

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC
CHARACTERISTICS OF LABOUR EMIGRANTS**

(A Case Study of Topgachhi V.D.C. in Jhapa District)

A Dissertation

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By

Vijaya Kumar Sapkota

Kathmandu, Nepal

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Tribhuvan University
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences
Central Department of Population Studies
(CDPS)
Kirtipur, Kathmandu
Nepal

LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

The dissertation work entitled "**Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics of Labour Emigrants** : A Case Study of Topgachhi VDC in Jhapa District" was prepared by Vijaya Kumar Sapkota under my guidance and supervision. I therefore, recommend the Dissertation Committee for the evaluation of this dissertation.

September, 2008

.....
Dr. Puspa Lal Joshi
Supervisor
Visiting Professor
Central Department of Population Studies
(CDPS)
Tribhuvan University
Kirtipur, Kathmandu

APPROVAL SHEET

This dissertation entitled "**Socio-Economic and Demographic Characteristics of Labour Emigrants** : A Case Study of Topgachhi VDC in Jhapa District" by Vijaya Kumar Sapkota has been accepted as partial Fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's Degree in Population Studies.

Dissertation Committee

.....
Dr. Bal Kumar K.C.
(Professor and Head)
CDPS, T.U.

.....
Mr. Trilochan Pokharel
(External Examiner)

.....
Dr. Puspa Lal Joshi
(Supervisor)

Tribhuvan University
Kirtipur, Kathmandu
Nepal
September, 2008

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Abstract

This study deals with socio-economic and demographic characteristics of labour emigrants in Topagarchhi VDC of Jhapa district. There are 103 people as sample population. The percentage of labour emigration is nearly twenty one (20.98%). Among them, nearly five (4.85) percent are females and remaining are males. Majority (73.79%) of labour emigrants are married and remaining are single.

The level of labour emigration is almost the same in year 062 and 063 but increases in year 064. There are female emigrants also in years 063 and 064. The percentage of labour emigration is high in the age group 20-34. There are more emigrants with some secondary (31.1%) followed by completed primary (29.1%). The percentage with some primary and no education is 8.8 percent. In occupation, the highest percentage is 48.5 percent in agriculture followed by study (21.4%) and the lowest percentage is in labour (7.8%). As regards to caste and religion, we can see highest percentage is (43.7%) in Brahmin caste and religion Hindu (71.8%) followed by Chhetri (23.3%) and in religion Kirat (12.6%). In the origin, majority (67.7%) of emigrants earned less than Rs.5000 but no one are earning less than Rs.5000 in the destination. In fact most of the emigrants earned Rs.10000-25000 in the destination.

Majority of family of labour emigrants have the ownership of land between 1 to 30 kattha and on an average, every households have more than 14 kattha land ownership. Most of the households have ownership of at least one livestock. In the case of type of the households, 5.6 percent family have pakki house, 52.2 percent family have ardha-pakki house and 42.2 percent family have kachi house. In the study area, 54.4 percent family have dual source of drinking water and only 3.3 percent have unsafe source of drinking water. The majority (35.0%) of emigrants have gone to Qatar followed by K.S.A. and Malaysia (19.4%) and UAE (13.6%). The majority (27.2%) of emigrants have been sent by Manpower Company. Only a few (9.7%) labour emigrants have found the work according to their desire. As regards to in the cause of emigration, the largest percentage is 48.5 percent because of lower living standard followed by business failure (9.7%).

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Acronyms

APMJ	=	Asia Pacific Migrational Journal
CBS	=	Central Bureau of Statistics
DFID	=	Department of International Development
DOLEP	=	Department of Labour, Employment and Promotion
EDU	=	Education
HHs	=	Households
IFPRI	=	International Food Policy Research Institute
NGO	=	Non-Governmental Organization
NIDS	=	Nepal Institute of Development Studies
VDC	=	Village Development Committee