

Chapter-I

Introduction

1.1 Background

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

Migration is diverse in nature in fact it may be international, inter-regional, inter-urban, rural-urban on 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 to socio economic cultural and political. The population census of Nepal defined migration as “a change of residence for six months or more either within the country or outside the country.”(CBS, 2001)

Migration is a shift of people from one place of residence to another; and it is most fundamental to the understanding of continuously changing space content and space relationships of an area. 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-Garnier, 1966)

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

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

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

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

1.2 Statement of the Problem

International labour migration is gaining momentum and will continue to do so in the years to come. Looking at the present scenario excluding India, around 500 Nepali youths are leaving Nepal by air daily. The destination mostly is West Asia and South East Asia. No doubt numerous causes are responsible for the external movement of people. The reasons may vary from political instability, lack of employment opportunities, population pressure and so on. With the passage of time the cost of living has really gone up everything is expensive namely education, housing, food and fuel. Survival and maintaining a decent lifestyle is a big challenge in the present age. Everybody is on the lookout for golden opportunities in order to earn the extra income. Moreover the salary in foreign currency is perceived as a healthy reward, which in turn attracts attention. 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. Sometimes these agencies, charge high amount or by provide wrong information to the emigrants, which adds up to the sorrow and hardships. There are numerous cases where emigrants have ended bankrupt because of brokers/agents

Foreign employment is a big craze and it will gain momentum for the years to come. Foreign employment should be promoted in an effective and systematic manner. Efforts should be made whereby the emigrants are able to reap the benefits. Manpower agencies are to be more responsible and professional. To be skillful, it is a big necessity and this results in good salary and good job, other wise it is vice versa. The remittance from abroad should be utilized in the development of skill development centers, which would enable in the production of skilled manpower.

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

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

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of the study is to examine the scenario of international labour migration pertaining to Mukundapur VDC of Nawal Parasi district. The specific objectives of the study are as follows.

- 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.

Looking at the broader picture foreign employment is vital for the economy. Foreign employment has been instrumental in uplifting emigrant's household and it has eased the burden of unemployment partially. The emigrant's household has been changed considerably and is equipped with resources. Most of the Nepali workers leaving the country, as emigrants are unskilled and they have to perform in harsh conditions. As the labourers are unskilled they are not eligible for high wage rate. It becomes necessary for the government as well as private institutions to develop skill development

centers across the country. Trained and skill manpower will be entitled for higher wage and salary.

Looking at the other aspect, foreign employment has demerits as well. Foreign employment is a process that has to undergo through certain fixed criteria. At times this can be time consuming and painful. There can be numerous hassles and obstacles. Sometimes emigrants venture for foreign employment illegally and this results in all sorts of problems and hardships at the destination. Remittance from abroad is rising and it is a good indicator for the economy. Foreign employment should be promoted effectively and this is bound to bring an all round development for the households, society and nation as a whole. Remittance should be invested and utilized in a systematic manner. Numerous schemes should be introduced whereby emigrants' households are encouraged to make investments. The investment should bear results in the long run. Every effort should be made to safeguard the agreed rights and facilities, to the emigrants in the foreign land. It is necessary to promote new labour market. The existing labour agreement with the concerned countries should be reviewed. Therefore it is expected that this study will assist in formulating appropriate policy rule and laws to make foreign labour migration fruitful.

This study trends to provide an insight in the understanding of the international labour migration particularly concerning Mukundapur VDC of Nawal Parasi district. This study is focused on actual works done in the source region. Its aim is to study the labour migration in the study area with special attention to livelihood strategy. It is crucial to be aware of what motivate people to move abroad and as to how people managed, the required procedures. Outcomes will not be limited just to the study area. Labour migration from Mukundapur VDC is associated to certain extend with other parts of Nawal Parasi and also to the rest of Nepal.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

No research can be conducted without any limitation and this research is not an exception. Due to the shortage of time and resources this study is restricted only to Mukundapur VDC of Nawal Parasi district. This study is purely concerned with the international labour migration scenario of Mukundapur VDC.

Chapter II

Methodology

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

2.1 Selection of the Study Area

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

2.2 Sampling Method and Sample Size

The total number of households in Mukundapur VDC was 2141, out of which 673 households are migrant households. As stated above research needs to be conducted in a scientific and systematic manner. To survey the entire migrant households is difficult as well as time consuming. There arises a need to determine the sample size. So simple random sampling method was applied.

Simple random sampling formula is expressed as:

$$n = \frac{Nz^2s^2}{Nd^2 + z^2s^2}$$

Where, d= maximum desirable sampling error

z = Value of normal deviate as determined by position of time

s^2 = Population of variance

N = Size of population

After using the simple random formula the below Table 1 shows the distribution of emigrant's household to be surveyed of the respective ward

Table 1 Number of total, migrant and surveyed households.

Ward no	Total Household	Migrant Household	Surveyed Households
1	244	70	8
2	248	72	8
3	216	52	6
4	241	89	10
5	322	111	12
6	250	36	4
7	292	106	12
8	206	78	9
9	121	58	6
Total	2141	673	75

Source: Mukundapur VDC

A total of 75 migrant households were chosen for the household survey. A standard questionnaire was prepared in order to obtain information relating to demographic and socio economic condition of emigrant household (see appendix-1). Similarly key informant questions were also asked to the returned emigrants to get information about their types of works wage and attitude (see Appendix-II).

2.2.1 Nature of Data

To achieve the objectives this study is mainly based on primary data collected from the migrant households of Mukundapur VDC. For the background information of the research topic secondary data will also be collected.

2.2.2 Sources of Primary Data

Field survey is the basic source of primary data. Data was collected from the fieldwork with the help of questionnaire. The technique applied was interview, observation and group discussion. Response of the household's head agents and moneylenders was regarded as the major source of field information.

2.2.3 Primary Data Collection

To fulfill the purpose of this study field survey was carried out in each ward of Mukundapur VDC. The researcher visited the study area and detailed field survey was conducted between October 5th to 20th 2006.

Detail information was collected from the migrant households opinions; nations were viewed regarding merits, demerits, causes and consequences of foreign labour migration. Moreover the agents as well as moneylenders were also approached. Every effort was made in order to gain genuine and quality information relating to foreign labour migration. Field survey was conducted using various tools and techniques. These are questionnaire interviews, observation and group discussion.

a) Questionnaire

The questionnaire is an important instrument of data collection. Questions were prepared keeping in mind the objectives. Two types of questionnaire were designed for the field survey (see Appendix I and II). One is for the migrant household and the other for the returned emigrant. The migrant household questionnaire includes the demographic and socio economic composition of the household like relation, age, sex, marital status, education, occupation, caste, etc. Apart from this migration history, volume, direction and causes of every emigrated household members was recorded including past and present with the identification of the destination. To derive

information about the livelihood situation questions were asked about the household income, landholding, animal husbandry, food requirement and production house types and areas of expenditure.

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

b) Interview

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

c) Observation

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

d) Group Discussion

Focus group discussion is by unifying people. The focus group for this study was the agents' moneylenders and emigrants household members. A checklist for the agents and village money lenders was also prepared (see Appendix iii and iv) Focus group discussion gives a clean insight into the research topic. The concerned viewed their ideas and notions about the impacts, problems and the overall scenario relating to international labour migration.

2.3.2 Secondary Data Collection

Besides the primary sources, secondary sources of data have also been used whenever relevant to complete the study. Secondary data and information has been collected from the Central Library Kirtipur, population census report journals, newspapers and VDC of the study area. The relevant literature that was available has been studied and the required information was extracted. The information relating to international labour migration was collected in order to have a broad understanding in the national and local level of Mukundapur VDC.

2.4 Methods of Data Analysis

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

Chapter -III

Review of Literature

Review of literature is an important aspect of academic research. Review of literature is the entry point for mostly scholarly works of academics and professionals. It provides an understanding of what already has been done pertaining to research topic. To conduct this research some related literature has been reviewed.

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

3.1 Review of theoretical literature

Ravenstein (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 Ravenstein 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 Ravenstein are universally accepted.

Stouffer (1940) According to him migrants are attracted by a set of positive factors at their place of destination while they are repulsed by

negative factors in their place of origin. The flow of migrants between two places is universally related to the number of opportunities for the migrants to satisfy according to their needs. (employment, housing) that intervene between them.

Lee, (1996) propounded another theory on Migration. He generalized four factors, which influence the decision of an emigrant. These are:

- Factors operating in the area of origin.
- Factors operating at the destination.
- Factors that act as an intervening obstacles.
- Personal factors those are specific to individual.

Migration is influenced if attraction in the place of destination is greater than the place of origin.

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.

Todaro (1969) is of the notion that economic development is defined in the transfer of a large portion of workers from agricultural to industrial activities. The decision to migrate from rural to urban is because of rural-urban real income differential and the probability of obtaining an urban job. Migration is also because of rational economic calculation. He further says the urban economy is as much a function of rural "supplies push". Thus as long as the urban-rural real income differential continues the lure of relatively higher permanent income will continue to attract a steady stream of rural migrants into the ever more conquest slums.

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.

3.2 Review of Literature related to international labour migration

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

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

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

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

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

Gurung (1993) presented the factors for internal migration from the hill to the Terai and immigration into Nepal. The principle reason for hill to the Terai has been because of population pressure on limited land resources. Malaria eradication and resettlement programme provided a new frontier for large scale rural to rural migration within the country. Land availability was

the primary motive for internal migration. The dynamism of the lowlands economy attracted immigrants across the open border. The main cause for Indo-Nepal migration is the unrestricted entry and exit rules between the two countries.

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 factor for migration. He also states all economic factors are pull forces and all non-economic factors as push forces. It was intensification of agriculture by developing multiple cropping systems in the valley, which encouraged in the movement from the ridge to the valley.

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

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

Wyss (2003) pointed that the institution involves in labour migration play a vital role. He also states that those who are migrating need to be properly informed about the system and situation of destination with wrong information numerous difficulties arises.

Stalker (1994) stated that the major causes of labour migration are the poor economic condition on the self-country, pressure of population, lack of

employment, political instability. All these compel people to go in foreign employment. Major part of international migration is to eradicate poverty and scarcities.

Gyanwali (2004) made an attempt to analyze the causes for emigration, and effects of remittance in the place of origin. 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.

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.

Bhandari (2003) study looks into the issue of international labour migration as livelihood strategies with case material from the households of Prithvinagar a planned resettled village of eastern Terai. With the growth in population and agriculture production being constant, unemployment was an emerging problem. The young youths were compelled to immigrate to the Indian cities as well as to the agricultural state and other regions. There was a change in strategy to earn livelihood, it was from agriculture to foreign employment. Remittance has also improved the quality of living.

Ale (2004) in his study tried to examine how international labour migration influences and contributes to the households of Phumdi Bhumdi.

The study also stressed that remittance from abroad played a vital role in uplifting people standard of living.

The above reviewed literature reveals that the various scholars and researchers have different views regarding labour migration.

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

Chapter IV

Introduction of study area

4.1 Geographical Setting

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

4.1.1 Location

The study area, Mukundapur VDC lies to the southeastern part of the Nawalparasi district. The study area is bounded by Narayani River on the south, to the north lies the Ratanpur VDC. On the eastern and western section of Mukundpur lies the VDC of Gaidhakot, Amrapuri respectively. The total area of this VDC is 27 sq. km approximately. The Northern latitudinal extend of this VDC is 27^o.40' to 27^o.44' and the eastern longitude is 84^o.16' to 84^o.20' (Map 1)

4.1.2 Physiography

It refers to the study of the surface landform characteristics. Mukundapur VDC lies in the inner Terai. From north to south its elevation range is between 900 to 500 metres. To the north of Mukundapur VDC lies the Mahabharat Mountain.

4.1.3 Climate

Mukundapur VDC lies in the Terai. The climate in this VDC is more or less uniform. It is hot and wet during the summer and cold and dry during the winters. In the summer season the temperature can be as high as 35 C^o to 40 C^o. During the winters the occurrence of cold wave is very common.

However during the spring the climate is mild. Most of the rainfall occurs during the monsoon season.

4.1.4 Drainage

The Narayani River lies to the south of this VDC. It acts as a boundary between the districts of Nawalparasi and Chitwan. The major Kholas of this VDC are Beldia and Kharkhare which are perennial in nature. Moreover they are a major source of canal irrigation within the VDC. These Khola flows in a north south direction into the Narayani.

4.1.5 Forest

The forest covers of this VDC is a mixture of evergreen and deciduous is the most common tree visible in the forest. Other common trees are Chilaune, Bokaina Teak, Bamboo, Mango, Neem, Sisaw etc.

4.1.6 Soil

The dominant soil type of this VDC is Do mat which is a combination of sand and mud. However the content of sand tends to be a bit high. However clayey type of soil is also common. Overall the soil of this VDC is considered fertile suitable for agriculture.

4.2 Socio-Economic Setting

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

The east-west highway or Mahendra Highway also runs through this VDC. The urban center of Narayangadh is just 12 km away. Moreover rearing of livestock such as buffaloes and cows is very common. Milk and milk products are in huge demand from the urban centers of Narayangardh and

Kathmandu. The surplus milk production of the VDC usually is supplied to the co-operatives dairy. For the moment there are 3 co-operatives dairy with their branches operating within the VDC of Mukundapur. Moreover livestock also provide manure, which is essential for agriculture.

There are four large scale factories within the VDC. These factories are Gorkha brewery maker of Tuborg beer. Time pharmaceuticals, Vishwakarma cement and Summy Pharma and Distillery maker of Gill Merry. These factories provide employment opportunities for the people of the VDC and surrounding.

This VDC is facilitated with a Higher Secondary School and six Primary Schools. Moreover there are 2 English boarding schools operating within the VDC. The ethnic group of this VDC is the Tharus, and Botea. However majority the resident of this VDC in the past have migrated from the districts of Baglung, Parbat and Gorkha.

Chapter V

Demographic and socio economic characteristics of labour migrants

5.1 Family size of migrant households

It is basically to meet the household needs that the migrants had to migrate to foreign land. The migrants family varies from joint to single. However the family size is very diverse. Table 2 shows the family size of the migrants households.

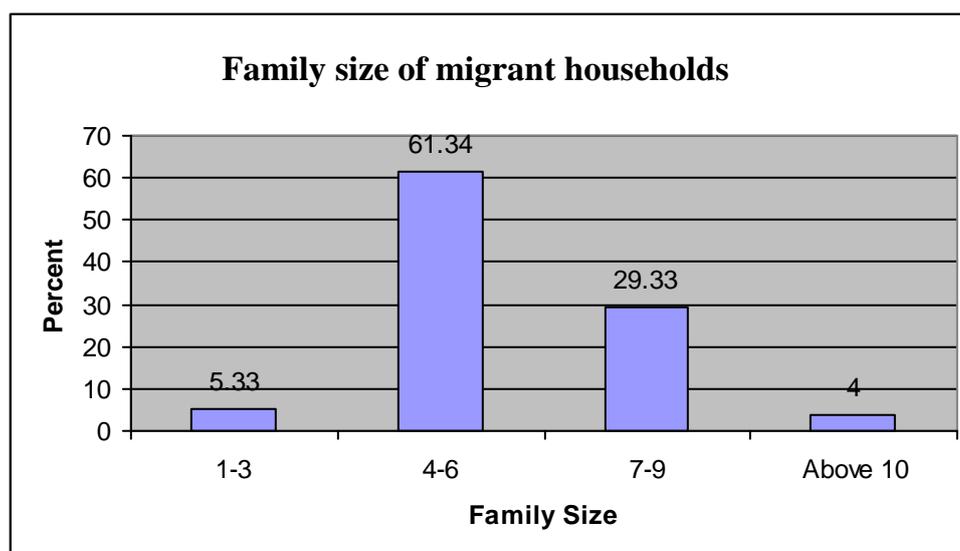
Table 2 Family size of the emigrant households

Family size in persons	Number of Households	Sampled Population			Percent of total
		Male	Female	Total	
1 - 3	4	6	5	11	5.33
4 - 6	46	121	123	244	61.34
7 - 9	22	90	79	169	29.33
10 and above	3	16	14	30	4
Total	75	233	221	454	100

Source: Field survey, 2006

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

Figure 1



5.2 Age and sex composition of labour migrants

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

Table 3 Age and sex structure of labour migrants

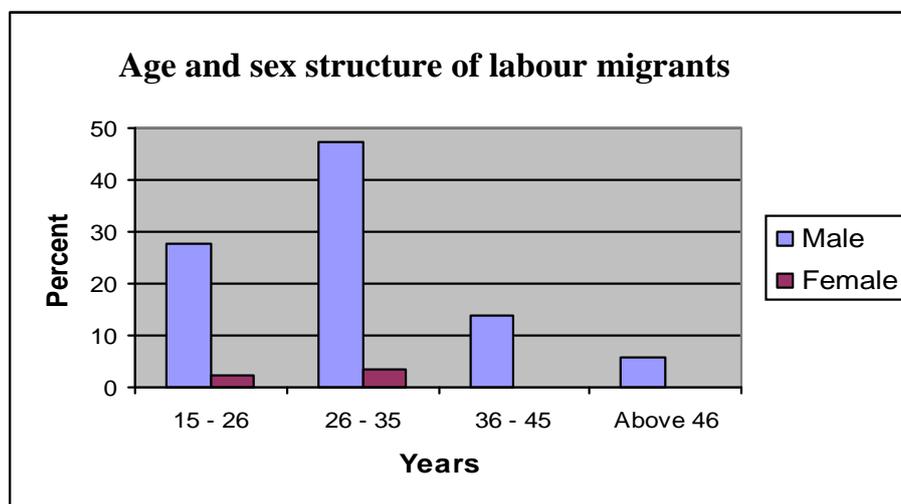
Age group In Years	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent of Total
	Number	(%)	Number	(%)	Number	
15-25	24	27.59	2	2.30	26	29.89
26-35	41	47.13	3	3.45	44	50.57
36-45	12	13.79	0	0	12	13.79
Above 46	5	5.74	0	0	5	5.74
Total	82	94.25	5	5.75	87	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006

The proportion of male is 94.25 percent and of female is 5.75 percent. The proportion of dominant age group is 26-35 years, which consist of 44 migrants, which accounts to 50.57 percent. The age group between 15-25 years is the next dominant proportion, which consists of 26 migrants and it, occupy 29.89 percent. The age group of 36-45 year consists of 12 migrants all of which are males and its share is 13.79 percent. The total number of male and female migrants is 82 and 5 respectively. Around 70 labour migrants workers fall

within the age group of 15 to 35 years. Strength and efficiency is associated with age. Foreign employment is favourable for the young and the energetic, rather than for the old and aged. To be eligible for foreign employment one has to attain the age of 18 years. For Saudi Arabia in order to be eligible one has to attain the age of 22 years. Moreover manpower companies also tend to encourage the active population to go for foreign employment. Figure 2 represents the age and sex ratio of the labour migrants.

Figure 2



5.3 Caste and ethnic composition of emigrants

Tharus and Botes are the main inhabitants of the Mukundapur VDC. However numerous caste\ethnic compositions are being observed which is shown in Table 4.

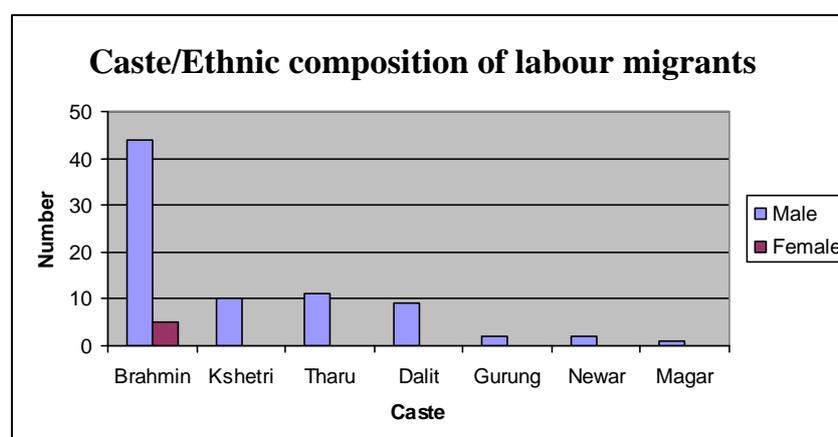
Table 4 caste and ethnic composition of emigrants

Caste/ethnic groups	Number of migrants households	Male	Female	Total	Percent of total
Brahmin	41	44	5	49	56.32
Kshatri	10	13	-	13	14.94
Tharu	10	11	-	11	12.64
Dalit	9	9	-	9	10.34
Gurung	2	2	-	2	2.30
Newar	2	2	-	2	2.30
Magar	1	1	-	1	1.16
Total	75	82	5	87	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006

Out of the total 75 respondent households Brahmin constituted the largest single group, which includes 49 migrants, and its share of percentage is 56.32. The total number of female migrants is 5 and all of them belong to the Brahmin category. Out of the total 82 male emigrant 44 are Brahmin males. The Kshetri caste occupies the second position with 13 males emigrant, which accounts to 14.94 percent. The Tharus and the Dalit occupy the third and fourth position respectively with 12.64 and 10.34 percent. The number of Gurung, Newar and Magar migrant is also noted which is relatively low. The caste and ethnic composition is shown in Figure 3.

Figure 3



5.4 Educational attainment of the labour migrants

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

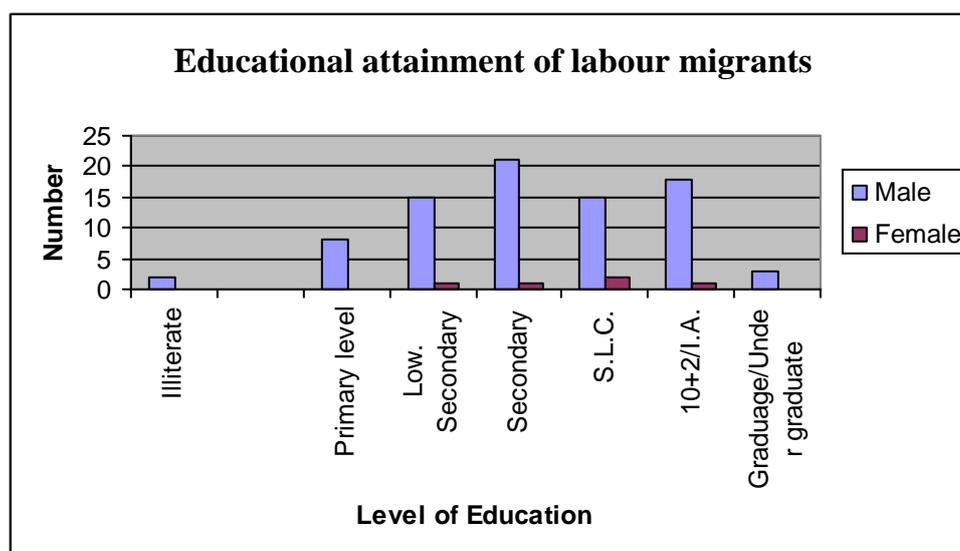
Table 5 Educational Attainments of Emigrants

Level	Male	Female	Total	Percent of Total
Illiterate	2	-	2	2.30
Primary	8	-	8	9.19
Lower secondary	15	1	16	18.39
Secondary	21	1	22	25.29
S.L.C	15	2	17	19.54
10+2\Intermediate	8	1	19	21.84
Graduate\Undergraduate	3	-	3	3.45
Total	82	5	87	100

Source: field Survey, 2006

Of the total 87 migrants just 2 fall in the illiterate category. However the number of graduates and undergraduates is also low. It comprise of 3 male migrants, which is 3.45 percent. All the 5 females are literate out of which 2 have completed S.L.C. and 1 have completed 10+2. Educational attainment at the secondary level is the highest, which comprises of 21 males and 1 female. The second position in terms of educational attainment is occupied by 10+2/Intermediate level, which consists of 18 male and 1 female, and it accounts to 21.84 percent. The S.L.C level occupies 19.54 percent which comprise of 15 male and 1 female emigrants. Education is related directly to the quality of work. Educated and qualified migrants are entitled to easy and rewarding jobs or else they have to toil in harsh conditions. Figure 4 shows the educational attainment of the labour migrants.

Figure 4



5.5 Marital status of the labour migrants

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

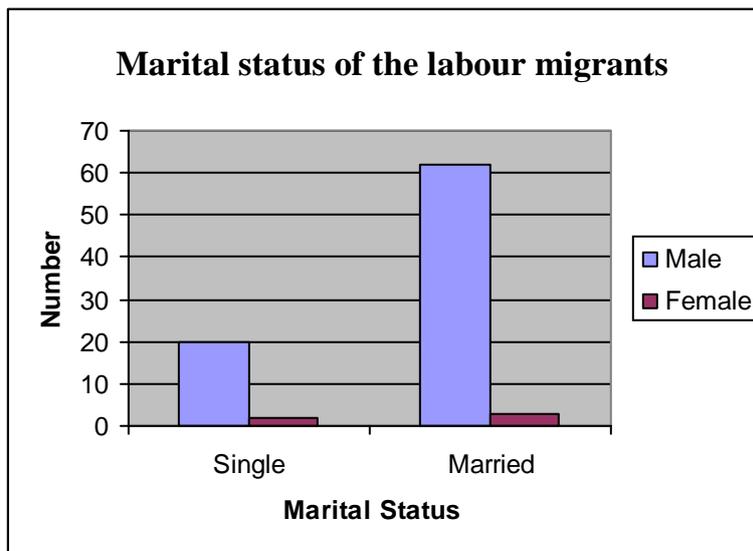
Table 6 Marital Status of the labour migrants

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

Source: Field Survey, 2006

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

Figure 5



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

Chapter-VI

Factors Affecting Labour Migration

6.1 Causes for labour migration

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

6.1.1 Factors associated with origin (Push Factor)

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

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

Table 7 Cause for labour migration: push factors

Causes	Number of Emigrants	Percentage
Unemployment	28	32.18
Political instability	14	16.09
Influence of friends & relatives	12	13.79
Financial constraints	11	12.65
Indebtedness	8	9.20
Family responsibilities	7	8.05
Lack of agricultural land	4	4.50
Family conflict	3	3.45
Total	87	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006

Figure 6

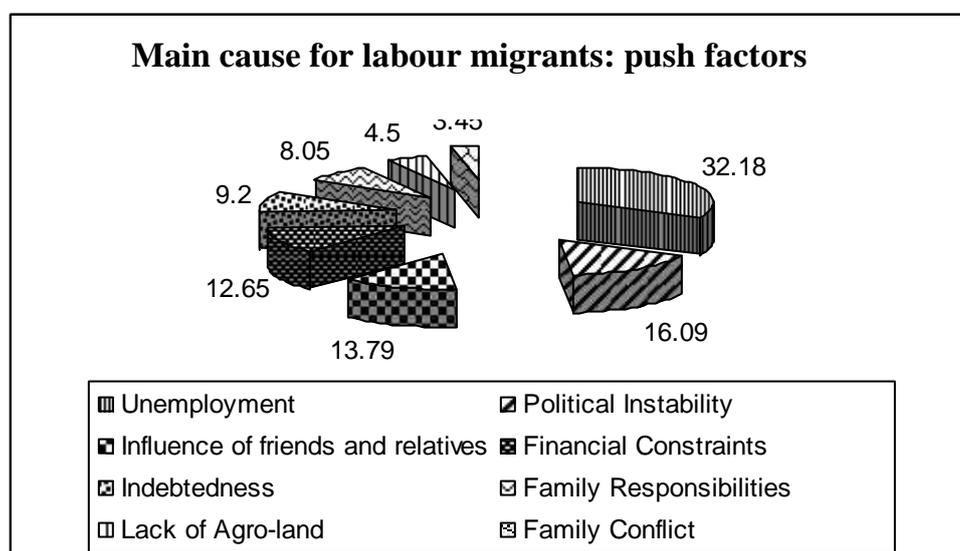


Figure 6 clearly indicates the various causes that act as push factors for international labour migration. However all these cause seems to be interrelated to one another. Unemployment is a burning issue and the number of unemployed is gradually increasing. The main cause for unemployment is political instability 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 Mukundapur VDC to go for foreign job is

unemployment which consist of 28 emigrant and which accounts to 32.18 percent. Box 1 illustrates and example of it.

Box 1

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

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

The third factor that encourages international laborer migration is influence of friends and relatives with a share of 13.79 percent which include 12 emigrants. Box 2 presents the example of it.

Box 2

A respondent "Most of the youths seems to be fascinated by stories and experiences abroad narrated by friends and relatives. They are overwhelmed and this provides a motivation to go for foreign employment in order to experience foreign life style. Foreign employment has become at fashion and youths without making any effort within the country wish to go for foreign employment

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

6.1 Factor associated at destination (pull factors)

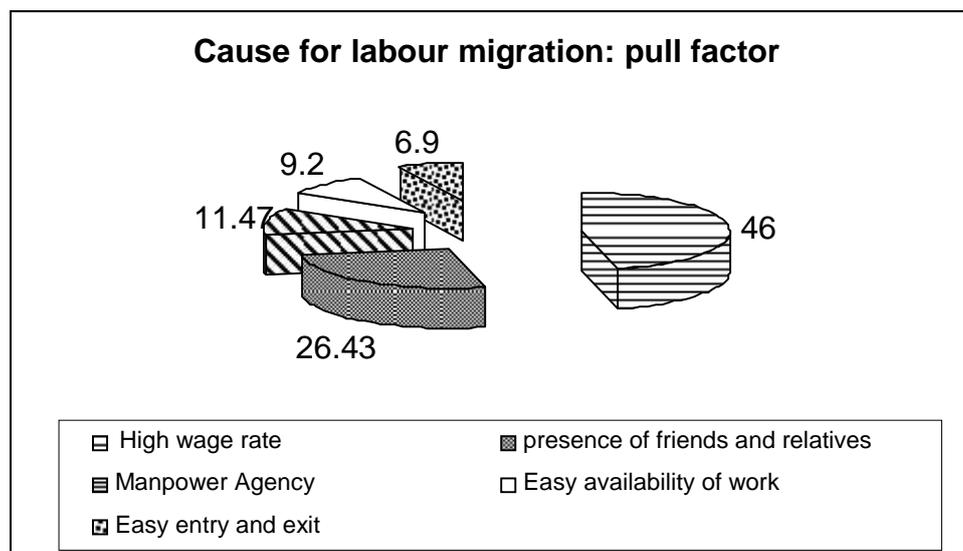
Pull factors refers to the conditions that attracts encourage emigrants from a different cultural setting to migrate to a new working environment. The dominant cause for migration is associated with the economic reasons. Table 8 presents the pull factors.

Table 8 Cause for Labour migration: pull factors

Cause	Number of Emigrants	Percentage
High wage rate	40	46.00
Presence of friends and relatives	23	26.43
Manpower Agency	10	11.47
Easy availability of work	8	9.20
Easy entry and exit	6	6.90
Total	87	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006

Fig 7



The dominant factor that pulls migrant is the high wage rate which consist of 40 emigrants and it share in terms of percentage is 46.00. Box 3 presents an illustration of it.

Box 3

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

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

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 factor that pulls the migrants of Mukundapur VDC abroad is the presence of friends and relatives abroad which consist of 23 emigrants and it accounts to 26.43 percent. The relatives and friends from abroad aid by making Visa available or by providing information and feedback.

The third position is occupied by Manpower agency which accounts to 11.47 percent. The emigrant and almost everyone is of the opinion that foreign employment is rewarding. So the migrants do not play a dominant role in selecting a particular country, they just rely to the decision of the man power agency.

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

6.3 Process involve for labour migration

No doubt it is because of various factors that compel an individual to go for foreign employment. However there are processes involve that assist

labour migration. Foreign employment is a legal process and it has to undergo through certain criteria. Table 9 shows the process involves for labour migration.

Table 9 Process involve for labour migration

Process	Number of Emigrants	Percentage
Friends and Relatives Help	43	49.43
Man Power Agency	29	33.33
Friends and Relatives Help and Manpower Agency	15	17.24
Total	87	100.00

Source: Field Survey, 2006

Figure 8 Process involves for labour migration

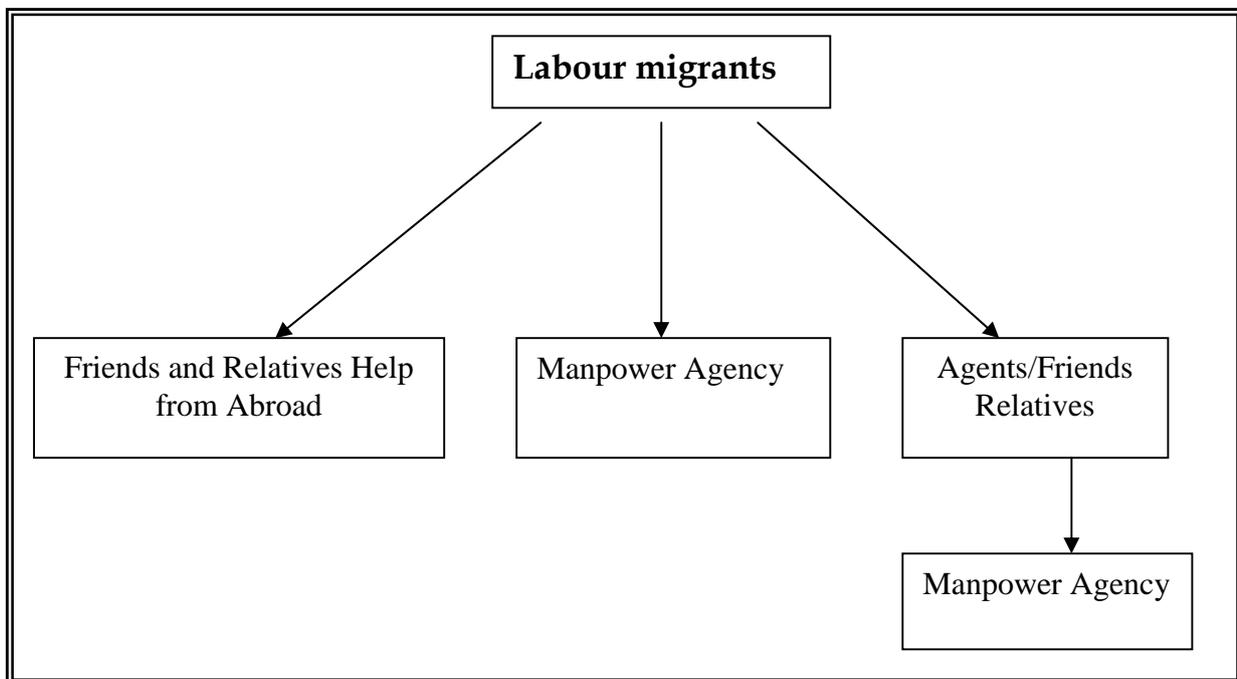


Figure 8 clearly shows the process involve for international labour migration. Most of the emigrant tends to go abroad by seeking the help of friends and relatives stationed abroad. The friends and relatives abroad are instrumental in getting the visa issued to the concerned migrants. Through this process 43 migrants did migrated and it accounts to 49.43 percent. The numbers of migrants who directly approach the manpower agency occupy the next position with 29 migrants and its share of percentage is 33.33%.

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 15 emigrants have emigrated abroad using this medium.

6.4 Source of Investment for Emigration

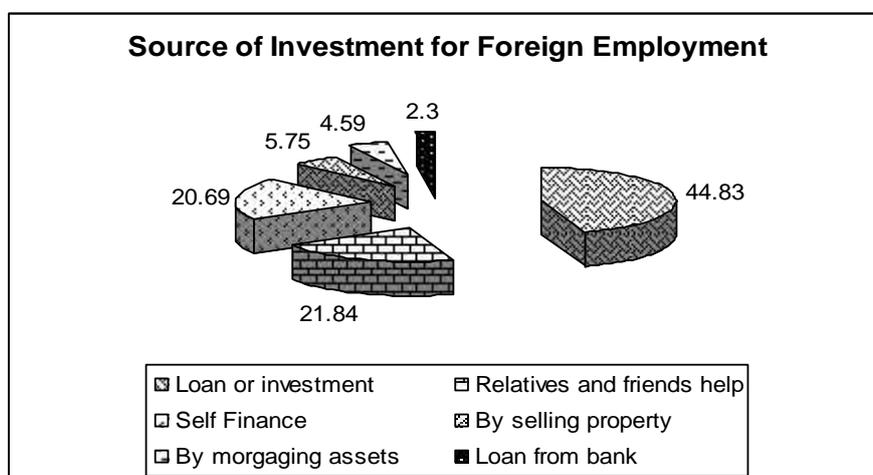
Apart from the will and determination to go and work abroad. Foreign employment involves cost and in order to go abroad one has to be ready with the required amount. The village economy of this VDC being weak but still the people is able to manage the needed money from different sources. Table 10 shows the sources of investment for foreign employment.

Table 10 Source of investment for foreign employment

Source of money	No. of emigrants	Percentage
loan or interest	39	44.83
Relatives and friends help	19	21.84
Self finance	18	20.69
By Selling property	5	5.75
By Mortgaging Assets	4	4.59
Loan from Bank	2	2.30
Total	87	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006

Figure 9



Around 44.83 percent of the migrants whose total number is 39 has gone for foreign employment by taking loan on interest from within the village. Box 4 illustrate and example of it.

Box 4

Kalika Sir by profession is a teacher and an owner of a hardware shop. People do approach him for loans relating to international labour migration. He does not consider himself to be a moneylender, but rather a helper. He says staying together and helping one another is necessary. He is of the opinion that the amount usually asked for varies from Rs. 50,000 to Rs. 1 lakh 50,000 that too depending to which country the emigrant is heading. For high wage countries like Israel, Canada, Japan the charges are even higher. The interest rate usually varies from Rs. 2 to 3 per hundred. Sometimes the emigrants have to manage the money within a short notice. Sometimes the needed amount is not borrowed from one individual but from two to three individuals loan basically is provided on a mutual understanding.

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

It is just 2 labour migrants that approach the bank for loan relating to foreign employment. Box 5 gives an example as to why this number is low.

Box 5

In the words of Kalika sir it is within a short notice that an emigrant had to be ready with the needed money. Moreover lots of formalities are to be fulfilled in order to seek loan from bank.

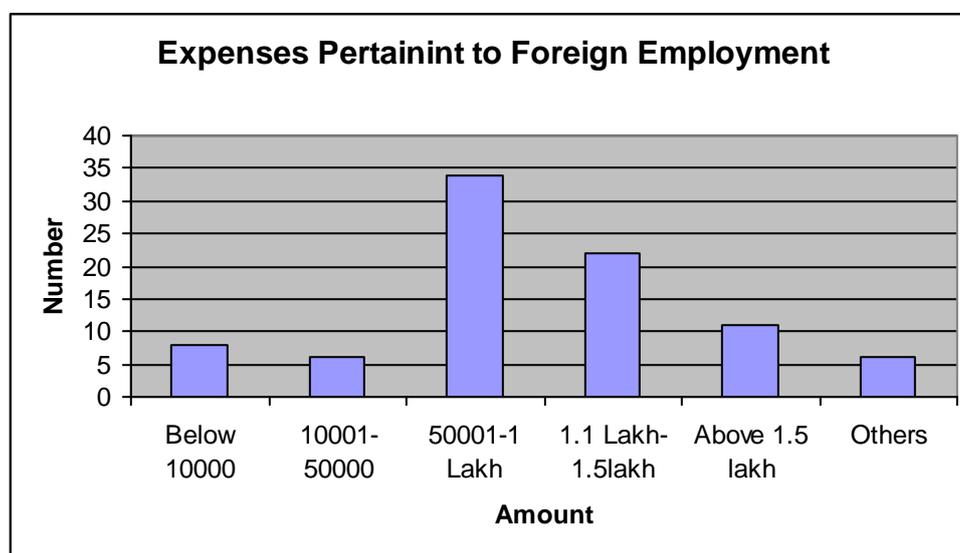
6.5 Expenses pertaining to foreign employment

Foreign employment is a burning issue. In order to be eligible for foreign employment certain criteria are to be accomplished. Moreover it is not free of cost and it involves expenses of certain amount. However the amount varies from countries to countries. It all depends to which country an emigrant has desired to migrate. Table 11 shows the expenses pertaining to foreign employment.

Table 11 Expenses pertaining to Foreign Employment

Expenses	No. of Emigrants	Percentage
Below 10000	8	9.20
10,001-50,000	6	6.90
50,001 -100000	34	39.08
1.10000-1.50000	22	25.28
Above 1.50000	11	12.64
Others	6	6.90
Total	87	100

Figure 10



Expenses for foreign employment vary from one country to the other. The numbers of migrants paying Rs. 50,001 to Rs. 100000 is the highest which comprises of 34 emigrants and in terms of percentage it occupies 39.08 percent. The number of migrants that invested Rs. 1.10000 to 1.50000 is also

high which include 22 migrants and its share of percentage is 25.28 percent. Combining the two, the number of migrants investing Rs 50,001 to 1.500,00 is 56 and in terms of percentage it is 64.35 percent. Majority of these labour migrants are employed in the Gulf countries and Malaysia. The migrants investing above 1.500,00 is 11. Out of which, emigrants are stationed in Hong Kong, Bulgaria, Belgium, Germany and Israel. The investment required for these countries is very high and it varies from Rs. 2 Lakhs to Rs. 7 lakhs respectively. The number of migrants investing below Rs. 10,000 is 8 and it mostly comprise of migrants stationed in India. The number of other migrants is 6 and it comprise of those labour migrants that the household respondent had no knowledge in terms expenses relating to foreign employment.

6.6 Time consumption for foreign employment

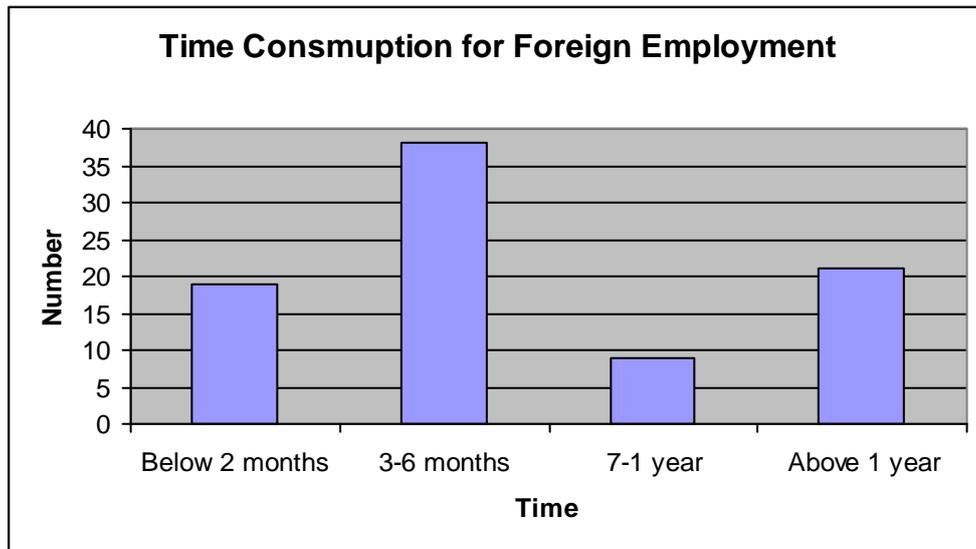
Foreign employment is a process that consumes time mainly to fulfill the required criteria. Moreover the effectiveness on the part of manpower agency and concerned institutions results in the less consumption of time. Table 12 shows the consumption of time.

Table 12: Time consumption for foreign employment

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

Source: Field Survey, 2006

Figure -11



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

Box 6

A respondent son Rajesh for many times was cheated by the manpower agent; he even lost Rs 15,000 first he tried for Kuwait, then Azarbaizaan. He was frustrated and he finally left for Malaysia after 1 year time. The agent in order to convince the migrant usually resort to broken promises

Chapter VII

Volume and Direction of International Labour Migration

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

7.1 Volume and Destination of labour migrants

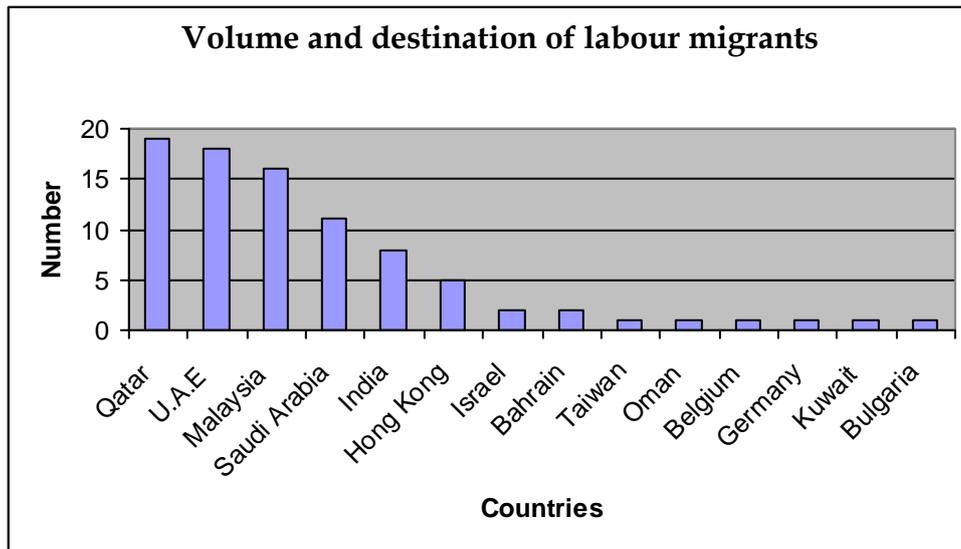
The number of Nepali workers working abroad is very high. Moreover Nepali emigrants are scattered to the different parts of the earth. The volume and direction of the emigrants of Mukundapur is shown in Table 13.

Table 13 Volume and destinations of labour migrants

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

Source: Field Survey, 2006

Figure -12



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

The number of emigrants destined for European countries is very low with just 3, migrants. Each of them is in Bulgaria, Belgium and Germany. Going to European countries requires huge investment and the selection criteria also are complicated. Out of the total 87 emigrants 84 are confined to the Asian countries.

7.2 Work Types of Emigrants

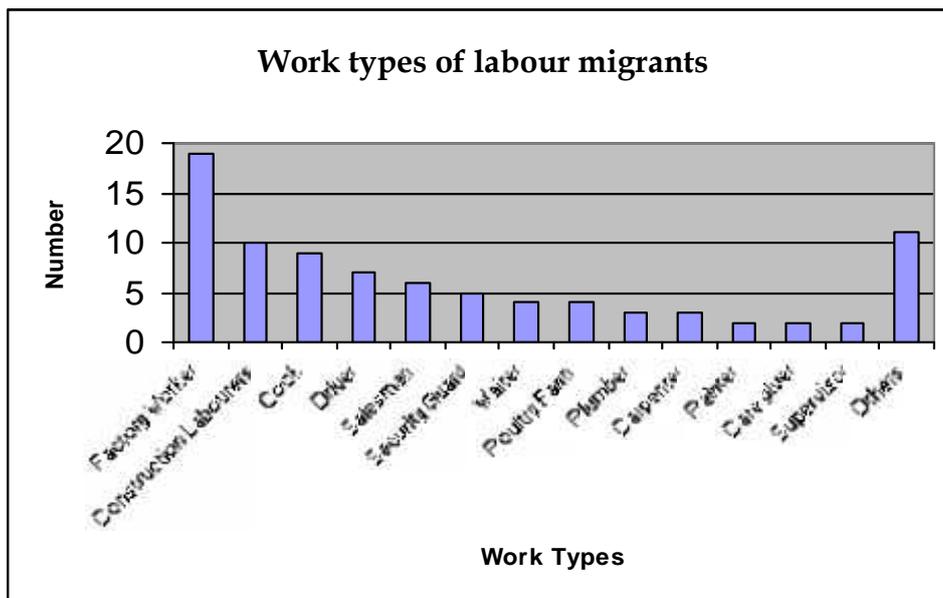
The emigrants of Mukundapur VDC are engaged in different profession. Table 14 shows the work type of migrant workers.

Table 14 Work Type of labour migrants

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

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

Figure-12



7.3 Returned emigrants notions to foreign employment

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

Table 15 Duration of stay abroad

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

Source: Field Survey, 2006

Out of 20 emigrants around 8 of them stayed abroad for 3 year. The number of migrants staying for more than 6 years is 3. Most of the migrants returned after the completion of their contract period only 1 migrant returned

within 3 months mainly because he was cheated. He was promised an easy job, but in reality he had to work as an agricultural labourer, the conditions were very harsh. Along with him 45 workers too returned.

Regarding matters relating to salary, was it paid as per the agreement. Around 14 emigrants responded positively and 6 of them were cheated. Box 7 reveals an example of it.

Box 7

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

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

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

One of the emigrant mentioned foreign employment can either be good or bad. The top most priority is to earn money. Everything that is immoral is available; it is much easy to be irresponsible. Temptation can be very common

to blow away the hard earn money. Foreign employment has its merits as well as demerits but the important thing employment is being provided. Moreover 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, Himalayan Bank and also through friends and relatives.

Chapter- VIII

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.

8.1 Positive Impact

Foreign employment has enabled the labour migrants to increase their income level. Income level at the foreign land is higher than the origin, so the 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 within the country of origin moreover remittance play a vital role in the national as well as the village economy.

8.2 Negative Impact

The biggest negative impact is the acute shortage of active labour force. The village mostly comprise of the children, women and the aged. Box 8 illustrates an example of it.

Box 8

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

Foreign employment requires investment and migrant have to fetch loan on interest at the rate of Rs. 2 or 3 per hundred. It is the moneylender 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 migrate abroad going abroad has become a fashion. The 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 woman to manage everything. Moreover the children do not obey their mothers. And it is hard to keep them disciplined.

8.3 Foreign Employment aiding the family in

Aid is related to remittance. Some of the households have more than one member abroad and this result in greater remittance. The area where foreign employment is aiding the family is shown in Table 16.

Table 16 Aid of Foreign Employment

Areas	Number of Household	Percentage
Clearing of Debt	25	33.33
Purchasing of Assets	18	24
Financial Assistance	18	24
Making Investment	9	12
Educational Assistance	5	6.67
Total	75	100

Source: Field Survey, 2006

Majority of the migrants households first priority is to clear the debt. As the interest rate is Rs. 2 or 3 for every hundred rupees. With the passage of

every month the interest rate keeps on rising. So, it is wise to clear the debt as early as possible. Around 25 households utilized remittance for clearing debt.

Remittance is used in the purchasing of assets. Like agricultural land and Ghaderi and its share of percentage is 24 percent. Similarly 24 percent household reported remittance is providing financial assistance for various households needs. Remittance is also invested in banks or provided as loan to others. It accounts to 12 percent and educational assistance is 6.67 percent.

8.4 Utilization of remittance after migration

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

The total number of respondent households was 75 out of which 25 households utilized remittance in the purchase of agricultural land which accounts to 33.33 percent. However in terms of Ghaderi it was just 9 households that utilized the remittance to acquire it. Mostly it is the affluent household with emigrants working in high wage earning countries that acquire Ghaderi.

The location of the acquired Ghaderi is places like Kathmandu, Narayangarh, Bharatpur, Gaidakot and Mukundapur VDC.

However it is the migrants that have spend a considerable time abroad that were able to purchase land and Ghaderi, it is an accepted fact more duration of stay means more income and more remittance.

Around 25 households also increase the number of livestock reared. Livestock is a major source of manure and the surplus milk is supplied to the dairy. It is significant for the households not to be totally dependent on remittance from abroad. Households members should make an effort to

generate income. Changes in house types is also noticed which include 19 household out of which the number of R.C.C. houses are 7 and most of the remaining houses are made up of brick with tin roof. The main medium for sending remittance by the migrants is usually through Western Union Money Transfer, International Money Express, Himalayan Bank and also through friends and relatives. Communication and information technology has really helped in the swift transfer of funds.

8.5 Households notions to foreign development

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

**Table
15 Should foreign employment be encourage**

Opinion	Number of Households	Percentage
Yes	29	38.67
No	22	29.33
Neutral	24	32

Source: Field Survey, 2006

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

The response of 29 households was yes, 22 households said no and 24 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 approve foreign employment mainly because it was providing employment thereby generating remittance. At the same time most of the respondent did not like family members to be absent and working in distant land. They regard foreign land to be foreign.

Generally speaking the respondent seems to be aware of pros 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. Box 9 illustrates an example of it.

Box 9

Balkrishna (Migrant) father informed that his son works in a company which opens for 2 months and closes for 3 months. Moreover he goes on to say that poor performing companies demands should not be promoted by the manpower agencies.

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.

Chapter IX

Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations

9.1 Summary of major findings

This study relates to international labour migration of Nepalese workers from Mukundapur VDC to foreign lands. A total of 75 households was approached which comprises of 87 labour migrants. The total number of males and females migrant was 82 and 5 respectively. In order to make the study more fruitful, a total number of 20 returned labour migrants were also approached. The main push factors were unemployment, family responsibilities and political instability. The major pull factors were high wage rate, presence of friends and relatives and easy availability of work.

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

In terms of educational attainment all the migrants were literate except 2 of them. The number of labour migrants highest was under secondary level followed by 10+2 intermediate level. The number of married migrants was the highest which include 62 males and 3 females. The source of money for foreign employment by majority migrants was arranged by seeking loan on interest which comprises 37 labour migrants. The number of migrants going abroad by self financing was 15.

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

foreign employment usually vary from one country to the other. However majority of the migrants have invested amount ranging from Rs 50,000 to Rs 1.5 lakhs.

Of the total 87 migrants, 84 were confined to Asian countries and the rest to European countries like Germany, Belgium and Bulgaria. Country wise share of Qatar is highest followed by UAE, Malaysia and Saudi Arabia. The females migrants were destined to Israel, Hong Kong and Oman. Most of the migrants were unskilled and semi-skilled workers. Around 19 labour migrants worked as factory worker followed by construction labourers which numbered 10. The number of cooks and drivers was 9 and 7 respectively.

Most of the returned labour migrants utilized their off days abroad by meeting friends and relatives, by going to the market places. They also considered foreign employment to be good, at least it is providing employment to many. Remittance from abroad plays a crucial role in the village economy. It is utilized in the clearing of debt, purchasing assets and construction of houses. The remittance mostly is send through Himalayan, Bank, Western Union Money Transfer and International Money Express.

Foreign employment is a mixture of the positive and negative aspect. The bright side of it, income level is increased resulting in the improvement of the quality of life. The bad side of it is the decrease of active population and children not obeying their mother. Discarding the little few, majority of the respondents are optimistic that foreign employment will be a blessing. People are living in a hope that in the years to come things will be well and fine.

9.2 Conclusion

International labour migration is a process which is very significant. Remittance from abroad is supporting the national economy to a great extend. Unemployment is a burning issue and foreign employment is providing employment to many from across Nepal. Foreign currency has weight and

with the high exchange rate it can really be rewarding Work and Wage is mostly determined by skill, education and fluency. Moreover the manpower agencies, the agents and other concerned institutions are to play a dominant and efficient role in promoting foreign labour migration, communication and information technology have really helped in the swift transfer of remittance from abroad. If everything abroad is as per the agreement, it is a great advantage for the labour migrants. Greater number of years spends abroad, means greater remittance. Number of years spend abroad has a direct impact to the quality of life and living standard. International labour migration is a combination of merits and demerits.

People are surviving and at the same time hoping that sooner or later foreign employment will be a blessing. It is just a matter of years spend abroad by the migrants that will improve the economic condition of the respective households

8.3 Recommendations

- 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 minimize.
- Labour agreement with the concerned countries needs to be revived from time to time.
- The Nepalese embassy should be responsible to its citizens abroad.
- Most of the migrants going for foreign employment seek loan, on high rate of interest. Efforts should be made to provide financial support for a specific period of time.
- 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 performing 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.

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