

**IMPACTS OF INTERNATIONAL LABOUR MIGRATION IN**

**RURAL NEPAL**

**A Study in Jaljale VDC of Tehrathum District**

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Submitted by

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## ABSTRACT

An Abstract of the dissertation of Mr. Puspa Lal Adhikari for the Master of Arts in Sociology, submitted on 5 April 2015, entitled “Impact of International Labour Migration in Rural Nepal: A Study in Jaljale VDC of Tehrathum District”

Abstract approved by:

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Labour migration is generally defined as cross-border movement for the purpose of employment in a foreign country. The authentic history of labour migration is not so long in Nepal. The trend of migration is found to be increased after Treaty of Peace and Friendship 1950 between India and Nepal. Now in worldwide 3.1 percent and 7 percent in Nepal is estimated to be migrant population. So that to make migration systematic, regulate and fruitful different international and national level instruments have been formulated till date, but its implementation is found not satisfactory due to lack of effective monitoring system and existed corruption from lower to higher order in different stages of migration process.

It is found that about 56 percent of families are getting any kinds of remittances, which has contributed to about 23 percent national GDP of Nepal. Labour migration is being unsafe and problematic in both origin and destination countries for labour migrants and members of their families, that has also adversely affected to socio-cultural aspects of origin. But these kinds of issues are not addressed properly till now. More numbers of youths and adults are leaving country for the purpose of employment as a result of poverty existed in family. But proper attention has not given from concerned organizations towards managing such non-monitoring impacts of labour migration including low payment, hazardous work place, workplace injuries and even deaths, mental, sexual and physical torments from employees.

Due to massive scale of labour migration from study area the sex ratio is observed to decrease to 84 males per 100 females. For the study purpose 106 couple of labour migrants has been selected by using purposive sampling techniques. In this

context, this study has made its major objective is to explore the impacts of international labour migration in Jaljale VDC of Tehrathum district.

Both positive and negative impacts of labour migration are found in study area. The expenditure capacity of families has been improved besides incensement in food and nutrition, investment in education and health services and facilities. Similarly the impacts is observed on family structure including small family norms, controlling fertility rate, living standard is improved, female participation in decision making process is being increased along with improving social relationship among people and the condition of resource defect to surplus of resources have been found in study area. However, the remittance obtained from labour migration is not used in sustainable ways for the programme for capital formation. Similarly the family members need to pay high interest rate for migration, psychological tension need to bear by family members especially by children and couple. Similarly the family disputes/ breaking and reunions are common in study area. Besides that the intergeneration gap is found due to labour migration in study area. In brief it can say that labour migration has also affected to socio-economic development of individual, family and society in this VDC. In fact the GO<sup>vt</sup>, I/NGOs and other concerned organizations have not given their best efforts for managing the labour migration in study area.

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## **DEDICATION**

I would like to dedicate this dissertation to my parents (Barma Lal and Rana Maya Adhikari), who gave me birth and educate up to university level. Similarly its dedication goes to wife -Radhika and daughter- Nilshi for their frequent encouragement and creation of favorable environment for this study.

## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this dissertation has not been submitted for the candidature for other degree.

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### **LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION**

This is to certify that Mr Puspa Lal Adhikai has prepared this dissertation entitled “Impacts of International Labour Migration in Rural Nepal: A study in Jaljale VDC of Tehrathum District” under my guidance and supervision in the partial fulfillment of the requirements of the course of Thesis Writing (SA 540) of Master in Arts in Sociology. Therefore, this dissertation report is recommended for its final evaluation.

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**LETTER OF APPROVAL**

A dissertation entitled “Impacts of International Labour Migration in Rural Nepal: A Study in Jaljale VDC of Tehrathum District” has been submitted by Mr Puspa Lal Adhikari in the partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master in Arts in Sociology in Humanities and Social Sciences.

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I understand that my dissertation will become a part of the permanent collection of Ratna Rajya Laxmi Campus Library. My signature below authorizes release of my dissertation to any reader upon request for any scholarly purposes.

Puspa Lal Adhikari



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Puspa Lal Adhikari

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## ABBRIATIONS

CBS	:	Central Bureau of Statistics
CMRW:		United Nations Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families
CDPS:		Central Department of Population Studies
DoFE	:	Department of Foreign Employment
FEA	:	Foreign Employment Act
GBV	:	Gender Based Violence
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
GO <sup>vt</sup>	:	Government Organization
HHs	:	Households
HIV	:	Human Immune deficiency virus
ICIMOD:		International Centre for Integrated Mountain Development
ICPD	:	International Conference on Population and Development
IFAD	:	International Fund for Agricultural Development
ILO	:	International Labour Organization
IMF	:	International Monetary Fund
INGOs:		International Non-Governmental Organizations
IOM	:	International Organization of Migration
LKI	:	Local Key Informants
NGOs	:	Non-Government Organizations
NHRC:		National Human Rights Commission
NIDS	:	Nepal Institute of Development Studies
NLSS	:	Nepal Living Standard Survey
No.	:	Number
SLC	:	School Leaving Certificate
UAE	:	United Arab Emirates
UDHR:		The Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UN	:	United Nations
UNDP:		United Nations Development Fund
UNFPA:		United Nations Population Fund
VDCs	:	Village Development Committees



## CHAPTER 1: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

Migration is one among the three components (fertility, mortality and migration) of population change. Migration is a form of geographical or spatial mobility between one geographical unit and another, generally involving changes in residence from the place of origin or place of departure to the place of destination or place of arrival United Nations (UN), 1973. The definition coined by UN almost four decades back is still in fashion to cite while discussing on the migration related issues. At present migration is being common along with socio-economic and technological advancement. Migration and developments are closely interlinked to each others. Therefore migration can contribute to human development, especially if the rights of movers are improved. Broadly migration can be classified into two types as: internal and international migration. The internal migration involves the movement of people within country border whereas international migration involves the movement from one country to another, especially for the purpose of work. International labour migration is one of the major issues and types of international migration among difference in Nepalese context.

Labour migration is generally defined as a cross-border movement for the purpose of employment in a foreign country (IOM, 2009). IOM has mentioned the minimum criteria to cross national border for the purpose of work to be international labour migrants. Similarly, article 2 of United Nations Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (CMRW), 1990 has defined a migrant worker as a person who is to be engaged or has engaged in a remunerated activity in a state of which he or she is not a citizen. However, there is no universally accepted definition of labour migration, sometimes it's defined as economic migration and the term economic migrant is used as an equivalent to the term labour migrants or migrant workers. Census conducted in Nepal also reveals that the international labour migration indicated as 'absentee population,' includes people living in foreign countries for more than six months at the time of enumeration.

Migration related issues were started to focuses from the first five years plan in some extant in Nepal. It shows that migration was accepted as one of the vital

factors of population dynamics as birth and death since that plan. 13<sup>th</sup> interim plan of Nepal (2070/71-2072/73) has a long term prospective of transforming Nepal into a developing country from the least developed country status within next 10 years by improving the living standard of people with the alleviation of poverty to 18 percent till 2022 AD. The unprecedented increase in international labour migration from Nepal has had an impact on various aspects of the economy and society. The national economy is increasingly becoming dependent on remittances, and where the inflow of money is helping to reduce poverty and has become a means of sustenance for thousands of families in Nepal. It has brought with its central questions for policy makers regarding its long term impacts, particularly in forms such as remittances being susceptible to economic downturns in destination countries and rise of the national wages due to outmigration of the labour force. International labour migration has seen to be created an imbalance in local level labour market too.

International labour migration is one of the integral components of migration. Millions of people from around the world (especially from the developing countries) are leaving their usual place of residence for seeking better employment opportunities (more developed countries). Migration was started since historical time period for supplying food for their dependents. Globalization has added impetus to the growing mobility of workers across border.

The international labour migration in world is increased tremendously in last decades. 1 out of 33 persons in the world is estimated to be international labour migrants. In 2001 about 3 percent of populations were in foreign employment that increased to 7 percent in 2011 and very less amount of remittances is found to be used for income generation activities in Nepal. The 1981 census recorded an absent population of 402,977, 2.6 percent of the total population, which increased to 762,181 in 2001, 3.2 percent of the total population. In 2011, the total number of absent population was reported to be 1,921,494, 7.3 percent of the total population (Khatiwada, 2014 p. 222). KC (2008) reviewed the contents of the census data relating to migration in Nepal. It shows that migration data were collected from the very beginning of census taking. This analysis shows that the labour migration from Nepal is growing rapidly from past. Especially those who settle in more remote areas of Nepal have deprived from various socio-economic and developmental

opportunities. So that such labour migration is also found more from such derived part of country.

A large numbers of Nepalese used to reside in India as agricultural workers until 1971. The pattern has changed. The data shows that 25 percent of India bound migrants sought to work in other sectors, less than one percent intended to work in this sector, most likely because of low wages. Most of international labour migrants are originated from mountain and hill (KC, 2004 p. 223). As a result, an estimated five million Nepali are employed in foreign countries, of which around 40 percent leave for India, while the remaining 60 percent go overseas, primarily to the Gulf countries, Malaysia, Lebanon and the Republic of Korea. Women account for around 9 percent of overseas migrants (Gurung and Khatiwada, 2010, Khatiwada, 2012).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

International labour migration has wide ranging consequences on any sending country. Most importantly, it has a direct impact on the economy and society, ranging from employment, balance of payments, wages and price levels to family relations or structure at home. Some of the most important obstacles that they need to face are: decrease migrant's potential benefit, increase their costs and poor professional development opportunities in their destination countries due to lack of skills to work in destination countries. Other factors include: high interest rates paid for loans from local moneylenders or relatives, low awareness about their earning potential; their rights and obligations, the migration related procedures they have to follow and other forms of exploitation including gender-based violence (GBV). Overall, migrants working abroad are involved in the activities popularly known as the 4Ds (difficult, dangerous, dirty and demeaning) (Connell, 1993, Martin, 1996, UNFPA, 2006).

The majority of the complaints registered by international labour migrants with the Department of Foreign Employment (DoFE) deal with the difference between the amounts of salary mentioned in the contract signed in Nepal with employers and what is actually paid in the destination country. The working and living conditions in the destination countries are also reported to be very hazardous, workplace injuries and deaths are common. Nepali female migrants working as domestic workers face multiple forms of abuses including mental, sexual and physical from their employers. Social challenges including displacement, adjustment and adaptation within the destination countries and back at home are not easy to measure.

Social effects of labour migration on family and society are difficult to explain. It is essential to improve understanding of the socio-economic impacts involved in international labour migration. The information thus generated will help to identify the policy gaps and areas requiring for improved institutional support for international labour migration.

International labour migration from Nepal has been quite diversified in the spatial coverage as well as in the areas of work. Presently, the diverse forms of labour migration range from military recruitment through domestic works to semi-skilled works in various countries of Asia, Europe, North America and Australia. A general tendency is evident with agricultural labour migration normally taking place towards urban areas and to distance places. Despite long history of international labour migration in Nepal, the available information is very sketchy and incomplete. Because of open border with India and lack of population registration provision, it is difficult to determine the magnitude of labour migration. Therefore there is difficult to compare the actual trends of labour migration in Nepal.

Moreover, the trend of Nepalese going abroad by using fake documents and through third countries, especially India, is growing without any government oversight, become victims of human trafficking. In the recent past, Nepalese have also become victims of terrorism in countries like Iraq and Afghanistan. But, comparatively, there have been many more cases of deaths, suicides, murders and rapes in destination countries. Official data shows that 826 Nepalese died abroad in the year 2010 (Sijapati and Limbu, 2012 p. 23). But the actual number could be much higher as it is believed that on average three dead bodies of Nepalese labours arrive daily at the Tribhuvan International Airport in Kathmandu. Therefore Nepal is being unsafe with respect to address and implements rights and interests of migrant workers.

In 2011 the emigration rate was recorded 10.77 per thousand which is quite higher than immigration rate 0.46 per thousand. The net migration rate at that time was observed -10.32 per thousand (Khatiwada, 2014 p. 221). As a result of massive emigration from Nepal (especially youth and adult males) the sex ratio is decreased to 94 males per 100 females. That may create social imbalance for social, economic and cultural development in Nepal. As a result the scarcity has been seen in agriculture sectors. Lands are being converted to unproductive and unfertile (non agricultural). Due to not having working age human resource, now Nepal is importing the

agricultural production in massive scale, even having dominance of agricultural profession in country. As a result of international labour migration intergenerational gap is increased. Youths and adults usually do not want to adopt the traditional ideas and work as their old parents. Therefore international labour migration is being source or types of familial conflict in Nepal.

While the migrants face various difficulties in destination countries, the families left behind also have to adjust to cope with the prolonged separation and changing family dynamic. Children may suffer from a care deficit, potentially placing them at risk of emotional disturbance, displacement, exploitation, drug abuse, sexual abuse including incest, poor performance in school, teen age pregnancy and other psycho-social shocks. Spouses have to adjust to new roles within the family and home, taking more burdens with children and elderly care besides other household duties. The emotional upheaval that is the result of migration can cause marital issues and accusations of adultery. Mainly women are vulnerable to abuse and exploitation following such accusations. Migrant workers are also reported to be at risk for mental disturbance and illness.

Officially recorded remittance flows to developing countries are estimated to reach \$406 billion in 2012, 6.5 percent more than previous year and are estimated to be \$534 billion in 2015 (World Bank, 2012). However, the issues of the invisible, non-monetary social costs remain largely unacknowledged as parts of the inevitable socio-economic cost of migration. Without adequate social protection programs provided by government for the poor and marginalized, migration may be considered as an informal coping strategy and as a means of reducing the probability of shocks before they happen or an informal means of coping with shocks once they have occurred (World Bank, 2001). The hidden cost of migration takes the form of prolonged separation from spouses and children and the care of other dependent family members, as well as the loss of agricultural production and other sources of income, violation of human rights in destination, the cost of human capital of skilled and semi-skilled migrants that should have gone to productive use for the development of their countries of origin (De Dios, Aurora Javate, 2011).

International labour migration can be an effective strategy for livelihood adaptation in Nepal. It is estimated that international labour migration has contributed about 23 percent of its GDP in Nepal. However, it is not the long term solution for

poverty reduction and sustainable development of the society. It may create dependency to us. However, ICIMOD has claimed that international labour migration generates financial and human capital that can contribute to the sustainable alleviation of poverty in mountain areas, but it can also have less welcome effects on communities. For the mountain poor, remittances are increasingly the most direct, immediate, and significant contribution to their livelihoods. However, mountain communities face particular challenges in benefiting from migration that are linked to the specific situation of mountain life (ICIMOD, 2010).

The United Nations Convention on the Protection of the Rights of all Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (CMRW) 1990, International Labour Organization (ILO), and other national level acts and rules has ensured all types of rights for migrant workers and members of their families each and every moments of time. However, these are not fully implemented due to chains of corruption in every sector, political instability and lack of effective monitoring system existed in Nepal.

The huge scale of remittance is used in unproductive sectors such as food, entertainment, clothing, ornaments etc. instead of investing for long run sources for income generation due to lack of proper orientation for the members of families of the migrant workers. Therefore it is not long term solution to escape from poverty. Moreover, if the migrant is successful in securing foreign employment, even a sudden increase in economic status for the family can come with its own set of challenges and adjustments. Whereas, migration risks including trafficking have been recognized, however, very little attention has been given towards the social and economic impacts of international labour migration in Nepal and similar conditions are also seen in study area.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The general objective of this study is to explore the socio-economic impacts of international labour migration in Jaljale VDC of Tehrathum district. The specific objectives of this study are as follows:

- To analyze the socio-economic characteristics of labour migrants and families in study area.
- To explore the impacts of international labour migration in study area.
- To explain the use of remittance in study area.

## **1.4 Research Questions**

For the fulfillment of the objectives of this study, following research questions have been set up:

- What are the socio-economic characteristics of labour migrants and family members in study area?
- What are the impacts of labour migration for migrants, family members and society?
- What are the uses of remittance in study area?

## **1.5 Significance/Justification of the Study**

International migration is taken both as opportunities and challenges for migrant workers and their families. International migration generates remittances in one hand and on the other it will create different problems too. In this context this study has some significance, which will be helpful for government and non-government organizations as well as individuals and other institutions to launch the programme and conducting further studies in similar field. It helps to get information regarding to social conditions of migrant workers and family members.

Similarly the findings of this study may be helpful for policy makers and planners to settle down the problems for strengthening the society such as employment, education, family and social relation, family structure etc. Besides that it will be useful for prioritizing the areas for sustainable development for concerns individuals and institutions. It can help for identifying the use of remittances and its contribution to family. Besides that it can create pressure for the implication of existing conventions, acts, plans and policies in required for labour migrants and their family members.

## **1.6 Limitations of the Study**

Due to lack of resources, time constraints, and other obstacles this study is limited only in selected sampled population and area with some variables related to impacts of international labour migration and the use of remittances in study area.

Even though having broad area for study on international labour migration, the result obtained from this study cannot be generalized with other studies having large

sample in large geographical territory or total population of Nepal. But it gives general trends on impacts on international labour migration in Nepal.

### **1.7 Organization of the Study**

This study is organized into five chapters. Chapter one is the introduction chapter that deals about backgrounds, statement of the problem, objectives/purposes, research questions, significance/justification, limitation and organization of the study respectively. Chapter two is the review of literature chapter that deals on theoretical reviews related to different migration related theories from past to present and empirical review including, history, impacts of international labour migration and contribution as well as uses of remittances and existing migration related policies have been reviewed in brief. Finally the conceptual framework is made based on review of literatures.

Chapter three is the research methods chapter includes research design, selection and introduction of study area, sources and nature of data, sample selection procedure, data collection/generation tools and techniques, data analysis and interpretation techniques and methods adopted to establish reliability and validity in study. Finally it has discussed on how ethical issues of migration are established during the course of study. Chapter four is data analysis and interpretation chapter that deals about objective wise analysis and interpretation of various quantitative and qualitative data obtained. Finally chapter five discusses summary, findings and conclusion of the study on the basis of analysis and interpretation of data.



## CHAPTER 2: REVIEW OF LITERATURE

### 2.1 Theoretical Review

A variety of theoretical models has proposed to explain why international migration begins and although each ultimately seeks to explain the same things and they employ radically different concepts, assumptions and frames of reference. Although migration was started from history, its theoretical interpretation is found to be started on 'the laws of migration' was first published in 1885 by Ravenstein which was based upon the British census of 1881. Later in 1889 Ravenstein returned to subject with data from more than twenty countries in the 'laws of migration' first defined by Ravenstein (1885). His conclusion was that migration and distance; migration by slopes; stream and counter stream; urban-rural difference in the propensity to migrate and the predominance of females among short distance migrants usually prevails in migration studies. Similarly, technology and migration and the dominance of economic motives in migration are taken from the general conclusions of his second paper, which usually do not prevail in migration studies. Ravenstein's seven laws of migration were later interpreted in an extensive way by Stouffer (1960) by applying another law of migration as hypothesis of intervening opportunities. He further says that the flow of migration between two places is inversely related to the number of intervening opportunities for the migrants to satisfy their needs with respect to cost and benefits. Whereas, Lee (1966) introduced migration relationships between origin and destination, i.e. factors associated with the area of origin (push factors), factors associated with the area of destination (pull factors), intervening obstacles and personal factors. He reformulated Ravenstein's theory to give more emphasis to internal factors and outlined the impact that intervening obstacles have on the migration process, arguing that variables such as distance, physical and political barriers, and having dependents can impede or even prevent migration.

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

Todaro (1969) has given the most significant contribution to the large volume of migration literature. In his view the migration mechanism can be explained by the differences in expected rather than actual wage differentials between origin and destination. He has formulated migration model in four different features as: (1) Migration is estimated primarily by national income considerations of relative benefits which are mostly financial and psychological, (2) The decision to migrate depends on expected rather than actual wage differentials, (3) The probability of obtaining employment in the new sector is inversely related to the unemployment rate in the new sector, (4) Migration rates of new employment opportunity growth rates are not only possible but rational as well and even likely in the face of wide new or old expected income differentials.

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

Zipf (1946), Stouffer (1960) and Todaro (1969) has interpreted migration of population as the matter of cost and benefit experienced by migrant workers, leading them to move from the place of origin to destination. Similarly Lee (1966) has interpreted migration as a result of pull and push factors.

German geographer Walter Christaller formulated a central place theory, based on the experienced of Southern Germany during 1950, mainly explaining that the central place has main function to supply goods and services to the surrounding population. It is specialized in selling various goods and services and the market area is the summation of consumers travelling to the central place, which is a part of hierarchy with other central places. It has focused on the mobility of people from less facilitated part towards cities areas for supplying the goods and services, accepting urbanization as major cause of migration process to labour migration for seeking working opportunities too.

Modernization theory is a description of the process of transformation from traditional or underdeveloped societies to modern one. It has major sociological perspectives for national development and under development since 1950. Primary attention has on change from pre-modern to modern through process of economic

growth as well as change in social, political and cultural structures. As a result of utilizing modern changes also people take part in migration process from least developed areas to developed ones.

According to world systems theory, migration is a natural outgrowth of disruptions and dislocations that inevitably occur in the process of capitalist development. Wallerstein (1974) divided the world economy into core states, semi-peripheral and peripheral states. In his terminology, the core is the developed as well as industrialized part of the world and the periphery is the underdeveloped i.e. places not having industries and development activities. Wallerstein (1974) explained that the core regions generally will be benefited the most from the capitalist world economy. Throughout the history of the modern world system there has been a group of core nations competing with one another for access to the world's resources, economic dominance, and hegemony over peripheral nations. It will have three types of dominance: productive, trade and financial and sometimes military dominance too. Peripheral regions are the least developed, they are exploited by the core for their cheap labour, raw materials, and agricultural production. Semi-peripheral areas are somewhat intermediate; being both exploited by the core and takes some role in the exploitation of the peripheral areas.

World systems theory thus argues that international migration follows the political and economic organization of an expanding global market, a view that yields six distinct hypotheses: (1) international migration is a natural consequence of capitalist market formation in the developing world; the penetration of the global economy into peripheral regions is the catalyst for international movement; (2) the international flow of labour follows the international flow of goods and capital, but in the opposite direction. Capitalist investment foments changes that create an uprooted, mobile population in peripheral countries while simultaneously forging strong material and cultural links with core countries, leading to transnational movement; (3) international migration is especially likely between past colonial powers and their former colonies, because cultural, linguistic, administrative, investment, transportation, and communication links were established early and were allowed to develop free from outside competition during the colonial era, leading to the formation of specific transnational markets and cultural systems; (4) since international migration stems from the globalization of the market economy, the way

for governments to influence immigration rates is by regulating the overseas investment activities of corporations and controlling international flows of capital and goods. Such policies, however, are unlikely to be implemented because they are difficult to enforce, tend to incite international trade disputes, risk world economic recession, and antagonize multinational firms with substantial political resources that can be mobilized to block them; (5) political and military interventions by governments of capitalist countries to protect investments abroad and to support foreign governments sympathetic to the expansion of the global market, when they fail, produce refugee movements directed to particular core countries, constituting another form of international migration; (6) international migration ultimately has little to do with wage rates or employment differentials between countries; it follows from the dynamics of market creation and the structure of the global economy (as cited in Massey et al, 1993, pp. 447-448). On the basis of the hypothesis of this theory, it can say that being Nepal as a peripheral (underdeveloped) state, it has got the exploitation with respect to its production, trade, and finance from core (developed) or semi-peripheral (developing) states. As results people need to migrate from Nepal towards such places to fulfill of the requirements of them and their dependents.

Centro de Estudios Puertorriquenos, The History Task Force, (1979) argues the experience based on Puerto Rico's (island) development as a colonial state under pre-capitalist to capitalist mode of production since 1940 through industrialization by foreign invitation and population control programme by applying sterilization. It has explained that the development of that island was not possible in pre-capitalist domination of Spanish mode of economic production. The U.S. invention of Puerto Rico in 1898 and its passage from Spanish to North American control, which introduced surplus population as introduced by Karl Marx by establishing the agrarian based sugar corporation in island by displacing the previous Spanish dominated industries. More number of workers started to migrate internally or towards U.S. mainland to find the better works. Since 1940 Puerto Rico's per capita personal income raised by more than 400 percent and gross national product by 7 folds as a result of massive flow of foreign investment; women sterilization and migration to the U.S. The growth of industrial capitalism in a colonial context threw increasing numbers of surplus population, readily exploitable sources of potential labour power

for U.S. capitalists on the island and on the mainland. Currently there are at least 1.5 million Puerto Rican in the U.S. in search for work. It becomes possible only due to capitalism, which promotes for migration internally or internationally to find the work. From the experience of Puerto Rico it can conclude that the economic development is possible in capitalism mode of production that was not possible in pre-capitalist mode of production.

Nepal as a country having limited industries and employment opportunities located only in some urban centers and overpopulation; need to migrate either inside the country or outside the country border in the form of surplus workers to raise economic status of people. Now there are more numbers of workers in various part of world in search of work, it is possible due to wide spread capitalism. It means the labour migration of Nepal is also guided by increasing capitalization in world economy.

## **2.2 Empirical Review**

### **2.2.1 History and Trend of Labour Migration in World**

Historical migration of human populations begins with the movement of Homo erectus out of Africa across Eurasia about a million years ago. It means migration of people is as old as human civilization. In the past many people moved from one place to another due to natural calamities and searching food and shelter. These types of migration did not constitute any problems relating to its management. Migrations of scientists and scholars have been taking place since 600 BC, when scientists and scholars used to move from one country to another freely at that time.

Having, long history of movement of human population from one country to another, there is not very long history of labour migration in world. In the global context, labour migration can be traced as far back as the industrial revolution after First and Second World War i.e. 18<sup>th</sup> and 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, which first began in British in late 18<sup>th</sup> century and spread around the world later. At that time massive numbers of labours were emigrated for higher wages in destination countries. Millions of agricultural workers left the countryside and moved to the cities causing uncontrolled levels of urbanization and industrialization. Industrialization encouraged migration. It has contributed for modernization process of human population in world. Millions of people from around the world (especially from the developing world) are leaving their

usual place of residence for seeking better working opportunities and fulfilling the basic and additional needs for their dependent family members. Currently there are more than 3 percent of world populations are estimated to be international labour migrants. The search for better economic opportunities and better living has been the dominant motive in international labour migration in present era.

International labour migration is a growing phenomenon, both in scope and in complexity, affecting almost all countries in the world. Foreign workers can be social and economic assets for both countries of origin and destination. Given the benefits obtaining from remittances, knowledge and technology transfers, a number of governments actively promote overseas employment for their citizens as one strategy to increase economic growth and bring about full employment. Some governments invest substantial public resources every year in efforts to gain access to employment markets abroad for their citizens, where salaries are often 10 to 20 times more than local wages, and to help protect the rights and well-being of their citizens abroad (IOM/UNDESA, 2012).

### **2.2.2 History and Trends of Labour Migration in Nepal**

Nepal has a long history of International Labour migration. Since ancient past, Nepalese started to seek work abroad and send remittances back to their families. But the documented history of international emigration of Nepal was started with the recruitment of physically strong young people by powerful countries. Slowly it became a livelihood strategy for a large part of the rural population in Nepal. Later on, it becomes a “Lahure” culture. In 19<sup>th</sup> century, Nepalese (Gurkhas) were recruited to serve in the British and Indian Army. During the latter part of the 1990s, Nepali began to migrate increasingly to the Gulf countries for work (Seddon et al, 2002). Currently, about 3,500 Nepali soldiers serve in the British army and more than 50,000 in India military forces. The number rose sharply in the 1950s and 1960s and now India represents the largest market for labour migrants in Nepal (Seddon, 2005).

Along with emigration, Nepal has also experienced and accepted the inflow of people into the country. The governments of Nepal and India signed the Treaty of Peace and Friendship on 31<sup>st</sup> July of 1950, with the objective of strengthening the historical ties that have existed between the two countries and to provide continuity to peace and harmony between them. The treaty also resulted in the demarcation of Nepal's present border within the broader framework of bilateral relations between the

two countries. Article 7 of the Treaty tells, 'The Governments of India and Nepal agree to grant on a reciprocal basis to the nationals of one country in the territories of the other the same privileges in the matter of residence, ownership of property, participation in trade and commerce, movement and other privileges of a similar nature' (as cited in Khatiwada, 2012 p. 103). That affords the Nepalese nationals in Nepal from protection from unrestricted competition. That helped emigrants especially from India to enter in Nepal for their business and works. It also increased by the eradication of malaria in 1956 and implementation of Land Reform Act 1964 (Sijapati and Limbu, 2012 p. 11). In general, then after the concentration of immigrants has been higher in the Tarai, particularly in the eastern part of Nepal.

Legal labour migration of Nepal is being regulated by Foreign Employment Act (FEA) 1980. Currently more than 100 countries have been officially and legally opened for labour migration from Nepal. However, from various sources it has indicated that Nepali workers used to go overseas (unofficially) for employment even before establishing legal agreement among the countries. In the initial years official labour migrations were not very common. The tendency of international labour migration has been increasing day to day in Nepal, which is seen to be dominated primarily by unemployment, internal conflict, poverty and lack of education in Nepal. According to the Annapurna Post of 22, September, 2011 per day about 1300 and as cited in National Population Policy, 2071 about 1200 people have been leaving country to work as labour in foreign countries legally only from Tribhuvan international airport, Kathmandu. It does not involve the numbers of people, who has been migrated illegally and different means of transportation to India and overseas. It reveals that the actual numbers of labour migrants is more than presented in various sources. The 2011 census data revealed that one fourth of the households (25.42%) has reported that at least one member of their household was absent or living out of the country. Among the total external migrants, 14.6 percent belong to urban areas and 85.4 percent to rural Nepal.

A total of 1,178,926 people went to other countries except India, approximately over three-fifths (61.4%) of labour migrants are gone rather than India. Among them, 1,062,755 (90.1%) were males and 116,171 (9.9%) were female migrants. Although the percentage of absent population going to India has sharply decreased in 2011 from 77 percent in 2001 to 38 percent in 2011. This decreasing

trend is the outcome of the growing number of absentees going to other countries except India. An overwhelming majority of these absentees (76%) are in the age group 15- 34 years followed by 14 percent in the age group 35-54 years. The number of absentee males under 15 years of age is 5 percent, while the corresponding figure for females is proportionately higher at 14.1 percent (Khatiwada, 2014). Similarly, the NLSS 2010/11 reports that the majority of the absentee populations were from age group 15 to 29 years. In terms of education, 87 percent of the migrants were literate only. However, those migrating to India have comparatively lower literacy rate than those going to other destinations.

Male proportion of migration is higher than female but the proportion of female labour migrants is also in increasing trend day to day. Similarly, the destination of migration is determined to a large extent by household wealth. Poor migrant invariably tend to go to India but with a rise in household wealth, other destinations begin to look more attractive. Most of the women workers travel to the Gulf and other countries from the way of India and Bangladesh illegally. But illegal workers have to work in hiding and they are also deprived of the facilities provided by the state to its citizens. People are migrating for working legally and illegally which is very challenging to migrant workers themselves. Migrants are found to be in more vulnerable situations if they are migrated in illegal way. Female migrants are more vulnerable and they are facing the challenges of physical as well as sexual violence at destination.

### **2.2.3 Impacts of Labour Migration for Family Members and Society**

In spite of having more focus about the researches on remittance generated from international labour migration, it is not equally emphasized on other impacts of it in Nepalese context. Numbers of social impacts of the international labour migration have been reported in Nepal in the individual, family and community levels. Positive impact is obvious in this sense that many families with no income sources at home have received a substantial amount of remittances, thereby contributing on schooling of children, health treatment and escaping out from poverty (NHRC, 2012). They are living permanently either by buying house and land or in rent in facilitated areas labour migration. The old couples are alone at home. No one is there at home to look after them. Family members having cash income and no cash income have no good relationship at present (Gautam, 2005).



Despite the high attraction of Nepalese to foreign employment, this sector is not free from problems. Due to lack of information dissemination to the potential migrant workers, insecurity has been a major problem to the potential migrant, particularly women, in the destination countries. It is being increasingly reported that the Nepalese workers, who are in compulsion to fulfill livelihood needs are being exploited in the destination countries during the course of foreign employment. In this regard, the first national conference of migration held in 10-11 May of 2013 in Kathmandu, has identified major impacts of labour migration due to the results of: (1) failure to produce human resources that are skilled and professionally trained as per the demands of the destination countries, (2) failure to equip the workers with the fundamental knowledge of labour law, language, lifestyle and culture of the destination countries, (3) the workers not receiving the specified job in the destination countries and being forced to perform hazardous works, (4) the workers not receiving the remuneration and other benefits as promised the workers being subjected to exploitation and sexual abuse etc.

Women with migrant husbands face a range of psychosocial issues including self-censorship in their external relations, particularly with other men. The effects of migration on women's behaviour vary according to the length of time they have married (Adhikari and Hobley, 2011). International labour migration has a social cost being breakdown of the family, increase in divorced cases, abortion and unwanted pregnancy, incest, violence against women and even murder. Media reports that the number of divorce cases in Nepal has increased mainly because of the international labour migration (NHRC, 2012).

High levels of mobility of people and poverty is being major causes of the incidence of HIV/AIDS in Nepal and elsewhere. In reports on HIV/AIDS cited that HIV/AIDS is a major development challenge behind the health sectors. Gender relations and inequality, poverty and livelihood issues have been cited as the main reasons for high levels of population mobility and labour migration, including the trafficking of women and children (KC, 2004 p. 223).

Macfarlane (1976) has conducted his study with the emerging, multidisciplinary areas of econometrics of traditional agricultural system and social demography, cultural geography, and human ecology by using typical anthropological perspective in a Gurung community in western Nepal. He has tried to link the

population factors with resources such as forest, agricultural and pasture land. The pressure of population growth over last 100 years have profoundly affected the economy there causing a shift from a condition of surplus land and other resources and shortage of labour to a condition of resource deficit and labour surplus.

#### **2.2.4 Uses of Remittance for Reducing Poverty**

Remittance is the money or goods send from distance. Remittance may be internal and international and includes either cash or non-cash items. It may arrive in the country through formal or informal channel. In case of Nepal, the reported figures of remittance are those flown in through the formal channel, and researches estimate that significant amount, mainly from India still arrive through the informal channels. However, over the years it has seen that the use of a formal channel is becoming more widespread as the financial institutions are making it easier and accessible. For example the increasing numbers of remit counter in cities as well as in rural areas have great contribution for transformation of remittances.

Furthermore, remittance can be divided into two types as social and financial remittances. Social remittances are those benefits beyond the effects of financial flows, such as the achievement and transfer of new skills and improved knowledge. The consideration of social remittances offers a more comprehensive approach to the analysis of migration. Financial remittances are those which are received directly cash or kinds from the distance. The impact of migration and remittances on development greatly depends on the local institutional capacity and legal frameworks but these are found to be weak in least developed countries. The same applies to the transfer of skills, technology and ideas to countries of origin, whose impact will be less if minimal economic and political conditions are not in place (IOM, 2011). Data on remittance are mostly obtained from the balance of payments data file of the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Besides the fact that, in some countries many types of formal remittances are not recorded and remittances sent through informal channels are underestimated. It also has to be taken into consideration that many countries do not report data on remittances in the IMF statistics.

Comparable data on the relationship between migrant remittance and poverty alleviation for South Asia are not available, but the World Bank (2006) notes that remittance inflow has made it possible for Bangladesh to cut poverty by 6 percent. In Nepal, a study done by the Nepal Living Standard Survey (NLSS) found that the

contribution of remittances in reducing poverty between 1996 and 2003 was 11 percent. Other contributors included the increase in agricultural wages, an increase in non-farm activities, and some reduction in the dependency ratio. Remittances not only help to reduce poverty, but reduce the depth and severity of poverty in Nepal (Khatri, 2008). Similarly to decrease the poverty about 6 percent from 2003/04 to 2010/11, the role of international labour migration is seen to be higher. Similarly international labour migration in a district is also associated with development indicators. District with the large absentee populations abroad are positively correlated with many development variables, which may suggest the role of remittances (KC, 2004 p. 224).

Migrants generate a large volume of cash flow, with other forms of remittances. Around one third of the population found to be benefited from remittances. It accounts for 15.5 to 25 percent of Nepal's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (Gurung and Khatiwada, 2010). Remittances earned by Nepali women migrant workers have positively contributed to achieve Millennium Development Goals (Bhadra, 2007). Remittances have been the backbone of our economy, especially after 2000 when remittance inflows started in skyrocketing level. So far the extent of its impact has been discussed based on anecdotes and observations. The volume of remittance as well as receiving proportion of remittances of household has been increasing day by day in Nepal.

Nevertheless the importance of the remittances to the national economy, its contribution to the household economy is even more significant. According to the results obtained from the Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS) 2010/11, about 56 percent of Nepali households receive any kinds of remittances. Of the total amount of remittances received by households, 19.6 percent is internal remittance, 11.3 percent from India; and 69.1 percent from countries other than India especially from Arabian countries including Qatar 16 percent, Saudi Arab, 9.9 percent and Malaysia, 8.4 percent. The bulk of the remittances channel through financial institutions also came from these three countries.

The NLSS estimates that Nepal received a total of RS 259 billion (\$3.5 billion) as remittances in the year 2010/11. Of this, 77 percent was transferred in person; 19 percent via financial institutions; 3 percent by hundi and 2 percent by other means. It shows that 78.9 percent remittances are used for household consumption which shows the level of poverty in the country. 7.1 percent remittances are used for

paying loans while 4.5 percent is used for household property; 3.5 percent remittances are seen to be used for education and only 2.4 percents remittances are used for capital formation. It proves that the use of remittance is not satisfactory in Nepal due to its mass poverty. Large amount of remittance is seen to be used in fulfilling the daily basic needs than that of generating long term economic opportunities. Generally labour migration does not have seen positive economic impacts in Nepal. The proportionate decrease in labour migration to India has also brought down its share of remittances. However, an analysis of three NLSS so far: (1995/96, 2003/04 and 2010/11) suggests that remittances from India have decreased over the years from 32.9 percent in 1995/96 to 23.2 percent in 2003/04 and 11.3 percent in 2010/11 (NLSS, 2010/11). It is symbol of increasing the labour migrants to overseas than India.

### **2.3 Policy Review**

International labour migration of Nepal is regulated by numbers of international instruments that has provided the framework for the protection of the rights of migrant workers. Especially different international conferences, human right instruments of United Nations and ILO instruments are most important for regulating labour migration.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, (UDHR), 1948 prohibits anyone to be held in slavery or slave trade and allows freedom to peaceful assembly and association, right to work, freedom to choose employment and protection against unemployment; right to equal pay for equal work; right to form and join trade unions for the protection of interests; right to leisure, limitation of working hours and provision of paid holidays; right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well-being of an individual and of his/her family; and special care and attention to motherhood and childhood are assured.

The International Conference on Population and Development (ICPD); (1994) focuses that poverty and unemployment are leading cause of urbanization. Urban growth in many developing countries has led to deteriorating and unsustainable conditions of human settlements. The conference further concludes that international economic, political and cultural interrelationship plays an important role in determining the flow of people between two countries. The conference has also raised the issue of international labour migration and development, documented migrations,

undocumented migrations, refugees, asylum seekers and displaced person. Under its principle 12, it states that countries receiving documented migrants should provide proper treatment and adequate social welfare services for them and their families and should ensure their physical safety and security.

Similarly different bilateral instruments made by Nepal in different dates with different countries for regulating the recruitment process, contract of work, right for transferring the remittance to their native country including sending fee, language skill, minimum qualification and age group of workers, and duration of work have supported for regulating international labour migration from Nepal in some extent.

However, Nepal has not rectified three most important international documents as: International Convention on the Protection of the Rights of All Migrant Workers and Members of their Families (CMRW) 1990; ILO Convention 97-Migration for Employment Convention (Revised), 1949; and ILO Convention 143-Migrant Workers (Supplementary Provisions) Convention, 1975 (Sijapati and Limbu, 2012 p. 108).

International labour migration of Nepal is currently governed by the Foreign Employment Act (FEA), 1985. It is fundamentally based on the provisions of the Interim Constitution of Nepal 2007, where the fundamental rights of every citizen are ensured for equality, freedom, employments and social security etc. It has prohibition on sending minors (below 18 years) for foreign employment, especial facilities is provided for disadvantaged groups, management of compulsory insurance, skill oriented training, establishment of foreign employment fund, health certificate and other required matters are prescribed by this act. Its chapter four has provision relating to prior approval and the process of selecting the workers. For this purpose licensee should make a notice including details of company, types of work, numbers of workers needed, salary etc. That should be published in Nepali daily newspaper giving time limit of at least seven days for application. After selecting the list of workers shall be approved by DoFE with necessary inquiry over it.

Immigration Act of 1992, aims to regulate and control the entry of foreigners into Nepal, their presence and departure and also to manage the arrival and departure of Nepali citizens. The Act prohibits the use of false information regarding name, age, nationality and other details or the use of fake passports and visa.

The major goals of Foreign Employment Policy 2012 is to make foreign employment safe, organized, respectable and reliable and to utilize the economic and non-economic benefits to alleviate poverty and maximize the contribution of foreign employment for the country's sustainable economic and social development. The Foreign Employment Policy 2012 spells out seven specific policies to achieve its goals as: (1) to recognize and promote employment opportunities in the international labour market; (2) to produce a competitive labour force in order to maximize the benefits of foreign employment; (3) to make the entire process of foreign labour migration simple, reliable, organized and safe; (4) to address issues faced by women labour migrants and to secure their rights in the entire cycle of migration; (5) to ensure good governance with regard to the management of foreign labour migration; (6) to utilize regional, national and international networks to promote regional cooperation in managing foreign employment and (7) to mobilize remittances for human development and in the manufacturing sector. It has also highlighted the importance of information dissemination regarding foreign employment and the necessity to address all the stages of migration, including pre-employment, pre - departure, departure, on the job and reintegration phase.

The national population policy 2071 has made plan and policies for generating the employment opportunities within country. It has strategy to control the emigration rate by generating employment opportunities through industrial development and increasing economic activities in country that could be helpful for controlling unemployment rates of youths and adults within country.

#### **2.4 Conceptual Framework**

The conceptual framework provides the brief overview of research work. After reviewing different literatures it can say that labour migration is one of the major issues of social and economic development of country. It has affected the various aspects of family members and society with respect to demographic, economic, use of resources, family structure, social structure, norms and values, process of socialization, consumption of goods, social relation, breaking and reunions of family and changing living standard both positively and negatively.

The following conceptual framework has clearly explained the relation of causes of labour migration to its impacts on demographic aspects, economic aspects, resource utilization, social relation, social structure, education, socialization process,

change in norms, values, and customs, family structure, family relation, consumption pattern, living standard, social development, and changes in utilization of health services and facilities in study area during the time of study.

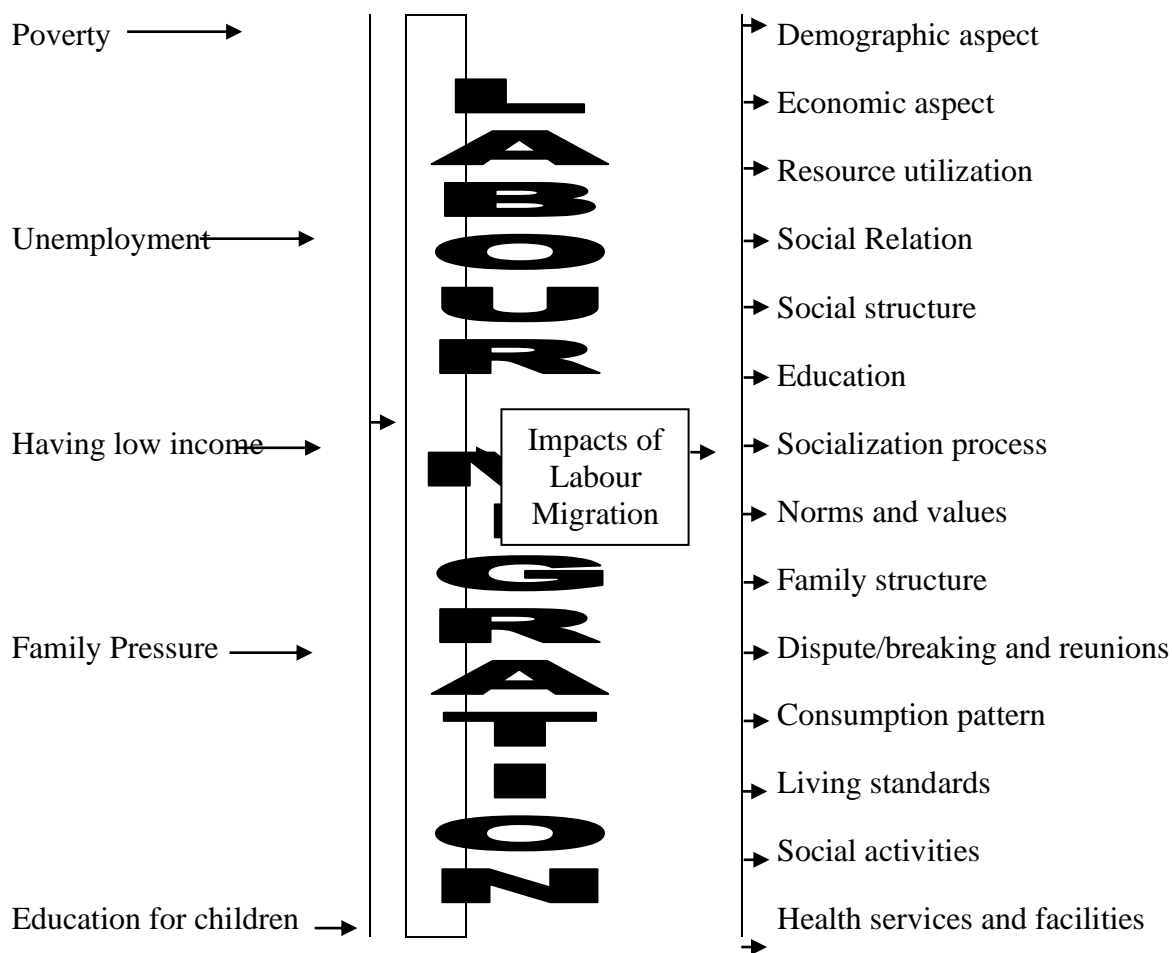


Figure: - 1 Conceptual Framework to show the Relation of Causes and Impacts of Labour Migration.

## **CHAPTER 3: RESEARCH METHODS**

### **3.1 Research Design**

This study is primarily based on descriptive research design. Descriptive research design aims to describe the nature of situation as it exists during the time of the study and explores the case of particular phenomenon. The purpose of this type of research design is to describe systematically the facts and characteristics of a given population or areas of interest, factually or accurately. This study is based on descriptive research design because it has aimed to describe and explore the impacts of international labour migration for family members and society with respect to social and economic issues in study area. This design has adopted both types of data i.e. quantitative and qualitative and its interpretation is done simultaneously to justify the findings of study.

### **3.2 Selection of the Study Area**

Jaljale VDC of Tehrathum district is selected for this study purpose. This is one of the VDC out of 26 in Tehrathum district, where significant numbers of youths and adults are being migrated in search of work in overseas countries. As a result of labour migration of males the ratio is decreased to 84 males per 100 females and the dependency ratio is found to be increased in this VDC. Even though being highly agrarian, tourism potential and rich for natural resources there are no programme to address those potentialities or utilizing such natural resources and human resources. Due to lack of regular transportation facilities, market for agricultural transition, dominance of traditional agricultural system, lack of irrigation facilities and fragmentation of land in small pieces, the economic condition of people in this VDC is not found to be satisfactory. There is lack of employment opportunities, better educational facilities and health services and facilities. It shows the huge scale of exclusion from government and non-government sectors with respect to generating and utilizing different facilities and opportunities in study area. As a result there is lacking of alternative and easier ways of livelihood for the youths, adults and energetic people. Therefore they just prefer to go India and overseas for earning as a labour than staying at origin with unproductive struggle.



### **3.3 Sources and Nature of Data**

For the fulfillment of the objectives of this study two types of sources of data collection including primary and secondary have been adopted. Primary data consists of data collected from the field level by the researchers or institutions themselves, which are also called first hand data. These types of data have been collected by using interview schedules and observation for this study purpose.

Secondary data usually defines as the data which are collected and already used by another individuals, researchers and institutions for their purposes. Therefore these types of data are also defined as second hand information. Different published or unpublished books, journals and internet accessed materials have been used as secondary data for the fulfillment of the objectives of this study.

It has adopted both quantitative and qualitative nature of data by using primary and secondary sources of data. Quantitative nature of data has aimed to classify the features, count them, construct statistical models, data are in the form of numbers and major data collection instruments are interview schedules for this study. Similarly the qualitative nature of data includes such types of data rather than numbers such as pictures, words etc. These types of data have been collected by personal observation/experiences, in-depth interview and case studies to get reliable, detail and complete information in related issues in study area.

### **3.4 Universe and Sample**

Jaljale VDC of Tehrathum district is one of the VDC having largest numbers of labour migrants to overseas. Out of 758 households in this VDC, at least one labour migrant was recorded from 255 households (both internal and international) in 2011 (CBS, 2014). It was further verified by field survey, VDC profile and discussion with senior persons of VDC who has sufficient knowledge about labour migration in VDC as well as with the VDC secretary, school teachers of Shankar Higher Secondary School, Jaljale, local political leaders, social workers, knowledgeable elderly people and the members of ward citizen forums to find out the numbers of labour migrants to overseas and their marital status. It's found that there were almost 357 male youths and adults were migrated as labour in overseas during the time of study. Out of those numbers 236 labour migrants were already married and had at least one child. For the

study purpose the total populations of couple of such labour migrants already having at least one child has been taken as universe for this study.

It was very difficult to conduct face to face interview with all the couples of labour migrants because some of them were not living in their previous house after the migration of their husband. Some were found to be gone outside for some days in their maternal home, urban areas for education of their children and elsewhere for personal works. For study purpose 106 couple of labour migrants has been selected purposively as sample population for administering the interview schedules. However the quota for each wards on the basis of volume of labour migrants were assigned and data were collected till the quota of that ward were not fulfilled. The data collections for this study were done within 15 days of period from 20<sup>th</sup> Poush, 2071 BS to 5<sup>th</sup> Magh, 2071 BS.

### **3.5 Data Collection Tools and Techniques**

Following data collection tools and techniques have been adopted to collect the required data for this study purpose.

#### **3.5.1 Interview Schedules**

Two types of interview schedules have been used in this study: Firstly, the interview schedules to collect basic household information of labour migrants and their family members and the information on the various impacts of international labour migration in study area has been collected focusing for socio-economic characteristics of labour migrants, impacts of labour migration in different aspects with the time reference of 15 years and trend and uses of remittances. Such data have been collected by door to door visit with face to face interview with spouse of labour migrants. Basically open ended and closed ended questionnaires have been prepared and administered for this purpose. Secondly, interview schedules have been used to collect primarily qualitative data with the help of in-depth interviews with local key informants (LKIs), who have enough knowledge on various issues of labour migration. Besides that the information obtained from informal interviews has been adopted for this study purpose.

#### **3.5.2 Observation**

Observation involves looking and listening very carefully for particular objects, events, or activities of population. Field research can be considered either

broad approach to qualitative research or methods of gathering qualitative information. The essential idea is that researcher goes into field to observe the phenomenon in its natural settings. Likewise the physical and cultural environment especially details of the respondent's house structure, settlement pattern, furnishings, ornaments, cloths and surrounding, impacts of labour migration in various aspects, cultural behaviour, fashion, food habits, resource use, changes in family and social structure etc. of people in study area have been collected by looking during the time of study and needed information were recorded by using written documents.

### **3.5.3 Case Studies**

Various case studies have been conducted for the study purpose. Basically the case studies focus about details and complete information in topic. Formal and informal both types of case studies have been adopted for this study purpose. Case studies have been done with the discussion and interview with couple, parents, relatives of labour migrant as well as community people and returned labour migrants themselves. Based on the information and story about labour migration, interesting stories and conversations have been mentioned in analysis to justify the topic.

### **3.6 Data Analysis and Interpretation**

After administrating the interview schedules for quantitative data, they were manually corrected if there were any errors. Similarly coding was done for open ended questionnaires in it. The information in this study have summarized by using computer programmes. Frequency tables and cross tabulations, where necessary. Tables needed for analysis has been presented both in numbers and percentage and analysis is done in percentage rather than numbers.

Quantitative data only may not fulfill the objectives of this study therefore some qualitative data also have been collected to support the findings of this study. The qualitative data obtained from interview schedules, case studies and observations were also corrected in its wording and converted it to appropriate format for analysis. Analyses of data were done simultaneously to reach in findings by using mixed method.

### **3.7 Reliability and Validity of Data**

Reliability addresses the consistency in result of the study. Reliability is as the heart of sociological researches. To make more reliable to this study only the appropriate and reliable secondary sources of data have been applied. Besides that the

study has established reliability of data through: the data have been collected by visiting door to door up to respondents by researcher own self, the triangulation check of quantitative and qualitative data has been done to make it reliable, responses of respondents were prove if any confusion or doubt while administering the interview schedules, the responses of respondents are not modified and in case of confusion researchers had revisited up to the respondents again and again throughout the study.

Validity refers to the property and appropriateness of measuring instruments or research tools of study. It means the validity of study is ensured at that time while researchers will measure what s/he is intended to find out. Validity is also maintained in this study by applying the standard tools and techniques for sampling, data collection, analysis and interpretations as used by other valid and standard sociological researches in one hand. On the other hand, local and familiar wording were placed in interview schedules to minimize the content errors of this study.

### **3.8 Ethical Considerations**

Ethical issues of research refer to the moral characters of researchers. While conducting the study ethical issues have been taken into consideration. Especially at the time of administrating the interview schedules and conducting observations the ethical issues were taken into consideration. The cultural norms, values and beliefs of individual, family and community have been respected, social norms, values, culture and traditions have not been violated; no information have been taken without consent and without informing about the objectives of study to respondents in study area. They had made confidence for maintaining the privacy by not publishing the data with their name and other identification and similar is done in analysis and interpretation of data without consent. Similarly respondents were not forced to give answer for each and every question i.e. they were informed that they can terminate the interview/discussion at any time if respondents do not like to continue.

## CHAPTER 4: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

### 4.1 Introduction of the Study Area

Nepal is a small landlocked country situated in mid Himalayan region in southern Asia. It has five levels of administrative structures from lower to higher as: Village Development Committees (VDCs), Municipalities, Districts, Zones and Development Regions.

Tehrathum district is located between 87° 25'' to 87° 45'' east longitude and 27° 59'' to 28° 30'' north latitude. Its elevation from the sea level ranges from 345 meter to 3048 meters (District profile, 2064). Tehrathum encompasses an area of 679 sq. km with 1 municipality and 26 Village Development Committees (VDCs). The total population of the district in 2001 was 113,111 (District profile, 2064) that slightly decreased to 101577 in 2011 having higher number of females than males (CBS, 2014).

Tehrathum district is bounded on the east Panchthar, while to the south Dhankuta and Panchthar, on the west Dhankuta and on the north Sankhuwasabha and Taplejung district. Headquarter of this district is Myanglung. The majority of populations are Limbu, Chhetris, Hill Brahmans, Hill Dalits (Kami, Damai, Sarki) Tamang and Gurung. Similarly Hindu, Kirant, Buddha and Christianity are the major religions in this district Nepali, Limbu and Tamang are major languages/mother tongues spoken in this district. But most of the people have their second language is seen to be Nepali language. "Dhannach" is popular culture/tradition in this district.

The Tamor River passes through eastern side, dividing from Panchthar District to this district. The longest waterfall of the Asia continent "Hyatrung Jharana" (365 meter) is also in this district. This district is especially famous for various species of Rhododendron and some medicinal herbs. Out of 32 species of Rhododendron available in Nepal, 28 species are found in Tinjure-Milke-Jaljaie area of Tehrathum; Sankhuwasabha and Taplejung district, which is also called 'Capital of Rhododendron.' Some highly valuable crops such as cardamom, ginger, citrus fruits, seasonal and off-season vegetables are grown in the district (District Profile, 2064).

Jaljale VDC is one out of 26 VDCs of this district; where we can reach in about four to five hours walk to the north-east from district headquarter (Myanglung).

Historically, the name Jaljale was kept due to availability of water bank in this VDC at ancient past. It is surrounded with Simle VDC to the east, Oyakjung VDC to the west and north, and Myanglung municipality in south. 758 households having 3563 populations were recorded in this VDC. The average household size was 4.70 per household and sex ratio was reported to be 84.61 males per 100 females. At least one member was found to be absent (migrated) from 255 households in 2011 (CBS, 2011).

The climatic condition is found more appropriate for agriculture. The main sources of earning in this VDC are agriculture and livestock farming. Paddy, millet, maize, wheat, barley, potato, and oil seeds are major crops and cow/buffalos, goats, pigs, and poultry are major livestock of this area. It is also highly potential for cash crops like cardamom, ginger, tea, coffee, and vegetables farming. However, such potentialities are not fully utilized in this VDC.

## **4.2 Socio-economic Characteristics of Labour Migrants and their Families**

### **4.2.1 Types of House of Labour Migrants**

Healthy housing is necessary for overall development of family members. Types of house may be temporary, semi-permanent and permanent according to materials used. The house made with dry grass and bamboo or other similar materials are considered as temporary, the house made with stone mud wall and grass roof are considered as semi-permanent and the house made with stone and mud wall with roof of tin or tile are considered as permanent house for this study purpose. Types of house of labour migrants in study area have been presented in Table 1.

Table: 1

Types of House of Labour Migrants

Types of House	No	%
Temporary	16	15.1
Semi-permanent	28	26.4
Permanent	62	58.5
Total	106	100.0

(Source: field survey, 2015)

More than half of the houses (58.5%) in study area are seen to be permanent. It is due to the contribution of remittances from labour migration in overseas. It is

followed by semi-permanent (26.4%) and temporary (15.1%) types of house respectively. However, from observation it is found that the quality of house with respect to size and number of rooms, door, windows etc. are seen to be poor and unhealthy in study area.

#### 4.2.2 Types of Family of Labour Migrants

At present Nepalese people also prefer to be separated from burden of large families and formed different nuclear families after marriage. It is found that higher the socio-economic development of family more number of nuclear family (only one generation) and lower the socio-economic development of family more number of joint family (more than one generation). The types of family of labour migrants in study area have been presented in Table 2.

Table: 2

Types of Family of Labour Migrants

Types of Family	No	%
Nuclear	57	53.77
Joint	49	46.23
Total	106	100

(Source: field survey, 2015)

It is found that the trend of living in nuclear family is in increasing trend in study area. It is also seen that the more number of labour migrants are from such types of families due to effective decision making process in it. In the study area, it is reported that the male members cannot leave their wife in large families due to the fear of physical and psychological security over her. 53.77 percent of labour migrants are from nuclear and 46.23 percent from joint families in study area. From this it can be concluded that along with increasing the trend of living in nuclear family, the percent of labour migrates in overseas is found to be increased from study area.

#### 4.2.3 Age Distribution of Labour Migrants

Migration is selective process by age, sex, occupation, marital status etc. so age group is important factor for determining the volume of labour migration. From different empirical studies including NLSS, 2010/11 and CBS, 2014 concluded that more number of youths, adults and males take part in migration process, which will

change the age, and sex composition of population in origin and destination. So different anti-social activities can be found due to imbalance in age and sex composition of population. The age distribution of labour migrants in study area has been presented in Table 3.

Table: 3

## Distribution of Labour Migrants by Age

Age of Labour Migrants ( <i>Year</i> )	No	%
Below 20	8	7.6
20-25	14	13.2
25-30	26	24.5
30-35	22	20.7
35-40	18	17.0
40 years and above	18	17.0
Total	106	100

(Source: field survey, 2015)

It is proved that more youths and adults are seen to be more interested for labour migration. Basically such age is seen to be in more energetic period in searching the work. It is found that one fourth (24.5%) of labour migrants are in age group 25-30 years in study area, which is almost similar to national level figure. It is followed by age group 30-35 years of age constituting one fourth (20.7%) of population. More surprising fact is that the youths having age group below 20 years of age are also found 7.8 percent in labour migration from study area; it is due to lack of strict monitoring system of age for certifying for citizenship certificate from VDC. It is found that whenever they will be unsuccessful in study usually moves towards abroad by adding age while making citizenship certificate and passport.

From observation and in-depth interview it is found that there is scarcity of working age population in study area. More number of dependent populations is living at family. Even some of the wives of migrant workers are in urban area for better education of their children. As a result it is being very difficult to handle social and cultural ceremonies in study area.



#### 4.2.4 Educational Status of Labour Migrants

The education is powerful factor for determining volume of labour migration. It influences the migration process. Those who have better education are less likely to migrate as labour because they will have better chance to be engaged in own country or more developed countries as skilled human resources in one hand. On the other hand, people having lower education more likely to migrate as labour in overseas. Educational status of labour migrants in study area has been presented in Table 4.

Table: 4

Educational Status of Labour Migrants

Educational Status	No	%
Illiterate	10	9.4
Literate	28	26.4
Primary	22	20.8
Secondary	16	15.1
SLC	16	15.1
Intermediate	12	11.3
Bachelor's and Higher	2	1.9
Total	106	100.0

(Source: field survey, 2015)

It is found that only about 10 percent of migrant worker are found to be illiterate because illiterate people cannot work as a labour in overseas because of lack of basic communication skills and skills for reading information. Very few (1.9%) have completed their Bachelor's degree. Largest numbers i.e. one fourth(26.4%) of literate persons are found to be migrated for labour work from study area. It is followed by person completing primary level education (20.8%), secondary, (15.1%), SLC (15.1%), and intermediate (11.3%). Hence it is proved that lower the education higher the labour migration and vice versa. But one should be noted that illiterate people are also less likely to migrate due to criteria of minimum academic qualification of such work by employees. Now the labour migration of person having

higher level education is also in increasing order because of mass poverty and existed unemployment in native country.

#### 4.2.5 Land Distribution of Family of Labour Migrants

Land is considered as major source of property where more populations are engaged in agricultural profession especially in rural area. Land distribution of households of labour migrants in study area has been presented in Table 5.

Table: 5

Land Distribution of Family of Labour Migrants

Land Size (Ropani)	No	%
Less than 10	65	61.32
10-20	20	18.87
20-30	6	5.66
30-40	11	10.38
40 and above	4	3.77
Total	106	100

(Source: field survey, 2015)

It is found that the largest percentage (61.32%) of family of labour migrants have less than 10 ropani of land. That is followed by the land having 10-20 ropani. 18.87 percent of respondents have reported that they have 10-20 ropani of land. Very less percentage (3.77%) have land more than 40 ropani. Similarly 10.38 percent of families have 30-40 ropani of land and 5.66 percent have 20-30 ropani of land in study area. It is proved that most of the families of labour migrants have less amount of land and most of the land is seen to be unproductive also. So poverty is considered as root cause of labour migration in study area.

#### 4.2.6 Food Sufficiency of Family of Labour Migrants

Sufficiency of food determines the nutritional status of family members. If the agricultural productions are sufficient that determines the better nutritional status and vice versa. The sufficiency of food of family members in study area from their own agricultural production has been presented in Table 6.

Table: 6

## Food Sufficiency of Family of Labour Migrants

Food Sufficiency Period (Months)	No	%
Less than 3 months	32	30.19
4-6 months	31	29.25
7-9 months	26	24.52
10 months and above	17	16.04
Total	106	100

(Source: field survey, 2015)

The largest proportion (30.19%) of respondents have reported that their agricultural production is sufficient only for less than 3 months that is followed by percentage of having food sufficiency of 4-6 months. Only 16.04 percent of respondents have reported that their agricultural production is sufficient for more than 10 months period. Similarly, about one fifth (24.52%) of respondents have food sufficiency for 7-9 months. Further question was asked with respondents that how do you manage food for remaining time period. They have reported distinctly major are: labour migration, taking loan, business and seasonal work as a agricultural labour in community etc. Very few respondents in study area reported that they have surplus food after using whole year from their agricultural production.

#### 4.2.7 Availability of Household Facilities in Family of Labour Migrants

Availability of different facilities determines the background status of family members for their overall development. Such facilities with quality are found only with very few households, that has hinders the poor social and economic status of people. Higher the use of modern household equipments higher the quality of life of people, similarly lower the use of modern equipments lower the quality of life. The distribution of respondents by availability of basic household facilities in study area has been presented in Table 7.

Table: 7

## Availability of Household Facilities in Family of Labour Migrants

Household Facilities	Yes		No	
	No	%	No	%
Drinking Water at yard	79	74.5	27	25.5
Telephone/ mobile	72	67.9	34	32.1
Road	51	49.1	52	50.9
Toilet	88	83.0	18	17.0
School	88	83.0	18	17.0
Health Services	48	45.3	58	54.7

(Source: field survey, 2015)

The largest proportion of families has found such basic household facilities in study area. Toilets and school facilities are found with more number of families (83%) followed by drinking water and telephone/mobile services. But only about half of the families are directly benefited by health services and road facilities in study area.

But from in-depth interview and observation it is found that the quality of such services is not satisfactory. The roads only continue in winter season for means of transportation, schools are not providing competitive and quality education, drinking water is not enough and pure in pipe and people needs to depend only on health services given by sub health post in this VDC. Besides that the health services and facilities provided by sub health posts are also found to be irregular due to lack of health personals.

#### 4.2.8 Major Causes of Labour Migration

It is estimated that around 1300 youths and adults leave country every day legally from Tribhuvan International Airport of Kathmandu for better earning to overseas. But there is difficult to find out the updated data of labour migrants, who leave country illegally or use other means of transportation. However, it can be concluded that the root cause of majority of labour migration are reported due to existed poverty in origin. The major causes of labour migration to overseas from study area have been described in Table 8.

Table: 8  
Major Causes of Labour Migration

Major Causes	No	%
Unemployment	32	30.1
Poverty	62	58.5
Having low income	6	5.7
Family pressure	4	3.8
Education for children	2	1.9
Total	106	100.0

(Source: field survey, 2015)

More than half (58.5%) of respondents has reported that the major cause of labour migration is due to the existed poverty in their family. While about one third (30%) of labour migrants have reported that they are migrated due to lack of employment opportunities in origin. Similarly, 5.7 percent of labour migrants are found to be migrated for better income and 3.8 percent due to family pressure to earn more money. Very few respondents have reported that labour migrants are migrated for education of children and they want to improve their education of children after migration. It shows that still labour migration in Nepal are mostly occurring for fulfillment of the daily needs such as food, clothing, housing and land rather than education and long term income generating works/activities.

We always discuss that the lack and scarcity are the causes of migration but one respondent shared her experience quite differently as:

“I had no problem for livelihood. I am satisfied with my family and livelihood. I have 2 children including 1 sons and 1 daughter. My husband was businessman and was earning well too. However, he used to drink alcohol at evening time by the pressure of his friends. So I let him to go abroad to change his behavior, gaining new experiences and earning money too.”

In informal discussion with one mother of the labour migrants discussed the causes of migration of her son as:

“There is not difficulty to engage my son in jobs within country also. I could manage small scale of jobs and there is no difficulty to sustain as I have land and property for the livelihood of my family. But I am not satisfied with the surrounding, so I advised him to go abroad to learn and change his behaviour himself.”

#### 4.2.9 Major Destination Countries of Labour Migration

Even though the labour migration was formally initiated after introducing Foreign Employment Act however, it was existed illegally since ancient past in Nepal. Now there are more than 100 countries are legally allowed for labour migration from Nepal. Major destination countries of labour migration from Nepal are: India, Malaysia, Qatar, Saudi Arab, UAE etc. The following table shows the destination countries of labour migration (except India) from study area.

Table: 9

Major Destination Countries of Labour Migration

Destination Countries	No	%
Malaysia	38	35.9
Qatar	25	23.6
Saudi Arab	16	15.1
UAE	21	19.8
Republic Korea	6	5.7
Total	106	100.0

(Source: field survey, 2015)

More than one third (35.9%) of labour migrants are migrated to Malaysia which is followed by Qatar (23.6%). Similarly, 19.8 percent labour migrants are found to be migrated for better employment and earning in UAE, 15.1 percent in Saudi Arab and 5.7 percent of labour migrants are found to be migrated in South Korea as labour from study area. It shows that the easy destinations of labour migration from Nepal are Arabian countries rather than other developed countries such as USA, Canada, and European countries.

#### 4.2.10 Decision Making Person of Labour Migration

It is not easy to leave the family members. It is found that not all the labour migration occurs from own decision of labour migrants. Sometimes decisions of family members also play vital role for such decision. During the time of collecting

data questions were asked with respondents on who made the decision of such migration? The responses of respondents are presented in following table.

Table: 10

Decision Making Person of Labour Migration

Decision Maker	No	%
Self	72	67.9
Parents	22	20.8
Wife	12	11.3
Total	106	100.0

(Source: field survey, 2015)

More than two third (67.9%) of decision of labour migration are made by labour migrant themselves while one fifth (20.8%) of decision for migration are made by the parents. It is interesting that only 11.3 percent decision of migration are made by wife. In rural area female have to bear all the household activities, agriculture activities and other burden due to which they are in favour of migration of their husband for economic betterment however, they cannot make final decision of such migration because of male dominance in decision making process in each and every sector.

#### 4.2.11 Expenditure Cost for Labour Migration

The expenditure for migration differs from country to country along with recruiting agencies. Though the government has decided maximum investment required for such work through different bilateral agreement with destination countries and recruiting agencies still they have complained that they are being cheated with respect to investment for labour migration. Similarly there is provision of free visa and special reservation for backward community, caste, poor etc. But its implementation is not found at all during the time of study in study area. Nobody replied that their family members have gone to overseas in free visa. Table 11 shows the expenditure cost for labour migration in study area for labour migration.

Table: 11  
Expenditure Cost for Labour Migration

Expenditure (RS)	No	%
Less than 50000	10	9.4
50000-100000	12	11.3
100000-150000	62	58.5
150000-200000	20	18.9
200000 and above	2	1.9
Total	106	100.0

(Source: field survey, 2015)

The amount of money paid by labour migrants has been seen difference from country to country and types of work. More than fifty percent of labour migrants (58.5%) have paid RS 100000 to 150000, while about one fourth (18.9%) have paid RS 150000-200000 for such migration and only 1.9 percent labour migrants had paid more than RS 200000 for their migration. There is diversity in cost of international labour migration; it is due to the fact that different manpower companies have separate rules to take money from labour migrants due to lack of effective monitoring system. So it depends on information about working country, company, relatives, relation with Manpower Company and other related people in these sectors.

#### **4.2.12 Sources of Expenditure for Labour Migration and Interest Rate**

During the time of study 86 i.e. (81.13%) respondents have reported that they have taken any kinds of loan and paying interest of loan and 20 i.e. (18.87%) have managed themselves for labour migration in study area. Basically they have reported that they have taken loan from local money lenders where they have to pay more interest rate for loan. The access of people towards banking sectors is also found to be increased gradually. Some of the labour migrants have found to be managed the cost of labour migration by selling own property too. The sources of managing the expenditure cost and its annual interest rate (if loan is taken) in study area during the time of study have been presented in Table 12.



Table: 12

## Sources of Expenditure for Labour Migration and Interest Rate

Sources of Expenditure	No	%
Owned money	10	9.4
Bank/Cooperative loan	36	34.0
Selling owned Property	10	9.4
Loan from Local Moneylender	50	47.2
Total	106	100.0
Interest Rate (annual in %)		
Less than 5	2	2.33
5-10	8	9.30
10-15	14	16.27
15-20	6	6.98
20-25	32	37.21
25 and above	24	27.91
Total	86	100.0

(Source: field survey, 2015)

The main source of money for labour migration is seen to be managed from local moneylenders. Almost half (47.2%) of the expenditure of labour migration in study area has been seen to be managed from local moneylenders, whose interest rate is also found to be high. It is followed by the loan from banks or cooperative (34%). Only 9.4 percent of respondents have reported that the labour migrants have been migrated to overseas with their own money. Similarly the equal percentage (9.4%) of labour migrants are found to be migrated by selling owned property such as land. It may make them more vulnerable form food security of family in future.

The money received from different sources for managing the expenditure for labour migration need to pay interest, if it is any kinds of loan. It is also surprising fact that they have to pay up to 60 percent interest annually. 37.21 percent labour migrants have to pay 20-25 percent interest for their loan while 27.91 percent have to

pay more than 25 percent interest annually, which is almost double of any banking institutions of Nepal. Very few (2.33%) respondents has reported that labour migrants need to pay less than 5 percent of interest for their loan to go overseas that have been taken from relatives in nominal interest. Similarly 9.30 percent need to pay 5-10 percent interest annually for their loan. It is proved that due to lack financial institution in rural area and lack of knowledge on it, people have poor access on banking sectors in study area.

#### 4.2.13 Communication of Labour Migrants with their Family Members

The distance of person has been reducing by media and frequency of communication in this era. Even in a few second people can convey the information to family members from outside the home, which helps to reduce the stresses resulted by labour migration. The following table has given the information on frequency of communication and mostly communicating persons in study area.

Table: 13

Communication of Labour Migrants with their Family Members

Frequency of Communication	No	%
Daily	2	1.9
Weekly	64	60.4
Monthly	40	37.7
Total	106	100.0
Mostly Communicating Person		
Father	24	22.6
Mother	12	11.3
Wife	48	45.3
Son/Daughter	12	11.3
Others	10	9.4
Total	106	100.0

(Source: field survey, 2015)

More than one third (60.4%) of respondents have reported that labour migrants are communicating to their family members at least once in a week during the time of study. Usually they are found to be communicated usually on Friday, having holiday in overseas in that day. It is followed by communicating at least once in a month and only very few (1.90%) labour migrants are found to be communicating daily to their family members. The usual means of communication is seen to be mobile or telephone. Other means of communication such as internet is used by very few migrants to relative's who are in urban areas. It shows the poor access of advanced means of communication, it may be due to low levels of education among labour migrants and their family members. The use of letter is not found to be used from overseas at all in study area.

Nearly half (45%) of the respondents reported that labour migrants mostly communicate to their wife, which is followed by communicating to their father. 22.6 percent of labour migrants are found to be mostly communicating to father and 11.3 percent to mother in study area. From in-depth study and observation it is found that besides decreasing the percent of communicating to mother is due to not having access on means of communication with most of the mother due to mass illiteracy among them. Similarly 11.3 percent labour migrants mostly communicating to their children and 9.4 percent to others including brother, uncle, aunt, sister, sister - in - law and brother - in - law.

### **4.3 Impacts of Labour Migration**

#### **4.3.1 Demographic Impact**

When people move from one place to another they create different impacts on different aspects. Demographic impact is one of the major impacts of labour migration in study area. In some extent it has helped to control the population growth rate by limiting the births in one hand and on the other hand resource utilization is controlled by migration of youths and adults. However, we can observe the sex ratio of study area to 84 males per 100 females which has created gender imbalance in the society. As a result more household, economic, and social burden is seen upon women. If people of society or family got sickness or die, women need to fulfill the shortage of male members in family. Similarly for other social and cultural festivals females and elderly need to be active as male members along with household works.

There is huge shortage of working age population in study area. Most of the youths and adults are moved towards overseas, so there are more numbers of dependent populations which needs to be survived from the income of labour migrants. One interesting thing is that there are more numbers of old dependent than child. It's because of low birth rate and the migration of children for education in urban areas. The higher proportion of labour migration of youths has created social anxiety upon women, children and elderly parents in general and disturbed the developmental activities of the society also due to demographic imbalance of population.

### **4.3.2 Economic Impacts**

Most of the dependent populations in this VDC are survived from the remittances generated from labour migration. It is found that longer the work experience in overseas higher the income and shorter the work experience generally lower the income. Return migrants may also bring fresh skills with them though such skills do not always match the demands of the home economy and many returnees elect to retire. The effects also depend quite critically upon the skill profile of those who emigrate. Although work of many labour migrants in relatively low-paid jobs they regularly send less amount of money at home to their families and relatives.

Labour migration from this VDC certainly has adverse effect on the economy. Though the VDC has economic deficiency by depending the economy on remittance and cultivation now. The farmers of the VDC face the problem of fertile land. At the cost of finding employment in the foreign country, males are gradually neglecting agriculture these days. But people definitely have come back to manage their lands and agricultural production. The following case study gives the clear vision on impact of labour migration on economy.

“Krishna Bahadur Karki, a father of 2 children aged 40 years old, had gone to Malaysia in 2011. The manpower company, where from he had processed the document, promised him a job with handsome salaries. But, unfortunately, his entire dream swiped away when he was blamed by the manager of company where he used to work, he was arrested there and kept in jail. After that he had send back to home with blank hand. Further he told his earning there was more than loan he had taken to go abroad from local moneylenders. Now he does not have any money to pay back

loan. Ultimately he has planned to sell a piece of land to pay mounting loan. Now he seems mentally distressed also due to tension of loan.”

Labour migration has directly affected the supply of labour force in study area. Majority of the active male members of village are seen to be outside of the village. Foreign labour migration is considered as the source of employment for them. It has adverse effects on the construction works and other activities in society. Young males can easily do most of the manual work. It is very difficult to obtain youth's participation in the community welfare and other construction works. So development and innovative activities have been curtailed as a result of labour migration. Females normally carry all the agricultural activities due to the labour migration of males. Since the female population is not substitute/alternate for male.

#### **4.3.3 Impacts on Resource Utilization**

Agriculture situation has been deteriorating due to shortage of agricultural labour by increasing trend of labour migration in study area. The productivity of land has decreased in the village because of production of less quantity of organic fertilizer and shortage of agricultural labour. People have less numbers of cattle in their household and they are not interested in cultivating their lands because they have found an easier alternative way of income in the form of foreign employment in one hand and on the other the family members who stay at home are being lazy for working due to easily available remittances. No efforts are made to increase the fertility of the soil and productivity.

In many cases they have shifted to intensive farming such as vegetables and cash crops like ginger, cardamom, turmeric etc. Most of the agricultural framings are not done at proper season or time. The society is shifted from the state of resource defect at past to surplus of resources at present such as agricultural land, forest products etc. If there were more numbers of youth and adult males in study area such conditions would not be seen in resource utilization. Prior to 15 years people used to visit in community and government forest (where they need to manage whole day) for collecting timber, grass, fodder, firewood and raring the cattle. Now the situation is changed people usually do not go to forest for that purpose. They have found enough resources in their surroundings. Forest resources are increased and conserved in their own private land. At past people used to pray for share crop farming (adhiya) with

local landlords. But now due to shortage of agricultural labour and share crop farming is very rare. People used to have huge competition and sometimes misbehavior on resource utilization such as water for agriculture, forest for grass, timber, firewood and cattle grazing but now they have good relationship in these matters.

During the field study one key informant (Mr. Bhim Bahadur Bhattarai-47 years) reported that “He had better crops production (wheat, paddy, corn, potato etc.) because his son (who has gone Saudi Arab before 3 years) was there at home and he used to look after the farm very well. But from last year, the production of crops decreased quite a lot. He had also taken one piece of land for share crop farming with local landlords now that is also returned back due to shortage of agricultural labour. In his opinion labour migration has no adverse effect to the farm of those families, which have more labour force and only few members have gone abroad.”

As in all other rural areas of Nepal, the farming practices of the study areas is characterized by mixed farming practices which includes agriculture, animal husbandry, horticulture and growing green vegetables. Agriculture activities are mostly characterized by simple traditional technique where manual labour and bullock power are used for plugging, harvesting and thrusting. A wooden plough with a long iron sheer is used for tilling the land. Other farm tools are spade and hoe for digging and sickles for harvesting. These tools have been used by these people since a long time. The agriculture tools implements are simple and these people follow most of the traditional methods of cultivation. No advanced technologies have been used for this purpose till now. But some of the minor new methods are also seen by labour migration in study area.

#### **4.3.4 Impacts on Social Relation of Family**

Most of the labour migrations in study area are reported due to poverty. The discrimination among high class people and low class people with respect to wealth, caste, religion is existed in each and every sector in country. The social relation of study area is also found to be affected by labour migration. The impacts of labour migration on social relation among people with comparison to 15 years back in study area have been presented in Table 14.

Table: 14  
Impact on Social Relation of Family

Social Relation of Family	No	%
Improved than before	80	75.47
Decreased than before	12	11.32
Similar as before	14	13.21
Total	106	100
Improved than before by		
getting credit from shop	70	30.17
Respecting the norms and values	28	12.07
Controlling discrimination	13	5.60
Involving in decision making process	59	25.43
Helping in agricultural works	26	11.21
Getting financial support	36	15.52
Decreased than before by		
Threats in security	24	18.32
Problems in agriculture sectors	61	46.56
Difficult in cultural ceremonies	12	9.16
Discrimination	34	25.96

(Source: field survey, 2015)

75.47 percent of respondents in study area have reported that they have improved social relation after migration than before. Similarly 11.32 percent of respondents have reported that they have got any kinds of problems so they have decreased the social relation and 13.21 percent of respondents have felt no any difference in the relation in society after and before labour migration. Besides, having similar kinds of social relation of respondents is due to better support from other family members, having sound economic conditions and having other efficient human resources in family for income generation in family.

Those respondents who felt improved social relation after labour migration have reported that after being sound economic conditions by remittance they are being able to get goods in credit from shop. 30.17 percent of respondents have felt improved social relation by getting credit from shop which was very rare before. One fourth (25.43%) of the respondents have felt the women involvements in decision making process in each and every sector in society. For example most of the community based organizations (CBOs) are found to be headed by couple of labour migrants and are getting full support from others. Similarly they have found to be improved conditions for getting financial support; others are respecting the norms and values, controlling discriminations on the basis of caste and economic conditions and helping by community people for agricultural activities after labour migration and improving economic condition.

There are also numbers of decreased social relation have been reported after labour migration along with improving conditions. Nearly half of the respondents have reported that they are facing problems for agriculture activities. Due to lack of male manpower nobody wants to work together. Similarly one fourth (25.96%) of respondents have felt the problems of discrimination by caste including untouchability and not inviting in different festivals by community people, which they had not felt before. Besides that they have also felt problems of security and conducting different festivals and ceremonies in study area.

#### **4.3.5 Impacts on Social Structure**

Labour migration has brought several changes insides and outside work from the home regarding the role of women. They have to play the role as head of the household due to the absence of their husband. The situation is critical to some extent in a small/nuclear family because they need to play each and every role. Sometimes emigration of male members brings some family problems and anxiety when head or husband does not return to home for relatively long time. The absence of labour migrants for a long time creates social problem and sometimes creates psychological anxiety to women children and other family members at home.

The responsibility begins from the very first day of emigration of male members on the shoulder of women. They have to look after their parents, children and prepare them for school. Periodically, they have to go to school to receive their



children's progress report and to pay school fees. Now day's women even seen in the market and banks and are started to see in public works. Local level socio-political participation of female is in increasing order. Involvement in NGOs, CBOs such as COs of Poverty Alleviation Fund, Women Groups, Community Forest, Red Cross and school management committee etc. is found to be increased dramatically in these days than prior to 15 years. Some women are even reported that they have got several working opportunities to go to outside from home. The opportunities have made them quite open, dynamic and bold. They are aware with the society beyond the home. On the other hand, some women expressed their anxiety that they have so many opportunities are in outside the home but due to the household burden they are limited within household works. Most of the women in study area have expressed that they are now able to work any kinds of activities outside the home if they get such opportunities. It has proved that the situation of women empowerment is increase due to labour migration. Now, they are seen to be more responsible with the society and family in the absence of their husband in one hand. On the other hand, due to some social malpractices some women are restricted to work outside the home in the absence of her husband. Basically, women from so called upper caste are often suspected with her morality by members of family and society in study area.

The following case study of wife of labour migrants who has gone to Qatar proved the changing social structure women in study area.

“Mrs. Sarita Limbu Jaljale - 4, now 40 years old is now a housewife and a social worker. Her husband had gone to Qatar 6 years before, though he returns frequently. Currently, she is living with her two children altogether she has three members in her family now. Now she has to deal with all the responsibilities of the house. At the time of her husband's departure to the overseas, she had got nervousness. But, now she has been habitual and bold. Her husband sends remittance in regular interval and she has invested it in some income-oriented works and education of children. The study of children is also good and improving. As she said, now she is active and more dynamic among the other women in her community. Recently, she has been selected as a president of Mother's Group in VDC as well as the member of school management committee in Shree Shankar Higher Secondary School, Jaljale. She further explained that she is very happy due to the contribution of labour migration and her responsibility is increasing with her struggle.”

#### 4.3.6 Impacts on Education

Respondents have definitely responded about quality education in study area. In the field study most of the respondents have reported that labour migrants have faced different problems due to lack of adequate education and knowledge in overseas. As a result, they have invested large amount of their earnings in education. They have spent about 15 percent of their earnings in education. Similarly four couples of labour migrants were found to be going for studying in 10+2 during the time of study in Shankar Higher Secondary School and one in Myanglung Campus, Tehrathum. Most children of labour migrants have been going to private boarding schools either in village or other urban centers. Among the different area of investment, education has got high priority.

There are altogether 8 community schools and one private boarding school in this VDC. The private boarding was established by returned labour migrants in 2008, where they can get education up to class 5 in English medium. Similarly out of 8 community schools in this VDC the English medium classes has been running in 7 schools up to primary level (1-5) with the assistant and request of labour migrants and returned labour migrants. A senior person of the ward no 4, Mr. Kapil Dev Singhak (former president of VDC) told that most of the schools going aged children whose father or other family members have gone to overseas for employment have got better chance for their education than that of children of non-migrants.

40 percent of respondents have reported that their children are going to private boarding school in village and 21 percent in private boarding schools in other urban centers especially to district headquarter. Altogether 61 percent of children are taking education in private boarding school. Remaining children are reported to be getting education in community schools in their village. No school aged children from family of labour migrants were found to be out of school in study area.

Negative impacts of labour migration on education are not underestimated in this study. Basically 5 percent of children have reported to get care defect so their educational performance has been decreasing day by day. They always prefer to play, do not listen to their mother, need more guidance for doing homework etc. But more number of children and other family members have known real cause of labour migration, so they have done better than before in educational performance.

#### **4.3.7 Impacts of Demonstration on Socialization Process**

A difficulty in socialization process in society is another problem for the labour migrants and families members in study area who have adapted the wasteful behaviour due to the proud of remittances. A demonstration effect is dominant negative impact of foreign employment also to younger and adults of migrant and non-migrant are family members. The people in VDC have limited source of income however, they act as they have enough money and facilities. The things what the children of labour migrants use, that ask by the children of non-migrants also, so there is seen to have misunderstanding among children and parents that has created intergeneration gap and problem in socialization process in most of the community in this VDC. Therefore, parents are unable to fulfill the demands of their children that bring the dispute between parents and children. As stated by the local people, many sons of labour migrants and other young and adults of village are having the dream of going abroad. But not all will be selected for it. So smoking and alcohol use is common among youngsters. According to themselves, they are neither interested in helping their parents in the fields nor going to school. They are always dreaming of going abroad, earning money and spending sophisticated life in urban centers. Gradually, they join with the gang of local boys and they involve in criminal activities such as pick pocketing, smuggling, and gang fights which have spoiled their life. During the field visit some such cases were noted done by the youngsters of VDC.

A returned labour migrant have expressed about the socialization problems of his son as: “He was unsuccessful in SLC examination in 2011. At that time he was only 16 years of age. He wanted to join in foreign employment instead of studying or doing agricultural works. By adding 2 years of age he made a citizenship certificate and passport. But he was unable to go overseas due to medical problems. So now neither he helps in agriculture to parents nor study and adjust in society. But he is joined in bad companies and doing different anti-social activities. He is looking as if he is mentally disturbed person. He never present positively with family members and community people. But he always demands expensive goods and money.”

People of this VDC have access to consult media such as: radio, TV etc where advertisement on foreign employment is frequently listened. But more practical information is however, best obtained from the people who have already gone to foreign employment. Most of the labour migrants and returned labour migrants have a

tendency of hiding bad experiences, earning and other difficulties there. They usually create some distance with people who has not migrated by thinking that they are totally different with respect to power, money prestige, knowledge etc then others. Similarly woman whose husband have got a low status work in abroad, do not speak about this with other women children and community people. She usually wants to show her differences with respect to clothing, food habits and other matters of education and ornaments. In opposite case, when labour migrants become successful or look as being successful they will be pride and want to be model for prospective migrants for the villagers. Labour migrants in study area want to have respect from everyone and ask about the foreign life and work, entertainment and relax that he had got in abroad and want to follow him by all community people. But the senior people do not follow him so problem in socialization is being observed in study area.

In conclusion it can be said that the intergenerational gap is observed by labour migration in study area that has created the problems for socialization. Due to technological advancement and information given by labour migrants and returned labour migrants about foreign countries, youths and other family members want to show uniqueness among community people with respect to food habits, language, agriculture practices, cloths, technology etc. These kinds of demonstration have found to be created problems for socialization process among young people in study area.

#### **4.3.8 Impacts on Norms, Values and Customs**

The impacts on norms and values of labour migration over people in this VDC are quite important. For most important impact of it is seen in inter caste marriage. During the time of study out of 106 respondents 3 respondents reported that they have got inter caste marriage. And 5 have reported that the inter caste marriage is better than marriage within similar caste. They have reported that the children from inter caste marriage can learn various cultures and tradition than that of children in similar caste.

After restoration of democracy in Nepal every religion had got freedom and after declaring the secular state, anybody can advocate any religions rather than Hindu. People in this VDC are seen to be aware about their religion, culture, traditions etc. The percentage of people in Hindu religion has been decreasing and other religions including Christian, Buddha and Kirat have been increased. Mostly

Kirat religion is followed by Rai and Limbu, Buddha by Tamang, and Hindu by Chhetri, Brahmin and Dalits. Mostly the Christian religion is found to be followed by poor and Dalits people. These persons are not disclose in society even they have joined this religion since long time.

Shiva Temple is located in Ward no. 1 of this VDC where Tika Ram Rimal has been doing priest job. That temple was established by Maskey (Newar) community and they have been giving salary for priest. People usually gathered there during the time of Chaite Dashain, Bala Chaturdashi and Shiva Ratri festivals. However, the dedication of people over temple and priest has been decreased dramatically over 15 year's period.

The VDC is rich in caste and ethnic groups. According to caste and ethnicity they celebrate different festivals and rituals. According to the key informants, most of the caste/ethnic groups were guided by the festivals celebrates by Hindu religion prior to 15 years. But now they have reported that the labour migration have directly and indirectly contributed to it so celebrate different festivals separately according to caste and ethnicity. The major festivals celiberate by people in this VDC are as follows:

**Dashain :** The main festival of this VDC is Dashain which was used to be celebrated by people of all religion prior to 15 years. But now most of people in non-Hindu religion do not celebrate it as major except taking delicious food and meeting relatives. Hindu people take red Teeka and Jamara from senior members of the family by believing that Ram who is taken as God in Hindu religion conquered Rakshas, Danab Rawan. So this festival is taken as "Truth overcomes Untruth".

Prior to have massive number of labour migration this festival used to be celebrated from religious point of view by taking Teeka, blessing, taking delicious food, playing Ping, meeting relatives and so on. But now The Dashain festival is being too much expensive in this VDC. For celebrating this festival, people need to afford much money. Even alcoholic use, playing card etc. are common. As previous there is not given religious importance by Hindu as well as non-Hindu people for this festival.

**Tihar:** It is taken as second greatest festival among Hindu people. Nowadays non-Hindu people usually do not celebrate this festival in this VDC. Hindu people worship

crow, dog, cow, ox, etc. Basically they celebrate Laxmi Puja and in the main day of Tihar that is also called Bhaiteeka, sisters bless the long life, peace and prosperity to their brothers by putting/taking Teeka of seven colours with delicious foods mainly sell roti and sweets. This festival is also being expensive due to influence of labour migration. Therefore it can say that it has also some negative impacts such as playing card, taking alcohol, etc.

Teej: Teej is also considered as important festival among Hindu women in Nepal. In this day women take fasting even not taking water for the welfare and long life of husband and son. But significant changes and modification is seen in the name of Dar (food items usually taken at previous day of teej fasting). Young generation takes fasting partially at now and non-Hindu women also celebrate the teej and dar eating programme. Instead of taking dar at previous night women have started to celebrate the dar eating programme since almost one month prior.

Udhali and Uvuli: This is celebrated by people of Limbu (Kirat followers) by worshiping land. But now the younger generations generally do not celebrate it.

Shiva Ratri: This festival is usually celebrated by Hindu people by worshiping the God Shiva. Usually female take fasting in this day for the welfare and long life of husband and son. But nowadays young generations usually do not celebrate it in religious point of view. Instead of they consume hashish and alcohol as a gift of God Shiva.

Buddha Jayanti: Buddha Jayanti is celebrated by Buddhist people. In this occasion they usually pray for peace praying Lord Buddha. But young generations do not give more emphasis at present to celebrate it.

Mainly the impact is observed over Dashain and Tihar festivals by labour migration in study area.

Labour migration has also affected the traditional customs in study area. The Widely known Dhannaach of Limbu caste is very rare now. The elderly people of this VDC have responded that young generation do not celebrate the Dhannaach at market, marriage and other festivals as prior to 15 years due to lack of knowledge about this customs. So to preserve it different organizations as Kirat Yakthug Chumlung is established now. Similarly the singing and dancing of Sangini, Rateuli

(by Hindu women) Baalan (by Hindu male) etc. during the the time of different festivals are very rare i.e. it do not handover to new generation due to less attention of young generation. Besides these other cultural practices are also found to be changed in study area. Mainly the changed in marriage, birth and deaths ceremonies are discussed as follows:

**Marriage:** Traditional practice of early marriage system in this VDC is changed. Especially people used to have marriage prior to the menstruation of daughter. But now most of the marriages are done after 25 years of age. Arranged marriage had pre-dominance over others in Hindu people and Chori marriage (by Dhannaach) in Limbu community had pre-dominance prior to 15 years in study area. But now the trend is in changing order. Love marriage has dominance over other types followed by arranged marriage in most of the caste/ethnic groups in. But the existence of inter caste marriage is in increasing trend. Very few cases of widow marriages are also recorded/listened in study area, if she had not children from previous husband.

**Birth:** Traditionally when child was born his/her naming ceremony (Purity) was held on after 3<sup>rd</sup>, 7<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup> and 11<sup>th</sup> days. Usually it is used to be held in 3<sup>rd</sup> day among Janajati people and 9<sup>th</sup> day for female and 11<sup>th</sup> day for male child among Hindu people. Women used to be kept in separate place till naming ceremony of child by taking this period as untouchable period. The naming programme is done by the priest of own caste. The priest of Hindu is considered as Purohit, Limbu Phedangba and Buddhist Lama.

Nowadays this ceremony is being celebrated somehow separately. This naming ceremony is usually done in 11<sup>th</sup> days of birth by most of the caste/ethnic groups due to the influence of Hindu. Besides that the food feeding programme is also common in 5<sup>th</sup> or 6<sup>th</sup> months of period among them. In this context the feeling of untouchability is decreasing order, providing her better care with proper nutrition, sanitation and increasing the trends of celebrating it in an expensive ways. It's due to labour migration in study area.

**Death:** Usually after death of person, the dead body is kept on green bamboo frame, ties and covered with a white or yellow cloth. Usually the male family members, relatives or neighbors of similar ethnic groups for funeral party carry up to the place for funeral. The funeral party is done separately among ethnic groups by their own

caste priests. The Hindu people of this VDC take the dead body to the bank of Khorunga or Tamor River and usually cremation. Buddhist also carries the dead body to open place and usually cremation to the dead body.

Similarly followers of Kirat religion (Limbu) take dead body to open place or forest and buried. After buried or cremation all members of funeral party bathe in river or tap for purifying themselves. Some fires are left on the way back. It is thought that these are the obstacles for the spirit so that it cannot return. Finally reaching back at their own home, all members of the funeral party purify themselves for sprinkling water on their bodies and then only they enter their homes.

The purifying programme is done in their convenience time among janajati people. Usually it is done in 3<sup>rd</sup> day of death and among Hindu people it is done in twelve or thirteen days after death. The sons and wife usually wear white clothes for one year period. But this trend is not usually existed in other caste/ethnic groups.

The death rite is changed along with labour migration. Due to the shortage of male members in village the female also take part in funeral party. In janajati people the use of meat in this custom is almost prohibited which was quite essential prior 15 years. Among Hindu communities the wearing of white clothes for one year period is being optional for sons and wife. So, it can conclude that along with increasing trends of labour migration the customs of birth, deaths, marriages and other rites have been changing according to the connivance of people in study area

#### **4.3.9 Impacts on Family Structure**

Family structure is found to be affected by labour migration in study area. Prior to 15 years there was trends of living in joint or large family but now the trends of living in nuclear or small family is in increasing trend. 53.77 percent of families of labour migrants are nuclear and 46.23 percent of families are joint family in study area. Now the age at marriage is also found to be increased. Most of the marriages are found to be occurring after 25 years of age i.e. after completing education and having some sources of income in some extent. So after getting marriage couples do not want to live together in joint family because of its disadvantages especially on decision making process on economic, educational, and reproductive aspects.



Most of the respondents have replied that they can freely discussed on family planning, resource allocation for health, education and other required matters of family welfare in nuclear family. So they have observed less numbers of children with labour migrants in one hand and on the other hand birth spacing is also being longer. Another reason of having less numbers of children and longer birth spacing is due to shorter cohabitation as a result of labour migration of male counterparts from study area. They have further responded that they don't have any kinds of force from other family members to have more number of children. But in case of non- migrants who are adopting agricultural profession are generally in joint family and having more numbers of children due to high importance of children as agricultural labour. It is also found very difficult in caring and raring the children in nuclear family if mother is also engaged in some outsides work. Therefore the fertility rate of study population is found to be controlled even below the replacement level. The distribution of respondents according to number of children they have been presented in Table 15.

Table: 15

## Number of Children According to Women

No of Children	No of Women	% of Women
1	71	66.98
2	22	20.76
3	10	9.43
4 and above	3	2.83
Total	106	100

(Source: field survey, 2015)

It is found that the attraction is seen towards less number of children among labour migrants in study area. About two third (66.98%) of women have only one child, which is followed by the number of women having 2 children. About one fifth (20.76%) of women have 2 children. Similarly 9.43 percent of women have reported 3 and only 2.83 percent of women have 4 or more than 4 children. The numbers of children are also found to be affected by age, education and economic condition of women in study area during the time of study.

#### 4.3.10 Impacts on Breaking and Reunions of Family

Breaking and reunions of family is one of the major impacts of labour migration in this decade in Nepal. There are so many cases of family disruption in news and media frequently. There are many cases of divorce and separation due to such migration. There are such cases that migrant's couple left the home along with money and property, there is nothing when return at home. Someone got another marriage and some came home with another wife, some got reunions with couple, disputes and even breaking of family etc are the common problems created by labour migration in Nepal.

Out of 106 respondents at study area, 76 replied that they don't have any kinds of family dispute or breaking and remaining 30 respondents replied that they have any kinds of family dispute or breaking. The major issues on having or not having family dispute or breaking in study area have been presented in tables 16 and 17 respectively.

Table: 16

##### Issues on Having Family Dispute and Breaking

Issues on Having Dispute or Breaking	No	%
Low income of labour migrants	3	10.00
Parental property	2	6.67
Education of children	5	16.67
Suspect while going outside work	4	13.33
Poor work division at home	7	23.33
Lack of enjoyment and relax	3	10.00
Involvement in social activities	6	20.00
Total	30	100

(Source: field survey, 2015)

It has proved that the major issues of family dispute or breaking in study area are existed. 23.33 percent of respondents reported that they have family dispute or breaking due to not having proper division of work in family. Basically they have blamed to their mother-in-law for giving more burden of work than other family members. It is followed by the number of respondents who have got family disruption while they involve in different social activities. Similarly 16.67 percent of

respondents have reported that they have misunderstanding in family about the education of children. According to them women want to give quality education for their children in urban centers living together with their children. But other family members want to educate their children in community school in village. 13.33 percent of respondents have dispute in family by getting more suspects by family members while going outside the home in some work by accusing that she may elope to another male. Some of the respondents have complained that they have got family dispute by not getting rest, low income of husband and for parental property in study area. 3 respondents during the time of study have reported that they do not speak with their mother-in-law due to these issues. In study area how family breaking has been occurring can be proved from following case study of returned labour migrants.

“Mr Chukaal Singh Khapung residences of Jaljale VDC ward no 6, currently returned labour migrants expressed his sorrow by telling that his wife had got pregnancy of other man in her maternal village. He got this message in the first night of his returned at home. So he returned back her to her maternal home with some money may need for reaching there. They used to love each other too much before departure, but his love toward her has gone in hail.” More numbers of bad experiences of family breaking were reported during the time of study by respondents.

Table: 17

## Issues on not Having Family Dispute and Breaking

Issues on Not Having Dispute or Breaking	No	%
Active roles of seniors of family	7	9.21
Equal behavior to all members	12	15.79
Good understanding	17	22.37
Proper work division	24	31.58
Good education for children	5	6.58
Good earning of labour migrants	11	14.47
Total	76	100

(Source: field survey, 2015)

It is found that along with family dispute and breaking more numbers of respondents have good relation with family members. Besides not having dispute and

breaking they have expressed as proper work division in household work (31.58%), good understanding (22.37%), equal behaviour to all members (15.79%), good earning of labour migrants (14.47%), active roles of seniors of family (9.21%) and chances of good education of children (6.58%). They have focused for the good roles of father-in-law in family for establishing good relation with family members and if they are already living separately in separate house they have reported less dispute comparing to living in joint family.

From in-depth interview and observation it is also found that there are also the experiences of reunions of husband and wife after labour migration. One of the returned labour migrants Mr Durga Limbu (residence of Jaljale VDC 9) got new life after labour migration. While he returned back from UAE, his wife who had been living separately since 5 years back agreed to live together with husband. It was possible due to good earning when they used to have dispute due to lack of sound economic condition at past.

So it can prove that labour migration not only welcomes to dispute and breaking of family but also it helps to establish good relationship among family members.

#### **4.3.11 Impacts on Consumption Pattern**

The attraction and consumption of readymade food is seen to be increased dramatically in this decade due to influence of labour migration. That habit may increase the extant of diseases. The impacts of labour migration on consumption pattern in study population have been presented in Table 18.

Table: 18  
Impacts on Consumption Pattern

Consumption pattern	No	%
Increased than before	83	78.30
Decreased than before	2	2.83
Similar	20	18.87
Total	106	100

(Source: field survey, 2015)

Labour migration has also changed the consumption pattern of their family members in study area. It is found that the knowledge and awareness regarding to

balanced diet is increased significantly. The plants of fruits are seen to be preserved. Numbers of milking animals are found more than others in study area. It shows that more number of respondents has felt changed in their consumption pattern after labour migration. 78.30 percent of respondents have found to be increased the consumption of goods in their family. Both the quality and quantity of goods is found to be increased. Only 2.83 percent of respondents have reported that consumption of goods in their family is decreased than before. The major reasons for decreasing the consumption the goods than before are reported as: low income of labour migrant, large family size, shortage of manpower in agricultural works, climatic changes etc. Similarly 18.87 percent of respondents have reported that their consumption habits after labour migration from family is similar to past.

From in-depth interview and observation it is found that the large scale of remittance is investing for readymade and junk food which are not useful for the health. After increasing the income level it is found that the people in study area have left the habits of traditional and nutritious foods such as Gundruk, Dhido, Chyakhla etc. Instead of using homemade food they are using low nutritious food buying from market. Besides that the consumption of animal production including meat and milk intake is also seen to be increased in study area.

#### **4.3.12 Impacts on Social Activities**

Migrant workers who return home bring experience, knowledge and money from labour migration to overseas. Development activities in society and labour migration are found to be positively correlated. It has proved that higher the flow of remittances, higher the development activities in society. The labour migration has direct relationship for development of skilled human resources, development of sports, market, irrigation canal, tap, bridge etc. were found be made during the time of study by activeness of labour migrants. According to the key informants of Jaljale VDC 5, Mr Ganesh Sangraula (Returned labour migrants) “The road extension in that ward was succeed in the end of 2014 due to active involvement of labour migrants and returned labour migrants by collecting at least RS 25000 from each family. Similarly the drinking water programme was completed in ward no 2 of same VDC in 2013, by the support of labour migrants.” The concept of inclusive development is increased in study area. The play ground extension of Shree Gram Sudhar Secondary School, Jaljale was done in 2014 by the financial investment of labour migrants in

Saudi Arab. The free solar distribution for each family was done by Indian Embassy with the active participation of Ex Indian Army from this VDC. There is good inter family relationship in this family than before.

During the field visit most of the returned labour migrants have reported that they have got an opportunity to know the real value and importance of hard labour. Their attitude has changed regarding the hard labour and now, they are ready for any types of work. Hesitation and shyness towards the work have been changed. For example one of the returned migrant from South Korea, Mr. Dhan Prasad Bhattarai does fancy shop in the local market of Jaljale. Similarly, as said by the some respondents, their silly sons who had gone abroad have also changed their habit and have come to the right track. But at the same time they also expressed their anxiety with the present unemployment situation of the nation. How the labour migration is helpful for increasing social activities will also prove from the following case study.

Mr. Min Bahadur Mangrati, had gone to Malaysia some year back. “He stayed there for two and half years. He used to work as sheep grazing. He had to work hard to get salary and somehow he been able to earn money also there. When he returned back, he began to apply his skills whatever he had learned in Malaysia with the help of other family members and started commercial Goat and Poultry farming along with vegetable farming. Now, he earns more money than whatever he used to earn in Malaysia. Further, he told that some other villagers have also been influenced by his work and started some commercial vegetable farming and animal husbandry.” He is also investing for development of social activities in society.

#### **4.3.13 Impacts on Living Standard**

Living standard has been changed with labour migrants and their families in study area by labour migration. They have given second priority to build houses and buy agricultural lands in village area. Instead of buying agricultural land and houses in village they give priority for buying pieces of land in terai and other urban areas. Most of them have found to be made a simple house having basic facilities such as kitchen, toilet and bathroom. They have kept their surrounding clean and improved their sanitation. Small garden also have seen in some houses of labour migrants. Clean drinking water and toilet facilities are also available in their houses. Qualities of foods, cloths, education, etc as well as other amenities such as TV, VCD, DTH,

Cassette, and Radio, Mobile and access of other technologies are normal assets there in study area. Headmaster of Shree Shankar Higher Secondary School, Jaljale expressed that the living standard of people have got drastic changes in their living standard within 15 years of period due to foreign labour migration and conflict resolution. Even children of labour migrants who study at school use expensive mobiles, ornaments, clothing and other electronic equipments along of family members and returned labour migrants. The social activities and involvement of women in development activities is increased. So it can found that improving living standard has helped also to get women empowerment in study area.

#### **4.3.14 Impacts on Health Services and Facilities**

Labour migration has found positive correlation with utilization of health facilities in study area. According to senior members of that place prior to 15 years basically people were dependent on traditional healing practices. People had poor knowledge about sanitation of their surroundings, safe drinking water, immunization, pregnancy check up, utilization of other basic health facilities and they used to have shyness to discuss about family planning.

Now the situation is changed dramatically due to labour migration. Most of the study populations were found to be using safe drinking water and toilet, smokeless stove, separate kitchen etc. Having only one sub health post in this VDC people have good access and knowledge to use the services provided by it. There are not sufficient medicines and services to offer to people. So the people in this VDC are not in a position to reap benefits from the current health services system. In case of emergency they carry the patient to give advanced and specialized health services to district hospital or hospitals outside the district without delay.

It can be concluded that labour migration has positively helped to improve the utilization of health services and facilities in two ways. Firstly it has helped by experiences and knowledge about importance of health services and facilities while staying to overseas and secondly by getting sound economic conditions to their family. By that they are being able to use health services and facilities properly.

#### 4.4 Trends and Use of Remittances

##### 4.4.1 Average Annual Income of Labour Migrants

Income of labour migrants in overseas is quite essential to obtain quality of life of family members in origin i.e. Nepal, where significant numbers of people are under the poverty line. Income depends on nature of work, destination countries, Employees Company etc. Most of the labour migrants from study area are gone towards Arabian countries, where earning is not so good for unskilled and semi-skilled manpower. The average annual income of labour migrants of study area has been presented in Table 19.

Table: 19

Average Annual Income of Labour Migrants

Annual Income (RS)	No	%
Less than 100000	10	9.43
100000-150000	16	15.10
150000-200000	25	23.58
200000-250000	20	18.87
250000-300000	9	8.49
300000-350000	8	7.55
350000-400000	3	2.83
400000-450000	6	5.66
450000-500000	7	6.60
500000 and above	2	1.89
Total	106	100

(Source: field survey, 2015)

From the table it is found that largest proportion of labour migrants (23.58%) have average annual income of RS 150000-200000, that is followed by the percentage of labour migrants (18.87%) having average income of RS 200000-250000. 15.10 percent of labour migrants have their average annual income only RS100000-150000. Very few (1.89%) labour migrants have their average annual income is reported to be



more than RS 500000. Table has revealed that labour migrants from study area does not have better income even in overseas. It is due to the lack of education, training, information about destination countries and nature of work.

#### 4.4.2 First Goods Sent by Labour Migrants

Labour migrants send the goods or remittances from the wages of labour work from overseas to their family members. The first goods sent by labour migrants to their family members in study area have been presented in Table 20.

Table: 20

#### First Goods Sent by Labour Migrants

Goods	No	%
Blankets	11	10.38
Cloths	16	15.10
Mobile	29	27.36
Television	4	3.77
Laptop	1	0.94
Watch	7	6.60
Torch	5	4.72
Money	33	31.13
Total	106	100

(Source: field survey, 2015)

About one third (31.13%) have found to send mainly money as their first goods that is followed by mobile phone. 27.36 percent of labour migrants have sent mobile as their first goods to their family members in study area. Similarly 15.10 percent labour migrants have found to be sent cloths and 10.38 percent have sent blankets as their first goods to their family members. Least percent (0.94%) have sent laptop as first goods followed by television, torch and watch respectively to their family members in study area. It shows the least preference of people to modern equipments rather than immediate and urgent needs in study area.

#### 4.4.3 Channels of Sending Remittances

From the various statistics it is found that the remittance from overseas has great contribution in GDP of Nepal. Still large scale of remittance is estimated to be sending through informal channels. Show it is very difficult to estimate the actual statistics of remittance in Nepal due to lack of strict law about it. The channels of sending remittance by labour migrants in study area have been presented in Table 21.

Table: 21

Channels of Sending Remittances

Channels	No	%
Bank	16	15.10
People/Friends/Self	8	7.55
Remit	76	71.71
Hundi	6	5.55
Total	106	100

(Source: field survey, 2015)

Most of the remittance in study area usually has been found to be transferring from formal channels. More than two third (71.71%) of remittances has been being transferred from remit mainly from IME, Western Union and Prabhu Money Transfer that services are in district headquarter. That is followed by banking channels. 15.10 percent of labour migrants have usually transferred the remittance through banking channels. Few have usually sent through friends/relatives or sometimes own self. 5.55 percent of labour migrants have usually sent the remittance through informal channels as hundi.

#### 4.4.5 Uses of Remittances

Most of the remittances in Nepal are found to be used for fulfillment of immediate household expenditures due to poverty. It means very low amount of remittances are found to be used for long term income generation and capital formation. According to NLSS 2010/11, 78.9 percent of remittances are used for household consumption and only 2.4 percent for capital formation in Nepal. Use of remittances in study area has been presented in Table 22.

Table: 22  
Uses of Remittances

Uses of Remittances	No	%
Purchases land and house	40	12.38
Educating family members	34	10.53
Maintenance and construction of HH equipments	13	4.02
Household Consumption	117	36.22
Paying loan and interest	72	22.29
Investing for long term capital formation	8	2.48
Giving loan to individual	17	5.26
Deposit at bank	6	1.86
Celebrating cultural festivals/ceremonies	11	3.41
Labour migration (Remigration)	5	1.55

(Source: field survey, 2015)

Largest amount (36.22%) of remittance in study area is found to be used for household consumptions mainly for buying foods, clothes, ornaments and other requirements for entertainment. About one fifth of remittances have been found to be used for paying loans while 12.38 percent of remittances are reported to be used for buying land and house either in urban areas or terai regions. It is followed by the use of remittance of educating family members including wife, children, brother and sister. Only 2.48 percent of remittances are found to be used for capital formation as business, insurance and share in financial and developmental works. 3.41 percent of remittances are found to be used for celebrating cultural festivals. Similarly remittances are used to maintenance and construction of household equipments, giving loan to individual, deposit at bank and remigration of labour in study area.

In summary it can say that the large scale of remittance in study area is found to be used for household consumption rather than sustainable use of remittances for long term capital formation which may not be sustainable ways for poverty reduction and obtaining quality of life of people in study area.

## CHAPTER 5: SUMMARY, FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS

### 5.1 Summary

The contribution of international labour migration in Nepal is higher for economic and socio-cultural development from various perspectives. Approximately; 56 percent of families in Nepal are receiving any kinds of remittances that has contributed about 23 percent of GDP in Nepal. One fourth of the population are estimated to be under the poverty line in 2010/11. In this context, 13<sup>th</sup> interim plan of Nepal has made objectives to reduce the percentage of population below poverty line by 18 percent up to 2022 AD. The labour migration of world including Nepal is also in increasing order. The net migration rate of Nepal in 2011 was reported -10.32 per thousands and sex ratio 94 males per 100 females. Majority of absentees from Nepal are from youth and energetic age group (15-29 year) than children and elderly with majority of males than females and of literate only than illiterate and higher education. Labour migration of Nepal is affected from various push and pull factors in Nepal and oversea countries. Poverty and unemployment are considered as a push factors for labour migration from Nepal.

International labour migration of Nepal is guided by different international and national instruments including conventions, acts, laws, and policies. However, Nepal has not rectify some of the important international instruments for providing overall support for labour migrants and their family members. However its effectiveness is very weak in this context due to lack of monitoring and existed chain of corruption from lower to higher order. Total population of Tehrathum district was decreased by 11534 persons from 2001 to 2011 AD, might be due to the dominance of out migration from this district. The majority of dependent population (women, children and elderly) are found more as a result of labour migration in this district. Out of 758 households recorded in this VDC, it is found that at least one international labour migrant from 255 households. For study purpose 106 couple, who had already have at least one child are purposively selected for study purpose. It has adopted descriptive as well as mixed methods of research design by using primary and secondary data.

There is an increasing trend of people to live in nuclear family along with popularity of labour migration in study area. 53.77 percent of labour migrants were from nuclear family. The permanent types of houses are being increased in study area

due to increased economic conditions by labour migration. 58.5 percent of such family has permanent types of houses. Labour migration in study area is also found to be selective one with respect to age and sex. More numbers of males and youths are found to be taken part in such process. About half of the labour migrants are related to age group 25 to 35 years of age interval. Only 7.6 percent of labour migrants are related to age below 20 years. According to educational attainment level the volume of labour migration is varies. More number (26.4%) of labour migrants are literate only followed by primary (20.8%) but such volume is less with illiterate and higher educational attainment populations.

Major causes of labour migration in study area are poverty, unemployment, family pressure and education for children. More than 60 percent of labour migrants are found to be migrated by poverty and 30 percent by the state of unemployment at origin. Low amount of agricultural land and lack of food sufficiency have forced youths and adults for labour migration. More than 60 percent of families of labour migrants have less than 10 ropani of land and very few respondents have food sufficiency for whole year in study area. Levels of education and income levels have found to be determined the destination place. Arabian countries are found to be major destinations for labour migration because of less skilled manpower also can get working opportunity there. Majority of labour migrants have invested RS 100000 to 150000 for their labour migration. Only 9.4 percent of labour migrants invested less than RS 50000 and no one in free visa. Majority of labour migrants from study area are gone to overseas countries by taking loan from local moneylenders. They have to pay higher interest for their loan. They have poor access in banking sectors by lengthy process and lack of collateral for this purpose.

Similarly very less (1.9%) of labour migrants communicate with their family members daily and 60.4 percent communicate weekly especially in Friday due to holiday there. Usual means of communication is mobile. About 50 percent of respondents have reported that they mostly communicate to their wife followed by father and mother respectively.

Respondents have reported that they have felt additional burden with them due to the labour migration in study area. Labour migration has changed the demographic status of population. As a result of labour migration the sex ratio is decreased to 84 males per 100 females. Due to that more number of anti-social activities can be occur

in study area. There is shortage of labour force in one hand and on the other hand increased the dependency ratio. The economy of study area is being dependent over remittances. So the farmlands are now converted to pasture land and forest resources because remaining family members are being lazy for doing work day by day in study area. According to the majority of respondents the place is converted to the state of surplus resource now from the state of resource defect at past.

Labour migration has direct impact on social relation too. 75.47 percent of respondents have reported that they have improved relation than before. Similarly 11.32 percent have decreased social relation and 13.21 have similar relationship with the people in community than past. Women empowerment is found to be increased by labour migration. The involvement of them in decision making process in governmental and nongovernmental organizations is increased significantly over 15 year's period. Women have reported that now they are also getting better support for it. Labour migrants have been investing about 15 percent of their income for education of their children. More than 50 percent of children of labour migrants are found to be studying in private boarding schools and even couples of them were found to be going to school or college for further study. But labour migration has also created the problems of care defect for 5 percent of children.

However, the labour migration has created the problems on socialization for new generation because of different interest than old generation. So that intergenerational gap is most common due to labour migration in study area. The concept on norms, values and customs is being changed and modified according to the convenience of people. But the customs are being more expensive day by day. Labour migration has changed the family structures. More number of labour migrants (66.98%) has only one child and only 2.83 percent have 4 or more than four children in study area during the time of study. It shows that labour migration have helped to control birth rate too. The social and developmental activities are increased in society by investing money for such works by labour migrants. So the living standard of place is found to be better day by day and people are being habitual for using modern equipments such as T.V., VCD, DTH, Mobile etc. The labour migration and utilization of health services and facilities are positively correlated in study area. The use of health services and facilities are found to be increased along with increasing volume of labour migration. Labour migration generates the remittances, by which

country can get economic strength. However, the large amounts of remittances are found to be used in household consumptions and only few for long term income generation programme. The earning of labour migrants is not so much high even in overseas countries. 23.58 percent of respondents have reported that labour migrants earn RS 150000 to 200000 per year, 9.43 percent less than RS 100000 and only 1.89 percent earned more than RS 500000 per year. Most of the remittances are found to be sent through legal channels. Majority of them are sending through remit (71.7%) followed by banking process (15.10%) in study area.

## **5.2 Findings**

There is growing tendency of increasing labour migration in Nepal. According to DoFE, per day more than 1300 youth leave Nepal to work as a labour in foreign employment from Tribhuvan International Airport. As a result sex ratio is decreased to 94 males per 100 females in 2011 and destructed to our own culture and traditions adversely.

As explained by NLSS, 2010/11 in Nepal, the use of remittance is in unproductive sector in study area. So it is not seen to be long term means of poverty reduction in study area. As suggested by Ravenstein in his Law of Migration there is dominance female migrants in short distance migration, however, very few females have taken part in international labour migration from study area. The dominance of male over females for labour migration in study area. As focused by Lee the migration is occurred due to various pull factors in overseas and push factors including poverty, unemployment, family pressure etc. in origin the labour migration is occurred. Similarly migration from study area is also occurred as suggested by Zipf, Todaro and Stouffer for economic motive of migration. As suggested by Wallerstein, people from Nepal as peripheral regions moving to other developed (core) and developing (semi-peripheral) regions in world.

Major destination areas of migration are seen to be varies according to educational and economic conditions of labour migrants. Higher the education more migratory movements are seen towards more developed countries similarly lower the education more migration towards Arabian countries because of chiefly available the works for unskilled and semi-skilled manpower. Similarly the economic status has also negative relation with labour migration. It is found that poor are more prone in labour migration than people of better economic conditions. Labour migration can

also have negative impacts such as increased workload for women and exposure to health risks, and can lead to social malpractices. The foreign labour migration brings prosperity with remittance and improves the living standard and social status of family. Though, family members are feeling easier to manage the household expenditure and children's education. Development activities and labour migration are positively correlated to each other, even though having shortage of youths for work, they are investing for education, health and infrastructural development by remittance. Besides that labour migration has positive correlation with overall development of society by adding money or skills for it.

Mostly migrant's partner and children are suffering from various impacts of foreign labour migration at family level as they are feeling alone, unhappy, anxious, depressed and insecure family disruption has been seen, if it is not managed at proper time in proper way couple, children and other family members may get the physical and psychological disturbances. There is huge shortage of manpower in agricultural sectors, as a result shortage of food is seen in study area.

There is not conducted any kinds of migration related orientation to migrant workers and their families about pre-departure, departure, and reintegration phase and its management. So that, more numbers of families of labour migrants are not found serious about future of family. They are found just making plan of good clothing, food, entertainment facilities etc. And due to lack of knowledge on existing policies and procedures of migration they are being cheated either inside the country or at destination countries.

### **5.3 Conclusion**

Basically labour migration in study area are guided by mass poverty, unemployment, low illiteracy. Labour migration has positive correlation with social and economic development of Nepal such as use of resources, women empowerment in decision making process in society, controlling birth rate, improving living standard, improving nutritional status, increasing awareness on health services and facilities and changing the superstitious beliefs of norms and values in study area. Besides that it has also negative impacts on various aspects of social, cultural, developmental and economic aspects but the proper attention for those impacts of labour migration are not properly till date. Therefore even having different national



and international legal documents for regulating labour migration, it is being unsafe from different perspectives in Nepal.

The national economy is being more dependent over remittances, people have not given proper attention towards its sustainable use for long term income generation income generation activities instead of fulfilling the immediate needs and goods for consumption. Therefore it can be concluded that the labour migration is not best way for sustainable development of society and obtaining quality life of people in study area.

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## ANNEXES

### I: Interview Schedules

Name of respondents..... Name of HH  
 head.....  
 Religion.....Language.....Caste/Ethnicity.....Date.....  
 .....

#### 1. Personal and Household Details

S.N.	Name of members	Relation with head of HH	Age	Sex	Marital Status	Educational status	Occupation	Migration

#### Code for question no 1

Relation to HH Head	Sex	Marital Status	Education	Occupation	Migration
1. Parents	1. Male	1. Single	1. Illiterate	1. Agriculture	1. Yes
2. Brother	2. Female	2. Married	2. Primary	2. Business	2. No.
3. Uncle/Aunt		3. Widow/ Widower	3. Secondary	3. Service	
4. Son / Daughter		4. Divorced	4. SLC	4. Foreign Service	
5. Grand Children		5. Separated	5. Intermediate	5. Wage Labour	
6. Nephew		6. Others	6. Graduate	6. Student	
7. Other.....			7. Post Graduate and Higher	7. Unemployment	
				8. Others.....	

## 2 Details on Socio-Economic Characteristics

Q. No.	Questions	Responses
1	What is your name?	.....
2	What types of house do you have? (observe)	a. Permanent b. Semi-permanent c. temporary d. Others.....
3	Types of family (see roster)	a. Nuclear b. Joint
4	How much land do you have?	.....Ropani
5	How many months do you have food sufficiency? <i>(except labour migration)</i>	.....Months
6	What is the availability followings in your HH : a. Drinking water b. Electricity c. Telephone/Mobile d. Road e. Toilet f. School g. Health services	1. Yes      2. No 1. Yes      2. No 1. Yes      2. No 1. Yes      2. No 1. Yes      2. No 1. Yes      2. No 1. Yes      2. No
7	How many members are labour migrants and how long?	No..... Period.....
8	What is the age of labour migrants	.....
9	When did he/ they go to overseas?	.....
10	What are the causes of such labour migration?	1. Unemployment 2. Poverty 3. Desire to earn 4. Family pressure 5. Children's education 6. Low income
11	In which country the migrants are from your	.....



	family?	
12	How much money did you invest for migration?	Nrs.....
13	How did you manage the amount for migration?	1. Own Money 2. Individual 3. Bank/Cooperatives 4. Selling property 5. Relatives 6. Money lenders
14	How much interest do you pay? ( <i>if any types of loan</i> )	..... percent
15	Who decided for that labour migration?	1. Own self 2. Parents 3. Wife 4. Others.....
16	How frequently does he communicate?	1. Daily 2. Weekly 3. Monthly
17	To whom does he frequently communicates?	1. Father 2. Mother 3. Wife 4. Son/ daughter 5. Brothers 6. Others.....

### 3. Details on Impacts of Labour Migration

(Please give your answer with the time reference to 15 years back and present focusing the impacts of labour migration, prove in details)

18. What are the major impacts of labour migration in this VDC in your opinion?

.....

19. Have you felt any demographic changes due to labor migration?

1. Yes            2. No

20. If yes what are they? And how?  
.....
21. What are the economic changes by labour migration?  
.....
22. What is the impact of labour migration on social relation?  
1. Improved 2. Decreased 3. Similar
23. If improved how?  
24. If decrease how?  
25. If similar how?
26. Are there any impacts on social structure? What are they?  
.....
27. What are the impacts of labour migration on education of  
Children.....  
Wife.....  
Other family members.....  
Society.....
28. Are there any changes in socialization process? How? Are there any difficulties in it?  
.....
29. What are the impacts of labour migration on norms and values in society? (Norms, values, customs, traditions etc)  
.....
30. Are there any changes in family structures? What are they?  
.....
31. What cases of disputes/ breaking and reunions of family have you found in your life in society?  
.....
32. What are the issues of having such disputes and breaking families?  
.....
33. What are the issues of not having such disputes and breaking in families?  
.....
34. Are there any cases of reunions of families in your community?  
.....

35. Are there any changes in consumption pattern? What are they?  
 .....
36. What are the impacts of labour migration on social development?  
 .....
37. Are there any changes on living standard of people? How? What are they?  
 .....
38. Are there any changes in utilizing health services and facilities?  
 .....

**4. Details on Uses of Remittances**

39	What is the average annual income of labour migrants	RS .....
40	What things did he send at first? ( both cash and, kinds)	.....
41	Did he send money?	1. Yes 2. No
42	To whom, does s/he usually send money?	1. Father 2. Mother 3. Wife 4. Brothers 5. Son/Daughter 6. Others.....
43	What is the main means of sending remittances?	1. Bank 2. Friends 3. Hundi 4. Remit 5. Others.....
44	How much money did he send till now?	Nrs.....
45	For what purpose did you spend money? a. Household expenditure b. buying Land c. Pay interest	Nrs..... Nrs..... Nrs.....

	d. Paying loan	Nrs.....
	e. Education of children	Nrs.....
	f. Others.....	Nrs.....

46. Do you have any things to say at last about labour migration?

.....

.....

Thank you for your kind cooperation

## **II: Interview Schedules for Local Key Informants (LKIs)**

Name of Respondent:

Education:

Address:

Occupation:

1. What are the causes of international labour migration in your VDC?
2. What are the major destinations of labour migration in this VDC?
3. What are the impacts of international labour migration (especially with reference to economy, health, education, socialization, norms, values and customs, family structure, social structure, social activities, development activities, living standard etc.)? Ask one by one. (Ask by proving comparing prior and after labour migration with reference to 15 years time period)
4. What are the advantages and disadvantages of international labour migration in your opinion?
5. What could migrants do in this VDC instead of going overseas?
6. What are the uses of remittance in your VDC? Are they using it in proper work?
7. What is your opinion towards increasing tendency of foreign labour migration?
8. What suggestion do you give to control/manage labour migration?

Thank you for your kind cooperation.