

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Introduction

Migration is one of the key component to bring change in existing population situation. From the demographical point of view, it is also a complex phenomenon as compared to other two components like fertility and mortality. The term "Migration" (human migration) is defined as the movement of people from one place to another with respect to defined time and distance. Similarly, "Emigration" a branch of international migration indicates only the movement of people from native country to another by crossing political boundaries. From the historical period to date, Nepalese people visited many countries for different purposes like Araniko "the greatest artist" visited China in the medieval period for the cultural purpose, Lichhabi king Udayadev, Narendradev visited neighboring countries for friendship relations. Similarly, Janga Bhadur Rana visited Europe. All the visited taken place in that were for the political, friendship and cultural purposes by nature. By sex, all emigrants were male (Kansakar 2003). Emigration during 19th and 20th century took place mainly for economic motive. Nepalese migrated to other countries in the name of Lahure, Mugalan, Recruits, Arabes etc (Chapagain, 2008). Such emigration was mainly dominated by male. In these sense, the history of Nepalese emigration is not new phenomenon (K.C., 2003). During the decade of 1980 AD, scholar Ravenstein's writing has suggested that adult, rural male would highly migrate and such migration raises the responsibility of female at the place of origin.

Changing demographic characteristics has brought alteration on family and society in the eastern rural areas of Nepal where the economy is based upon labor based agriculture. Though recent poverty survey 2010/2011 shows relatively lower poverty level in this region, but there is high dependency ratio, high adult illiteracy which has compiled to left home for labor migration. Census 2011 has also noted that 19,17,903 people living out of the country in which 87% are male migrants. By geographical region, largest (nearly 50%) number of emigrants are form Hill Region of Nepal. At present, fifteen hundred people pre day on an average are migrating as labor migrants to different countries. Demographically, migration has become the major issue in the sense of prosperity and development of rural area rather than fertility and mortality for initial

decade of twenty first century (K.C. 2003). From the ancient time the date too, religious and cultural values, norms are in support of patriarchal ideology. Responsibility of each procedures and role of female is inferior in household considering them as a subordinators in household. Moreover, the position of female in the presence of her husband or elder male person becomes insignificant even to decide when and how often to give birth. But in the absence of male, females have to play de facto role of head in household and society .Role such as decision making, socialization of their offspring and kin, land management, production and overall household management should be done by them. When female become head of household then they have to hold up extra burden. In this context, based on the primary data from Ilam Municipality -5 Barbote of Ilam district. The research deals with what the change is taking place to her after becoming de facto head of household. In practice , the role in decision making of wives can increase in the absence of male but production in agricultural decrease due to lack of labour. From the demographic point of view, many observations has suggested that long time absence of husband can add psychological pressures to wife, which in turn can affects the marital relationship also. Although, this research objectively analyzes the changes in the role of women and deals only positive outcomes taken place in household and women in their day to day lives.

Migration being one of the factors of population change may affect socio -economic condition at the place of origin. It influences the size, composition and other characteristics of population. Migration balances the distribution of population and supply of resource. People movement has always been high in early reach resource area and low in poor resource area. It always reflected population and resource relationship. Whenever, migration takes place in whatever from, it modified the area of origin and the area of destination as well as the way of life migrants (CBS, 2003).

International migration is defined as process of leaving native country to another by crossing the international boundaries which is either temporary or permanent. In the case of Nepalese, they tends to leave in search of job opportunity called labor migration

International labor migration practice in Nepal

Nepal is least developing country. out of the total population, 23 percent of people are under the poverty line (NLSS, 2010/11) . Increasing negative international trade and commerce, rising

impact of climate change have influenced in agricultural production. Decreasing opportunities due to political instability in long period of time and rising western influence in day to day life style and behaviors have made difficulties in livelihood, as the result many youth people have compelled to leave their rural place for the better job in foreign countries . The trends of international labor migration has been rising as compare to a decade ago so the absent population of Nepal has been the major issues in demographic , social, and economic aspects of the rural area .

Available data on emigration as well as of Nepalese worker in foreign countries has increased tremendously during 1942-2000. Kansakar (2003) compared the 10 years data has indicated that as many as 1.1 million Nepalese worker would have been in foreign countries in the year 1997 and 2.4 million (2358 thousand to 1.5 million in India and 858 thousands in the other countries) in 2006 (Chapagain, 2008). 2011 census has reported to 1921494 people are as foreign labour migrants. This size was only to 7,62,181 in 2001. A big jump has seen during this decade (Khatiwada, 2014).

The emigrants from Nepal were characterized by universal phenomena of predominance of males accounting for 87.8 percent of the total population. The total persons emigrate abroad as revealed by the census of 1952/54 which has rose to 7.3 percent out of total population in 2011 departing 107 different countries of the world (Khatiwada, 2014).

In the rural community, especially in the eastern hill of Nepal, labour migration has become the major source of income. Domination of cash crops in land has been seen as compare to serial crops (paddy, maize, wheat, millet) due to the lack of labor. There is the change in the demographic composition means high number female child and old age. (Khatiwada, 2014).

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Migration is an old phenomenon of human history. In the present time, Women and men have been leaving their homeland in search of work elsewhere which has made as emerging issues in Nepal .

Many studies have been done over both volume and rate of foreign labor migration but they have not focused on social consequence and changing demographic composition (dependency ratio, change in head of the household) due to labor migration in rural society.

Several impacts in the field of agricultural production, family structure, education and health as well as rate and volume of migration have been seen even in the smallest political unit. Previous several studies have focused on empirical state of volume and rate of international migration rather than social consequences brought by such type of migration in the place of origin. Thus, this study primarily has focused on social change like changing role of female, farming system, education, land use pattern and other social phenomenon due to international migration.

Youth people have been facing numbers of problem in the destination country due to blind decision for labour migration. Low salary, employed dangerous and dirty works, huge amount need to pay for going abroad have seen as the problem to youth migrant people.

In our context, many individual and instructional studies regarding international labour migration have been done. Finding of previous studies have also been tried to apply in the policy making issue in the past but the present scenarios has changed. Previous policies are becoming weak due to complex change in demographic components: Fertility, mortality and migration. So that, this study of international migration titled as labour migration and its impact on rural area is expected contributory material in the field of making policy on foreign labour migration. Moreover, this study has also focused on social-economic status of family having labor migration, effect foreign labour migration and its impact on rural area, changing role of female in decision making, land use pattern and so on. The present study has raised the following issues to be discussed and analyzed.

1. What is the socio-economic and demography status of migrant households?
2. What are the factors affecting labour migrant?
3. What is the socio-economic impact of emigration on rural area ?
4. Has any changes occurred in land use pattern, female role and status due to labour migration ?

1.3. Objectives of the Study

The general objectives of this study is to analyze the impact of labor migration at the rural area (place of origin) where as the specific objectives of the study are given below .

1. To examine the extent and process on International labour migration in the study area.
2. To identify the factors affecting International labour migration .
3. To assess the socio-economic impacts of migration on rural area .

1.4. Significance of the Study

This study reviews the previous labour migration policies and help to find out the contemporary problems that are facing by the labour migrants. Most importantly, Poverty, unemployment, lack of opportunities to rural and marginal area are the responsible push factors for labour migration. Present migration plan and policies have prepared based on previous studies which has become unusual due to rapid change in demographic, social economic development . Thus, this present study has addressed the contemporary problems and solutions regarding labour migration at rural area. Not only , this study has also focused the changing role of female in the family, land use pattern in rural area also.

There is contributing role of remittance in the Nepalese economy. It is hoped that this study also help to find the family's priorities in remittance consumption. the impact of remittance in the families of who are depending on agricultural, wage labour is the matter of concern of this study . Not only that this study is also helpful to show the trend of change in labour migration, it has focus on negative impact of labour migration in the study area . It is hoped that it help to the planner , policy make especially Ilam Municipality and other concern personal and organization for solving the problems arising from labour migration in Nepal. Thus, this study would have a great significant to prepare policies and strategies required to minimize the problems and effective management arising at the place of origin due to labour migration.

1.5. Limitation of the Study

This study has covered only on Ilam Municipality -5, Borbote of Ilam district. The result has been obtained by using both exploratory and descriptive research design. This study does not represent the national situation regarding labour migration, as well as permanent foreign labour migration. The result of study don't able to generalized in other part of the country. Moreover,

the outcomes of the study depend upon the response of the respondents. The study has only covered the subject matter of labour migration and its impacts on origin place(rural area). It has only covered the household from which persons has gone aboard as labour migrants. More then, one labour migrant from each household has not been taken as sample frame.

1.6 Organization of the Study

This thesis consists with five chapters. chapter one deal about background and introduction of the study, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitation of the study and organization of the study whereas the chapter two deals with literature review and chapter three describe the mythology of the study. Chapter four deals with demographic and socioeconomic characteristic of labour migration, volume and direction of emigration, impact of labour migration of the place of origin and last chapter five describes about the summary, conclusion and recommendations of the study. Besides these, references and appendices are also be incorporated in separate part.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Migration is very complex phenomenon. It is very difficult to show the relation of migration between socio-economic variables. No certain and exact rule can be formulated about migration. One rule or formula may be unfit for another case.

The phenomenon of migration is as old as the history of humankind. It is a multidimensional phenomenon. Just as demographic, economic, social and cultural phenomenon and this is the subject of inquiry about a social science. Migration studies rang from purely descriptive and statistical to the rule of operates with in environment having economic, social, and technological and policy components.

Review completed research is one of the integral part of research. It enables researcher to define intellectual tradition that has been drawn in the study of the researcher's topic. Through this, researcher should gain out the experience of others. To conduct this researcher also, some related literatures have been reviewed. The reviews of literature are broadly categorized into theoretical and empirical.

Various scholars have studied the migration process in different part of the world. Some scholars like demographers, population geographers, economist, etc. in their respective fields. Many studies and models relating to migration, which are relevant for the study, have been reviewed here to stabilize patterns and other in understanding the migration decision of individual and household.

2.1. Theoretical Review

Raveinstein (1885) enunciated the 'laws of migration'. His paper on the laws of migration was published in 1885, which was based upon the British census of 1881. Later in 1889 Raveinstein return to subject with data from more than 20 countries. As found in the first paper and extended amended in the second paper. Ravenstein conclude that the first five of the item, migration and distance, migration by slopes stream and counter stream, urban rural difference in propensity to migrate and predominance of female among short distances migrant are usually quoted. And the

item six and seven respectively dealing with technology and migration and dominance of economic motive. Though, taken from the general conclusion of his second paper not ordinary included. The laws of migration were applied by Stouffer and other and then by Lee.

Lee (1966), presented a paper 'A theory of migration' at the annual meeting of the Mississippi valley; he defined migration as permanent or semi permanent change in residence. He further four factors in the act of migration as factor associated with the area of the origin, factors associated with the area of destination , intervening obstacles and personal factors. Thus, Lee's describes migration relationship between origin and destination.

From the time of Raveinstein to more recent contribution of Zipf, Steward and Stoffer, the concept of distance in migration study has taken the pivotal role within the framework of gravity models. The model each of the from $m = a \cdot u/v$. where m is the number of migrants in a given stream. U and v are independent variable (force of attraction and distance), a is the constant of pro personality (Gurung, 1981).

Zipf (1946) has proposed that when unemployment and income are uniformity distributes, the variable in the numerator should be population at the origin and destination and distance is the denominator. He formulated "the principle of least effort" which has based on Reveinstein theory of migration according to him. As Greater the distance the greater the effort to overcome the difficulty and therefore smaller the number of migration and Vice-versa.

Stouffer (1940-60) proposed views on the variable at the numerator which should be opportunities at the destination and the enumerator and the opportunity that satisfy the migrant needs between origin and destination.

Todaro (1970) has given the most significant contribution to the large volume of migration literature. In this view that the migration mechanism can be explained by the different in expected rather than actual earning between two places. He has formulated migration models in four different features are below.

1. Migration is estimated primarily by national in consideration of relatives, benefits that, are mostly financial and psychological.
2. The decision to migrate depends on expected rather than actual new or old real wage differential.
3. The probability of obtaining employment in the sector is inversely related to the unemployment rate in the new sector.

4. Migration rates of new employment opportunity growth rates is not only possible but rational as well and even likely in the face of wide new or old expected income differential.

To sum up this model interprets that migration of population is the matter of profit and lost is experience by migrate themselves. This interaction leads them to move from the place of origin to the place of destination. This is also applicable to the Nepalese migrants. Most of the terrain people of Nepal come from Hill and Mountain in the last of the 20th century and now days the migration flow is going abroad for better opportunities of employment and greater profit.

Zelinsky (1971) put forward a hypothesis mobility transition similar to demography transition. It was major constitution in explaining variation in migration phenomenon in different societies.

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

Bogue (1961) observed that migration is selective, selectively of migration has been developed as a major branch of migration studies. Number of socio-economic and demographic factors has been found as the features of propensity to migrate and selectively of migration depends on the phase of migratory movement. Pattern with short time attributes regarding age, sex and education attainment. This observation on migration differential which tend to calculate characterized US data and may be consistent with migration elsewhere, some of the observation are that migration stream developed in a serious of stages, migration stimulate by educated manpower push factor is very strong where as pull factors greater and in modern ethnological society, major stream which flow between metropolitan center to very little selectivity.

Thus, various studies show that migration is the matter of mainly to process the push factor from the place of origin and the pull factor to the area of destination. When there is something lacking at the place origin or there is something profit at the place destination felt by the migrants, they make up their mind to more from there to the place where they can find what they had expected.

Massey et.al, (1998) defined different theories of international migration has new classical economics (both macro and Micro theory). The new economics of migration, dual market theory and old system theory, under first theory (new classical) they analyzed the concept of labor migration as defined first by Lewis in 1954. According to its macro level analysis, international migration is cause by geographic differences in the supply and demand for labor. As they further say equilibrium market wage, which is depicted graphically by the familiar interaction of labor

supply and demand curves. The new classical macroeconomics has strongly said public thinking and has provided intellectual basis for much migration policy under some proposition and assumption are stated below.

1. The international migration of worker is caused by differences in wage rate between countries.
2. The illumination of wage differential will end the movement of labor and migration nor occur in the absence of such differential.
3. International flows of human capital respond to differences in the rate of return to human capital, which may be different from the overall wage rate.
4. Labor market at the primary mechanism by which international flows of labor are induced, other kinds of markets do not have important effects on international migration.
5. The way for government to control migration flows is to regulate or influence labor markets in sending and receiving countries.

As regarding new classical micro theory, the authors highlight the individual rational actors who decide migrant become a cost benefit calculation which leads them to expect of positive net return from movement. Potential migrants estimate the cost and benefits of moving to alternative international location and migrate to where the expected discounted net returns are greater than sometimes horizon. There is also some assumption of this. The First international movement stream from international differential in earning and employment rate, Second individual human capital characteristics will increase the livelihood of international movements, other things being equal and so on.

His neo classical theory of migration focus on the individual variable that is individual has the right to migrant or not. Unlike this the new economic of migration focus on the household of the family. Rather than individual as the relevant decision making unit it further posit that migration is response to income opportunity and inhabit risk spreading. The most direct test of this theory would be to relate to the presents of absent of such market at impetrations to particulate an intentional migration. The neo economic of migration also place migration within a border communities context. Especially linking household's migration decision to its position in the local income distribution.

The third theory dual market theory as said Cain (1976) posits a bifurcated occupational structure and a dual pattern of economic organization for advance industrial society. Piore (1997) argued that international migration is caused by permanent demand for immigrants' labour that is

inherent to the economic strike of develops nations. To him immigration is not cause by push factors in sending countries but by pull factors in receiving countries. This bill in demand for immigration labour streams from main fundamental characteristics of advance individual society and their economy. They are structural inflection motivational problem, economic dualism and demand based, the dual labor market approach also predicts that international migration flow of labor being to formal recruitment mechanism position simply by lasting major international migration flow that have emerge since 1950s.

Farnk (2003) purposed of view for department for in international development (DFID). Which know a livelihood approach to migration and poverty reduction? It is make the correlation between population mobility and livelihood and it affirms the crucial role that migration can play in demining vulnerability and reducing poverty in low-income countries.

The term livelihood attempts to capture not just, what people do in order to wake living but he resources that provide them with the capability to build a satisfactory living. The risk factors that, the most consider in managing this resources and the institutional and policy context that either help or winders them in their pursuit of a viable or improving living. In livelihood approach resources are refer to a assets and categorized under.

1. Human capital
- 2.Physical capital
- 3.Financial capital
4. Natural capital
5. Social capital

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 continues in a larger scale Seddon et al (2001) cited that about 2,50,000 Nepali migrant laborers are employee 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 broader between Nepal and India.

Geographical proximity, cultural affinity and the network also play important role in inducing and perpetuation 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 1,57,000 in 1952/54 to 5,89,000 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 laborers 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 fee 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, 40,000 in Gulf countries, 15000 in the western countries, and the rest of 1000 in other countries. The most recent guesstimate by Adhikari et al (2006) put the comparative figure to 858000; increase by 8.6 times since 1997. According to this estimate the largest 5,51,000 or 64.2 percent of the total Nepali workers in overseas were in Gulf countries followed by 2,51,000 in the east south East Asian countries or 29.2 percent, 25,000 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)

2.2. Empirical Literature Review

Empirical research on the international migration is limit in Asian countries and Nepal is non other than. However, some attempt is made under sketch of some major research in worldwide, European, Asian and or Nepalese context on the feel international labour migration. There are some literature have reviewed in terms of empirical research.

Subedi (1996) studied on population growth and migration in Kathmandu city that come to discover that internal and international migrants are engaged as skill and semi skilled worker in trade and service oriented profession.

Gurung (1998) studied the major situation of the international migration in Nepal between 1981 and 1991. This research shows that 93.1 percent of absentees from Nepal where reported India and 95 percent foreign born in Nepal were from India. The Reasons given for this large international migration stream provides sum measures of motives. Two third of absentees from Nepal reported in India were for service reason. On the other hand, 45.2 percent of India borne in Nepal was marriage reason.

K.C. (1999) studied on international migration in Nepal based on the data from the migration situation in Nepal, 1997. He concludes that the main reasons for immigration are marriage and dependency. He further writes that the reason for emigration, however, quite different from immigration. To him sum of the emigrants went to Bihar for marriage and to Uttar Pradesh and other state of India in search of job.

Subedi (2003) has state that in 21th century is growing itself as labor producing countries. More than two hundred thousand unskilled human manpower is entering into the labor market labour market. Majority of these labours are mainly from rural area. Because of poverty and lack of employment opportunities, out migration as labor from in Nepal is being compiled. He further state that the Nepalese government has been considering labour migration from Nepal as labour has rapidly increase in recent year than before. More than hundred sixties foreign employments

agencies have been actively working send the Nepalese employ in foreign market. Nevertheless, those labour are not free from being a victim of local agencies and their destination too. India in majority west Asian and south Asian countries is the main destination of Nepalese migration. He argued that recent political condition of the nation also is forcing youth to take work to overseas for employment. However, qualifying the supply and demand security and both life and job permanency of Malaysia and Saudi Arabian industries worker are the main issue to be stated.

Kansakar (2003) expressed that emigration from Nepal has been characterized by both brain drain and brown drain and foreign labour migration has emerge as the major sources of earning for the migrant household and the nation.

Gurung and Pathak (2005) expressed that because of the greater stake of the unskilled labour going abroad (more than 75 percent) from Nepal, most of them are compiled to work in four Ds (Dirty, Dangerous, difficult and demining). Nepal is third among the countries receiving the highest proportion of remittance in term of gross domestic product(GDP) with the country receiving remittance worth 25 percent of GDP in 2012, according to a report made public by the world bank(WB). Africa countries Lesotho had also received remittance of 25 percent of GDP in 2012.nepal was fifth in the list in 2011.

Nepal received remittance worth 23.1 percent of GDP in the fiscal year 2068/69 and 22.1 percent in 2069/70, according to the economic survey. The country had received Rs 35.60 billion of remittance in 2068/69 when GDP was Rs1.53 trillion. While the figure was Rs 434.58 billion in 2069/70 when the estimate GDP WAS Rs 1.71 trillion Tajikistan topped the list in 2012 at 48 percent followed by Czech Republic at31 percent while Moldova is forth at 24 percent. WB estimates the remittance inflow of developing countries to grow by 6.3 percent and reach UU\$ 414 billion in 2013. China and India received around one\third of the remittance income of developing countries in 2012, according to WB.

Gautam provided micro level study of Kandebash in Baglung on emigration. He found that reasons for emigration were unemployment, food deficiency, and family causes and other personal reasons. He also founded that emigration has become a traditional occupation. He point out the impact of emigration in the village decrease in inactive male population, shortage of

labour force , social psychological anxiety to family are some negative impacts where as improvement in knowledge of emigrants , life standard etc. are positive ones (Gautam, 1999).

Gurung carried a study of internal and international migration in Nepal. This study is sponsored by National commission of population. The objectives of the study were to analyze the nature, magnitude, caused and consequences of internal and international migration as well as to suggest policy measure and direction for programmed about migration. This study selected based on grid sampling and 2411 households were interviewed. In order to determine the nature and cause for employing foreign workers, 66 industries establishment were surveyed. To study out migration and emigration 404 household heads were interviewed, the study also concluded that approximately 94 percent of the sampled in-migration family heads in Kathmandu valley were male. A large-scale majority of in migration family head belongs to the 20-44 age categories and majority of the sample household heads were married during 15-19 years with the 17.3 percentage average years of marriage (Gurung, 1984).

Many studies focused that factor of pull and push but that are not factor they are framework. In this study break down the traditional view of push –pull factor it focuses on the other factor push-pull. Most of the studies on the migration in Nepal are bending to internal migration very and few researchers have dealt with emigration. Based on above migration review, there has almost nil study been done on the issue of emigration and its consequences in Ilam Municipality-5 Barbote Ilam, but this is being one of the serious issues for the local people.

1.3. Conceptual Framework

Foreign labor migration has important issue at present in Nepal. Nepalese foreign migration has rapidly increasing in current time. Nepalese have been going to abroad as foreign labour since last decades with aims of promote their socio-economic status, living standards and to break the vicious circle of poverty faced by them. In the context of Nepalese society and community, foreign labor migrants have well prestige and they determine the labour status ignoring their education, skills in same level. Therefore, most of the middle class people came to motivated go abroad for earning property because society has not concern about the persons skills and knowledge. The foreign labour migration is associated with some factors, which are mention as below.

1. Lack of job opportunities in the country.
2. Improving and enhancing the socio economic status of community.
3. To save the prestige in the society.
4. Desires to settle and migrant in facilitate area.

Foreign labour migration has negative impact in Nepalese society but have should be emphasize the positive impacts in terms of economic growth and progress and it has been playing vital role to break off a vicious circle of poverty. Therefore, following below framework attempted to reflect the positive link between foreign labour migrations and improving economic status.

Fig. No. 2.1 Conceptual Framework of the Study

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Simply, research means an academic activity that seek appropriate solution for a certain problem . Research methodology refers to the various sequential steps adopted by a researcher in studying a problem with respect to the certain objectives. It is one of the most important aspects of all types of research. To reach in the conclusion , the following methods and approaches have been adopted for this study.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is the fundamental phase of the study which reflects researcher the whole blue print of research plan . Thus, the appropriate type research design should be selected to provide the answer of the research questions. In this study, both exploratory and descriptive research design has been used in order to control variables, as well as minimize error, increase reliability and validity of research.

3.2 Rationale of the Selection of the Study Area

This study has been conducted in Ilam municipality ward no. 5 Barbote where majority of the youth people from each household has gone aboard for labour migration. Due to large number of youth going aboard for labour, different types of problem like lack of labour, decreasing agriculture production and work load to the female. have been experiencing in origin place . This is to expected that the study help to find out the impacts of labour migration of rural area . This is the emerging issues in Nepal. Moreover, no one study in this area has been conducted to overcome this issue to the date. Thus, this study have the rational because it can also be the fundamental basis for the policy maker, reader, researcher, planner to take the decision upon this issues .

3.3 Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

Due to limited time, resources and other some circumstances, total entire population and household (1,139 HHs) is difficult to include in sample population and also difficult to find out the total persons who have gone outside as labour migrant. Thus, in this study, only 139

persons from 120 households has been taken as sample size for study. Because of the nature of the study, purposive sampling procedure has been followed in this study. Moreover, one or more than one labour migrant from labour sending households are only eligible in sample frame. However, the sample size is made representative. 120 labour sending households are selected from all geographical places of the study area .

3.4 Nature and Source of Data

In this study, the required information and data are gathered from both primary and secondary source. However, according to the research objectives and theme, primary data field survey data are emphasized .

3.4.1 Primary Data

The primary data have been taken through survey of the migrant's household. The household and individual information like change in their usual place of residence, change in day to day life style, socio-economic changes, change in the roles of household members, change in land use pattern of labour sending household, demographic information are the underlining source for collecting, analyzing and interpreting the result.

3.4.2 Secondary Data

The data on demographic parameters of the study area are obtained from the secondary sources. Required secondary data are taken mostly from the national population census and other related governmental and non-governmental reports. Relevant data on international migration are also collected from research books, newspaper, published journals and research articles.

In this study , Both qualitative and quantitative types of data/information are used to reach in the conclusion or answer the objective of the study. Both type of data are gathered through primary and secondary sources. However, the data taken from the primary source (That is field survey) is the main source for analyzing and interpreting the result .

3.5 Data Collection Tools and Techniques

Different types of tools and techniques are used to collect data for both field work and desk work. Mainly, the structure (closed and open ended) questionnaire has been prepared (Appendix

A) to obtain the required data. The necessary data are also collected by applying focus group discussion, field observation and key informant interview. Questionnaires has been filled up by visiting respondents of 120 household using face to face interview by researcher myself.

3.6 Computation of Result and Analysis Process

The collected data has been analyzed with the help of computer, data base program. All questionnaires are manually edited before entering the computer then collected data are coded and tabulated by using SPSS Sixth version, word and excel program. Data are presented through frequency table, graph and chart as required.

CHAPTER IV

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Age and Sex Composition of Foreign Labour Migration

Age and sex is the basic demographic analysis for the certain place and region. The age and sex is factor of labour power for the income, depend on by age and sex distribution for the foreign labour migrants. Age and sex structure of the population in the major explanatory variable in demographic analysis. Importance of age and sex composition is not only demographic analysis but also different socio-economic and development planning of country. The age and sex composition is shown in the table 4.1

Table 4.1 Distribution of Household Population by Age and Sex (5 years and above)

S.N.	Age Group	Sample of Population		
		Male	Female	Total
1	5-9	13(4.6)	11(4.0)	24(4.4)
2	10-14	16(5.7)	15(5.6)	31(5.7)
3	15-19	20(7.3)	21(7.8)	41(7.5)
4	20-24	27(9.7)	25(9.3)	52(9.5)
5	25-29	29(10.4)	30(11.0)	59(10.8)
6	30-34	28(10.2)	27(9.9)	55(10.0)
7	35-39	27(7.2)	26(9.6)	53(9.7)
8	40-44	26(9.4)	24(8.9)	50(9.2)
9	45-49	22(7.9)	21(7.8)	43(7.9)
10	50-54	20(7.2)	19(7.0)	39(7.1)
11	55-59	21(7.6)	22(8.2)	43(7.9)
12	60-64	17(6.2)	16(5.9)	33(6.0)
13	65+	11(3.9)	14(5.2)	25(4.6)
	Total	277(100.0)	271(100.0)	548(100.0)

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

Table 4.1 states that age group 5-19 has the number of population 17.6 percent at Ilam Municipality - 5. Especially, it was represented as school age population. An active population is found the highest percentage of population falls in between aged 25-44 where as 49.2 percentage of the total population in the study area. While this group is only studied the sex ratio. It is refers

the absences of male peoples of 20-44 age group. It indicate that majority of achieve male peoples of the study area migrated for foreign employment. This age group is the most important age for the household in the sense of earning and for the economic and other progress in the household.

4.2 Status of Literacy and Education (5 years and above)

Education has directly impact on the development of a person and nation. In any society where is no education there is ignorance and superstition, dominates and possibilities, backward of living standard so is development became low. Education is an element of formation of habit, increase social prestige, living standard, household management and socio- economic contribution on the society and nation. The literacy status of study area shown in the table 4.2

Table 4.2 Literacy Status of Sample Population (5 years and above)

S.N.	Literacy	Male	Female	Total	Percent
1	Illiterate	39(14.3)	44(16))	83	15.2
2	Literate	234(85.7)	231(84)	465	84.8
	Total	273(100.0)	275(100.0)	548	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

The literacy rate of the study area is 84.8 percent. Total sample populations from 83 populations who have never attended the formal education. They realized to an important of education as well as they could afford to educate for their children.

4.3 Level of Education of Sample Population (5 years and above)

Education is a key ingredient for development of society and Nation. The quality is life depend upon education. In the context of educational institutions in the study area there are seven primaries and two secondary governmental school can be found beside these some other private schools are also providing educational services for children.

Table 4.3 Level of Education of Sample Population (5 years and above)

S.N.	Level of Education	Male	Percent	Female	Percent	Total	Percent
1	Primary	59	25.3	52	22.6	111	23.9
2	Lower Sec.	63	26.9	55	23.9	118	25.4
3	Secondary	55	23.6	61	26.5	116	24.9
4	SLC	40	17.0	43	19.7	83	17.9
5	+2/ Intermediate	12	5.2	17	7.4	29	6.3
6	Bachelor	5	2.2	3	1.3	8	1.8
	Total	234	100	231	100	465	100

Sources: Field Survey, 2018.

Table 4.3 reveals the level of education of literate population which indicates that 23.9 percent of the total population of the study area is literate having primary school education. The higher proportion of education has been lower secondary level whereas 25.4 percent person involved in lower secondary and bachelors only 17.9 percent and 6.3 percent people got this level education. Only 1.8 percent female involved graduation level of education.

4.4 Occupational Structure of Households

Occupation is a process of livelihood for the human being. The vital role-plays education for occupation. Education is an important theme in every sector and it has impact on occupation of the peoples. Such as prestige, income, facility are positive aspects of the job and hard labour work, dangerous, dirty, painful, uncomfortable works are negative aspects of job to determinants by education. In this case, the number of people with higher education is very low in this ward and due to the people are not take higher education those are minimum chance to found a good jobs. The educated populations who have take low-level education so they have negatively influence to their occupation in this ward. The categories of occupation is presented table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Mains Occupational Structure of the Migrants Households (5 year above)

S.N.	Occupation	Population	Percent
1	Agriculture	174	31.8
2	Foreign employment	139	25.4
3	Service	6	1.0
4	Business	5	0.9
5	Police/Army	10	1.9
6	Student	212	38.7
	Total	548	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

Table 4.4 clearly states that the number of person involved in student's categories is high. Which included 212 person and its share of percentage in 38.7, 174 person are engaged in agriculture out of the sample population which are 31.8 percent, 139 percent are engaged in foreign labour employment which are 25.4 percent respectively. Moreover, other persons engaged in different profession like, service, business, and police and army whereas percentage is 1.0, 0.9, 1.9 and 4.5 respectively.

4.5 Distribution of Foreign Labor Migrants by Age

The age may refer to indicate during of time for the lived. The age composition is basic characteristics of population element which represents all the aspects of people such as school, involved an economic activities directly affected by age.

Table 4.5 Distribution of Foreign Labor Migrants by Age

S.N.	Age group	No of Respondents	Percent
1	15-25	71	51.1
2	26-35	54	38.9
3	36-45	14	10.9
	Total	139	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

The table 4.5 explain the highest flow of emigration has been from the age group of 15-25 which is 51.1 percent. The table also clear that migration flow is decreasing from the age group of 26-35 and 36-45 whose percentage is 38.5 and 10.9 respectively.

4.6 Educational Attainment

Education is a vital component for foreign employment. The quality of work, salary and facilities depends upon the emigrant's skill and education. The table 5.2 shows the educational attainment of emigrants.

Table 4.6 Education Attainment of Foreign Labor Migrants

S.N.	Level of Education	Population	Percent
1	Literate	9	6.5
2	Primary	14	10.1
3	Lower Secondary	29	20.9
4	Secondary	54	38.9
5	SLC	23	16.6
6	+2/Intermediate/ above	10	7.2
	Total	139	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

Most of the emigrants have taken secondary level of education. Out of total 139 emigrants, 38.9 percent (54) have gained secondary level education and followed by lower secondary 20.9 percent. The emigrants have education level in third position is SLC and primary, intermediate and only literate, 16.6, 10.1, 7.2 and 6.6 percent respectively. The people who have education they have gone for foreign job better than uneducated people. Mainly who could not get good performance those are to go abroad they want to send money from their parents for return to home from foreign job.

4.7 Marital Status

Marriage is a universal phenomenon. It is a union between male and female. Marital status of emigrants plays a vital role for their stay in abroad as well as for the use of remittance in their place of origin. There are three kinds of marital status of foreign labour emigrants in the study area. The marital status of Foreign labour is shown in the following table 4.7

Table 4.7 Distribution of Marital Status of Foreign Labour Migrants

S.N.	Marital Status	No of Respondents	Percent
1	Single	63	45.3
2	Married	72	51.8
3	Divorce/Separation	4	2.9
	Total	139	100

Source: Field Survey, 2015

The number of married emigrants is higher than single that is unmarried single emigrants, which are 51.8 percent and 45.3 percent. In addition, the field survey area found the divorce/separation as well which 2.9 percent respectively. The total emigrants are 139 out then the 72 married, 63 single and 4 to be divorce/separation.

4.8 Types of House of Emigrants Household

Housing is a basic need for human being. People are goes to their daily duty and then they are return back to home and do the family activities. People are secure from the sun light, wind, rain

and enemies from those are house. In the study area, most of houses have been found made by stone and mud with thatch, some house are made by bamboo/wood which is typical local material are used for make houses. Some are stone and mud with zinc roof, and rarely houses are made of stone and mud with tailed. It was observed that most of the return migrants were busy in constructing their house while studying period.

Table 4.8 Types of House of Emigrants Households

S.N.	Types of House	Number of Households	Percent
1	Stone and mud with thatch	65	54.1
2	Stone and mud with zinc	41	34.1
3	Bamboo/wood	14	11.6
	Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

During the field survey it was clearly seen emigrants households have 54.1percent stone and mud with thatch roofed house, 34.1 percent have stone and mud with zinc roofed house,11.6 percent have bamboo/wood made houses.

4.9 Types of Stove use in the Emigrants Households

Stove is directly related with public health. Because from stove product of smoke and infection by long-term disease. People of this village have to most of the people are use from made by stone use for the stove. The utilization of stove emigrant's households Presented in table 4.9.

Table 4.9 Types of Stove for Cooking

S.N.	Types of Stove	Number of Households	Percent
	Gas	4	3.3
	Mud and Stone Made Stove (Traditional)	116	96.7
	Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

According to the table 4.9, highest percentage (96.7) used mud and stone made type of stove, which is traditional or typical means of cooking system . The rarely people are use of gas in the study area is consist 4 households and it account to 3.3 percent respectively.

4.10 Cultivated Land of Emigrants Households

Nepal is a agriculture country. Most of the people involved in this occupation for livelihood. For the cultivation to need of land for migrants households but have not enough land and irrigation facilities in the study area. The owners found for the agricultural in Nepal the different types of geographical distribution, spatial area and climate as well. For the cultivation followed of seasonally, not good and not bad for the cultivation on land of the study area. The owners of cultivated land of households is presents in table 4.10.

Table 4.10 Cultivate Land Area of Emigrants Households

S.N.	Cultivate Area(in Ropani)	Number of Households	Percent
1	up to 4	6	5
2	5- 7	28	23.3
3	7-13	22	18.3
4	14- 16	24	20
5	17 - 20	12	10
6	21 - 23	24	20
7	24 - 30	2	1.7
8	31 Above	2	1.7
	Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

Table 4.10 clearly explains that the landowners have been presented, where as 23.3 percent have 5 to 7 Ropani and followed by 28 and 21 to 23 Ropani which are consist 20 percent respectively.

The landowners of household in the study area third position covered were 10-ropani landholder whereas 22 land owners its share percentage 18.3. And similarly, 3.5, 17.5, 24.5 and 31.5 ropani land owners household are 6, 12, 2 and 2 it's share percentage 50, 10, 1.7 and 1.7.

4.11 Categorized to Land of Migrants Households

Land is other kinds of natural capital where people can make their shelter and use it for their livelihood by produce more production either more in agriculture or none. In the study are there are found unequal distribution of agriculture land. In the study, the land is to the different categorize presented in the table 4.11.

Table 4.11 Categorize to Land of Households

S.N.	Types of Land	Number of Household	Percent
1	Doyam	38	31.6
2	Sim	52	43.4
3	Chaahar	30	25
	Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

In this study area have no Abbal types of land, which is fertile land like terrain area in Nepal. So, in this study area highly covered from Sim type of land, 43.4 percent household is owners of Sim type of land. Similarly char 31.6 percent and doyen 25 percent respectively.

4.12 Causes of Emigration

Various reason behind social and economic conditions self-motivation and the individual decisions are the main causes because of which people migrate abroad for employment. Moreover, people from this area has been migrating abroad to improve their economic condition and there are many other 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 the most Nepali labour emigrants. 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 parts one associated with origin and another associated with destination.

4.13 Factors Associated with Origin (Push factors)

The factors affecting migration from area to area but also the significant the same factors various form individual to individual with regard to the determinant for labour migration distinction had made between pull and push factors. The push factor refers to poor economic condition and resultant economic misery or lack of opportunities for achievement, which push people out of the region in search of livelihood or better opportunities. The push factors are thus, factors, which more or less compel people to learn the place or birth or origin.

4.14 Factors Associated with Destination (Pull factor)

Pull factors refer to encourage migration to an area such as employment opportunities other economic etc. Opportunities for better employment high wage rate and modern amenities attract people to migrate in certain area. The poverty and unemployment are the main cause of push factor in the study area. The main causes of foreign employment (pull and push factors) is shown in table 4.12.

Table 4.12 Main Causes of Foreign Employment (Push and pull factors)

S.N.	Causes	Number of Foreign Employment/ Respondents	Percent
1	Easy viability of unskilled work	61	43.9
2	Poverty	26	18.8
3	No need for higher education	24	17.3
4	Unemployment	21	15.2
5	Presence of friends and relative	7	5.0
	Total	139	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

Table no 4.12 reveals that pull and push factors are attached above on the table. According to field survey the dominant factors that pull migrant is easy available of unskilled work which of 61 emigrants and it share of 43.9 percent.

Most of the respondents are aware that foreign employment is rewarding and lucrative. It is just a matter of being associated a performing or underperforming company. The next major fact that pulls the migrant of people abroad is the no needs for higher education, which as consists 24 emigrants and it, account to 17.3 percent. A few migrants are abroad in the presence of friends and relatives who consist of seven emigrants and it accounts to 5.0 percent. The relative and friend from abroad helped by making visa available or by providing information and feedback.

Emigrants do not attracted by the pull factors. They are also affecting by push factors for the leave to their place of origin. There are poverty and unemployment which consist of 26 and 21 emigrants and it share in terms of percentage is 18.8 and 15.2 respectively.

Recurrent flow of foreign employment in hosting is towards Gulf and Malaysia. Gulf state and Malaysia visa and work permit are compulsory are these countries but manpower company works as mediator between migrant and destination.

4.15 Volume and Destination of Emigration

The emigrations are not goes to the same place of destination for the labour purpose. They are working at different of the destination of the countries in the study area. For the foreign labour employment is determinants by process of rule and regulation, estimate expenditure, facility provide to worker and stream of volume vital roles plays for the destination of emigration. The majority of the person has gone to gulf countries of the labor emigrants in the study area are presents the table 4.13.

Table 4.13 Volume and Destination of Emigration

S,N.	Countries	No of Respondents	Percent
1	Qatar	32	23.1
2	Malaysia	79	56.9
3	Saudi Arabia	16	11.6
4	USE	10	7.2
5	Kuwait	2	1.5
	Total	139	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

Table no 4.13 states that there are, 139 people were involved in foreign labour migration. Among 139 migrants the majority of migrant(56.9 percent) are in Malaysia. Similarly, position has taken by Qatar, Saudi Arabia and UAE whereas the percentage of 23.1, 11.6 and 7.2 percent respectively. The lowest proportion of emigrants in Kuwait whereas only 1.5 percent emigrants are working.

The majority of emigrants have in gulf countries and Malaysia because of getting visa easily. Since few year back, the government of Malaysia and gulf countries had been demanding Nepalese worker because Nepali worker in low labour wage and mobilized to hard worker and honesty.

4.16 Process Involved for Labor Migration

No doubt, it is of various factors that compel and individuals to go for foreign employment. However, these processes involved that asset labour migration, foreign employment is a legal process, and it has to undergo through certain criteria. Table no 4.14 shows the process involved for labour migration.

Table 4.14 Process Involved for Foreign Labor Migration

S.N.	Process	No of Respondents	Percent
1	Manpower Agencies	107	76.9
2	Friends and Relatives	5	3.6
3	Both	27	19.5
	Total	139	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

Fig. 4. 1 Process involved for Labour Migration

The table 4.14 and figure 4.1 clearly revealed the process involved in foreign labour migration. Most of the emigrants tend to go abroad by seeking the help of man Power Company. Through this process 107 migrants did migrated and it account to 40.7 percent. The number of migrants who are both approached the friends and relatives, and the Manpower agencies occupy the next position 27 migrants and its share of percentage is 19.5. The lowest person involved for the foreign employment through friend and relatives which consists emigrant and it share in terms of percentage is 3.6. Little of the emigrant tends to go abroad by seeking the help of friends and relative staying abroad.

4.17 Sources of Investment for Emigration

Foreign employment involves cost and in order to go abroad has to be ready with the required amount. The village economy of this area is not strong but still people are able to manage the needed money from different sources. Table 4.15 shows the sources of investment for foreign employment.

Table 4.15 Distribution Sources of Investment for Foreign Employment

S.N.	Source of Money	Number of Households	Percent
1	Self-finance	26	21.7
2	Loan on annual interest	77	64.2
3	Sale of jeweler	12	10
4	Others	5	4.2
	Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

The table 4.15 states, 21.7 percent of the migrants, whose total number is 26 had gone for foreign employment by self-finance. 64.2 percent of the migrants, whose total number is 77 had gone for foreign employment by taking loan on interest from with the village. Selling jeweler/property and other also obtain the money for foreign employment, which accounts to 10 and 4.2 percent respectively.

4.18 Types of Work

There are many types of works. Nepalese people are in highly risk area since they have not well skilled about works. Emigrants do not know about the work before going abroad. Due to low-level education, poverty and unskilled workers they do not get good job and they are compelled to work low level such as night watch, security, carpenter and general worker. The types of works of foreign labour migration is shown in the table 4.16.

Table 4.16 Distribution Types of Work of Foreign Labour Migration

S.N.	Types of Works	Number of Foreign Labour Migrants	Percent
1	General Worker	118	84.89
2	Office Work	3	2.15
3	Security Guard	11	7.91
4	Salesman	7	5.03
	Total	139	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

Table 4.16 explain that the number of employer involved in general worker is high. Which include 118 persons and it share of percentage is 84.89. This did security guard 7.91 percent, 5.03 employers involved in sales representative, follow. Only 2.15 percent foreign employers work in office.

4.19 Payment for the Labor Employment

The amount of money paid for foreign employment particularly depend on worker agencies agent, fascinator and destination countries. In this study area, the migrants have gone to Gulf Countries and Malaysia. For the employment to pay different cost shows the spend amount by the migrant workers for going to foreign employment. table 4.17 shows the payment of foreign labour migrants.

Table 4.17 Distribution for Payment of Foreign Employment

S.N.	Pay Amount (In Rs.)	Number of Foreign Employment	Percent
1	Less than 95,000	31	22.4
2	95,000-1,05,000	47	33
3	1,05,000-1,50,000	52	37.5
4	1,50,000 and above	10	7.1
	Total	139	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

The table 4.17 shows that highest percent of foreign migrant worker (37.5) have paid Rs.10,5,000 to Rs1,50,000 for the Golf Countries and Malaysia have been the popular destination of most of the foreign migrant worker. 33 percent have paid for foreign migrant Rest 95,000 to rest 1,05,000 and only 7.1 percent migrants have paid rest 1,50,000 and above for going abroad. In another 22.4 percent, migrants have paid less than 95,000.

4.20 Attitude Towards Labour Migration on the View of the People

This topic discuss 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 of foreign labour migrant's households.

Table 4.18 Attitude of the Households in Labour Migration

S.N.	Attitude	Number of Households	Percent
1.	Positive	63	52.5
2.	Negative	28	23.4
3.	Neutral	29	24.1
	Total	120	100

Sources: field Survey, 2018.

In this study, peoples of this area express their diverse view towards foreign labour migration. In the questions, the foreign labour employment is good or not. They have found positive attitude of 63 households, 28 households have negative view and 29 households have neutral attitude. Table 4.18 clearly presents the households attitudes of the emigrant.

4.21 Impact of Labour Migration At the Origin Place

There are various kinds of impact in the society and Nation because labour migration some may be positive impact and it may be negative impact. Migration influences equally both sides of migration that is in the place of origin and place of destination.

4.21.1 Positive Impact

Foreign employment has enabled the labour migrants to increase their income level for the foreign employment. At, the emigrants earn well. It is solving the unemployment scenario. Moreover, with earning from abroad households requirement managed. Foreign employment has also enriched the quality of life. There is a rise in the standard of living, easily maintain at home, income increase, and respect of work are presents in table 4.19.

Table 4.19 Distribution of Positive Impact on Place of Origin

S.N.	Positive Impact	Number of Household	Percent
1	Easy maintain at home	47	39.2
2	Improved living standard	28	23.4
3	Income increase	23	19.2
4	Respect of work	13	10.9
5	Don't know	9	7.6
	Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

The table 4.19 reveals that, majority of household expressed easy to maintain at home 47 household, which is 39.2 percent. Similarly, second space covered from improved living

standard where as 23.4 percent 19.2 percent household have expressed their view income increase and 10.9 percent migrant household have expressed respect of work and 7.6 percent household expressed don't know about positive impact from foreign labour migration.

4.22 Negative Impact of Emigration in Origin Place

The youth seems to be fascinated by stories from abroad they are easily influenced. Most of them pursue studies just to certain level and school dropout after which they migrated abroad has become a fashion. Migrants without looking for opportunities and without making an effort within the country venture abroad. During the interview, migrants households have expressed various kinds of impact of foreign labour migration, which is shown in table 4.20.

Table 4.20 Distribution of Negative Impact on Place of Origin

S.N.	Negative Impact	Number of Household	Percent
1	School drop out	56	46.7
2	Lack of Labour force	35	29.2
3	Not return long time at home	14	11.7
4	Unsecure women and old aged	11	9.2
5	Divorce with husband and wife	4	3.4
	Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

The table 4.20 presents that, majority of household expressed school dropout is the main negative impact, which is 46.7 percent. Similarly, second space covered by lack of labour force that is 29.2 percent. 11.7 percent households have expressed their view not returned long time at home. 9.2 percent household have expressed unsecure women and old aged people and 3.4 percent household expressed divorce with husband and wife is negative impact from foreign labour migration.

4.23 Utilization of Remittance

Area of utilization depends upon the amount of remittance. Some households have more than one member goes to foreign employment and have engaged on higher amount of investment on the different sector for the utilization of remittance. The following table presents the utilization of remittance.

Table 4.21 Distribution Area of Utilization for Remittance

S.N.	Area	Number of Households	Percent
1	Clearing debt	39	32.5
2	Purchasing land	17	14.2
3	Education for children	14	11.7
4	Maintain of home and saving	41	34.2
5	Purchasing of goods	9	7.5
	Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018.

Majority of the emigrants utilize their remittance for maintain of home and saving, which ranked in the highest position (34.2 percent). Thirty-two percent households utilized remittance for clearing debt due to the high rate interest doubling system. Purchasing of land is third position with 14.2 percent. Similarly, 11.7 percent households invest their remittance for education of children and investment of purchasing of good (7.5 percent) respectively. The other area of investment is housework, mediation and different types of work like marriage.

4.24 Changing Household 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 households. Income from foreign employment has improved condition of house of many households as well as improvement of the individual member in education, behavior, foods 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 change in many sectors.

Consequently, they are constructing the house build brick and cement instead of stone and soil. Their houses are equipped with modern equipment, accessories and other luxurious goods. The member of the rich families have private Vehicle. Due to the good income from foreign employment some household have more inclination to the luxurious life. Such household stay at home ideal and doing nothing. The labour migration has also changed the asset to many households. As the cause of foreign labour migration not able to cultivate their agriculture land, and the poor households cultivate their land sharecropper of tenant farmer. The landless and poor people have been able to own land as sharecropper or tenant farmer and have been able to improve their livelihood. Most of the luxurious goods are available in their home. The living standard of the migrant's household of this area has changed. But the labour migration has not improve economic condition of all households in the village. Thus, foreign employment has brought about change and improvement in the source of income, livelihood, condition, possession of asset and economic condition to a considerable extent among the foreign labour migrant household. It has also encouraged and made eager to the youths of the household of the other communities to go for foreign employment.

Lack of investment of remittances from foreign employment in the industry and other productive sector has hindered the prospect of employment generation in the study area, and the result has been continuous reduces of enterprising youths from these area at the cost of the development of the village, which is the bitter reality of the country in general and the rural areas or the then Barbote VDC of Ilam District.

4.25 Work, Wage, and Problems at Emigrant's Destination

Most of the migrants employed in unskilled jobs and small numbers are in semi-skilled and skilled jobs. Among semi-skilled jobs were engaged as assistant, look pump operator, carpenter, house painting, electric helper etc. Nepalese are everywhere in low paying jobs, which are most visible. The range of possibilities for employment in east and south Asia is very considerable

events if many migrant workers are working. There is a 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 their emigrated members do abroad. In the situation of Gulf countries and Malaysia from this area, normally work as labour in factories or construction worker or guard and driver. Most of them reported to have done the hard work in the hot climate. Some migrants worked for companies, which paid them the wage as promised and paid the cost of food and accommodations. Other report of facing the problems with their employment companies. They got different jobs and paid lower wage than they had agreed upon with the recruiting agencies in Nepal, or else they had to bear the cost of food accommodation themselves although the country was promised. Large often provide accommodation for their employer. Where migrants reach their country of destination the questions of the 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 clime their rights are quite limited and most of the migrants never use their rights due to lack of knowledge regarding the law of their destination country. In the worst case, they remain without employment for quits sometimes, get a poorly paid job or find only temporary work. The cost of living may be higher than expected or the migrants may used the better part of their salary of alcohol or gambling or waste it other fun. Most of the migrants do not have insurances guaranty about their risky work.

In Gulf 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 V

SUMMARY CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter deals with summary of the whole study conclusion and recommendations for plan and programs.

5.1 Summary

This study related to international labour migration of Nepalese worker from Ilam Municipality - 5 to foreign land. The total migrant's households are 547 and survey number of households are 120. The family size of emigrant's households included 572 members out of them 288 male. The family size 4 to 6 members was the highest which consist 20.9 percent of the total sample population. The emigrant's households are 80.5 percent literate and 19.6 percent illiterate. The literacy rate was higher than the illiterate.

The total 120 households was approached which comprise of 139 emigrants. The total number male's migrant is 139. In order to make the study more fruitful a total number of 118 returned emigrant were also approached. The number of emigrant of the total respondents households are 120. The vast majority 94 percent of the total migrant are male. The age group between 26-35 years consist the highest number of emigrants, which include 54 male.

Most of the emigrants have taken secondary level of education. Out of total 139 emigrants, 38.9 percent (54) have gained secondary level education and followed by lower secondary 20.9 percent. The emigrants have education level in third position is SLC and primary, intermediate and only literate, 16.6, 10.1, 7.2 and 6.6 percent respectively. The people who have education they have gone for foreign job better than uneducated people. Mainly who could not get good performance those are to go abroad they want to send money from their parents for return to home from foreign job.

Out of the total 139 migrants, 60 were confined to gulf countries and 79 to Malaysia. Among the gulf countries has the highest volume 56.9 percent Malaysia, Qatar 23.1 percent Saudi Arabia 11.6 ,UAE 7.2 and Kuwait 1.5 percent respectively. Migrants from this area were unskilled and semiskilled workers. Around the 25 percent worked as followed the construction general worker,

Machine operator, office worker, security, night watcher, carpenter and driver, 17 percent 15 percent 15 percent 10 percent 10 percent 5 percent 2 percent respectively. Duration of stay abroad is not similar among the migrants. The highest proportion 54 percent is capture by 1-4 years duration, likewise 4-9 years duration have second position with 28 percent.

Causes of emigration factors associated with (push factor) was easy availability of unskilled work, poverty, no need for higher education, unemployment and presences of friends and relative were 43.9 percent, 18.8 percent, 17.3 percent, 15.2 percent and 5.0 percent respectively. Likewise, causes of emigration factor associated with destination (pull factor) high wage rate presence of friend/relative, easy available of unskilled work and no need for higher education by 42 percent, 21 percent 20 percent, and 16 percent respectively. The process involve for foreign employment, most emigrants go through registered work force agencies, contacting friend, and relatives from abroad and themselves. Expanses pertaining to foreign employment usually vary from one country to the other. However, majority of the migrants have invested amount ranging from 95000-150000. The source of many for foreign employment by majority migrant was going abroad by loan on annual interest was 64.2 percent. Sale of land/jewelries and other was 64.2 percent. The number of migrants going abroad self-fading 21.7 seeking loan on annual interest was percent. The number of migrants is going by sell of land/jewelries and other 10.0 percent and 4.2 percent respectively. The remittance mostly is sent through bank, Western union money transfer, and International money express and self when they are returned home.

Area of the remittances utilization maintain of home and saving 34.2 percent migrant, clear own debt 32.5 percent, purchasing of land 14.2 percent, education for children utilization 11.7 percent households. Only 7.5 percent households have investment on purchasing of goods. Most of the returned labour migrants utilized their days abroad by meeting and relatives by going to the market places; they used to watch television and movies. Their other means of entertainment are playing cards and gathering or get together also, they use free tie for part time job or overtime work in the company.

In the household's characteristics 34.2 percent family have stone and mud with zinc house, more than 54.2 percent have stone and mud with thatch house and 2.5 percent family live in stone and mud house. The highest percentage (96.7) covered by from made by stone stove, which is

traditional or typical means of cooking system . The rarely people are use of gas in the study area is consist 4 households and it account to 3.3 percent respectively.

The landowners have been 7 Ropani where as 23.3 percent and followed by 14 and 21 Ropani which are consist 20 percent respectively. The landowners of household in the study area third position covered were 10.5 Ropani landholder whereas 22 land owners its share percentage 18.3. And similarly, 3.5, 17.5, 24.5 and 31.5 Ropani land owners household are 6, 12, 2 and 2 it's share percentage 50, 10, 1.7 and 1.7 respectively.

Most of the household in the village has bought to land for homeland. In this study 82.4 percent household are buy to land for homeland purpose. The lowest proportion of household are buy to land for agriculture. The majority of household have bought to homeland towards in the facilitated area of the different place Foreign employment has brought some positive and negative impact. 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 emigration and its support of economy for country. Negative impact also has creation of emigration. The supply to labour force school dropout, social evils demonstration effect and changing social rule are negative impact of emigration.

5.2 Conclusion

International labour migration was seen in direction and destination with increasing volume of Ilam Municipality -5. The largest volume of people going to increasing toward Malaysia. For the most part work and wage depends upon the lack of emigrants himself. But emigration's skill and reliability of manpower have also played crucial role for the work and wage. Amount frequency and regularity of remittances depend upon the types of work, company and destination country. International Money Express and Western Union Money Transfer is mostly used channel for sending money.

Level of income for emigrant households has increased but expenditure also increased respectively. Standard of living and quality of food is raised of their family. Unemployment lack of agriculture land and poverty are important factor for emigration associated with origin. Likewise, high wage rate, easy availability of unskilled works and no need of higher education

other important factor associated destination. Some positive impacts also seem in foreign employment.

5.3 Recommendations

On the basis of above finding, various problems have been observed in the study area through the course of this research. The following suggestions have been presented to reduce the findings problems.

1. The government should have a policy of providing loan 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 moneylenders.
2. Technical and skill training centers must be established in the district.
3. Government should pay enough attention in producing skilled work force in the country and for that private institution should be encouraged to open up technical and skilled training caters indifferent part of the country.
4. Skilled development and certain level of education should be a necessary for foreign employment.
5. Lucrative and rewarding markets need to promote as labour destination moreover, the cost incurred should be minimized.
6. Labour agreement with the concerned countries need to be from time to time.
7. The Nepalese embassy should be responsible for its citizen abroad.
8. Most of the work force agencies are situated in Kathmandu. However, information relating to foreign employment should be made available at local level as well.
9. The agents, manpower agencies should be more professional.
10. Demand of poor and weak performance companies should be promoted, foreign employer should be not a matter of luck, it has to be sure.
11. Orientation is necessary in order to make the migrant familiar with culture, lifestyle at the destination.
12. There is need better banking facilities to make easier, cheaper and safer to sent money through channel.
13. The youth power is the backbone of the nation building. It should be utilized on development of the country itself.

References

- Adhkarri, K. P.(2007). *Foreign Labour Migration and Remittance in Nepal: Policy Instruction and Service*. Washington, DC: An Unpublished Report Submit to Internal Food Policy Research Institute.
- Bhusal T. P. (2012). *Seasonal Labour Migration and Livelihood*. Kathmandu: An Unpublished M. Phil. Thesis Submitted to the Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Central Department of Population Studies, Kirtipur.
- Bogue, D. J. (1969). *Principle of Demography*. New York: John Willey and Sons.
- CBS, (1955). *Census of Population in Nepal*. VOL 3 -1. Kathmandu: Central Bureau Statistics.
- Gurung, G. and P. Pathak. (2006). *Labor Migration, Safe Migration and Trafficking Nexits with Reference to Nepal*. Kathmadu: Center for Development Studies.
- Gurung, H. (1999). *Regional Pattern of Migration in Nepal*. Honolulu:Paper of East West Population Institute, no.113 East West Center.
- ILO. (2003).*Challenge to Labor Migration Policy and Management in Asia*, 2003. Geneva: International Labour Organizations.
- K. C., Bal kumar, B. Subedi and Y.B. Gurung, (1997). *Migration situation in Nepal* Kathmandu: Central Department of Population Studies.
- K. C., Bal Kumar, (1998). *Trends, Pattern and Implication of Rural to Urban Migration in Nepal*. Kathmandu: Central Department of Population Studies.
- K. C., Bal kumar, et al. (2003). *Migration, Poverty and Development in Nepal, Economic Commission for Asia and Pacific*. Bangkok: ESCAP.
- Kansakar, V. B. S. (1974). *Population Change in Nepal: A Study of Mobility During 1911-196*. Patna: An Unpublished PhD. thesis submitted to the Department of Geography, Patna University.
- Kansakar, V. B. S. (1982). *Emigration Remittance Rural Development* Kathmandu: CEDA.

- Messay, et al. (1998). *World Emotion, Understanding International Migration at the End of the Millennium*. New York: Clearbdon Press Oxford.
- Raveinsten, E. G. (1885). *The Laws of Migration Journal of the Royal Statistical Society*, Vol.48, no.1, pp.167-235.
- Subedi, B. P. (2003). *International Labor Migration from Nepal: Emerging Pattern and Trend in Ishikawa Yashitake, (ed.) Comprehensive Change in Migration in Asia and Pacific Region Kyoto Department of Geography, Kyoto: University, PP.252-253.*
- Subedi, P. K. (1996). *Population Growth and Migration in Kathmandu City in Bal Kumar K.C (ed.), Population and Development in Nepal*. Vol.5, no.1 Kathmandu: CDPS.
- Stouffer, S. A. (1960). Intervening Opportunities and Competitive Migrants, *Journal of Regional Service*, Vol.2, pp.1-26.
- Todaro, M. P. (1969). *A Model of Labor Migration and Urban Unemployment in less Developed Countries*. American Economic Review, Vol.59, pp.138.
- Todaro, M. P. (1976). *International Migration in Developing Countries: A Review of Theory, Evidence, Methodology and Research Priorities*, (Geneva: ILO)
- United Nations. (1973). *Multilingual Demography Dictionary*, (New York: The United States).
- United Nations. (1994). *Population Distribution, Urbanization and Internal Migration Report of the International Conference on Population and Development Cairo, Egypt, September 1994*. (Preliminary Version).
- Zelinsky (1971). "The Hypothesis of Mobility Transition", *The Geographical Review*, Vol.61, pp. 219-249.

Appendix A

Questionnaire For Field Study- 2075

This questionnaire is prepared only for the purpose of the academic work(Thesis) and any Information provided here will not be miss utilized for other area.

Topic: Foreign Employment and Its impact on Place Origins Place : A Case of Study at Ilam Municipality -5, Ilam District, Nepal

1 General Information

- a. Name of respondents.....
- b. Ethnicity of Respondent.....
- c. Language of Respondent.....
- d. Religion of Respondent.....Age.....Sex.....

2.Socio-economic Condition of Respondent of Head of Households

S. N	Name	Relation	Age	Sex	Edu	Type of school	Sources of education expenditure	Occupation	Marital status	Emigration place
1.	2	3		4	5	6	7	8	9	
						Private govt.				

3.Process and Extent of Foreign Labour Migration

S.N.	Questions	Response Category	Skip
1	What are the causes of emigration for labour	Poverty 1 unemployment 2 low salary 3 lack of agriculture 4 large family size 5 buy to land/house 6 other 7	
2	How did he go abroad?	Manpower 1 Friends/relatives 2 From both 3	
3	Which country did go him?	Qatar 1 Malaysia 2 Saudi 3 UAE 4 Bahrain 5 Kuwait 6 Israel 7 other 8	
4	How much money expend for foreign employment?	
5	How did manage amount for foreign employment?	Self 1 Neighbors 2 relatives/friends 3 loan 4	

		mortgaging 5 sale to jewelries\land 6 other 7	
6	Did he was has any skills?	Yes 1 No 2	
7	If yes, how did about taken of skills?	Waiter 1 Cooking 2 Carpenter 3 Wiring 4 Driving 5 Computer 6 Other 7	
8	Are you satisfied with his salary?	Yes 1 No 2	
10	How much money sent a month for home?	
11	How did use of remittance?	Clearing debt 1 Purchasing land 2 Education for children 3 Maintain of home and saving 4 Purchasing goods 5	

4. Impact on place of origin by foreign labour Migration

1	Did you know about positive impact by foreign labour migration	Yes 1 No 2	
2	If yes, how did affect at your home?	Easy to maintain at home 1 Improved living standard 2 Income increase 3 Respect of work 4 Don't know 5	
3	Did you bought land before 10 year	Yes 1 No 2	16
4	If yes, how did collected money for buy land?	Remittance 1 Loan by bank 2 Saapati 3 Self saving 4 Relatives 5 Other 6	
5	How much money invested on for land?	
6	How did used for bought the land?	Home land 1 Agriculture 2 For both 3 Other 4	
7	Did you have for agriculture except barren land?	Yes 1 No 2	20
8	If yes, how did barren to land?	Not available worker 1 Costly labour 2	

		Low productivity	3	
		Away from home	4	
		Other	5	
9	Do you have sufficient production from family throughout the year?	Sufficient throughout the year	1	
		Sufficient for eight months	2	
		Sufficient for six months	3	
		Less then six months	4	

10	How old did make this home?	() years		
11	Which is materials use at home?	Stone mud with thatch	1	
		Stone mud with zinc	2	
		Stone mud with tailed	3	
		Bamboo/ wood	4	
12	What are the sources used for the cooking food?	Gas	1	
		Kerosene	2	
		Wood	3	
		Wood/gas	4	
		Others	5	
13	What the type of stove did you have?	Gas	1	
		Sudhariako chulo	2	
		Mud chulo	3	
		Stone	4	
14	What are the used for light?	Lamp	1	
		Lantern	2	

		Mini solar	3	
		Solar	4	
		Other	5	
15	What is the use of equipments at home?	Radio	1	
		Television	2	
		Mobile/telephone	3	
		Computer	4	
		Vehicles	5	
		Other	6	
16	Which are sources of your drinking water?	Kuwa	1	
		Top	2	
		By pipe	3	
		Other	4	
17	How did used for drinking water?	Non faltered	1	
		Filtered	2	
		bowling	3	
		So dice	4	
		Use of of medicine	5	
18	Do you have toilet?	Yes	1	
		No	2	
19	If yes, what does use the types of your toilet?	Pakki	1	
		Semi pakki	2	
		Khaalde	3	

Date:

Signature: