

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

Homo sapiens are culture building migratory species. Man has been migrating either to improve his economic status or to stay at a place he feels socially and culturally more secure or politically more independent.

Man is the most widely distributed social animal on the earth's surface. Right from the dawn of civilization, human groups have spread out to occupy the major land areas of the earth. Migration is a phenomenon that seems to be a human necessity in every age. Man has a tendency to leave the areas in which life is difficult and to move to areas where life may be easier and better. Migration is ordinarily defined as the relatively permanent movement of people over a significant distance.

Nature and form of migration is diverse; in fact it may be international, interregional, inter-urban, rural-urban or intra-urban and may be temporary or permanent. Similarly, in terms of the distance, migration may be long or short. On the basis of number, migration may be individual or mass. On the basis of causes, migration may range from natural calamities to socio-economic, cultural and political. The population census of Nepal defined migration as "a change of residence for six months or more, either within the country or outside the country" (CBS, 2001).

Migration is a shift of people from one place of residence to another. Study of migration is the most fundamental in the understanding of the continuously changing process of space content and space relationships of an area and people. Migration has been the central interest spatial process spatially oriented and which lays its emphasis upon the understanding of spatial processes and spatial interaction. So whenever migration takes place in whatever form it modifies the area of origin, the area of destination as well as the way of life of the migrants (Beaujeu-Garnier, 1966), as cited in Chandana.

Nepal has a long history of international labour migration. The scarcity of non farm employment opportunities in the hills was the drawing force for labour migration. In many areas of Northeast India, a big number of Nepali laborers were employed in tea plantation, border security, oil fields, and timber work and road construction. Employment in the British and the Indian Army acted as an incentive for Nepali emigrants. From the early 19th century, the British Government in India recruited the "Gorkhas" in their army. This avenue for employment encouraged many young adults from the hills to join the British Indian army. (Sharma, 1985)

In 1952/54 censuses the total absentee population was 198, 120 or 2.34 percent of the total population. As time elapsed by the total number of absentee population rose drastically. According to 1991 census total absentee population was 658, 290 which constitute 3.44 percent of the total population. The census of 2001 recorded the total absentee population as 762, 181 or 3.24 percent of the total population.

Overwhelming majority of emigrants go to India. However the proportional share of India as prime destination of Nepalese emigrants is decreasing. In 1991 census the number of emigrants going to India was 89.2 percent and in 2001 census it was 77.3 percent. This is mainly because of the increase in the number of people going to West and South East Asia with the initiation of foreign employment promotion program of His Majesty's Government of Nepal since the late 1980's.

No doubt a big number of people from Nepal are migrating abroad in search of opportunities. As time elapsed by the quantity of emigrants is also rising. Khurkot VDC too is not an exception in this case taking this trend. Adults of this VDC are going abroad in order to accomplish their wants, dreams and desire. Remittance from abroad plays a crucial role for the households and society in general.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

International labour migration is gaining momentum and will continue to do so in the years to come. Looking at the present scenario excluding India, around 500 Nepali youth are leaving Nepal by air daily. The destination mostly is west Asia and South East Asia. No doubt numerous causes are responsible for the external

movement of people. The reasons may vary from political instability, lack of employment opportunities, population pressure and so on. With the passage of time the cost of living has really gone up everything is expensive namely education, housing, food and fuel. Not only the maintenance of decent lifestyle is a big challenge in the present age but basic survival too have been quite difficult in the country for many people. Everybody is looking for golden opportunities in order to earn the extra income. In the one hand, the salary in foreign currency is perceived as an attractive reward and in the other hand. Foreign employment is not that easy. It is associated with complicated procedures and sometimes it may be a misery in one's life. Numerous manpower agencies are entrusted with the responsibility to supply labourers to the respective countries which sometimes, charge high amount or provide wrong information to the emigrants, which adds up to the sorrow and hardships instead of fulfilling dream. There are numerous cases where emigrants have ended bankrupt because of brokers/agents.

Foreign employment is a big craze and it will gain momentum for the years to come. Foreign employment should be promoted in effective and systematic manner. Efforts should be made whereby the emigrants are able to reap the benefits as per their investment and hardwork. Manpower agencies are to be more responsible and professional. So as to manage for a good salary and good job, the emigrants too should be cautious and careful in getting access to information. The remittance from abroad should be utilized in the development of skill development centers, which would enable the production of skilled manpower.

The present study focuses on the different aspects of international labour migration. In this context the present research had raised the following issues to be discussed and analyzed.

-) What is the socio-economic and demographic status of migrant households?
-) What are the factors affecting labour migrants in the study?
-) What are the impacts on the migrant household?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The general objective of the study is to examine the scenario of international labour migration in Khurkot VDC of Parbat district. The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

-) To examine the socio-economic, demographic and cultural status of international migrants households.
-) To analyze the factors causing international labour migration.
-) To examine the impact of emigration in the place of origin.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Looking at the broader picture foreign employment is vital for the economy. Foreign employment has been instrumental in uplifting emigrants household and it has eased the burden of unemployment partially. The emigrant's household had been changed considerably and is equipped with resources. Most of the Nepali workers leaving the country, as emigrants are unskilled and they have to perform in harsh conditions.

Remittance from abroad is rising and it is a good indicator for the economy. Foreign employment should be promoted effectively and this is bound to bring an all round development for the households, society and nation as a whole remittance should be invested and utilized in a systematic manner. Numerous schemes should be introduced whereby emigrants households are encouraged to make investments. The investment should bear results in the long run. Every effort should be made to safeguard the agreed rights and facilities, to the emigrants in the foreign land. It is necessary to promote new labour market. The existing labour agreement with the concerned countries should be reviewed. Therefore it is expected that this study will assist in formulating appropriate policy rule and laws to make foreign labour migration fruitful.

This study tends to provide an insight in the understanding of the international labour migration particularly concerning Kharkot VDC of Parbat district. This study is focused on actual works done in the source region. Its aim is to study the labour

migration in the study area with special attention to livelihood strategy. It is crucial to be aware of what motivate people to move abroad and as to how people managed the required procedures. Outcomes will not be limited just to the study area. Labour migration from Khurkot VDC is associated to certain extend with other parts of Parbat and also to the rest of Nepal.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

No research can be conducted without any limitation and this research is not an exception. Due to the shortage of time and resources this study is restricted only to Khurkot VDC of Parbat district. This study is purely concerned with the international labour migration scenario of Khurkot VDC. So, it can't represent overall national scenario.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

In this section, efforts have been made to review some past studies and publication pertaining to our study. Review of literature is the entry point for mostly scholarly works of academics and professionals. It provides an understanding of what already has been done pertaining to research topic. To conduct this research some related literature has been reviewed.

2.1 Conceptual Review of Migration

Ravenstein was the first person to study migration systematically in 1885. According to him, there are certain undesirable factors in the place of origin, which stimulates or compels the individual to migrate to the other places, and, likewise there are certain desirable factors in the destination that affects the migrants. In his words, the former factors are 'push' factors and the latter are the 'pull' factors causing the events of migration. Moreover, according to him, the distance between the origins determines the volume of migration between place of origin and destination. Higher the distance lower the volume of migration and vice versa. He also said that migration occurs with streams and counter streams. He was not sure to say that only the distance between the origin and destination determines the volume of migration.

Lee (1966) has proposed the 'push-pull obstacles' model of the migration on the basis of Ravenstein theory. According to Lee, the decision to migrate and the process of migration are determined by the following four factors.

-) Factors associated with the area of origin (push).
-) Factors associated with the area of destination (pull).
-) Intervening obstacles (distance, cost or lack of transport and communication etc.)
-) Personal factor (age, sex, education and race)

George K. Zipf has studied migration and brought out an article in 1949 A.D. In this article he had focused on the reason that compelled the migrants to move. He has expressed the views systematically and theoretically, on the destination of

migrants that where is the origin and where is the destination of migrating. In accordance with above statements it seems that some people migrate on the attraction with the available facilities, geographical setting and other factors of the destination and some people migrate due to the nature disasters and their individual reasons.

Todaro (1969) gives the most significant contribution to the large volume of migration literature. According to him, migration mechanism can be explained by the differences in 'expected' rather than those 'actual' earning between two places. He formulate migration models which has four basic features.

- i) Migration is stimulated primarily by rational economic considerations of relative benefits, which are mostly financial and also psychological.
- ii) The probability of obtaining employment in the new sector is inversely related to the unemployment rate in the new sector.
- iii) The decision to migrate depends on expected rather than actual new or old real wage differentials where the expected differentiate is dominated by the interaction of two variable the actual new or old wage differential and the probability of successfully obtaining employment in new sector.
- iv) Migration rates of new employment opportunity growth rates are not only possible but also rational an even likely in the face of wide new or old expected income differential. High rates of employment in the new sector are the therefore, inevitable outcome of the serious in balance of the economic opportunities between new and old areas of most underdeveloped countries.

2.2 Review of Labour Migration

Seddon et al. (2000) viewed that foreign labour employment played a fundamental role in improving the lives and living standard of the Nepalese. But the poor are remote from these opportunities, because they are not able to invest and on the other hand they are cheated by the local agencies. They are dependent on the foreign earners.

Subedi (2003) viewed labour migration from Nepal is imperative and this will continue to grow with the growth rate of over 2.2 percent per annum. More than 200 thousands young adults are entering the labour market every year.

He further says a prominent feature of Nepalese international migration in recent years has been the increase in number of proportion of people going to west, east and southeast Asia. This is mainly because of foreign employment promotion program by His Majesty's Government of Nepal since the late 1980's. However it is the Indian sub continent that absorbs a huge chunk of Nepalese international labour migrants.

According to him apart from poverty, lack of employment opportunities within the country and the rise in the number of active population encourage emigration. The political instability in the country is compelling the youths from the villages to look for opportunities elsewhere.

Kanskaar (1974) is of the opinion that the main reason for migration is poor economic condition of the hill in comparison to the Terai. He suggested the need for the developing of hill region. The Terai was the destination of internal migration.

Shrestha (1983) in his study has indicated that the ridge to valley migration of population is also notable phenomenon. The migration of population has adverse effect on both ecology and economy. He mentioned land ownership in the valley is the stimulating factor for migration. He also states all economic factors are pull forces and all non-economic factors as push forces. It was intensification of agriculture by developing multiple cropping systems in the valley, which encouraged in the movement from the ridge to the valley.

Bista (1977) his study has devised two types of migration permanent and seasonal. The major factors for permanent migration are population pressure, natural calamities, food scarcity, land availability and employment. And due to the lack of employment opportunities marginal laborers of low economic status more to the Terai seasonally in search of seasonal employment.

Chaurasia, (1978) finds the major movement is from the hill, it is because of the economic disparity between the hill and Terai, influenced the migrants, scarcity of agriculture land, employment opportunities low per capita income, lack of proper transport and communication facilities in the hills resulted in the outflow of people from the hill to Terai and the countries.

Wyss (2003) pointed that the institution involve in labour migration play a vital role. He also stated that those who are migrating need to be properly informed about the systems and situation of destination because wrong information causes numerous difficulties.

Stalker (1994) stated that the major causes of labour migration are the poor economic condition on the self-country; pressure of population, lack of employment, political instability. All these compel people to go in foreign employment. Major part of international migration is to eradicate poverty and scarcities.

Gyanwali (2004) made an attempt to analyze the causes for emigration and effects of remittance in the place of origin as well as socio-economic and demographic characteristics of emigrants. He stated that due to lack of active population it effects on the place of origin positively or negatively.

Sharma (2005) highlighted the main cause for migrating abroad was economic. Because of the push factors it was essential to look for supplementary occupation. The pull factors were easy availability of work and presence of friends and relatives. Foreign employment brought awareness of their ignorance that's why so more attention was paid towards children education.

Ale (2004) in his study tried to examine how international labour migration influences and contributes to the households of Phumdi Bhumdi. The study also stressed that remittance from abroad played a vital role in uplifting the standard of living of the people.

The above reviewed literature reveals that the various scholars and researchers have different views regarding labour migration. No doubt the scholars and researchers belong to different disciplines such as sociology, economics and

geography. Most of the above reviewed literature mostly caters to the factors such as push and pull and also to the negative and positive aspects of international labour migration. Most of the literature reviewed also dealt with internal migration from hill to Terai, rural to urban and ridge to valley. International labour migration is a broad topic. Research and dissertation concerning this field is not abundant. Regarding this study, adequate attention is paid to the push and pull factors and also to the merits and demerits relating to international labour migration. More over this study also focused on the neglected aspect relating to the expenses and time consumption pertaining to international labour migration. This study is very specific in the sense, that it tries to investigate as to how the process for migration was managed by the respective households. This study also focused the experienced and opinions of the returned emigrants and of the emigrants households as well. Attempt is also made to focus the area of utilization remittance. No study, was found to be conducted in Parba district. The study is specially concentrated Khurkot VDC, Parbat district.

2.3 Nepalese Context

Migration is worldwide process in past, present and future. Nepal is not out of the process. Literature concerning migration on Nepal is extensive since it has become a subject of inquiry for many social scientists. Historical document report two types of migratory movements in Nepal. The first stream of migration took place from Northern side i.e. Tibetan parts to the higher Himalayan areas and afterward from Himalayan to the west part of the Kingdom.

The second stream of migration was from the south across the open border between Nepal and India. This stream of migration was started long age during the period of Muslim rule in India. Hindus were forced to leave India who came to Nepal to avoid harassment caused by the Muslim rulers. Since then migration has continued although the reasons and the numbers have changed overtime. Most of the Indian migrants have settled in different parts of Nepal from west to east (Pandey, 1996).

Gurung (1974) focused on hill to Terai migration and concluded that migration indirectly affected the change of regional population and suggested an immediate need for creating employment opportunities in the hills as well as mountain regions of Nepal.

CEDA (1973) studied about migration based on census data. Migration problem were analyzed as to the volume, nature, magnitude, causes and consequences of migration. The study concluded that the main reason for migration were economic disparities between the hills and the Terai. The study showed that the 'push' factors of the Terai and suggested that migration should be taken into consideration when formulating regional development policies.

CEDA (1975) conducted a study in Bardia districts of resettlement project area based on survey data. It covered a view of resettlement scheme, characteristics of settlers in project area, ethnicity, income, size of land holding and livestock of in-migrants.

CEDA (1975) carried out a study based on simple survey conducted in Kailali and Kanchanpur of far western development region. The findings of the study were that there were one way migration from hills to Terai. The main reasons for migration were population pressure food shortage and poverty in hill region. The study suggested that availability of intervening opportunities through investment in roads, irrigation in hill would lower the migration to Terai.

CEDA (1977) carried out a in-migration pattern in Kathmandu city the study focused that more than 50 percent migrants were in age group 20-30 years, level of education was positively related to prosperity to migrate to urban areas. The study concluded that economic opportunities were the major causes of migration.

Khadka (1977) analyzed in detail the "push" and "pull" factors of immigration in Chitwan district. The basic push factors identified as low agricultural productivity and insufficient land holding in the place of origin. The pull factors were presence of friend and relation free land distribution of land, health facilities, low price of land. It was the first study that set the signification of various factors for migration to Chitwan district.

There are also various types of migrations such internal and international. Internal migration constitutes in-migration and out-migration between rural to rural to urban, urban to rural and urban to urban areas. There are many reasons for migrations of which sometimes migrants themselves do not seem to know why they have

migrated to the destination or are intending to migrate. Additionally, there are various types of time bound migrations such as seasons migration followed by temporary, semi permanent and possibly a permanent move, unless a migrant keeps on circulating or moving by just changing the location several times a year or more. The short or long distance migration from rural to rural and rural to urban inside the country is vital for migration analysis. Whatever the types of migration in terms of both time and space, except forced migration due to natural calamity and way, migrants usually respond to pull and push factors depending upon whether it was an individual migration or a migration involving the entire family members and other relatives. A large majority of migrants would say they had migrated from the origin for better employment opportunity, for earning more income, to raise their standard of living, for education, for survival, for business or service or even environmental factors among many others. The same thing holds true for emigration and immigration. These reasons would be different by age and sex selectivity, level of education, skills and the requirements of the receiving country.

CHAPTER III

METHODOLOGY

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

3.1 Selection of the Study Area

Khurkot VDC of Parbat district has been selected for the investigation. Unemployment is a burning issue and it is rampant because of political instability and population growth. There is an increase in the number of youths going abroad for foreign employment from this VDC. Emigration is viewed as a livelihood strategy and this VDC is very much aware with the trend of international labour migration within the VDC.

3.2 Sampling Method and Sample Size

The total number of households in Khurkot VDC is 831, out of which 184 household are migrant households. As stated above research needs to be conducted in a scientific and systematic manner. To survey the entire migrant households is difficult as well as time consuming. There arises a need to determine the sample size. Deliberate sampling has been applied.

Table 1

Number of Total, Migrant and Surveyed Households

Ward No.	Total Household	Migrant Household	Surveyed Households
1	90	20	8
2	86	15	8
3	71	13	6
4	105	22	10
5	111	33	12
6	93	16	4
7	75	18	12
8	102	30	9
9	98	17	6
Total	831	184	75

Source: Field Survey, 2012

A total of 75 migrant households was chosen deliberately method for the household survey. A standard questionnaire was prepared in order to obtain information relating to demographic and socio-economic condition of emigrant household (see appendix -I). Similarly key information questions was also as key to the returned emigrants to get information about their types of works wage and attitude. (see appendix -II).

3.3 Nature of Data

To achieve the objective this study was mainly based on primary data collection from the migrant households of Khurkot VDC. For the background information of the research topic secondary data was collected.

3.4 Sources of Data

Field survey is the basic source of primary data. Data was collected from the fieldwork with the help of questionnaire. The technique applied was interview,

observation. Response of the household's head person and money lenders was regarded as the major source of field information.

3.5 Method of Data Collection

3.5.1 Interview Schedule

The questionnaire is an important instrument of data collection. Questions were prepared keeping in mind the objectives. Two types of questionnaire were designed for the field survey. One for the migrant household and the other for the returned emigrant. The migrant household questionnaire includes the demographic and socio economic composition of the household like relation, age, sex, marital status, education, occupant caste, etc. Apart from this migration history volume, direction and causes of every emigrated household members can be recorded including past and present with the identification of the destination. To derive household income, landholding animal husbandry, food requirement and production house types and area of expenditure.

The other questionnaire was prepared for the returned emigrant around 20 migrant workers who returned from abroad were approached. This was done in order to get first hand information about their works, experiences problems and hardship in the destination.

3.5.2 Key Information Interview

Interview is a major medium for data collection. The researcher applied structured and unstructured question for interview to the members of the emigrant households. Household's head or the elder of the family will be the major source of information. In order to collect genuine information it is very essential to establish rapport between the respondents and the researcher. Winning the trust and goodwill of the respondent is vital during the interview process. The pros and cons of foreign labour migration was viewed and information concerning remittance, migration process, and impact of migration on family and community and causes for migration was noted.

3.5.3 Observation

Observation is also an integral part of research. This method was applied to obtain qualitative information, observation of the physical as well as cultural environment was made. Observation basically gives a clear idea of the impact of change over the passage of time. Observation of the respondent's house from house types, to various facilities such as entertainment, transport was taken into consideration. This method helps in noticing change before and after emigration. The details for the questionnaire survey have also been collected by field observation in the study area.

3.5.4 Case Study

In this study, the data have been collected including extremely individual statements of the interview. In the case study, were mainly included those person who were in leisure, and were stated about their experiences and the cause of going foreign. Likewise who had a trouble story and experiences, have been assembled in this case study.

3.5.5 Methods of Data Analysis

Information collected from questionnaire was transformed into a master sheet. Raw data will be tabulated on the basis of master sheet. The information collected from the study was classified into groups and sub-group data so as to meet the objectives of the study. Both quantitative and qualitative techniques have been used to analyze data and information. To analyze the quantitative data simple statistical tools such as ratio, percentage average etc. was used. Besides these maps, tables, diagrams, charts are also used for the presentation of the findings. Regarding the qualitative data information was collected through focus group discussion, interview and observation. The study was mainly descriptive and the analysis of the results is described logically and systematically.

CHAPTER IV

STUDY AREA

4.1 Study Area

Every study is concerned with the particular area. All the human activities in any given area, is determined by the physical surrounding and socio cultural environment. Geography in the study of space in order to get the depth understanding about the activities of the people in any are. It is vital to be aware of the geographical setting.

4.1.1 Location

The study area Khurkot VDC lies to the southeastern part of the Parbat district. The study area is bounded by Kaligandaki river on the South, to the north Pang VDC on the eastern and western section of Khurkot lies the VDC of Bajung, Sibalaya respectively.

4.1.2 Climate

Khurkot VDC lies in the Pahad. The climate in this VDC normal uniform, it is not hot and wet during the summer and cold and dry during the winter. In the summer season the temperature can be as high as 29^oc to 35^oc. During the winters the occurrence of cold wave is very common.

4.1.3 Forest

The forest covers of this VDC is a mixture of evergreen and deciduous the most common the visible in the forest other common trees are chilaune, bamboo, sisaw mawa etc.

4.1.4 Socio-Economic Setting

) Occupation

The major occupation of the people of this VDC is agriculture. However section of the population is also engaged in other sectors like secondary and tertiary. The major agricultural production of this VDC are paddy, maize, wheat and vegetables.

) **Infrastructure**

The Bhupi Serchan highway also runs through this VDC. Moreover rearing of livestock such as buffaloes and ox is very common.

) **Education**

This VDC is facilitated with a higher secondary school and six primary school. Moreover there is 1 English boarding school operating within the VDC. The ethnic group of this VDC is the Newar, and so many Dalit are there.

CHAPTER V

SOCIO-ECONOMIC PROFILE OF THE RESPONDENTS

5.1 Family Size of the Emigrant Households

It is basically to meet the household needs that the migrants had to migrate to foreign land. The migrants family varies from joint to single. However the family size is very diverse.

Table 2 shows the family size of the migrants households.

Table 2

Family Size of the Emigrant Households

Family Size in Person	Number of Households	Sampled Population			Percent of Total
		Male	Female	Total	
1-3	4	6	5	11	2.42
4-6	46	121	123	244	53.74
7-9	22	90	79	169	37.22
10 and above	3	16	14	30	6.60
Total	75	233	221	454	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The total population of the 75 surveyed households is 454 members. Out of which 233 are males and 221 are females. Table 2 clearly shows the family size ranging from 4 to 6 members occupies the largest share. It comprises of 46 households and it includes 121 males and 123 females. The family size of 7 to 9 members occupies to second position. It comprise of 22 households. Bigger family size means bigger demands of wants and resources. Family is an asset. It is to provide an economic security and also to meet the growing family requirements that migrants go for foreign employment. Foreign currency has weight and it is rewarding. The family size ranging from 1 to 3 members includes just 4 households.

5.2 Age and Sex Composition of Labour Migrants

There is a vast difference in the sex ratio of emigrants. The proportion of male emigrant is high than female emigrant. Table 3 shows the age and sex ratio of migrants.

Table 3

Age and Sex Structure of Labour Migrants

Age Group in Years	Male Number	Percent (%)	Female Number	Percent (%)	Total Number	Percent of Total
15-25	24	27.59	2	2.30	26	29.89
26-35	41	47.13	3	3.45	44	50.57
36-45	12	13.79	0	0	12	13.79
Above 46	5	5.74	0	0	5	5.74
Total	82	94.25	5	5.75	87	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The proportion of male is 94.25 percent and of female is 5.75 percent. The proportion of dominant age group is 26.35 years, which consist of 44 migrants, which accounts to 50.57 percent. The age group between 15-25 years is the next dominant proportion, which consists of 26 migrants and it occupy 29.89 percent. The age group of 36-45 years consists of 12 migrants all of which are males and its share is 13.79 percent. The total number of male and female migrants is 82 and 5 respectively. Around 70 labour migrants workers fall within the age group of 15 to 35 years. Strength and efficiency is associated with age. Foreign employment is favourable for the young and the energetic, rather than for the old and aged. To be eligible for foreign employment one has to attain the age of 18 years. For Saudi Arabia in order to be eligible one has to attain the age of 22 years. Moreover manpower companies also tend to encourage the active population to go for foreign employment.

5.3 Caste and Ethnic Composition of Emigrant

Brahmin and Kshatri are the main inhabitants of the Khurkot VDC. However many caste ethnic compositions are being observed which is shown in table 4.

Table 4

Caste and Ethnic Composition of Emigrants

Caste/Ethnic Groups	Number of Migrants Households	Male	Female	Total	Percent of Total
Brahmin	41	44	5	49	56.32
Kshatri	10	13	-	13	14.94
Dalit	9	9	-	9	10.34
Newars	2	2	-	2	2.30
Magar	1	1	-	1	1.16
Gurung	2	2	-	2	2.30
Total	75	82	5	87	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Out of the total 75 respondent households Brahmin constituted the largest single group which includes 49 migrants and its share of percentage of 56.32. The total number of female migrants is 5 and all of them of belong to the Brahmin category. Out of the total 82 male emigrant 44 are Brahmin males. The Kshetri caste occupies the second position with 13 males migrant which accounts to 14.94 percent. The Dalit caste occupy the third position with 9 males emigrant which account to 10.34 percent. The number of Gurung, Newar and Maga is also noted which is relatively low

5.4 Educational Attainment of the Labour Migrants

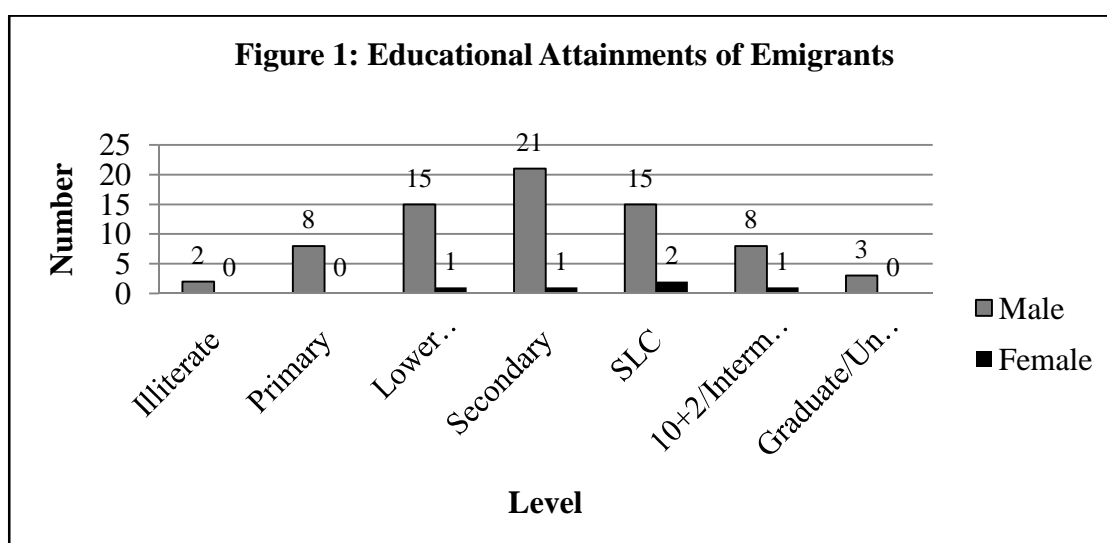
Education is a key ingredient for foreign employment. The quality of work and wage depends upon the migrants' skill and education. Table 5 shows the education attainment of the migrants.

Table 5**Educational Attainments of Emigrants**

Level	Male	Female	Total	Percent of Total
Illiterate	2	-	2	2.30
Primary	8	-	8	9.19
Lower Secondary	15	1	16	18.39
Secondary	21	1	22	25.28
SLC	15	2	17	19.54
10+2/Intermediate	8	1	9	21.84
Graduate/Undergraduate	3	-	3	3.45
Total	82	5	87	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Of the total 87 migrants just 2 fall in the illiterate category. However the number of graduates and undergraduate is also low. It comprise of 3 male migrants, which is 3.45 percent. All the 5 females are literate out of which 2 have completed SLC and 1 which 2 have completed SLC and 1 have completed 10+2. Educational attainment at the secondary level is the highest, which comprises of 21 males and 1 female. The second position in terms of educational attainment is occupied by 10+2/Intermediate level which consists of 18 male and 1 female, and it account to 21.84 percent. The SLC level occupies 19.54 percent which comprise of 15 male and 1 female emigrants.



5.5 Marital Status of the Labour Migrants

Marriage is a universal phenomenon. It is a union between a man and a woman. Moreover with marriage numerous responsibilities are being attached. The marital status of Khurkot VDC is shown in table 6.

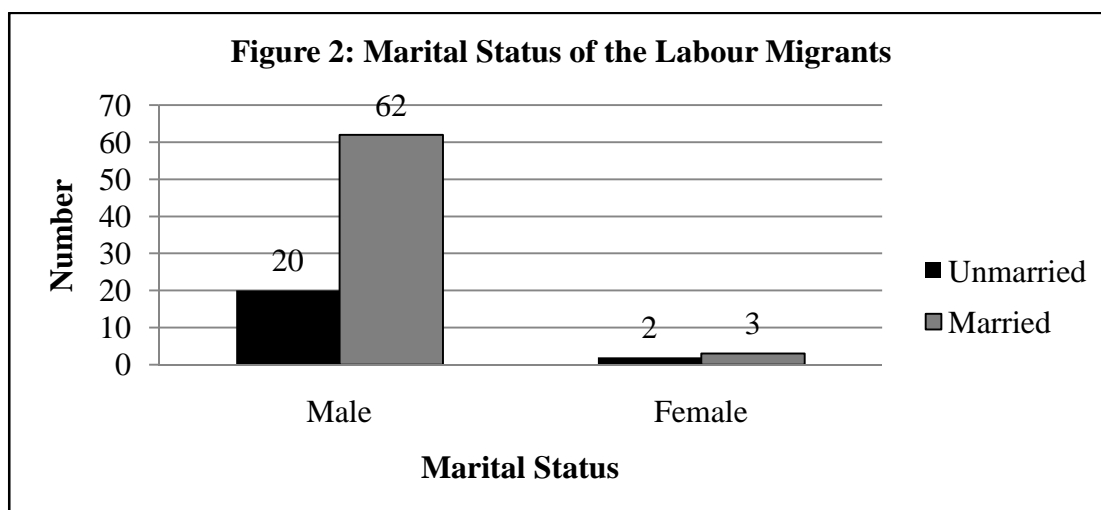
Table 6

Marital Status of the Labour Migrants

Marital Status	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Unmarried	20	2	22	25.29
Married	62	3	65	74.71
Total	82	5	87	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

The number of married migrants is higher than the single unmarried emigrants, which is 74.71 percent and 25.29 migrant respectively. Talking about the male migrants 20 are single whereas 62 are married. The numbers of female migrants are 5 out of which are 3 are married and 2 are single. Figure 5 shows the marital status of the labour migrants.



Observing the above figure one can easily assume that marriage is a big responsibility it is in order to accomplish the best for their family and also to secure the family requirements in the long run that compels migrants to venture abroad.

CHAPTER VI

FACTORS AFFECTING LABOUR MIGRATION

6.1 Causes for Labour Migration

As time pass by the number of active population moving abroad to foreign land is on the rise. There must be numerous reasons as to why, people migrate abroad. Moreover the residents of this Khurkot VDC have been migrating in order to improve their economic and social status. In an underdeveloped country like Nepal, labour migration is not a matter of desire or wish but a compulsion. For every individual to earn a livelihood is a necessity. Moreover, with the growth of population, resources become scarce when opportunities are lacking within the country then the only way is to look for opportunities elsewhere.

6.2 Factors Associated with Origin (Push Factors)

The factors associated with migration become different from area to areas, but it is also significant to note that in the same given area migration also varies from an individual to individual. The push factors compels individual to look for opportunities elsewhere. It is an accepted fact that individuals will ultimately migrate to areas that is more rewarding in order to secure the livelihood.

As per the information obtained from the field survey causes of push factor is given in table 7.

Table 7
Cause for Labour Migration Push Factors

Causes	Number of Emigrants	Percentage
Unemployment	28	32.18
Political instability	14	16.09
Influence of friends and relatives	12	13.79
Financial constraints	11	12.65
Lack of Opportunity	8	9.20
Family responsibilities	7	8.05
Lack of agricultural land	4	4
Family conflict	3	3.45
Total	87	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

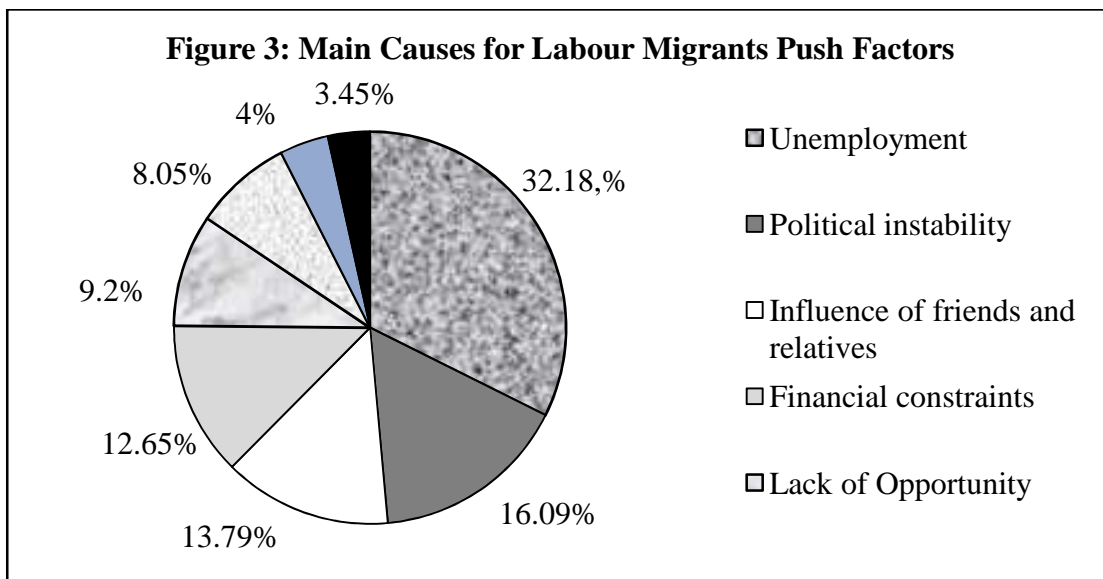


Figure 3 clearly indicates the various causes that act as push factors for international labour migration. However all these cause seems to be interrelated to one another. Unemployment is a burning issue and the number of unemployment is gradually increasing. The main cause for unemployment is political instability growth in population. If political stability have been maintained then the government would have been able to pay adequate attention to solve the unemployment. Scenario political stability is essential and vital for the economic development of any country. The main cause for the labour migrants of Khurkot VDC to go for foreign job is unemployment which consist of 28 emigrant and which accounts to 32.18 percent.

Box 1 illustrates an example of it

Box 1

A migrant mother informs that her son was studying in Kathmandu in diploma level. Classes were not regular due to disturb so he started visiting manpower agencies after which he left for foreign employment discarding his studies.

The next big factor that encourage foreign employment is political instability which consist of 14 emigrants and its share of percentage is 16.09 political instability discourages development and investment, thereby leading to the lack of opportunities.

The third factor that encourages international labour migration is influence of friends and relatives with a share of 13.79 percent which include 12 emigrant.

The other causes that compel the migrants to migrate abroad are financial constraints, family responsibilities. For an individual family is dear and costly. Moreover if economic conditions are not favourable, every effort will be made on the part of the migrant to give the best to his family. Moreover with added responsibilities, to look for rewarding opportunities becomes vital.

Box 2

Most of the respondent households accept the fact that the main attraction of foreign employment is the high wage rate. They are of the opinion foreign currency has weight and it is more rewarding for the same work an emigrant is able to earn well abroad rather than within the country.

A Respondent Chabikala Dhakal is of the opinion even though it may be time consuming but 95 percent of people going for foreign employment are successful.

No doubt most of the respondents are aware that foreign employment is rewarding and making a large profit. It is just a matter of being associated to a performing or under performing company. The next big factor that pulls the migrants of Khurkot VDC abroad is the presence of friends and relatives abroad which consist of 23 emigrants and it accounts to 26.43 percent. The relatives and friends from abroad aid by making visa available or by providing information and feedback.

Foreign employment is gaining attention mainly because it is rewarding and due to the easy availability of work. Moreover in the foreign land the economy is booming so there is availability of all type of work skilled and unskilled. The pull factors for the migrants going to India are easy availability of work and easy entry and exit.

6.3 Process Involve for Labour Migration

No doubt it is because of various factors that compel an individual to go for foreign employment. However there are processes involve that assist labour migration. Foreign employment is a legal process and it has to undergo through certain criteria. Table 8 shows the process involves for labour migration.

Table 8

Process Involve for Labour Migration

Process	Number of Emigrants	Percentage
Friends and Relatives Help	43	49.43
Manpower Agency	29	33.33
Friends and Relatives Help and Manpower Agency	15	17.24
Total	87	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Figure 4: Process Involves for Labour Migration

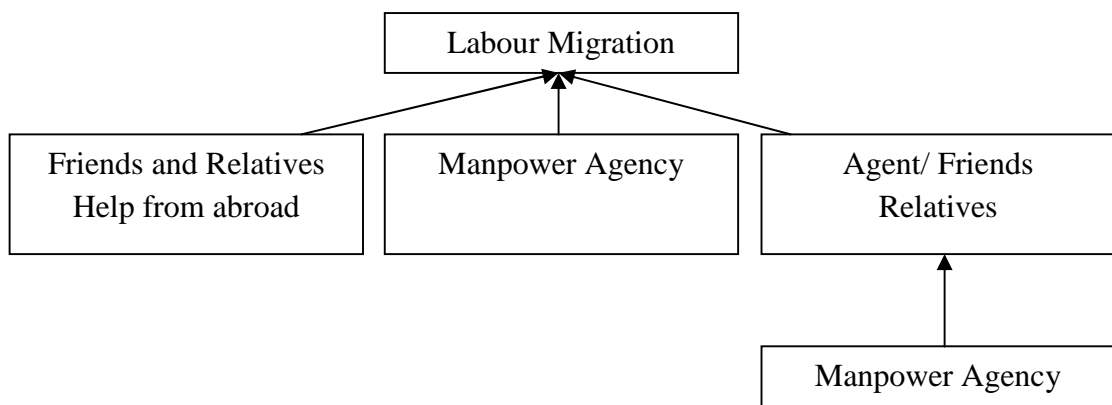


Figure 4 clearly shows the process involve for international labour migration. Most of the emigrant tends to go abroad by seeking the help of friends and relatives stationed abroad. The friends and relatives abroad are instrumental in getting the visa issued to the concerned migrants.

The process by which emigrant is introduced to manpower agency either through friends and relatives or an agent who happens to be a friend or relative is also notices. Around 15 emigrants have emigrated abroad using this medium.

6.4 Source of Investment for Emigration

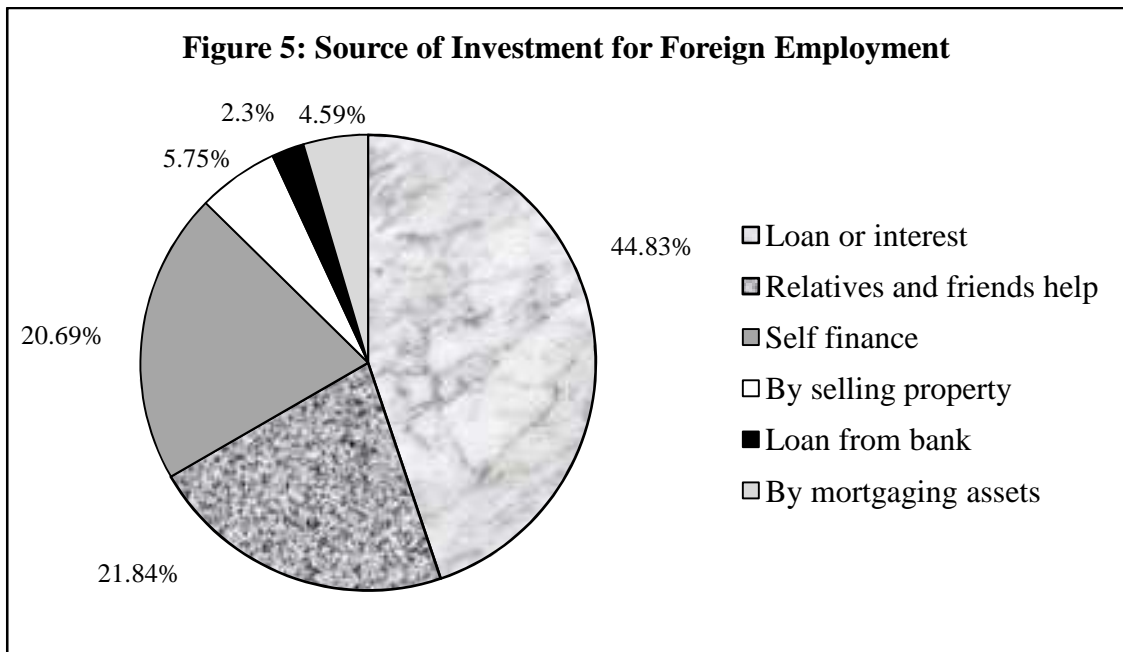
Apart from the will and determination to go and work abroad. Foreign employment involves cost and in order to go abroad one has to be ready with the required amount.

The village economy of this VDC being weak but still the people is able to manage the needed money from different sources. Table 9 shows the sources of investment for foreign employment.

Table 9

Source of Investment for Foreign Employment

Source of Money	No. of Emigrants	Percentage
Loan or interest	39	44.83
Relatives and friends help	19	21.84
Self finance	18	20.69
By selling property	5	5.75
Loan from bank	2	2.30
By mortgaging assets	4	4.59
Total	87	100



Box 3

Lal Krishna Bastola by profession is a cable network owner and an owner of a hardware shop. People do approach him for loans relating to international labour migration. He does not consider himself to be a moneylender, but rather a helper. He says staying together and helping one another is necessary. He is of the opinion that the amount usually asked for varies from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1 lakh. Rs. 50,000 that too depending to which country the emigrant is heading. For high wage countries like Israel, America, Japan the charges are even higher.

The number of migrants going for foreign employment by seeking the help of friends and relatives is also high which include 19 migrants and it accounts to 21.84 percent. The friends and relatives from abroad get the visa issues and also bear the expenses. The number of migrants going abroad by self financing is 20.69 percent which include 18 migrants. However migrants going to India are also placed under this category. The source of money for foreign employment is also obtained by selling property and by mortgaging assets which accounts to 5.75 and 4.59 percent respectively.

It is just labour migrants that approach the bank for loan relating the foreign employment.

Box 4 gives an example as to why this number is low

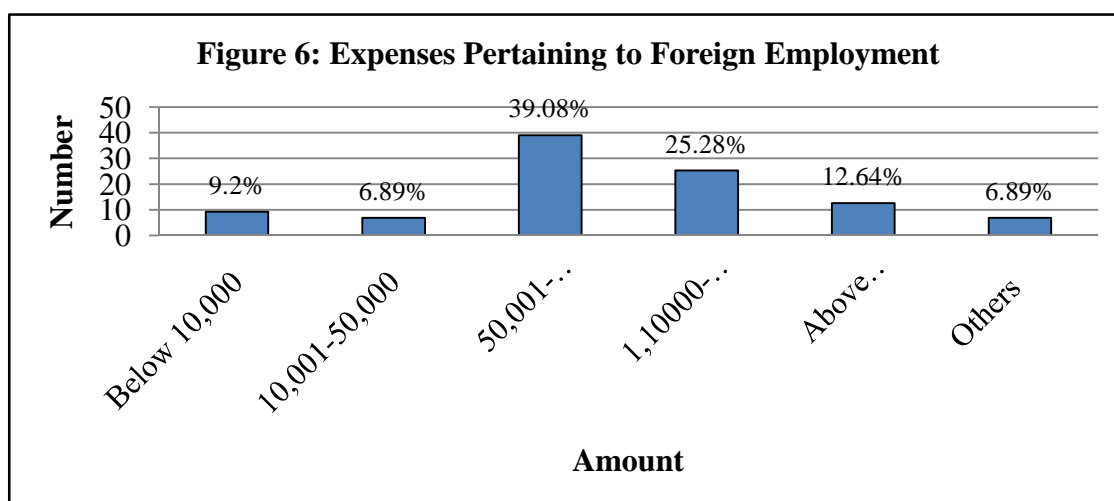
6.5 Expenses Pertaining to Foreign Employment

Foreign employment is burning issue in order to be eligible for foreign employment certain criteria are to be accomplished. Moreover it is not free of cost and it involves expenses of certain amount. However, the amount varies from countries to countries. It all depends to which country an emigrant has desired to migrate. Table 10 shows the expenses pertaining to foreign employment.

Table 10

Expenses Pertaining to Foreign Employment

Expenses	No. of Emigrants	Percentage
Below 10,000	8	9.20
10,001-50,000	6	6.89
50,001-100,000	34	39.08
1,10000-1,50,000	22	25.28
Above 1,50,000	11	12.64
Others	6	6.89
Total	87	100



Expenses for foreign employment vary from one country to the other. The numbers of migrants paying Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 100000 is the highest which comprises of 34 emigrants and in terms of percentage it occupies 39.08 percent. The number of migrants that invested Rs. 110000 to 150000 is also high which include 22 migrants and its share of percentage is 25.28 percent. Combining the two, the number of migrants investing Rs. 50001 to 150000 is 56 and in terms of percentage it is 64.35 percent. Majority of these labour migrants are employed in the gulf countries and Malaysia. The migrants investing above 150000 is 11. Out of which emigrants are stationed in Hong Kong, Belgium, Germany and Israel. The investment required for these countries is vary high and it varies from Rs. 2 lakh to Rs. 7 lakh respectively.

The number of migrants investing below Rs. 10000 is 8 and it mostly comprise of migrants stationed in India. The number of other migrants is 6 and it comprise of those labour migrants that the household respondent had no knowledge in terms expenses relating to foreign employment.

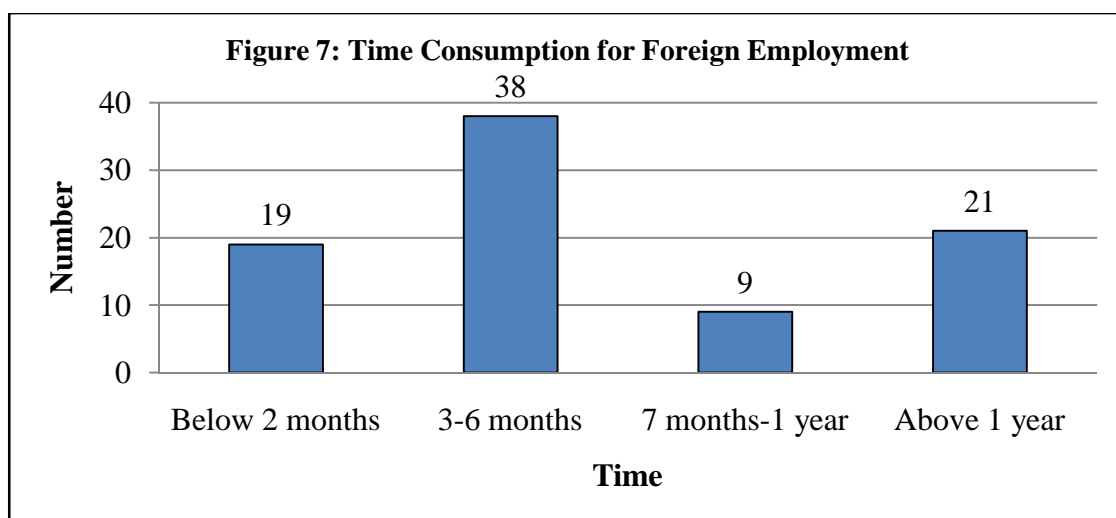
6.6 Time Consumption for Foreign Employment

Foreign employment is a process that consumes time mainly to fulfill the required criteria. Moreover the effectiveness on the part of manpower agency and concerned institutions results in the less consumption of time. Table 11 shows the consumption of time.

Table 11
Time Consumption for Foreign Employment

Time	Number of Migrants	Percentage
Below 2 months	19	21.84
3-6 months	38	43.68
7 months-1 year	9	10.34
Above 1 year	21	24.14
Total	87	100

Source: Field Survey, 2012



The consumption of time for 38 migrants is 3-6 months. The number of labour migrants going abroad within 2 months time is 19. This mainly includes those migrants going to India and these who are being helped by the relatives and friend stationed abroad. Around 21 emigrants have to wait for more than a year in order to go for foreign employment. If the agents and manpower agency are not sincere and efficient it leads to more consumption of time. Box 5 illustrate an example of this.

Box 4

A respondent son Rajesh for many times was cheated by the manpower agent; he even lost Rs. 15000. First he tried for Kuwait, then Qatar. He was frustrated and he finally left for Malaysia after 1 year time. The agent in order to convince the migrant usually resort to broken promises.

CHAPTER VII

VOLUME AND DIRECTION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION

International labour migration is an effort which is promoted by the government of Nepal. This medium is providing employment to many of the youths from all over the country.

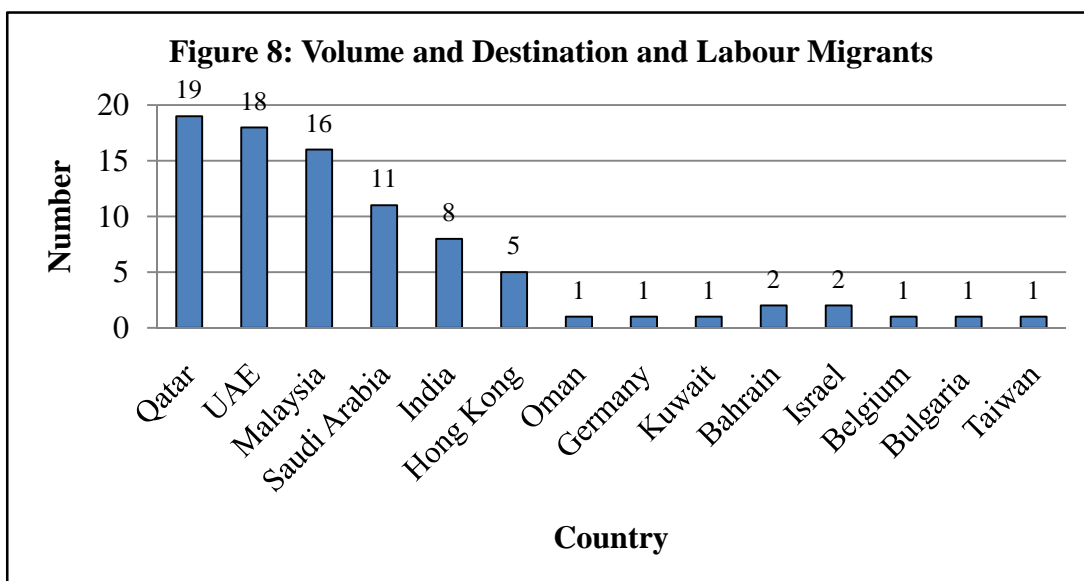
7.1 Volume and Destination of Labour Migrants

The number of Nepali workers working abroad is very high. Moreover Nepali emigrants are scattered to the different parts of the earth. The volume and direction of the emigrants of Khurkot is shown in table 12.

Table 12

Volume and Destinations of Labour Migrants

Countries	Male	Female	Volume	Percentage
Qatar	19	-	19	21.84
UAE	18	-	18	20.67
Malaysia	16	-	16	18.39
Saudi Arabia	11	-	11	12.64
India	8	-	8	9.20
Hong Kong	3	2	5	5.75
Bahrain	2	-	2	2.30
Israel	-	2	2	2.30
Oman	-	1	1	1.15
Germany	1	-	1	1.15
Kuwait	1	-	1	1.15
Belgium	1		1	1.15
Bulgaria	1	-	1	1.15
Taiwan	1	-	1	1.15
Total	82	5	87	100



The largest stream of international labour migration is directed to Qatar which comprises of 19 labour migrants. The number of migrants stationed in UAE is also high which consist of 18 emigrants. The number of migrants working in Malaysia is 16 which is being followed by 11 migrants working in Saudi Arabia. The total number of emigrants directed to Qatar, UAE and Saudi Arabia is 48 which accounts to 55.17 percent. The female migrants are destined to countries like Israel, Hongkong and Oman.

The number of emigrants destined for European countries is very low with just 32, migrants. Each of them is in Belgium and Germany. Going to European countries requires huge investment and the selection criteria also are complicated out of the total 87 emigrants 84 are confined to the Asian countries.

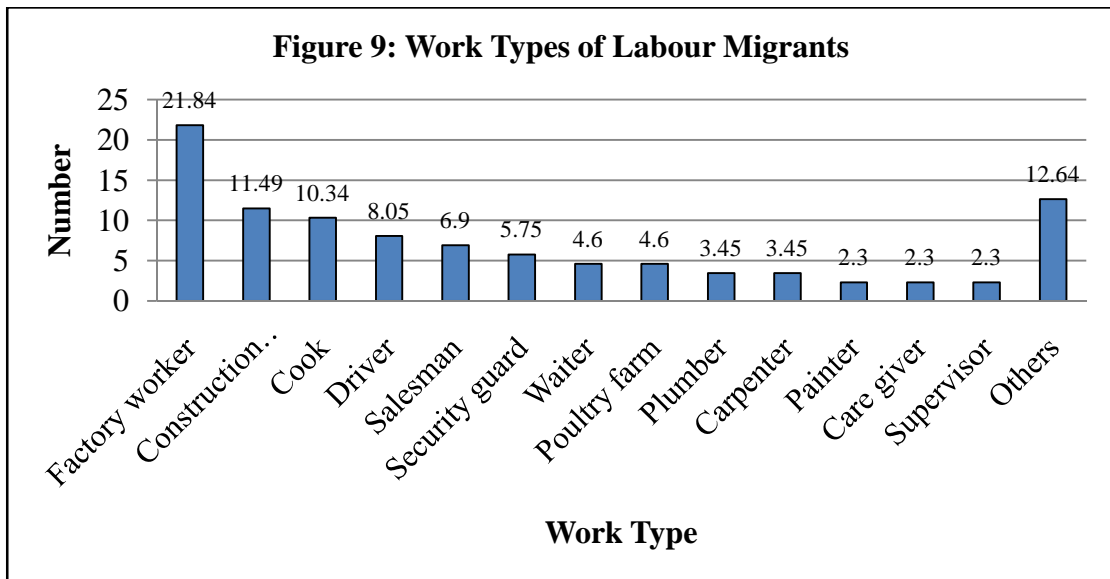
7.2 Work Types of Emigrants

The emigrants of Khurkot VDC are engaged in different profession. Table 13 shows the work type of migrant workers.

Table 13**Work Type of Labour Migrants**

Work Type	Number of Emigrants	Percentage
Factory worker	19	21.84
Construction labourers	10	11.49
Cook	9	10.34
Driver	7	8.05
Salesman	6	6.90
Security guard	5	5.75
Waiter	4	4.60
Poultry farm	4	4.60
Plumber	3	3.45
Carpenter	3	3.45
Painter	2	2.30
Care giver	2	2.30
Supervisor	2	2.30
Others	11	12.64
Total	87	100

The above table clearly indicates that the number of labour migrants working as factory worker is the highest which include 19 migrants and its share of percentage in 21.84 percent. The total number of labourers is 10 which are 11.49 percent. Some of the migrants are engaged in different profession like cooks, drivers, security guards and salesman. Out of the 5 females, 2 workers as care giver and 1 each are employed as salesman and a cook. The other category includes 11 migrants out of which 4 migrants work as welder, baker and fireman and telephone receptionist. Regarding the remaining migrants which are 7, the household respondent did not have any knowledge as per their work abroad which also includes 1 female.



7.3 Returned Emigrants Notions to Foreign Employment

In order to have a clear cut picture concerning foreign employment. Around 20 returned migrants were approached. So, as to enrich the topic with their experiences abroad. Of the 20 returned migrants 12 regarded foreign employments to be good, whereas 1 emigrant considered it to be bad and 7 emigrant preferred to be natural.

Table 14

Duration of Stay Abroad

Duration	Number of Migrants
Less than 1 years	1
2 years	2
3 years	8
4 years	2
5 years	4
Above 6 years	3
Total	20

Source: Field Survey, 2012

Out of 20 emigrants around 8 of them stayed abroad for 3 year. The number of migrants staying for more than 6 years is 3. Most of the migrants returned after the

completion of their contract period only 1 migrant returned within 3 months mainly because he was cheated. He was promised an easy job, but in reality he had to work as an agricultural labourer, the conditions were very harsh. Along with him 45 workers to returned.

Regarding matters relating to salary was it paid as per the agreement. Around 14 emigrants responded positively and 6 of them were cheated. Box 6 reveals an example of it.

Box 5

For Prem Baniya the promised salary was 50 Diram but he was paid 45 Diram. Ravi Paudel was promised paid 717 Ringet but as paid for the 423 as basic salary. Keshab Chettri was paid the monthly salary as per the agreement. He was also promised an increment of 50 to 100 Riyal every year. But in reality this was not practiced. Similarly Vikash Sapkota was promised 550 Ringget as basic salary but was paid 423 Rigget. Madhu Paudel was promised 550 Riyal, but was paid 450 Riyal. He and his co-workers which numbered 25 stopped working and demanded of going back. However the matter the resolved and the promised salary was paid.

Taking about the medical facilities around 18 emigrants stated that it was provided in terms of salary. For overtime 16 emigrants reported that it was made available. Regarding off days most of the emigrants spend by meeting friends and relatives, going to market places, watching movies, sleeping and so on.

Most of the emigrants were positive taking foreign employment. They were of the opinion that it was providing employment to many it enables people to earn a livelihood they are also of the opinion that it enlarge social relationship. It enables emigrants to be in the company with people from different culture and countries. Most of the emigrants also mentioned that skills and education is important to do well in foreign and developing skills is very important, otherwise it is useless.

One of the emigrant mentioned foreign employment can either be good or bad. The top most priority.

CHAPTER VIII

IMPACT

Impact of labour migration at the place of origin labour migration is a continuous phenomenon. With the passage of time it is gaining momentum and will continue to do so. Nothing is perfectly fine.

8.1 Positive Impact

Foreign employment has enabled the labour migrants to increase their income level. Income level at the foreign land is higher than the origin, so the emigrant earn well. It is solving the unemployment scenario. Foreign employment has also enriched the quality of life. There is a rise in the standard of living, better food, clothing, shelter and education. Women are aware their society and her economic condition of family. Women are participation in society at decision making etc. It provide an opportunity to develop skill. The skills developed abroad can be an added advantage within the country of origin moreover remittance play a vital role in the national as well as the village economy.

8.2 Negative Impact

The biggest negative impact is the shortage of active labour force. The village mostly involve of the children, women and the aged. Box 7 illustrates an example of it.

Box 6

A respondent state if someone dies it is hard to get people assemble for Maalami mainly because due to the shortage of work force.

Foreign employment requires investment and migrant have to attractive loan on interest at the rate of Rs. 2 and 3 per hundred. It is the moneylender who happens to collect a thick amount.

Foreign employment is all about luck. There is so much of cheating by the agents and middlemen. Genuine and sincere commitment is lacking in this profession.

As most of the migrants are married males. The responsibilities of women are doubled. It becomes vital for woman to manage everything. Moreover the children do not obey their mothers. And it is hard to keep them disciplined.

8.3 Utilization of Remittance after Migration

The main motive for labour migration is purely economy. It is to improve their existing economic condition that migrants in large number venture for foreign employment. Remittance from abroad play a crucial role. Moreover it is utilized in the purchasing of agricultural land, Ghaderi, livestock and Education.

The total number of respondent households was 75 out of however it is the migrants that have spend a considerable time abroad that were able to purchase land and Ghaderi, it is an accepted fact more duration of stay means more income and more remittance. It is significant for the household not to be totally dependent on remittance from abroad. Households members should make an effort to generate income changes in house in house types is also notices which include 19 households out of which the number of RCC house and 7 and most of the remaining houses are made up of brick within roof. The main medium for sending remittance by the migrants is usually through Western Union Money Transfer, International Money Express, Himalayan Bank and also through friends and relatives.

8.4 Households Notions to Foreign Employment

Table 15 gives as shows the opinion if foreign employment needs to be encouraged or not.

Table 15

Should Foreign Employment be Encouraged

Opinion	Number of Households	Percentage
Yes	29	38.67
No	22	29.33
Natural	24	32
Total	75	100

Mixed feelings seem to be expressed regarding foreign employment of it is to be encouraged or not.

The response of 29 households was yes, 2 household said no and 24 households were neutral. The households seem to be aware that foreign employment processes merits and demerits. It can either be a blessing or a curse. Most of the household respondents approve foreign employment mainly because it was providing employment thereby generating remittance. At the same time most of the respondent did not like Family members to be absent and working in distant land. Foreign employment was a compulsion for many. It can either be a blessing or a curse. However the fact remain that it is not a guarantee that a migrant will always do well.

CHAPTER IX

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSIONS

9.1 Summary

This study relates to international labour migration of Nepalese workers from Khurkot VDC to foreign lands. A total of 75 households was approached which comprises of 87 labour migrant. The total number of males and females migrant was 82 and 5 respectively. In order to make the study more fruitful. The main push factors were unemployment, family responsibility and political instability. The major pull factors were high wage rate presence of friends and relatives and easy availability of work.

The family size of 75 emigrants household includes 454 members out of which 233 were males and 221 were females. The family size of 4 to 6 members was the highest which consist of 46 households. The age group between 26-35 years consisted the highest number of labour, migrants which includes 41 males and 3 females. Majority of the emigrants belonged to the Brahmin caste which numbered 49. Moreover all the female emigrants were from the Brahmin cast.

In terms of education attainment all the migrans were literate except of them. The number of labour migrants highest was under secondary level followed by SLC level.

The process involve for foreign employment was by contacting friends and relatives from abroad or manpower agency.

Total 87 migrants, 84 were confined to Asian countries and the rest to European countries like Germany, Belgium and Bulgaria country wise share of Qatar is highest followed by UAE, Malaysia and Saudi Arabia. The female migrants were destined to Israel, Hong Kong and Oman. Most of the migrants were unskilled and semi skilled workers. Around 19 labour migrants worked as factory workers followed by construction labourers which numbered 10. The number of cooks and drinkers was and 7 respectively.

Remittance from abroad plays a important role in the village economy. It is utilized in the clearing debt, purchasing assets and construction of houses.

Foreign employment is a mixture of the positive and negative aspect. The bright side of it, income level is increased resulting in the improvement of the quality of life. The bad side of it is the decrease of active population in society. Culturalization so loss their orizational cultural. Children not obeying their mother.

9.2 Conclusion

Foreign labour migration in the present context of Nepal. Unemployment is the burning issues so foreign labour migration has seen as the best choice for Nepalese, even for educated or educated as the alternative strategy for livelihood adoption with provides employment to those who are deprived from the right of employment. Individual related to unable to fulfil the households requirement of daily life, back of better employment opportunities unable to complete the level of education, lack of security and earn much more in short time period.

Most of the individuals were inspired by others and less inspired by self to go to foreign employment. They were found getting information from different means of sources such as friends and relatives, local agent, newspaper, manpower agency, radio, T.V. etc.

As a result of it, most of the individuals were found cheated by manpower company, friends and relatives and working company in one way or the other or not giving mentioned job giving low salary and not giving over time job a mentioned before, not sending in time, and giving salary in time and taking more money as determine by the government. If everything abroad is as per the agreement, it is a great advantage for the labour migrants. Great number of years spends abroad, means greater remittance. Number of years spend abroad has a direct impact to the quality of life and living standard. International labour migration is a combination of merits and demerits.

It is just a matter of years spend abroad by the migrants that will improve the economic condition of the respective households.

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APPENDIX I
QUESTIONNAIRE FOR HOUSEHOLD SURVEY
INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION
A Case Study of Khurkot VDC Parbt District

VDC ward no.

Village.....

Name of respondent.....

religion.....

Cast/ethnic.....

S.N.	Relation	Sex	Age	Marital status	Education	Occupation primary	Secondary
1							
2							
3							
4							
5							
6							
7							
8							
9							
10							

2. Individual background of emigrants.

S.N.	Name	destination	Age	Sex	Marital status	Education	Total duration	Period of departure
1								
2								
3								

3) Cause of emigration why? Priority (1st, 2nd, 3rd)

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>a) lack of agriculture land/sufficiency</p> <p>c) unemployment</p> <p>e) family size</p> | <p>b) Family conflict/social conflict</p> <p>d) Political instability</p> <p>f) Other/personal ambition-foreign life style</p> |
|---|--|

4. Why did the concern opted for the particular country ? priority(1st,2nd,3rd)

- a) High wage rate
- b) Easy availability of unskilled work
- c) Low investment.
- d) Influence of friends and relatives
- e) other

5. House types of emigrant after and before.

Types of Houses	Before	After
Wooden Houses		
Stone and mud with straw roof		
Stone and mud with tin roof		
Brick house with tin house		
R.C.C. house		

6. Food production before and after emigrations (muri, pathi)

Crop type	Before	After
Paddy	Area	Production
Maize		
wheat		
Other		

7 Cash crop and vegetable production(mana /k.g)

Types	Before		After	
	Area	Production	Area	Production
Potato				
onion				
Vegetables				
Cucumber				
Other				

8) expenses before and after (in R. s.)

Type	Before	After
Clothing		
Festivals		
Treatment		

9) Living standard and other Facilities available before and after emigration.

Particular	Before	After
Transportation facility		
Entertainment facility		
Cooking facilities		
Others		

APPENDIX II

QUESTIONNAIRE FOR THE RETURNED EMIGRANT

1. To which foreign country did you go?

a. Country.....

b. City.....

2. How long did you stay there

a. year.....

b. month.....

3. What compelled you to leave your country

a. Landlessness

b. Unemployment

c. Family pressure

d. Political instability

e. Other.

4. Why did you select this country? (priority 1,2,3)

a. Easy availability of work

b. social relationship

c. easy entry and exit

d. high wage rate

e. others (specify)

5. Who helped you in going abroad?

a. manpower agencies

b. friends and relatives abroad

c. self

6. Did you get the job immediately on reaching there?

a. yes (.....) b. no (.....)

7. How did you utilize your off days? Comment.

.....

8. What did you think about foreign employment ?

a. Good

b. Bad

c. Neutral

9. Was extra salary being provided for overtime work?

a. Yes

b. No

10. What type of work you were associated with?

a. Type

b. Monthly salary

c. Expenditure

d. Duration of the job

11. How do you utilize your off days? Comment.

.....

12. Was salary paid as per the agreement? Comment.

.....

13. How did you send remittance back home? Explain.

.....

14. Do you want to go back, why?

.....