

INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION

(A Case Study of Sisahaniya VDC in Dang District)

A Dissertation

Submitted to the Central Department of Population Studies

Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences

Tribhuvan University in Partial Fulfillment of

The Requirements for the Degree of

Master of Arts

In

Population Studies

BY

Baluka Newpane

Tribhuvan University

Kirtipur, Kathmandu

Nepal

November, 2008

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

Letter of Recommendation

The dissertation work entitled “*International Labour Migration (A case Study of Sisahaniya VDC in Dang District)*” has been completed by Mrs. Baluka Newpane under my guidance and supervision. I, therefore recommend the Dissertation Committee for the evaluation of this dissertation.

Date:- November, 2008

.....
Dr. Prabha Kumari Hamal
Supervisor
Lecturer
Central Department of Population Studies
Tribhuvan University

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

APPROVAL SHEET

This dissertation entitled “*International Labour Migration (A case Study of Sisahaniya VDC in Dang District)*” by Mrs. Baluka Newpane has been accepted as partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Master's Degree of Arts Population Studies.

Dissertation Committee

.....
Prof. Dr. Bal Kumar K.C.
(Head, CDPS)

.....
Mr. Bhisma Raj Prasain
(External Examiner)

.....
Dr. Prabha Kumari Hamal
(Supervisor)

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This study has been done for the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master's in Population Studies. I am very indebted to my supervisor Dr. Prabha Kumari Hamal, Lecturer at CDPS, for his valuable suggestions, guidance, co-operation, and encouragement to prepare this dissertation, despite his busy time.

I would like to express my fore-gratitude to Prof. Dr. Bal Kumar K.C., Head of CDPS, for the acceptance of this dissertation.

I would like to express my gratitude to CDPS's Teachers and Staffs for their responsible co-operations.

Similarly, I would like to remember to all residents of Sisahaniya VDC in Dang district because whose help is played a grater role to completion this dissertation.

I wish to express my gratitude to my all colleagues and other all friends for their assistance and encouragement to prepare this dissertation in various phases during the preparation period.

Finally, I am kind grateful to Mr. Ramesh Khanal for their efficient and better computer typing and printing of this dissertation.

Baluka Newpane

November, 2008

ABSTRACT

This study deals with the “*International Labour Migration (A Case Study of Sisahaniya VDC in Dang District)*”) in Sishaniya VDC of Dang district. The primary data was collected from the study area of Sishaniya VDC. The general objective of the study is to examine the scenario of international labour migration pertaining to Sisahaniya VDC of Dang district. The analysis and interpretation of data were carried out by using frequency tables, cross tabulation, with selected dependent and independent variables.

International labour migration is seen in direction and destination with increasing volume of Sisahaniya VDC. India has the highest volume and going to increasing towards Malaysia. For the most part work and wage depends upon the lack of emigrant’s himself. But emigration’s skill and reliability of manpower have also played the crucial role for the work and wage. Amount frequency and regularity of remittances depend upon the types of works, company and destination country. International money express, banks, and western union money transfer are mostly used channels for sending money.

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

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	Page no.
CHAPTER ONE	
INTRODUCTION	
1.1 Background of the Study	1
1.2 Statement of the Problem	3
1.3 Objectives of the Study	3
1.4 Significance of the Study	4
1.5 Limitation of the Study	4
1.6 Organization of the Study	4
CHAPTER TWO	
REVIEW OF LITERATURE	
2.1 Theoretical Literature Review	6
2.2 Trend in Foreign Labour Migration in Nepal	7
2.3 Literature Related to Labour Migration	12
2.4 Impact of Emigration	20
2.5 Positive impact	21
2.6 Negative Impact	22
2.7 Government's Policies	23
CHAPTER THREE	
RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	
3.1 Introduction of Study Area	26
3.2 Sample Design and Procedure	26
3.2.1 Sample Size Determination	27
3.2.2 Method of Sample Selection	27
3.3 Sources of Information	28
3.3.1 Primary Data Collection	28
3.3.2 Secondary Data Collection	29
3.4 Operational Definition of Labour Migration	29

3.5 Method of Data Analysis	30
-----------------------------	----

CHAPTER FOUR

DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS OF LABOUR MIGRANTS

4.1 Household Characteristics	31
4.1.1 Family Size	31
4.1.2 Marital Status	33
4.1.3 Literacy status of Sample Population (5 years and above)	34
4.1.4 Level of education of Sample Population (5 years and above)	34
4.1.5 Occupational Structure of Sample Population	36
4.2 Characteristics of Emigrants	36
4.2.1 Age and Sex Composition of Emigrants	36
4.2.2 Caste/ ethnicity Composition	37
4.2.3 Educational Attainment	38
4.2.4 Marital Status	39
4.3 Attitude towards Labour Migration on the View of the People	39
4.3.1 Households Attitude	40
4.3.2 Emigrants Attitudes	41

CHAPTER FIVE

VOLUME AND DIRECTION OF EMIGRATION

5.1 Volume and Destination of Emigration	42
5.2 Types of Work	43
5.3 Duration of Stay Abroad	43
5.4 Returned Emigrant's Notion to Foreign Employment	44

CHAPTER-SIX

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION

6.1 Causes of emigration	46
6.1.1 Factor associated with origin (push factor)	46
6.1.2 Factor associated with destination (pull factor)	47
6.2 Process Involved for Labour Migration	49
6.3 Source of investment for emigration	50

6.4 Wage Variation in Different Country	50
---	----

CHAPTER- SEVEN

IMPACT OF LABOUR MIGRAITON AT THE PLACE OF ORIGIN

7.1 Positive impact	53
7.2 Negative impact	53
7.3 Remittances Generated	54
7.4 Area of utilization of remittances	54
7.5 Households notions to foreign employment	55
7.6 Change in house type before and after emigration	56
7.7 Transforming Environment of the Household	57
7.8 Changing Households' Assets	58
7.9 Work, Wage and Problems at Emigrants' Destination	60

CHAPTER EIGHT

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECCOMMENDATIONS

8.1 Summary	62
8.2 Conclusions	64
8.3 Recommendations	65

LIST OF TABLES

	Page no.
Table: 1.1 Number of Nepali workers in foreign country (1952/54-2006)	7
Table 3.2.1 Distribution of total HH, migrant HH and sample HH	27
Table 4.1 Distribution of Household by Family size	31
Table 4.2 Distribution of Household Population by age and sex	32
Table 4.3 Distribution of 10 years and above Household Population by Marital Status	33
Table 4.4 Level of Education of Sample Population (5 years and above)	35
Table 4.1.6 Occupational structure of sample population of the emigrants' households	36
Table 4.6 Distribution of Emigrants by Age and Sex	36
Table 4.7 Educational Attainment	38
Table 4.8 Marital Status	39
Table A. 4.9 Attitude of Household in Labour Migration	40
Table 4.10 Attitude of Household in Labour Migration	41
Table 5.1 Volume and destination of emigrant	42
Table 5.2 Types of Works of Emigrants	43
Table 5.3 Duration of stay abroad	44
Table 5.4 Returned Emigrants Duration of Stay Abroad	44
Table 6.1 Main cause of emigration (pull factors)	48
Table 6.2 Process Involve for Labour Migration	49
Table 6.3 Sources of investment for foreign employment	50
Table 6.4 Amount Variation by Country to Country	51
Table 7.1 Area of utilization of remittances	54
Table 7.2 Should foreign employment be encouraged?	55
Table 7.3 Change in House Type Before and After Emigration	56

LIST OF FIGURES

	Page no.
Fig. 4.1 Population Composition by Age and Sex of Sample Household	33
Fig. 4.2 Marital Status of the Sample Population (15 years and above)	33
Fig. 4.3 Literacy status of Sample Population (5 years and above)	34
Fig. 4.4 Level of education of Sample Population (5 years and above)	35
Fig. 4.5 Caste/ethnic Composition	37
Fig. 4.6 Educational Attainment	38
Fig. 4.7 Marital Status	39
Fig. 4.8 Attitude of Household in Labour Migration	40
Fig. 4.9 Attitude of Household in Labour Migration	41
Fig. 6.1 Main cause of emigration (push factors)	46
Fig. 6.2 Process involved for Labour Migration	49
Fig. 6.3 Amount Variation by Country to Country	51
Fig. 7.1 Area of utilization of remittances	55
Fig. 7.2 Change in House Type Before and After Emigration	57

ACRONYMS

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

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Nepal is an independent country situated on the southern slopes of the middle Himalayas. It stretches over a length of 885 km (east-west) and width of 145 to 241 km (north-south) surrounded by the sparsely populated Tibetan autonomous region of China in the north and India in the east, south and west. The country is divided into three ecological zones namely Mountain, Hill and Terai. These zones are broad bands of elongated horizontal regions, each separated by a combination of altitude, climate district boundaries and drainage basins from south to north and east to west.

The mountain zone ranging in altitude from 4877 meters to 8848 meters has sixteen administrative districts. Out of the total area of 147181 square km of land area of sovereign Nepal, the mountain zone occupies 35.2 percent land space with a density of population of only 32.6 persons per square km (CBS, 2003).

The hill ranges in altitude from 610 meters to 4877 meters with most sub-tropical climate. It is the meeting place of people coming from the north and the south of the country. It occupies 41.7 percent of the total area with a population density of 167.1 persons per square km and has 44.3 percent of the total population this zone has 39 districts with many of the large urban centers in the country.

The Terai zone ranges in altitude of less than 610 meters with humid tropical and sub-tropical climate. It has 20 districts with only 23.1 percent of the total area of the country but has a density of population almost twice greater 329.6 persons per square km. In 2001 census, this zone had accommodated 48.4 percent of the total population of Nepal.

According to 2001 census Nepal's population reached 23.1 million with density of 157 persons per square km. The population of Nepal grew at an annual rate of 2.25 percent between 1991 and 2001 with a sex ratio of 99.8. Nepal has a huge population of females in the reproductive age group (49.2%) with high fertility rate (4.1 children per women). Marriage among girl before the age of 18 years is prevalent. Population

momentum created by the young age population structure (39.4% below 15 years) will contribute more to population growth and migration in the country. Eighteen percent of all births is attributed to women under 20 years of age in Nepal (UN, 2003). This may severely limit the scope of reducing population growth rate and poverty in Nepal. Nepal has ranked 143rd in human development index of 2003 (UNDP, 2003). Every, two in five persons in Nepal live below absolute poverty line and every other person in the rural area is poor (NPC, 2003) very high unemployment and underemployment rates of 17.4 and 32.3 percent (NPC, 2003) have compelled people to remain either under severe poverty or migrate move.

Nepal's demographic indicator is still very low compared to those of the south Asian countries. For example, Nepal at present has crude birth rate of 33 and crude death rate of 10, infant mortality rate of 64.4 and maternal mortality ratio of 281 is still very high in 2006 (NDHS, 2006).

Mortality under 5 years of age is still high at 98 (UN, 2003). The literacy rate for the population 6 years and above has reached 53.7 percent, while the female literacy of the same age was very low at 42.5 percent in 2001. Life expectancy at birth for female is now 61 years and that of males is 60.1 years, registering the life expectancy of 60.8 years for the total population in the country (CBS, 2003).

In 1952/54 censuses the total absentee population were 198120 or 2.34 percent of the total population. As time elapsed by the total number of absentee population rose drastically. According to 1991 census total absentee population was 658290 which constitute 3.44 percent of the total population. Overwhelming majority of emigrants go to India. However the proportional share of India a prime destination of Nepalese emigrants is decreasing. In 1991 census the number of emigrants gong to India was 89.2 percent and 2001 census it was as 77.3 percent. This is mainly because due to the increase in the number of people going to west and Southeast Asia with the initiation of foreign employment promotion program of His Majesty's government of Nepal since the late 1980s (Census, 1954-2001).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

International labour migration is gaining momentum and will continue to do so in the years to come. Looking at the present scenario including India around 600 Nepalese youths are leaving Nepal by air-root daily. The destination mostly is west Asia and south East Asia. No numerous causes are responsible for the external movement of people. The reasons may vary from political instability lack of employment opportunities, population pressure and so on. Foreign employment is not that easy it is associated with procedure and sometimes it can be a misery. Numerous manpower agencies are entrusted with the responsibility to supply labourers to the respective countries. Foreign employment is a big craze and it will gain momentum for the years to come. Foreign employment should be promoted in an effective and systematic manner.

Thus, the present study focuses on the different aspects. At present, the information on different aspects of international labour migration is very limited or not available in several cases, so that appropriate policy and programs can be drawn to benefit the migration process. In this context the present research had raised the following issues to be discussed and analyzed.

- ❖ What is the socio-economic and demographic status of migrant households?
- ❖ What are the streams and magnitude of emigrants?
- ❖ What are the factors affecting labour migrants in the study?
- ❖ What is the impact of migration on the origin place of by emigration.

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study is to examine the scenario of international labour migration pertaining to Sisahaniya VDC of Dang district. The specific objectives are:-

- ❖ To examine the socio-economic and demographic status of emigrants households.
- ❖ To analyze the direction and magnitude of emigrants.
- ❖ To analyze the factors affecting labour migration.
- ❖ To examine the impact of emigration in the place of origin.

1.4 Significance of the Study

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

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

1.5 Limitation of the Study

The findings of the survey are not representative for whole country. This study has covered only one Sisahaniya VDC in Dang District. Furthermore, emigration for permanent has not been the subject of investigation in this study. This study does not represent the whole national situation regarding labour migration.

1.6 Organization of the Study

The report consists with six chapters. Chapter one deals about background of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study and the limitations of the study whereas the chapter two consists with literature review and chapter three describes the methodology of the study.

Chapter four deals with demographic and socio-economic characteristics of labour migrants, chapter five deals with volume and direction of emigration, chapter six deals about characteristics of the international labour migration. Similarly, chapter seven deals with impact of labour migration of the place of origin and last chapter eight describes about the summary, conclusion and recommendations of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Migration is the result of the different causes. Population pressure, small size of land increase in the subdivision of houses by the laws of inheritance, economic problems indebtedness, natural calamities, lack of job opportunities, health, communication, transportation and religious war are the main causes of migration. The migrants constitute of different groups with conservative, innovative, temporal and spatial characteristics. Therefore economists, geographers, sociologists, demographers etc have studied the history of migration. Researcher and other specialist have also developed the theory and literature on migration.

2.1 Theoretical Literature Review

Migration is an event that occurs in a time interval and hence the temporal aspect is also important, as is the spatial when such movements occur within a country they are referred to as internal migration while if they involve crossing national boundaries they are referred to as international migration and emigration refers to migration out side the country and immigration inside the country from the other countries (UN, 1956).

Migration is often analyzed as responses to ‘push and pull’ factors characterizing the zones of departure and arrival. This kind of analysis has been particularly applied to migration from the country to the city which have been the centre of attention for some time. On the one hand, under employment and poverty in the rural areas as the lack of facilities and services, population pressure on the land and so on have been cited as push factors, on the other the greater opportunities for employment in the city, the better chance for the presences of facilities and services, the more varied social life, greater liberty of individual behaviour, and soon have cited as pull factors. Little attention has been given to the role of taxation savings and investment in the rural areas and in small and medium sized towns (Acharya, 1978).

Migration is purely a socio-economic phenomenon, which is the result of a complex mechanism involving social, physical, political, institutional and other determinants. However, migration is guided by individual behaviour and decision. It’s because of

the individual decision, it is not possible to determine that people with similar demographic, social and economic characteristics migrate. The diverse characteristics of migrants are the instances in point. In Nepal also, a family and individual decision that decides to migrate, because all individual with similar, social, economic and other characteristics do not migrate people in villages move in search for employment because of low income (Dougal, 1968).

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

2.2 Trend in Foreign Labour Migration in Nepal

This section utilized two types of data to describe trends in foreign labour migration from Nepal. They are census data on emigration (absentee population) and guesstimate on the number of Nepali workers in foreign country derived by research scholars. It is to be noted that data available from different sources considerably vary and not comparable due to difference in the approaches in data collection and estimation and varying time points of the estimation.

Table: 1.1 Number of Nepali workers in foreign country (1952/54-2006).

Census Years	Number of Nepali workers in foreign country abroad	
	(Total Emigrants)	Guesstimate
1952/54	198120	-
1961	328470	-
1981	402977	-
1991	658290	-
1997	-	India= 1 million ^b Others= 100 ^{td} Total= 1.1 million
2001	762171	-
2006	-	India= 1.5 million ^c Others= 858 ^{td} Total= 2.4 million

Source:- Kansakar (2003: 85-119)^b. Seddon etal (2001: 51) Adhikari etal (2006:60)^d, Adhikari etal (2006:24).

Labour Migration to India

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

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

Labour Migration to Overseas Countries

Like in India, number of Nepali workers in overseas countries has been found increased tremendously in recent years. A conservative estimate for the year 1997 by

Seddon, 2001 indicated that there were about 100000 Nepali workers overseas. Among them, 44000 in East/south east Asian countries, 40000 in Gulf countries, 15000 in the western countries, and the rest of 1000 in other countries. The most recent guesstimate by Adhikari et al in 2006 put the comparative figure to 858000, increase by 8.6 times since 1997. According to this estimate the largest 551000 or 64.2 percent of the total Nepali workers in overseas were in Gulf countries followed by 251000 in the east south East Asian countries or 29.2 percent, 25000 in Europe, Australia, 23000 or 3 percent in north America 2.7 percent and the rest in other countries.

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

Benefits to Sending Countries

Although many economic migrants work in relatively low paid jobs regularly send money home to estimate the scale of these remittances to sending countries because of the of ten informal manner in which they are returned but there is little doubt that they contribute to the national income of the countries involved and act as a stimulus to longer term economic growth. Remittances are more likely to occur, where migrants intend to return home to families they leave behind, rather than where migration is permanent. These remittances equal and in some cases indeed official development aid in many country (UNISON, 2006).

Migrant workers who return home bring experiences and knowledge from working in another country. This benefits the home country as a whole by adding to its pool of talented workers, particularly where the skills are relevant to the needs of the home economy and the migrant workers are willing to use them upon return.

Losses to Sending Countries

The losses to sending countries are as follows:-

- ❖ The biggest blow from the loss of healthcare professionals felt by HIV/AIDS sufferers who are desperately in need of medical attention but are unable to receive it as doctors and nurses leave to work abroad.
- ❖ Rising violence against migrants especially women migrants who are vulnerable to violent attacks which include rape, beatings and starvation.
- ❖ Many migrants have to leave their families behind who depend on the money sent home it is estimated that as much as US\$ 150b was remitted globally in 2004 (UNISON, 2006).

Raven stein (1885) was the first scholar to formulate laws of migration that he derived from an analysis of inter-country movements within Britain in 19th century using census birth place data.

The laws of migration advocated by Raven stein are as follows:-

- ❖ Majority of the migrants go only a short distance.
- ❖ Migration proceeds step by step.
- ❖ Migrants going long distances generally go by preference to one of the great centers of commerce or industry.
- ❖ The natives of towns are less migratory than those of rural areas.
- ❖ Females migrate more frequently than males within the country of birth, but males frequently venture beyond.
- ❖ The main causes of migration are economic.
- ❖ Most of the above laws of migration advocated by Raven stein are universally accepted.

Bogue (1959) viewed migration as an adjustment in economic and social change. Migration redistributes the population of any given territory by transferring people from one place to another.

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

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

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

- ❖ Migration is stimulated primarily by rational economic considerations of relative benefits, which are mostly financial and also psychological.
- ❖ The probability of obtaining employment rate in the new sector.
- ❖ Migration is stimulated primarily by rational economic considerations of relative benefits, which are mostly financial and also psychological.
- ❖ The probability of obtaining employment rate in the new sector.

The decision to migrate depends on expected rather than actual wage differentials and migration rates in excess of new employment opportunity are not only possible but also rational and even likely in the face of wide, new or old expected income differential.

Zelinsky (1971) propounded the theory known as the mobility transitional model. He proposed that changes in migration have been parallel by the stages of demographic transition model. Demographic conditions and migratory decisions are both related to the changes involved with the urbanization, industrialization and modernization process.

2.3 Literature Related to Labour Migration

The study on migration carried out in 1968 by MC Dougal of the household economy has illuminated on the livelihood of Far Western Hills and the Terai of Nepal. The study has emphasized on temporary migrant workers. Because of the lack of cash income, people from Mahakali, Seti, Karnali and Rapti zones go to India for seeking jobs. The data shows that more households have the problems of daily essential goods like kerosene, salt, clothes and food, which they should buy on cash. Therefore, people from these areas go to India for a short period to earn cash. The cost of adjusting to a new environment, especially where rural to urban migration is involved, has been a neglected area. A general theory of migration thus, is difficult to establish. Because of the lack of an integrative approach to deal with migration is a phenomenon from various social science disciplines, (Goldscheider, 1969).

Gurung (1971) in a seminar paper focused on Hill to Terai migration problem and according to him, although population has increased in the Terai, this has not been accompanied by a decrease in the Hills. The growth rate in the hills may have decreased but the absolute number of people shifting to the Terai does not solve the problem of the hill, because it is only the incremental population, which is being shifted. The paper focused on need for creating employment opportunities the hills as well as the Terai.

Rana and Thapa (1974) have described the causes of migration from hill to the Terai in terms of 'push' and 'pull' factors; the paper has mentioned that the main reason for this migration have been economic. Their evidences suggest that the 'push' effect of the hill is more prominent than the 'pull' effects of the Terai. This paper is subjectively descriptive and not based on empirical study. Bista (1977) in his study has devised two type of migration, permanent and seasonal. Major factors for permanent migration are population pressures, erosion and natural calamities, shortage of food production, attraction land availability and employment. And due to lack of employment opportunities, lack of cash, income and foods, marginal labourers low economics status of farmers move to the Terai seasonally in the search of seasonal employment.

According to Chaurasia (1978) since hill migration is operation in Nepal, it is obvious that the economic disparity between the hills and the Terai have influenced the migrants. Scarcity of sufficient agricultural cultivated land, employment opportunities, low per capita income, lack of proper transport and communication facilities resulted into out flow of people from the hill to Terai and other countries.

According to Kansakar (1982) there are historical reasons of international migration between Nepal and India. After the war of 1814 the government of British India compelled the hills people of Nepal to join Indian army on the basis of the treaty and agreement prepared between the representatives of British India and the government of Nepal in 1816. From this period, people from hills have been going out for foreign employment and initially for army and police services and later on the other labour services.

Gurung et al (1983) express their views about internal and international migration in Nepal that in urban area, there are many opportunities and privileges for the job seekers. Therefore, the unemployed people from rural area come to urban area to find out the source of livelihood. Similarly, among the urban area of Nepal, the group has indicated to Kathmandu Metropolitan for the destination of internal migrants. However, there are other urban areas also falls on the destination of internal migrants. The group reports, in Kathmandu there is many sources of income like to trade, business and other private forms etc. where the job seekers can apply for the employment. They emphasized that people also migrate to Kathmandu in purpose of business and mercenary.

KC (1985) states that differentials in income derived from agriculture and government resettlement projects on the plains were important factors of migration. Government increased investments in irrigation, industrial activities and administrative activities in specific towns were the structural determinants of migration.

Shrestha (1989) in his study has indicated that the ridge to valley migration is a notable phenomenon. The migration of population has adverse effect on both ecology and economy. He mentioned land ownership in the valley is the stimulating factors for migration. He also states all economic factors are pull forces and all non-economic

factors as push forces. It was intensification of agriculture by developing multiple cropping systems in the valley which encouraged in the movement from the ridge to the valley.

According to Subedi (1991) migration is not a longing but it is an obligatory for those people who are facing too many scarcities; however some people migrated on the attraction of the luxuries of the new destination but such are in few numbers. Similarly, he says that some migrate on the religious and cultural beliefs.

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

Subedi (1993) in his study on continuity and change in population movement studies categories migration studies in Nepal into six groups namely, historical aspects of migration, pattern, magnitude, scope, causes and consequences, problem and implications of resettlement, international and urban intra-urban migration, the political implications of migration and anthropological studies in migration.

One body of research has dealt with **historical aspects of migration** and in particular how, when, and from where various ethnic groups originated and to what extent they settled and populated the country. Karan (1960) argued that in the past, Nepal was settled through large scale migration from China and India. Historical studies indicate chronic shortage of manpower in the country. During the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries, the government encouraged the settlement of different regions through immigration (Bajracharya, 1973, Poffenberger, 1980, Regmi, 1960, 1971, 1979). In terms of ethnic groups and communities, (Subedi, 1988) looked at the history of population movement and found that original settlement in Nepal reflected the diffusion of different ethnic groups and communities throughout the hill regions. In the past, just as at present, movement reflected the links between people and their search for resources (Kansakar, 1974) also traced the history of migration assembling a range of historical sources. He argued that the process of migration towards the east accelerated through the campaign of territorial expansion in the eighteenth century.

A second group of scholars have dealt with **patterns, magnitude, scope, causes and consequences** of rural to rural migration (Rana and Thapa, 1977, Shrestha, 1979, NEP, 1983, Kansakar, 1983). Rapid growth of population in the hill region is considered to have put heavy pressure upon available resources, resulting out migration to the Terai areas and emigration to countries such as India and beyond (Dixon, 1977, Gurung, 1984, 1989, Shrestha, 1985, Regmi, 1985, Thapa, 1985). In the contrast, Conway and Shrestha, 1981 argued that issues such as poverty, land less ness ad inequality are not only directly linked with the institutional arrangement of the Nepalese economy but also equality influences the mobility process (Shrestha, 1990). Whereas Dahal (1977) considered migration as prime indicator of demographic pressure upon land in the far Western hill areas (Conway and Shrestha, 1985) argued that out migration has been unable to relieve such of some reduction in land ownership benefited from government resettlement.

Thapa's (1985) analysis of migration decision making asserted that income, assets owned and remittances affected the intention to stay, whereas an intention to migrate become a relatively as access to land decreased. KC's paper on proximate and structural determinants (1984) showed that migration in Nepal responded very much to government development and administrative policies whereas Shrestha (1988) focused on the political economy and increasing land less ness in Terai.

A third group of researchers have focused on the **problems and implication of resettlement** (Elder at al, 1976, Kansakar, 1979, 1985, Ojha, 1983) whereas Elder considered land resettlement programs since 1986 and analyzed the ethnic and social characteristics of settlers (Kansakar, 1979, 1985) examined the effectiveness of projects located in the Terai documenting a lack of well defined objectives and the inability of projects to achieve expected outcomes (Ojha,1983), tracing the history of land settlement it the Terai, pointed out that before 1950 the incentives to encourage settlers from inside the country were largely unsuccessful. Thapa and Webber (1986) in their study of the Khujura and Jamuni project found that among the fourth group occupying the project area i.e. ex-servicemen, re-settlers, old-settlers ad squatters, the farmer two groups were successful and their success was associated with higher efficiency in croups production, large land holding sizes and higher earnings, together with easier access to local community services.

Another group has focused on **international and urban/intra-urban migration** in the cities, especially Kathmandu. Results suggested that movement into urban areas has increased just as it has from city core to the peripheral suburbs (Thapa and Tiwari, 1977, Shrestha, 1985). Rural-urban migration, especially to Kathmandu and the Terai towns, is also rising (Dahal, 1983, Sharma, 1985, 1989). These studies acknowledged the contribution of Indian immigrants to the Nepalese economy, but criticized the dependency it has brought in agriculture, trade, and industries, arguing the need for gradual replacement of immigrant influence from these sectors of economy. Subedi analysis (forth coming) shaped the two major flows in Nepali international migration i.e. emigration from the hills and immigration to the Terai, in quite different ways, while Gurung and Sharma argued that the impacts of immigration and emigration are quite different and that, although both occur at the national level, they can not be conceived of as mechanisms in equilibrium emigration, on the other hand, as Dahal and Mishra (1987) stated, was tied to a number of processes central to the politics, economics and culture of India and Nepalese. Over the present century, this process has subsidized the standard of living in the hills and mountains.

The political implications of migration is another research focus Weiner (1973) pointed out that despite similarity of demographic changes occurring in Nepal with other developing countries, the political framework was significantly different.

The Terai according to Gaige (1975) has a critical problem of integration due to the magnitude of immigration from the hills and immigration from India. This also is the objective and rigorous compared with studies based on humanist or, dependency theories.

Neglected in such research are local, short-term and seasonal movements. There is relatively less appreciation of the socio-cultural and political structures of society, individual or, household are decision to move. The emphasis on quantitative analysis often camouflages the cultural content to which even contemporary movement can be rooted. Moreover, so, for this approach has not been able to establish whether or, not migration and movement results from interruptions are existing and long-standing practices of peasant societies (Subedi, 1993).

Migration is diverse in nature in fact it may be international, inter-regional, inter-urban, rural-urban and intra-urban. On the basis of time criterion, migration may be temporary or permanent. If we take into consideration the distance, migration may be long or short. On the basis of number migration may be individual or mass. On the basis of causes migration may range from natural calamities, socio-economic, cultural calamities and political instability. The population census of Nepal defined migration as "a change of residence for six months or more either within the country or outside the country" (CBS, 2001).

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

Gurung (1993) presented the factors for internal migration from the hills to the Terai and migration into Nepal. The principal reason for migration from the hills to the Terai has been because of population pressure on limited land resources. Malaria eradication and resettlement programs provided a new frontier for large scale rural to rural migration within the country. Land availability was economically attractive to immigrants across the open border. The unrestricted entry and exit rules between the two countries.

In his study, Peter Stalker (1994) has stated that the major causes of labour migrations are the poor economic condition in the home country, pressure of population, lack of employment, political conditions, which compelled people to go in foreign employment. It seems that international labour is the major part to eradicate the poverty and scarcities.

Subedi (1997) expresses his views with comparing between migration and occupation. According to him the reasons of migration and occupational change may be related to each other. To eradicate the problems and scarcities, migration and occupation may become the alternative way. Therefore, the dimension of migration and

occupational change are broad and both can play the main role in eradicating the unemployment scarcities and problems.

Gautam (1999) in his study cited the main reason for going to India was the open border. The objective of the study was to understand the cause and impact of emigration. Migration was mainly because of push pull factors. Positive impact of emigration was upliftment of status and priority towards education and sanitation. Negative impact was shortage of labour force.

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

Higgins (2001) describes that unemployment means those people who don't have a permanent work or are not employed for a long period they are said unemployed people and people who are working in the session of above mentioned they are said employed people. These above illustration shows that of people every country with poor economy are facing the problem of unemployment.

Seddon et al (2001) tilling labour migration as New Lahure, explain that foreign labour migration and its reurn can help to return or improve poor Nepalese life and living standard. But the poorer are very far away from these opportunities, because they are unable to invest for foreign employment on one hand and on the other hand they are badly being cheated by the local agencies and by the employer in there destination. Consequently very poor are little involving in foreign employment. Their lives in countryside are far left behind in comparison of local wealthier (foreigner). Village inhabited apart of foreign labour migrants are depending on their foreign earner.

Subedi (2003) has stated that Nepal in 21st century is growing its self as labour producing country. The current population size of Nepal is 23.12 million and it is growing with the growth rate of 2.2 percent per annual. More than 2 hundred thousand unskilled manpower every year is entering into the labour market. Majority of these labours are mainly form rural area. Because of poverty and lack of employment opportunities, out migration as a labour from in Nepal is being

compelled. He further stated that the Nepalese government has been considering labour migration as a means of benefiting both its citizens and the state he explained that out migration from Nepal as labour has rapidly increased in recent year than before. More than 160 foreign employment agencies have been actively working to send the Nepalese employee in foreign market.

But those labour are not free from being a victim of local agencies and its their destination too. India, in majority, and West Asian and east and south Asian countries are the main destination of Nepalese labour migration. He argued that recent political condition of the nation also is forcing youth to take a walk to overseas for employment. But qualifying the supply and security of both life and job permanency of Malaysia and Saudi Arabian industry worker are the main issue to be stated.

Wyss (2003) has stated that the agencies, which are involving in the process of labour migrations, are crucial in fact. They are cheating badly to the candidates of labour migrations by accumulating the information, high investment and the job security. These crucial processes are influencing the prosperity to migrate and the potential contribution to the households and their livelihood. He further argued that those migrants who are really from poor and rural family have to be properly informed about the system and situation of destination (pull factor). They are given wrong information with fact less attraction and consequently. They have to face so many difficulties in their destination too.

Gyanwali (2004) made an attempt to analyze the causes for emigration, and effects of remittance in the place of origin. The study conducted was also to reveal the socio-economic and demographic characteristics of emigrants. He also states that due to the lack of active population it effects on the place of origin positively or negatively.

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

Pradhan (1974) had conducted studies in both the developing and developed countries in order to find out the basic reasons behind the decision of a man to migrate. He concluded in this study that in developing countries a large proportion of migrants have lower socio-economic status than non-migrants at both place of origin and destination, whereas in the developed countries and southern US migrants are younger, more educated and of higher socio-economic status than non-migrants of the place of origin and destination.

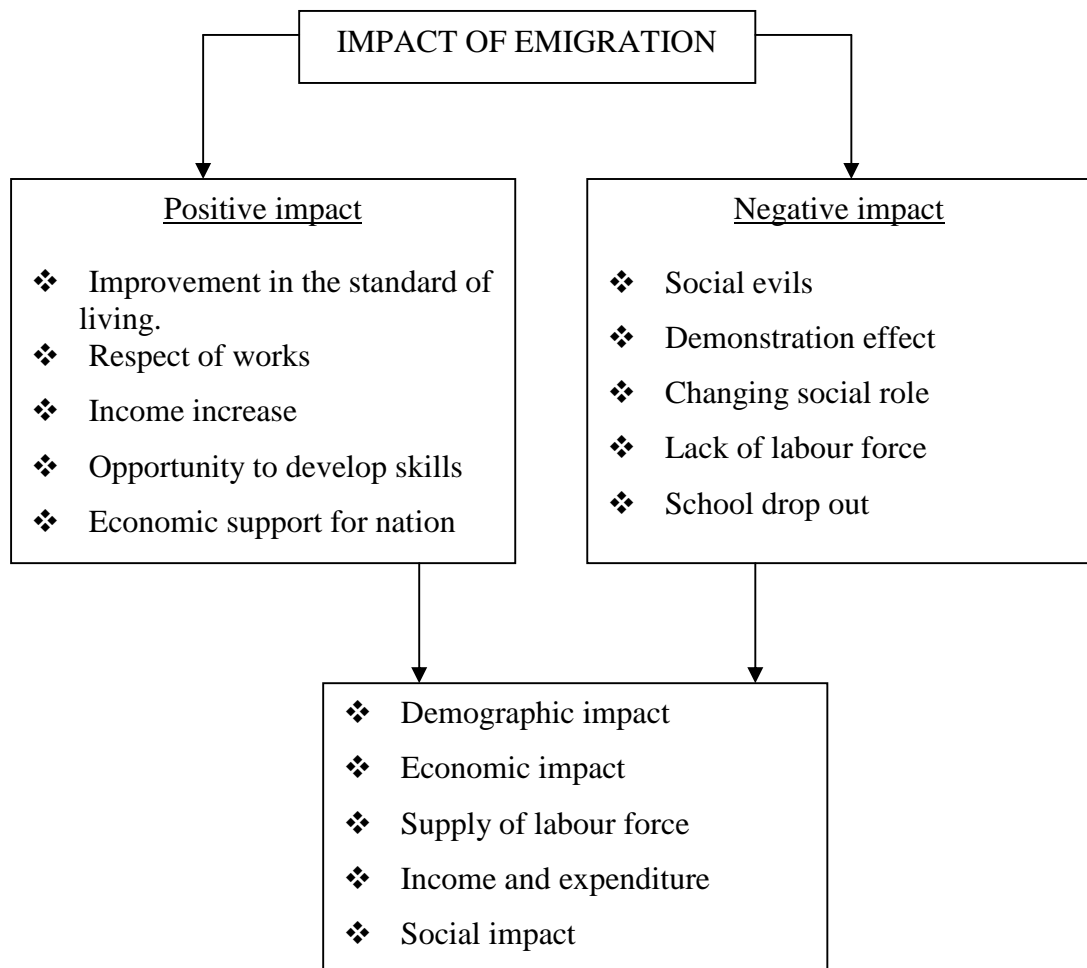
In Arab region, JS Birks and CA Sinclari (1994) illuminated on the courses of international labour migration. The reasons of labour migration are, no opportunity of employment in self-country, political impact, poor economic condition that compelled the job seeker to migrate but only migrants cannot reduce such problems and scarcities in the country.

In Britain selective admission making migration work for Britain July 2006, following the consultation, the government will announce proposals for change and a timetable for implementation in 2006. The new system has four catchments tiers, the highly skilled, the skilled, the low skilled and students and specialists, clearly indicating that its purpose is to realize the economic gain of migration.

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

2.4 Impact of Emigration

The emigration influences equally both sides of migration that is in the place of origin and place of destination. Influence may be positive or negative. Migration also influences directly or indirectly on the living standard, custom and society and culture of the human beings and these aspects have been examined in the present research study.



2.5 Positive impact

Income increase: According to this study migrants income has increased in comparison to past years. In general emigrants have earned more than the amount they had earned at origin. They have maintained their family needs and really improved their standard of living.

Improvement in the standards of living: Most of the emigrants' family has given priority to build house it reveals that definitely foreign employment has raised their standard of living. Qualities of food and cloths as well as other amenities such as cassette, camera, video, TV etc are normal assets.

Respect of work: Most of the returned migrants have reported that they have got an opportunity to know the real value and importance of hard labour. Their attitudes have changed regarding the hard labour and now they are ready for any types of work.

Opportunity to develop skill: Through the Nepalese are unskilled and poorly educated, they have also got the opportunities to develop their skill and education abroad. They can use this skill in their own village and country to raise their income.

Economic support for nation: Economic sector of the country is badly affected by the political instability, social insecurity and uncertainty. The emigrants have heavy amount of remittance sent. So, they can contribute to develop the national economy. Likewise purchasing powers of the people have raised and economic activities of the nation have been increased as well.

2.6 Negative Impact

Lack of labour force: The trend and volume is seemed vertical in labour migration. As a result agricultural production and other labour force has been reduced in Sisahaniya VDC participation of youths has been relatively difficult to achieve in development, construction and innovative works even cultural and social ritual and several others communal activities it has been very difficult to have present of youth.

School drop out: Successful migrants provide everything for their children such as pocket money. They treat children also everything and afford what they want. As a result their devotion to education has suffered some children of emigrants household have not paid alternation to have education and dropped out of school.

Social evils: Many villagers are young having the dream of joining British and Indian armies as well as going abroad. But due to several hindrances only few get selected. Similarly in the case of foreign employment they have to face several obstacles regarding the visa and other financial and legal problems. Therefore, the non selected rest become disappointed and depressed. The habit of drug abuse is common among youngsters. It is indeed striking how young man may hung day by day. In contrast others members of the emigrant's households do not like to works in village. They are just waiting for the remittance sent by their emigrant members. Their ideal sitting the house has created several social evils. They have reckless and wistful behaviour. They drink, they do not have any respect towards the other villagers. They think themselves as a modern (*Desh Khai Sesh Vayeko*) and up to date step by step the western culture is mounting the local culture through foreign employment.

Demonstration effect: Its effect is other dominant negative effect of foreign employment in Sisahaniya. Youngster of non migrant families have adopted the prodigal and wistful behaviour. Their parents have limited source of income therefore they are unable to fulfill the demand of their sons and daughter that brings the dispute between parents and children.

Changing social role: Foreign employment has brought several changes inside or outside home regarding the role of women. They have to play the role of the head of the household during the absence of their husband. The situation is critical to some extent in a single family. All the responsibility goes to the women sometimes emigrants brings some family problems and anxiety when head husband does not return to home for relatively long time. The absences of emigrants for a long time create social problems sometimes also physical anxiety to women at home some women are even reported that they have got several opportunities to go to outside from home as a head of household. The opportunities have made them quite open, dynamic and bold. They are aware with the society beyond the home (Joshi, 2007).

2.7 Government's Policies

Government has formulating the following policies for promotion of labour migrants.

Working Policy:-

1. Labour Act and Trade union Act shall be made appropriate as the medium to increase trilateral coordination.
2. The environment shall be created so as to solve the working level dispute in the same level in a reasonable way by establishing bilateral mechanism each institution.
3. The policy and programs to increase the participation of labour in the management shall be implemented in a effective way.
4. To make the living style of labour simple, attainable, comfortable salary shall be revised in addition wage determination contemn shall be made permanent.
5. To make labour administration strong and effective, its organization structure, efficiency, ad working style shall be improved and in consequently, policy and program for the welfare of management and labour shall be drafted and assisted for employment development through the participation of concerned organization and institutions.

6. Plans of social security for the welfare of labour pension program, social insurance, welfare fund shall be emphasized to implement.
7. Wide publicity and effective implementation of labour education shall be made on the combined effort of trade union women-in-work.
8. Policy provisions shall be made to give the tax facility to encourage the institutions that provides employment opportunity to increase women participation in the employment.
9. Policy provisions shall be made to give the facilities like tax free to the institutions that provides the employment to the blind and handicapped persons of the society according to their ability.
10. By creating the environment to be organized for the labour working in unorganized sector, the legal procedure shall be strengthened by improving it.
11. By strengthening the relationship with labour related national and international institutions, multi dimensional programs shall be conducted through its medium in a coordination form.
12. Encouragement shall be given to oriented enterprises/professions.
13. The program to increase the skill of worker shall be conducted to make able for employment through the medium of training. Skill shall be provided to unskilled unemployment persons in addition.
14. For the protection of rights and security of Nepalese Workers in foreign country, diplomatic missions of Nepal, to the countries where the greater possibility of foreign employment exists and other government agencies shall be mobilized and in addition labour attaché shall be kept according to necessity.
15. for the expansion of foreign employment and increment of the reliability of its business, a high level advisory committee shall be constituted with the participation of ministry of Labour, Home, Finances and National Planning Commission and foreign employment entrepreneurs organizations.
16. For the development of foreign employment, if necessary, foreign employment institution shall be established, with the participation also of the private sector.
17. To encourage the skilled human resources to the self-employment foreign employment, the program to expansion the self-employment and foreign employment shall be proceeded as campaign by providing loans at the concession rate without security.

18. Essential provisions shall be made to include the rural and urban working power into the opportunity of employment and self-employment through the basic training according to the need of labour market.
19. Considering the changing, technology and the attitude of need emphasis shall be to curriculum improvement of research to improve the procedure of training by amending the current subjects of training.
20. The training institutions shall be made well equipped and in addition, special priority shall be given to effective study by frequently monitoring the quality of training and provision of quality determination of training and standardization thereof shall be made from one and the same institution.
21. Necessary steps shall be to eradicate child and bonded labour system and to conduct various programs with the co-ordination of government and governmental and non-governmental institutions.

Field-wise Working Policy:-

Regarding to wage and discipline:-

1. With the consent of nation wise established trailateral minimum wage determination committee, and by classifying the enterprises on the basis of nature of the industry and geographical situation environment shall be created so as to determine minimum salary and facilities.
2. The salary and facility more than minimum salary may be provided on the basis of working capacity associated with productivity and achievement.
3. Salary shall be indexed and for this purpose, system shall be developed to draft and correct the labour price index time to time.
4. Bilateral agreement relating to the welfare and other service, facilities and conditions concluded in enterprise level shall be accepted for the certain time period and previsions shall be made not to put any other demand within the time period of agreement.
5. Strike and lock-off on the enterprise against the rules and regulation shall be discouraged, and for this purpose, labour related legal provisions shall be implemented enthusiastically.
6. To secure the rights of agricultural labour and other labours of unorganized sector, essential infrastructure shall be made and applied for the determination of minimum wage rate.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This section deals with how the idea of research was generated, why a particular location and social group is chosen. Why are particular method employed. The source and nature of information, tools and techniques of information collection are discussed in this section.

3.1 Introduction of Study Area

Sisahaniya VDC of Dang district that lies in the western Terai of Nepal has been selected for the present investigation. It lies in the eastern part of Dang district. Dang district is located between 27° 37' to 28°21' latitude and 82°54' east longitude. The total area of Dang district is 2955 square km with a population density of 156 persons per square km in 2001 census. This district has 39 VDCs, Sisahaniya VDC is one of the VDC among 39 VDCs of Dang district. This village development committee is connecte with Lalmatiya VDC in the east Hasipur VDC in the north, Sonpur VDC in the west and Gobaradina VDC in the south. According to the census of 2001 the population of this VDC is 15759 where the number of females and males are 7881 and 7878 respectively.

The main inhabitants (origin people) of this VDC are Tharus and other castes live in there. The ethnicity of this VDC is composed of with Brahamans, Chhetris, Magar and Dalits. All these people except Tharus are migrated people from the hill side. Sisahaniya VDC is selected for research because there are many international labour migrants and there is not study about them.

3.2 Sample Design and Procedure

To cover the entire population of the study is more difficult and time consuming. Each ward of the Sisahaniya VDC contains sizeable number of emigrants and to choose the entire emigrant's household was also difficult for this study. So, simple random sampling procedure is employed in order to collect primary data and the

information about the emigrants of the study area. This procedure was expected to assure a more representative sample and therefore more reliable results.

3.2.1 Sample Size Determination

The information of total households of the study was obtained from the VDC office thereafter after emigrant's households from each ward of the VDC, was identified. To represent the entire emigrant's households, about 11 percent were chosen from each ward of the VDC. Total number of international labour migrants and 100 emigrants households were chosen for the general household survey. Standard questionnaire was prepared to obtain information related to demographic and socio-economic condition of emigrants household. Additionally, information the emigrants volume, direction, cause, impact of emigration in place of origin, income and house type before and after emigration was also connected. Similarly, questions were asked to 40 emigrants to get information about their type of work, wage and attitude.

Table 3.1 Distribution of total HH, migrant HH and sample HH

Ward number	Total household	Migrant household	Sampled no. of household
1	167	88	10
2	257	102	11
3	118	96	11
4	289	109	12
5	290	112	12
6	270	96	11
7	367	119	13
8	253	99	11
9	249	83	9
Total	2260	904	100

Source:- Field Survey, 2008

3.2.2 Method of Sample Selection

Among the total population of the Sisahaniya VDC only 904 household were found whose family members have gone abroad for employment. Among them 100 household i.e. 11 percent sample from the total emigrant's households were selected on the basis of simple random sampling procedure.

3.3 Sources of Information

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

3.3.1 Primary Data Collection

To fulfill the purpose of this study the field survey was carried out in each ward of the Sisahaniya CDC to observe the activities of household regarding migrants. The researcher herself visited the study area to collect required information such as socio-economic status, way of living of migrants, and their household.

The primary information required for the study area information regarding the number of emigrated labour who has changed their residence from one operationally defined area to another area and their impact, volume and direction. Then latter includes information such as the pattern of migration and their socio-economic and demographic characteristics such as sex, age, marital status, educational attainment, income level and family size of the individual among those involved in their change of residence.

A. Questionnaire

Two types of questionnaires were designed for the field survey (see appendix-I and II). One was for household level and another for individual level. First one includes the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of the emigrated households like age, sex, marital status, education, occupation, caste etc. Along with the migration history, volume, direction and causes of every emigrated household's number were recorded including past, present or planned migration each with the identification of destination. To get information about the livelihood situation questions were asked about the household's income, landholding size, animal husbandry, food production, house style and area of expenditure.

Another questionnaire was administrated at individual level that included several questions like migrated labour who have returned from abroad were included in order

to get more information about their work, wages, living and working condition, family contact and problems encountered at destination.

B. Interview

The researcher has applied structured, semi-structured and unstructured questionnaires for interview of emigrant and their family members. The researcher met respondents, elders' members of family or main member to ask questions. A good opportunity of collecting attitudes experiences of the people in various level which have assisted the research to go on was found. And more information process and impact of migration of family and community, causes as well as their opinion on migration were included.

C. Focus Group Discussion

Focus group discussion was conducted to make the information more clear in which discussion was done unifying various classes of people. In the discussion the major issues were about the impression of labour migration, the source of livelihood, the impression of labour migration over the children and women. The group discussion were conducted among the emigrant stand their household members. The group included 10 people. Information regarding their situation in the community and family support after foreign employment as well as the use of remittances and cheating amount were also discussed during the group discussion.

3.3.2 Secondary Data Collection

Among the source of secondary data first and foremost the population census reports and other relevant literatures on international migration; research works and reports journals, newspaper and research articles particularly on Nepal and on international labour migration as well as published and unpublished reports of NPC, DDC, and VDC of the study area. Research publications of several research organizations like CEDA, CNAS, CDPS, and Geography, New ERA and Central Library of the TU have been thoroughly consulted in the study.

3.4 Operational Definition of Labour Migration

Migration is one of the dominant demographic variables along with fertility and mortality. It affects not only population size but also its structure and characteristics.

Because of the complexity, migration is not easy to define. A generally accepted definition is that migration is the movement of population involving the change of place of abode or place of usual residence and the crossing of a defined boundary. Migration has been defined by the population census of Nepal as “a change of residence for 6 months or more either with in the country or out side the country”. According to the UN report “migration is a form of geographical mobility of population between one geographical unit to another. Migration refer to the change in residence from the place of origin or place of departure to the place of destination”.

3.5 Method of Data Analysis

The quantitative data collected through household survey was transferred, processed and tabulated into excel file. The counting was also done with the help of this software or where necessary, by hand. Simple quantitative technique such as calculation of percentage, ratio and mean frequency were calculated.

Regarding the qualitative data information has been collected through focus group discussion and interviews. Cartographic techniques were also used to demonstrate the information on graph, pie chart, diagram and map effectively.

The collected data were entered into computer Data Base Program. Entire questionnaires were manually edited before entering the computer. Require tables are generated by SPSS software program.

To analyze the collected data, frequency table and cross tabulation are used.

CHAPTER FOUR
DEMOGRAPHIC AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS
OF LABOUR MIGRANTS

4.1 Household Characteristics

4.1.1 Family Size

It is basically to meet the household needs that the migrants had to migrate to foreign land. The migrants' family varies from joint to single. However the family size is very diverse. Table 4.1 shows the family size of the migrants households.

Table 4.1 Distribution of Household by Family size

Family size in persons	Number of household	Sampled population				
		Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total
1-3	13	26	8.6	22	7.7	48
4-6	59	154	51.2	147	51.8	301
7-9	17	57	18.9	61	21.5	118
10 and above	11	64	21.3	54	19.0	118
Total	100	301	100.0	284	100.0	585

Source:- Field Survey, 2008

The total population of the 100 household is 585 members, out of which 301 are males and 284 are females. Table 4.1 clearly shows that the family size ranging from 4 to 6 members occupies the largest share. It comprises of 59 households and it includes 154 males and 147 females. The family size of 7 to 9 members occupies the second position. It comprises of 17 households. Bigger family size means bigger demands of wants and resources. The family size ranging from 1 to 3 members includes just 13 households.

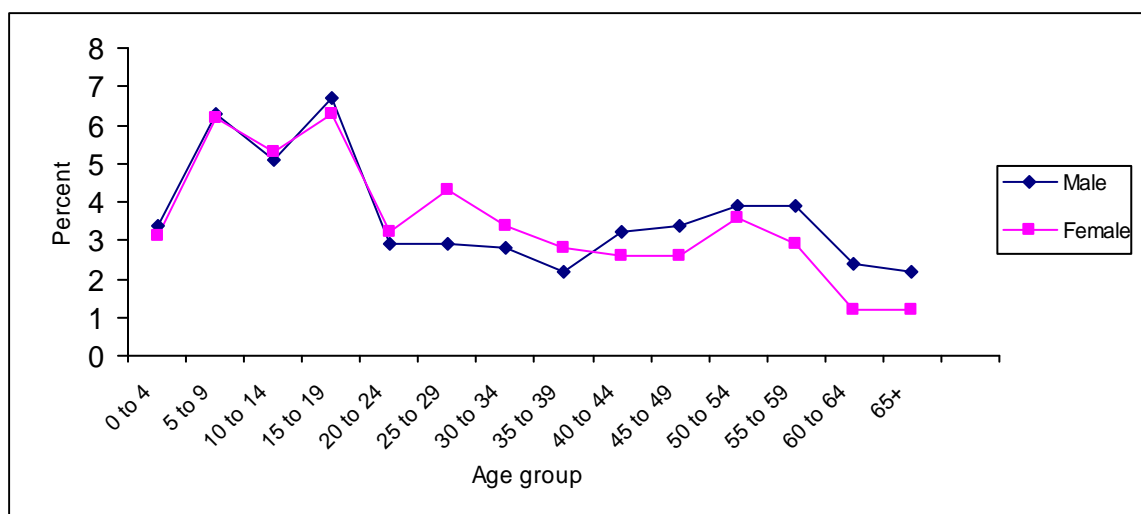
Table 4.2 Distribution of Household Population by Age and Sex

Age group	Sample population			Sex ratio
	Male	Female	Total	
0-4	21 (3.6)	18 (3.1)	39 (6.7)	1.16
5-9	37 (6.3)	36 (6.2)	73 (12.5)	1.02
10-14	30 (5.1)	31 (5.3)	61 (10.4)	0.967
15-19	39 (6.7)	37 (6.3)	76 (13.0)	1.05
20-24	17 (2.9)	19 (3.2)	36 (6.1)	0.89
25-29	16 (2.8)	25 (4.3)	41 (7.0)	0.64
30-34	16 (2.8)	20 (3.4)	36 (6.2)	0.8
35-39	13 (2.2)	16 (2.8)	29 (5.0)	0.81
40-44	19 (3.2)	15 (2.6)	34 (5.8)	1.27
45-49	20 (3.4)	15 (2.6)	35 (6.0)	1.33
50-54	23 (3.9)	21 (3.6)	44 (7.5)	1.1
55-59	23 (3.9)	17 (2.9)	40 (6.8)	1.35
60-64	14 (2.4)	7 (1.2)	21 (3.6)	2.0
65+	13 (2.2)	7 (1.2)	20 (3.4)	1.86
Total	301 (51.5)	248 (48.5)	585 (100.0)	1.06

Source:- Field Survey, 2008

Table 4.2 shows that age group 5-19 has the highest number of population 35.9 percent in Sisahaniya VDC. This is specially represented as school age population. Active age group (20-44) is far lower than school age group. It is found that Sisahaniya VDC 30.1 percent of the total population. While this group only is studied the sex ratio of this group is very low. It refers the absence of male people of 20-44 age group. It indicates that majority of active male people of the study area migrated for foreign employment. This age group is the most important age for the households in the sense of earning and for the economic and other progress in the households in Sisahaniya VDC.

Fig. 4.1 Population Composition by Age and Sex of Sample Household



4.1.2 Marital Status

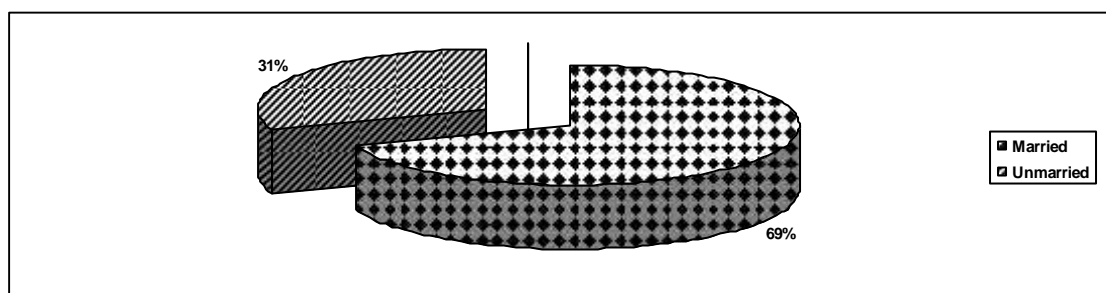
Table 4.3 Distribution of 10 years and above Household Population by Marital Status

Marital status	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Unmarried	74 (39.6)	52 (23.1)	126	30.6
Married	113 (60.4)	173 (76.9)	286	69.4
Total	187 (100)	225 (100.0)	412	100

Source:- Field Survey, 2008

Marriage is a universal phenomenon. It is union between a man and a woman. The marital status of sample population in emigrant households of Sisahaniya VDC is shown in Table 4.3. The percent of married women is higher than the men which is 76.9 percent and 60.40 percent respectively. The marital status of the sample population of emigrant household in Sisahaniya VDC indicated that there fourth of the total population is married and the proportion of married female is higher than the married males and it resulted in higher proportion of unmarried males, which accounted for 39.60 percent as against about 31 percent for the females.

Fig. 4.2 Marital Status of the Sample Population (15 years and above)



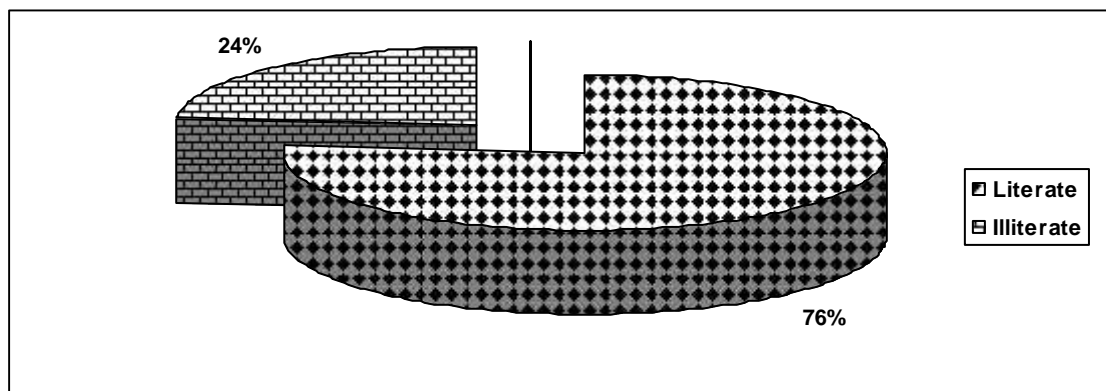
4.1.3 Literacy status of Sample Population (5 years and above)

Education has direct impact on the development of a person and society of a nation. In any society where there is no education, ignorance and superstition dominates and possibilities of development become low. Education is the first step towards leading individuals and society towards creative thinking and development.

In the context of education, the population in this VDC is relatively developed. There are 2 primary schools, 2 lower secondary schools and one higher secondary school. There are also 2 private boarding schools.

The literacy rate of the VDC is 76.4 percent. Awareness towards education in this VDC is basically to the fact that the people are migrated from there hillside. They realized the importance of education as well as they could afford to educate their children (Figure 4.3).

Fig. 4.3 Literacy status of Sample Population (5 years and above)



Source:- Field Survey, 2008

4.1.4 Level of education of Sample Population (5 years and above)

Education is a key ingredient for development of society and nation. The quality of life depends upon education.

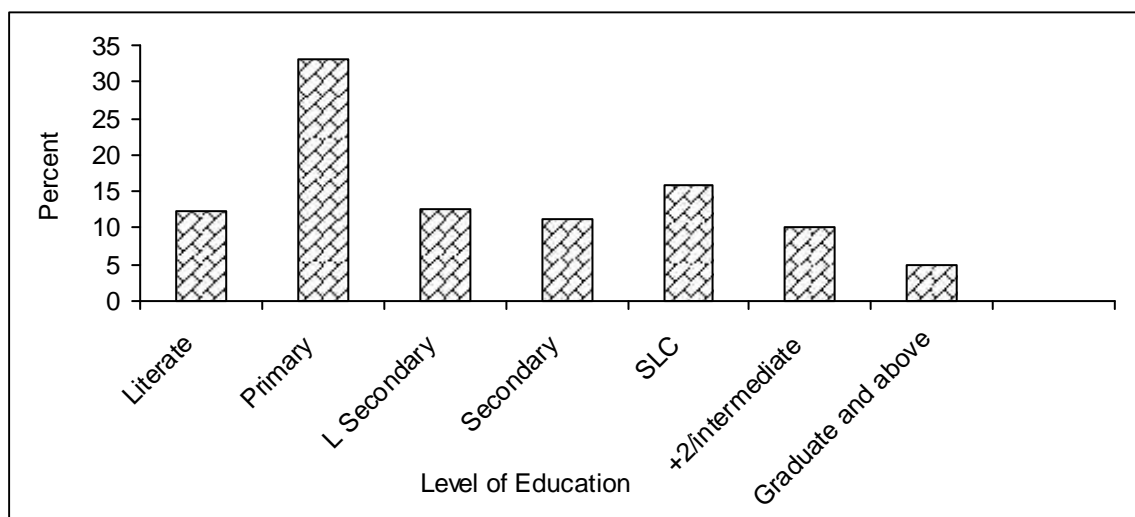
Table 4.4 Level of Education of Sample Population (5 years and above)

Level of education	Population	Percent
Non-formal Education	51	12.2
Primary	138	33.1
Lower secondary	52	12.5
Secondary	47	11.3
SLC	66	15.8
+2/ intermediate	42	10.1
Graduate and above	21	5.0
Total	417	100.00

Source:- Field Survey, 2008

Of the total sample population 51 fall in the non-formal category. The primary is the highest which comprised of 138 populations which occupied 33.1 percent. The next position in terms of educational attainment is occupied by SLC level, which consist of 66 populations and it accounts to 15.8 percent. The lower secondary occupies 12.4 percent which comprises of 52 persons and 11.3 percent, 10.1 percent and 5.0 percent are respectively secondary, intermediate and graduate and above.

Fig. 4.4 Level of Education of Sample Population (5 years and above)



4.1.5 Occupational Structure of Sample Population

Education is an important theme in every sector and this has also impact on occupation of the population. In this case, the numbers of people with higher education are low in this VDC and due to this people of these VDC have not found good jobs. Illiterate population and literate population with low level of education in this VDC have influenced their occupations. The categories of occupation are presented in (Table 4.5).

Table 4.5 Occupational structure of sample population of the emigrants' households

Function	Population	Percentage
Unemployment	31	5.3
Agriculture	85	14.5
House work	81	13.9
Services	78	13.3
Business	42	7.2
Student	233	39.9
Home stay baby	35	6.0
Total	585	100.00

Source:- Field Survey, 2008

Table 4.5 clearly shows that the number of persons involved in students' categories is high. Which include 233 persons and its share of percentage in 39.8. Eighty five persons are engaged in agriculture out of the total sample population which are 14.5 percent other persons are engaged in different profession like, housework, service, business, unemployment and home stay baby whose percentage are 13.9, 13.3, 7.2, 5.3 and 6.0 respectively.

4.2 Characteristics of Emigrants

4.2.1 Age and Sex Composition of Emigrants

Table 4.6 Distribution of Emigrants by Age and Sex

Age group	Male		Female		Total	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
15-25	32	27.1	2	1.7	34	28.8
26-35	64	54.2	4	3.5	68	57.6
36-45	13	11.1	1	0.9	14	11.9
46 and above	2	1.1	0	0.0	2	1.7
Total	111	93.5	7	6.1	118	100.0

Source:- Field Survey, 2008

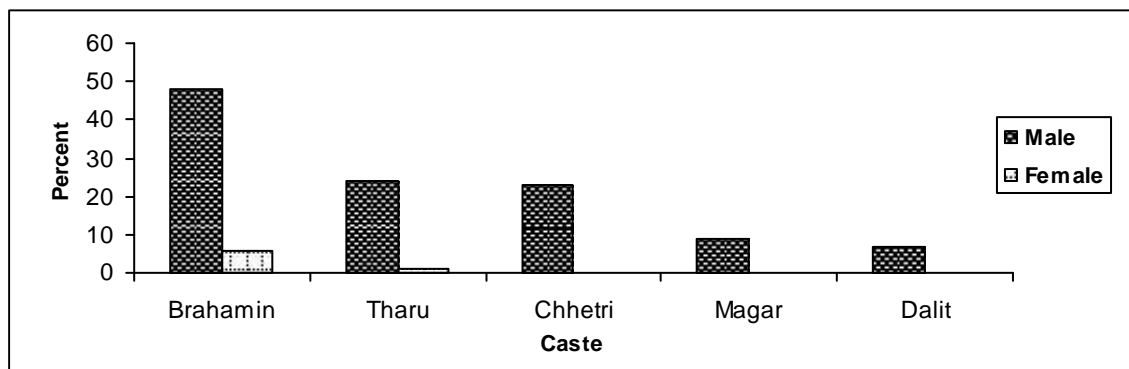
The proportion of male is 94.0 percent and of female is 6.1 percent. The proportion of dominant age group is 26-35 years, which consist of 68 migrants which accounts to 57.6 percent. The age group between 15-25 years is the next dominant proportions which consist of 34 migrants and it occupy 28.8 percent. The age group of 36-45 years consists of 14 migrants which is 11.9 percent out of the total migrants. The total number of male and female migrant is 111 and 7 respectively. Around 86 labour migrant workers fall with in the age group of 15-35 years. In 46 and above age group only 2 persons are emigrants. People has been migrant its also not any female if occurs 1.7 percent of total. No any body of 0-14 year old people involved in migrant. Strength and efficiency is associated with age. Foreign employment is favourable for the young and the energetic rather than for the old age. To be eligible for foreign employment one has to be the age of 18 years.

4.2.2 Caste/ ethnicity Composition

Tharus are the main inhabitants of the Sisahaniya VDC. However other numerous caste/ethnic groups also are found in this VDC. Figure 4.3 presents the caste/ethnicity composition of the sample population.

Out of total 118 youths who had emigrated for work abroad, Brahman constituted the largest single group which includes 54 migrants and its share of percentage is 45.8. Out of 54 Brahmin migrants 48 are male and 6 are female migrants. The Tharu caste occupies the second position with 24 males and 1 female emigrants which accounts to 21.2 percent. The Chhetri and the Magar occupy the third and fourth position respectively with 19.8 and 7.6 percent. Dalit is also noted which is relatively low only 5.9 percent.

Fig. 4.5 Distribution of Emigrants Caste/ethnic Composition



Source:- Field Survey, 2008

4.2.3 Educational Attainment

Education is a vital and key factor for foreign employment. The quality of work and wage depends upon the emigrant's skill and education. Table 4.7 shows the educational attainment of emigrants.

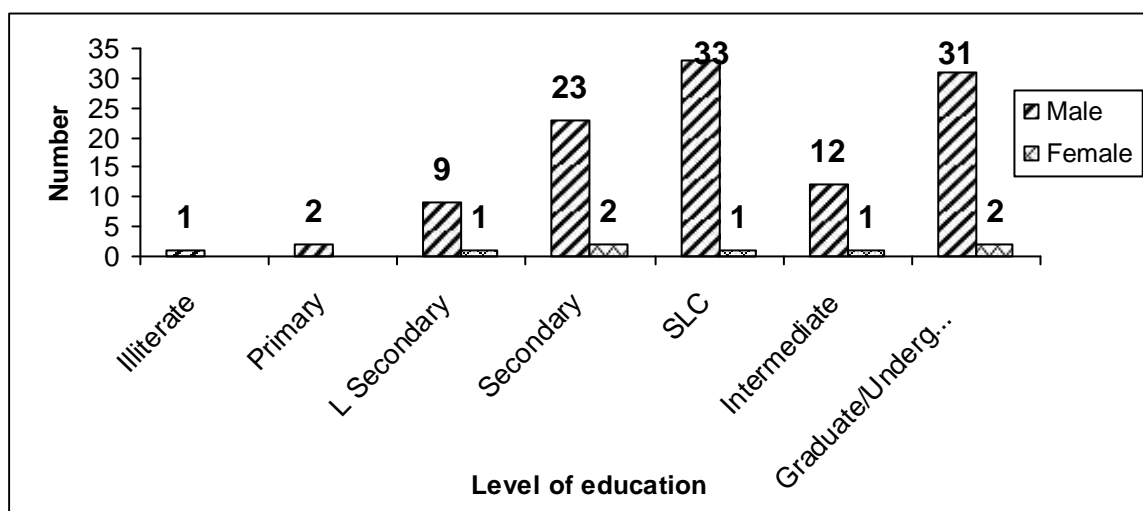
Table 4.7 Educational Attainment

Level of education	Male	Female	Total	Percent
Illiterate	1	0	1	0.9
Primary	2	0	2	1.7
L. Secondary	9	1	10	8.5
Secondary	23	2	25	21.2
SLC	33	1	34	28.8
Intermediate	12	1	13	11.0
Graduate/undergraduate	31	2	33	28.0
Total	111	7	118	100.0

Source:- Field Survey, 2008

Most of the emigrants have taken SLC education. Out of total 118 emigrants 28.8 percent (34) have gained SLC education and followed by graduate and undergraduate 28 percent. The emigrants have study in third position is secondary and intermediate, lower secondary, primary and illiterate, 21.2, 11.0, 8.5, 1.6 and 0.9 percent respectively. There are not only literate migrants but also illiterate. The people who have education they have gone for foreign job better than uneducated people. Mainly who could not get good performance they wish to go abroad and their parents also want to send for foreign job.

Fig. 4.6 Educational Attainment



4.2.4 Marital Status

Marriage is a universal phenomenon. It is a union between a man and a woman. Marital status of emigrant plays vital role for their stay in abroad as well as for the use of remittance in their place of origin. The marital status of emigrant in Sisahaniya VDC is shown in Table 4.8.

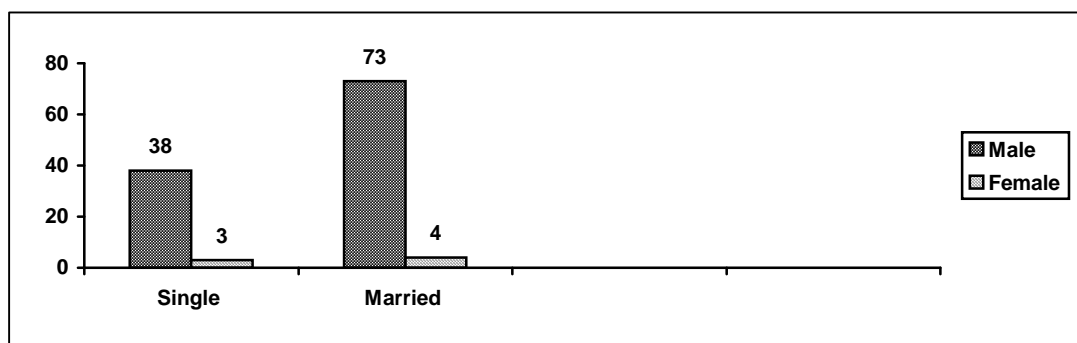
Table 4.8 Marital Status

Marital status	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
Single	38	34.2	3	42.9	41	34.8
Married	73	65.8	4	57.1	77	65.2
Total	111	100.0	7	100.0	118	100.0

Source:- Field Survey, 2008

The number of married migrants is higher than single i.e. unmarried emigrants which are 65.2 percent and 34.8 percent respectively. The total male emigrants are 111 out of them 73 are married and 38 single. The numbers of female migrants are 7 out of them 4 are married and 3 are single. Figure 4.7 shows the marital status of emigrants.

Fig. 4.7 Marital Status



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

4.3 Attitude towards Labour Migration on the View of the People

This topic discusses about the attitude of the people to the labour migration. It is necessary to understand the view of the people therefore, here have analyzed the

attitude in two levels. First in household level and second is individual level, and it is analyzed both positive and negative aspect.

4.3.1 Households Attitude

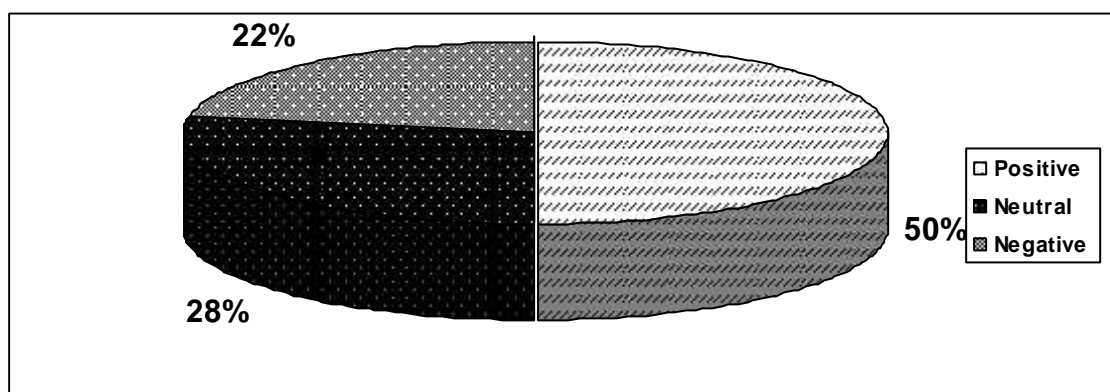
Table A. 4.9 Attitude of Household in Labour Migration

Attitude	Number of households	Percent
Positive	50	50.0
Negative	22	22.0
Neutral	28	28.0
Total	100	100.0

Source:- Field Survey, 2008

In this study, people of this VDC express their diverse view toward foreign labour migration. In the question, the foreign employment is good or not. They have found positive attitude of 50 households, 22 households have negative view and 28 household have neutral attitude. Table 4.9 shows the household attitudes of the emigrant.

Fig. 4.8 Attitude of Household in Labour Migration



4.3.2 Emigrants Attitudes

People who have positive thinking towards labour migration express that due to the scarcity of employment and weak economic condition. People have been compelled to go abroad for the employment. Therefore, labour migration is considered as only right solution of these problems.

People expressing negative attitude towards foreign employment, they said, that the main negative impact is to miss their family for a long period. Likewise, hard work, low salary etc. considered as the negative impact of foreign employment. They are also having hard and risky work like eleven stairs up to down and very dangerous of life. The agent also cheats for money and work etc. the attitude of the migrant is shown Table 4.10. According to this table 40 percent migrant have positive attitude and 37.5 percent have negative attitude whereas 22.5 percent migrant have neutral view to the foreign migration.

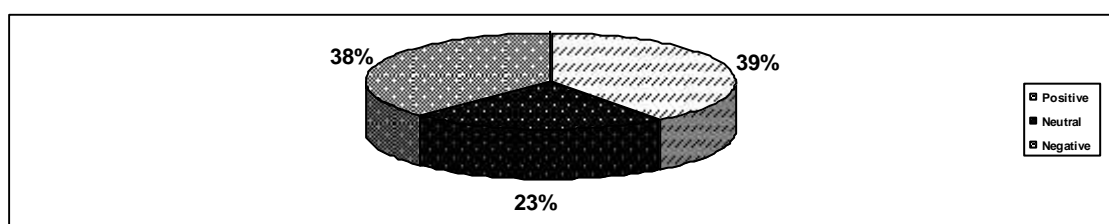
Table 4.10 Attitude of Household in Labour Migration

Attitude	Number of households	Percent
Positive	16	40.0
Negative	9	22.50
Neutral	15	37.50
Total	40	100.0

Source:- Field Survey, 2008

People whose attitude is neither positive nor negative, it is called neutral. But the neutral could not stay in middle points mainly their inclination is fairly fall in positive aspect, because the improvements of facilities on foreign employment they are agreed to positive aspect.

Fig. 4.9 Attitude of Household in Labour Migration



CHAPTER FIVE

VOLUME AND DIRECTION OF EMIGRATION

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

5.1 Volume and Destination of Emigration

The number of Nepali workers working abroad is very high. Moreover, Nepali emigrants are scattered to different parts of the earth. The volume and destination of the emigrants of Sisahaniya VDC is shown in Table 5.1.

Table 5.1 Volume and destination of emigrant

Countries	Male	Female	Volume	Percent
India	26	0	26	22.0
Malaysia	24	0	24	20.3
Qatar	18	1	19	16.1
Saudi Arabia	17	2	19	16.1
UAE	13	2	15	12.7
Australia	3	2	5	4.2
Iraq	5	0	5	4.2
America	4	0	4	3.4
South Korea	1	0	1	0.9
Total	111	7	118	100.0

Source:- Field Survey, 2008

The largest stream of international labour migration is directed to India. India captures 22.0 percent with first position and Malaysia ranks second with 20.3 percent. The third position is captured by Qatar and Saudi Arabia with 16.1 percent of each. UAE, Australia, Iraq, America and South Korea have captured the lower percentages of 12.7, 4.2, 4.2, 3.4 and 0.9 respectively. The total number of emigrants directed to India, Malaysia, Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAE is 103 which accounts for 87.3 percent of total emigrants. The female migrants are projected to countries like Qatar, Saudi,

UAE and Australia. The number of emigrants destined for western countries is very low with 4 migrants only. Departure for western countries requires huge investment and the selection criteria also are complicated. Out of the total 118 emigrants 109 are confined to the Asian countries.

5.2 Types of Work

Table 5.2 shows the work types of emigrant workers.

Table 5.2 Types of Works of Emigrants

Work type	Number of migrants	Percent
Indian army	10	25.0
General worker	7	17.5
Machine operator	6	15.0
Office work	6	15.0
Security	4	10.0
Night watcher	4	10.0
Carpenter	2	5.0
Driver	1	2.5
Total	40	100.00

Source:- Field Survey, 2008

It is clear from above table and chart that 25 percent of the employers work in Indian army. General labours are also sharing 17 percent of the total. The works that the general workers have to perform are agricultural works, housework etc. Fifteen percent of the total workers work as machine operator and the same percentage of the total workers are serving as the office workers. Security guards, night watchers, carpenters and drivers are contributing 10, 10, 5 and 2.5 percent respectively. Some of the works are danger and may create risks to their health

5.3 Duration of Stay Abroad

According to the field survey, duration of residence or stay is not similar for all. It is shown in Table 5.3.

Table 5.3 Duration of stay abroad

Duration	Population	Percentage
1-4 years	64	54.2
5-9 years	33	28.0
10-14 years	4	3.4
15-19 years	1	0.9
20 years and above	16	13.6
Total	118	100.00

Source:- Field Survey, 2008

According to Table 5.3 the highest percentage (54.2 %) is captured by 1-4 years duration followed by 5-9 years duration with 28.0 percent of the total emigrant in second position. Third position is captured by the duration of 20 years and above who are Indian army with percentage of 13.6 and other lower percentages are as shown in above table.

5.4 Returned Emigrant's Notion to Foreign Employment

In order to have a clear cut picture concerning foreign employment, forty returned migrants were approached, so as to enrich the topic with their experiences. Out of 40 migrants, 16 regarded foreign employment to be good, 15 migrants considered it to be bad and 9 migrants preferred to be neutral.

Table 5.4 Returned Emigrants Duration of Stay Abroad

Duration	Number of migrants	Percent
0-4 years	15	37.50
5-9 years	5	12.50
10-14 years	7	17.50
15-19 years	3	7.50
20 and above	10	25.00
Total	40	100.00

Source:- Field Survey, 2008

Out of 40 emigrants, 15 stayed abroad for 0-4 years which is 37.50 percent of the total. The number of migrants staying for more than 20 years is 10. Most of the migrants returned after the completion of their contract periods and only 2 migrants returned within 5 months of emigration. They had been promised on easy job but in reality they were provided with very risky and hard works and the conditions were very harsh. Along with them 45 workers returned.

Out of 40 migrants, 34 were provided with medical and insurance facilities. They were also free to achieve the overtime facilities. Regarding the off days, most of the emigrants spent it by meeting friends and relatives, going to market places, watching movies, sleeping in their own room and so on.

Most of the emigrants have positive judgments about the foreign employment. They are of the opinion that it is providing a way of earning to many people and helping to improve their livelihood. They are also of the opinion that it enlarges the social relationship. It enables emigrants to be in the company with people from different culture and countries. Most of the emigrants mentioned that skills and education are important to do well in foreign and developing skills is very important; otherwise the migrated life will be very uncomfortable.

One of the emigrants mentioned that foreign employment can either be good or bad. The top most priority is to earn money. Temptation can be very common to blow away the hardly earned money. Foreign employment has its merits as well as demerits but the important thing is that we may make it fruitful to us if we do not leave our track of honesties as far as possible. Remittance from abroad helps in meeting the household requirements. Most of the emigrants send remittance back home through western union money transfer, international money express, banks and also through friends and relatives.

CHAPTER-SIX

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION

6.1 Causes of emigration

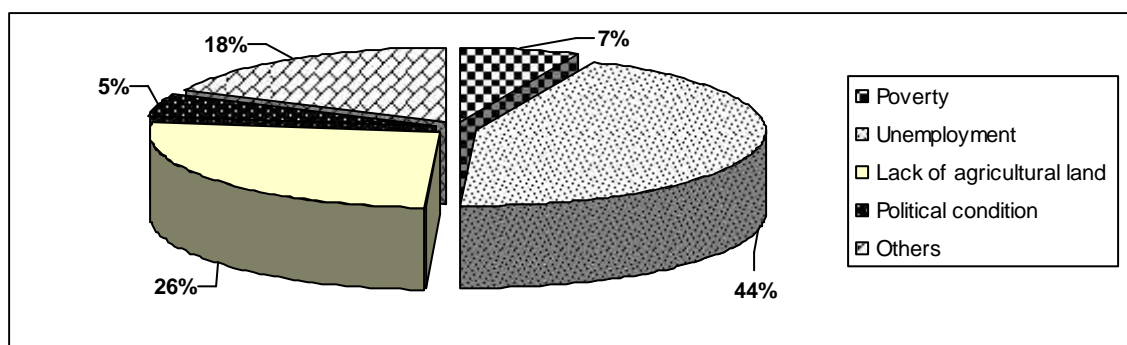
Various reasons behind social and economical conditions, self motivations and the individual decisions are the main causes because of which people migrate abroad for employment. Moreover, people from this VDC has been migrating abroad to improve their economic condition since last two centuries and there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

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

6.1.1 Factor associated with origin (push factor)

The factor controlling migration from areas to area but also the significant of same factor various from individual to individual with regard to the determinants of labour migration distinction has been made between push and pull factors. The push factors refer to poor economic condition and resultant economic misery or lack of opportunities for a achievement which push people out of the region in search of livelihood or better opportunities. The push factors are thus, the factors, which more or less compel people to leave the place or birth or origin.

Fig. 6.1 Main cause of emigration (push factors)



Source:- Field Survey, 2008

Figure 6.1 clearly indicates the various causes that act as push factors for international labour migration. However, all these causes are to be interrelated one to another. Unemployment is a burning issue and the number of unemployed is gradually increasing. The main cause for unemployment is political instability and growth in population. If political stability had been maintained then the government would have been able to pay adequate attention to solve the unemployment, scenario. Political stability is essential and vital for the economic development of any country. The main cause for the labour migrants of Sisahaniya VDC to go for foreign job is unemployment which consist of 52 emigrants and which accounts to 44.0 percent.

The lack of adequate agricultural land is the second cause of emigration. This reason was reported by is 26.0 percent of total emigration in Sisahaniya VDC. It reveals that most of the emigrated household's have not sufficient agricultural land to support their livelihoods. As a result, the limited agricultural land becomes unsupportive for the dwellers of Sisahaniya VDC and that compelled them to search another option for their survival as foreign employment. Low agricultural production is the also included in this cause of emigration. Therefore, agricultural land low production and lack of area is also the reason for overseas migrants.

The third factor that encourages foreign employment is poverty which consist of 8 emigrants and its share of percentage is 6.8. Poverty discourages development and investment, thereby leading to lack of opportunities.

The next factor of foreign employment is political instability which consists of 6 emigrants and it covered 5.0 percent. Finally, other causes were reported by 17.8 percent of the total emigrants.

6.1.2 Factor associated with destination (pull factor)

Pull factors refers to the factors which encourage migration to an area such as employment opportunities other economic opportunities etc. Opportunities for better employment, high wage rate and modern amenities attract people to migrate in certain area. Table 6.1 shows the pull factor for emigration.

Table 6.1 Main cause of emigration (pull factors)

Causes	Number of emigrants	Percent
High wage rate	50	42.4
Easy availability of unskilled work	24	20.3
No need for higher education	19	16.1
Presence of friends /relatives	25	21.2
Total	118	100.00

Source:- Field Survey, 2008

The dominant factors that pulls migrant is the high wage rate which consist of 50 emigrants and it share in terms of percentage is 42.4.

No doubt most of the respondents are aware that foreign employment is rewarding and lucrative. It is just a matter of being associated to a performing or under performing company. The next big fact that pulls the migrant of Sisahaniya VDC abroad is the presence of friends and relatives abroad which consist of 25 emigrants and it accounts to 21.19 percent. The relatives and friends from abroad help by making visa available or by providing information and feedback. The third position is occupied by easy and availability unskilled of work which accounts to 20.3 percent. Most emigrants are unskilled and have low education status.

Recurrent flow of foreign employment in Sisahaniya is towards Gulf States, Malaysia and India. Gulf States and Malaysia visa and work permit are compulsory are these countries but manpower company works as mediator between migrants and destination.

The Nepalese labour migrants seek employment in East and South Asia through personnel connection and network. It plays the major role in determining who gains access to the better job, who is obliged to work in the difficult, dirty and dangerous job and who fails to secure regular employment. Most seek work in localities where someone has gone before. In fact, there is clear tendency to migrants from particular district to seek employment in particular location where they have connections, which increase the likelihood of securing employment and reduced the risks involved in

whole process. The other factors associated with destination are low investment and other pull factors.

6.2 Process Involved for Labour Migration

No doubt it is because of various factors that compel an individual to go for foreign employment. However there are processes involved that assist labour migration. Foreign employment is a legal process and it has to under go through certain criteria. Table 6.2 shows the process involved for labour migration.

Table 6.2 Process Involve for Labour Migration

Process	Number of emigrants	Percent
Friends and relatives	48	40.7
Manpower agency	45	38.1
From both	25	21.2
Total	118	100.0

Source:- Field Survey, 2008

Fig. 6.2 Process involved for Labour Migration

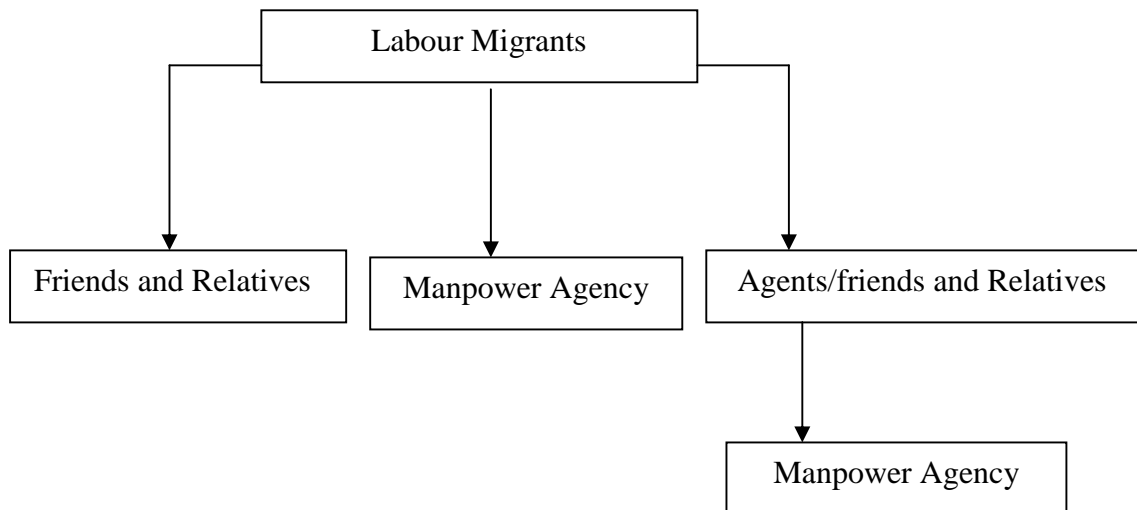


Figure 6.2 clearly shows the process involved in international labour migration. Most of the emigrant tends to go abroad by seeking the help of friends and relatives staying abroad. The friends and relatives abroad are instrumental in getting the visa issued to the concerned migrants. Through this process 48 migrants did migrated and it accounts to 40.7 percent. The numbers of migrants who directly approached the

manpower agency occupy the next position 45 migrants and its share of percentage is 38.1.

The process by which emigrant is introduced to a manpower agency either through friends and relatives or an agent who happens to be a friend or relative is also noticed. Around 25 emigrants have emigrated abroad using this medium.

6.3 Source of investment for emigration

Foreign employment involves cost and in order to go abroad one has to be ready with the required amount. The village economy of this VDC is weak but still people are able to manage the needed money from different sources. Table 6.3 shows the sources of investment for foreign employment.

Table 6.3 Sources of investment for foreign employment

Sources of money	Number of household	Percent
Self finance	47	39.8
Loan on annual interest	45	38.1
Sale of land	21	17.8
Others	5	4.2
Total	118	100.0

Source:- Field Survey, 2008

Around 40 percent of the migrants whose total number is 47 had gone for foreign employment by self finance.

Around 38 percent of the migrants whose total number is 45 had gone for foreign employment by taking loan on interest from with the village and bank.

The money for foreign employment is also obtained by selling property and other which accounts to 17.8 and 4.2 percent respectively.

6.4 Wage Variation in Different Country

Foreign employment is a burning issue. Most of emigrants form Sisahaniya VDC sent remittances to their families. The amount of remittance is scanty because the amount varies a lot ranging from no remittances from emigrants in some Gulf countries who

can hardly live on the money. The average salary also varies a lot from country to country. Table 6.4 presents the variation on wage in various countries.

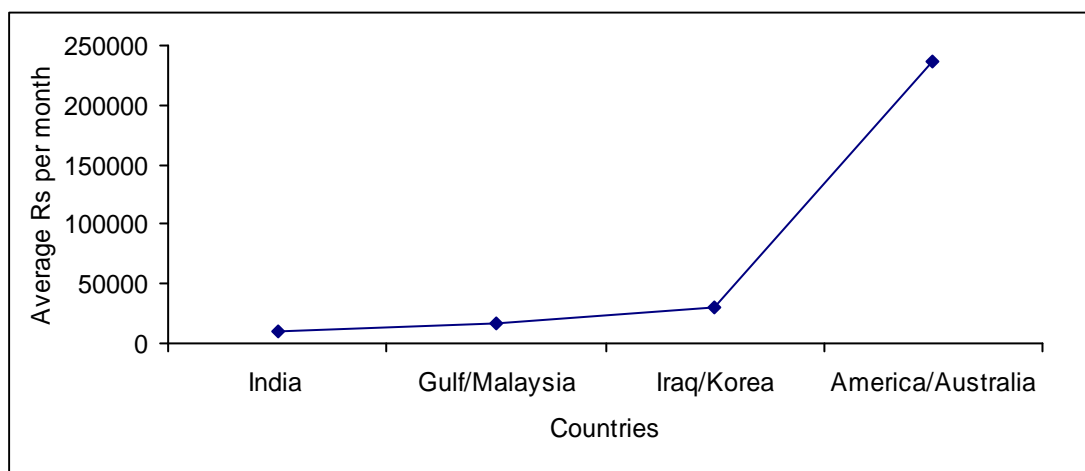
Table 6.4 Amount Variation by Country to Country

Country	Wage Rs 000/month	Number of migrants	Total revenue Rs 000	Average Rs000
Gulf and Malaysia	10-19	77	12760	16.6
India	8-15	26	278.0	10.7
America/Australia	100-250	9	2128.0	236.4
Iraq/Korea	30-40	6	187.0	31.2
Total		118	----	----

Source:- Field Survey, 2008

The amount of income varies a lot for migrants with regular and constant income like Indian armies and most workers in Gulf countries. The amounts of the remittances are varying. For Indian armies they get accommodation facilities at their camp but migrant in Gulf countries and Malaysia do not get accommodation facilities from the company. So, it can be very difficult to save money for them. Most migrants send money in every few months. Often the pattern is of every five to six months. The frequency of money transfer may depend upon the mode of remitting or on how often the migrant can afford, or how frequently he finds a colleague to take money in his stead. Such a group of friends may comprise of five to eight people, when some body's family is in need or on the priority basis, they pool their money each giving or equal amount in this type of system developed and get popular.

Fig. 6.3 Amount Variation by Country to Country



Expenses for foreign employment vary from one country to another. The number of migrant income Rs. 10000 to Rs 19000 is highest which comprises of 77 emigrants and in terms of percentage it occupies 65.3 percent. The number of migrants income Rs 8000 to 15000, it covered the second position which comprises of 26 emigrants and in terms of percentage is 22.0. The number of migrants income Rs 30000 to 40000 is 6 and its percentage is 5.0. Lastly the income required for these countries is very high and it varies from Rs 100000 to Rs 250000 respectively, which includes 9 migrants and its share 7.6 percent.

CHAPTER- SEVEN

IMPACT OF LABOUR MIGRATION AT THE PLACE OF ORIGIN

Labour migration is a continuous phenomenon with the passage of time it is gaining momentum and will continue to do so. Nothing is perfectly fine. Everything has its pros and cons. So, does international labour migration.

7.1 Positive impact

Foreign employment has enabled the labour migrants to increase their income level. Income level at the foreign land is higher than the origin. So, the emigrants earn well. It is solving the unemployment scenario. Moreover with the earning from abroad households requirements are being managed. Foreign employment has also enriched the quality of life. There is a rise in the standard of living, better food, clothing, shelter and education. It also broadens knowledge and attitudes. It enables migrants to come across people from different cultural setting. At the same time it provide on opportunity to develop skill. The skills developed abroad can be an added advantage with in the country of origin moreover remittance play a vital role in the national as well as the village economy.

7.2 Negative impact

The biggest negative impact is the acute shortage of active labour force. The village mostly comprise of the children, women and the old aged.

Foreign employment requires investment and migrant have to fetch loan on interest at the rate of Rs 2 or 3 per hundred at a month. It is the money lender who happens to collect a hefty amount. Moreover, the youths seems to be fascinated by stories from abroad they are easily influenced. Most of them pursue studies just to certain level after which they migrated abroad going, abroad has become a fashion. Migrants without looking for opportunities and without making an effort within the country venture abroad.

Foreign employment is all about luck. There is so much of cheating by the agents and middlemen. Most of the people are ruined from bad to worse. Genuine and sincere commitment is lacking in this profession.

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

7.3 Remittances Generate

Remittance is the most tangible benefit from labour migration yet evaluation of their effect in the economy is difficult. The remittances of foreign employment have contributed to the Nepalese economy as well as household economy for many years'. Nepal is one of the under developed countries and employment has become a major problems since long time. Most of the Nepalese used to go abroad to maintain their livelihood and this process is still going on the remittance of foreign employment has improved economic condition of many household in Nepal. The remittance has not only contributing to household economy but it has also been the main source of the foreign exchange earning in Nepal. The foreign emigrants bring approximately 78 billion in Nepal per years as remittances.

7.4 Area of utilization of remittances

Area of utilization depends upon the amount of remittance. Some household's have more then one member abroad and have engaged higher amount of investment. The area of utilization of remittance is shown in Table 7.1 according to their priority level.

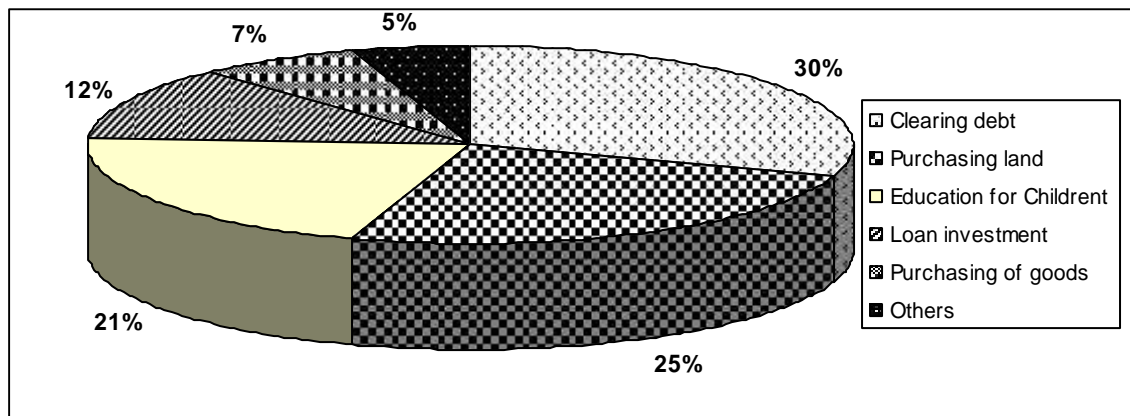
Table 7.1 Area of utilization of remittances

Area	Percent
Clearing debt	30.0
Purchasing land	25.0
Education for children	21.0
Loan investment	12.0
Purchasing of goods	7.0
Others	5.0
Total	100.00

Source:- Field Survey, 2008

Majority of the emigrant utilize their remittance for paying debt, due to the high rate of interest like doubling system. Thirty percent of households have given to top priority to pay the debt which ranked in the highest position. Purchasing of land is second position with 25 percent. Similarly, 21 percent households invest their remittance for education of children. In this way loan investment and purchasing of goods have 12 percent, 7 percent and 5 percent of total household. The others areas of investment are house work, mediation and different types work like marriage etc.

Fig. 7.1 Area of utilization of remittances



7.5 Households notions to foreign employment

Table 7.2 gives as shows the opinion if foreign employment needs to be encouraged or not.

Table 7.2 Should foreign employment be encouraged?

Opinion	Number of households	Percent
Yes	39	39
No	32	32
Neutral	29	29
Total	100	100.00

Source:- Field Survey, 2008

Mixed feelings seem to be expressed regarding foreign employment of it is to be encouraged or not. The response of 39 households was yes 32 households said no and 29 households were neutral. The households seem to be aware that foreign employment possesses merits and demerits. It can either be a blessing or a curse. Most

of the households respondents approved foreign employment mainly because it was providing employment thereby generating remittance. At the same time most of the respondent did not like family member to be absent and working in distant land. They regard foreign land to be foreign. Generally speaking the speaking the respondent seems to be aware of pros and cons of foreign employment, so, they prefer to remain neutral.

Generally speaking the respondent seems to be aware of person and cons of foreign employment, so, they prefer to remain neutral. Most of the households reported that foreign employment is all about luck. It is important to be aware to which type of a company as a migrant is to be associated if the company is reputed and performing well. It is bound to benefit the emigrants. Sometimes an underperforming company can add up to misery and frustration.

Foreign employment was a compulsion for many. It can either be a blessing or a curse. However the fact remains that it is not a guarantee that and migrant will always do well.

7.6 Change in house type before and after emigration

In Sisahaniya VDC, most of house types have been found bamboo/wood house that is typical character of the Sisahaniya VDC some house are made by stone and mud with thatch there are also some are stone and mud with zinc-roof and some are RCC building. Houses are basic need for human being. In the case of Sisahaniya VDC the situation is relatively satisfactory than before.

It is observed that most of the return migrants were busy in constructing their house. Table 7.3 shows the house type before and after migration.

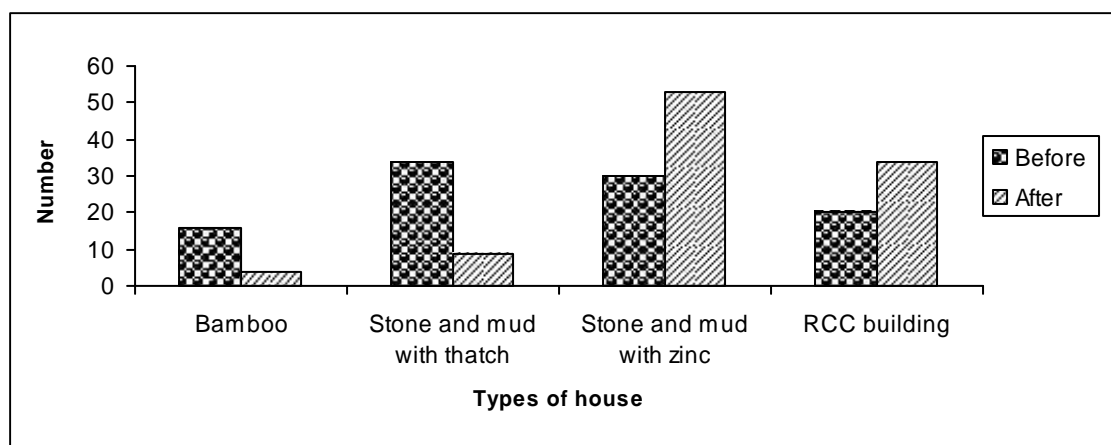
Table 7.3 Change in House Type Before and After Emigration

Type of house	Before		After	
	Number of household	Percent	Number household	Percent
Bamboo/wood	16	16.0	4	4.0
Stone and mud with thatch	34	34.0	9	9.0
Stone and mud with zinc	30	30.0	53	53.0
RCC building	20	20.0	34	34.0
Total	100	100.0	100	100.0

Source:- Field Survey, 2008

During Field survey it was clearly seen changes in the house types. Before the emigrant household had 16 percent bamboo house 34 percent stone and mud with thatch roofed house, 30 percent of the total households have stone and mud with zinc roofed house and 20 percent RCC building. But after the bamboo house decrease 16 percent to 4 percent and stone and mud with thatch roofed house also decrease 34 percent to 9 percent before and after the emigration. And the stone and mud with zinc roofed houses are increase 30 percent to 53 percent and RCC building have also increase 20 percent to 34 percent of the respondent households.

Fig. 7.2 Change in House Type Before and After Emigration



7.7 Transforming Environment of the Household

The labour migration has of course transformed the environment of the migrant's household. In this context, the transformation in household environments is to find out.

1. The impact of foreign employment on family environment before and after migration as well as after the return of the migrants and
2. Kind of effect created in the household in his absence

All member of family have their own responsibility in each household. Every one's responsibility may not be borne by other; so, the entire member should come on general understanding to run a house with good environment. If the head of the family leaves the house for long time, then other member should have a capacity of running

the house wisely. Money is not only a solution of running a family. The entire member should work together and cooperate with each other in the matters related with the household and its members.

There are many examples of such households whose house environment has been ruined due to absence of the family head. The housewives of migrant workers may marry others due to their long absence. Most of the wives of the migrant workers are uneducated; therefore, they are disappointed and distressed even by a simple problem. They can not evaluate their children's progress in their studies or can not keep track of the children's activities and as a result some of the children might not be going to school and might get involved in bad habit of gambling, drug addiction, prostitution, theft and robbery etc. Similarly, they are not capable to run economic activities properly, like keeping proper accounting, timely payment of school and other bills, paying revenue taxes and so on.

The wives of the migrants are over burdened with their own household chores as well as of their husbands. What kinds of reforms have occurred in his economic conditions? Did he succeed in his goal? Or did the remittance contribute to increase the assets and the properties? Or was it only enough to maintain the livelihood? Similarly, whether or not the skill learnt by a labour migrant abroad encourages the other members of his households. These all are the main factors of transforming environment.

7.8 Changing Households' Assets

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

Consequently, they are constructing the houses build of brick and cement instead of stone and soil. Their houses are equipped with modern equipment, accessories, and other luxurious goods. Because of the facility of electricity, in Sisahaniya VDC's the households of migrants have been able to use TV, radio, refrigerator, electric heater, electric iron as well as the rice cooker in their kitchens. Due to the good income varieties of foods have been include in their cuisine. Most of the household cook foods on the biogas, L P gas instead of firewood because of the easy availability of cooking gas cylinder in the market. They have also bought enough ornaments. The member of the rich family has bought private motor vehicle, and motorbike.

In this VDC standard of the Braman and Chhetri has changed considerably in comparison to other communities. Due to the good income from foreign employment some household have more inclination to the luxurious life. Such household members stay at home ideal and doing nothing. The labour migrations have also changed the assets of many households of this VDC. As the foreign labour migrants are not able to cultivate their agricultural land, the let the landless and the other poor communities cultivate their land share cropper of tenant farmer. The landless and poor people have been able to own land as share cropper or tenant farmer and have been able to improve their livelihood. Most of luxurious good are available in their home. The living standard of the migrant household of this VDC has changed. But the labour migration has not improved economic condition of all households in the village. It has also ruined some households.

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

However the lack of investment of remittances from foreign employment in industry and other productive sector has hindered the prospect of employment generation in the VDC and the result will be continuous endues of enterprising youths from these

VDC at the cost of the development of the VDC which is the bitter reality of the country in general and the rural areas in particular.

7.9 Work, Wage and Problems at Emigrants' Destination

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

Most of the respondents at home are not aware of the works their emigrated members do abroad. But in the case of Indian and British army the situation is exactly reverse, since their living and working condition is good abroad. These soldiers live in camps equipped with good facilities. They have possibilities of taking their wives and children there and lie in a private houses or apartment at the camp. For the women and children, there was provision of taking courses and involve in various activities. Children get opportunity to attend school. The soldier and their families generally describe their stay abroad as having a good time. In the situation of Gulf countries Malaysia from Sisahaniya VDC normally work as labours in factories or construction workers or watchman and drivers. Most of them reported to have done the hard work in the very hot climate. Some migrants worked for companies which paid them the wage as premised and paid the cost of food and accommodations. Others reported of facing problems with their employers companies. They got different jobs and were paid lower wages than they had agreed upon with the recruiting agencies in Nepal, or else they had to bear the cost of food and accommodations themselves although the contrary was promised. Large often provide accommodation for their employers. When migrants reach their country of destination the questions of jobs, salary living cost and condition as well as security cases have been reported where they have lost a job due to financial difficulties of the companies. Their possibilities to claim their rights are quite limited and most of the migrants never use their rights due to the lack of knowledge regarding the law of their destination country. In the worst case, they remain with out employment for quite sometimes, get a poorly paid job or find only

temporary work. The cost of living may be higher than expected or the migrants may use the better part of their salary on alcohol or gambling or waste it on other fun. Most of the migrants do not have insurance guarantees about their risky work.

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

CHAPTER EIGHT

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter deals with summary of the whole study condition and recommendations for the future plans and programs.

8.1 Summary

This study related to international labour migration of Nepalese workers from Sisahaniya VDC to foreign land. The total migrant households are 904 and survey number of household are 100. The family size of 100 emigrants households include 585 members out of them 301 were male and 284 were female. The family size of 4 to 6 members was the highest which consist of 59 household. The age group 5-19 had the highest number of population which 17.8 percent of the total sample population Sisahaniya VDC. The number of married women are higher than male, which was 76.9 percent and 60.4 percent respectively. Of the sample population of emigrant household 76.4 percent literate and 23.6 percent illiterate. The literacy rate was higher than the illiterate. The total literate sample population, primary was the highest which comprises of 138 population, which occupied 33.1 percent.

Total of 100 households was approached which comprises of 118 emigrants. The total number males and females migrant was 111 and 7 respectively. In order to make the study more fruitful a total number of 40 returned emigrants were also approached. The numbers of emigrant of the total respondents household are 100. The vast majority 94.0 percent of the total migrants are male. Female constitutes only 5.9 percent. The age group between 26-35 years consist the highest number of emigrants which include 64 males and 4 females. Majority of the emigrants belonged to the Brahman caste which number was 54. Most of the female emigrants were from the Brahmin caste out of the 7 female emigrants 6 were in Brahmins. The Brahmins were followed by the Chhetri, Tharus and Dalits.

In terms of education attainment all the migrants were literate except 1 of them. The number of labour migrant highest was SLC level followed by graduated undergraduate and +2 intermediate levels. The number of married migrants was the highest which include 73 males and 4 females.

Of the total 118 migrants, 109 were confined to Asian countries and to Australia and America. Among the Asian countries India has the highest volume 22.0 percent followed by Malaysia 20.3 percent Qatar 16 percent. The trend was in Saudi Arabia, UAE, Australia, Iraq, America and South Korea by 16.1 percent, 12.7 percent, 4.2 percent, 4.2 percent, 3.4 percent and 0.9 percent respectively. Migrants from Sisahaniya VDC were unskilled and semi skilled workers. Around 25 percent emigrant worked as Indian army followed by construction general worker, machine operator, office worker, security, night watcher, furniture and driver, 17.5 percent 15 percent 15 percent 10 percent 10 percent 5 percent and 2.5 percent respectively. Duration of stay abroad is not similar among the migrants. The highest proportion 54.2 percent is captured by 1-4 years duration, likewise 5-9 years duration have second position with 28.0 percent.

Cause of emigration factors associated with origin (push factors) was unemployment lack of agricultural land, poverty, political condition and other were 44.1 percent, 26.3 percent 6.8 percent 5.1 percent and 17.8 percent respectively. Likewise, cause of emigration factor associated with destination (pull factors) high wage rate, presence of friends/relatives, easy availability of unskilled work and no need for higher education by 42.4 percent, 21.2 percent, 20.3 percent and 16.1 percent respectively. The process involve for foreign employment, most emigrants go through registered manpower agency, contacting friends and relatives from abroad and themselves. Expenses pertaining to foreign employment usually vary from one country to the other. However, majority of the migrants have invested amount ranging from Rs 8100 - 20000. The source of money for foreign employment by majority migrants was going abroad by self financing was 39.8 percent. The number of migrants going abroad by seeking loan on interest was 38.1 percent. The numbers of migrants' are going abroad by sell of land and other 17.8 percent and 4.2 percent respectively. The remittance mostly is sent through Banks, Western Union Money Transfer, International Money Express and them self when they are returned home.

Area of the remittance's utilization 30 percent migrant household to clear own debt 25 percent household purchasing of land, education for children utilization 21 percent household. Only 12 percent and 5 percent household have loan investment, purchasing of goods and other respectively. Most of the returned labour migrants

utilized their off days abroad by meeting friends and relatives, by going to the market places, they used to watch television and movies. Their other means of entertainment are playing card and gathering or get together also they use free time for part time job or overtime works in the same company.

Foreign employment has brought some positive and negative impacts. It has changed income and expenditure of migrants and his households. It also has improvement of standard of living their opportunity to develop their skill also positive impact of emigration and its support of economy for country. Negative impact also has creation of emigration. The supply of labour force school drop out, social evils demonstration effect and changing social role are negative impact of emigration.

8.2 Conclusions

International labour migration is seen in direction and destination with increasing volume of Sisahaniya VDC. India has the highest volume and going to increasing towards Malaysia. For the most part work and wage depends upon the lack of emigrant's himself. But emigration's skill and reliability of manpower have also played the crucial role for the work and wage. Amount frequency and regularity of remittances depend upon the types of works, company and destination country. International money express, banks, and western union money transfer are mostly used channels for sending money.

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

8.3 Recommendations

- ❖ The youth power is the backbone of the nation building. It should be utilized in development of the country itself. Government must look at the youth as the assets of the country and avoid looking at emigration as solution to the unemployment problem of the country. Therefore the policies of the government must focus on developing this sector so that they may stay within the country and actively participate and contribute in the nation building culturally, socially, economically and politically for the overall development of the country.
- ❖ The government should have a policy of providing loans on low interest rate to the aspirant migrant workers. At present the migrant workers have to bear a very high interest rate to borrow money from the local money lenders.
- ❖ Technical and skill training centers must be established in the district headquarters and important towns for the local and rural people this will contribute in the production of skill manpower who might work within Nepal or might go abroad for better work and salary. The migrant workers of this village as well as most of the migrant from Nepal are unskilled and as a result they are mostly employed in 3D works with low salary. Therefore, government should pay enough attention in producing skilled manpower in the country and for that private institutions should be encouraged to open up technical and skill training centers in different part of the country.
- ❖ Skill development and certain level of education should be a necessity for foreign employment.
- ❖ Lucrative and rewarding markets need to be promoted as labour destination moreover the cost incurred should be minimized.
- ❖ Labour agreement with the concerned countries needs to be reviewed from time to time.
- ❖ The Nepalese embassy should be responsible for its citizens abroad.
- ❖ Most of the manpower agencies are situated in Kathmandu. At times it can be very frustrating and time consuming to come all the way to Kathmandu. However, information relating to foreign employment should be made available at the district level as well.

- ❖ The agents, manpower agencies should be more professional. Cheating and making broken promises should be abandoned. They should be more responsible to the public.
- ❖ Demands of poor and weak performance companies should never be promoted. Foreign employment should not be a matter of luck, it has to be sure.
- ❖ Orientation is necessary in order to make the migrant familiar with the culture, lifestyle at the destination.
- ❖ There is need for better banking facilities to make easier, cheaper and safer to send money back through channels.

REFERENCES

- Aaron Seagal, 1993, *"Global Mobility of Labour"*, An Atlas of International Migration", Has Zell Publishers (UK: London).
- Acharya, H.P., 1978, *"Emigration in Nepal"*; A Case Study in Swargdwari Khal Village Panchayat of Putha District, An Unpublished MA Dissertation Submitted to the Central Department of Geography (TU: Kathmandu).
- Adhikari, Govinda Prasad, 2003, *"Social Research for Thesis Writing Investigation Nepal"*, (Nepal: Kathmandu).
- Adhikari, Keshav Prasad and Bhim Raj Suwal, 2007, *Foreign Labour Migration and Economic Impact in Nepal* (Kathmandu: CDPS).
- Ale, L.B., 2004, *"International Labour Migration"*, A Case Study of Pumdi VDC of Kaski District, An Unpublished MA Dissertation Submitted to the Central Department of Geography (TU: Kirtipur).
- Bhandari RR, 2004, *"International Labour Migration as Livelihood Strategy"*, A Case Study of Prithivinagar VDC of Eastern Terai of Nepal, An Unpublished MA Dissertation Submitted to CDPS, (TU: CDPS).
- Birks, J.S. and C.A. Sinclair, 1994, *"International Migration and Development in the Arab Region"*, International Labour Office (Switzerland: Geneva).
- Bista K.B. *"Migration in Nepal: A Case Study of Far Western Development Region"*, CEDA, TU, Kirtipur, Kathmandu.
- Bista, Khem B., 1977, *"Migration in Nepal"*, A Case Study of Far Western Region, CEDA (TU: Kirtipur).
- Boque, D.J., 1959, *"The Study of Population and Inventory"*, Appraisal Chicago University Press 1959.
- CBS, 1954, Central Bureau of Statistics, *"Population Census 1954"*, (Kathmandu: CBS).
- CBS, 2003, Central Bureau of Statistics, *"Population Census Report 2001"*, (Kathmandu: CBS).
- CBS, 2003, Central Bureau of Statistics, *"Population Monograph of Nepal 2003"*, Vol.II (Kathmandu: CBS).
- CEDA, 1973, *"Migration in Nepal Implication for Spatial Development"*, A Project Proposal (TU: CEDA).

- Chaurasia, Chandra Prasad, 1978, *"Migration of Labour in Nepal: Its Causes and Consequences"* An Unpublished MA Dissertation Submitted to the CDPS, (TU: CDPS).
- DOLEP Record, 2007, *"Foreign Labour Migration and Economic Impact in Nepal"*
- Dougal McC, 1968, "Village and Household Economy in Far Western Nepal", Center for Nepal and Asia Studies (CNAS), (TU: Kathmandu).
- Gautam, T.K., 1999, *"Labour Migration to India,"* A Case Study of Kandebash VDC of Baglung district, An Unpublished MA Dissertation Submitted to CDPS, (TU: CDPS).
- Goldscheider and Calvin, 1969, *"An Outline of the Migration System"*, International Population Conference (UK: London).
- Gurung, H.B. and Vidya Bir Singh Kansakar, 1983, *"Internal and International Migration in Nepal"*, in Bal Kumar KC (ed.), Summary and Recommendation Task Force on Migration, National Commission on Population, Vol. 4 (Kathmandu: NCP).
- Gurung, H.B., *"International Migration in Nepal"*, National Commission on Population (Kathmandu: NCP).
- Gurung, H.B., 1971, *"Population Migration in Nepal"*, Seminar on Population and Development July 28-30 CEDA, (TU: Kirtipur).
- Gyanwali, R.P., 2004, *"Socio-economic Aspects of Emigration"* A Case Study of Baletaksar VDC of Gulmi District, An Unpublished MA Dissertation Submitted to the Central Department of Sociology/Anthropology (TU: Kirtipur).
- Higgins, Nail O., 2001, *"Youth Unemployment and Employment Policy; A Global Prospective"*, International Labour Office (Switzerland: Geneva).
- International Labour Migration; *An UNISON Discussion Paper 2006.*
- Joshi, Krishna Prasad, 2007, *"International Labour Migration"*, A Case Study of Mukundapur VDC, Nawalparasi District, An Unpublished M A Dissertation Submitted to the Central Department of Geography (TU: Kathmandu).
- Kansakar, VBS., 1974, *"Population Change in Nepal"*, A Study of Mobility During 1911-1961", An Unpublished Ph. D Dissertation Submitted to the Patana University (India: Patana).

- Kansakar, VBS., 1982, *"Emigration Remittance and Rural Development"*, (TU: CEDA).
- KC, Bal Kumar, 1985, *"The Rural to Rural Migration in Nepal"*, An Occasional Paper in the Humanities and Social Sciences", Vol.2.
- Lee, Everttes, 1966, *"A Theory of Migration in Demography"*, J. A. Jackson (ed.), Cambridge University, Vol. III (Cambridge University).
- Ministry of Labour, 1996, *"National Labour Policy"*, His Majesty's Government, Ministry of Labour (Kathmandu: Nepal).
- NPC, 1984, *"International Migrant in Nepal, Problems and Prospects"*, National Planning Commission (HMG: NPC).
- Pardhan, Alib, 1974, *"Differential Life Style Between Migrants and Non-Migrants"* A Case Study of the City of Siraz, Iran Demography, Vol. II No. 3.
- Rana, Ratna S and Yadav S Thapa, 1974, *"Population Migration: Causes, Consequences and Policy Implication"*, in D. C. Upadhyaya, Jose V Abuera (ed.), Population and Development in Nepal (TU: CEDA).
- Ravenstein, E.G., , *"The Law of Migration"*, Journal of the Royal Statistics Society, Vol. 48, No.2.
- Seddon, D., 2001, *"The New Laboures Foreign Employment and Remittance Economy of Nepal"* Nepal Institute of Development Studies (NIDS), (Nepal: Kathmandu).
- Sharma, Dipak, 2005, *"Labour Migration to the Arab Countries"*, A Case Study of Emigration from Jaidi VDC of Baglung District, An Unpublished MA Dissertation Submitted to the Central Department of Economics (TU: Kirtipur).
- Shrestha, C.B., 1983, *"Ridge to Valley Migration of Population in Nepal"*, A Case Study of Chack Khola Area, (TU: CEDA).
- Stalker, Peter, 1994, *"The Work of Strangers: A Survey of International Lbaour Migration"*, International Labour Office (Switzerland: Geneva).
- Stoufer, S.A., 1960, *"Intervening Opportunities and Competitive Journal of Regional Science"*, Vol. II.
- Subedi, B.P., 1991, *"International Migration in Nepal, Towards and Analytical Framework Contributions to Nepalese Studies"*, Center for Nepal and Asia Studies, Vol. 18 No.1 (TU: Kirtipur).

- Subedi, B.P., 1997, *"Migration and Occupational Change in Nepal: Preliminary Findings"*, Nepal Population Journal (PAN), Vol. 6, No.5, (TU: CDPS).
- Subedi, B.P., 2003, *"International Labour Migration from Nepal: Emerging Pattern and Trends"*, in Ishnikawa Youshitaka (ed.) *Comprehensive Change in Migration in Asia and Pacific Region*, Kyoto Department of Geography, Kyoto University.
- Subedi, BP, 1993, *"Continuity and Change in Population Movement from Inside a Rural Nepali Community"* An Unpublished Ph. D Dissertation, Department of Geography, University of Hawaii, USA.
- Todaro, MP., 1969, *"A Model of Labour Migration and Urban Employment in Less Developed Countries"*, American Economic Review Vol. 59.
- UN, 1956, *"United Nations Multilingual Demographic Dictionary"* (USA: New York).
- Wyss, S., 2003, *"Organization and Finance of International Labour Migration"* A Case Study of Sainik Basti of Western Nepal, An Unpublished MA Dissertation Submitted to the Central Department of Geography (TU: Kirtipur).
- Zekinsly, W., 1969, *"The Hypothesis of the Mobility Transition Geographical Review 1971"*, Vol. 59.