)**

<b>Occupation</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Agriculture	174	31.8
Foreign employment	139	25.4
Service	6	1.0
Business	5	0.9
Police/Army	10	1.9
Student	212	38.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>548</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

Table 4.4 clearly shows that the number of person involved in student's categories is high. Which included 212 person and its share of percentage in 37.1 percent, 174 person are engaged in agriculture out of the sample population which are 31.8 percent, 139 percent are engaged in foreign labour employment which are 25.4 percent respectively. Moreover, other persons engaged in different profession like, service, business, and police/army whereas percentage is 1.0, 0.9, 1.9 and 4.5 respectively.

#### **4.5 Distribution of Foreign Labor Migrants by Age**

The age may refer to indicate during of time for the lived. The age composition is basic characteristics of population element which represents all the aspects of people such as school, involved an economic activities directly affected by age.

**Table 4.5 Distribution of Foreign Labor Migrants by Age**

<b>Age group</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
15-25	71	51.1
26-35	54	38.9
36-45	14	10.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

Table 4.5 shows that no child and female involved the foreign labour migration from the VDC. The highest flow of emigration has been from the age group of 15-25 which

are 51.1 percent from the table it is also clear that migration flow is decreasing from the age group of 26-35 and 36-45 whose percentage are 38.5 and 10.9 percent respectively.

#### 4.6 Educational Attainment

Education is a vital component for foreign employment. The quality of work, salary and facilities depends upon the emigrant's skill and education. The table 5.2 shows the educational attainment of emigrants.

**Table 4.6 Education Attainment of Foreign Labor Migrants**

<b>Level of Education</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Literate	9	6.5
Primary	14	10.1
Lower Secondary	29	20.9
Secondary	54	38.9
SLC	23	16.6
+2/Intermediate	10	7.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

Most of the emigrants have taken secondary level of education. Out of total 139 emigrants, 38.9 percent (54) have gained secondary level education and followed by lower secondary 20.9 percent. The emigrants have education level in third position is SLC and primary, intermediate and only literate, 16.6, 10.1, 7.2 and 6.6 percent respectively. The people who have education they have gone for foreign job better than uneducated people. Mainly who could not get good performance those are to go abroad they want to send money from their parents for return to home from foreign job.

#### 4.7 Marital Status

Marriage is a universal phenomenon. It is a union between men and women. Marital status of emigrants plays vital role for their stay in abroad as well as for the use of remittance in their place of origin. There are three kinds of marital status of foreign

labour emigrants at Homtang VDC. The marital status is shown in the following table 4.7

**Table 4.7 Distribution of Marital Status of Foreign Labour Migrants**

<b>Marital Status</b>	<b>Population</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Single	63	45.3
Married	72	51.8
Divorce/Separation	4	2.9
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The number of married emigrants is higher than single i.e. unmarried single emigrants, which are 51.8 percent and 45.3 percent. In addition, the field survey area found the divorce/separation as well which 2.9 percent respectively. The total emigrants are 139 out then the 72 married, 63 single and 4 to be divorce/separation.

#### **4.8 Types of House of Emigrants Household**

Housing is a basic need for human being. People are goes to their daily duty and then they are return back to home and do the family activities. People are secure from the sun light, wind, rain and enemies from those are house. In Homtang VDC, most of house types have been found stone and mud with thatch, some house are made by bamboo/wood which is typical local material are used for make house at the Homtang VDC. Some are stone and mud with zinc roof, and rarely houses are made of stone and mud with tailed. It was could be observed that most of the return migrants were busy in constructing their house. Table 7.5 shows the type of the emigrant's house.

**Table 4.8 Types of House of Emigrants Households**

<b>Types of house</b>	<b>Number of households</b>	<b>percent</b>
Stone and mud with thatch	65	54.2
Stone and mud with zinc	41	34.2
Stone and mud with tailed	3	2.5
Bamboo/wood	11	19.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100.0</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2015



During the field survey it was clearly seen emigrants households had 54.2 percent stone and mud with thatch roofed 34.1 percent stone and mud with zinc roofed 9.2 percent stone and mud with tailed and 2.5 percent bamboo/wood which is typical character of the Homtang VDC.

#### **.4.9 Types of Stove use in the Emigrants Households**

Stove is directly related with public health. Because from stove product of smoke and infection by long-term disease. People of this village have to most of the people are use from made by stone use for the stove. The utilization of stove emigrant's household to following table 6.7

**Table 4.9 Types of Stove**

<b>Types of Stove</b>	<b>Number of Household</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Gas	4	3.3
From made by Stone	116	96.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

According to the table, highest percentage (96.7) covered by from made by stone stove, which is traditional or typical means of cooking system at Homtang VDC. The rarely people are use of gas in the study area is consist 4 households and it account to 3.3 percent respectively.

#### **4.10 Cultivate Land in The Field Survey of Emigrants Households**

Nepal is a agriculture country. Most of the people involved in this occupation for livelihood. For the cultivation to need of land for migrants households but have not enough land and irrigation facilities at the Homtang VDC. The owners found for the agricultural in Nepal the different types of Geographical distribution, spatial area and climate as well. For the cultivation is the Homtang VDC followed of seasonally, not good and not bad for the cultivation on land of the study area. The owners of cultivated land of households to shown in the following table 6.8

**Table 4.10 Cultivate Area at the Field Survey**

<b>Cultivate area in Romani</b>	<b>Number of Household</b>	<b>Percent</b>
3.5	6	5
7	28	23.3
10.5	22	18.3
14	24	20
17.5	12	10
21	24	20
24.5	2	1.7
31.5	2	1.7
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

Table 6.7 shows that the landowners have been seven ropani where as 23.3 percent and followed by 14 and 21 propane which are consist 20 percent respectively. The landowners of household in the study area third position covered were 10.5-ropani landholder whereas 22 land owners its share percentage 18.3. And similarly, 3.5, 17.5, 24.5 and 31.5 ropani land owners household are 6, 12, 2 and 2 it's share percentage 5.0, 10, 1.7 and 1.7 .

#### **4.11 Categorized to Land of Migrants Households**

Land is other kinds of natural capital where people can make their shelter and use it for their livelihood by produce more production either more in agriculture or none. In the study are there are found unequal distribution of agriculture land. In the study, the land is to the different categorize shown from in the following table 6.8

**Table 4.11 Categorize to Land of Households**

<b>Types of Land</b>	<b>Number of Household</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Doyam	30	25
Sim	52	43.4
Chaahar	38	31.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

In this VDC, have no abbal types of land, which is fertile land like terrain area in Nepal. So, in this study area highly covered from sim type of land, 43.4 percent household is owners of sim type of land. Similarly char 31.6 percent and doyen 25 percent respectively.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS**

#### **5. Causes of Emigration**

Various reason behind social and economic conditions self-motivation and the individual decisions are the main causes because of which people migrate abroad for employment Moreover, people from this VDC has been migrating abroad to improve their economic condition and there are many other individual reason behind emigration. In an underdeveloped country, labour migration is not a matter of desire or wish but rather it is a compulsion. Primarily poverty is the main reason for the most Nepali labour emigrants. The employment opportunity available in the rural area of Nepal is very few to meet the demand of the increasing population.

The causes of emigration are categorized into parts one associated with origin and another associated with destination.

#### **5.1 Factors Associated with Origin (Push factors)**

The factors affecting migration from area to area but also the significant the same factors various form individual to individual with regard to the determinant for labour migration distinction had made between pull and push factors. The push factor refers to poor economic condition and resultant economic misery or lack of opportunities for achievement, which push people out of the region in search of livelihood or better opportunities. The push factors are thus, factors, which more or less compel people to learn the place or birth or origin.

#### **5.2 Factors Associated with Destination (Pull factor)**

Pull factors refer to encourage migration to an area such as employment opportunities other economic etc. Opportunities for better employment high wage rate and modern amenities attract people to migrate in certain area. The poverty and unemployment are the main cause of push factor at Homtang VDC. The main causes of foreign employment (pull and push factors) is shown in following table 5.2

**Table 5.2 Main Causes of Foreign Employment (Push and pull factors)**

<b>Causes</b>	<b>Number of foreign employment</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Easy viability of unskilled work	61	43.9
Poverty	26	18.8
No need for higher education	24	17.3
Unemployment	21	15.2
Presence of friends and relative	7	5.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

Table shows that pull and push factors are attached above on the chart. According to field survey the dominant factors that pull migrant is easy available of unskilled work which of 61 emigrants and its share in terms of percentage is 43.9.

Most of the respondents are aware that foreign employment is rewarding and lucrative. It is just a matter of being associated with a performing or underperforming company. The next major factor that pulls the migrant of Homtang VDC abroad is the no need for higher education, which consists of 24 emigrants and it accounts to 17.3 percent. A few migrants are abroad in the presence of friends and relatives who consist of seven emigrants and it accounts to 5.0 percent. The relative and friend from abroad helped by making visa available or by providing information and feedback.

Emigrants are not attracted by the pull factors. They are also affected by push factors for the leave to their place of origin. There are poverty and unemployment which consist of 26 and 21 emigrants and its share in terms of percentage is 18.8 and 15.2 respectively.

Recurrent flow of foreign employment in hosting is towards Gulf and Malaysia. Gulf state and Malaysia visa and work permit are compulsory in these countries but manpower company works as mediator between migrant and destination.

### **5.3 Volume and Destination of Emigration**

The emigrations are not goes to the same place of destination for the labour purpose. They are working at different of the destination of the countries in the study area. For the foreign labour employment is determinants by process of rule and regulation, estimate expenditure, facility provide to worker and stream of volume vital roles plays for the destination of emigration. The majority of the person has gone to gulf countries of the labor emigrants in the study area are shows the following table 5.3

**Table 5.3 Volume and Destination of Emigration**

<b>Countries</b>	<b>Population/Volume</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Qatar	32	23.1
Malaysia	79	56.9
Saudi Arabia	16	11.6
USE	10	7.2
Kuwait	2	1.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

Table 5.3 shows that there are, 139 people were involved in foreign labour migration. Among 139 migrants the majority of migrant are in Malaysia where as 56.9 countries especially cheap travel cost in the reason why Nepali workers migrants to Malaysia and g percent similarity position has taken by Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAE whereas the percentage of 23.1, 11.6 and 7.2 percent respectively. The lowest proportion of emigrants in Kuwait whereas only 1.5 percent emigrants are working.

The majority of emigrants have in gulf countries and Malaysia because of getting visa easily. Since few year back, the government of Malaysia and gulf countries had been demanding Nepalese worker because Nepali worker in low labour wage and mobilized to hard worker and honesty.

#### **5.4 Process Involved for Labor Migration**

No doubt, it is of various factors that compel and individuals to go for foreign employment. However, these processes involved that asset labour migration, foreign employment is a legal process, and it has to undergo through certain criteria. Table 5.4 shows the process involved for labour migration.

**Table 5.4 Process Involved for Foreign Labor Migration**

Process	Population	Percentage
Manpower Agencies	107	76.9
Friends and Relatives	5	3.6
Both	27	19.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

**Fig. 5.4 Process involved for Labour Migration**

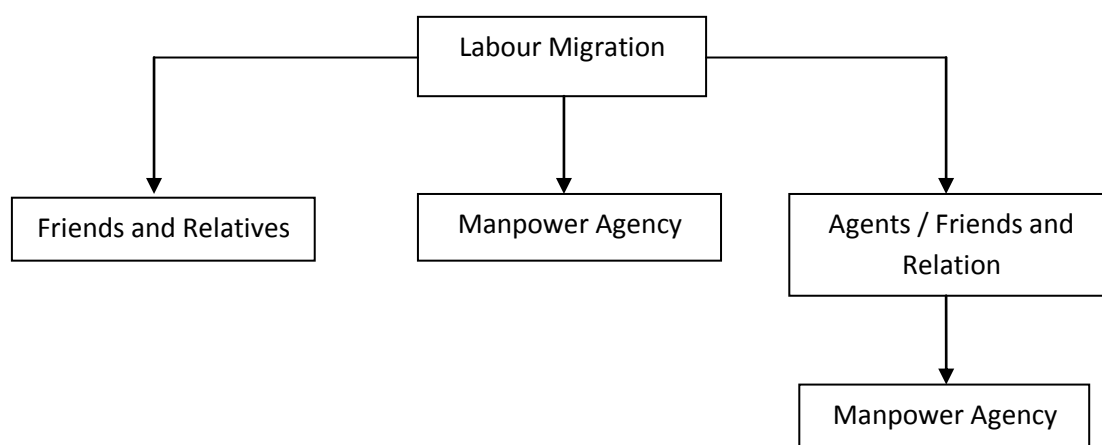


Table 5.4 clearly shows the process involved in foreign labour migration. Most of the emigrants tend to go abroad by seeking the help of man Power Company. Through this process 107 migrants did migrated and it account to 40.7 percent. The number of migrants who are both approached the friends and relatives, and the Manpower agencies occupy the next position 27 migrants and its share of percentage is 19.5. The lowest person involved for the foreign employment through friend and relatives which consists emigrant and it share in terms of percentage is 3.6. Little of the emigrant tends to go abroad by seeking the help of friends and relative staying abroad.

### **5.5 Sources of Investment for Emigration**

Foreign employment involves cost and in order to go abroad me has to be ready with the required amount. The village economy of this VDC is weak but still people are able to manage the needed money from different sources. Table 5.4 shows the sources of investment for foreign employment.

**Table 5.5 Distribution Sources of Investment for Foreign Employment**

Source of Money	Number of Household	Percentage
Self-finance	26	21.7
Loan on annual interest	77	64.2
Sale of jeweler	12	10
Others	5	4.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2015

Around 22 percent of the migrants, whose total number is 26 had gone for foreign employment by self-finance.

Around 64 percent of the migrants, whose total number is 77 had gone for foreign employment by taking loan on interest from with the village.

Selling jeweler/property and other also obtain the money for foreign employment, which accounts to 10 and 4.1 percent respectively.

## 5.6 Types of Work

There are many types of works. Nepalese people are in highly risk area since they have not well skilled about works. Emigrants do not know about the work before going abroad. Due to low-level education, poverty and unskilled workers they do not get good job and they are compelled to work low level such as night watch, security, carpenter and general worker. The types of works of foreign labour migration is shows the following table 5.5.

**Table 5.6 Distribution Types of Work of Foreign Labour Migration**

Types of Works	Number of Foreign Labour Migrants	Percentage
General Worker	118	84.89
Office Work	3	2.15
Security Guard	11	7.91
Salesman	7	5.03
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100%</b>



Source: Field Survey, 2015

Table 5.6 shows that the number of employer involved in general worker is high. Which include 118 persons and it share of percentage in 84.89. This did security guard 7.91 percent, 5.03 employers involved in sales representative, follow. Only 2.15 percentage foreign employers work in office.

### 5.7 Wage Variation in Different Country

Foreign employment is a burning issue in Nepal. Most of emigrants form Homtang VDC sent remittances for their families. The amount of remittance is scanty because the amount varies a lot ranging from no remittance from emigrants in same Gulf Countries who can hardly live on the money. The average salary also varies a lot from country to country. Table 5.5 percents the variation on wage in various countries.

**Table 5.7 Distribution Amount Variation by Country to Country**

Country	Wages Rs,000/ month	Number of migrants	Percent
Qatar	18-22	32	23.1
Malaysia	22-26	79	56.9
Saudi, UAE and Kuwait	20-24	28	20
<b>Total</b>		<b>139</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The amount income for migrants is regular and constant income like Malaysia and Gulf Countries. The amounts of remittances are similar. For migrant in Malaysia and Golf Countries do not get accommodation facilities from the company. So, it can be very difficult to same money for them.

The number of migrants income Rest 22,000 to Rest 27,000 is highest which comprise of 79 and in firms of percentage is occupies 23.1 percent. The number of migrant is income Rest 18,000 to Rest 22,000. It covered second position, which comprises of 32 emigrants and terms of percentage are 56.9. The number of migrants income Rest 20,000 to Rest 24,000 respectively, which is include 28 migrants and its share 20 percent.

## 5.8 Payment for the Labor Employment

The amount of money paid for foreign employment particularly depend on worker agencies agent, fascinator and destination countries. In this study area, the migrants have gone to Gulf Countries and Malaysia. For the employment to pay different cost shows the spend amount by the migrant workers for going to foreign employment table 5.8 shows the payment of foreign labour migrants.

**Table 5.8 Distribution for Payment of Foreign Employment**

<i>Pay Amount</i>	<b>Number of Foreign Employment</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Less than 95,000	31	22.4
95,000-1,05,000	47	33
1,05,000-1,50,000	52	37.5
1,50,000 and above	10	7.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>139</b>	<b>100%</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

Table 5.8 shows that highest percentage of foreign migrant worker (37.5) have paid Rs10,5,000 to Rs1,50,000 for the Golf Countries and Malaysia have been the popular destination of most of the foreign migrant worker. 33 percent have paid for foreign migrant Rest 95,000 to Rest 1,05,000 and only 7.1 percent migrants have paid Rest 1,50,000 and above for going abroad. In another 22.4 percent, migrants have paid less then 95,000 .

## 5.9 Attitude towards Labour Migration on the View of the People

This topic discuss about the attitude of the people to the labour migration. It is necessary to understand the view of the people therefore, here have analyzed the attitude of foreign labour migrant's households.

**Table 5.9 Attitude of the Households in Labour Migration**

<b>Attitude</b>	<b>Number of household</b>	<b>percent</b>
Positive	63	52.5
Negative	28	23.4
Neutral	29	24.1
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Sources: field survey, 2015*

In this study, peoples of this VDC express their diverse view towards foreign labour migration. In the questions, the foreign labour employment is good or not. They have found positive attitude of 63 households, 28 households have negative view and 29 households have neutral attitude. Table 5.9 shows the households attitudes of the emigrant.

## CHAPRER SIX

### IMPACT OF LABOUR MIGRATION AT THE PLACE OF ORIGIN

There are various kinds of impact in the society and Nation because labour migration some may be positive impact and it may be negative impact. Migration influences equally both sides of migration that is in the place of origin and place of destination.

#### 6.1. Positive Impact

Foreign employment has enabled the labour migrants to increase their income level for the foreign employment. At, the emigrants earn well. It is solving the unemployment scenario. Moreover, with earning from abroad households requirement managed. Foreign employment has also enriched the quality of life. There is a rise in the standard of living, easily maintain at home, income increase, and respect of work are shows the following 6.1.

**Table 6.1 Distribution of Positive Impact on Place of Origin**

<b>Positive Impact</b>	<b>Number of Household</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Easy maintain at home	47	39.2
Improved living standard	28	23.4
Income increase	23	19.2
Respect of work	13	10.9
Don't know	9	7.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: field survey, 2015*

The table 6.1 shows that, majority of household expressed easy to maintain at home 47 household, which is 39.2 percent. Similarly, second space covered from improved living standard where as 23.4 percent 19.2 percent household have expressed their view income increase and 10.9 percent migrant household have expressed respect of work and 7.6 percent household expressed don't know about positive impact from foreign labour migration.

## 6.2. Negative Impact of Emigration in Origin

The youth seems to be fascinated by stories from abroad they are easily influenced from Homtang VDC. Most of them pursue studies just to certain level and school dropout after which they migrated abroad has become a fashion. Migrants without looking for opportunities and without making an effort within the country venture abroad. During the interview, migration households have expressed varies kinds of impact of foreign labour migration, which is shown in the following table 6.2

**Table 6.2 Distribution of Negative Impact on Place of Origin**

<b>Negative Impact</b>	<b>Number of Household</b>	<b>Percent</b>
School drop out	56	46.7
Lack of labour force	35	29.2
Not return long time at home	14	11.7
unsecure women and old aged	11	9.2
Divorce with husband and wives	4	3.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100.00</b>

*Source: field survey, 2015*

The table 6.2 shows that, majority of household expressed school dropout 56 household, which is 46.7 percent. Similarly, second space covered by lack of labour force 29.2 percent. 11.7 percent households have expressed their view not returned long time at home. 9.2 percent household have expressed unsecure women and old aged and 3.4 percent household expressed divorce with husband and wife negative impact from foreign labour migration.

## 6.3 Area of Utilization of Remittance

Area of utilization depends upon the amount of remittance some households have more than one member goes to foreign employment and have engaged on higher amount of investment on the different sector for the utilization of remittance shown in the following Table 6.3

**Table 6.3 Distribution Area of Utilization for Remittance**

Area	Number of household	Percent
Clearing debt	39	32.5
Purchasing land	17	14.2
Education for children	14	11.7
Maintain of home and saving	41	34.2
Purchasing of goods	9	7.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

Majority of the emigrants utilize their remittance for maintain of home and saving, which ranked in the highest position. Thirty-two percent household remittances for clearing debt due to the high rate interest doubling system. Purchasing of land is third position with 14.2 percent similarly, 11.7 percent households invest their remittance for education of children and investment of purchasing of good have 7.5 percent respectively. The other area of investment is housework, mediation and different types of work like marriage etc.

#### **6.4 Utilization of Light**

Nepal is second biggest country in the world for the water resources. But, not sufficiently to extent electricity for the light in country. Therefore, largely rural area resident peoples are use of different alternative light; these are shows in the following table 6.4

**Table 6.4 Utilization of Light Emigrants Households**

Type of Light	Number of Household	Percent
Lamp	6	5
Solar tuki	12	10
Solar	102	85
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

Table 6.4 shows that 85 percent households are use of solar. It was also found that most of the emigrant's families are use of solar. According to the survey, the households used solar tuki 10 percent and 5 percent lamp use for light.

### 6.5 Causes of Barren Land

In this VDC active population are goes to abroad for foreign employment flow is increasing day by day in the study area. So that their land cannot use for productive purpose rather staying barren because not available worker for the cultivate season.

**Table 6.5 Causes of Barren land.**

<b>Causes of Barren land</b>	<b>Number of household</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Not available worker	36	33.9
Costly labour	31	29.3
Decreasing production	6	5.7
Far from home	24	22.7
Others	9	8.5
<b>Total</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

This table shows that 33.9 percent household respondent have answered not available workers for cultivation. 29.3 percent of respondent's shows the cause of costly labour, which takes second position. Similarly, the respondents told the reason as far from home and other 22.7 percent and 8.5 percent respectively.

### 6.6 Sources of Finance Buy Land

At the Homtang VDC, major income source is remittance. There are expended in their home manage, clear debt and invest an education for their children, and then little saving their remittance for the buy land. Table 6.6 shows that source of money to buy land Homtang VDC.

**Table 6.6 Sources of Finance to Buy Land.**

<b>Purpose of Buy Land</b>	<b>Number of Household</b>	<b>Percent</b>
For home land	14	82.4
For agriculture	3	17.6
<b>Total</b>	<b>17</b>	<b>100.0</b>

*Source: Field Survey, 2015*

Most of the household in the village has bought to land for homeland. In this study 82.4 percent household are buy to land for homeland purpose. The lowest proportion of household are buy to land for agriculture. The majority of household have bought to homeland towards in the facilitated area of the different place.

### **6.7 Changing Household Assets**

The labour migration has resulted in the possession of the assets of the household in this village. It has changed the living standard, custom and other activities of households in this village. Income from foreign employment has improved condition of house of many households as well as improvement of the individual member in education, behavior, foods and dress habit. Many families have been able to get their children admitted to expensive private school in the urban areas. Due to the good income from foreign employment, the household has been able to equip their house with modern amenities and luxurious goods. The facilities of the transport access have encouraged the household to bring about change in many sectors.

Consequently, they are constructing the house build brick and cement instead of stone and soil. Their houses are equipped with modern equipment, accessories and other luxurious goods. But in Homtang VDC's have not electricity so many households are use of solar for light. The member of the rich families has private motorbike.

In this VDC, maximum residents are Rai communities. Due to the good income from foreign employment some household have more inclination to the luxurious life. Such household stay at home ideal and doing nothing. The labour migration has also changed the asset to many households of this VDC. As the cause of foreign labour migration not able to cultivate their agriculture land, the let the landless and the other poor households cultivate their land sharecropper of tenant farmer. The landless and poor people have been able to own land as sharecropper or tenant farmer and have been able to improve their livelihood. Most of the luxurious are available in their home. The living standard of the migrant's household of this VDC has changed. But the labour migration has not improve economic condition of all households in the village. It has also ruined some households



Thus, foreign employment has brought about change and improvement in the source of income, livelihood, condition, possession of asset and economic condition to a considerable extent among the foreign labour migrant household. It has also encouraged and made eager to the youths of the household of the other communities to go for foreign employment. The ongoing political situation instability as well as unemployment crises are compelling the youths to seek employment outside the country.

Lack of investment of remittances from foreign employment in the industry and other productive sector has hindered the prospect of employment generation in the VDC, and the result will be continuous reduces of enterprising youths from these VCD at the cost of the development of the VDC, which is the bitter reality of the country in general and the rural areas in Homtang.

### **6.8 Work, Wage, and Problems at Emigrant's Destination**

Most of the migrants employed in unskilled jobs and small numbers are in semiskilled and skilled jobs. Among semiskilled jobs were engaged as assistant, look pump operator, carpenter, house painting, electric helper etc. Nepalese are everywhere in low paying jobs, which are most visible. The range of possibilities for employment in east and south Asia is very considerable events if many migrant workers are working. There is a illegally and therefore not covered by ever the most basic forms of social security or insurance.

Most of the respondents at home are not aware their emigrated members do abroad. In the situation of Gulf countries Malaysia from Homtang VDC, normally work as labour in factories or construction worker or guard and driver. Most of them reported to have done the hard work in the hot climate. Some migrants worked for companies, which paid them the wage as premised and paid the cost of food and accommodations. Other report of facing the problems with their employment companies. They got different jobs and paid lower wage than they had agreed upon with the recruiting agencies in Nepal, or else they had to bear the cost of food accommodation themselves although the country was promised. Large often provide accommodation for their employer. Where migrants reach their country of destination the questions of the jobs, salary living cost and condition as well as security cases have been reported where they have lost a job due to financial difficulties of the

companies. Their possibilities to claim their rights are quite limited and most of the migrants never use their rights due to lack of knowledge regarding the law of their destination country. In the worst case, they remain without employment for quite sometimes, get a poorly paid job or find only temporary work. The cost of living may be higher than expected or the migrants may use the better part of their salary on alcohol or gambling or waste it on other fun. Most of the migrants do not have insurances guaranty about their risky work.

In Gulf countries most of the emigrated labour use their free time for extra job, part time job or the overtime work in the same company. Otherwise, usually they have very limited free time that they used to watch television and movies, playing cards.

## CHAPTER SEVEN

### SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter deals with summary of the whole study condition and recommendations for plan and programs

#### 7.1 Summary/Findings

This study related to international labour migration of Nepalese worker from Homtang VDC to foreign land. The total migrant's households are 547 and survey number of household are 120. The family size of emigrant's households included 572 members out of them 288 male. The family size 4 to 6 members was the highest which the consist 20.9 percent of the total sample population Homtang VDC. The emigrant's households are 80.5 percent literate and 19.6 percent illiterate. The literacy rate was higher than the illiterate. The total sample population, lower secondary was the highest, which comprise of 111 populations, which occupied.

The total 120 households was approached which comprise of 139 emigrants. The total number male's migrant is 139. In order to make the study more fruitful a total number of 118 retuned emigrant were also approached. The number of emigrant of the total respondences households are 120. The vast majority 94 percent of the total migrant are male. The age group between 26-35 years consist the highest number of emigrants, which include 54 male.

Most of the emigrants have taken secondary level of education. Out of total 139 emigrants, 38.9 percent (54) have gained secondary level education and followed by lower secondary 20.9 percent. The emigrants have education level in third position is SLC and primary, intermediate and only literate, 16.6, 10.1, 7.2 and 6.6 percent respectively. The people who have education they have gone for foreign job better them uneducated people. Mainly who could not get good performance those are to go abroad they want to send money from their parents for return to home from foreign job.

Of the total 139 migrants, 60 were confined to gulf countries and 79 to Malaysia. Among the gulf countries has the highest volume 56.9 percent Malaysia, Qatar 23.1 percent Saudi Arabia 11.6 UAE 7.2 and Kuwait 1.5 percent respectively. Migrants

from Homtang VDC were unskilled and semiskilled workers. Around the 25 percent worked as followed the construction general worker, Machine operator, office worker, security, night watcher, furniture and driver, 17 percent 15 percent 15 percent 10 percent 10 percent 5 percent 2 percent respectively. Duration of stay abroad is not similar among the migrants. The highest proportion 54 percent is capture by 1-4 years duration, likewise 4-9 years duration have second position with 28 percent.

Causes of emigration factors associated with ( push factor) was easy availability of unskilled work, poverty, no need for higher education, unemployment and presences of friends and relative were 43.9 percent, 18.8 percent, 17.3 percent, 15.2 percent and 5.0 percent respectively. Likewise Causes of emigration factor associated with destination ( pull factor) high wage rate presence of friend/relative, easy available of unskilled work and no need for higher education by 42 percent, 21 percent 20 percent, and 16 percent respectively. The process involve for foreign employment, most emigrants go through registered work force agencies, contacting friend, and relatives from abroad and themselves. Expanses pertaining to foreign employment usually vary from one country to the other. However, majority of the migrants have invested amount raging from 95000-150000. The source of many for foreign employment by majority migrant was going abroad by loan on annual interest was 64.2 percent. Sale of land/jewelries and other was 64.2 percent. The number of migrants going abroad self-fading 21.7 seeking loan on annual interest was percent. The number of migrants is going by sell of land\jewelries and other 10.0 percent and 4.2 percent respectively. The remittance mostly is sent through bank, Western union money transfer, and International money express and self when they are returned home.

Area of the remittances utilization maintain of home and saving 34.2 percent migrant, clear own debt 32.5 percent, household purchasing of land 14.2 percent, education for children utilization 11.7 percent household. Only 7.5 percent households have investment on purchasing of goods. Most of the returned labour migrants utilized their days abroad by meeting and relatives by going to the market places; they used to watch television and movies. Their other means of entertainment are playing cards and gathering or get together also, they use free tie for part time job or overtime work in the company.

In the household's characteristics 34.2 percent family have stone and mud with zinc house, more than 54.2 percent have stone and mud with thatch house and 2.5 percent family live in stone and mud with tiled house, likewise in solar facilities 85 percent and 10 percent family have solar Tuki 5 percent family have KUPI used for light. The highest percentage (96.7) covered by from made by stone stove, which is traditional or typical means of cooking system at Homtang VDC. The rarely people are use of gas in the study area is consist 4 households and it account to 3.3 percent respectively.

The landowners have been 7 Ropani where as 23.3 percent and followed by 14 and 21 ropane which are consist 20 percent respectively. The landowners of household in the study area third position covered were 10.5 Ropani landholder whereas 22 land owners its share percentage 18.3. And similarly, 3.5, 17.5, 24.5 and 31.5 Ropani land owners household are 6, 12, 2 and 2 it's share percentage 50, 10, 1.7 and 1.7 respectively.

In this VDC, have no abbal types of land, which is fertile land like terrain area in Nepal. So, in this study area highly covered from sim type of land, 43.4 percent household is owners of sim type of land. Similarly char 31.6 percent

In the field survey, two households family have 31.5 Ropani use the cultivate purpose and among the households less than five Ropani landowner are 5 percent at the Homtang VDC.

Most of the household in the village has bought to land for homeland. In this study 82.4 percent household are buy to land for homeland purpose. The lowest proportion of household are buy to land for agriculture. The majority of household have bought to homeland towards in the facilitated area of the different place. Foreign employment has brought some positive and negative impact. It has changed income and expenditure of migrants and his households. It also has improvement of standard of living their opportunity to develop their skill also positive impact emigration and its support of economy for country. Negative impact also has creation of emigration. The supply to labour force school dropout, social evils demonstration effect and changing social rule are negative impact of emigration.

## **7.2 Conclusion**

International labour migration was seen in direction and destination with increasing volume of Homtang VDC. The largest volume and going to increasing toward Malaysia. For the most part work and wage depends upon the lack of emigrants himself. But emigration's skill and reliability of manpower have also played crucial role for the work and wage. Amount frequency and regularity of remittances depend upon the types of work, company and destination country. International Money Express and Western Union Money Transfer is mostly used channel for sending money.

Level of income for emigrant households has increased but expenditure also increased respectively. Standard of living and quality of food is raised of their family. Unemployment lack of agriculture land and poverty are important factor for emigration associated with origin. Likewise, high wage rate, easy availability of unskilled works and no need of higher education other important factor associated destination. Some positive impacts also seem in foreign employment.

## **7.3 Recommendation**

- ❖ The youth power is the backbone of the nation building. It has should be utilized on development of the country itself. Government must look at the most as the asset of the country and avoid looking at emigration as solution to the unemployment problems of the country. Therefore, the policies of the governments must focus on developing this sector so that they stay within the country, actively participate, and contribute in the nation building culturally, socially, economically and politically for the overall development of the country.
- ❖ The government should have a policy of providing loan on low interest rate to the aspirant migrant workers. At present, the migrant workers have to bear a very high interest rate to borrow money from the local moneylenders.
- ❖ Technical and skill training centers must be established in the district headquarters and important town for the local and rural people this will contribute in the production of skill manpower who might work within Nepal or might to abroad for better for work and salary. The migrant workers of this village as well as most of the migrants from Nepal are unskilled and as

result, they are mostly employed in 3d works with low salary. Therefore, government should pay enough attention in producing skilled work force in the country and for that private institution should be encouraged to open up technical and skilled training caters indifferent part of the country.

- ❖ Skilled development and certain level of education should be a necessary for foreign employment.
- ❖ Lucrative and rewarding markets need to promote as labour destination moreover, the cost incurred should be minimized.
- ❖ Labour agreement with the concerned countries need to be from time to time.
- ❖ The Nepalese embassy should be responsible for its citizen abroad.
- ❖ Most of the work force agencies are situated in Kathmandu. However, information relating to foreign employment should be made available at district level as well.
- ❖ The agents, manpower agencies should be more professional. Cheating and responsible to the public.
- ❖ Demand of poor and weak performance companies should be promoted, foreign employer should be not a matter of luck, it has to be sure.
- ❖ Orientation is necessary in order to make the migrant familiar with culture, lifestyle at the destination.
- ❖ There is need better banking facilities to make easier, cheaper and safer to sent money through channel.

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**Appendix A**  
**QUESTIONNAIRE**  
**Tribhuvan University**

international Labour Migration and Its impact on Place of Origins: A case of Study at Homtang VDC, Bhojpur, Nepal

No tick mark please, only circles.

**1 General Information**

01 name of respondents.....

02 district.....VDC/Municipality.....Homtang..... Ward No.....

03 Ethnicity of Respondent.....

04 Language of Respondent.....

05 Religion of Respondent.....Age.....Sex.....

**2.Socio-economic Condition of Respondent of Head of Households**

S. N 1.	Name 2	Relation 3	Age	Sex 4	Edu 5	Type of school 6		Sources of education expenditure 7	Occupation 8	Marital status 9	Emigration place	Duration of time	Occupation before migration 10	Time of migration 13
						Private	govt.							

## Code of Questions

- Q3 Relation of household:    01 Head of household                    02 Son/Daughter  
    03 Husband/Wife    04 Father/mother                    05 Grant son/daughter  
    06 brother/ sister  
    07 Other
- Q4 Sex :                    01 Male                    02 Female
- Q5 Education:    01 Primary                    02 Secondary                    03 Secondary  
    04 SLC                    05 +2/ Intermediate                    06 Bachelor
- Q6 Types of school:                    01 Private                    02 Government
- Q7 Source of educational expenditure:                    01 Trade                    02 Thekkapatta  
    03 Remittance                    04 Productive of home material                    05 Agriculture  
    06 Other
- Q8 Occupation:                    01 Agriculture                    02 Foreign employment                    03 Nokari  
    04 Trade                    05 Police/ Army                    06 Student  
    07 Other
- Q9 Marital status:    01 Unmarried                    02 Married                    03 Divorces  
    04 Widowed
- Q10 Occupation before migration:    01 foreign employment                    02 trade  
    03 Agriculture                    04 Thekedar                    05 Job  
    06 Police/Army  
    07 Other
- Q11Tme of migration:                    01 Permanent                    02 Temporary

### 2. Process and Extent of Foreign Labour Migration

S.N.	Questions	Response Category	Skip
3	What are the causes of emigration for labour	Poverty                    1 unemployment                    2 low salary                    3 lack of agriculture                    4 large family size                    5 buy to land/house                    6 other                    7	
4	How did he go abroad?	Manpower                    1 Friends/relatives                    2 From both                    3	
5	Which country did go him?	Qatar                    1 Malaysia                    2 Saudi                    3 UAE                    4	

		Bahrain	5	
		Kuwait	6	
		Israel	7	
		other	8	
6	How much money expend for foreign employment?	.....		
7	How did manage amount for foreign employment?	Self	1	
		Neighbors	2	
		relatives/friends	3	
		loan	4	
		mortgaging	5	
		sale to jewelries\land	6	
		other	7	
8	Did he was has any skills?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
9	If yes, how did about taken of skills?	Waiter	1	
		Cooking	2	
		Carpenter	3	
		Wiring	4	
		Driving	5	
		Computer	6	
		Other	7	
10	Are you satisfied with his salary?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
11	How much money sent a month for home?	.....		
12	How did use of remittance?	Clearing debt	1	
		Purchasing land	2	
		Education for children	3	
		Maintain of home and saving	4	
		Purchasing goods	5	

### 3. Impact on place of origin by foreign labour Migration

13	Did you know about positive impact by foreign labour migration	Yes	1	
		No	2	
14	If yes, how did affect at your home?	Easy to maintain at home	1	
		Improved living standard	2	
		Income increase	3	
		Respect of work	4	
		Don't know	5	
15	Did you bought land before 10 year	Yes	1	
		No	2 →	16

16	If yes, how did collected money for buy land?	Remittance 1 Loan by bank 2 Saapati 3 Self saving 4 Relatives 5 Other 6	
17	How much money invested on for land?	.....	
18	How did used for bought the land?	Home land 1 Agriculture 2 For both 3 Other 4	
19	Did you have for agriculture except barren land?	Yes 1 No 2 →	20
20	If yes, how did barren to land?	Not available worker 1 Costly labour 2 Low productivity 3 Away from home 4 Other 5	
21	Do you have sufficient production from family throughout the year?	Sufficient throughout the year 1 Sufficient for eight months 2 Sufficient for six months 3 Less then six months 4	

22	How old did make this home?	( ) years	
23	Which is materials use at home?	Stone mud with thatch 1 Stone mud with zinc 2 Stone mud with tailed 3 Bamboo/ wood 4	
24	What are the sources used for the cooking food?	Gas 1 Kerosene 2 Wood 3 Wood/gas 4 Others 5	
25	What the type of stove did you have?	Gas 1 Sudhariako chulo 2 Mud chulo 3 Stone 4	
26	What are the used for light?	Lamp 1 Lantern 2 Mini solar 3 Solar 4 Other 5	
27	What is the use of equipments at home?	Radio 1 Television 2	

		Mobile/telephone	3	
		Computer	4	
		Vehicles	5	
		Other	6	
28	Which are sources of your drinking water?	Kuwa	1	
		Top	2	
		By pipe	3	
		Other	4	
29	How did used for drinking water?	Non faltered	1	
		Filtered	2	
		bowling	3	
		So dice	4	
		Use of of medicine	5	
30	Do you have toilet?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
31	If yes, what does use the types of your toilet?	Pakki	1	
		Semi pakki	2	
		Khaalde	3	