

CHAPTER-I

INTORUDCTION

1. General Background

Migration is one of the three components of population change. The remaining two are fertility and mortality, which are biological phenomena but migration is purely social and economic. Any change in the volume and flow of migration will change the size, growth and other characteristics of population in both the sending and receiving areas. Migration within a country does not affect the total size of the population and growth rate but it affects regional and sub regional population and growth rate within a country. But migration into and outside the country does affect the size and growth of country's population. Migration unlike fertility and mortality is the least researched and understood component of demographic dynamics in Nepal. Despite the fact that Nepal's socio-economic and political problems are interwoven with the process of both internal and international migration (CBS, 2003).

The United Nation 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 from the place of departure to the place of destination or the place of arrival" (UN 1973: 173).

Thus the movement of individuals or group which involves a permanent or semi permanent change of usual residence is termed as migration. Three dimensions are normally considered while defining migration. Performance of move, distance and time duration (Pressat 1985 : 144)

Two broad division of migration include as internal migration and international migration. Internal migration is residential mobility from one geographical unit to another within the same country (UN, 1973: 173). Whereas international migration refers to the migration across national boundaries.

Movement of people from one place to another for temporary or permanent settlement due to economic, political, religious or other reason is a ubiquitous phenomenon. Although migration is as old as human history the massive population

movements of modern time have wider social, economic, political, demographic and ecological implication.

There are host of factors which tend to move people between nations as well as between places within the national borders. Voluntary migration is motivated by certain welfare gains for migrants. Forced migration by and large course suffering to migrants and also to others. Migration is an important element in the growth of population and the labour force of an area. A knowledge of the number and characteristics of persons entering or leaving an area is required in order to analyze the changes in the structure of population (Francis, 1987:1).

Though the term 'Migration' is easily understood in general, it presents problems of definition. Migration depends on several aspects and characteristics of population such as area of origin and destination, the distance between two places, duration of the residence at the place of destination and numerous social and economic factors. It is impossible to have an exact well accepted definition of migration. Migration means to go from one place to another with a view to shifting residence. Migration movements are therefore a product of the social cultural, economic, political and physical circumstances in which individuals and societies find themselves. It is thus a response of human beings to economic, social and demographic forces in the environments (Bogue, 1969).

Nepal has a long history of labour migration and the process has only accelerated as the country gets integrated with the global market. The movement of people is for various reasons. Some are migrating in search of better life and better opportunities while others are doing so to escape from poverty and conflict. The information revaluation and growing access to global market have dramatically changed the nature and scope of international migration today. The first widely known migration of Nepalese began in the early nineteenth century with the British recruitment of Nepali hill youths for the British Gurkha Army. The construction boom in the Gulf countries and East Asia miracle in Southeast Asia during the 1980s provided new opportunities for Nepali migrant workers. It seems that labour migration will continue to increase in future (NIDS 2006:1).

1.1 Nepalese Context

Geographically and demographically, Nepal is landlocked between the two most populous countries of the world China in the North and India in the South, ranking the first and the second largest countries of the world respectively in the size of the population. Historically, Nepal has remained as a cultural transition zone between the two super cultural transaction a Asia the Chinese Buddhist culture in North and the Indian Hindu culture in the south. Despite being expose to these to supper cultural transaction, Nepal has been able to develop its own distinct culture and civilization

Nepal is a land of ethnic diversity. The proper understanding of Nepal's ethnic diversity is not possible without understanding the role of international migration. The population of Nepal represents waves of migration from the north and the south at different period of history. As such, Nepal contains the Mongoloid and Indo-Aryan race as well as their admixture. The existence of Nepal like most of the countries of the world had been recognized even before the international boundaries had been fully and finally established. Nepal's present boundary evolved after Peace and Friendship Treaty of 1816 with India and completed in 1861 after the return to Nepal of the territory of the far western Tarai which has ceded to the British East India company in 1816; and border agreement with China was first signed in October 5, 1961 and ultimately in 1982 by conducting more scientific and accurate ground survey as well as using latest staff photographs. Nepal's international boundary with India and china almost remained open for the movement of the people from both of her neighbours with China, it became closed one after 1950, while it has remained opened with India to date with restriction on the movement of people of the both countries. Though Nepal India boundary was opened for nationals of the both countries, it was restricted for the national of the other countries for whom visa is required to enter in to Nepal. Considering her world's most populous neighbour and particularly the large scale influx of populations from India, has remained a serious concern for Nepal. Since the early 1960, Nepal has been showing concern over high growth of Population resulting from high birth rate and international migration. The result was the initiation of family planning programme since the mid 1960s and the formulation of population plan and policy in the fifth plan (1975-80) for resulting and controlling international migration.

As demographic data constitutes the important component for the formulation and implementation of policy. It is important to review the strength and weakness of migration database to over see Nepal's capabilities and constraints in the formulating and implementing population plan policies regarding international management in particular (CBS 2003: 85-86).

Migration is the field of less researched in Nepal in comparison with the other two major component of change namely fertility and mortality. It is not only the problem of Nepal but also the Asian phenomena. Little study has been done about it in Asia. Among them one of the most research journal show the following condition of Nepalese emigrants history.

Nepalese workers have been emigrating temporarily or permanently since the first Qatar of 19th century leaving behind women, children and old people to take care of agriculture in the rural area of Nepal. Research cited for this kind of emigration have been forced labour within the country forced recruitment in the British. Army and British-India, indebtedness at home and extreme poverty. Latter the wave of migration to foreign countries expanded from a few neighboring countries like India, Burma, Bhutan, and Sikkim to other labour importing countries in South east and East of Asia, the middle east Europe and North America. Nepalese who had been absent for more than six month form their place of origin in Nepal and were living in foreign country increased substantially since, the people's revaluation for democracy in 1951. International migration in the last 50 years until 2001 was over whelming destined to India, now a days it is increasing rather than India (APMJ, 2004: 205-230).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Migration is an old phenomena of human history. So, the migrant workers are not the product of twentieth century. Women and men have been leaving their homelands in search of work else where ever since payment in return for labour was introduced. The different is that there are far more migrant workers than any period of human history. Missions of people are now earning money or doing labour in stranger place or foreign place.

In the context Nepal, foreign labour occupation has been developed as an emerging business. But these business was not remained as dignified profession at all. The report about irregularities in foreign labour migration problem faced by potential labour migrants before and after their departure for foreign employment are not properly addressed from the policy level.

A migrant worker has to face numerous problem while he/she makes decision to migrate for foreign employment. A migrant takes a blind decision to migrate for work without any consideration of actual income that he/she receive in the country of destination. Similarly he/has was to face problem to find sufficient money for the spent for going aboard and only one way to get money its taking in high interest rate from the local capitalist.

In spite of the general assembly of UN adopted the convention namely International Convention on the Protection of the Right of all Migrant Workers and Member of Their Families (CMRW) is 18 December 1990 and entered into force in 2003 for ratification from member state of UN. Although convention is existed neither the migrant works have their dignity at place for working nor their family members but slightly change in some aspect can be feel and it is not sufficient. As result migrant workers have to face various problem while he/she is working in abroad. Lacking of information in each and every step of potential labour market, so migrants have faced trouble as like most of them are not aware where they are going, what work they have to do. The actual cost for going the actual earning from labour other social and cultural information about the country, climate of the destination country etc. As a result many cases of suffering to Nepalese labour in the place of working.

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

Although there are various conventions to protect the right of emigrants and their family member, they do not use their right because of unawareness. If they were aware, they couldn't follow and used to illegal way, for earning much more in short time period for example of these the massacre of 12 Nepalese worker by rebel militant group 'Alsar all Sunni' in Iraq on August 2004.

In our context some studies regarding international labour migration have been done by some persons groups and institutes. So, findings of them have also try to apply in the policy making issue in the past but the problem are becoming more complex than past and these policy can not work successfully. So, meet the condition as society and aim of emigrants, we must update the migration policy to manage the migration. So that this study of international migration title as "Socio-economic and Demographic Characteristics of Labour Emigrants" is expected contributory material in the field of making policy on foreign labour migration by the knowing of Socio-economic and Demographic effect in labour emigration.

1.3 Terminology Used in this Study

In this study, there are mainly two term used, in the field of international migration.

Immigration

It is defined as process where people are coming in the country from the another country by crossing the national boarder. And the peoples are called immigrants, who came in the country by crossing the national boarder.

Emigration

It is defined as a process, where people are leaving the country and goes to the another country by crossing the national boarder. And the people are called emigrants who left the country.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The main objective of this study is to analyze the different aspect of foreign labour emigrants in Topgachhi VDC in Jhapa district of Eastern Nepal. Specific objectives are:

- 1) To find out the socio-economic and demographic status of labour emigrants at the time of study.
- 2) To find out the level and trend of labour emigration in the study area.
- 3) To identify the causes of emigration.

1.5 Significance of the Study

Nepal is heavily affected by the increasing volume of unemployment and poverty. By this issue many Nepalese youth are joining foreign labour market and they are called as labour emigrants in the language of migration. There is no doubt the main source of income of Nepalese people is remittance of these emigrants and provides the great support for the nation for foreign currency.

The involvement of young people in foreign labour is one of the very burning issue but very few studies are conducted in the part. While observing the part of research documents, it is seen that most of the studies are very specific to provide information on the status of foreign labour migrants. Some studies have only focused on remittance where as some other only highlighted the issue of female migrant where as.

There is no doubt human resource has a vital role in the development of a country. Any country cannot implement development plan and programs unless having knowledge about socio-economic and demography. The development of the country depends on distribution of resources and employment according to socio-economic and demographic distribution. Through the aim of population policies of Nepal is to achieve desired demographic goal by implementing socio-economic development plan. So, we must clearly know about socio-economic and demographic condition foreign labour migrants for development of polices for them.

This study provides the socio-economic and demographic condition of foreign labour migrant before going abroad and giving his/her background in society. Many

researches show that the volume of emigrants in increasing trend in various countries and various way for labour perspective or economic perspective. In this study we can find that socio-economic and demographic effect on foreign labour migrant at Topgachhi VDC, in Jhapa district.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

This study have the following limitation.

- a) This study is only limited to Topgachhi VDC.
- b) The collected information is based on memory of respondents.
- c) The time frame for emigrants is limited, such as they are counted as emigrants from the data of leaving the country for labour purpose.
- d) The data are taken after the peace process in 2062 for the trend of emigration.
- e) The study on labour emigration destination are taken other than India.

1.7 Organization of the Study

This study is organized in separate five chapters. In the first chapter, it presents the introduction of this study title including the definition of migration. It also give the Nepalese geographical and cultural background connection on with foreign migration for labour perspective. It also deal with statement of the problem with in the periphery of international labour low, Nepalese context and scenario of study area. The heart of the study viz : objective also have in this chapter and the significance as well as limitation of the study also have included in this chapter.

In the second chapter, it deals with literature of migration specially concern with economic or labour perspective in the field of international migration, including some theoretical and empirical and some, migration related low and policies in Nepal. In the third chapter it deals with methodology about the study including introduction of study area, selection of the study area sample frame and sampling size, method of data collection and analysis of data conceptual frame work and the questionnaire for the study. In the fourth chapter it deals with the scenario of socio-economic and demographic by the help of collected primary data and the last chapter five dealing with summary, conclusion and recommendation of the study for the further research of this area.

CHAPTER-II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Human history since the ancient days is replete with population movement across national borders due to economic, socio-cultural, geo-physical and political and political reasons. The part of few countries have witnessed large international migration stream. Many of these migration stream were free or voluntary, large population, transformation have, however, occurred due to compelling reasons for search included force transformed of population the slave trade reparations and fleeing of people due to political or religious persecution. Voluntary migration between nations is caused mostly by economic reason both the pull and push factors cause international migration (Cherunilam, 1987:33).

So, the migration is a multi-dimensional area for the study, but in this study we are going to review of the theoretical and empirical aspect of literature in the field of international labour migration.

2.1 The Review of Theoretical Literature

Ravenstien (1885-1889) enunciated the "Laws of Migration". His paper on the laws of migration was published in 1885 which was based upon the British census of 1881. Later in 1889 Ravenstein returned to subject with data from more than twenty courtiers. As found in the first paper and extended amended in the second paper, Ravestien conclude that the first five of the items, migration and distance; Migration by slopes stream and counter stream; Urban-rural difference in propensity to migrate and predominance of female among short distance migrant are usually quoted. And the items 6 and 7, respectively dealing with technology and migration and dominance of the economic motive, though taken from the general conclusion of his second paper not ordinary included. The laws of migration were applied by Stouffer and others and then by lee.

Lee (1966) presented a paper "A Theory of Migration" at the annual meeting of the Mississippi valley, Historical Association, Kansas city. He defined migration as a permanent or semi-permanent change in residence. He further defined four factors in the act of migration as factors associated with the area of origin, factors associated

with the area of destination, intervening obstacle and personal factors. Thus Lee basically described migrational relationship between origin and destination.

From the time of Ravenstein to the more recent contribution of Zipf, Stouffer and Stoffer, the concept of distance in migration studies has taken the pivotal role within the framework of gravity models. The model basically is of the form $m = a \times u/v$.

Where, m is the number of migrants in a given stream, u and v are independent variables (force of attraction and distance) and a is the constant of proportionality (Gurung 1981:2).

Zipf (1946) has proposed that when unemployment and income are uniformly distributed, the variable in the numerator should be population at the origin and destination and distance is the denominator. He formulated "The principle of least Effort" which is based on Ravenstein's theory of migration. According to him, greater the distance the greater the effort to overcome the difficulty and therefore the smaller the number of migration and vice-versa.

Stouffer (1940 and 1960) proposed views on the variable at the numerator which should be opportunities at the destination and the denominator; and the opportunities that satisfy the migrant needs, between origin and destination.

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

- i) Migration is estimated primarily by national income considerations of relative benefits which are mostly financial and psychological.
- ii) The decision to migrate depends on expected rather than actual new or old real wage differentials.
- iii) The probability of obtaining employment in the new sector is inversely related to the unemployment rate in the new sector.

- iv) Migration rates of new employment opportunity growth rates are not only possible but rational as well and even likely in the face of wide new or old expected income differentials.

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

Zelinsky (1971) put forward a hypothesis mobility transition similar to demographic transition. It was a major contrition in explaining variation in migration phenomena in different societies.

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

Bogue (1961) observed that migration is selective, selectively of migration has been developed as a major branch of migration study studies. Number of socio-economic and demographic factors have been found as the features of propensity to migrate and the selectively of migration depends on the phase of migratory movement, pattern with certain attributes regarding age, sex and education attainment. This observation on migration differential which tend to characterize U.S. data and may be consistent with migration elsewhere. Some of the observation are that migration stream developed in a serious of stages; migration stimulated by economic growth, technological improvement etc. attracts skilled and better educated manpower; push factors is very strong where as pull factors is greater and in modern ethnological societies, major streams which flow between metropolitan centers and to very little selectivity.

Thus, various studies show that migration is the matter of mainly the two process- the push factors from the area of origin and the pull factors to the area of destination. When there is something lacking at the place of origin or there is

something profit at the place of destination felt by the migrants, they make up their mind to move from there to the place where they can find what they had expected.

Among them as demographic process, under which the theories developed by United Nations (1970) and migration and social process, under which the hypothesis of Zelinsky (1971) are most useful for the present study. This approach of migration deals mainly with the law of supply and demand. The varying returns to the factors of production in different areas lead to mobility of the factors of production. Which result in the adjustment of their prices and the development of the economically less developed area. This concept is allied to fundamental ideas of classical and neoclassical economic theory, according to which economic laws create a harmonious world in which everything functions in the best possible manner (Nikolinakos, 1975 : 61).

The present study deals with the international migration which is related to labour mobility. It further implies the mobility of people from their sovereign in home countries to any other foreign state for temporary or permanent settlement. It comprises immigration of the aliens in and the emigration of citizens from the nation. Although many studies have been done on migration, the matters of international migration are very few.

Among the different conferences on population and development the situation of international migration is found to very rarely raised. However there are some studies done by different scholars and investigations which are deloused as below:

Massey et.al, (1998) defined different theories of intentional migration as neoclassical economics (both macro and micro theory); the new economics of migration; dual labour market theory and world system theory.

Under the first theory (neoclassical) they analyze the concept of labour migration as defined first by Lewis (1954). According to its macro level analysis, intentional migration is caused by geographic differences in the supply of and demand for labour. As they further say country with a large endowment of labour relative to capital have a low equilibrium market wage which is depicted graphically by the familiar interaction of labour supply and demand curves. The neoclassical

macroeconomics has strongly shaped public thinking and has provided the intellectual basis for much migration policy under some proposition and assumptions as:

- i) The intentional migration of workers is caused by differences in wage rates between countries.
- ii) The elimination of wage differentials will end the movement of labour, and migration will not occur in the absence of such differentials.
- iii) International flows of human capital respond to differences in the rate of return to human capital which may be different from the overall wage rate.
- iv) Labour market are the primary mechanism by which interest national flows of labour are induced, other kinds of markets do not have important effects on international/migration.
- v) The way for governments to control migration flows its to regulate of influence labour markets in sending and receiving countries.

As regarding neoclassical micro the theory, the authors highlight the individuals rational actors who decide to migrate become a cost-Benefit calculation leads them the expect a positive net return from movement. Potential migrants estimate the costs and benefits of moving to alternative international locations and migrate to where the expected discounted net returns are greatest over some time horizon

There are also some assumption of this. First international movement stems from international differentials in both earnings and employment rates. Second, individual Inman capital characteristics will increase the likelihood of international movement, other things being equal and so on.

The neoclassical theory of migration focuses on the individual variables that is individual has the right to migrate or not. Unlike this the new economics of migration focuses on the household or family, rather than the individual, as the relevant decision making unit It further posits that migration is response to income risk and to failures n a variety of markets, which foregather constrains local income opportunities and inhibit risk spreading. The most direct test of this theory would be to relate to the presence or absence of such market 8 imperfections to particulate in intentional migration. The new economics of migration also places migration within a border

community context, specially linking a household's migration decision to its position in the local income distribution.

The third theory, dual market theory, as said Cain (1976), posits a bifurcated occupational structure and a dual pattern of economic organization for advanced industrial societies. Piore (1979) argued that international migration is caused by a permanent demand for immigrant labour that is inherent to the economic structure of developed nations. To him immigration is not caused by push factors in sending countries but by pull factors in receiving countries. This bill in demand for immigration labour stems from found main fundamental characteristics of advanced industrial societies and their economic. They are structural inflection motivational problems, economic dualism and the demographic of labour supply. Thus, being demand based, the dual labour market, approach also predicts that intentional migration flow of labour being to formal recruitment mechanisms position simply by listing the major international migration flow that have emerged since 1950s.

According to world systems theory, migration is a natural out growth of destructions and dislocations that inevitably occur in the process of capitalist development. As capitalism has expanded outward from this core in western Europe North America, Oceania, and Jana ever-larger proportion of the blob and growing shares of human of the human population have been incorporated into the world market economic. This theory has defined the following major variables for the international migratory movements. Land, raw material, labour, material links ideological links and global cities.

Besides the above four theories, there are other theories developed in course of defining intentional migration. These theories are network theory, institutional theory and the theory of causation there, and the above all, suggest that migration flows acquire a measure of stability and structure over space and time allowing for the identification of stable international migration systems. These systems are characterized by relatively interest exchanges of good, capital and people between certain countries and less intense exchange between others. An intentional migration system generally includes a core reefing region which may be a country or group of countries and a set of specific sending countries, linked to it by unusually large flows of immigrations.

The ICPD (1994) focused that rule poverty and unemployment are leading courses of urbanization. Urban growth in many developing countries has led to deteriorating and unsustainable conditions of human settlements. The conferences further concludes that international economic, political and cultural interrelationship play an important role in determining the flow of people between two countries. The conference has also raised the issue of international migration and development, documented migrations, undocumented migrations, and refugees, asylum seekers and displaced person.

Under its principle 12, it states that countries receiving documented migrants should provide proper treatment and adequate social welfare services for them and their families, and should ensure their physical safety and security, bearing in mind the special circumstances and needs of countries, in particular development countries, attempting to meet these objectives or requirements with regard to undocumented migrants, in conformity with the provisions of relevant conventions and international instruments and documents. The conference further states that countries should guarantee to all basic human rights as included in the universal Declaration of Human rights.

Frank, (2003) propose of view for Department for in international Development (DFID), which is known as livelihood approach to migration and poverty reduction. It makes the correlation between population mobility and livelihood and it also affirms the crucial role that migration can play in diminishing vulnerability and reducing poverty in low income countries.

The term livelihood attempts to capture not just what people do in order to wake a living but the resources that provide them with the capability to build a satisfactory livening. The risk factors that, they must consider in managing their resources and the institutional and policy context that either helps or winders them in their pursuit of a viable or improving living. In livelihood approach resources are referred to a as assets; and categorized as: I) Human capital, II) physical capital III) financial capital IV) natural capital and V) social capital. So, the said that motilities held in nationally or internationally for the livelihood.

2.2 Empirical Literature Review

Empirical research on the intentional migration is limited in Asian countries and Nepal is no other than. However, some attempt is made, under sketch of some major research in worldwide, European, Asian and our Nepalese context on the field international labour migration.

According to the latest estimates, there are 191 million migrants worldwide, up from 176 million in 2000. Migrants today comprise 30 percent of the global population. The number of migrants worldwide constitutes the most populous country in the world and women accounted for 49.6 percent of the global migrants in 2005. The figures quoted above indicate that the migration is no more a south-south or north-south phenomena but has emerged as a defining global phenomenon affecting almost all countries in the world. In the twenty-first century more and more people are on the move than at any other point of time in the human history. As a result, roughly one of every 30 persons in the world is a migrant. Between 1965 and 1990, the number of international migrations increased by 45 million an annual growth rate of about 2.1 percent. The current annual growth rate is 2.9 percent. These estimates are only of those with documents or holding legal status, but the total number migration could be much higher if other without a legal status and document are to be included (NIDS, 2006:1).

During the 1970s even long time 1970s even long time nations of emigration such as Italy, Spain, and Portugal. Began receiving immigrations from the Mediterranean basin and Africa and after the rapid escalation of oil price in 1973 several less developed but capital rich nation in the Gulf region also began to spread massive labour migration by 1980s, international migration had spread in to Asia not just to Japan but also to newly industrialized country such as Korea, Taiwan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia and Thailand.

The European shift from exporting to importing labor was notable because it involved for the first time the wide read movement of migrations to countries that were not intentions in land. Another distinctive feature lay in the way European labor migrants were brought in faced with rapid economic growth tight labor markets and demand for workers that was impossible to fill from domestic source but lacking an

indigenous tradition of immigration or an ideology that favored permanent settlement. European government sought to recruit temporary permanent settlement European government, European governments sought to recruit temporary migrants guest workers in the language coined at the time, who would return to their countries of origin when economic condition that made their recruitment necessary disappeared. (Massey et..al: 17-59).

The stream of intervention migration study in economic significance is the salaries and employment opportunities in the country of derivation. In this respect Comay (1972) pinpointed the determinants (salaries and employment opportunities) of human flows from Canada to USA with the help of the 1968 survey of condition scientist and engineers. The finding of this study was that the salary differential and employment opportunities played a small role in explaining migration.

On the other hand, Granier et.al, (1975) used wage and income of foreign workers in France to compare them with these of French nationals. The 1968 had incorporated the data of foreign works (Algerians, Portuguese, Italian, Spanish, Moroccans and Tunisians) employed in different job types in France. He conclude that:

1. Unskilled and semi skilled immigrant workers were receiving average monthly wage close to French workers.
2. Workers of all skill level in French were earning 17 percent more than migrants; and
3. A very low preparation of immigrants were in the non manual categories were in the non manual categories as against of French labours.

Wadeny (1975), explained the remuneration of migrant workers in Sweden. The studs was developed by surveying the recent history of immigration into Sweden and particularly concerning the income of immigrants who came into Sweden during in the 1960s. The main conclusion of this study was that migrant workers were received equal pay for equal work; but they didn't receive equal work. Migrant workers were concentrated in industries with less satisfactory working conditions. Foreign workers in Sweden had a higher rate of unemployment during recession than Swedish workers.

By moulding the size, age structure and composition of the potential workforce, demographic change is an important determinant of labor supply. Among the 12 states members of the European union, the working age population grew at a faster rate than the total population from 1975 to 1995. This growth, combined with increasing female labor participation and the lack of employment generation, has contributed the persistence of high unemployment in Europe. Only after 2010 is the size of the working-age population expected to decline, relieving some of the demographic pressure on labour markets (European Commission, 1998). One of the most prominent feature of labour markets in developed countries has been the unprecedented withdrawal of older men from workforce over the last three decades. Beginning in 1960s and accelerating in the 1970s, labor force participation has dropped sharply among men aged 60-64, while falling gradually among those aged 55-59. This has occurred despite increase in life expectancy at older ages, improved health and rising educational levels.

Countries with high per capita incomes tend to have lower participation rates of older workers. This implies that as countries develop, older persons participate less. This is borne out by recent data. More than two thirds of men aged 60 to 64 were still part of the economically active population in less developed regions (UN, 2000; pp 44-45).

The findings of studies conducted in Latin America Caribbean countries. They use two headcount poverty measures based on poverty lines of \$ 1 per day (extreme poverty) and \$ 2 per day (moderate poverty). They find that remittance have large poverty reducing effect when migration is assumed to be exogenous- that is when migration is assumed to have already taken place. These effects are largest in countries such Mexico and El-Salvador, where, where migrants come from the lower part of the income distribution. Extreme poverty falls by over 35 percent in both countries, and moderate poverty falls by 15 percent for Mexico and 21 percent moderate EL-Salvador.

The poverty reduction impact of remittances is much larger if measured only for recipient households rather than for the population as a whole. For the absolute reduction in extreme poverty, the largest absolute difference between that of recipient household holds and that of population as a whole as found in Guatemala

and v and Haiti, where it equals 10.7 and 15 percentage points, respectively. The largest differences in moderate poverty are found in Bolivia, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti and Honduras; they amount to between 10 and 17 percentage points.

Adams (2006) confirms the result for Guatemala and yang and Martinez (2006) find that an increase in remittances lead to a reduction in migrant household poverty in falling poverty in households without migrant members (Ozen et. al., 2007 : 11-15).

The another study of international migration can be incorporated in the supply and demand for migrant workers. In this stream, Winer (1982) analyzed the demand for Indian labour in the Persian Gulf (Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, U.A.S. and Oman) and its economic impact through remittance in 1978 and 1978 and 1979. He argued that the structural change in Gulf countries economic had demanded a large number from outside. The halt to the migratory flow would disrupt their economic activities. The policy not the market force, was the deciding factors numbers wages, and time of stay for migration from South Asia dared not oppose the present political order of Gulf countries. The Gulf states development programmers producing a social order of consumer oriented native population. Although migrants were inevitable part of economic, they were pressed to live in their own social enclaves.

Like elsewhere in the world, labour migration has been playing an increasing important role in the Nepalese society. The nature, scope dimension of migration has under gone dramatic change since it began in the eighteen century during the national unification when a large number of people left the country for economic and political reasons. In the early nineteenth century, the British recruiting Nepali hill yogurts for its army. In the first half of the twentieth century, Nepalese fought along the British during world was British during world war I and II in East Asia, especially Malaya, Brunei, Hong Kong and Europe. The construction boom in the Gulf countries East Asia Miracle in southeast Asia during the 1980s provided new opportunities for Nepalese migrant workers who continued to face at home deteriorating income and employment situation as a result of worsening political and social instability. Despite the dramatic political changes since April 2006, migration countries to be alluring because political because political stability and economic growth remains as elusive as ever (NIDS, 2006: 2).

Kansakar (1982) dealt to analysis the historical perspective of emigration of Nepalese people for recruitment in foreign armies since 1816 and the role of their remittances in Nepal's development. He also attempted to analysis the impact of remittance on the rural development of the country. The study based on a samples of 250 households incorporating the households with pensioners of foreign army and households with non-pensioners in Bharse (100 household heads with pensioners and 25 household heads with non-pensioners) and Panchamul (100 household with pensioner and 25 HH heads with non pensioners). Panchayat of Gulmi and Syangja district, respectively positive impact of remittance such as higher rates of schools enrollment, large source of foreign exchange earning higher standard of living with higher level of consumption pattern and safely value for employment were concluded. He also hinted of the unutilization of retired skill in the village in the villages warned that emigration could not be a long run solution to the surplus manpower of the country.

KC et.al, (1997), studied about the situation of migration in Nepal. In this study, intentional migration is also studied with age and sex selective. For migrants ranges of age for migration is much broader (15-50) years and its closer (15-30) and it is closer (15-30 years) for emigrants. The flow of immigration is dominated by females (78.6percent) as in internal migration. In contrast for emigration males (77.3percent) dominated the flow. Among both immigrants and emigrants majority are married.

Majority of immigrants are illiterate. Among those literate, immigrantes from outside India where more educated that immigrants from India. On the contrary, majority of emigrants are literate. However a large proportion of emigrants had only primary education more over a large proportion of emigrates with SLC and above education went to other countries than to India.

Among Immigrants, the main occupation was reported as household errands for all place of origins. For emigrants, the main occupation was agriculture at the time of move, where as it is service at their destination only among emigrants designed to Bihar in India are majority who engaged in household works (KC at al, 1997: 100-117).

There are various forms of foreign labour migration in Nepal. On the basis of process of exit, it can be classified mainly into two categories namely. Official (documented) and unofficial (undocumented). Until now no attempt has been made to derive 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. Part 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.

Migration of Nepali workers to overseas as countries was officially opened up in mid 1980s as facilitated by the FEA 1985 and currently governed by existing rules and regulations, so, till now, 107 countries have been officially opened for foreign employment. However, sources have indicated that Nepali workers had started to go to overseas countries (unofficially) for employment even before this. In the initial years, official labour migration was not very common. Annually some 2-8 thousands Nepali workers go to overseas through official channels has been observed and exceeded 200,0000 in the year 2006/07. In the latest years (2006/07), about 600 Nepali workers are getting government approval daily to go overseas countries for employment. Likewise more than 625 Nepali workers are getting government approval daily in the year 2007/08.s The trended of official labour emigrants shows in the following table.

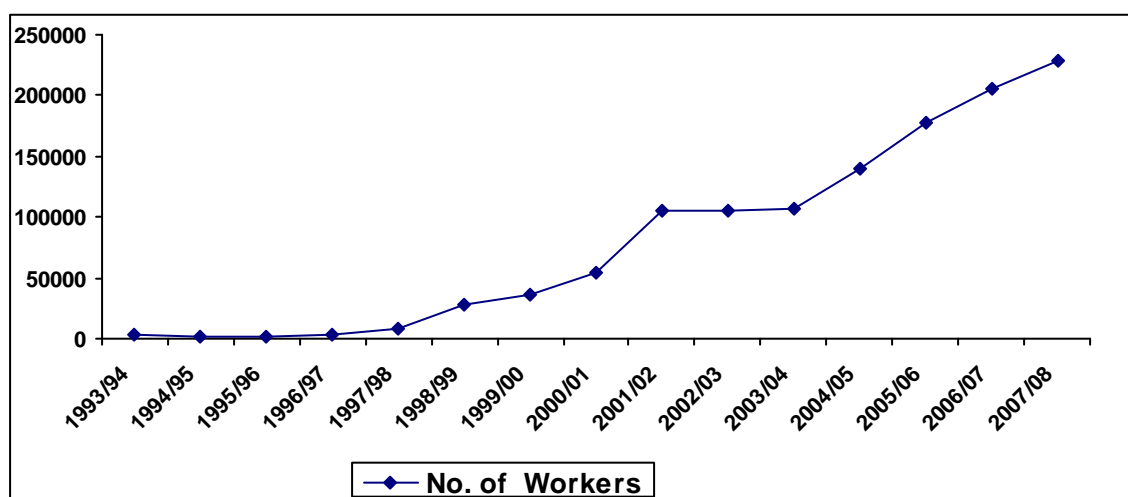
Table 2.1 : The levels and Trends of Labour Emigrations in Nepal

Year	No of Workers
1993/94	3,605
1994/95	2,159
1995/96	2,134
1996/97	32,59
1997/98	7,745
1998/99	27,796
1999/00	35,543
2000/01	55,025
2000/02	104,736
2002/03	105,043
2003/04	106,660
2004/05	139,718
2005/06	177,709
2006/07	204,835
2007/08	229,405
Total	12,05372

* Each calendar year refers to approximately mid-July.

Source: DOLEP Record, 2008.

Figure of this table



According to the destination of going abroad it diversification substantially increase from India to Gulf countries and south East Asia and Far East Asia with more other countries of the world at the beginning years (1985-1990). Of the total Nepali workers who have gone overseas through official Channel (12,05372), the largest share (59.8percent) went to Gulf countries followed by the numbers gone the countries of East / South East Asia region (39.4percent). the rest went to the countries of other regions-Europe/ Australia (0.12percent), SAARC except India (0.10percent) America / Canada (0.03percent) and Africa (0.01percent). This reveals that official labour migration from Nepal virtually is Gulf and East/South East Asian Countries (99.7percent) phenomenon. Annual data on official labour migration show that until 1999/2000, vast majority of the official migrant labours (80-97percent) 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 2001/02. During the last 2002/03-2005/06 period it stabilized to 51-56 percent the relative decline in Gulf countries due to the increasing number of workers going on other countries rather than Gulf. In East/Shout East Asian Countries accounted for less than 4 percent of total official labour migration from Nepal in 1999/2000 which increased up to 22 percent in the Next year and to 51 percent in 2001/02. During the 2002/03-2005/06period the proportion stabilized 43-48 the major three destination of Nepali migrant workers was Malaysia, Qatar, Saudi Arab respectively until mid July of 2007. But the largest destination is changed and the position is occupied by Qatar, Malaysia and Saudi Arab for the largest three respectively until mid July 2008, then mid July of 2007.

The income of labour emigrates, which is send from place of destination to place of origin known as 'Remittance'. The Balance of payment (BOP) Statistic of the NRB revealed that Nepal acclaimed the sum of NRS 58.5, 65.5 and 97.7 billions in the

fiscal years 2003/04, 2004/05 and 2005/06 respectively as workers remittance. Which accounted to 11.8, 12.3 and 16.7 percent share of national GDP. The Living standard Survey 2003/04 showed that between 1996 to 2004 the average amount of remittance among recipient households increased from NRs 15,160 to 34,698 during the seven years period. The 11 percent decline in poverty level in between 1995/96 and 2003/04 (decline from 42percent to 31percent) to a large part is acknowledge to the contribution of remittance.

2.3 An Overview on Policy and Legal Framework of Labour Migration

Nepal does not have a comprehensive policy framework under which the foreign employment is managed. The labour and employment policy, published in Feb 2006 by the Ministry of labour and Transport Management to replace the National labor policy 1999, takes into account the changing realities of labour market and incorporates the commitments made by the Government during the second Labour conference held in 2005. The policy seeks to promote cordial relations between the employee and the employer based on mutual trust in order to boost production. The long term objective of the policy is to promote atmosphere conducive for investment by introducing reforms in legal framework, developing labour information system, integrated small enterprises with micro-credit programme among others.

Both the Ninth plan and the Tenth plan seek to promote foreign employment by mobilizing Nepal diplomatic missions, establishment of Labour Attacher in countries where the number of Nepali migrant workers exceeds 5,000 and other activities aimed at ensuring safety and welfare of Nepali workers. These remain pious hopes as Nepali's foreign policy has neither the policy instruments nor infrastructure to promote employment of Nepali workers overseas.

As for the legal Framework, Nepal controls foreign employment, through the Foreign Employment Act 2042 (1985). Though the Act was formulated "to protect and to provide Support the matters relating to foreign employment" it is restrictive in nature. It aims at controlling and managing foreign employ of the general public." It provides for issuance of licenses prior permission to be obtained to select workers for foreign employment, processes for the selection of workers, contracts, information on

the country where the worker has to be employed and punishment for violation of the Act provisions. The Government held the special power to cancel licenses given to recruiting agents" in special situation".

The Act was amended twice the first in 1992 with minor changes followed by the second in 1998. However, both the amendments failed to address the key issues affecting foreign employment. The act was basically derived to control and restrict overseers employment for Nepali workers rather than promote safe and sound foreign employment. The second amendment in fact banned employment of children and women, who required permission of the government, local authorities as well as guardians. Even some of the positive aspects such as the regulation of foreign employment agent's suffered from poor implementation, partly because the Foreign Employment Regulations to govern the Implementation of the Act come in to existence only in 1999 and partly because absence of political commitment to make the best use of foreign employment opportunity.

The Government subsequently introduced ordinance for making Arrangements Regarding Foreign Employment in 2061 (2005) to replace the foreign Employment Act 2042. It recognized the remarkable importance of foreign employment in solving the unemployment problem in the country had well as a major source of foreign exchange earning. The ordinance head the twin goals of making the foreign employment recruitment dignified, systematic, service-oriented and transparent while at the same time protect the rights and interests of migrant workers. The ordinance provides for appointment of Labour Attaches of Gazetted officer rank in countries where Nepali has been employed.

Now, the Government amends the policy of 2005 with the Integrate Foreign Employment Act and introduce new features in close consultation with major stakeholders including foreign employment agents. These include the provision for pre-approval for Foreign Employment promotion Department and an end to gender discrimination to promote the rights of Nepalese women in foreign countries. Until recently, the registration of a new employment recruiting agency or company required NS 5,00,000 in cash deposit in bank and Rs. 2.5 million in assets. Under the new provision, such a company needs to have a cash balance of Rs. 3 million. The changes

have been proposed because a Rs. 5,00, 000 bank balance doesn't help the government to recover amount of fraud and cheating.

Nepal became a full fledged member of International organization for migration (IOM) in 2006, established in 1951, the world's leading inter-governmental organization in the field of migration is "committed to principle that human and orderly migration benefits migrants and society". Nepal is one of its 120 members. There are 89 observers including 19 states and to global and regional INGOs and NGOs, affiliated with IOM. Currently there are 5,400 staff members working in more than 1,600 projects (NIDS: 30)

Although, Nepal has no labour agreement signed with a country. However, negotiation are underway with both U.A.E. and Qatar for signing such argument (NIDS, 2006 : 17).

CHAPTER-III

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction of the Study Area

Topgachhi VDC of Jhapa district is selected as a study area. It is situated in the South-Eastern part of Nepal. This VDC is exactly located at 40 km. west from eastern boarder of Nepal (Mechi). It is also located about 4km. east from Damak Municipality. The VDC is situated with 26°30' to 26° 40'N Latitude and 87° 43' to 87° 47' E longitude. It covered the total area about 63.97 sq.km. with 17.875 km. south-North and 3.579 East-West. This VDC is situated about 150 m. high from the seal level. Topgachhi VDC is surrounded by other VDC of Jhapa and Illam district. In the east Dharampur and Panchgachhi VDC, in the west Gauradaha and Lakhanpur VDC in the north position Chulachuli VDC of Illam district and in the south Baigundhura VDC on Jhapa district. The east-west Mahendra highway is situated through the north part of Topgachhi VDC. The out looking shape of this VDC is like a wooden plough without 'HARIS' and 'ANAU' and the level of land little bit slope from North to south. This VDC is separated in 9 wards.

Accounting to 2001 census, the total population of Topgachhi VDC is 20,619 with 9,836 male and 10,783 female. The total household's number is 4,142 and the households size is 4.98. But the data are different in village profile. According to village profile of Topgachhi VDC-B.S. 2059, total population is 30,049 with 14,569 male and 15,480 female. The total households number is 4623 and households size is 6.49. The biggest five cast of this VDC are Brahmin, Chhetri, Limbu, Rai and Satar respectively. Similarly, We can found Hindu, Kirat, Buddhist, Christian and Muslim are the largest religion of this VDC. The main occupation of this VDC is agriculture which occupied 79 percent and remained others 7 percent in cottage and non cottage industry, 7 percent in labour emigration other seven 7 percent in cottage and non cottage industry, 7percent in labour emigration 4 percent in NGOs service 3percent in governmental services. The literacy rate is about 69percent.

At last, how the name of Topgachhi VDC, is putting on, according to profile there are three history. The first is, in the past, there were large Jungle and at the every Afternoon and Midnight there were heard a sound of Top in the mid Jungle, so it is

called Topgachhi Area. The second is, in the Jungle there were found a top in a tree, so, people said Topgachhi for this area. The Third is, in this jungle there were tree with the shape of 'TOP' so, people were called Topgachhi area. This Topgachhi area is called Topgachhi VDC now-a-days. These three saying area near about in our thought because the word Topgachhi is formatted by "Top and "Gachhi" that means top means a weapon and gachhi means tree, so, we can says there were relationship between Top and gachhi. The map of study area is in appendix-I.

3.2 Selection of the Study Area

This study is conducted in Topgachhi VDC of Jhapa district because of its is may native VDC and I am interested to do any research in my native area. So I have done this as a dissertation of master's degree in the Central Department of Population Studies. After the selection of the study area, a selected the topic as "Effects of Socio-economic and Demographic factors on Labour Emigration". It is selected to research because it is the burning issue of this area, and it is taking a culture in this area.

3.3 Sampling Design and Sample Size

In this Study, both primary and secondary data are used. The secondary data are from village profile, population census of 2001, and other available sources. The primary data are collected from field survey. First of all random sample was draw for choose the ward no. of the study area and from this draw the area are selected as 5, 7 and 8. no. After sampling the ward number, used a non-probability sampling for collection of households and individuals information based on first come first priority, which is presented in the following table.

Table 3.1 : Sample Frame and Sample size of Population in the Study Area

Ward no.	Total Population	Survey Population
5	3764	156
7	6294	165
8	3898	170

Source: Village Profile 2059, filed Survey 2008

The survey was conducted in 18-26 of Ashad in 2065 B.S. In this survey, a set of questionnaire was used to collect information have observation for some aspect

of questions. For the collection of information respondent were household head of those households from where labour and emigrant have gone to abroad

3.4 Method of Data Collection

After the chosen of sampling strata (Ward) by random sampling (i.e. ward no. 5,7 and 8) then, information were collected of households and individuals of labour emigrants by using questionnaire set by non-probability random sampling method called purposive method. For the collection of information usually asked for households head, if households head wasn't available at that time then used to another respondent for the source of information if he/she was able to give the information, otherwise left this households and went to another households where information were found. In the collected information, there are the level and trend of labour emigration socio-economic factors such as education, occupation of emigrants before going aboard, ethnicity and Demographic factors such as Age, sex and marital status of labour emigrants.

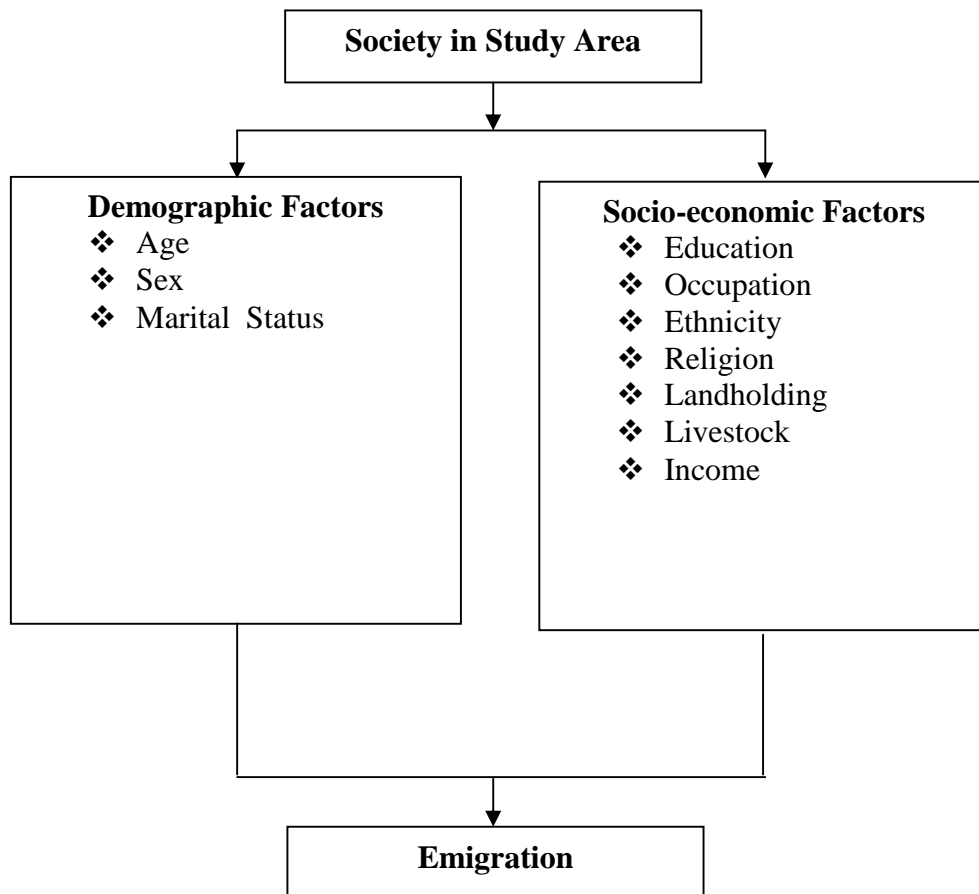
At the time of data collection various problems were faced. The problem were mainly related to household head because it is rainy season and all most of family members were in the field for plotting paddy so somewhere information were taken from other than households head if he/she was able to give the information. The another problem was that hesitation for providing accurate economic information. Next problem was related to memory for the time of absence of emigrants or time of went to abroad and the last problem was that it is the rainy season, so, the problem of rainfall and muddy way for visiting household for this ward which were selected.

3.5 Analysis of Data

The quality of any research work depends up on the set of questionnaire, method of data collection and techniques used to analyze the data. To illustrate the recorded data/information frequency tables, and cross table are used as tools and techniques for the data analysis of this study.

3.6 Conceptual Framework

In this study the conceptual framework is that in the society there are various factors playing important role in varying degree in various sectors. In this study we have seen that the socio-economic factors and Demographic factors play a vital role for the labour emigration. Which is designed as follows:-



CHAPTER – IV
SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF
RESPONDENTS

This chapter provides some demographic and socio-economic characteristics of individual and households of labour emigrants in the study Area. In this chapter it deals with levels and trends of emigration, Age and sex composition labour emigrants and households in the study area and emigrants, similarly, Education occupation, Marital Status, Caste and Religion of emigrant's and landholding, Livestock of emigrants households before going abroad, etc.

4.1 Age and Sex Distribution

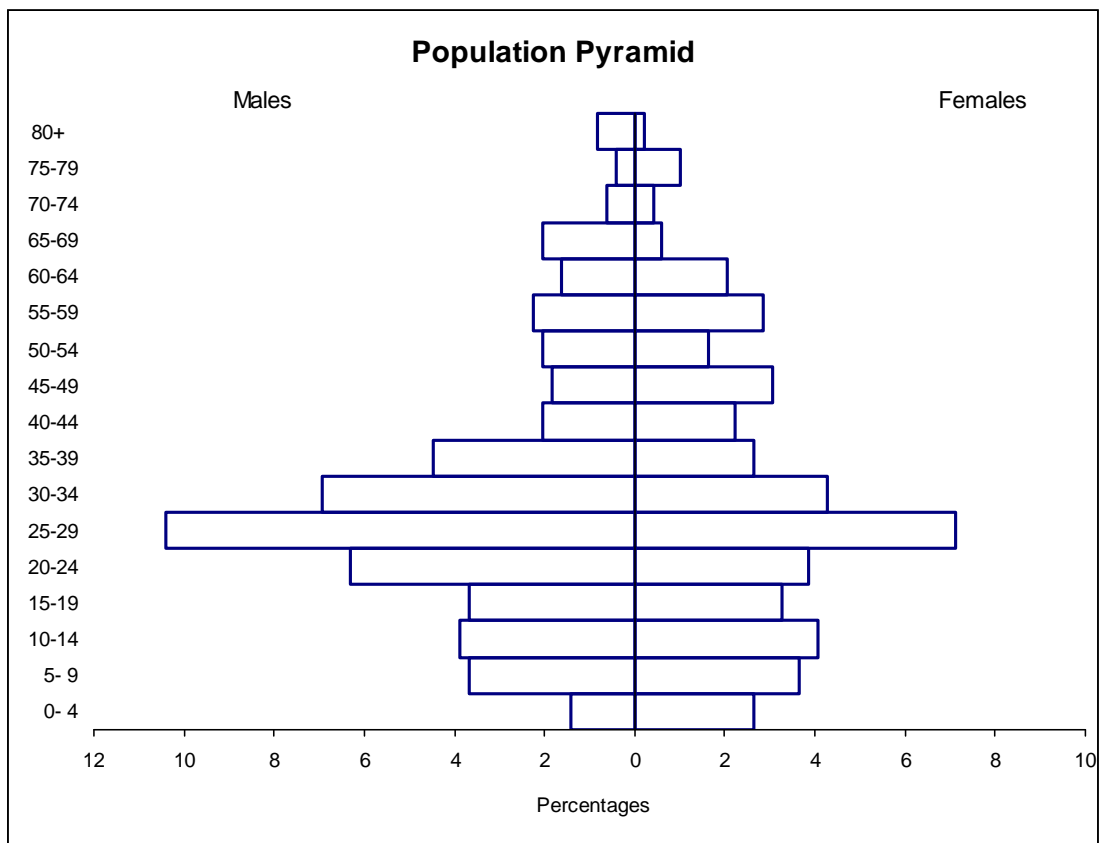
Age and sex distribution of population in migrant's households are shown in Table 4.1. Age and sex distribution is the main demographic processes. Migration is also a selective phenomena and it is affected by the age and sex distribution of population. So, the study of age and sex distribution of study area is necessary.

Table 4.1: Age and Sex Composition of Emigrants Family by Five Year Group

Age group	Male	Female	Total
0-4	2.6	5.8	4.1
5-9	6.7	8.0	7.3
10-14	7.1	8.9	7.9
15-19	6.7	7.1	6.9
20-24	11.6	8.5	10.2
25-29	19.1	15.6	17.5
30-34	12.7	9.4	11.2
35-39	8.2	5.8	7.1
40-44	3.8	4.9	4.3
45-49	3.4	6.7	4.9
50-54	3.8	3.6	3.7
55-59	4.1	6.3	5.1
60-64	3.0	4.5	3.7
65-69	3.8	1.3	2.7
70-74	1.1	0.9	1.0
75-79	0.8	2.2	1.4
80+	1.5	0.5	1.0
Total	100	100	100
Number	267	224	491

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

In this table, we can see the proportion of population is 19.3 percent in the age group 0-15 years. Similarly the proportion is 62.1 percent in age group 15-49. This is the most important part of manpower and in this study all labour emigrants are from this age group and remain age group 50+ occupied only 18.6 percent. This figure shows that the age distribution of study area is quite better because the distribution of workforce population is quite better than national distribution. If we see according to age group, the initial age group(0-4) occupied 4.1 percent and the last age group occupied only 1 percent. The highest percentage occupied by age group 25-29 and lowest percentage occupied by 1 percent by last age group. The sex composition is 54.4, 45.6 percent for males and Female respectively and the sex ratio is 119.20. This table can be shown in pyramid as follows:



Source: Field Survey, 2008.

4.2 Age and Sex Distribution of Labour Emigrant's in the study Area

The Age and sex distribution of labour emigrant's in the study area are shown in the following table.

Table 4.2 : Percentage Distribution of Emigrant by Age and Sex

Age group	Male	Female	Total
15-19	1		1
20-24	29.6	20	29.1
25-29	23.5		22.3
30-34	24.5	40	25.2
35-39	12.2	40	13.6
40-44	6.1		5.8
45-49	1.3		2.9
Total	100	100	100
Number	98	5	103

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

This table shows that among male emigrants lower percentage in age group 15-19 and highest percentage in the age group 20-24 and followed by age group 30-34. Likewise in Female emigrants lower proportion in the age group 20-24 and highest in age group 30-34 and 35-39 equal. If we see in total figure lower proportion in the age group 15-19 and the highest proportion in the age group 20-24 and followed by 30-34 and 25-29 respectively. We can see the share of male labour emigrants 95.2 percent and Female labour emigrants 4.8 percent in the study area.

4.3 Levels and Trends of Labour Emigrants in the study Area

In any quantitative research have greater significance of levels and trends of phenomena. Likewise in this study, there are greater significance for knowing the levels and trends to know how this culture is going on or what is its trend in Society. For this purpose the following table shows the levels and trends of labour emigration in the study area, the table as follows:

Table 4.3 : Level of Emigrants by Age Groups, Sex and Year

Age	Year 062 (Percentage)			Year 063 (Percentage)			Year 064 (Percentage)			Grand Total
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total	
15-19				3.3		3.1				1.0
20-24	33.3		33.3	13.3	50.0	15.6	40.0		36.8	29.1
25-29	21.2		28.1	30.3		28.1	20.0		18.4	22.3
30-34	15.2		31.3	30.0	50.0	31.3	28.6	33.3	29.0	25.2
35-39	21.2		12.5	13.3		12.5	2.9	66.7	7.9	13.6
40-44	6.3		6.3	6.7		6.3	5.7		5.3	5.8
45-49	3.0		3.1	3.3		3.1	2.9		2.6	2.9
Total	100		100	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
Number	33		33	30	2	32	35	3	38	103

Source: Field Survey, 2008.

This table shows that the trend of labour emigration is almost the same in years 062 and 063 but increases in the year 064 with percentages 32, 31.1 and 36.9 respectively in the year 062, 063 and 064. In the year 2062, there are only male migrants with 95 percent. In the year 2062, the largest percent of emigration is in the age group 20-24 and smallest proportion in age group 45-49 similarly, in year 2063 the largest percentage of labour emigrants is in the age group 20-24 years followed by age group 30-34 year and the smallest proportion is occupied by age group 45-49 year. Like wise in the year 2064, largest proportion is in the age group 20-24, followed by 30-34 and smallest group is in the age group 45-49 year. So we can say that most labour emigration is in the age group 20-24 and followed by 30-34 years 25.29 year respectively are highly involved in labour emigration.

4.4 Marital Status of Labour Emigrants

In the study of population, the study of marital status is necessary because of its multiple relation with human life and behavior. Now, the marital status of labour emigrants in the study area is as follows:

Table 4.4 : Marital status of Laour Emigrants in percentage

Age	Year 062				Year 063				Year 064				Total	
	Male		Female		Male		Female		Male		Female		Married	Single
	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S	M	S		
15-19						25.0								3.7
20-24	12.5	88.9			3.9	75.0	50.0		14.3	78.6			10.5	81.5
25-29	29.2				34.6		-		19.1	21.6			26.3	11.1
30-34	16.7	11.1			34.6		50.0		47.6		33.3		32.9	3.7
35-39	29.2				15.4				4.8		66.7		18.4	
40-44	8.3				7.7		-		9.5				7.9	
45-49	4.1				3.9				4.8				4.0	
Total	100	100			100	100	100	-	100	100	100		100	100
Number	24	9			26	4	2	-	21	14	3		76	27

Source : Field Survey, 2008,

(Note: M= Married, S= Single)

This table shows that the majority (73.8 percent) of labor emigrants are married and only about one fourth (26.2 percent) are unmarried. This table shows that the first major stream age 20-24 have the largest proportion of unmarried; it occupied more than 80 percent and followed by 25-29 year with more than 11 percent. We can see in the age group 30-34, the largest proportion (nearly one third) of married among married emigrants. We can see in the age group 15-19 completely single and above than age group 35-39 are all married. The one part of this study, female emigrants are completely married in this area. The age groups 30-34, 25-29 and 35-39 years occupied the largest three married proportion respectively and in the age groups 20-24 and 25-29 years occupied first and second position in proportion of singles. In total, near about only one-fourth labour emigrants are single.

4.5 Educational status of Labour Emigrants

Education is one of the most important factor in social characteristic of human history. It is a multidimensional factor in the social mobilization and civilization. By

the help of education people take the important decision in critical time period. In general case educated people are migrated for suitable employment, opportunity and social status but the result of study area is different. Which is shown as following table:

Table 4.5 : Educational Status of Labour Emigrants in Percentage

Age Group	No. Edu.	Some Pri.	Completed Pri.	Some Sec.	Completed Sec.	More than Sec.	Total	Total Number
15-19	-	-	-	-	100.0	-	100	1
20-24	-	3.3	20.0	33.3	33.3	10.0	100	30
25-29	4.4	4.4	30.4	21.7	26.1	13.0	100	23
30-34	3.9	-	30.8	34.6	15.4	15.4	100	26
35-39	7.1	7.1	42.9	42.9	-	-	100	14
40-44	16.7	16.7	33.3	33.3	-	-	100	6
45-49	33.3	-	33.3	-	33.3	-	100	3
Total	5	4	30	32	22	10	100	103
Total percent	4.9	3.9	29.1	31.1	21.4	9.7	100	103

Source: - Field Survey, 2008

(Note:- Edu. = Education, Pri.= Primary, Sec. = Secondary).

In this table, we can see educational status by age group wise. We can see that the age group 15-19 have cent percent completed Secondary level education followed by 33.3 percent in age groups 20-24 and 45-49 years respectively. Similarly about 43 percent emigration have some secondary education in age group 35-39 and followed by age groups 30-34 and 20-24 respectively. If we see according to level of education, the lowest proportion is in some primary and followed by no education. Similarly, in the case of level of education the highest proportion is in some secondary (31percent) and followed by completed primary (29percent) and completed secondary (21percent) respectively. The proportion of labour emigrants having more than secondary level education is 9.7 percent. This table shows that most of emigrants with the age group 20-39 years. Most of emigrants have completed primary to secondary level of education.

4.6 Occupational Status Labour Emigrations

Occupation is one of component of socio-economic factors. It is an important component for people to more or getting migration. People move from one place to

an other for better job or getting job opportunities. The occupational status of labour emigrants before going abroad is presented in the following table:

Table 4.6 : Occupational Status of Labour Emigrants in Percentage

Year	Agriculture	Service	Study	Trade	Labour	Total	Total Number
2062	45.5	18.2	18.2	9.1	9.1	100	33
2063	56.3	3.1	21.9	12.5	6.3	100	32
2064	44.7	10.5	23.7	13.2	7.9	100	38
Total	48.5	10.7	21.4	11.6	7.8	100	-
Total Number	50	11	22	12	8	-	103

Source: - Field Survey, 2008

In the above table, we can see the occupational status of labour emigrants before going abroad by years. We can see, agriculture has the highest proportion in each year and almost followed by study and trade respectively. In the case of occupation status, above condition is seen again that means the greatest occupation is agriculture and followed by study and trade.

4.7 Ethnicity of Labour Emigrants

Nepal is a multi-ethnic country in the world. Ethnicity is an intrigral part of our society. It is an important component of socio-cultural factors. It is the multidimensional factor in society and has greater effect on various aspects in society. Generally, the economic condition of upper caste is better than the lower caste. The ethnic composition of study area are shown in the following table.

Table 4.7 : Percentage Distribution of Ethnicity in Study Area

Ethnicity	062	063	064	Total	Number
Brahmin	48.5	34.4	47.4	43.7	45
Chhetri	24.2	34.4	13.2	23.3	24
Newar	6.1	6.3	-	3.9	4
Gurung	-	9.4	7.9	5.8	6
Bhujel	6.1	3.1	2.6	3.9	4
Limbu	9.1	9.4	21.1	13.6	14
Majhi	-	3.1	2.3	2.9	3
Rai	6.1	-	-	1.9	2
Kami	-	-	26	0.8	1
Total	100	100	100	100	
Number	33	32	38		103

Source: Field Survey, 2008

In this table, we can see more Brahmins and followed by Chhetri and Limbu respectively. But in 2064, Brahmins, Limbu and Chhetri have the largest three proportion respectively. Similarly Brahmin and Chhetri have same proportion in 63 and followed by Gurung and Limbu. Likewise, Brahmins have the largest proportion and followed by Chhetri and Limbu in the 062 year. The lower proportion have Kami for the overall condition and Rai has the second smallest proportion.

4.8 Religion of Labour Emigrants

Religious composition is one of the important social characteristics of population. Economic, social and cultural differences are associated with the major religious groups of nation. The religions composition of labour emigrants in the study area are shown the following table.

Table 4.8 Religious Composition of Labour Emigrants in Percentage

Religion	062	063	064	Total	Number
Hindu	81.8	71.9	63.2	71.8	74
Buddhist	-	12.5	7.9	6.8	7
Kirat	15.2	6.3	15.8	12.6	13
Christian	3.0	9.4	13.2	8.7	9
Total	100	100	100	100	-
Number	9.4	32	38		103

Source: Field Survey, 2008

According to this table, we can say Hindu, Kirat and Christian have the largest three proportion respectively in overall religious composition. Similarly, Hindu is the largest religion and followed by kirat, Christian and Buddhist respectively in year 2064. Similarly, Hindu, Buddhist and Christian are the largest three proportion respectively in year 2063. Hindu, Kirat and Christian are the largest three proportion respectively in the year 2062.

4.9 Land Holding of Emigrants Households

Ownership of land is one of the important indicators of economic status of people in our society. If we see the domination of occupation, agriculture is dominant occupation of Nepal and in the case of labour emigration it occupied nearly fifty percent. So, here is greater question is that if agriculture is dominant occupation, how

much land holding by the family of labour emigrants. So that the following table is presented for the land holding condition of emigrants family.

Table 4.9: Land Ownership of Emigrants Family in Percentage

Land ownership	Percentage	Number of Households
Land less	4.4	4
Less than 1 Kattha	3.3	3
1-5 Kattha	20.0	18
6-10 Kattha	22.2	20
11-20 Kattha	17.8	16
21-30 Kattha	23.3	21
30+ Kattha	8.9	8
Total	100	90

Source: Field Survey, 2008

According to this table, about 4 percent family hasn't landownership of any kind and about 23 percent family have only less than 5 kattha land and about 50 percent family having the land more than 10 kattha and above .If we calculate the total land and family number then average landholding per family is more than 14 kattha. In this table, we can see that the largest proportion is in 20-30 kattha land ownership and followed by 5-10 kattha and 1-5 kattha respectively.

4.10 Livestock Ownership of Emigrant's Family

Rearing Livestock is side occupation of all most of agricultural family and somewhere it may be the main occupation in our society. That means, rearing livestock is the source of income in society. So, people are reared livestock in our society. Following table shows the livestock ownership in emigrant's households.

Table 4.10: Ownership of Livestock

Live stock	No. of Livestock	Percentage
Cow/oxen	129	8.0
Buffalos	64	4.0
Goat	165	10.2
Pig	25	1.3
Hens	1231	76.3
Total	1614	100

Source: Field Survey, 2008

In this table, we can see the greater proportion in hens because of among sampled household 2 household are rearing poultry farming. After that second proportion occupied by goats because all most of households rearing goats. Similarly, third position occupied by cows and forth by buffalos. If we average the numbers of livestock ownerships by emigrant's family, 17 livestock are rearing by each family.

4.11 Income of Labour Emigrants

Income is one of the most important factor for taking decision to migrate. Income gives the social status in our society. So, these people are taking decision to migrate whose income is lower than other member of this society to income more. In here, these factors play a greater role for making decision to migrate. In Nepalese context the major occupation is agriculture and it is seasonal occupation so, many people are seasonally employed and about 30 percent is employed in other sector. Directly we see that people are taking decision for labour emigration because of unemployment and low income. The income of labour emigrants before and after going abroad is shown in the following table.

Table 4.11: Income of Labour Emigrants in Percentage

Monthly Income (Rs.)	In the origin (Rs.)	In the destination (Rs.)
Below-5000	67.7	
5001-10000	29.0	7.8
10001-15000	3.2	30.1
15001-20000		27.2
20001-25000		17.5
25001-30000		6.8
30001-35000		3.9
35001-40000		2.9
40001-45000		0.9
45001-50000		0.9
50,000+		1.9
Total	100.0	100
Number	31	103

Source: Field Survey, 2008

This table shows that among the labour emigrants, about 30 percent were earning in origin and among them more than two third were earning less than 5000 per month. But in the destination all emigrants are earning more than 5000, among them about 30 percent earning between ten to fifteen thousand and more than one forth are earning 15,001-20,000 in per month. The lower proportion in income is between 40001-45000 and 45,001-50,000. The highest income range (50,001 +) is in the 1.9 of percent emigrants. This table shows nobody is earning less than or equal to origin in destination. So people are going to abroad for earning much more than place of origin.

4.12 Other Households Indicators of Labour Emigrants

Other, households indicators of labour emigrants such as type of households, type of toilet facilities and drinking water facilities are described as follows:

4.12.1 Type of Households

The household structure is the indicator of income of this household and social status of household in this society in Nepalese context. The type of households in the study are shown in following table.

Table 4.12 : Type of Households of Labour Emigrants

Type of Household	Percentage	Number of Household
Pakki	5.6	5
Semi-Pakki	52.2	47
Kachchi	42.2	38
Total	100.00	90

Source: Field Survey, 2008

This table shows that near about 6 percent house are pakki and more than 50 percent are semi-pakki and more than two fifth are kacchi. That means we can say that 6 percent emigrants are upper middle class and less than 50 percent are middle class family and more than 40 percent are lower class family.

In every households we can see the facilities of light is electricity because of the service provider of electricity provide the service in this area.

4.12. 2 Toilet Facility

As like type of households, toilet facility also present the level of living slandered of this family as well as consciousness on sanitation. The facilities of toilets are presented in the following table.

Table 4.13 : Type of Toilet Facility in Households of Labour Emigrants

Type of Household	Percentage	No. of Household
Pakki	16.7	15
Semi-Pakki	56.7	51
Kachchi	26.7	24
Total	100	90

Source: Field Survey, 2008

This table shows that the better conduction of sanitation because more than 50 percent have semi-permanent toilet facility and only more than 25 percent have Kachchi toilet. So we can say that the satisfactory sanitation conduction is there.

4.12.3 Drinking Water Facility

The source of drinking water also presents the economic condition of households. In this study all households have separate source of drinking water which are shown is the following table.

Table 4.14: Source of Drinking Water in the Study Area

Type of Household	Percentage	No. of Household
Tube well	37.8	34
Piped	4.4	4
Both	54.4	49
Well	3.3	3
Total	100	90

Source: Field Survey, 2008

This table shows the better quality of drinking water in study area. The higher proportion is in both that means they have tube well and piped water supply by Drinking water corporation. Second proportion is in tube well, it is a better source of dirking water in terai. There is near about 3 percent households used well source of drinking water.

4.12.4 Sufficiency of Food

In migrants households we can see the condition of insufficiency of food, which is produced by the emigrants family before and after going aboard. The major occupation is found agriculture but the land holding condition is poor for about fifty percent family have the land less than 10 kattha so we can easily guess the sufficiency of food. But the real situation of the condition of food sufficiency shows in the following table.

Table. 4.15: Food Sufficiency in Percentage

Month	Percentage
0-3	5.6
4-6	15.6
7-9	6.7
10-12	20.0
12+Month	52.2
Percent	100
Number	90

Source: Field Survey, 2008

This table shows that nearly fifty percent of households of labour emigrants have insufficient food production. Among them we can see, the highest proportion is in 9-12 month, for this period one fifth households have not any food to be eaten, that means, either they didn't produce any food or their production is sufficient for less than three month. The second proportion is in more than 15 percent households for 4-6 months. The lowest proportion is in more than 5 percent household for 0-3 months.

4.13 Destination Country of Labour Emigrants

In the process of migration destination is one of the component. In the process of labour emigration the destination is that country where migrant are gone for the work. The destination countries of the labour emigrants in the study area shown in the following table.

Table 4.16: Destination Country of Labour Emigrants in Percentage

Country	2064	2063	2062	Total	Number
K.S.A.	15.8	18.8	24.2	19.4	20
U.A.E.	10.5	18.8	12.1	13.6	14
Qatar	44.7	25.0	33.3	35.0	36
Malaysia	13.2	15.6	30.3	19.4	20
Kuwait	10.2	6.3	-	5.8	6
Jordan	2.6	-	-	1.0	1
Bahrain	-	6.3	-	1.9	2
S. Korea	-	6.3	-	1.9	2
Iraq	2.6	31	-	1.9	2
Total	100	100	100	100	
Number	38	32	33		103

Source: Field Survey, 2008

(Where, K.S.A. Saudi Arab, U.A.E = Dubai, S. Korea = South Korea)

This table show that the main destination country of Nepali emigrants is in Qatar, it occupied more than one third of total emigration. Similarly, second position occupied by K.S.A. and Malaysia by near about one fifth proportion. The third destination is occupied by U.A.E. and the last destination is in Jordon. If we see according year wise, in the year 2064 Qatar is the largest destination and followed by K.S.A and Malaysia respectively. Similarly, in 2063, Qatar is the largest destination and followed by K.S.A. and UAE in the second position and Malaysia in the third position. In the last year 2062, Qatar is the largest destination and followed by Malaysia and K.S.A. respectively.

4.14 Reason for going particular countries

There are various causes for chosen the country. The causes of chosen these countries for the labour emigrants in the study area are shown in the following table .

Table 1.17: Reason for selection particular countries

Causes	Percentage	Number
Friends are there	23.3	24
Relatives	17.5	18
Sending by Manpower	27.2	28
Good Climate	22.3	23
Found Chosen Work	9.7	10
Total	100	103

Source Field Survey, 2008

In this table, we can see the highest proportion (27.2 percent) is in sending by manpower agency and followed by friends are there (23.3 percent) and good climate (22.3percent) respectively. The last proportion is in chosen for job not for country. The main finding of this table is the highest proportion of emigrants sent by manpower, and the lowest proportion are gone for the selection of job.

4.15 Causes of Emigration

There are various causes for going abroad in the Nepalese context. Some major causes are lower living standard because of insufficiency of food, cloth and lower quality of housing insecurity and business failure are the causes of emigration in society. Lower income and ineffective education system are other factors of emigration. These causes of emigration are shown in the table in the following table:

Table 4.18:Causes of Emigration

Causes	Percent	Number
Lower living standard	48.5	50
Insecurity	10.7	11
Business failure	9.7	10
Lower income	11.7	12
Ineffective education	19.4	20
Total	100.00	103

Source: Field Survey, 2008

In this table, we can see the largest causes of labour emigration is in lower living status (nearly fifty percent) and followed by ineffective education (nearly 20 percent) and lower income, (more than 10 percent) respectively. In the origin more than two-third emigrants earned less than 5000 but in the place of destination no one is earning less than 5000. The fourth causes is in insecurity it occupied more than 10 percent. The last cause is business failure and it occupied less than 10 percent.

CHAPTER-V

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS & RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Summary

Movement of people from one place to another for temporary or permanent due to economic, political, religious or others reason is a ubiquitous phenomena. Voluntary migration is motivated by certain welfare gains for migrants, where, forced migration by and large causes of sufferings to migrants, Through, migration is an important element in the growth or reduction of population and labour force of an area. However, the term 'Migration' is easily understood in general but it presents problems of definition. Migration depend on several aspect and characteristic of population such as areas of origin and destination, the distance between places, duration of residence at the place of destination. So, it is impossible to have an exact well accepted definition of migration.

For the households and individual information data are collected by the non probability sampling which is called purposive, in this study collected data are from those households which came first in the sampling areas. In the study ward 5,7 and 8 have 3764, 6294 and 3898 population and 518,1028 and 623 household (according to village profile 2059) respectively. In most of all households, information has taken from household heads and some where from other member of these households.

We can see the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of labour emigrants and their family. The age sex compositions is better in the study area. The population of age group 0-15 occupied 19.3 percent, age group 15-49 occupied, 62.1 percent and above then (50+) occupied 18.6 percent (table 4.1) In the age composition of labour emigrants is in 20-24 years 29.6 percent, second 30-34 year which occupied 24.5 percent, the third is 29-29 year which occupied 23.5 percent the lower percentage 1 which is occupied by 15-19 years age group (table 4.2). The marital status of labour emigrants 73.8 percent are married and 26.2 percent are singles (table 4.4). So, we can say that the major cause of emigration is to fulfill the requirement of family in daily life. And the other is ineffective education because single proportion is mostly covered by 20-24 and they are gone during the study or as soon as leaving

study. We can see 36.9 31.1 and 32 percent are the proportion of labour emigrants in the year 2064, 2063 and 2062 respectively (table 4.3).

The educational status is as follows: the lower proportion in some primary (3.9percent), second lowest is no education (4.9percent). The highest proportion in some secondary (31.1percent) and followed by completed primary (29.1percent) and third is completed secondary (9.7 percent) respectively (table 4.5). In the occupation status agriculture takes place the largest occupation (48.5percent) second is the study (21.4percent) and third is trade (11.6percent) the last proportion of occupation is labour (8 percent) (table 4.6).

In the field of ethnicity Brahmin, Chhetri and Limbu occupied the largest three position by 43.7,23.3 and 13.6 percent respectively. The smallest three ethnicity are kami, Rai and Majhi occupied 0.8, 1.9 and 2.9 percent respectively (table 4.7). We can see Hindu, Kirat and Christian are the largest three religion occupied by 71.8, 12.6 and 8.7 percentage and the last position is Buddhist holding by 6.8 percent (table 4.8). There are positive relation seen in caste and religion of labour emigrants. The land holding condition of study area are as follow; 4 percent households haven't any land only 23 percent family have less than 5 kattha, about 50 percent family have more than 10 kattha. The average landholding of each family is more than 14 kattha (table 4.9). In the condition on ownership of livestock, the highest proportion is in hens (poultry farming) by holding of 76.3 percent, second proportion is occupied by goats (10.2percent), Third position is occupied by cow/oxen (8.0 percent) and the lowest proportion in pigs by holding 1.3 percentage. The trend of rearing livestock is in almost of households having at least a livestock (table 4.10).

In income condition, 67.7 percent emigrant were earned less than 5000 before going abroad and only 32.2 emigrants were earned more than 5000 thousand. But in the place of destination 30.1, 27.2 and 17.5 percent emigrants are earning 10,001-15,000,15,001-2,0000 and 20,001-25,000 respectively and these are the largest three proportion of emigrants. The percentage is 1.9 for earning more than 50,000 in the place of destination. In the place of destination no one is earning less than 5000 and all labour emigrants are earning more than in the place of origin (table 4.11).

In the households characteristics 5.6 percent family have pakki house, more than fifty percent have semi- pakki house and 42.2 percent have kachchi house(table 4.12.1). Likewise, in toilet facility 16.7 percent households have pakki toilet, 56.7 percent family have kachhi toilet (table 4.13). In the facility of drinking water, 54.4 percent family have both (Tube well and piped) sources, 37.8 percent family have only tube well, 4.4 have only piped water and 3.3 percent family have well as a source of drinking water (table 4.14). This is the better condition if drinking water supply in tarai. Similarly the condition of food sufficiency a food, 47.8 percent family doesn't have sufficient food for consumption (table 4.15).

If we see the destination countries, Qatar occupied the first position by 35.0 percent and second position occupied by K.S.A. and Malaysia by 19.4 percent and the third position occupied by U.A.E. the last position is occupied by Jordan by 1 percent (table 4.16). If we see the causes of chosen this countries the first position is occupied by sending by manpower (27.2), second position is occupied by friends are there (23.3), the third position is occupied by good climate (22.3percent) the forth is relatives are there (17.5percent) and fifth is found chosen job in this country (9.7 percent). That means majority of emigrants are going any country without chosen and few emigrants are going by the chosen of the job in the place of destination (table 4.17).

We can see lower living standard is the main cause of emigration for labour purpose, which is occupied nearly fifty percent of total emigrants. Ineffective education and lower income occupied second and third with (19.4%), (11.7%) respectively. Insecurity and business failure are fourth fifth causes for going aboard with (10.7%) and (9.7). So, we can say the main purpose of emigration is fulfill the requirement of family in daily life and raising the living standard (table 4.18).

5.2 Conclusion

From this study, we can say as socio-economic factors affect labour emigration. There are various causes for emigrating. The levels and trends of labour emigration is almost same in year 062 and 063 but increased in year 064. Now a days, the trend of emigration for labour purpose the involvement of female. Among emigrants about 75 percent are married and they are mostly in age group 30-34 and

25-29 years and this figure shows that they went abroad because of lower living standard and want to fulfill the requirement of family in daily life. And remaining about 25 percent have gone single in mostly age group 20-24 year (table 4.3 & 4.4).

In the educational status, the high proportion in some secondary and complete primary i.e. most emigrants are under S.L.C. and leaving to read because of condition of literate unemployment (table 4.5 and). In the occupation of emigrants before going abroad, agriculture cover near about 50 percent that means most of emigrants are unskilled and lower proportion of skilled emigration (table 4.6). Among the emigrants households about 50 percent family have lower land ownership and in average more than 14 kattha land ownership in households of laobur emigrants (table 4.9). Most of all emigrants are earned less than 10,000 in the origin but more than 90 percent emigrants are earning more than 10,000 in the destination, that mean comparatively higher in come in the place of destination (table 4.11).

More than 94 percent emigrants from middle and lower middle class family, among the emigrants one fourth of emigrants don't known in which country they are going and nearly 10 percent emigrants have known the destination country. The main cause of labour emigration is lower living standard, ineffective educational system and lower income (table 4.12-18).

From these conclusions we can say that following are the causes for labour emigration.

- Unable to fulfill the household's requirement for daily life.
- Lack of better employment opportunities.
- Unable to complete the level of education.
- Lack of security.
- To earn much more in short time period.

5.3 Recommendation

In this study various conclusion of study are drawn as: why people are emigrating for labour purpose and what is the socio-economic condition of emigrants. According to conclusion, some recommendations are drawn for the implementation of the plan and policy for the concern authority and for the further researchers.

- ❖ Though, agriculture is the main occupation lacking of irrigation and modern technology the produced of food are insufficient, so, scientific reform in land distribution and provide irrigation service and modern technology.
- ❖ To create the better job opportunities according to skill of manpower.
- ❖ To reform in educational system and make self depend for every one after passed the certain level of education.
- ❖ To keep peace and security in society.
- ❖ To manage the labour emigration.

In study there is no matter of studying the effect of remittance in society, only comparison between incomes here and there. So the further researcher should be analyzed the effect of remittance in people of study area before and after going abroad.

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APPENDIX -I

Questionnaire

District.....VDC.....Tole.....Caste.....
..... Mother Tongue.....

Family Compoiton

S.N.	Name	Relation HHs Heard	Age	Sex	Marital Status (15+)	Religion

Household Characteristics

- 1) What is the type of this household?
a) Pakki b) Ardha-pakki c) Kachchi
- 2) What is the main source of water supply for this HH?
a) Well b) Tube well
c) Piped water d) other
- 3) Which kind of Toilet facility do you use in this HH?
a) Pakki b) Ardha-pakki
c) Kachchi d) Other
- 4) Which kind of fuel do you use for light in this HH ?
a) Kerosene b) Electricity c) Other
- 5) What is the source of information?
a) Radio b) Television
c) Both d) Newspaper e) Other
- 6) Have you any land ownership in your household?
a) Yes b) No

7) If yes, how much land ownership in your HH?

Bigha	Kattha	Dhur

8) What is the price of land per kattha ?

.....

9) Total price of land ?

10) How much crops are occupied by your land in every year?

S.N.	Crops	Annual Production	Price Rate	Total Price
1.	Paddy			
2.	Wheat			
3.	Maize			
4.	Sugarcane			
5.	Other			
	Total			

11) Is the production of your land sufficient to meet the annual food requirement ?

a) yes b) no

12) If yes, do you sell the surplus?

.....

13) If no, how many months?

.....

14) How does this family manage the required food ?

a) Service income b) Labour wage

c) Selling live stock d) Other

15) Have any livestock in your family ?

a) Yes b) No

16) If yes

S.N.	Crops	Number		Price		Total Price
1.	Cow/oxen					
2.	Buffalos					
3.	Goat					
4.	Pigs					
5.	Hens					
6.	Other					
	Total					

17) What was the other source of income for this HH?

18) Total area for expenditure of this HHs ?

Food	Cloth	Education	Health	Other	Total

19) Does this HHs have absentee population?

20) If yes, How many absentee are there, please give the name?

1.

2.

3.

Individual Characteristics

21) The name of Emigrant?

.....

22) Sex a) Male b) Female

23) How old was he at the time of move?

.....

24) What is the martial status of the move?

.....

26) What is the cause of going abroad ?

.....

27) Duration of absence of emigrant?

Year	Month

28) In which year, and month the absentee population went abroad ?

Year	Month

29) In which country he has gone ?

.....

30) What was the main cause of going to this country ?

.....

31) Have this absentee population attended the school?

.....

32) What was the highest grade he completed?

.....

33) What was the occupation of mover before going abroad?

- a. Agriculture b. Service c. Service
- d. Study e. Other

34) How much money earned by mover form his occupation other than agriculture before going abroad ?

Per month.....

35) How much money the absentee is earning per month now?

.....