

**SITUATION OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION" OF
RATNANAGAR MUNICIPALITY, WARD NO. 3, CHITWAN**

**By
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**A Dissertation submitted to
The Central Department of Population Studies
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In Partial Fulfillment of the Degree of Masters of Arts
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This is to certify that Mis. Shobha Adhikari has worked under my supervision and guidance for the preparation of this dissertation entitled "**Situation of International Labour Migration of Ratnanagar Municipality Ward no. 3, Chitwan**" for partial fulfillment of the requirement of Masters of Arts in Population Studies. To the best of my knowledge this study is original, primary data based and carries useful information on the international of labour migration in the study area.

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ABSTRACT

The present study has tried to find out the role of International Labour Migration as a livelihood strategy from analysis of the households of migrant labourers in Ratnanagar Municipality Ward No. 3 of Chitwan District. The analysis has been done on the basis of data generated from the interview, questionnaire, survey and group discussion as well as from secondary data. The study has revealed unemployment, Poverty, lack of opportunity in the home country is the reasons and obligations of Labour Migration. Gulf countries followed by East/South-East Asian countries have been the major destination of Migrant workers. Mainly the local brokers have organized the foreign employment and most of them have found cheated during the course of Migration. The migrant workers have managed the amount difficultly from different sources like selling land and properties, taking loans and borrowing from relatives and friends. Most of the migrant workers are unskilled. Due to the lack of higher education and proper training, they face problem in languages, skilled and are compelled to work as unskilled manual workers. Therefore, they have been working abroad in lower wage and salary due to the lesser skills. Bank and Hundi are the major sources to transfer the remittances to their households. To buy essential goods and maintain the house expenses have been the first priorities of using the remittances. Besides, they have invested on education of their children and constructing houses. Therefore, labour migration has resulted in changing the living standard, custom and other activities of the households in the study area.

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CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Introduction

Migration is one of the dominant demographic variables along with fertility and mortality. It affects not only size but its structure and characteristics. Because of the complexity, migration is not easy to define. However the United Nations Multilingual Demographic Dictionary defines migration as "a form of geographical mobility or spatial mobility between one geographical unit and another generally involving change in residence from the place of origin or the place of departure to the place of destination or the place of arrival" (UN, 1973: 73). Migration is an event that occurs in a time interval and hence the temporal aspect is also important, as is the spatial when such movements occur within a country they are referred to as internal migration while if they involve crossing national boundaries, they are referred to as international migration, and emigration refers to migration outside the country and immigration inside the country from other countries.

A simple definition of migration is some one who changes residence permanent or temporary across a geographical boundary. For example, moving for a rural area to a city from one country to another. Migration has been perceived as socio-economic and demographic phenomena associated with time and space. It denotes movement of people from one location to another for their better food, fiber and residence. It affects not only population size but also its structure and socio-economic characteristics. Migration is not easily to define. Migration has been defined by the population census of Nepal as a change of residence for 6 months or outside the country. In seasonal migration, migrants leave their home at least once a year during the agricultural season or winter season. Migration occurs with in a country that is internal migration and migrant involves crossing national boundaries that is international migration. Migration is often analyzed as response to push and pull factors. Under employment and poverty in the rural areas, the lack of facilities and services, population pressure on the land and so on, have been cited as push factors, on the other the greater opportunities for employment, better services, greater liberty of individual behaviour and have been cited as pull factors. Main impending factors of migration is poor economy. Migration being one of the factors of population change may be affect

socio- economic condition at the place of origin and place of destination. Migration balances the distribution of population and the supply of high resources area. It always reflects population and resources relationship. Nepal is a poor and developing country with suffering from lack of employment and income generation opportunities. Due to poverty and lack of employment availability youth people of the nation motive towards the urban areas and foreign countries for getting better job and opportunities for their livelihood. 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 people 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 serious concern now days. Since, hundred of years in Nepal, there are traditions of going abroad in purpose of having business, employment. Therefore, Nepal has a long history of international labour migration. For instances, the first Nepalese men migrated to Lahore in Pakistan to join the army of the Sikh. They earned the nick name "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 migrate to India to be recruited in the British India company formal labour migration for Nepal. During the first and second world war, Gurkhas were recruited a maximum no to send in the battle field. Besides the recruitments in British Indian army, new agricultural programmers, carried out by British Indian in province such as Asham, Darjeeling, Burma etc. attracted army peasants of Nepalese hill to work and settle in India and recent work as watchman and other. Recent trend is also going on to European, American and large scale in Arabian countries for skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled jobs. The total absence population outside the country in 1961 was 328470 or 3.4 percent Absentees were not reported in the 1971. In 1981 the no of absentees abroad was 402977 or 2.7 percent of the total population. The absentee population in 1991 was 658290, an increase of 63.4 percent over the 1981 absentee population. The absentee population in 2001 was 762181 or 3.24. 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 1992/93 only 1368 workers were recorded to have gone for Foreign Employment in 2001/02 the member has reached to 104739 and Nepalese labour

migrants have gone to move there 16 countries such as Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, UAE, Qatar etc. HMG/Nepal Ministry of Labour using the right provided by foreign employment Act 2042 B.S has permitted the following 14 countries for the operation of foreign employment business. These countries are Saudi Arabia, Oman, Bahrain, South Korea, Malaysia, Spain, Macao, Brunei and Kuwait. Since, few decades no of persons have gone abroad from the Ratnanagar Municipality chitwan district for foreign employment is becoming an important economic source for the households of Ratnanagar Municipality to sustain their livelihood.

International Labour 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 services and job opportunities. Especially labour migration takes place from less developed countries to most developed countries for future prospects (Seddon, et al. 2001). Millions of people from around the world (especially from the developing world) are leaving their dependants. Global economic, social, political and demographic trends indicate clearly that international labour migration is likely to increase in the future and not decrease. Thus, the challenge is how to manage migration in such a way that the positive effects are maximized, making in win-win phenomena for all concerned (ILO, 2006).

1.1.1 International Labour Migration Practices in Nepal

Mainly the labour migration occurs from least developed regions to developed regions legally or illegally. Nepal, a small landlocked Himalayan country is no exception and has involved in international labour market for long. International labour migration has been a distinctive feature of Nepal's economy for nearly and that it has increased significantly over the last a few years (Subedi, 2003).

Foreign labour migration is considered as an important source of earning much-needed cash for rural households and as means of increasing household's assets for individuals.

Nepalese manpower have been emigrating temporarily or permanently since the first quarter of the 9th century leaving behind women, children and old people to take care of agriculture in rural areas of Nepal. The reasons cited for this kind of emigration are forced labour within the country, forced recruitment in the British Army and British - India, indebtedness at home and extreme poverty. Later waves of migration to foreign

countries expanded from a few neighboring countries like India, Myanmar, Bhutan and sikkim to many other labour importing countries in South -East, East and Far-east Asia, Middle-East, Europe and North America. Africa and South America are only two countries that remain to be penetrated by Nepalese (KC, 2003).

All previous studies interpreted migration data by three ecological zones five development planning regions and 15 eco-development regions. District level migration data calculated across 75 districts of Nepal were not available in the previous censuses. The 2001, census provided internal migration data for 75 districts and 58 urban centers. Data deficiency did not allow detail analysis of migration phenomenon from the perspective of poverty, gender and development at various levels of spatial aggregation (KC, 2003).

International labour migration has been a quite distinctive feature of Nepal's economy for considerably longer and that it has increased significantly over the last few years. Foreign labour migration has been acknowledged as means of earning much - needed cash for quite some time. External labour migration became formalized during British rule in India primarily after the Treaty of Sugali (1816) between British India and Nepal. After wards, "Gurkhas" or Nepalese recent in British-Indian existed from before the formal recruitment of Nepalese into British Indian army as "Gurkhas". Where as Lahore or Llahur Jane is a type of migration much preferred by specific groups of Nepalese society kulli bharti jane (wage labour migration) was very common type of movement during the construction period of British rule in India (Subedi, 1993).

Nepal is an agricultural country where more than 80 percent of the total population depends on agriculture sector but there are privileges and facilities to improve this sector has been initiated by the government. Among people earn to money to meet their daily basic fundamental need or necessities. Because of marginal agriculture there is hardly any scope for them to aspire for better social status and higher standard of living. The village or rural area is no better opportunity for a good work. But Urban areas are more available better opportunity for good work and other sustain facilities of human beings as well as available fundamental rights, security, chances or career development opportunity. But rural areas are deprived of above all of these matters. So, rural areas are very poor condition of living to surviving as whom. Therefore, many people in villagers are still under the roof of poverty. International labour

migration has impact on most of households in rural area as well as the households of urban area at present. It has become a major source of income for the large number of households in Nepal or it has been a significant of livelihood.

In the current period, foreign employment has reduced the country of poverty and unemployment to the certain extent. The living standard of households who improved in going for foreign employment has changed. This information shows that the economy of Nepal is being increasing up by the remittance. The 11 percent decrease in poverty level (measured in head count index) in between 1995/1996 and 2003/04 (declined from 42% to 31% to a large part) is acknowledged to the contribution of remittance. Therefore, it has claimed that the Nepalese economy during the slackness of other avenues of earning foreign exchange, the remittance income maintained the Nepalese economy as a whole (Thapa, 2007). Nepalese households have not been able to utilize and invest the whole remittance in productive sector. Therefore, the areas of investment and utilization of the remittance has emerged as a major problem in the field of foreign employment.

1.1.2 Trend of international Labour Migration

Quite recently no attempt has been made to derive an integrate data comprising of all forms of foreign labour migration in Nepal. The available data, therefore, are fragmented, and can depict part and partial of the different aspects of foreign labour migration.

Until now no attempt has been made to derive an integrated data comprising of all forms of foreign labour migration in Nepal. The available data therefore are fragmented and can depict part and partial of the different aspects of foreign labour migration. Part of the problem in deriving reliable data on foreign labour migration also lies on the nature of the phenomenon as it is very difficult to derive reliable data on illegal migration and trafficking due to its hidden nature. Therefore, it is to be noted that data available from different sources considerably vary and not comparable due to difference in the approaches in data collection and estimation and varying time points of the estimation.

Available data on emigration as well as on of Nepali workers in foreign countries increased tremendously overtime. Number of emigrants during 1942-2001 increased

by about five folds from 163,000 in 1942 to 762,000 in 2001 (1.4-3.45 % of total population) Kansakar 2003, compared to this, the guesstimated data indicate that as many as 1.1 million Nepali workers would been in foreign countries in the year 1997 and 2.4 million (2,358,000-1.5 million in India and 858,000 in other countries) in 2006 (Seddon, et al., 2001; Adhikari, et al., 2006).

This indicates that census data on emigration tends to greatly undertake the migration of Nepali workers to foreign countries. Obviously, part of the problems in the census data lies on the omission of seasonal migrants to India (which is often large, see next section) as census generally do not enumerate those persons as emigrants who have gone abroad for less than six months. Another reason might be exclusion (under-count) of those families in the census who have permanently shifted to overseas countries but their inclusion in the guesstimate. At the same time, it is totally based on a subjective Judgment (Adhikari, et al., 2006) and reliability of the guesstimated data needs to be tested.

India no of Nepali workers overseas countries is found to increase tremendously. An estimate for the year 1997 by Seddon et al. (2001) indicated that were about 1,00,000 Nepali workers in overseas, 44,000 in east/south. East Asian countries like Malaysia, south Korea, Israel, Japan and others 40,000 in Gulf countries, 15,000 in the western countries. The most recent guesstimate by Adhikari et al., (2006) put the comparative figure to 858,000, 8.58 time increase since 1997. According to this estimate the largest 5,51,000 or 64.2 percent of the total Nepali workers in overseas were in Gulf countries followed by 251,000 in the East /South Asian countries or 29.2 percent, 25,000 in Europe /Australia, 23,000 or 3 percent in North America (2.7 %) and the rest in other countries (Adhikari and Suwal, 2007).

In previous years the total no of outflow was around 300, where as in recent days it is 500 per day. The no of women in foreign employment till April 2005 is Hong Kong - 566, Israel - 409, South Korea - 80, UK - 15, others - 239, Total - 1302. Of the total Nepali workers who have gone overseas through official channel (975,967) until mid July 2007, the largest share (59.8 percent) went to Gulf countries of East /South, East Asian region (39.4%). The people went to the countries of other regions - Europe/Australia (0.12%) SAARC except India (0.10%), America/Canada (0.33%) and Africa (0.01%). This reveals that official labour migration from Nepal virtually is a Gulf and East /South, East Asian countries (99.7%) Phenomenon (DOLEP, 2007)

The Gulf countries, from the very inception of official labour migration continue to become largest destination of Nepali migrant workers. Annual data on official labour migration show that until 1999/2000 vast majority of the official migrants labourers (80-97%) used to go to the Gulf countries. However, after that relative share going to Gulf countries started to decline. It declined to about 78 percent in 2000/01 and to 48 percent in 2000/02. During the last 2002/03 -2005/06 period, it is established to 51.56 percent. Until 1999/2000, East /South East Asian countries accounted for less than four percent of total official labour migration from Nepal which increased up to 22 percent in the next year ,and to 51 percent in 2002/ 03-2005/06 period, proportion of official migrant labourers going to East /South East Asian countries stabilized some where between 43-48 percent. So, far some 1487 Nepali workers found officially gone to developed countries of Europe/Australia and North America, although, such countries always been centre of attraction for the people of developing countries for employment as well as other purposes. This small figure might be explained by restricted immigration policy of those countries for labourers from countries like Nepal.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

International labour migration has become important sector among other sector at present in Nepal. Nepalese foreign migrants have rapidly been increased. Due to the unemployment situation caused by recent political unrest such as insurgency no of households from rural village have compelled to go for foreign employment. Similarly, the households collect the money for this purpose by Mortgaging and selling their land, properties and taking loan at high interest rate. Because of illiterate and scarcity of appropriate skill, they have to work abroad as an unskilled worker in low salary. Caused of betrayal and cheating by the manpowered companies and local broker have emerged as some serious problems related with foreign employment. Due to the lack of opportunities of employment to sustain livelihood, rural youths are compelled the option of labour migration and so for as the remittances from foreign employment are concerned they have not been utilized in productive and creative sector. Lack of skill, they get a very low salary in foreign countries. Most of the migrants are male which has also related move problems. The security of manpower is likely to have many changes in the livelihood strategy as well as demographic and socio- economic. The present study focuses the different aspects of international

labour migrations. In this context, the present research has raised the following issues to be discussed and analyzed:

- What is the socio-economic status of migrant households?
- What are the main streams and magnitude of emigrants?
- What are the factors affecting the labour migrants in the study area?
- What are the impacts on the origin place of labour migrants?

Hence, this study has emphasized in above mentioned issues. Moreover, the study has also tried to show the kind of skills of foreign migrants they have before going abroad and the kind of skill they learned abroad. Similarly, it also examines the sources of money for going for foreign employment and the causes of being migrants. Such kinds of common problems have been the main concern of this study. Therefore, it is concentrated to verify and examine the above mentioned facts and statement and their real situation with the people and their area.

1.3 Significance of the Study

In the context of Nepal, international labour migration is a burning issue, but very few studies were concluded in the past. While observing the past research documents, it is seen that most of the studies are very specific to provide information on the status of international labour migration. Some of the studies have only focused on its causes and consequences while others have highlighted the issues of remittance. Articles written by different scholars are not very much update even in the long years gap and that is because of the lack of proper information. So this study generalizes the issues of international labour migration which includes the sources and extent of essential amount of money made available for going to foreign employment for them who are interested to know about it.

No study is done in worth spending a lot of time, money and labour. So this study has significant important. This study presents short and sweet information on international labour migration. This study is also intended to determine according cast ethnicity, age, sex, and selected socio-economic characteristics of households of Ratnanagar Municipality. Moreover, it works as milestone of any other further study in national and local level. On the basis of this study the planners and budgeters can estimate the effectiveness of their work and launch their further programme. This study is most important to make policies and planning in rural and marginal area. Poverty

unemployment and resulting emigration of able bodied enterprising and enterprising 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 deal with resolving these problem which however, have remained still in the same state. Nepal is the agricultural country more than 86 percent of totals population depend on agriculture but there not privileges and facilities to improve this sector has been initiated by the government, people in the villages have many difficulties to earn money to meet their daily necessities. There is no opportunity for a well work to pursue in the rural areas in particular and the urban areas on general to sustain livelihood, they do not have sufficient land for cultivation to grow crops enough to maintain livelihood for whole year. These many people in the villages are still facing under the roof of poverty. In recent years, international labour migration has been receiving major attention of policy makers both at national and international levels. Responding to the rapidly transforming globalizing world, the nature, type, volume and direction of flows of international migrants have also marked significant changes. All these have posed new challenges to the destination and transit communities and countries and the civil society institutions including the trade unions. Globalization can be considered as both a cause and an effect of exponential growth in productive capacities and led to a more integrated and interdependent world. It is also equally true that the process has led to uneven growth and distribution. While the globalization process has facilitated movements of capital, goods, services and information in a significant way, movement of labour a factor over which many developing countries of the south enjoy comparative advantage, continues to remain highly restricted. There has also been a growing appreciation of economic, social and cultural impacts of international migration. While migration has increasingly become a livelihood option for many, there has also been an increased recognition that appropriate policy measures are to be in place to reduce the negative consequences and increase the gains from migration.

This study plays a significant role in the sense that it will provide insight in understanding the issue of Nepalese understanding the issue of Nepalese international labour migration particularly includes Ratnanagar municipality in Chitwan district. Several studies have been name concerning labour migration is other parts but highest in chitwan. So this study is purely concern with Ratnanagar municipality in chitwan

district. Its aim is to study the labour migration in the study area with special attention to livelihood strategies. It is crucial to know what motives people from this study will not however, limit to only the study area. As the whole question for international labour migration in chit wan district is closely related to others.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

This present study generally focuses on the causes and impact of international labour migrants in the Ratnanagar Municipality Chitwan District. It is expected that this general objective can be achieved with the fulfillment of the following specific objectives as following

1. To analyze the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of international labour migrant households.
2. To describe the causes of international labour migration.
3. To analyze where and how the remittance is used.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

This study of status of foreign labour migrant is a very vast subject. This is mainly undertaken with academic purpose. It intends to find out the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of international labour migrants households. This study has the following limitations-

- Researcher is a student so that research is exam oriented study, while it has to be done infixed area due to limitation budget, time and other physical resources. The research can't be said to represent of whole labour migrants of Chitwan district. But can be modified to benefit other area, which have the similar characteristics.
- Questionnaires are taken for both male and female for international labour migrants.
- This study is limited only in Ratnanagar Municipality Ward No. 3 at Chitwan District.
- This study is only the use of policies and planning programme to development.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This study has organized into five chapters. The first chapter includes introduction of the study, Statement of the problem, Significance of the study, Objective of the study, Limitation of the study and Organization of the study. Second chapter accounts a review of existent and News papers. In this chapter is included in Conceptual Framework. The Third chapter outlines the details of Research Methodology applied for the research Methodology applied for the study. The Fourth chapter had been percentaged the analysis the interpretation of data and fifth chapter presented the summary, conclusions and Recommendations.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Review of previous work

Migration is broadly defined as a permanent semi-permanent or temporary change of residence previously there was a group migration. As the time passed the trend of emigration has also changed. Slowly voluntary migration took place instead of group migration. Today there are much more rules governing migration which restrict the flow of migrants.

Migration may be internal or international. In case of internal migration of Nepal, most people are recently migrating from rural to urban area, from backward to forward area. In case of international migration, skilled as well as unskilled manpower is flying away from developing countries to developed countries.

Because of long history and growing importance of migration, many economists, demographers, sociologists and others have contributed a lot in the field of migration. Here an attempt has been made to deal briefly with some theories, findings and other concept of migration dividing into migration and migration studies in Nepal.

Migration is a movement of human being, which can not be control by the government. Migration is the result of the different reasons population pressure. Small size of land, increase in the subdivision of houses by the laws of inheritance, economic problems, indebtedness, natural calamities job opportunities religious war are the main causes of migration. The migrant constitute of different groups with conservative, innovative, temporal and spatial characteristics. There economists, geographers, sociologist, demographics etc have studied the history of migration research and other specialist has also developed the theory and literature on migration.

NPC (1988) explains migration streams in Nepal by publishing migration statistics from demographic sample survey 1986/1987.

Khadka (1978) porvides micro level study of Bayalpata VDC in Achham on emigration. The study broadly defining migration includes push factors and pulls factors.

Peterson (1975) summarizes that migration then is self-selection on the basis of age, sex, family status and occupation as well as intelligence, mental, health and independent of character in migration.

COX (1976) enumerates the personal reasons and general causes of migration separately.

Thompson (1953) feels that the desire to improve economic status is the main motive for migration and desire to secure freedom from political oppression, the desire for religious freedom, personal and adjustment to family and community as the other motives for migration.

Ravenstein (1889) also known as the father of modern migration studies was the first person to study migration. 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 attracts the migrants. In his words, the former factors are "push" factors and the latter are "pull" factors causing the events of migration. Moreover, according to him, the distance between the origins determines the volume of migration between place origin and destination. Higher the distance, lower the volume of migration occurs with in streams and counter streams. He was not sure to say that only the distance between the origin and destination determines the volume of migration.

Zipf (1946) has studied migration and brought out an article where he had focused on the reason that compelled the migrants to move. He has expressed the views in systematically and theoretically on the destination of migrants that where is the origin and where is the destination of migrating.

Lewis (1954) described to its macro level analysis international migration is caused by geographic difference in the supply of and demand for labour and countries with a large endowment of labour relative have a low equilibrium market wage which is depicted graphically by the familiar interaction of labour supply demand curves.

Heide Ter (1963) expressed his view on migration may be influenced not only by absolute geographical distance but also by technical distance in terms of communication and transpirations facilities and by social distance in terms of cultural, linguistics and religious differences between place of origin and destination.

Lee (1966) has proposed the push-pull obstacles model of the migration on the basis of Ravenstein theory. In this model also the pull-push and neutral factors are analyzed. According to Lee, the decision to migrate and the process of migration are determined by the following four factors which include: 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 factors (age, sex, education and race). In according with above statements it can be concluded that some people migrate on the attraction with the available facilities, geographical setting and other factors of the destination and source people migrate due to the disasters and their individual reasons.

Todaro (1976) has given the most significant contribution on the large volume of migration literature. According to him, migration mechanism can be explained by the differences in expected rather than those actual earnings between two places. He has formulated migration model where he explains that migration is stimulated primarily by rational economic considerations of relative benefits and costs which are mostly financial and also psychological. Similarly, the decision to migrate depends on expected rather than actual wage differentials and migration rates in excess of new employment opportunity are not only possible but also rational and even likely in differential. Likewise, the probability of obtaining a job in the new sector is inversely related to the unemployment rate in the new sector. He also explains that migration rates in excess of new job opportunity growth rates in excess of new job opportunity growth rates are not only possible but rational and even likely in the face of wide new-old expected income differentiations. High rates of unemployment in the new sector are there for inevitable outcomes of the serious imbalance of economic opportunity between new and old areas of most underdeveloped countries.

Chain (1976) views a bifurcated occupational structure and a dual pattern of economic organization for advanced industrial societies. The reasons of that international migration are caused by push factors in sending countries and by pull factors in receiving countries.

Oded stark (1991) the migration of labour at a theoretical level, migration research has expanded the so main of variables that seem to impinge upon and are affected by spatial labour supply decision. It has highlighted the whole of wider social

conditioning migration behaviour, it has identified new linkages between migration as a distinct labour market phenomena and it has contributed to our understanding of the economic betterment and development .At the empirical level recent work of the economics of labour migration has confirmed the use fullness of old and well established models of labour migration.

2.1.1 Labour Migration in Nepal

Pardar (1974) has conducted studies in both the developing and developed countries in order to find out the basic reasons behind the decision of a man to migrate. He concluded in his study that in developing countries a large proportion of migrants have lower socio-economic status than non migrants at both places of origin and destination, where as in developed countries and southern United States, migrants are younger, more educated and of higher socio-economic status than non-migrants of the place of origin and destination.

NPC (1984) research of migration in Nepal states that migration as a demographic concern covers estimating selective characteristics of migration streams, qualification of their volume, direction and distance estimated their demographic impacts of original destination.

Differentials in income derived from agriculture and government resettlement projects on the plains were important factors of Migration. Government increased investments in irrigation, industrial activities and administrative activities in specific towards were the structural determinants or migration (K.C. 1985).

Shrestha (1990) the major reason of migration is the poor economic condition. He argues that the economic condition in the hills is poorer than the plain and in the plain; there are more facilities and privileges in every sector than hills. It is easy for livelihood. Therefore, people migrate from the hill to the Terai and the plain for seeking of economic opportunities.

Migration is not al longing but it is an obligatory for those people who are facing too many scarcities. However, some people migrate on the attraction of the luxuries of the new destination but are in few numbers and some migrate on the religious and cultural beliefs. Similarly, migration studies in Nepal can be categorized into six groups namely, historical aspects of migration, pattern magnitude, scope, causes and

consequences problem and implications of resettlement. International and urban /intra-urban migration and Anthropological studies in migration (Subedi 1991, 93).

According to the study undertaken by Segal (1993) in the marginal and rural area of the country, the marginal and rural area trade and cottage industry is very much low and it is not sufficient for the job seekers of these areas. Therefore, the numbers of foreign migrant workers are increasing rapidly.

The reasons for labour migration are no opportunity of employment in self-country, political impact, poor economic condition that compelled the job seeker to migrate but only migrants can not reduce such problems and scarcities in the country. Similarly, major causes of labour migration are poor economic condition in self-country, pressure of population, lack of employment, political condition which compelled people to go in foreign employment. It seems that international labour is the major part to eradicate poverty and scarcities (Briks, Sinclair and Stalker, 1994).

Subedi (1997) expressed his views with comparing between migration and occupation. According to him, the reasons of migration and occupation change may be related to each other. To eradicate the problems and scarcities, migration and occupational change may become the alternative way. Therefore, the dimension of migration and occupational change are broad and both can play a vital role in eradicating unemployment, scarcities and various socio-economic problems.

Unemployment means those people who do not have a permanent work or are not employed for a long period, they are said unemployed people and people who are working in the session of above mentioned they are said employed people. These above illustrations show that most of people in every country with poor economy are facing the problem of unemployment (Higgins, 2001).

Seddon et al. (2001) tilling labour migration as New Lahore, explained that foreign labour migration and its returns can help to reform or improve poor Nepalese life and living standard. But the poorer are very far away from these opportunities because they are unable to invest for foreign employment on one hand and on the other hand they are badly being cheated by the local agencies and by the employer in their destination. Consequently, very poor are little involving in foreign employment. Their lives in countryside are far left behind in comparison of local far left behind in

comparison of local wealthier (foreign earner). Village inhabited a part of foreign labour migrants are depending on their foreign labour earner.

International labour migration has been a quite distinctive feature of Nepal's economy for nearly 200 years and possibly considerably longer and that it has increased significantly over the last few years. Foreign labour migration has been acknowledged as means of earning much – needed cash for the rural households and as means of increasing household assets for quite sometime. External labour migration becomes formalized during British rule in India primarily after the Treaty of Sugauli (1816) between British India and Nepal. Afterwards "Gurkhas" or Nepalese recruit in British – Indian army because the most widely known labour migration from Nepal (Lekali and Bista, 2002).

Migration of people to other countries in search of employment has occurred all through history and it is by no means a new phenomenon. But the recent movement of labour on temporary basis, first to the Middle East and later within Asia, has certain distinctive features, (Wickramasekera, 2002).

Subedi (2003) has stated that Nepal in the 21st century is growing as a labour producing country. More than two hundred thousand unskilled labours every year is entering into the labour market. Majority of these labours are mainly from rural areas. Because of poverty and lack of employment opportunities, out migration as a form of labour has been compelled. He further stated that the Nepalese government has been considering labour migration as a means of benefiting both its citizens and the state. He expressed that out migration from Nepal as labour has rapidly increased in recent year than before. More than 160 foreign employment agencies have been actively working to send the Nepalese employee in foreign market but those labours are not free from being a victim of local agencies and their destination too. India, in majority west Asian and East and South-East Asian countries are the main destination of Nepalese labour migration .He argued that recent political condition of the nation also is forcing youth to take a walk to overseas for employment. But qualifying the supply and security of both life and job permanency of Malaysia and Saudi Arabian Industry worker are the main issues to be stated.

The agencies, which are involving in the processes of labour migration, are crucial in fact. They are cheating badly to the candidates of labour migrant and job security.

These crucial processes are influencing the prosperity to migrate and the potential contribution to the households and their livelihood. Those migrants who are really from the poor and rural family have to be properly informed about the system and situation of destination (pull factor). They are given wrong information with fact, less attraction and consequently destination too (Wyss, 2003).

Some resources are likely to seek foreign employment, and some are likely to migrate with in the country and subsequently add to the present level of poverty in the destination. Likewise emigration tends to be good for the country by reducing unemployment and increasing remittance (KC, 2003).

Emigration from Nepal has been characterized by both brain drain and brown drain and foreign labour migration has emerged as the major source of earning for the migrant household and the nation (Kansakar, 2003).

Information, communication and technological revolution and universal access and reach of the media have meant a vast diffusion of awareness of the differences in living standard between rich and poor countries that has added to the allure of migration. New market institutions have emerged which facilitate the process in the shape of intermediaries and agents. Transnational enterprises more managers around the world, while the practice of shopping overseas for specialized skills have growth ("body-shopping) and labour markets for some highly skilled professionals are effectively global (Nayyar,2004).

Because of the greater stake of the unskilled labour going abroad (more than 75 percent) from Nepali most of them are compelled to work in 4 DS (dirty, dangerous, difficult and demanding) (Gurung and Pathak 2005).

It has been found that the money saved by women migrants was found to have been spent on Variety of items. Most of them spent a good amount of remittance on buying household necessities. Constructing a house, paying back loans and lending out money were other uses used money saved by women. However, women have only a few women who used money to purchase can also be looked at as a means of investment (Adhikari et al., 2006).

Remittance from Nepalese grew at 20 percent a year between 1995-1996 and 2003-2004 rising from less than 3 percent of GDP in 1995-1996 to about 12 percent by the

end of 2003-2004. At the household level, the average size of remittances increased from Rs 6,000((15.8% of mean consumption) in 2003-2004). The share of households receiving remittances rose as well as from 23 percent in 1995-1996 to 32 percent in 2003-2004. More than a quarter recipient households reported receiving remittances have important implications for household, villages and the state. Distributional patterns of remittances influence the rate of economic growth in the country. At the household level remittances help to smooth consumption, provide mutual insurance and alleviate liquidity constraints. Remittances also influence decisions about the labour market activities of household member, investment in human and physical capital and number of children. How remittances are used likely differs by household income and social position. Poor households are likely to spend remittance on basic subsistence needs helping to alleviate poverty of remittances are saved or invested and they contribute to future benefits (CBS, DFID, ADB and ADB and WB 2006).

Subedi (2006) in the study among Durans stated that migration and remittance economics are not new among them because many younger Dura people have migrated temporarily to urban or abroad for employment. Besides the foreign army service. Most of the people travels to India, Saudi, Arabia, Singapore or Middle Eastern countries for examine in order to find work as manual laborers. He further stated that low level of literacy has placed the population at a disadvantage for most jobs which has compelled them to migrate abroad. Remittances and pensions from foreign employment have played a significant role in the Dura economy, 55 household out of 381 household (17%) received cash remittances which were most commonly 381 household percent) received cash remittances which were most commonly used to maintain members of the migrant families. The study identified 52 percent of off-farm income (as opposed to 40% of all remittances coming from India to rural Nepal) comes from Indian (India army person Indian army salary and wage from labour). About 9 percent of total off farm income come forms British army pensions and various countries (e.g., Hong Kong, Israel, Qatar, Saudi, Arabia Singapore and other Middle Eastern countries) also constituted another 9 percent of total remittances.

Besides other consequences remittance has a pivotal contribution in reducing poverty and vulnerability at household level consumption cost and financial security. If contribution of remittance to pull down the poverty level is ignored, the poverty level

of the country would have been increased to 36 to 37 percent from 31 percent (NRB, 2007 as cited in Adhikar and Suwal 2007).

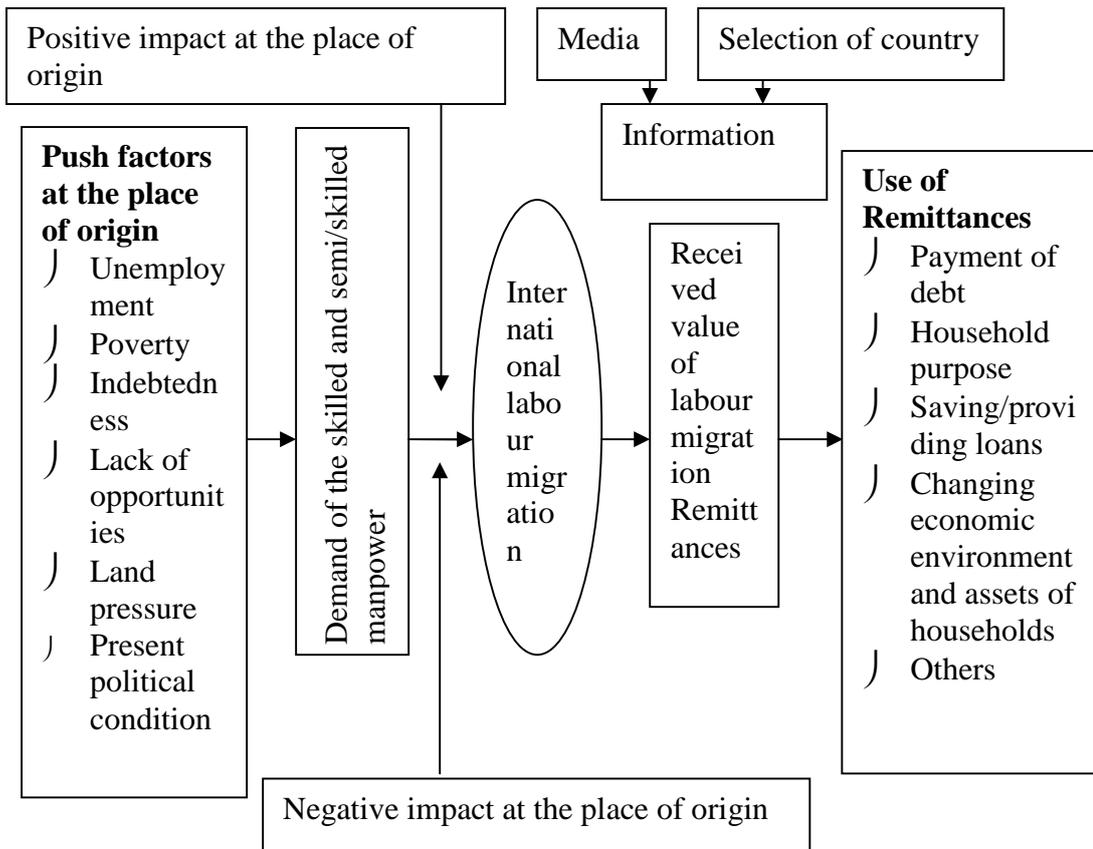
From the above literature, it is found that different scholars and writers have different views about labour migration and livelihood pattern. The above literature focused on the labour migration its causes and consequences remittances livelihood strategies and pattern of ethnic groups. Most of the literatures are based on labour migration. These studies helped the researcher in formulating questionnaire, field work, table work and overall guidelines on preparing of whole dissertation. This study is also provided new framework of analysis in the field of labour migration.

Therefore, this study has focused on the specific topic which includes the causes and impacts, the source and extent of essential amount of money made available for foreign employment, remittance and its uses and the skill of the foreign migrants.

2.2 Conceptual Framework

The researcher is a purely student so, she is not enough time and money. She has limited time and resource the study can not cover the all the aspects of the international labour migration. Therefore, this study had focused on the specific topic which includes the causes and impacts the source and extent of essential amount of money made available for foreign employment, remittance and its uses and the skill of the foreign migrants. In this way it focus these issues, the following conceptual framework is schemed.

Figure 2.1: Conceptual Framework of the Study



CHAPTER THREE

DATA AND METHOD

This chapter provides introduction to the study area which comprises Ratnanagar municipality ward no 3 of chitwan district and its population. The type of method used for this research is stated as well as the variables are identified and defined based on the conceptual framework given in chapter one. The process of determining the sample size is clarified. Tools and techniques used to collect data and information is detail. Finally, the method used to collect data through survey and process of data management is provided.

3.1 Research Design

This study is based on the descriptive technique. It mainly used both primary and secondary sources of data to find out the socio- economic and demographic characteristics of the migrants households sources and extent of essential amount of money made available for foreign employment, to analyze the uses of the remittance and finally to find out the skill of foreign migrants, especially labour migration in transforming the environment of the household and household changing assets.

3.2 Introduction to the study Area

Nepal is a tiny landlocked Himalayan country situated between two major Asiatic civilizations: India to the south and Tibet an autonomous part of china to the north; it has an elongated rectangular shape with roughly north- west to south west orientation. Through Nepal occupies only 0.03 percent and 0.3 percent of total land area of world and Asian respectively. The country has an extreme to pornography and climate. Different levels (Listed from the lowest to the highest): VDCs (3395)/Municipalities (57), Districts (75), zones (14), and Development Regions (5). The chitwan district (out of 75 districts) lies in the central Development Regions (CDR of Nepal and covers area of about 2218sq.km. The total population length of 885km and widens from north to south with mean breadth of 193km. The Nepal latitude 26° 22`North to 30° 22` North which total population is 4720148 out of them males are 236964 (49.8%) and females are 236964 (50.2 %) in chi wan district according to (CBS, 2001).

Many people call Chitwan the 76th District of Nepal. And there is a simple reason for doing so. Few districts in the country harbor a population so varied in cultural identity or boast of a terrain as diverse as Chitwan. Chitwan has always held an attraction for tourists, both locals and foreigners, who hold an affiliation for nature. Almost a hundred thousand wild life lovers flock down here annually usually from September to May to roam the jungle, quite often atop an elephant. The serene jungle, the cool streams and the hospitality in jungle resorts help one escape from the rat race of urban life, making visitors want to come again and again. Affordable rates are another major attraction for tourists on a tight budget. A new development in Chitwan has been B.P. Memorial Cancer Hospital as well as Medical College, Institute of Agriculture and Animal Science at Rampur. Chitwan District is one of the seventy five Districts of Nepal landlocked country South Asia. The Chitwan is Western part of Narayani Zone, Bharatpur (the seventh largest city of Nepal is its district headquarters). Bharatpur is a commercial and services centre of south Nepal, it is the merger destination for higher education, health and transportation of Nepal. Major places of Chitwan are as following below as-

Chitwan National Park, Narayangarh Bazaar, Parsa Bazaar, Mugling Bazaar and Hakim Chok etc. Similarly, Narayani zone there are Bara District, Chitwan District, Makwanpur District, Parsa District and Rautahat District. In Chitwan District there are two municipalities one is Bharatpur and other is Ratnanagar. It is a municipality in Chitwan district of Nepal. It is second municipality in the district Tandil is the majority in the municipality. Many people shop in Tandil from Eastern part of Chitwan. It is adjacent to Chitwan National park. It's a gate to Chitwan national park, which is best of the tourism place of in this area. There are many facilities and opportunities in this area. The Census 2003 shows that regarding the ethnicity in general more than 10 castes belong to Aryans and Mongolian racial traditional and religious status in this ward. The most important castes found in this place Brahmin, Chhetri, Tharu, Newar, Gurung, Magar, Kami, Damai Kumal, Chepang, Rai, Sanyasi, Mushar, Sarki etc. Most of people believed in Hinduism followed by Buddhism also. The Ratnanagar municipality is located in between the latitude 27^o 35` to 27^o 40` North and longitude 84^o 29` to 84^o 33` East situated. The area of Ratnanagar covers in 36.29 sq. km. There are 13 wards. The Ratnanagar municipality ward no 3 is out of 13 wards.

3.3 Introduction to the Study Population

The population of the Ratnanagar Municipality is large and it is densely populated in comparison to other parts of Chitwan district. The total households are 335, total

population is 3308, among them of males population is 1638 and females' population is 1670. But the Ratnanagar municipality total household is 7456, total population is 37791, out of them males population is 18931 and females population is 18860 (CBS, 2001). According to the Citizen charter of Ratnanagar Nagarpalika of report 2008, the total households are 8386, total population is 44714, out of them female is 21763 and male is 22951. But in ward no 3 the total households are 715, total population is 3913, Males population is 2005, female population is 1908, the annual population growth rate is 2.84 percent. The literacy rate of Ratnanagar is 77.33 percent, out of them female is 70.79 percent and male is 83.85 percent. Here the total of higher secondary schools are 18, lower secondary schools are 6, primary are 12, child development centre are 16, as well as a few governmental offices are available here. Thus, many people migrated from other District of the country come this place. Mostly people are migrated from hilly area.

Table 3.1: Distribution of population composition of Ratnanagar Municipality by Age and Sex

Age group	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%		
0-4	18931	25.6	18860	25.5	37791	51.1
5-9	1943	2.6	1771	2.4	3714	5.0
10-14	2375	3.2	2225	3.0	4600	6.2
15-19	2613	3.6	2455	3.3	5068	6.9
20-24	2106	2.8	2263	3.1	4369	5.9
25-29	1752	2.4	2003	2.7	3755	5.1
30-34	1454	2.0	1727	2.3	3181	4.3
35-39	1426	1.9	1420	1.9	2846	3.9
40-44	1196	1.6	1218	1.6	2414	3.3
45-49	984	1.3	884	1.2	1868	2.5
50-54	754	1.0	693	0.9	1447	2.0
55-59	574	0.8	554	0.7	1128	1.5
60-64	497	0.7	447	0.6	944	1.3
65 above	411	0.6	391	0.5	802	1.0
Total	37016	50.0	36911	50.0	73927	100.0

Source: CBS, 2003

The CBS, 2001 shows that mainly the people follow the Hindu religion reside in the Ratnanagar Nagarpalika as well as in ward no.3. The people who reside in this Nagarpalika belonging to other religious are Buddhist, Islam and different religions in the Ratnanagar. Such as Hindu, Buddhist, Islam, Christian, Sikh etc. The highest level of Hindu after Buddhist which is second greatest religion and Third position is Islam. A few people believe that the other religion but among people believe Hindus religion. Similarly, the CBS 2003 shows that the citizenship for Ratnanagar Nagarpalika, total population is 37791, Nepal -36335, India -1256, China -0, Pakistan -0, Bangladesh -0, Other Asian countries -1, and Other countries -0, positions are remained. The CBS 2003 emphasis that population by place of birth for Nagarpalika the total population 37791, Total Native Born -36173, some district -24787, other district is included that -11146 and 240 respectively. Foreign Born is 1618.

3.4 Survey Research Method

Both qualitative and quantitative research methods have been applied in this study. The questionnaire method has been used under quantitative method where as focus group discussion, interview, and observation method have been used. Qualitative method to collect appropriate and reliable data.

3.5 Determining the sample size

It was found that 264 households were involved in foreign labour migration in ward no 3 of Ratnanagar municipality. In order to administer the questionnaire, schedule; sample was drawn using the appropriate of probability sampling. The minimum sample size was determined using the following statistical relation.

$$n = \frac{z^2 pq}{d^2}$$

Where, n is the minimum sample size z is the standard deviation usually set at 1.96 (or more simply at 2.0) which corresponding to the 95% confidence interval. P is the proportion in the target population estimated to have a particular characteristic. If there is no reasonable estimate the use of 50 percent (0.50) is recommended.

Q is 1.0-p

d is the degree of accuracy desired, usually set at 0.05 or occasionally at 0.02. Therefore, sample size in 95 percent confidence interval, p= 0.91, and 0.05 level of degree of accuracy is

$$n = \frac{(1.96)^2 (0.91)(0.09)}{(0.05)^2}$$

β 132 households

In the sample 132 households 145 individuals were involved in foreign labour migration, 78 were absentees and 67 were returnees. The information of absentees was collected from the household head and the information of returnees was collected from them.

3.6 Tools and Techniques for Information/data collection

3.6.1 Primary Data collection

The data for this study have collected using questionnaire, Focus group discussion, Interview and Observation.

3.6.1.1 Questionnaire

The questionnaire is a most important tool in the research of field study. Therefore, probable questions were prepared which were resulted oriented according to the objectives. A serious discussion was made about the questionnaire before preparing the question; if they were according to the objectives of the study or not. Questions were prepared in the circumstance of individual and reference statement of interviewer. In which the demographic composition of the migrant households, socio economic condition (age, sex, marital status of all members) were included. The interview was based on the questionnaire of livestock, land holding size, education and other facilities. Likewise, causes, impact, remittance, skills and the source of financial management about foreign employment.

3.6.1.2 Focus Group discussion

A focus Group discussion is a form of qualitative research in which group of people is asked about their attitude towards different issues raised by the research. Questions are asked in an interactive group setting, where participants were free to talk with

other group members. Focus group discussion is a widely used method to collect qualitative data in demographic research. To acquire detail information focus group discussion was conducted with 9 persons every 3 from political workers, social workers, students and housewives in which discussion was made about major subjects such as attitudes and impacts of labour migration the sources of livelihood and the impression of labour migration over the children and women. The information regarding their situation in the community and family support after foreign employment as well as financial management for labour migration, skills and other topic were discussion during the group discussion.

3.6.1.3 Interview

Interview also was taken among various people where includes returnees and the migrant households. In this case two methods of question, the first method of structured and second method of unstructured were asked. During the interview a good opportunity of collecting attitudes, experiences of the people in various levels, which have assisted in the research to go on was found. And more information concerning the remittances, migration process and procedure impact of migration on family and community causes, skills as well as their opinion on migration were included.

3.6.1.4 Observation

Generally, observation is an important tool which used to collect fact data in the field study. Science begins with observation and must ultimately return to observation for its final validation. Some data have been taken on the support of observation in which the livelihood of the migrant households is included. Observation of physical and cultural environment especially details of the respondents, house structure, finishing, cloths, ornaments and surrounding were observed details were observed were recorded in the interview.

3.6.2 Secondary data collection

Secondary data been obtained from various sources. Among the source of secondary data first and foremost are the population census reports and other literature like relevant literatures on international labour migration research work and reports, journals, particularly on Nepal and on international labour migration as well as published and unpublished reports of NPC and Municipalities of the study area. Research publications of several research organizations like Central Department of

Population Studies, CNAS, Geography, New Era and Central Library of the Tribhuvan University have been thoroughly consulted for the study.

3.7 Data management

For the purpose of data management, simple qualitative technique such as calculation of total cases percentage and ratios were maximum used. The collected data have been shown in table percentages and the statistical package for social science (SPSS) has been used to.

3.8 Defining Variables and Terminology used in this study

On the basis of conceptual framework in chapter1, following variables are identified and defined as below:

International labour migration: Movement of the people abroad for economic motives or in other words, to earn money to improve their livelihood.

Poverty: The state of one who lacks or socially acceptable amount of money or maternal possessions.

Unemployment: A situation in which people are without jobs either because they are unwilling to accept available jobs or because there are no jobs available.

Indebtedness: Means the unpaid principal and interest plus any other sums a borrower is obligated to pay.

Lack of opportunity: Scarcity of the favorable movement or occasion for doing something.

Remittance: Refers so that proportion of migrant's earnings sent from migration destination to the place of origin.

Migration: is defined as a move from one migration defining area to another that was made during a given migration interval and involved a change of residence.

A migrant: is a person who has changed his usual place of residence from one migration defining area to another.

Area of origin: the area from which a migrant departs.

Area of destination: the area at which the migrant arrives.

Out-migration: the no. of persons who cross the migration defining boundary in a given time interval while departing from one area to reside in another. Here, the boundary is defined boundary of Ratnanagar Municipality.

In-migration: the no. of persons who enter a migration defining area (Ratnanagar Municipality) by crossing its boundary from some points outside the area.

Net migration: this refers to the differences between in – migration and out migration.

Immigration: migration into the country from other country.

Emigration: migration out of the country.

Internal migration: he movement of population with in the country.

Semi-permanent migrants: suppose for example, those migrants who left their home Ratnanagar Municipality for more than one year but less than five years with in the country.

Temporary migrants: suppose for example, those migrants who left their home Ratnanagar Municipality Chitwan district for than six months and less than one year, with in the country. But those migrants who have migrated before one year and frequently visit their home (Place of origin) also termed as temporary migrants.

Gross migration: the sum of the in-migration and out-migration. It is a measure of the total volume of population form over than an area is experience.

Migrant's Household: if one family member from the household is engaged in migration activity is considered as migrant's households.

SPSS: Statistical Package on Social Sciences.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS, RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

4.1 Demographic and Socio–Economic characteristics

The purpose of this chapter is to analysis the data collected from the field survey and discussion them. The chapter is organized into five sections: The first section deals with socio-economic and demographic characteristics of the migrant households; the second section deals with migration in the study area; the third section deals with the source of money made available for foreign employment; the four section deals with the remittance and its uses in the study area and finally the fifth section deals with the skills of migrants before and after going for foreign employment as well as the role of labour migration in transforming the economic, environment of the household and households' assets.

4.1.1 Demographic Characteristics

This study is very limited with in ward no 3 of Ratnanagar municipality. Population distribution and absent population of the study area is shown in table 4.1.

Table 4.1: Distribution of the population Absentees of the study Area.

Sex	Total population Excluding Absentees		Absentees population	
	N	%	N	%
Male	345	48.9	64	82.1
Female	360	51.1	14	17.95
Total	705	100.0	78	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2009

Table 4.1 shows that the study area has the total population of 705. It shows also that the proportion of females is higher than the proportion of males (51.1% Vs 48.9%) which differs from the Municipality's data. The main cause of difference between the Municipality's data and study survey data is the study is only limited to migrant households and due to more involvement of males in international labour migration than females for their livelihood in the study area. The table 4.1 shows that among 78 absentees, an overwhelming majority of the absentees are males (82.1%) compared to very few females (17.9%). Age and sex structure of the population is the major explanatory variable in demographic analysis. If age distribution is distorted, all age - specific patterns of the vital events are eventually distorted. Importance of age and sex

- composition is not only limited to demographic analysis but also too different socio-economic and development planning of a country. The population composition of the study area is shown in table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Distribution of the population composition of migrants' Household by Age and Sex

Age group	Sex				Total		Sex Ratio
	Male		Female				M/F*100
	N	%	N	%	N	%	
0-4	20	2.8	15	2.1	35	5.0	133.33
5-9	24	3.4	30	4.3	54	7.7	80.0
10-14	33	4.7	40	5.7	73	10.4	82.5
15-19	36	5.1	50	7.1	86	12.2	72.0
20-24	46	6.5	55	7.8	101	14.3	83.6
25-29	38	5.4	20	2.8	58	8.2	190.0
30-34	26	3.7	24	3.4	50	7.1	108.0
35-39	16	2.3	21	3.0	37	5.2	76.0
40-44	18	2.6	16	2.3	34	4.8	113.0
45-49	21	2.9	28	4.0	49	7.0	75.0
50-54	18	2.6	24	3.4	42	6.0	75.0
55-59	18	2.6	15	2.1	33	4.7	120.0
60-64	10	1.4	10	1.4	20	2.8	100.0
65above	21	2.9	12	1.7	33	4.7	175.0
Total	345	48.9	360	51.1	705	100.0	95.0

Source: Field survey, 2009

The above table 4.2 shows that age group 20-24 has the highest population with 14.3 percent followed by 15-19 age groups and 10-14 age groups where as age group 60-64 has the lowest population. Economically active age group is 20-24 and economically inactive group is 10-14 which is indicated that this age group is dependent but the 15 and above age group is active that is called the independent age group population. 10-14 age group population is dependent due to lack of income and they are incapable and schooling age group so they do not contribute in family and society in this age as well as the 60 and above age group population is also called dependent population. If the any family and society stay the large size of dependent

population that family and such society is not improve, infant mortality is very high, living standard of household is very weak as well socio-economic and demographic characteristics is very weak due to lack of active population. It indicates that most of the active males of the study area have been migrated for foreign employment. The sex ratio of the study area is only 95.8 which indicate that females pre-dominate males in terms of sex ratio. It is usually because most of the people migrated abroad for the livelihoods are males as compared to females. Above this data shows also the proportion of dependent population is higher than independent population.

Table 4.3: Distribution of absent population by Age group and Sex

Age group	Sex				Total	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
15-19	-	-	1	7.1	1	1.3
20-24	19	29.7	-	-	19	24.4
25-29	14	21.9	4	28.6	18	23.1
30-34	12	18.8	3	21.4	15	19.2
35-39	9	14.1	3	21.4	12	15.4
40-44	6	9.4	3	21.4	9	11.5
45-49	2	3.1	-	-	2	2.6
50-54	2	3.1	-	-	2	2.6
Total	64	100.0	14	100.0	78.0	100.0

Source: Field study, 2009

This table 4.3 shows that the majority of the population in the study area is (24.4%) of absentees are in 20-24 age group and followed by 25-29 age group which is 23.1 percent. Broadly, absentees in the age group 20-49 years which is also knows as economically active age group accounts for 96 percent. Likewise, for males 20-24 age group accounts with the highest percentages with 29.7 percent whereas it is 25-29 age group females with 28.6 percent. Most of the males and females who are still working are in 20-44 age groups which are seen similar to the total proportion.

Table 4.4: Distribution of the Marital status of the migrants Households (10 years and above)

Marital status	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%		
Married	178	65.4	209	71.6	387	68.6
Unmarried	92	33.8	68	23.3	160	28.4
Widow/Widower	2	0.74	15	5.1	17	3.0
Total	272	100.0	292	100.0	564	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table no.4.4 mention the majority of the population in the study area is married (68%) and the proportion of married females is slightly higher than married males and it resulted in higher proportion of unmarried males. Similarly, 33.8 percent of males are unmarried and 23.3 percent of females are unmarried due to social values and norms affected by human thinking power still alive every where. However, the proportion of widowhood is 5.1 percent for females and it is only 0.74 percent for males. The higher proportion of widowhood among the females is due to the fact that widow marriage is socially and culturally not accepted.

Table 4.5: Distribution of the absent population by marital status

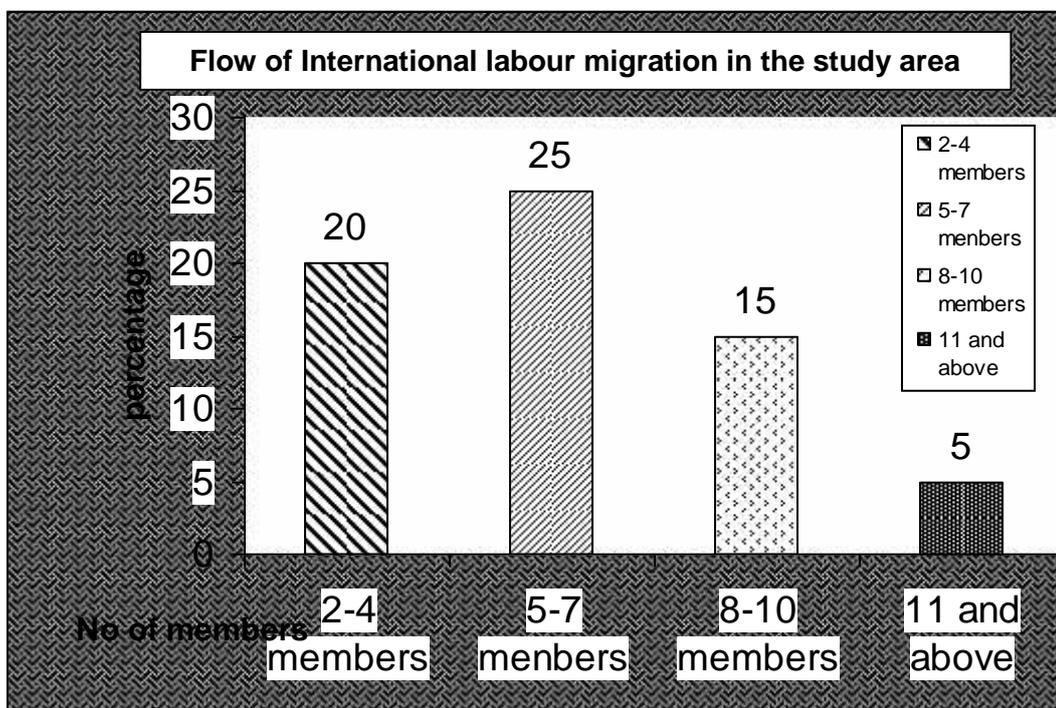
Marital status	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%		
Married	50	78.1	10	71.4	60	76.9
Unmarried	14	21.9	3	21.4	17	21.8
Widow/er	-	-	1	7.1	1	1.3
Total	64	100.0	14	100.0	78	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2009

Marriage is a universal phenomenon and important role for their stay in abroad as well as for the use of remittance in their place of origin. The table 4.5 shows that the large proportion of the absent population is married (76.9%) whereas the proportion of unmarried absentees is only 21.8 percent. The important role of males who are

absent 21.9 percent and female are 21.4 percent unmarried. Likewise, the absentees of 78.1 percent males and 71.4 percent females are married. During the field survey, it was observed that social custom a lot of people that they should not get married before entering into the foreign employment was the main cause behind the increase in the no of married migrants abroad. As they get married, the family burden increases which complex them to migrate abroad and to overcome those problems they have chosen the labour migration as their main source of income.

Figure 4.1:- percentage distribution of the population of migrants Households by number of family members.



The study area is found that the figure no.4.1 shows that the highest percentage of migrant households (25.0%) has 5-7 members. The average households' size is 5.39 which are almost consistent with national average of 5.55. Likewise the households with joint families are also found in some extent. Households with no of members above 10 and 11 members account for 15 percent and 5 percent respectively.

4.1.2 Religion Composition

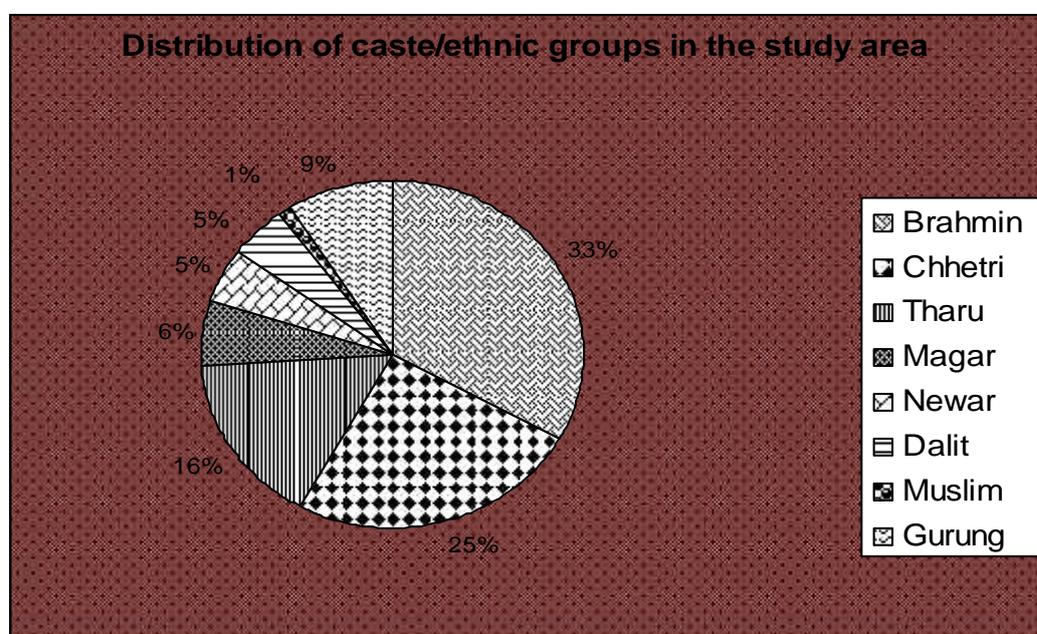
Religion has important and essential matter to make welfare society and change the behaviour of human beings but it helps the people to learn the moral knowledge. So it is very good indicator of society. Nepal is a Hindu country were 80 percent of the Nepalese people follow Hindu religion. The generated survey data suggests that an

overwhelming majority of the people (85%) of the study area are Hindu followed by Buddhist (8.6%), Islam (5.6%) and Christian (0.9%).

4.1.3 Caste/Ethnic composition

There are various caste/ethnic groups in the study area but most of the people are from Brahmin and Chhetri have predominance over other ethnic/caste groups with more than 55 percent of the total population. It is due to the migratory phenomena which largely increased from hills to Tarai after government's resettlement Programmer introduced in late 1960's which is going on an increase now days also.

Figure 4.2: Percentage distribution of the population of migrants Households by caste/ethnic composition.



The study area the figure no of 4.2 shows that the largest percentages of Brahmin(33%), followed by Chhetris (25.0%), and the third largest percentage Tharus, who are also known as the natives of the Tarai from the early decades accounts for 16 percent. Significant numbers of Dalits and Muslim also reside in the study area but their proportion is lower in comparison to other ethnic/caste groups.

4.1.4 Literacy Status

Education is a vital and key factor for foreign employment. The quality of work and wage depends upon the emigrant's skill and education. But unfortunately still most of the emigrants are unskilled and lowly education in this study area. In the context of education level, the among people of the study are relatively developed. There are two

government schools one is primary level and other is higher secondary with 10+2 and above Campuses and private Colleges are established day by day a lot but among them the main College is Shaheed Smriti Multiple College. It has given the degree level of education which played a vital role to uplift the literacy status and their educational attainment. During the field survey, it was observed that the no of people who have completed higher education is also significant. The reason is because of the youths migrating to urban centers like Narayangarh, Bharatpur and Kathmandu for higher education and higher standard of living in whole life.

Table 4.6: Distribution of the population of the migrants' households by literacy status and level of Education (5 years and above).

Literacy status	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%		
Literacy	295	89.1	284	77.0	579	82.7
Illiterate	36	10.9	85	23.0	121	17.3
Total	331	100.0	369	100.0	700	100.0
Level of Education						
Primary	80	27.1	90	31.7	170	29.0
Secondary	132	44.7	142	50.0	274	47.0
Higher secondary	83	28.3	52	18.3	135	23.0
Total	295	100.0	284	100.0	579	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2009

Awareness towards education in the study area is mainly to fact that more people realized the importance of education in their whole every daily life which has played a positive role to uplift the literacy rate. This factor resulted in the opening of schools in this ward and other ethnic/caste group also got benefit. Above table no of 4.6 has shows that the level of education of the literate population is 82.7 percent of the total population of the study area is literate. The primary literate population is 29.0 percent in the total population of the study area. At the students who are studying in school at present have also been included in this data, therefore, ratio is high. Almost every one is two present (47.0%) is literate with secondary level. The people who acquired higher education account for 23.0 percent. The data shows that more females are

educated in it down to higher secondary level. The main reason behind this is due to the high drop out rate of females from schools than among males. The social values and norms are also played the vital role for this dropout who was observed during the field survey. Only 18.2. percent females in the study area have got chance to get the collage level education compared with 28.3 percent for males.

Table 4.7: Distribution of the Labour Migrants by Literacy status and level of Education

Literacy status	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female			
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Literate	108	90.0	17	68.0	125	86.2
Illiterate	12	10.0	8	32.0	20	13.8
Total	120	100.0	25	100.0	145	100.0
Level of Education						
Primary	18	16.8	9	52.9	27	22.0
Secondary	75	70.1	7	41.2	82	66.0
Higher secondary and above	15	13.1	1	5.9	16	13.0
Total	108	100.0	17	100.0	125	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2009

Table no. 4.7 shows that the educational level of foreign labour migrants who indicate that an overwhelming majority of the migrant workers (86.2%) are literate. The proportion of literate male migrants is much higher than literate female migrants (90.0% Vs 68.0%). The table also shows that among the literate migrant workers; 66.0 percent have secondary level of education whereas about one-fourth have the level of education of higher fourth of the migrant workers reported to have primary and lower secondary level of education respectively.

4.1.5 Living Standard

4.1.5.1 Housing Condition

The social status the structure of land surface, climate and the source of the income all these have effect on building a house. The studies are is very great attraction place to build the new houses. Here most of the houses have been constructed with bricks, cement and concretes, known as pakki houses followed by some kachchi and Ardha

pakki houses. The generated survey data suggested that most of the households (75.1%) have pakki houses and is followed by kachchi with 11.9 percent and Ardha pakki with 13 percent. During the field survey, it was observed that in the main reason behind most of the people living in the pakki houses is the remittance sent by the migrants who are abroad or were abroad for labour purpose. Another reason is the belief that pakki house shows the higher living standard or quality life of the people. The table no of 4.1.5.1.1 mentions the above detail of every houses situations of in the study area.

Table 4.8: Condition of housing in Study Area

S.N.	Types of houses	Percentages
1	Pakki	75.1
2	Ardha Pakki	13.0
3	Kachchi	11.9

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table no of 4.8 shows that maximum people of the study area to stay in the pakki houses and low majority is the stay in the kachchi houses.

4.1.5.2 Condition of Toilet Facility in Study Area

In the case of Nepal, many grassroots' levels have been serious problem and diseases associated with faecal contamination in soil and water are rampant in that places. The situation of the study area was also vulnerable during the last decades but because of the awareness programs run by different NGOs/INGOs and increasing literacy rate, most of the households of the study area have began to make toilets attached with their houses. The society of the study are has given focused to make a toilet in each and every houses. The generated survey data suggests that however, 12.9 percent of the households in the study area do not have toilet, about four-fifth of the households (79.6%) have ordinary toilet followed by modern with flush with 7.5 percent. During the field surveys, it was observed that the households who do not have toilet facilities belong to tharu and the Dailt caste or lower caste. Especially illiteracy and poverty are the main reason behind this. Another causes are most of the Tharu households prefer to go outside near the river rather than inside the toilet for this purpose. n this study area is found that the types of toilet not enough improved although that is some lower

caste people do not make toilet in their house near. The table 4.1.5.2.1 mention above the toilet condition as below.

Table 4.9: Condition of Toilet in the Study Area

S.N.	Types of toilet conditions	Percentages
1	Modern	7.5
2	Ordinary	79.6
3	Kachchi or not permanent	12.9

Source: Field Survey, 2009

In the study area above table no. of 4.9 shows that the higher majority people use (79.6%) the ordinary toilet, medium level of people are using (12.9%) the Kachchi or not permanent toilet and the higher position or more educated people are using(7.5) the modern toilet.

In the modern time or current period the study area, there are many facilitated for people like furniture, gas, stoves, television, vehicles and telephones. The living standard of some households is like those of urban areas and may be compared with the lifestyle of the Kathmandu municipality. The household who have a good source of income have higher living standard. The living standard of the household has changed drastically after the involvement of their family in the foreign labour migration which is shown below in table no of 4.10

Table 4.10: Distribution of the migrants' households with Different facilities (before and after) the labour migration

Household particulars	Before				After				Total	
	Yes		No		Yes		No			
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Furniture (sofa, dining tables ,cup board)	39	29.5	93	70.5	114	86.4	18	13.6	132	100.0
Gas, stove	60	45.5	72	54.5	99	75	33	25.0	132	100.0
TV, Radio, VCD	57	43.2	75	56.8	69	52.3	63	47.7	123	100.0
Vehicle(motorbike, car, bus)	6	4.5	126	95.5	21	15.9	111	84.1	132	100.0

Source: Field survey 2009

Above table 4.10 shows that there is a huge fluctuation in the household particulars in the study area, before going to foreign employment and after going to foreign employment. The households who did not have furniture were 70.5 percent before but it came down 13.6 percent after going to foreign employment. Similarly, 54.5 percent of the households who did not have gas, stove before were reduced to 25.0 percent. Similarly, the households with essential, expensive and luxurious materials like TV, Radio, VCD with only 43.2 percent before was lifted up to 52.3 percent after going to foreign employment. The percent of the households with vehicles was only 4.5 percent before which increased to 15.9 percent after going to foreign employment. Therefore, it can be concluded that the foreign labour migration has played a leading role to uplift the living standard of migrant households of the study area.

4.1.6 Livestock Possession

Generally, agriculture is the main occupation of the study area with other occupation like foreign employment, services and some cottages industries. There is also along tradition of raring cattle for manure, milk, meat and for faming. They mostly keep buffaloes, cows, chickens and ducks. They have provision of separate sheads for the cattle apart from their houses. In the rural area of Nepal, the majority of people keep cattle to evade the scarcity of manure and for the biogas for cooking purpose. Similarly, what kinds of livestock the households keep in the study area are shown below in table no 4.11

Table 4.11: Distribution of cattle of the Migrants Households

No of livestock	Buffaloes		Cows		Goats		Chickens/Ducks		Pigs	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No	%
1-2	47	64.4	34	77.3	27	35.5	9	18.0	4	50.0
3-4	19	26.0	9	20.5	27	35.5	8	16.0	4	50.0
5-6	6	8.2	1	2.3	13	17.1	13	26.0	-	-
7-8	1	1.4	-	-	8	10.5	13	26.0	-	-
>8	-	-	-	-	1	1.3	7	14.0	-	-
Total	73(155)	100.0	44(75)	100.0	76(251)	100.0	50(263)	100.0	8(19)	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2009

Nepal is agricultural country. The majority of people's main occupation is agriculture which depend them it. In rural people to keep various kinds of animals with their households such like buffalos, goats, sheep, chicken/dusck etc. In this study area, the most of people occupation is agriculture and main income source is various different kinds of animals. Most households have kept buffalos. It has been seen that altogether 73 households have 155 buffalos. The next main livestock is goat in this place. Altogether 76 households have kept 251 goats. Generally, goat rearing is extra income per each household. Therefore, most of the households in the study area rear goats to sell, chicken and ducks have been kept by 50 households numbering 263. The households have kept these cattle for the main purpose of meat because they have to pay more money to buy meat during the festivals and for the guests. Cows have been kept by 44 households numbering 75. Although many households have kept cattle, they have kept them in a low number.

4.1.7 Ownership of Land and Food Production

In the study area lies the flat and plain land of the tarai region. After the resettlement program introduced in the late 1960s most of people from hilly areas started migrating in these areas due to agricultural purpose and business purpose as well as to develop the education study in this areas.

Table 4.12: Distribution of the migrant's households by ownership of land

Land holding situation (in kattha)	Own land	
	No.	%
1-10	19	14.4
11-20	25	18.9
21-30	30	22.7
31-40	15	11.4
40 and above	26	19.7
Having no land	17	12.9
Total	132	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2009

From above table 4.12 shows that 22.7 percent of the households have 21-30 katthas. Likewise, 18.9 percent have 11-20 katthas where as 11.4 percent of the households have 31-40 katthas. The households with no land consist only 14 percent. Similarly,

there is a tradition of renting land for agricultural purpose in the study area. The households who don't have enough manpower to farm their land rent out their land where as the households with no land rent in the land for farming especially for food and other purpose. During the field survey, it was observed that most of the households have sufficient land or have rented land for cultivation and they don't have deficient of food product. But because of the traditional cultivation system and less interest on cultivation, food, production from the land is some how less. The study area most of households the main produce paddy, wheat, maize mustard, potatoes, tomatoes, cauliflower and other seasonal vegetables. The seasonal crops production is very high due to fertile land in this area. Although, there are high possibilities of market well manage of irrigation facilities and human resource, they are not interested of growing vegetables.

Table 4.13: Distribution of the migrant's households by food production.

Food production in quintal1-	paddy		Maize		Wheat		Potato/Mustard	
	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
1-10	36	27.3	42	31.0	51	38.6	7	5.3
11-20	41	31.1	-	-	2	1.5	-	-
21-30	14	10.6	-	-	2	1.5	-	-
31-40	12	9.1	-	-	2	1.5	-	-
41 and above	20	15.2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Having no production	9	6.8	90	68.2	75	56.8	125	94.7
Total	132	100.0	132	100.0	132	100.0	132	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2009

Note: 1 quintal equals 100 kg.

Table 4.13 shows that more than one-half of the households with land produce paddy ranging from 11 to 40 quintals. Among 132 households more than one-fourth of the households (27.3%) produce 1 to 10 quintals where as more than 42 quintal is produced by 15.2 percent households. The households having no production account for only 6.8 percent of the total households. The second main production of the study area is wheat. About two-fifth of the households (38.6%) produce wheat ranging from 1 to 10 quintals where as (56.8%) of the households do not produce wheat as a whole. Only 31.8 percent households produce Maize. 5.3 percent of potatoes and mustards are produced by in this area.

Table 4.14: Distribution of the migrant's households by status of food sufficient

Sufficient condition	No.	%
Sufficient throughout the year	92	69.7
Sufficient for 8 months	18	13.6
Sufficient for six months	9	6.8
Sufficient for less than 6 months	4	3.0
Buying whole year	9	6.8
Total	132	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2009

Table no of 4.14 shows that the majority of the households (69.7%) can be maintained their livelihood in whole year by self-product. Likewise, 6.8 percent of the households have to purchase food during whole year. It means that they have extremely less cultivating land or no land and these households can not maintain their livelihood even a month by self product. Similarly, 6.8 percent of the households can maintain their livelihood for six months by self product and followed by 13.6 percent for eight months. Although, more households can maintain their household by self product throughout the year, it was observed that the costs of other materials are on the rise which has made difficult to maintain their minimum living standard. Therefore, the people of the study area are being interested in going for foreign employment.

4.2 Migration in the Study Area

4.2.1 Volume of Migration

Migration is not a biological phenomenon but it is a psychological, individual, political pressure, social and economic pressure, environmental pressure and demographic phenomena to focus the any people to migrate one place to another place. Birth brings to change the population size like increase and death brings to change the whole population to decrease in whole nation. But the migration brings to change the population size, structure, distribution, and population composition. Migration is not only a problem of the study area but also a problem of the whole nation. In this study area, the no of foreign labour migrants' condition and to maintain livelihood for their households and personal cases such as like to achieve the higher education, knowledge and services and others many aspects. In table 4.15 only those

with search employment have been included and those migrants who were employed abroad in the past and have returned back have not been included.

Table 4.15: Distribution of the labour migrants by volume of migration

Sex	Total population including Absentees		Absent migrants	
	N	%	N	%
Male	395	50.6	65	8.3
Female	386	49.4	13	1.7
Total	781	100.0	78	10.0

Source: Field survey, 2009

Above table 4.15 shows that foreign labour migrants at percent of the total population constitute, 10 percent, 8.3 percent males and 1.7 percent females respectively of the total population which shows that the volume of migration abroad for livelihood is very high in the study area.

4.2.2 Destination of Migration

Migration workers of the study area have gone to different countries for employment. Table 4.16 shows that the destination of the foreign migrants is confined to five gulf countries like Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi-Arab, United Arab Emirates(UAE) followed by eight Asian countries which include Israel, Iraq, Japan, Malaysia, South Korea, Singapore, Afghanistan and Hong Kong. Remaining three countries of destination of the migrants are some European countries like Spain, Belgium and United Kingdom (UK). Highest percentages of migrants (53.9%) have their destination to gulf countries followed by Malaysia (27%) of the total migrants. The remaining 19 percent have their destination to other countries which mainly include south-Korea, Hong Kong, Israel, Iraq, Belgium, UK and Singapore. In table 4.16 both the migrants who are still abroad and those who were employed abroad in the past and have returned back have been included.

Table 4.16: Destination of the Labour Migrants by their Countries of Destination

Destination	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female			
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Malaysia	37	30.8	3	12.0	39	27.0
Saudi Arab	21	17.5	11	44.0	31	21.4
UAE	19	15.8	2	8.0	22	15.2
Qatar	14	11.7	2	8.0	17	11.7
South Korea	8	6.7	-	-	8	5.5
Kuwait	3	2.5	4	16.0	7	4.7
Hang Kong	4	3.3	-	-	4	2.8
Israel	-	-	3	12.0	3	2.1
Belgium	2	1.7	-	-	2	1.4
Iraq	2	1.7	-	-	2	1.4
Japan	2	1.7	-	-	2	1.4
Oman	2	1.7	-	-	2	1.4
Singapore	2	1.7	-	-	2	1.4
UK	2	1.7	-	-	2	1.4
Afghanistan	1	0.8	-	-	1	0.7
Spain	1	0.8	-	-	1	0.7
Total	120	100.0	25	100.0	145	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2009

Table 4.16 shows that among 145 migrants an overwhelming majority of the migrants are males as compared to females. The majority of the migrants including both males and females have been seen to the Gulf countries followed by Malaysia. The table also shows that among people has become the ultimate destination place of Gulf countries and Malaysia for the migrants. Although the government has not still yet provided the final approval for the females migrants to work in the Gulf countries by contracting the local brokers agents and also through their friends. After the foreign employment contract from the government of Israel the trend of Nepalese. Female migrants going to Israel is also on the rise. In these days, the government of Malaysia and Gulf countries had been demanding Nepalese workers. Because of which large no of Nepalese migrant workers are going to Malaysia and Gulf countries. During the

interview with the returnees and migrant households, it was found that the type of work, climate and culture and especially cheap travel cost are the reason why Nepali workers to Malaysia and other countries. On the other side, the people with higher income and high level of education Endeavour's to go America and the European countries. Although the migrants should pay more money for this country but they dream the present of earning more money. Legally or illegally any how the youths of middle and high class choose these countries for their destination.

4.2.3 Main causes of Migration

Human beings are very sensitive think about every future perspective in the cycles of whole life. They are always dynamic or changeable. They are nomadic life in the past to present. They can do freedom of all kinds of things. They think broad area of life of whole part. Every person has been main point of caused of migration are as follows:-

Social: - Literacy, lack of health facilities, unemployment.

Economic: - Poverty, indebt ness

Demographic: - Marriage, Rapid population Growth

Natural: - Land slides, Soil erosion, floods, Earth quake, Scarcity of food

Political: - war, conflict, social disharmony, culture, Religious, Traditional norms and values and many other like willing, Traveling.

There may be various types of obstacles behind migration. Because of the social, economic composition demographic and self-motivation and individual decision, people migrate abroad for employment temporarily and permanently, that is for short or long destination. In the area, most of people have been migrating abroad to improve their economic condition since last two decades and there are many other individual reason behind migration. The migrations by sex in the study area are presented in table 4. 17.

Table 4.17: Distribution of the Labour Migrants by Causes for Foreign Labour Migration.

Reasons	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female			
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Unemployment	58	48.3	7	28.0	65	44.8
Poverty	21	17.5	5	20.0	26	17.9
Lack of opportunity	17	14.2	7	28.0	24	16.6
Indebtedness	15	12.5	2	8.0	17	11.7
Land pressure	5	4.2	2	8.0	7	4.8
Less inclination on agriculture	2	1.7	2	8.0	4	2.8
Present political condition	2	1.7	-	-	2	1.4
Total	120	100.0	25	100.0	145	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2009

Table 4.17 shows that the large group of unemployment and lack of opportunities are the major focal point for most of the labour migrants. Reasons of migrating for 44.8 percent labour migrants were unemployment. During the interview with the returnees and migrant households, they state that opportunity of employment is extremely limited in the country, which have compelled them to go abroad for foreign employment. About one half of the males and more than one-fourth of the females expressed that unemployment is the main cause behind the labour migration.

Similarly, 17.9 percent of labour migrants had migrated due to poverty, weak socio-economic condition and lack of good opportunity respectively. In this way, poverty has become one of the main factors for going to foreign employment. Likewise, during the interview, the returnees stated that they are not able to find opportunities to improve the living standard as per the level of education in their home country which has compiled them to migrate abroad for better livelihood. Out of total the labour migrants 11.7 percent had migrated due to indebtedness. During the interview with returnees and migrant households, they expressed that many of the households borrow money or loan from the banks and other individuals for agriculture and other purposes but they are unable to pay the money back due to high interest. This has compelled them to migrate abroad to earn money and pay back their loans. Only 48 percent of the labour migrants had migrated due to land pressure. Likewise, negligible no of

labour migrants only 1.4 percent had migrated due to present political condition. Beside these other reasons have also compelled people to go for foreign involve in cultivation and to imitate other's living standard etc. During the field survey in the present research the inclinations of youth's in cultivation and lack of employment in their own villages the foreign employment has emerged as the ultimate alternative.

4.2.4 Impact of Migration

In this study area it has found that there are both positive and negative impacts of foreign employment. Migration influences equally both sides of migration that is in the place of origin and place of destination. Migration also influences directly and indirectly on the living standard livelihood society and culture of the human beings (Subedi, 1993). All of these aspects have been examined in the study area, 64 percent of the respondents had expressed their attitudes about the influences of migration while 36 percent did not respond or they were reluctant to express. During the interview with returnees and migrant households and focus group discussion with political workers, social workers, students and housewives, people expressing their views about the influences of migration expressed that foreign employment has been the main reason behind improvement in the economic condition of the households. People of the study area have positive attitude towards foreign employment from the view point of employment and livelihood. Likewise, the other positive impacts are inflow of remittance from foreign countries, knowledge and commands on various skills to know about custom, traditional culture, language, lifestyle and economic and social development, they have been able to spend or donate a small amount for the social activities in the study area. It has been taken as positive impact. Similarly, the negative impact of foreign employment has been on agriculture, shortage of labour, increasing dependency of that whole family over the earning of a member from foreign labour migration for their households expenses. The family has to manage for necessary expenses in order to send the family member for foreign labour migration. They have to borrow money with very high interest rate with the hope that within few years time the loan will be paid back with interest from the earning from foreign employment. In certain cases the result become disastrous due to various unforeseen incidents reasons and the family will have to repay the loan by selling their land and other properties. Many people expressed that other impact is the cheating done by the broker and the manpower agencies. In the place of work they are not provided the

amount of salary to cover required cheating by the broker and such cheating has ruined the economic condition of the people who want to go abroad. The broker demands them pre- payment while going abroad and cheats the whole amount as well. Such cheating by the broker has ruined some people of the study area. Consequently, they are being compelled to carry the extra load of credit. They have been bearing up many difficulties to returning from foreign employment they have nature of spending more money and adopt urban culture in society. They usually spend the remittances not in the village but in market centers and town and as a result the villagers remain backward in many aspects. Due to such impacts, the original culture and tradition of the study area are on the verge of extinction. During the focus group discussion, it was concluded that the proper monitoring and management of the foreign labour migration as well as technical skill training and employment generation with in the country can derive benefit both youths within country and those going abroad for employment.

4.2.5 Attitudes towards labour Migration

Most of the people of the study area expressed their differential attitudes towards foreign labour migration which is clear from table 4.18.

Table 4.18: Distribution of the Migrants' Households by Attitudes towards Labour Migration

Attitudes	Head of the households				Total	
	Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%		
Positive	45	42.5	10	38.5	55	41.7
Negative	31	29.2	12	46.2	43	32.6
Neutral	30	28.3	4	15.4	34	25.8
Total	106	100.0	26	100.0	132	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2009

Above table 4.18 shows that among 132 households' heads, the highest percentage of the households' heads and the highest percentage of the households (41.7%) have positive attitudes towards foreign labour migration. The head of the households belonging to males have positive attitudes than females (42.5 % Vs 38.5%). During the focus group discussion with political workers students and housewives and interview with returnees and migrant households people who have positive thinking

towards labour migration, expressed that due to the scarcity of employment and weak economic conditions, people have been compelled to go abroad for employment. Therefore, labour migration is considered as only right solution of these problems. According to table 4.18 also shows that 32.6 percent of the households have negative attitudes towards foreign labour migration. The head of the households belonging to females have more negative attitudes than males (46.2 % Vs 29.2%). According to them, the main negative attitudes towards foreign employment stated that is to miss their family for long period. Likewise, hard work, low salary and wage drain of the enterprising youth abroad results increase in the neglect of the village and the country, selfishness were considered as the negative impact of foreign employment. Moreover, the migrant workers had been responsible for bringing several dangerous diseases in the place of origin. Similarly, 25.8 percent of the household heads have neutral attitudes that is neither they have positive nor negative attitudes towards foreign labour migration.

4.3 Financial Management for Foreign Employment

In the study area, among people's economic life style is very weak, therefore, they have to face many difficulties to manage money for foreign employment. So, they have to manage the cost of covering the expenses for foreign employment from different sources. The low and middle class households have to borrow money from local money lenders. The people manage money for foreign employment in the following ways:

Table 4.19: Source of Financial Management

Source	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%		
Taking loan with interest	56	46.7	12	48.0	68	46.9
Mortgaging land	25	20.8	8	32.0	33	22.8
Borrowing with relatives without interest	22	18.3	3	12.0	25	17.2
Self- finance	14	11.7	1	4.0	15	10.3
Not stated	3	2.5	1	4.0	4	2.8
Total	120	100.0	25	100.0	145	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2009

The table 4.19 shows that most of the foreign migrants of the study area have gone abroad by taking loan. Before going the foreign migrants borrow the loans from creditors with very high interest rate. The percentage of migrants borrowing money for the agreement of foreign employment is 46.9 percent. The proportion of male and female migrants going abroad by taking loan is almost same. According to key informants, most of the migrants take loan on 2 to 5 percent of interest per month. Migrants go abroad with the expectation of earning money but they become victim of the burden of heavy amount of money including interest. In the study area, mortgaging the land ownership certificates and properties is also a source of getting money on loan to go to foreign employment. During the focus group discussion and interview, people expressed that the tradition of taking loan by mortgaging land and properties is very old in Nepal. The banks and cooperative institutions help debtors should pay the interest. The migrants (22.8 %) have gone abroad through such agreements with the banks and cooperatives. The percentage of the male migrants going abroad by such process accounts for 20.8 percent and female 32 percent. Some of the migrants have mortgaged their properties and land with the local money lender.

Similarly, in this study area, foreign migrants have also borrowed without paying any interest with their relatives to go abroad. Such migrants have been encouraged and assisted by their relatives and such group of migrants account for 17.2 percent. The proportion of male migrants going abroad by borrowing money with relatives without interest is a little bit higher than female migrants (18%). Besides this, 2.8 percent of the migrants did not state about the sources of the financial management for foreign employment. Most of the migrants of the study areas have been invested the amount for foreign employment by taking loans. The amount of money spent on foreign employment depends particularly on the individual countries of destination. The investment cost is very high and expensive for some Asian countries where as the investment cost of Gulf countries and Malaysia is a little bit cheaper. But there are differences as per the types of work, sponsor companies and organizing companies. During the focus group discussion with political workers, social workers, students and housewives and interviews with the returnees and migrant households' people expressed that generally the brokers make contact with the manpower agencies related with foreign employment and foreign employment agencies fulfill the demand of Nepali workers abroad. In this connection agencies and brokers demand commission

with the migrant workers. The investment cost of foreign employment become very expensive including commission of broker and manpower agency.

Table 4.20: Distribution of the labour migrants by Amount of money spent

Investment Amount of money (in 000Rs)	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%		
<100	59	49.2	16	64.0	75	51.7
100-150	28	23.3	6	24.0	34	23.4
150-200	11	9.2	-	-	11	7.6
200-250	6	5.0	-	-	6	4.1
250-300	4	3.3	-	-	4	2.8
300-350	2	1.7	2	8.0	4	2.8
350-400	2	1.7	1	4.0	3	2.1
400 and above	8	6.7	-	-	8	5.5
Total	120	100.0	25	100.0	145	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2009

Table 4.20 shows that the highest percentage of foreign migrant workers (51.7%) have spent below Rs 1,00,000/- which shows that Gulf countries and Malaysia have been the popular destination of most of the foreign migrant workers. The proportion of male migrants who spent less than Rs.1,00,000/- is little bit higher than female migrant workers 64 percent and 49.2 percent respectively. It is due to most of the female migrant workers have been migrated to Gulf countries especially Saudi Arab, Kuwait, Qatar and UAE where as the males migrating abroad are scatter among different countries. During the interview with the returnees and migrant households, they expressed that although there is no work permit for Nepalese female workers to go to Gulf countries they usually fly over there from India third world countries through brokers, agents and their friends too. Similarly, 23.4 percent have spent between Rs.1,00,000/- to Rs.1,50,000/- to go abroad among the total migrants. The proportion of the male migrants spending between Rs.1,00,000/- to Rs.1,50,000/- to go abroad among the total migrants. The proportion of the male migrants spending between Rs.1,00,000/- to Rs.1,50,000/ is a little bit higher than the female migrants. Only 7.8 percent of the total migrants have spent between Rs.1,50,000/- to Rs. 2,00,000/- followed by 4.1 percent spending between Rs.2,00,000/- to Rs. 2,50,000/.

As same like only 5.5 percent of the migrants have spent Rs.4, 00,000/- and above. The migrants from the study area have gone abroad by spending more than Rs.4,00,000/-constitute developed countries like united kingdom, Belgium, Spain, and some other Asian countries, it was revealed that the migrants go there by paying more money and commission to the local broker and agents of the foreign employment agency. In this way, migrants of the study area have gone to foreign countries investing from minimum of Rs.100,000/- and they are doing hard work abroad with the expectation of bright future reforming house economy as well as maintain their household's livelihood. The incident of people deceived on the process of foreign employment is not new in Nepal. The brokers allure the innocent people of the villagers make them convinced in going for foreign employment. They convinced in going for foreign employment. They demand from them pre-payment and deceive huge amount (Ale, 2004). In this case, people go abroad depending on assurance of salary type of work, facilities as provide by the brokers without taking full information. Consequently, they become victims of cheating and this has been the major mistake of the people of the study area. Most of them have complained about their job. The migrant workers who have been to Gulf countries and Malaysia have expressed such complaints more than those going to other countries. According to them, source foreign employers do not give the payment until six months. They also complain the hateful behaviours of their employer. Nevertheless, the broker has put more people to distress. The manpower agencies entrust the whole dealings to the broker and commission agents, consequently, they take advantage of the innocent people of rural area as well as urban areas. Table 4.21 illustrates the ways in which the migrants have been deceived in the process of going to foreign employment.

Table 4.21: Channels deceiving the labour migrants in the process of migration.

Channels	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female			
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Local broker/agent	50	41.7	9	36.0	59	40.7
Company of working place	40	33.3	9	36.0	49	33.8
Man power agency	20	16.7	5	20.0	25	17.2
Friends	10	8.3	2	8.0	12	8.3
Total	120	100.0	25	100.0	145	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2009

Table 4.21 shows that the commission agents and brokers have deceived many of the migrants. Among 145 migrants who were deceived in the process of going abroad and working there is 59 migrants were deceived by the brokers and commission agents; likewise, female migrants were found deceived more by local brokers and agents rather than other channels. Because of the illegal route used by the female migrants to go abroad they are more deceived by the brokers and agents. The companies where the migrants worked and still working have deceived 49 out of the total 145 deceive migrants. Similarly, man power agency stands in the third position in terms deceiving the migrants going abroad which 25 out of total 145 deceive migrants. Among 145 migrants who were deceived in the process of going abroad and working there is 12 migrants were deceived by their friends. This types of deceiving have put many people of the study area economically distressed. In the context of foreign employment several Nepali people have lost millions of rupees because of deceiving by the brokers and other institutions During the focus group discussion with political workers social workers students and house wives and interview with the returnees and migrant households people expressed that many youths of the study area have also last the big amount of money in the context of giving money to the brokers for foreign employment and not getting the promised salary agreed with manpower company abroad which has to be provided by the company they have worked. Table 4.22 shows the deceived amount of money from the migrants of the study area.

Table 4.22: Amount of money Deceived

Amount (in 000Rs)	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%		
0-20	20	16.7	0	-	20	13.3
20-40	30	25.0	0	-	30	20.7
40-60	30	25.0	10	40.0	40	27.6
60-80	20	16.7	6	24.0	26	17.9
80-100	10	8.3	4	16.0	14	9.7
100-120	4	3.3	3	12.0	7	4.8
120 and above	6	5.0	2	8.0	8	5.5
Total	120	100.0	25	100.0	145	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2009

Above table shows that among the deceived female migrants, 10 migrants have been deceived between Rs.60,000/- to Rs.80,000/-. This types of deceiving includes the ones done by the brokers because the females are compelled to use the illegal route to migrate where as the male proportion of deceiving for the male migrant is scattered. Nearly one-half of the male migrants have been deceived between Rs.10,000/ to Rs.60,000/ who are mostly deceived by brokers and the manpower agencies. The no of the migrants deceived between Rs. 60,000/ to Rs.1, 20,000/- and above accounts for more than one-half of the total deceived migrants. This type of deceiving includes those migrants who were deceived by the company they have intended to go abroad in more developed countries illegally where there is no work permit which was revealed during the interview with the returnees and migrant households.

4.4 Remittance and its influences on household Economy and Livelihood

Generally, we can say that remittance means the proportion of migrant's earnings sent From migration destination to the place of origin. The term remittance is normally limited to monetary and other cash sent by migrant workers to their families and communities and does not include the kinds and gift transfer (cited in Adhikari and Suwal, 2007).

In the context of Nepal, the remittance is very important of foreign employment which has been contributing to the Nepalese economy as well as household economy for many years. The remittance of foreign employment has improved socio-economic of many households in both rural and urban areas of Nepal. The remittance has not only been contributing to households' economy but it has also been the main source of the foreign exchange earning in Nepal. The remittance has not only been contributing to households' economy but it has also been the main source of the foreign exchange earning in Nepal. It will not be exaggeration to state that the economy of Nepal depends on foreign remittances. The foreign migrants bring approximately Rs. 97.7 billions in Nepal per year as remittance (NRB, 2007).

The remittances of course influence the living standard of people and their livelihood. People fulfill all their needs if there is good source of income. It is also a nature of mankind to lead a better life by earning more. If a person has a good income, he can definitely improve and change his living standard. Moreover, he can improve his economy as well as reputation and status in the society (Ale, 2004).

Remittance is the most tangible benefit labour migration yet evaluation of their effect in the economy is difficult. The remittances of foreign employment have contributed to the Nepalese economy as well as household economy for many years. Nepal is one of the under developed countries and employment has become a major problem since a longtime. Most of Nepalese used to go abroad to maintain their livelihood and this process is still going on the remittance of foreign employment has improved economic condition of many contributing to household economy but it has also been the main source of the foreign exchange earning in Nepal. In the context of study area, the contribution of remittances in transforming and improving the household economy is mainly confined to most of the households. During the field survey it was observed that the households of foreign migrants were economically and economically better than those of and non migrants. During the focus group discussion and interview, people expressed that the remittance has not only supported to maintain their livelihood for e.g. Paying schools fees, buying essential goods but have been able to lead a life of comfort with different facilities like modern kitchen and household appliances, refrigerator, television, telephone, private vehicles and other many things. Some of them have migrated to the urban areas like Narayanghart. The remittance has contributed to the education of their children as well as to make their lifestyle standard living and high quality. Some families with higher remittance have sent their children to private collages and schools in the cities. Therefore, foreign remittances have not only influenced the economic condition of households, but also provided the insight to look after the future of their individual life and their children life to make also golden.

4.4.1 Procedures of Sending Remittances

The foreign migrants send their remittances to their households through different methods which is details from table 4. 23.

Table 4.23: Distribution of the Labour migrants by procedures of sending Remittances

Procedures	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female			
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Bank	81	67.5	9	36.0	90	62.1
Hundi	36	30.0	14	56.0	50	34.5
Friends/colleague	3	2.5	2	8.0	5	3.4
Total	120	100.0	25	100.0	145	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2009

Table 4.23 shows that majority of the migrants (62.1%) send their remittances through bank. The proportion of males sending remittances through bank is higher for males than females (67.5% Vs 36.0%). During the interview, people expressed that the female migrants going abroad are illiterate and they do not know the procedures to send money through bank. The next remitting system is hundi and informal channel to send money in Nepal by migrant workers to be delivered to their relatives. Among the total migrants 34.5 percent send their remittance through hundi. More than one-half of the female migrants (56.0%) and 30.0 percent of the male migrants have adopted in this hundi procedure to send their remittances. The other important system of remittance is friends/Colleague which is only 3.4 percent of the total migrants send their remittance through their closely friends and colleague. In this remitting system their friend and colleagues help them to carry the remittances to Nepal. Though this system, the risk of loss and or theft is however, are high and it is not available at every time. These are the reasons why very few migrants send their remittances through this procedure.

4.4.1.1 Income of foreign Migrants

The income and salary of foreign migrants may be different in accordance with their destination and type of work they choose. The destination has mainly influenced the salary and income of labour migrants. In this case the migrants of European countries

south Korea, Hong Kong, Israel and Singapore get the highest wages and salaries in the comparison to Gulf countries and Malaysia. During the focus group discussion with political workers, social workers, some students and some housewives and interview with the returnees and the migrant households, people saying that most of the Nepali migrant workers get up to Rs. 20,000/- per month in Malaysia and Gulf countries. The migrants getting the monthly salary more than Rs.20,000/- to Rs.30,000/- per months are in few numbers in Malaysia and Gulf countries. The migrants getting the monthly salary more than Rs. 20,000/- in these countries are those who have worked there for a long period of time and who have satisfied the employer of the company. Similarly, Nepalese migrant workers get Rs.30,000/- to Rs.40,000/- and Rs.40,000/- to Rs.50,000/- in Israel, Afghanistan and Iraq who have not provided the work permit but reached there through illegal channels and in the Gulf countries for those only who are skilled and have got job in the renowned and reputed companies. The migrants who get monthly salary more than Rs.50, 000/- are those who are working and have worked in some developed Asian countries. Like Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, South Korea, and some European countries. Table 4.24 shows that the monthly salary returned back to their own country.

Table 4.24: Distribution of the Labour Migrants by monthly salary

Monthly salary(in 000 Rs)	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%		
<20	43	35.8	13	52.0	56	38.6
20-30	32	26.7	9	36.0	41	28.3
30-40	12	10.0	-	-	12	8.3
40-50	12	10.0	-	-	12	8.3
50-60	8	6.7	3	12.0	11	7.6
60-70	7	5.8	-	-	7	4.8
70 and above	6	5.0	-	-	6	4.1
Total	120	100.0	25	100.0	145	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2009

The table no of 4.24 shows that no of their migrant workers (38.6%) get their salaries less than Rs.20, 000/- per month. The proportion of female migrants is higher than males (52.0% Vs 35.8%). During the interview, people shared that most of the female migrants are uneducated, unskilled or semi- skilled, inability and thus are working as domestic helpers or households workers abroad. Likewise, 28.3 percent of the total migrants get salaries between Rs.20,000/- to Rs.30,000/- which is followed by 8.3 percent of the migrants getting salaries between Rs.30,000/- to Rs.40,000/-. Similarly, 4.8 percent of the total migrants get salaries between Rs.60,000/- to Rs.70,000/- which is followed by 4.1 percent of the migrants getting salaries between Rs.70,000/- and above. During the focus group discussion with political workers, social workers, students and housewives and interview with the returnees and migrant households, they told that although the Nepalese migrant workers earn more in the foreign countries, they fail to send all of their earnings to their house. It depends on the behavior of the individual. Though the laborers who go to the developed countries get handsome salaries they fail to save much as they have to adjust themselves with the lifestyle of those countries. Surprisingly, the migrant laborers who go to Gulf countries tend to save the major portions of their earnings as the laws are very strict in these countries. However, the young people tend to go for foreign employment; they tend to get themselves indulged in various means of pleasure. Consequently, they can't earn as well as they save as much as they wish. That's why they don't like to open their mouth and tell lies about their salaries expenses and savings. Table 4.25 shows the amount of the home country as the remittances.

Table 4.25: Distribution of the Labour Migrants by Amount of Remittances Received

Amount of income(in 000Rs)	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%		
<100	13	10.8	7	28.0	20	13.8
100-400	46	38.3	14	56.0	60	41.4
400-700	16	13.3	2	8.0	18	12.4
700-1000	11	9.2	-	-	11	7.6
1000-1300	4	3.3	-	-	4	2.8
1300-1600	3	2.5	-	-	3	2.1

1600 and above	13	10.8	-	-	13	9.0
Not stated	14	11.7	2	8.0	16	11.0
Total	120	100.0	25	100.0	145	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2009

Table 4.25 shows that 41.4 percent of the total migrant workers of the study area have the level of income between Rs.100, 000/- to Rs.4, 00,000/-. The proportion of the female migrants having the level of income between Rs.100000/- to Rs.400000/- is higher than females (56% Vs 38.3%). Likewise, 13.8 percent of the total migrants have the level of income below Rs.1, 00,000/-. These are the migrants who have just gone abroad or have returned in a short period of time or are provided with very low salaries. During the interview with the returnees and migrant households people said that as majority of the Nepalese migrant laborers have gone to the Gulf and Malaysia, they get poor salaries than others and it directly affects their income. For example, a migrant laborer who works in Malaysia for two years earns not more than Rs. 2,00,000/- to Rs. 3,00,000/- after subtracting the invested amount but if they find the over time facilities they earn a little bit more than that income. Among the total migrants 12.4 percent have the level of income between Rs.4,00,000/- to Rs. 7,00,000/-. The proportion of males who have the level of income between these amounts is higher for males than females (13.3 % Vs 8.0 %). Likewise, 9.0 percent of the migrants have the level of income between Rs.16, 00,000/- and above. These are the migrants who have developed countries. So far, during the household survey, 11.0 percent of the total respondents did not state about the income from the remittance due to security reasons.

4.4.2 Use of Remittances

The foreign migrant workers and their households use the remittances mainly for some purposes which are mentioned as following process as:

During the time of information to collect the field survey like focus group discussion, with political workers, social workers, students and housewives and interview with the returnees and migrant households, people told that the first purpose is to fulfill the essential needs like food, clothing, health fuel and transportation as well as to spend on other house expenses and pay the debt. The second purpose of using remittance is to lend on interest and to save or deposit in the bank to invest in the children's education etc. and the third purpose of using the remittances is to purchase land,

business. In the context of Nepal, most of the households of the migrant depend on the remittance for their livelihood. During the focus group discussion and interview, people expressed that most of the households give the first priority to cover the basic needs and house expenses. Some of them who have large remittances invest on the small business or lend money to other an invest buy land construct the houses, invest in the children's higher education or buy cattle or invest on productive works, which further become the extra sources of income. But in case of most of families, the remittance is just enough to cover their basic essential needs. Very few of them invest the remittance for the long term purpose. Most of the households spend money on their children's education by reducing their individual needs with the expectation and desire that their children could be capable to find out a good job in the country itself. They are aware of the pangs and disgrace they have to bear during their service in the foreign country. If some households manage to save a little of remittance them they also use it for fulfilling the individual needs. It is also used to buy ornaments and gold. Similarly, purchasing land for food and constructing a beautiful house is the main dream of all foreign migrant workers (Ale, 2004). Table 4.26 shows how the remittance is used in different areas which are earned by the migrant workers abroad.

Table 4.26: Distribution of the Migrants households by use of Remittances

Remittance used Areas	No.	%
Buying land	67	50.8
House build	71	53.8
Education	73	55.3
Health	74	56.1
Buying foods clothes	81	61.4
Payment of debt	82	62.1
Saving /providing loan	27	20.5
Marriage/ buying Vehicles	22	16.7

Source: Field survey, 2009

Note: Percent total may exceed 100 due to multiple responses.

Table 4.26 shows that the top priority of remittance in the study area is to pay debt of their families and to maintain livelihood. In the interview with the returnees and migrant households, people expressed that the money which they landed from others while going abroad and for the family purposes are paid after they start sending the

remittances to their Families. Among 132 households, 82 households responded that they used some amount of their remittances to pay their debt. Similarly, most of households of foreign migrants have used the remittance to meet the daily essential things and expenses like food, clothing, education and health. Majority of the households numbering 81 among 132 households expressed their views that they have used some amount of the remittances for buying food and clothes, 73, 74 households each for children's education and children's health purpose respectively. After the house expenses and the basic needs they have needs they have used the remittances in the long term purposes like building house, buying land and saving/providing loan. Likewise, 71 households stated that they have used the remittances for building a new house while 67 households expressed that they have invested the remittances for buying land. Only 27 households stated that they have their deposited the money in the banks or have provided loads to other. The number is low because most of the households hesitated to express that they have saved or provided loans because of security reasons during the field survey. Few households numbering 22 stated other reasons for using the remittances with include buying vehicles, investing on cultivation productive works and business and for marriage purposes.

Generally, in the study area, most of the households have used the remittances especially for three purposes. I) Short term purpose: - To maintain livelihood and pay the debt and immediate needs like clothes health as well as for house expenses. II) Mid - term purpose: - The investment on cultivation productive works and some investment in saving and providing lands and business. III) Long - term purpose: - To invest on land and purchasing properties to construct or build the new houses and to invest on the children's higher education etc.

4.5 Types of works of the Migrants

Education is very important factor for human beings life. Without the education the human life is meaningless. Education plays a vital role in building skills and capacity in any foreign migrant workers. The Nepali migrant workers are unskilled and generally have low level of education. They have to work as unskilled worker abroad. Because of the weak economic condition, the educated migrants are also being compelled to work as low class wage labour abroad. Most of the migrants have to do very hard work. Generally, The Nepali, labour migrants have to be involved in 4 days of work (Dirty, Dangerous, Difficult and Demeaning) abroad because of the lack of

skill and low level of education (Gurung and Thapa, 2005). Most of them do not get the work as per their skill and opportunity to utilize their full skills. During the focus group discussion and interview, people expressed that at the present situation most of the Nepali migrant workers do not get job abroad in accordance with the agreements expect very few migrants. Due to the good training opportunity, some of them have got the work in reputed companies as per their skills. Most of Nepali workers have the lack of training of the reference work before leaving for foreign countries. Consequently, they get exploited and braised. There is no one to look after their compaint because Nepali migrant workers. Table 4.27 shows that type of work the foreign migrants were involved before and are involving abroad.

Table 4.27: Distribution of the labour migrants by types of work they are engaged in

Types of work	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female			
	N	%	N	%	N	%
General labour	51	42.5	-	-	51	35.2
General operator (machines)	18	15	-	-	18	12.4
Domestic work	2	1.7	14	56.0	16	11.0
Restaurant workers (cook/Waiter, Room, boys/girls)	11	9.2	5	20.0	16	11.0
Security Guard	12	10	-	-	12	8.3
Drivers	12	10	-	-	12	8.3
Sales men/girls	4	3.3	4	16.0	8	5.5
Scaffolding	4	3.3	-	-	4	2.8
Supervisor	3	2.5	-	-	3	2.1
Not stated	3	2.5	2	8.0	5	3.4
Total	120	100.0	25	100.0	145	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2009

Table 4.27 shows that the popular or famous employment sectors are general labours (35.2%) which clearly indicate that most of the migrant workers of the study area are unskilled. The proportion of male migrants working as general labour accounted for 42.5 percent where as no female migrants were found involved in this work. The large volume of the female migrants (56.0%) worked as the domestic helper abroad. During

the interview with the returnees and migrant households, people expressed that most of the female migrants are unskilled and those who have gone in the Gulf countries and Israel have to work in the houses and apartments as domestic workers. Scarcity of training opportunities in the country and low level of education are the main causes of migrant workers to work as laborers and domestic workers. The table also shows that 12.4 percent of the migrant workers are working or worked as general operator which includes very risk in comparison to other works. All the male migrants were found to be involved in this work. Likewise, 11.0 percent of the migrant workers were working in the restaurants and hotels and business centers as cook, waiter/waitress room boys and girls and sales man and girls. The proportion of female migrants is a little bit higher than male migrants are a little bit higher than male migrants in this case (36.0% Vs 12.5%). Only 16.6 percent of the total migrants worked as security guards and drivers which can be termed as a skilled work in context of others. All of the migrants involved in these works were males. However, 3.4 percent of the total migrant workers did not state what work they do or did in the countries abroad. No migrants have gone abroad from my study area for the well higher past like doctor, engineer, manager and others. So, they are very low position gone abroad.

4.5.1 Skills of migrants before Going on foreign Employment

Due to the lack of higher education and proper skill training opportunities most of the migrant workers of the study area are unskilled and they are working or worked as an unskilled worker abroad. During the focus group discussion and interview people expressed that most of the persons gone for foreign employment from the study area are in experienced and untrained. Generally, among the Nepali migrant workers who are skill and got training are holding the past of mofer driver, cook/waiter and salesman/girls, care givers, security guards, technician and others. During the time of interview, the returnees stated that generally, Nepali migrant workers do not have necessary training for the foreign employment. The migrant workers also do not realize the need to take training for various posts. They would take some months training or make fake certificates if they needed. Table 4.28 shows the types of skills of migrants have had before going to the foreign countries for labour migration.

Table 4.28: Distribution of the labour migrants by type of skills before going on foreign employment.

Skills	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female		N	%
	N	%	N	%		
Unskilled	86	71.7	20	80.0	106	73.1
Skilled	34	28.3	5	20.0	39	26.9
Total	120	100.0	25	100.0	145	100.0
Types of Skills						
Driver	7	20.6	-	-	7	17.9
General technician	7	20.6	-	-	7	17.9
Cook/waiter	7	20.6	-	-	7	17.9
Security guard	6	17.6	-	-	6	15.4
Sales men/girls	6	17.6	1	20.0	7	17.9
Care giver	-	-	4	80.0	4	10.3
General Operator	1	2.9	-	-	1	2.6
Total	34	100.0	5	100.0	39	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2009

This table shows that the majority of the migrant workers (73.1%) are unskilled where as only (26.9%) of the migrants are skilled. The proportion of unskilled female migrants is comparatively higher than the male migrants. Table 4.28 also shows that 39 migrants among 145 migrants had some types of skills before going to foreign employment. Among 39 skilled migrants; 14 migrants had driving and general technician skills which included plumbing, scaffolding and others. All of the migrants who have these skills are males. Similarly, 14 skill migrants had cook/waiter and salesman/girls training before flying to the country abroad. Among the skilled female migrants, 4 migrants have the care giving training which is ultimately necessary for those who wish to fly to Israel. The skill of the security guard is gained by 15.4 percents migrants numbering 6 among 39 skilled migrants.

4.5.2 Skills of Migrants after getting back from foreign Employment

Generally, in this study area the skills of the migrant workers have not well developed even after going abroad. During the period of interview with the returnees, it was

revealed that most of labour migrants do not get work as per their qualification; therefore, they do not get the any chance to develop their career skill. As studied earlier most of the migrant workers of the study area had low or medium level of education status are unskilled, therefore, they don't have the capacity of learning new technology or any new skills. So, they have brought no new skills from abroad. Table 28 also shows that the skills of the migrant workers who have learnt abroad and returned to their home country.

Table 4.29: Distribution of the labour migrants by type of skills after returning from foreign Employment.

Skills	Sex				Total	
	Male		Female			
	N	%	N	%	N	%
No change(same)	50	87.7	8	80.0	58	86.6
Cook/waiter	3	5.3	-	-	3	4.48
Vehicle driver	1	1.8	-	-	1	1.5
Mason	1	1.8	-	-	1	1.5
Salesman/girls	1	1.8	2	20.0	3	4.5
Unknown	1	1.8	-	-	1	1.5
Total	57	100.0	10	100.0	67	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2009

According to the table 4.29 shows that the skills of the migrant workers of the study area after returning from the foreign employment shows that an overwhelming majority of the migrants workers (86.6%) returned without any new technology or skill, that is no any chance in their skills. During the time period of interview, the returnees said that most of them not anxious to learn new skills, therefore, they remained unskilled workers. They did not have the leisure time for learning skills and the companies also did not provide them training for skilled work. Therefore, migrant worker had the same skills which they had before migrating for employment abroad. Few of the returned migrants (14.0%) learnt some skills abroad which include driver, cook/waiter, mason and salesman/girls.

4.5.3 Transforming Economic Environment of the household

The labour migration is very important in the context of Nepal at time of present. Labour migration brings to change the socio-economic and life style of family and households. In this context, the transformation in the household environment is to find out one is that the impact of foreign employment on family environment before and after migration as well as after the return of the migrants and other is kinds of effect created in his households in his absence. During the time of the focus group discussion with the political workers, social workers, students and housewives, people expressed that all members of family have their own responsibility in each household.

Everyone's responsibility may not borne by other so all the members should come on general understanding to run a house with good environment. If the head of a family leaves the house for long period, then other member should have a capacity of running the house weak or wisely as well as the house members condition is very poor and badness. But money is not only a solution of running a family. The entire member should work together and cooperate with each other in the matters related with the household household and it members. According to field survey, it has found that the most of the housewives of migrant workers may feel lonely and marry due to their long absence; a lot of the wives of migrant workers are less educated. Therefore, they are disappointed and distressed even by a simple problem. They can't evaluate which is right is or which is wrong they can't decision their children's progress in their studies or can't keep track of the children's activities and as a result some of the children might not be going to school and might get involved in bad habit of gambling, drug addiction, prostitution, theft and robbery and others. Similarly, they are not capable to run economic activities properly, like keeping proper accounting timely payment of school and other bills, paying revenue, taxes and so on.

4.5.4 Changing Households' Assets

During the time period of the focus group discussion with the political workers, social workers, students and housewives and interview with the returnees and migrant households, people expressed migration has resulted in the possession of the assets of the households in the study area. It has changed culturalization, socialization, living standard lifestyle and other household in my study area. Income from foreign employment has improved condition of house of many households as well as

improvement of the individual members in education, behaviour, and food and dresses habit. Many families have been able to get their children admitted to expensive private schools in the urban area like Narayanghart and Kathmandu. Due to the good income from foreign employment the household has been able to equip their house with modern amenities and luxurious goods. The facility of the transport access has encouraged the household to bring about changes in many sectors. In the focus group discussion and interview, people shared that consequently, migrant household are constructing the houses build of brick and cement and concrete instead of other. Their houses are equipped with modern equipment, accessories and other luxurious goods. Because of the facilities of electricity many of the households of migrants have been able to use television, radio, Refrigerator, electric heater, electric iron as well as the rice cooker in their kitchen. Due to the good income, varieties of food and have been included in their cuisine. Most of the households cook foods on the biogas, gas stove instead of firewood because of the easy availability of cooking gas cylinder in the market. They have also brought enough ornaments jewellery and gold. The numbers of the rich family have brought private motor vehicle and motorbike.

During the focus group discussion, people expressed that as the foreign labour migrants are not able to cultivate their agriculture land they let the landless and other poor communities cultivate their land as share or upper of tenant farmer. The landless and poor people have been able to own land as share cropper or tenant farmer and have been able to improve their livelihood. Most of luxurious goods are available in their home. The living standard of the household for the study area has changed. But the labour migration has not improved economic condition of all households in my study area. It has also some ruined some households which were expressed during the time period of focus group discussion with political workers, social workers, students and housewives and interview with the returnees and migrant households. There are some households who became landless, because they had sold their land to go abroad for employment but got cheated. The previously rich families have become poorer or landless ones. In the study area, these are some of the changes that have been resulted from foreign employment about change and improvement has brought source of income livelihood condition, possession of assets and economic conditions to a considerable extent among the foreign labour migrant households of the other communities to go for foreign employment. The on going political and instrument

crisis as well as unemployment crisis are compelling the youths to seek employment outside the country.

However, the lack of investment of remittances from foreign employment in industry and other productive sector has hindered the prospect of employment generation in the study area and the result will be continuous exodus of enterprising youths at the cost of the development of the villages which is the better reality of the country in general and the rural areas in particular.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

International labour migration is seen in direction and destination with increasing volumes of Ratnanagar municipality. Malaysia, Saudi Arabia has the highest volume and going to increasing towards many Gulf countries, for the most part work and wage depends. For the most part work and wage depends upon the lack of emigrants himself. But emigrant's skill and reliability of manpower have also played the crucial role for the work and wage amount frequency and regularity of remittance depend upon the types of works, company and destination country. Hundi and Banks are mostly used channels for sending money. Level of income for emigrant households has increased but expenditure also increased respectively. Standard of living and quality of food are raised of their family. Unemployment, lack of agricultural land and poverty are important factors for emigration associated with origin. Likewise, high wage rate, easy availability of unskilled works and no need of higher education other important factors associated destination some positive and negative impacts also seem in foreign employment.

The minorities (in term of language and religion) migration is not a new phenomenon of the SAARC region. Nepal is poor and developing country with suffering from lack of employment and income generation opportunities. Due to poverty and lack of employment availability youth people of the nation motive towards the urban areas and foreign countries for getting better job and opportunities for their livelihood.

International labour migration is defined as the movement of people (migrants) across national boundaries to become involved in foreign services and job opportunities. Especially labour migration takes place from less developed countries to most developed countries for future prospects.

In Nepal, People move from one place to another for job seeking which began since the 18th century. After the recruitment in British Gorkha Army, the young people who were economically active persons created and shortage of the labour and appended in the hill regions. Most of the job seekers 80 percent lived in rural areas and most of them 80 percent were engaged in agricultural sector. (2001)

As demand for Nepalese youth started to increase huge volume of foreign job seekers, youth moved from village to Kathmandu valley and contacted to various man power agencies, agents and others to work in foreign countries. Since then foreign labour migration is a growing reality. It is too great for ignore. Now it also affects all aspects of economic and social development, although the vulnerable situation of youth labours are also increasing, according to 2001 the absent of population from Nepal is 762181 or 3.24 percent. Among them female absent population is 10.8 percent and male population is 89.2 percent of total population. According to CBS 2001, Malaysia – 6813 or 0.89 percent, Saudi Arabia – 67460 or 8.82 percent, Qatar – 24397 or 4.14 percent, Kuwait – 3688 or 0.48 percent, Hong Kong – 12001 or 1.57 percent, Japan – 3726 or 0.63 percent, Singapore – 3363 or 0.44 percent, UK – 7721 or 0.95 percent, India – 589050 or 77.28 percent, Bangladesh – 952 or 0.12 percent, Bhutan – 610 or 0.10 percent, Srilanka 201 or 0.03 percent, Maldives – 370 or 0.06 percent, Korea – 2679 or 0.45 percent, Australia – 2491 or 0.42 percent , other Asian countries are 3849 or 0.65 percent, France – 250 or 0.34 percent, Other European countries – 1998 or 0.03 percent, USA Canada and México 9557 or 1.25 percent and other countries are 1877 or 0.32 percent. (Source: population census of Nepal, 2001).

In the census of 2001, among the total emigrants, had gone to India. About 589,050 migrants that are 77.28 percent had gone to India as of 2001 census. Like wise, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, UAE and Hong Kong were the major places of destination of the emigrants respectively. Rest of the places of destination absorb less than one percent of the emigrants.

In recent times the follow of the Nepalese migrant worker is towards Malaysia, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, U.A.E and other countries of world. According to the overseas employment information 2005, the total no of migrant workers from 1991 to 2003 is 347060 who are legally registered and the total no of working in foreign nations are around are around 1.6 million. Though the no of Nepalese workers in the Gulf and other countries has soared, there still remains a vast discrimination between Nepalese and their native workers in terms of wage, accommodation, transportation, TADA and other facilities. Nepalese workers are highly humiliated in the countries like India, Qatar, and Saudi Arabia (Maharaja KB, 2005). In respect to the labours engaged in security guard, this discrimination is quite normal. So, the ratification of the convention by these boundaries is an argent need for Nepalese migrant worker.

Generally, Nepali workers have been emigrating since the first quarter of the 19th century. The reason for this behind was forced recruitment in the India/British army.

The present study has attempted in examine how international labour migration influences and contributes the migrant households of Ratnanagar Municipality of central part of Nepal. The study has stressed on the inclination of labour migrants as well as their process financial management, decision making use of remittances and their skills before after returning from foreign labour migration.

Most of the people are however, inclined to go for foreign labour migration by leaving their particular occupation. But in the study area, mainly the economic compulsion plays a vital role behind international labour migration such as employment problems; poverty as well as lack of opportunity followed by indebtedness and land pressure. Similarly, destinations of the migrants are governed by the decision of the individuals or households as well as their economic status. In the study area, migrants have had the choice for the following countries for their major destination. The majority of the migrants have chosen Gulf and Malaysia countries as their destination. The census shows that labour migration in Malaysia – 0.89 percent. Especially, the middle income groups and some low income groups as well as uneducated, unskilled persons migrated in foreign countries. The main broker and various foreign manpower agencies mainly organize their migration.

The Asian countries included South Korea, Singapore, Hong Kong and Iraq. The investment cost of these countries is higher than that of Gulf countries. Therefore, few migrants especially those from the high and middle countries as their destination.

The migrants to these countries are extremely few. Due to high investment cost and risk, only high – income people have tried to get access to these countries (most of them in an illegal way), organized by the brokers and agents.

The amount of investment cost mainly depends on the destination of the migrants. In this context the ways in which have managed the amount of investment cost has managed categorized as following: to get access to these countries (most of them in and illegal way), organized by the brokers and agents.

The majorities of labour migrants especially of the middle income class group and large amount of people who are uneducated as well as unskilled persons of the study

area has mortgaged the land and have invested on foreign labour migration. Most of these migrants have gone to gulf countries. Some of the migrants have managed the amount for foreign employment from the saving of their household income. Such migrants are very few in the study area.

The most of foreign migrants who have good cooperation from their relatives, friends have borrowed the amount to invest for their trips. About two–fifth of the migrants of this study area belong to this category. The methods the foreign migrants have used to transfer the remittance to their families in the study area are as follows:-

The international labour migrants have sent their remittances through to bank. Although the migrants should go a little bit long process as well as their households should open an account in a reference bank, there is more trust. Due to awareness and reliability and availability of banks in Narayaghart this system has been an effective way for receive the remittances. This system also is very reliable and valid. More than one – three of the migrants have sent their remittance through hundi. Although it was the most popular way to sent remittances in the past, due to the paying system of commission to the agencies, the popularity has reduced. Very very few migrants of the study area have used their friends or colleagues to send their remittances.

There are many dreams or schemes or purposes of using remittances. It depends on the needs of households. It depends on the needs of households and they have been categorized in to three. The migrant household like food, clothing, health education, other house experiences as well as the payment of debt are included.

The first purpose the immediate needs of the households like food, clothing, health, education, other debt are included. The second purpose of using the remittance is to invest on any productive work that will provide additional source of income for the families. It has been found that the households of the foreign migrant have invested on cultivation, business and either have saved or provided loans.

The third purpose or long term purpose has been found that the households of the foreign migrants have invested on land purchasing properties, have constructed or built a new and have invest on their children's higher education.

In the context of migrants skills most of them have either low skill or no skill at all. Most of the foreign migrants of the study area have been compiled to work as an

unskilled labour abroad. The lack of higher education and proper training has compelled them to remain them unskilled as such these migrants tend to go with gulf countries where there is demand for unskilled labour very few foreign migrants of the study area have middle class skill, like driver, cook/waiter technicians, and operators and sales man/girls. No high skill foreign migrants have gone abroad from the study area. The skills learnt abroad by the foreign migrant are very few in the study area. The overwhelming majority of the migrants had no change in the skills after returning from the foreign employment. Most of the people with low level of education have the capacity to learn any skill abroad. However, some migrants have got knowledge of cook/waiter vehicle driving mason and others.

5.2 Conclusions

Migration is a process in change of residence either permanent or temporary. In Nepal, it has the greater intensity since Ratnanagar Municipality Chitwan District. This study is a micro level study based on primary data. Ratnanagar Municipality is eastern part of Chitwan District. The main causes of international labour migration is lack of employment opportunity and desired types of works in the place of origin forces the people to seek other sources of income. This results international labour migration from the country for employment. In this study area the majority of international labour migration is found as to seek better income in cities, job seeking on forced idleness during the part of year and services.

Due to their state of poverty the women are in a paradoxical situation because on the hand if they do not send their husband to foreign countries, it will affect their income and livelihood, on other if they send their husband to foreign countries they have to should all the responsibilities of their husband and are also deprived assistances in case of emergences. Therefore, they are compelled to send their husbands and sons t gulf countries to earn something to maintain subsistence of the households. Moreover, the women are also got involved in income generating activities as well as a part from household chores. Despite their poverty and have work loads the women are very much aware of improving their economic status and natural environment that is the conservation of the forest on community basis. The study area are not interested in getting higher level of education because they feel that with higher education, they will have the difficulty in getting government services which have characterized corruption like nepotism, Favoritism and briberies to secure jobs. Some seven youth

who passed the S.L.C.(School Leaving Certificate) examination went to Gulf countries as labour migrants instead of pursuing for higher education staying in the village as unemployment at present subjected to be involuntary recruited by the political in its people war group or harassment by the security forces of as unrest wars of political situation. Usually youths above 15 years of the age are difficult to find in the village area and this prevailing to find in the village area and this prevailing situation through out most of the villages in Nepal.

Unproductive utilization of labour uncontrolled outflow of labour, low paid work and illegal transfer, employment discrimination in respect to color, age, sex, ethnicity, religion and others are major problems being faced by migrant workers. Therefore, it is urgent necessity for the developed as well as developing countries to solve these problems, which only possible through the ratification of the present convention. Unified combat by the world countries is only the way out of these problems.

5.3 Recommendations

The government should promote and encourage people of rural to establish and encourage people of rural to establish the cottage industries based on the local agriculture production and this will help the policies to decrease unemployment as well as migration from the rural areas. Appropriate mechanism should be developed for the easy availability of inputs for the cottage and small scale industries for markets for the products must be for its gradual development and as a part of rational economy.

-) Although this present study on the Nepalese migrants in gulf countries are limited small area for the purpose of the fulfillment of academic degree and it has not been able to show multidimensional aspect of international labour migrants, however, in the course of the study the actual situation of emigrants and their households has been revealed vividly. So it is only the way that has been able to open some important issues to the future researchers for carrying in depth study.
-) Government should promote the cash crop farming and diary farming, from which people of rural area could gain extra income.
-) The government should focus particularly on production of semi-skilled and skilled manpower for foreign employment.

-) The people have not loan sufficient and at low interest. Therefore, as soon as possible government should establish a credit bank for foreign employment and create suitable environment as well as policies that may encourage foreign migrant workers to invest their remittance in the productive works.
-) The department of labour and manpower agencies should open their offices at district level so as to avoid the difficulties of going to kathmandu and to contact with appropriate and certified agencies as well as to get passport easily and effectively of the office to the chief district officer.
-) Unhealthy competition between local recruitment agencies and cheating of the individual workers are not uncommon. So, government should establish a reliable system of supervising the manpower agencies.
-) The government should also make plan and policies to give security to Nepalese migrant workers abroad. In this context, the government must establish embassies workers are in large number. These embassies must have proper reporting with the concerned countries and also keep in touch with the association of the Nepalese migrant workers in these countries to safe guard and look after the interest of the Nepalese migrant workers. The brokers have rained many people employment. Therefore, they should be punished and the amount of the people should be rescued to refund.
-) There is need for better banking facilities to make it easier, cheaper and safer to send money bank through channels.
-) Labour migration to Malaysia, Saudi Arab, Hong Kong, Iraq etc. have provided a sigh of relief to the poverty stricken economy of the study area. Migration however, can neither be the solution to the problem of unemployment and poverty of the study area nor that of the country. There is no enterprising youths have adverse impact on the social and economic development of the country. Therefore, the need of generating employment with in the country has emerged as the only solution to the problem of combating the growing socio-economic regions, ethnic and caste groups as well as political in surgency and poverty. Keeping in mind these aspects, the following recommendations are mainly focused on what should be done to control volume of emigration to Malaysia, Iraq, Israel, Saudi Arab etc.
-) First of all, necessary steps to control labour migration have to be initiated by the government, reduce unemployment and growing tendency of migration of the energetic and enterprising youths.

-) There is an urgent need for the implementation of intensive agricultural programmes emphasizing on agriculture, horticulture and animal husbandry.
-) The study area needs to provide support for job seekers, keep records of emigrants to know the actual supply of labour force and support constructive use of remittance.

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