Chapter 1

Introduction

1. Background of the Study

Migration means the movement of people from one place to another with intentions of settling, permanently or temporarily, at a new location. The movement often occurs over long distances and from one country to another, but internal migration (within a single country) is also possible; indeed, this is the dominant form of human migration globally. Migration is often associated with better human capital at both individual and household level, and with better access to migration networks. Migration can be permanent, temporary or seasonal. Migration happens for a range of reasons. These can be economic, social, political or environmental. Push factors and pull factors drive migration. Migration impacts both the place left behind and, on the place, where migrants settle. These impacts can be both positive and negative.

Nepal is a landlocked and agricultural country and is suffering from the problem of under employment. Due to the lack of employment opportunities in country, skilled, semi-skilled and unskilled all types of people have shown interest to the foreign employment. To search for better opportunities of employment migration from one country to another country, particularly from developing countries to developed countries is not new in Nepal. There are very few opportunities for employment and to earn the money. So, Nepali people have shown the interest to work outside of the home country. They go abroad for employment and they earn some amount of money and send back to the home country. which is known as remittance income. Remittance income is that portion of income which is transferred by foreign workers (remitters) who are living and working in other countries (especially in the developed countries) typically to their family who are still living in their home countries. Simple meaning of

remittance is transfer of money by foreign to his or her home country. The terms remittance is usually limited to monetary and other cash transfer transmitted by migrant workers to their families and communities back home. Euphemistically, present day Nepalese economy is characterized by "Remittance economy "

The migration of people from one place to another in search of better opportunities in employment, education and higher living standard has started since time immemorial. But some people may have been pressurized to leave the original place of residence. Factors like war, inter-conflicts, famine, poverty for survival and ultimately comfortable and peaceful living are some of the push reasons for the people to migrate. Before the World War II, the major migration distance used to be limited within a country or region unless they were arranged for labor transfer to cater need of the colonial power countries. Now, ‘People from developing countries are moving towards the developed countries as migrant workers. The flow of information, skills, and remittances has dramatically changed the nature and scope of international migration today.

Migration of Nepalese people for foreign employment started before early 19th century. Though, the history of remittance In Nepal is not actually recorded. it was started before early nineteenth century when the first Nepalese travelled to 'lahore' to Join army of sikh Ruler Ranjit Sing. Formally it was started after Anglo Nepal friendship treaty of 1816 A.D that recruited 3000 Nepalese soldiers in British Gorkha Regiment. Signing of peace and friendship Treaty between India and Nepal in July 1950 A.D was the turning point in the movement of Nepalese workers for employment in India. (Kunwar 2015).

Many Nepalese people had gone India to work in Cole mines, Guard in richest people's building and other house hold works. Some of them returned back but most of them settled there. In the beginning stage of migration, they come back to their mother land or they sent or brought money. But the amount of money was not counted as remittances and now day to the remittances from India goes unrecorded. The recorded remittance from India is only countable, which comes in the form of salary and pension to Nepalese people who are working in Indian army and other formal sector. So, the source of remittance to Nepal was that amount which comes from British Army. After that, the second remittance to Nepal was that who are working in Indian army other formal sector. So, the first source of remittance of Nepal was that amount which comes from India by Nepalese people employed in India army. But actual period or amount of remittance was not recorded properly at that time due to insignificant role or unidentified role of remittance amount to the economy. political freedom and economy globalization Have been contribution to an increasingly diversified pattern of destinations by the migrants.

Migration is diverse in nature in fact it may be international, inter-regional, inter-urban, rural-urban on intra-urban. On the basis of time criterion, migration may be temporary or permanent. If we take into consideration the distance, migration may be long or short. On the basis of number, migration may be individual or mass. On the basis of causes, migration may range from natural calamities to socio economic cultural and political. The population census of Nepal defined migration as a change of residence for six months or more either within the country or outside the country (CBS, 2008).

According to the foreign employment department of Nepal, till Fiscal Year 2019/2020 on an aggregate, twenty three lakh six thousand twenty eight Nepali labors are recorded

as migrated for foreign employment. NLFA survey 2018 show that labor force participation rate of young people aged 15–24 years is 20.3 percent. On the other hand, those aged 25–34 years 27.7 percent of the labour force. The same pattern is also observed among those aged 35–44 years and those aged 45–54 years is 10.3 percent and The oldest age group (65 years and older) is 3.7 percent respectively) (NLFS 2017/18)

Nepalese economy is extensively becoming dependent on remittance sent by migrant workers. The overseas migration and remittance has become tools to poverty alleviation as well as for improving, the living standard of the people. The contribution of remittance to the income of Nepalese house hold is increasing year by year. According to the NRB, due to increasing trend in foreign employment and the decreasing trend of export, the contribution of remittance is increasing. Short term worker who are employed in an economy in which they are not resident. Slipcover from the financial crisis were quite serve and had a deleterious effect on developed and energy exporting countries the principle source of immigrant remittance the total quantity of remittances dropped in 2009 for the first time in decades. The world Bank estimated that remittance flows to developing countries reached us$ 307 billion in 2009, a decline by 5.5 percent in contrast to the (IMF Report 2009).

Recent income consumption scenario of rural areas is not as before. Most of the people have some for foreign employment so there is shortage of young male for any activities. The sources of income have changed in flow if remittance income in house hold it becomes tools decrease the poverty more than 10 percent, which recorded 30 percent end f/y 2017/2018, but that is commonly spent on consumption, such as for purchase of land and building. If remittance is used to increase the permanent income of rather

than only temporary income, than receiver's welfare – enhancing effects may be significantly increased. Increased in consumption education means to decrease in saving. (Sah 2019)

National economic development Remittance can contribute significantly to local regional and in migrant sending in reducing poverty as they flows mainly to poor and marginalized families. In recent day, the unemployed youth don't get job in Nepal. So they are going to foreign countries or an other countries to seek job in order to fulfill basic needs. Due to adopted liberalization policy and increasing political conflict situation in Nepal. It is growing acknowledged in Nepal that foreign labor migration helps promote national economic growth, cases the pressure of unemployment bring in much needed foreign exchange through remittance and increased consumption saving and investment at both the household and national level.

Migration has offered employment opportunities to a large volume of Nepali youth. The oil-driven growth in the GCC economies and labour shortages in East and Southeast Asian countries like Malaysia, Japan and South Korea have increased employment opportunities for Nepali workers. Furthermore, coupled with advances in transportation and telecommunications, mobility has become cheaper and more convenient. The gains of labour migration via financial and social remittances are apparent and reflected in better educational and health outcomes and living standards in Nepal.

Labour migration from Nepal is a predominantly male phenomenon with the share of female migrant workers accounting for a little above 5 per cent in the last decade. The share of female workers was around 8.5 per cent in 2018/19, owing to a drop in the overall volume of male migrant workers. The domestic work sector, comprising of a

high share of female workers, has been regulated in an effort to reduce vulnerabilities such as long working hours, physical abuse and economic exploitation, which could be one of the factors behind the low volume of female out migration. (Ministry of Labour Employment 2020)

The emigrants from Nepal were characterized by universal phenomena of predominance of males accounting for 87.8 percent of the total population. The total persons emigrate abroad as revealed by the census of 1952/54 and 1961 were 198120 and 32470 respectively. As for the major sources of emigration from Nepal was the Hill region accounting from 95.9 percent of the total emigrants in 1952/54 and 92.9 percent in 1961 and the percent decrease does not mean decrease in absolute number. The number of emigrants from hill increase from 96639 people in 196264 to 150502 people in 1961 and increase of 53863 people or 55.7 percent. Emigration from Nepal to the foreign countries continues to increase in the entire region (Kansakar 2014)

The overall migration scenario above does not reveal the corridor-specific variation in the flows of migrant workers. The fluctuation in the overall labour migration from Nepal is an outcome of several country-specific patterns in migration flows. Labour migration from Nepal is heavily concentrated in the GCC and Malaysia. In 2017/18, the top 5 countries (Malaysia, Qatar, UAE, Saudi Arabia and Kuwait) comprised of over 92 per cent of the total migrant workers whereas this share was 88 per cent in 2018/19 (Qatar, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Malaysia) (Migration Report 2020 Ministry of Labour Employment).

The high concentration of Nepali workers in a few destination countries points to the significance of these destination countries for Nepali migrant workers, the lack of

diversity in the destination countries and the vulnerability of the Nepali migrant population to macroeconomic shocks in the GCC or Malaysia. (Subedi 2003)

Figure no: 1 Labor Migration

Source: DOFE (Department of Foreign Employment 2020)

Among workers who obtained labour approvals, records of 2018/19 show that Qatar was the most popular destination country among workers from Provinces 1, 2 and Karnali whereas the UAE was the most popular destination country among workers from Provinces 3, Gandaki and Sudur Paschim. The share of workers from Province 5 headed to the two countries was almost the same. Relatively speaking, migration from Provinces 3 and Gandaki was more diverse, with approximately 80 per cent of the migrant workers headed to Qatar, UAE, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and Malaysia. On the other hand, Province 2 was the least diverse with 96.6 per cent workers headed to the aforementioned five destination countries. (DOFE 2020)

Figure no:2 Foreign Employment From Nepal

Source: DOFE

In terms of the origin provinces, Provinces 1 and 2 witnessed the highest share of labour migration in 2018/19, comprising over 24 per cent of the migrant workers each. In 2017/18, close to 29 percent of migrant workers originated from Province 2 while 24 per cent originated from Province 1. This was followed by Provinces 5, 3 and Gandaki comprising between 12 to 17 per cent of the total share. Finally, Karnali and Sudur Paschim comprised around 3 per cent of the total volume of migrant workers in both

years. This pattern is different for female migrant workers with three fourths of the workers hailing from Provinces 1 and 3 in both 2017/18 and 2018/19. (DOFE 2020)

1.2. Statement of the Problem

International labor migration has become important among other sectors at present in Nepal. Nepalese foreign migrants have rapidly increased. Due to the unemployment situation caused by recent political unrest such as insurgency, numbers of households from rural village have compelled to go for foreign employment. Similarly, the households collect the money for this purpose by mortgaging and selling their land, properties and taking loan at high interest rate.

International labour migration is gaining momentum and will continue to do so in the years to come. Looking at the present scenario excluding India, around 1500 Nepali youths are leaving Nepal by air daily. (Ministry of Labour Employment 2020).

The destination mostly is West Asia and South East Asia. No doubt numerous causes are responsible for the external movement of people. The reasons may vary from political instability, lack of employment opportunities, population pressure and so on. With the passage of time the cost of living has really gone up everything is expensive namely education, housing, food and fuel. Migrant workers are aliens. This may, on this account alone, be the targets of suspicion or hostility in the communities where they live and work. In most cases, financially poor, they share the handicapped economy, society and culture of the least-favoured groups in the society of the host state. Discrimination against migrant workers in the field of employment takes many forms. These include exclusions or preferences as regard the types of jobs which are open to migrants, and difficulty to access to vocational training. Different standards are

often applied to nationals, on the one hand, and migrants, on the other, as regards job tenure, and contracts may deprive migrants of certain advantages (Bhattarai 2005).

K. R Khadka (1997) analyzed in detail the push factor and pull factor of labour migration. The Pull Factors are factors which attract the migrants to an area. Opportunities for better employment, higher wages, facilities, better working conditions and attractive amenities are pull factors of an area. Similarly, The common push factors are low productivity, unemployment and underdevelopment, poor economic conditions, lack of opportunities for advancement, exhaustion of natural resources and natural calamities.

K. B. Bista focused on international labour migration and its impact in poverty elimination and development of society. Numerous manpower agencies are entrusted with the responsibility to supply labourers to the respective countries. Sometimes these agencies, charge high amount or by provide wrong information to the emigrants, which adds up to the sorrow and hardships. There are numerous cases where emigrants have ended bankrupt because of brokers/agents. (Bista 1999).

The migrant worker is not a product of the twentieth century. Men and women have been leaving their homelands in search of work elsewhere ever since payment in return for labour was introduced. The difference today is that there are far more migrant workers than any period of human history. Millions of people are now earning their living--or looking for paid employment--came as strangers to the States where they reside. There is no continent, no region of the world, which does not have its contingent of migrant workers.

In order to earn money, Nepalese people go to foreign land. They earn money in the foreign country. But, how much remittance is receiv

ward no. 1 from foreign country is not calculated until now. Moreover, it is assumed that most of the people go to the India and Gulf country in order to earn money and a lot of remittance is inflowed in this Rural Municipality. On the other land, the uses area of the remittance has not also been investigated in this area unit now. There are different sectors in the life of people. Among that sector education is one of the vital sector who are a lot of remittance received from abroad is utilized. Moreover, the quality of education also depends on the amount of expenditure on that field. So, this study tries to explore the answer of the following questions.

· What is the reason of labor migration in chulachuli?

· What is the consequences of international labor migration in chulachuli?

· What is the demographic status of migrant households?

1.3 Objectives of the study

The overall objective of this study is to analyse the overall impact seen on livelihood pattern of the habitants of Chulachuli Rural Municipality due to the international labour migration. The Specific objectives are:

· To analyze the cause of international labor migration in chulachuli.

· To explore the consequences due to international labor migration in chulachuli.

· To examine the economic and demographic status of international migrant’s households.

1.4 Significance of the study

Foreign employment has reduced the state of poverty and unemployment to a certain extent. The life style of the households that succeeded in going for foreign employment

has changed. But they have not been able to utilize and invest the whole remittances in a good way in a productive sector. Therefore, how to invest and utilize the remittance has emerged as a major problem in the fields of foreign employment and the government also encourages the private institute to run skill development programmers to increase the demand of Nepalese workers in foreign countries as well as to make them capable to increase their salary and wages. Considering the huge amount of remittance coming into Nepal from foreign labor migration and its important role in Nepalese economy, it is hoped that this study will provide some understanding to the factors contributing to the prospects, potentialities and promises from the foreign labor migration and the problems and issues constraining the effective management Fmonitoring the labor migration for as the nation.

Its aim is to study the institutional regulation of labor migration in the study region of origin with special attention to livelihood strategies. As a basis for understanding international labour migration, it is crucial to know what motives people to migrate. The question why people migrate is therefore included in this study. The hypothesis is that the decision to migrate and the choice of destination are strongly influenced by the rules and regulations structuring the process in the early phase of migration, the time from the destination to leave until the arrival in the receiving country. This study addresses the factors motivating people to migrate. Migration is seen as an important livelihood strategy, that is, and action which people undertake to secured the livelihood of their households. So, the study deals with finding out what goals people want to achieve with migration and why they choose this strategy and not another.

This study trends to provide an insight in the understanding of the international labour migration particularly concerning Chulachuli Rural Municipality of Ilam district. This study is focused on actual works done in the source region. Its aim is to study the labour

migration in the study area with special attention to livelihood strategy. It is crucial to be aware of what motivate people to move abroad and as to how people manage the required procedures. This study will be important for those policy makers and planners with reference to the remittances for better utilization. It has been a trend that most of the migrant workers spend their earnings either on the foreign goods at the destination or on unproductive sectors like house, land in the place of origin. This study is equally significant for those migrant workers since it gives an insight to them for proper investment of their earnings.

The findings of this study will be helpful to the planners, policy makers and the later researchers on this issue. The study will provide a glimpse of the situation of international labour migration and its impact on . It will be like a mirror to observe the opportunities and challenges, cause and consequences in Chulachuli Rural Municipality. It could be said that it will be an in-depth study of foreign labour migration from Chulachuli Rural Municipality, but also the recommendation of this study will be useful for the concerned authority to make better policies and programmes to manage and regulate the international labour migration of Nepal. The study will address the factors motivating people to migrate. In a nutshell, the findings of the study will be helpful to develop a new strategy to control the brain drain of the youth, optimum utilization of the remittance and the sustainable plan for future.

1.5 Conceptual Framework

Foreign labor migration has important issue at present in Nepal. Nepalese foreign migration has rapidly increasing in current time. Nepalese have been going to abroad as foreign labour since last decades with aims of promote their socio-economic status, living standards and to break the vicious circle of poverty faced by them. In the context

of Nepalese society and community, foreign labor migrants have well prestige and they determine the labour status ignoring their education, skills in same level. Therefore, most of the middle class people came to motivated go abroad for earning property because society has not concern about the persons skills and knowledge. The foreign labour migration is associated with some factors, which are as follows,

Ø Poverty

Ø To improve the life standard.

Ø To gain batter opportunity

Ø Lack of job opportunities in the country.

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

Conceptual Framework of the Study

1.6 Organization of the Study

The research is organized as a case study of Chulachuli Rural Municipality in six chapters followed by references, figures, tables, graphic representation and table of contents. The first chapter is the introductory chapter which contains the general background, statement of research problem, objectives, significance and limitations of the study. The study of the literature on international migration has been reviewed in the second chapter. The third chapter includes research methodology. The fourth chapter describes the study area. The fifth chapter deals with the quantitative analysis of the findings through data tabulation and analysis which shows the socio-economic status, causes, remittance flow, impact and attitude of labor migration. This chapter also gives the qualitative analysis of the results and findings derived from the individual and group discussion with those emigrants who have returned from foreign countries after some years of the service as the emigrant workers. The last chapter is about the summary, conclusions and recommendations of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

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

2.1 Theoretical Review

Revenstein was the first person to study migration systematically in 1885. According to him, there are certain undesirable factors in the place of origin, which stimulates or compels the individual to migrate to the other places, and likewise, there are certain desirable factors in the destination that attracts the migrants. In his words, the former factors are “Push” factors ad the latter are the “pull” factors causing the events of migration. Moreover, according to him, the distance between the origins determines the volume of migration between place of origin and destination. Higher the distance, lower the volume of migrations and vice versa. He also said that migration occurs with streams and counter streams. He was not sure to say that only the distance between the origin and destination determines the volume of migration (Revenstein, 1885).

Lee (1966) has proposed the ‘push-pull obstacles’ model of the migration on the basis of Ravenstein theory. According to Lee, the decision too migrates and the process of

migration is determined by the following four factors: (i) Factors associated with the area of origin 8 (push), (ii) Factor associated with the area of destination (pull), (iii) Intervening obstacles (distance, cost or lack of transport and communication etc.), (iv) Personal factor (age, sex, education and race) (Lee, 1966).

George K. Zipf has studied migration and brought out an article in 1949 AD. In this article he had focused on the reason that compelled the migrants to move. He has expressed the views I systematically and theoretically, on the destination of migrants that where is the origin and where is the destination of migrating (Zipf, 1946).

In accordance with above statements it seems that some people migrates on the attraction with the available facilities, geographical setting and other factors of the destination and some people migrates due to the natural disasters and their individual reasons.

Todaro (1969) gives the most significant contribution to the volume of migration literature. According to him, migration mechanism can be explained by the differences in ‘expected’ rather than those ‘actual’ earnings between two places. He formulates migration models which has four basic features: (i) Migration is stimulated primarily by rational economic considerations of relative benefits, which are mostly financial and also psychological, (ii) The probability of obtaining employment rate in the new sector.

The decision to migrate depends on expected rather than actual wage differentials and, migration rates in excess of new employment opportunity are not only possible also rational and even likely in the face of wide, new or old expected income differential (Todaro, 1969).

Todaro has given the most significant contribution of the large volume of migration literature. He viewed, “Migration mechanism can be explained by the differences unexpected rather than actual earning between two places.” He formulated migration model with four different features as:

a. Migration is stimulated primarily by national income considerations of reflective, which are mostly financial and psychological.

b. The decision to migrate depends in expected rather than an actual new or old real wage differential.

c. The probability of obtaining employment in the new sector is inversely related to the unemployment rate in the new sector.

d. Migration rate of new employment opportunity growth rates are not only possible but rational as well and even likely (Todaro, 1969).

2.2 Empirical Research on Migration: Global Context

Mansoor and Quillin the report about the international migration. The cores of the report document the history of migration. The remittances through transition and discussion determines of migration. The distinctive pattern of migration experienced since transition will continue to exert an important impact on growth and development in the near future.

Migration creates challenges and opportunities for sending and receiving countries. For many net emigration countries in ECA households’ income and national output are strongly tied to the income of migrants living and working abroad. Cross country growths studies conduct for these reports indicate that remittance have a positive impact on long term economic growth. Migration can allow migrant to learn new skill and can facilitate cross border trade and investment linkages Moreover labor importing CIS

economics and the neighboring EU rely on migrant labor from the region to the maintain rates of economic growth and stands of living.

Over the past three decades policies in the area of labor migration have developed along four major paths: growing restrictiveness and selectiveness in the admission of labor migrants in developed countries; a significant increase in the number of countries, particularly developing countries, that have become host to foreign workers; the rising recognition that the right of migrant workers and their families need to be protected and the about of regional agreements on the free movement of persons (United Nation,2002).

Subedi (2003) has explained that Nepal its status as a labor sending country in the 21st century. With current population of size 23.12million growing constantly over 2.2 percent per annum, more than 200 thousands young adults are entering into the labor force every year. Most of this entry is rural areas. Overwhelming majority of this population is unskilled. He argues that with poverty, lack of in-country employment opportunities amidst youth bulge, labor migration from Nepal is imperative. Taking this into consideration the government considers promoting foreign labor migration of the citizens as way of to benefit both citizen and the country.

He further explained that foreign labor migration from increase over space and time in recent years than ever before. More than 160 employment agencies have been actively engaged in sending Nepalese workers to overseas countries. But unhealthy competitions between local recruiting agencies and cheating of the individual workers are not uncommon. Indian sub-continent still absorbs overwhelming majority of Nepalese international labor migrants but the recent labor migration through Foreign

Employment Promoting had been directed towards West Asian and East and Southeast Asia.

Recent political event in the country is also forcing youths to leave the village and look for opportunities elsewhere. But mismatch demand (quality) and supply and safety of industry workers in Saudi Arabia and other areas the important issue to be considered while promoting labor migration (Subedi, 2003).

United Nation (2002) has spent a lot of time to study migration in different part of the world in the different time. United Nation states that a fundamental characteristic of people in their movement from place to place. International migration can have positive impact in the both the communities of the origin and the communities of destination. Migration also has the potential of facilitating the transfer of skill and contributing to cultural enrichment. Today the number of people residing outside their country of birth is at an all –time of about 175 million. More than double the number of a generation ago. The vast majority of migrants are making meaningful contribution to their host countries. At the same time, however international migrations entails the loss human resources for many countries of origin and give rise to political, economic, or social tensions in countries of destination.

The research study made by the UN-ESCAP, in 1987, Trends, Issues and Policies finds out the causes and consequences of migration from developing countries to the developing countries to the developed countries especially in Middle East. The findings of the study are also applicable and relevant in the present situation though the study is done in the end of eighties. The study found that after the heavy rise in the prices of oil in 1973 resulted in a massive inflow of financial resources into the oil exported countries to Middle East over a very short span of

construction programs such as infrastructure developments etc accelerate their economic and social development, which in turn give rise a large flow of labor migration into these regions.

It is also found that between 1970 and 1975 the share of migrant workers from the ESCAP region in the workplace of Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar and UAE increased from 25.8 percent to 45.7 percent. In 1983, the share of Asian workers in total immigrant workers in the Middle East was estimated at 46.9 percent. By skill level, most of the workers are unskilled and semiskilled who were working in those regions, and their jobs were mainly on the construction which is categorized as dangerous to their citizens. So most of the South Asian workers were engaged construction activities. This pattern of employment is further confirmed by the fact that Arab nationals preferred jobs outside construction or manual works. The research study found that rapid population growth, a sequence of national calamities, general poverty and the increasingly high wage differential between theses ESCAP countries and; other Middle East and Gulf Countries acted as strong incentives for workers to seek job opportunities abroad. The serious disruption accompanying these for democracy, followed by slow growth of the country’s economy, acute problem of unemployment and extremely low salary and wage levels acted as highly effective push factors for outward migration.

Owiafe (2008) analyzed the impact of external remittances on poverty reduction in Ghana. The study employed mainly secondary microeconomic time series data analysis. All data were taken from INF, International financial statistics government, Finance statistics and the world Bank and the state of Ghananian economy. Data were analyzed to add in the descriptively and quantitatively. Charts such as trend graphs and tables were employed to add in the descriptive analysis. This study adopt newly developed auto regressive distributed lag econometric model.

According to the study, remittances by workers provided a source of income to families left behind and have also hand a considerable impact on the economics of the counties in the ESCAP region which had experienced major outflows of labor in recent years. The major flow of emigrating workers in the recent past went to the oil exporting countries in the Middle East. It could be expected that the ME would constitute the major source of remittance flow to the labor exporting countries in the ESCAP region. It has also given the data labor the remittance outflows from oil exporting countries were 7.6 percent of total world outflows in 1970 and increased to 20 percent in 1980. Over the same period, the share of the developed marked economics in total remittance outflows declined from four fifths to two thirds. The developing ESCAP countries also more than doubled their share in remittances inflows within the short time span between 1975 and 1980. The remittance income paid to the emigrant workers from the value added income which they contribute to produce, in turn does not affect the income of the host countries.

Wyss (2003) has pointed out that the process or institutions involved in international labor migration with regard to accumulation of information, decision, preparation, financing and travel access to employment saving and remitting money are crucial. These processes influence the propensity to migrate and the potential contribution of labor migration to the livelyhood of people. Without denying the importance of incentives from potential receiving countries (pull-factor), it has to be emphasized that these factors are translated through how migration occurs and the assets this demands.

The study has investigated that a major benefit to the labor exporting countries can be seen to accrue to balance of payments as the remittance help to have favorable effects on balance of payments situation, as the remittance help to have favorable effects on investment and output. However, the monetary consequences of a sudden large inflow

of cash remittance could generate inflationary pressure on the economy. Remittance cannot impact badly to the economy of the host country, emigrant workers perform their work on aboard which is the activities of that country that help to the value added of that country. Receiving country is also benefited from remittance due to its contribution on foreign currency earnings.

It is found that banking facilities are not used by the emigrant workers because of the cumbersome procedures involved in effecting remittances through banking channels many workers unfamiliarity with such channels and the delays involved in transactions were considered to have discouraged persons countries, unauthorized money dealers despite the considerable risk of fraud and loss. The result was the loss of foreign exchange to the official account of the countries concerned. Over valuation of the exchange rate of the domestic currency also discouraged the use of banking channels.

At last they suggested about the migration. First reform to the business investment climate and economic governance in the country of origin could reduce the incentives for migration as well as migrants to return home closely coordinate labor can meet demand through legal channel that respect the rights of migrants while also satisfying the political and satisfying the political and social sensitivities of receiving countries (Mansoor and Quillin, 2006).

The study suggests the major policy concerns are the protection of the emigrating workers legitimate rights and prevention of their exploration at the hands of the middle men and agents who emerged in large numbers, sensing opportunities to make money out of the huge trade in human beings. The other major policy issue was the need to regulate, facilitate in such a way that the countries concerned could deserved the maximum economic benefits out of them (UN-ESCAP, 1987).

CHAPTER-III

RESEARCH METHOD

Conducting a research in a systematic way requires a method. Methods are set of techniques or procedures of identifying a topic, receiving and the related literatures, conducting field work and writing a report. This section deals with how the idea of research was generated, why a particular location and social group is chosen. Why are particular methods employed? The sources and nature of information, tools and technique of information collection are discussed later in this section.

3.1 Selection of the Study Area

This study was conducted in Chulachuli Rural Municipality lies in southeastern part of Ilam district. The rural municipality has some suitable reasons for this study. Since whole Nepal is dependent on remittance, Chulachuli is not out of this fact. Almost all of the households have at least one member who is out of Nepal. This is the first suitability of this study. On the other hand still a huge numbers of young populations are in the process for going abroad which has also played a vital role to conduct a study and to find out the real contribution on livelihood of Chulachuli municipality. At the same time the drop-out rate from higher education is significant in the study area and the main reason behind it is the international labour migration. This reason also encouraged the researcher to choose the area for this study.

Last but not least the important suitability of this area for the study is this is the home rural municipality of the researcher and at the same time the researcher. Thus the

researcher wants to find out the real impact of international labour migration to Chulachuli munacipality.

3.2 Research Design

Both descriptive as well as explanatory research design has been applied for this study. Descriptive research design helped to analyze the socio-economic pattern of the households and the remittance use. The research design is an organized approach and not a collection of loose, unrelated parts. It is an integrated system that guides the researcher in formulating, implementing, and controlling the study. Useful research design can produce the answers to the proposed research questions. The research design is thus an integrated frame that guides the researcher in planning and executing the research works so this research study will be followed both descriptive as well as explanatory research design

3.3 Universe and Sample

Labour migrated household of Chulachili Rural Municipality ward no 1 is the universe of the study. There is diversity of caste/ethnic groups like Limbu, Rai, Brahmin, Chhetri, Magar and Dalit in the study area. Before the selection of the sample unit, I divided the all inhabitant into different categories based on caste/ethnic composition. However, I have selected 56 emigrants households by using stratified random sampling. 56 households have 100 emigrants.

3.4 Population Sample Size and Sampling Procedure

To cover the entire population of the Chulachuli rural municipality for this study is more difficult and time consuming. To conduct a research in a scientific way there requires adopting certain sample design and procedure. Reliability and validity of the

information used in the study depend upon the emigrants sample design and sampling procedure.

Table 1 : Sample size of Emigrants Households Chulachuli Rural Municipality

Ward no. Households Male Female Emigrants Households Sampled Households

1. 1078 2793 2769 450 56

Source: Chulachuli Rural Municipality ward no 1 2022

As per the record of 2022 of Chulachuli rural Municipality ward no 1 has 5564 population and the total household is 1078. The same record shows that 450 households have at least one emigrant. A total of 56 migrant households was chosen deliberately method for the household survey. A standard questionnaire was prepared in order to obtain information relating to demographic and socio-economic condition of emigrant household.

3.5 Nature and Sources of Data

This research was based on both quantitative and qualitative research data method. Quantitative research data is taken in order to answer a research question using statistical and mathematical technique. Similarly I have used qualitative research design in order to investigate the emigrants behavior attentions and interactions with others. Primary data was the first hand data which was collected by researcher using different techniques and tools. As the technique and tools I have used interview schedule and field study. Secondary data was collected through the review of literature such as published books, dissertations, journals, different reliable articles and magazines.

3.6 Tools and Techniques of Data Collection

During the research the researcher have used different tools and techniques such as Interview method, Questionnaire method and observation method that helped researcher to collect primary data from the emigrant household.

3.6.1 Interview Schedule

To generate the accurate data from survey of foreign employer’s structured questionnaire was prepared. The emigrants households were requested to fill up questionnaire. In case of the emigrants households who can’t fill up the questionnaire the questions were asked to the emigrants and answers were filled up to collect the required information.

3.6.2 Key Informant Interview

To gather the information and overall picture of international labour migration from Chulachuli Rural Municipality some interviews were taken from the secretary of ward no 1, ward chairman, school headmaster, NGO representatives, manager of Small Farmer Cooperative Limited. Likewise the interviews were taken with some selected persons who have been abroad several times.

3.6.3 Observation

Some data has been taken one the support of observation, in which the livelihoods of the households are included. Observation of physical and cultural environment especially details of emigrant’s cloths, food/diet, education, occupation were observed and details recorded in the interview. From this, observation, answers of respondents were corrected and with the answer compared with the questions.

3.7 Data presentation and interpretation

Data has been analyzed and presented by adopting different technique to fulfill the objectives. The raw data collected from field survey were edited and then processed,

through data processing, editing, and coding followed by classification and tabulations. Some statistical tools like percentage have been used to analyze the data. To illustrate the research work necessary tables, charts, diagrams and maps have been used for the clarity of the date presented.

3.8 Limitations of the Study

The study is not free from some limitations and constraints. The respondents do not keep the actual records in written documents of the daily activities. Hence the data obtained from field survey is subject to memory. Some other limitations are:

a. Because of the concentration of emigrants only on foreign countries, its generalization may not be applicable to the emigrants in other countries.

b. This study is only the case study of Chulachuli Rural Municipality Ilam District. So, it cannot be generalized for other parts of the country.

CHAPTER-IV

DESCRIPTION OF STUDY AREA

4.1 Introduction to the Study Area

The study area of this research is Chulachuli Rural Municipality ward no 1, which is situated in the southern part of Ilam district and northern part of Jhapa district and a few kilometers northern from Mahendra highway. Ilam district has an area of 1703 sq. km. and population 18450 (Male 8530 and Female 9920) with a population density of 170 per sq. km. (CBS et. al., 2011). Geographically the district lies between 260 54 to 330 95 north latitude and 870 55 to 410 66 east longitude. Chulachuli is surrounded Mangsebung Gaupalika in the north Mai Rural Municipality in east; by Damak Municipality in the west and and Kerkha in the south. The total area of Chulachuli rural municipality is 108.5sq. km. It is topographically a plain having slightly hills in the north. The general direction of slope is from north to south. The average elevation is 80 meters from the sea level. Having low gradient landscape and favourable climatic condition, paddy, maize, wheat farming is getting popular in recent years. Mai is a major river which flows through the northern part.

Chulachuli Forest located in the north part of the rural municipality is the major source of fuel, timber and fodder for local people. According to the elderly local people, large part of the municipality was covered by forest until 1980. Largely due to the migration of people from hilly areas of Nepal, most part of forest was destroyed for fuel, timber, construction of houses, for cultivation of land and resettlement programme. Most of the forest was destroyed for resettlement programme and expansion of agricultural land launched by the Government.

4.2 Infrastructure Setting

Chulachuli rural munaicipality ward no one has 2140 households and the total population is 25000. Most parts of the Municipality have basic infrastructure facilities such as road, communication, health post, schools, drinking water, electricity and proximity to the district market centre and headquarter (see map 4.2). Chulachuli Rural Municipality still lacks good hospital, blacktopped road, pure drinking tap water, for all the households.

The main north-south gravel road (Damak to Chulachuli) which is 15 Km long (Nepal Road Statistics, 1998:25) crosses the rural Municipality through middle and covers around 10 km. of Chulachuli Municipality ward no 1. Besides this, there are many kachhi sadak (earthen road) to link each village. As mentioned earlier, it is a planned resettlement rural Municipality; this kachhi sadak links most of the settlements of ward no 1. Local buses, Tempoes carry people from most of the villages to the near-by cities Damak, Birtamod and other cities of Eastern Nepal and again return at evening via same route.

Fig no: 3 Destination Countries of Nepalese Employment

Fig no 3: Nepal population absent abroad, percentage per district

Fig no:4 Map of Chulachuli Gaupalika

Source: Office of Chulachulai Gaupalika

As a means of communication, now, the recently added mobile network of different companies like NTC, Ncell and UTL has played a vital role. There is good facility of telecommunication network. Beside it different telecommunication companies such as Wordlind, Subishu etc are giving wifi service in ward no one of Chulachuli Rural Municipality.

For pure drinking water underground water pipes were installed for pure water distribution up to each small village. Very few households benefited from this facility. Because people had to deposit around money for it. for new connection and even water supply was not very reliable. Most of the houses had already their own tube well or

well. The offer for drinking water was very expensive at that time. Most of the people of this village are using underground water for drinking purpose.

Electricity is available in almost all part of the Municipality. Therefore, most of the families have radio and a television set. For the entertainment, the villagers go to Damak and Birthamode to watch cinemas. In mild sickness, people use local health post. Besides, several medical shops, family planning and health workers are serving health facilities to the villagers. Some medical clinics have even provided good medical facilities twice a week. But also it lacks good hospital.

There are several small-scale cottage industries. As small-scale industries the Rural Municipality has a number of rice, flour and oil mills, sawmills, furniture industries, cake and bread industries and some snacks industries. Still Chulachuli Rural Municipality has not any permanent marketing centre except some permanent shops at cross roads and dense settlement area. Hatbazar (periodic market) takes places once or twice a week at chulachuli Chowk. Permanent grocery, electronics, medicine, readymade garment and hardware shops are found at most of the road junctions. Damak and are the main market centres for the villagers.

There are 17 schools including 8 private schools. One government and one private higher secondary school are providing education up-to grade 12. For further education students have to go Damak Municipality which is approximately 10 Km. away from Chulachuli Municipality ward no 1 where bachelor and masters level education is provided in different subjects.

The Chulachuli Municipality ward no 1 has some co-operatives, some agricultural groups, one community library, and some local non-profit organizations which are working for the upliftment of the living standard of the local people.

4.3 Socio-economic Setting of Chulachuli Rural Municipality ward no.1

Chulachuli Gaupalika ward no 1 is mainly populated by Limbu, Rai, Tamang, Braman, Chhetri. This ward is characterized by multi-ethnic and multi-lingual character. Brahmin and Chhetri both castes have the highest proportion in caste/ethnicity with 32.2% and 23.3% respectively (CBS, 2010). According to my household survey Brahman and Chhetri are in the first and second position with 18% and 16% respectively. Limbu ranks in the third position with 14% and Newar is in the fourth position with 12% proportion. (Limbu, Rai, Gurung and Magar) has dominancy in the village with 56%. Thulo jat (twice born) and pani nachalne (untouchable: low caste) have 36% and 8% proportion respectively. Indigenous people (Satar and Rajbansi) are known as tribal groups falling outside this varna System. Since the Kamal and Hatileda is planned resettlement all the people except indigenous groups (Satar and Rajbansi) have migrated from other places. Brahmin, Chhetri, Newar, Gurung, Kami and Damai believe in Hinduism. Some Rai and Limbu believe in local religion (Kiratism) but other follow Hinduism. Tamang and Magar also believe in Buddhism. However, all the castes including local tribal groups celebrate Dashain and Tihar, the main festival of Hindus. (Gajurel 2015)

According to the Gaupalika record, the main occupation of this ward is agriculture. Still 84% of its people are dependent on crop farming and other agricultural activities. But this data is not so relevant. During my fieldwork, most of the agricultural fields were

seen barren though it was time of corn farming. In key informant interviews people informed that several farmers have abandoned agriculture in recent years due to the lack of man-power and low productivity of the land.

According to Tor Halfdan Aase (1985:36) the material well-being of the household will to some extent depend upon the relation between its “productive potential” and its “consumption needs”. A household with many producers and relatively few consumers will be better off than a household consisting of mother, father, many children and old disable grandparents. Aase (Ibid) further writes that theoretically, it is possible to express a household’s labour capacity through a producer/consumer-ratio weighting all the household members according to their assumed labour capacity and consumption needs.

Newly established nuclear households in Kamal and Hetileda are poor in terms of labour force and income but may be they will be well-off after ten years. Parents have admitted their children in private schools and a new educated generation is emerging in the village. So, Aase (Ibid: 38) suggests to describe this situation in terms of “stages in the household’s development cycle” rather than in terms of household “types”. Stages of household development cycle changes over time in accordance with the “household’s development cycle”. After ten years, small children will become youngsters, educated and will contribute to the income yielding activities themselves and mother will also get more time to productive and income oriented work.

CHAPTER-V

DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

5.1 Demographic and Socio- Economic Characteristics of Emigrants

Demographic and Socio-economic characteristics of the population are important for sociological analysis of the phenomenon. This analysis provides the background for better understanding of the migration and livelihood trends of the villages. In this topic Demographic and socio-economic aspects like caste/ethnic composition, religion, education, agricultural practices, marital status, and economic status of emigrants is described to analyze the relation with migration and livelihood strategy.

5.1.1 Age and Sex Composition of Emigrants

Age and sex are important demographic characteristics playing an important role in any population analysis. Age-sex structure is the product of past trends in fertility, mortality, and migration and determines in turn the current levels of birth, death and migration rates. Moreover, the age-sex composition of the population has significant implications for the productive potential, manpower supply, school attendance, status and role and responsibility of individual in family and society and family planning service delivery etc.

The total population of selected emigrants households was 56 and no of emigrants from 56 households were 100 among them 76 were male and 24 were female. Age and sex composition of emigrants is given below in the table.

Table 2: Age and Sex Composition of the Emigrants

Age Group Male % Female % Total Total %

15-25 27 35.52% 13 54.16% 40 40%

25-35 34 44.73% 9 37.5% 43 43%

35-45 23 30.26% 2 8.33% 25 25%

45 and

Above 12 15.74% 0 - 12 12%

Total 76 100% 24 100% 100 100%

Source: Field Study 2022

The table above shows that majority of the emigrants are between age 25-35. The least number of emigrants are from above age 45. From the field survey, it is also obvious that no emigrants below age 15. From the table it is also clear that female migrants are more than male and this is in high ratio between age group 25-35.

5.1.2: Cast Ethnic composition of the Emigrants

There is diverse caste ethnicity of emigrants in Chulachuli Gaupalika ward no 1. There are various ethnic groups such as Limbu, Chhetri, Brahmin, Magar, Rai, Gurung and which is presented in table.

Table no: 3 Caste/Ethnic Composition of Emigrants

Ethnic Group Emigrants Percentage

Brahmin/Chhetri 35 35%

Limbu 30 30%

Rai 8 8%

Tamang 7 7%

Gurung 5 5%

Magar 5 5%

Newar 5 5%

Dalit 5 5%

Others 4 4%

Total 100 100%

Source: Field Study 2022

Given above figure gives the caste ethnic composition of the emigrants of whom Bramhin/Chhetri have the highest percentage (35) whereas Dalits have the lowest percentage (2). The percentage of Limbu having 30% is in the second rank. The population of Rai ranks third whereas Tamang, Gurung, Magar and Dalit come in the next decreasing order.

5.1.3: Educational Attainment of the Emigrants

Education is a key ingredient for foreign employment. The quality of work and wage depends upon the migrants' skill and education. Table 4 shows the education attainment of the emigrants.

Table 4: Educational Status of the Emigrants

Level of Education No. of Emigrants Total %

Illiterate 4 4

Primary (Grade 1-5) 28 28

Secondary (Grade 6-10) 38 38

10 +2 or Equivalent 20 20

Graduate 6 6

Post Graduate 4 4

Total 100 100%

Source: Field Study2022

The table 4 above clearly indicates that the highest number of emigrants (38) have secondary level education whereas the least number of emigrants (4) are Illiterate and Post graduates. So, the table concludes that maximum emigrants have basic education but do not possess better or higher educational qualification. This trend shows that the emigrants have to face hard times and difficulties in the place of destination due to the lack of higher level of educational status.

5.1.4: Marital Status of the Emigrants

Marriage is a universal phenomenon. It is a union between a man and a woman. Moreover with marriage numerous responsibilities are being attached. In this study area, majority of the emigrants were found unmarried. Below table 5 shows the marital status of emigrants of the study area.

Table 5: Marital Status of the Emigrants

Marital Status Male Female Total Percentage Total Percentage Total Percentage

Married 28 36.84 10 41.66 38 38

Unmarried 40 52.63 8 33.33 48 48

Divorced 6 7.89 5 20.83 11 16

Widowed 2 2.63 1 4.166 3 4

Source: Field Study 2022

Above Table no 5 depicts the marital status of the emigrants. Most of them are married whose total number is 100 together with 76 male and 24 female. Altogether 48 are unmarried comprising 40 male and 8 female. Divorced are 11 and widowed are 3. The table 5 clearly shows that males are more than female in all statuses except the widowed.

5.1.5: Religious Status of the Emigrants

There is diversity of caste, Religion and occupation the study area. There are mainly, Limbu, Rai, Bramin, Chhetry, Tamang, Magar, Dalit. The local people of this area are following basically Kirat, Hindu and Buddhist. The table given below shows the religious status of emigrants.

Table 6: Religious Status of Emigrants

Religion Total No. Percentage

Hindu 62 62

Kirat 29 29

Buddhist 6 6

Christen 3 3

Total 100 100%

Source: Field Study 2022

The table above gives the religious structure of the households. Out of 100 emigrants, 62 are Hindus, 6 Buddhists, 29 Kirants and 3 Christians. This figure shows that the highest number of households belongs to Hindu religion and the lowest number of households belongs to Christian religion. Kirants rank in second position with 39

emigrants. Buddhist emigrants are in the third rank. So, the figure indicates that the majority of the emigrant belong to Hindu religion in study area.

5.1.6 Type of Work

Generally, the Nepali labour migrants have to be involved 3D work (Dirty, Danger, Difficulty) abroad because of the lack of skill and low level of education. Most of this area’s migrants do not get a work as per their skill and opportunity to utilize their full skills and they do not get job abroad in accordance with the agreements.

Many companies abroad put Nepali workers on such risky works. Only few Nepali migrant workers have got the work as per their agreements. Due to the good training opportunity some to them have got the work in reputed companies as per their skills. There are different number of migrant workers from Culachuli Gaupalika ward no 1 working in different work, which shows from table No 7:

Table 7 Types of work

Sector of Working No. of Emigrant Households Percent

Construction 17 30.35

Hotel 7 12.5

Services 8 14.28

Manufacturing 10 17.85

Other 14 25

Total 56 100%

Source: Field Study 2022

Table shows that 30.35 percent of total sample household were found in working construction. It is the majority of worker's working sector. Manufacturing and services were found 17.85 percent of 14.28 percent respectively. Similarly, 12.5 percent were found in the hotel sector. 25 percent were found in the other sector.

5.1.7: Landholding Pattern of Emigrants Households

Land is one of the key indicator to measure the economic status of local community of Chulachuli Rural Municipality ward no. 1. Nepal is agriculturally based country so many people depend on agriculture to run their basic needs. Land has great contribution in agriculture and it measures the economic status of people. Land is the important factor to measure the economic condition of local people Following table shows the land distribution of local people.

Table 8: Land Holding Size Emigrants Households

Land holding in Kattha No. Households %

0-5 24 42.85

5-10 11 19.64

10-15 8 14.28

15-20 5 8.92

20-25 2 3.57

Above 25 2 3.57

Total 56 100%

Source: Field Study 2022

The table above shows the land holding size by the households. Out of 56 households emigrants, 24 households hold land between 0-5 katthas and 11 household land between 5-10 katthas. Only 2 households possess land above 25 katthas which may be able to support their livelihood. The table hints that most of the households possess

small size of land which may not be sufficient to support their living. Hence it is clear that from those households with less amount of land, more members are likely to have gone abroad for employment which may be the primary source of income to support livelihood. Due to the lack of enough land, the members of maximum households are likely to be compelled to go abroad for earning so as to fulfill the basic needs. Those households having land between 10 and 25 katthas also cannot fully depend on the land for livelihood since such amount of land cannot be enough to feed them. Hence, these households are also likely to be compelled to go abroad for employment.

5.1.8: Size of Emigrant Households

Nepalese context single occupation cannot support individual to maintain the level due to lack of specialization. So people have went in other countries for their livelihood. Most of the households in the study area, earns from foreign employment and agriculture. The table given below shows the number of emigrants.

Table 9: Size of Emigrant Households

No. of Emigrants No. of Households Total %

24 1 24

40 2 40

36 3 36

Total 100 100 % 100%

Source: Field Study 2022

The above table shows that 24 households have at least one emigrant each, 2 households have 40 emigrants each and 3 households have 36 emigrants each. Most of the households have only one emigrant and a few of the households have 3 emigrants.

5.1.9: Major Destinations of Emigrants

Migration for foreign employment has become a major source of income for a many Nepali households. Malaysia is now the number one destination country for Nepali migrants, closely followed by Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE and Kuwait. The table given below shows the major destinations of emigrants.

Table 10: Emigrants According to their destinations

Countries No of Emigrants Percentage

Malaysia 26 26

Qatar 25 25

Saudi Arabia 14 14

UAE 14 14

Bahrain 5 5

India 4 4

Hongkong 2 2

U. K 3 3

Other Countries 7 7

Total 100 100%

Source: Field Study 2022

The above table depicts the major destinations of the emigrants for foreign employment. The figure clearly shows that majority of the emigrants have gone to the Gulf countries such as Malaysia, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, etc. A very few emigrants have gone to Hong Kong, United Kingdom and other European or western countries. Out of 100 emigrants, 26% are found to have gone to Malaysia, 25% to Qatar and the 14% emigrants to Saudi Arabia and UAE respectively. In this study, only 4 %

emigrants are found to have gone to India for foreign employment. So, there is a high pressure of emigrants in the Gulf countries. This trend hints that quite a lot of Nepalese should have gone to gulf countries for foreign employment.

5.1.10: Remittance Received per Year by Emigrants Households

It is true that, income from remittance has improved the economy position of the household on study area. Due to various reasons people used to choose foreign countries as their destination for foreign employment. The remittance depends upon level of work, position salary, post of company and country too. The table 11 shows the total remittance of emigrants.

Table 11: Remittance received by Emigrants Households per year

Total Remittance No. Of Households Percentage

Below 1 Lakh 16 28.57

100000-200000 13 23.21

200000-300000 12 21.42

300000-400000 9 16.07

4 lakh above 6 10.71

56 100%

Source: Field Study 2022

The above table reveals that quite a heavy remittance is sent to Nepal by the emigrants within a year. Out of 56 households, 16 households have received below 100,000 NRs and 12 households have received between 200,000 and 300,000 NRs in a year. There are 6 households whose yearly remittance is over 400,000 NRs. Thus, the figure

apparently indicates that the households receive quite a heavy amount as remittance from the emigrants.

5.1.11: Remittance Utilization Areas by the Households

Expenditure plays significant role in developing process of country not only value of expenditure but also the trend and pattern of expenditure provides vivid picture of the economy. Among various of expenditure, the consumption expenditure indirectly gives the picture of domestic production, imports of consumer goods. Various factor influence the expenditure pattern such as, income, family size, demonstration effect, geographical situation etc. In the same way, expenditure pattern is affected by various factors. Here an attempt is made to illustrate the use of total income and nature of expenditure in study area. Consumption pattern represent the total quantity of goods and services bought and consumed by consumer during a period. So, to find out use of income in (remittance) in Chulachuli Gaupalika ward no 1 various items of consumption such as food, education, clothing/jeweler, festival/ceremony etc. has been considered as main item.

Table 12: Remittance Utilization Areas by the Emigrant Family

Area of Investment No. of Households Percentage

Loan Payment 9 16

Children’s Education 13 23

Construction of Home 6 11

Purchasing Land 7 13

Farming 11 20

Business 4 7

Loan Investment 5 9

Re-migration 1 2

Total 56 100%

Source: Field Study 2022

The above table 12 shows that out of 56 households 13 households utilize the remittance for children’s education whereas 9 of them use the remittance to clear the debt/ loan. Of them 6 households use the foreign income in construction of house. The number of households who use the cash for farming and business is low. However, quite a good number of households are interested in loan investment and re-migration since their number is 20 and 30 respectively. About 7 households utilize the remittance by purchasing land. This figure gives a clear hint that the majority of households do not seem to be interested in investing the remittance in business and financial sectors.

5.1.12: Households Assets

An asset is a resource with economic value that an individual, corporation, or country owns or controls with the expectation that it will provide a future benefit. The table given below shows the households assets of emigrants.

Table 13: Households Assets

Assets No. of Households Percentage

Mobile 56 100

T.V. 50 90

Laptop 15 28

Computer 10 18

Motorcycle 16 30

Tractor 2 3.57

Source: Field Study 2022

The above table gives a clear picture of the assets owned by the emigrant households. Out of 56 households, all of them have mobile, 50 households have TV while 15 households have laptop and 10 households have computer. 16 households have Motorcycle and 2 households have tractor. Thus, of households have modern electronic gadgets at home. This data gives us another clear picture that these households might

have spent all the remittance in buying all these goods and they might not have any saving left for investment or reinvestment. It can be concluded that money used for tractor can be taken as a good investment.

Unit: 6

Causes and Consequences Emigration

6.1 Causes Of Emigration

The large group of unemployment and lack of opportunities are the major focal point for most of the labour migrants. Reasons of migrating for huge number of labour migrants were unemployment. During the interview with the returnees and migrant households, they state that opportunity of employment is extremely limited in the country, which have compelled them to go abroad for foreign employment. About one half of the males and more than one-fourth of the females expressed that unemployment is the main cause behind the labour migration.

Table 14: Reason of Foreign labour migration

Reason Number of Emigrants Percent

Unemployment 45 45

Poverty 20 20

Lack of opportunity 15 15

Less inclination on agriculture 10 10

Indebtedness 10 10

Total 100 100

Source: Field Study 2022

Above given table shows the cause of international labour migration of Chulachuli Gaupalika wada no 1. The research shows that 45% of the emigrants went abroad because of unemployment. Similarly 20% of the emigrants went because of poverty. 15

% went abroad due to lack of opportunity and 10 of the emigrants went abroad because of indebtedness.

6.1.1 Push Factor

The information obtained from emigrants, indicate that push factors are quite responsible for emigration from this Rural Municipality. Push factors exert pressure on them to leave the Rural Municipality in search of opportunities. The Push factors of the villages are explained below. In the table

Table 15: Push factors of Emigrants

Push Factors Number of emigrants Percent

Lack of jobs or opportunities 60 60

Poverty 20 20

Not productive agriculture 10 10

Indebtedness 10 10

Total 100 100

Source: Field Study 2022

Above given table shows that main push factors of labour migrations are Lack of jobs or opportunities 60% of emigrants went abroad due to lack of jobs and opportunity. Similarly 20% of the emigrants went because of poverty. 10 % went abroad due to not productive agriculture and 10% of the emigrants went abroad because of indebtedness.

6.1.2 Pull Factor

The pull factors that attract the emigrants are also responsible for emigration of people. The majority of the people have chosen Gulf countries as their destination as well as

some other foreign countries. Nowadays, the number of people going to foreign countries is increasing.

Table 16: Pull Factors of Emigrants

Pull Factors Number of Emigrants Percent

Demand of labour 50 50

High wages 15 15

Family and friend network 10 10

Hope for batter way of life 25 25

Total 100 100

Source: Field Study 2022

Above given table shows the pull factors of international labour migration of Chulachuli Gaupalika wada no 1. The research shows that 50% of the emigrants went abroad because of demand of labor. Similarly, 25% of the emigrants went because of hope for batter way of life. 15 % went abroad due to high wages and 10 percent of the emigrants went abroad because of family and friend network.

6.1.3 Positive Impact of Emigrants at Origin

Table 17: Showing the positive impact of migration on Emigrants families

Impact Factors Positive Impact Number of Households %

Income Increment 50 90

Improve Living Standard 56 100

Respect of Work 45 80

Developed Skill 40 71

Source: Field Study 2022

(a) Income Increment

According to this study emigrants’ income has been increased in comparison with past income. The research shows that 90% of emigrants households income has been increased. In general emigrant has earned more than the amount they had earned at origin. They have maintained their family needs and really improved their standard of living. Though the income has been increased, it has also helped to increase the consumerism in their family. From the findings it can be concluded that the remit money helps to increase the land ownership, bank balance and decrease the loan burden of the emigrant households

(b) Improve Living Standard

Improve living standard has given priority. It reveals that, definitely foreign employment has raised their standard of living. The table given above shows that 100% of the emigrants households living standard has been improved. Quality of foods and clothes as well as other amenities such as cassette, camera, TV, furniture, and kitchen items etc. the responded told that the expenditure on health and education.

(c) Respect of Work

In the field study emigrants households have reported that they have got an opportunity to know the real value and importance of hard labor. The research shows that 80% of the emigrant households respect the work after their attitude has changed regarding the hard labor and now they are ready for any types of work.

(d) Opportunities to Develop Skill

It is true that Nepalese manpower are unskilled and illiterate as well. In fact they are unskilled somehow they got the opportunities to acquire new skill while working in the destination countries. 71% of the emigrant got opportunity to developed their skills. Some persons have started their own business utilizing the skill they learnt and gained in the place of destination while being emigrants.

(e) Reduction in Deforestation

A large number of unemployed locals are emigrating for foreign employment. This trend has helped in the reduction of deforestation. Had they not been out but lived in village near by the forest, they have involved themselves in deforestation activities.

6.1.4 Negative Impact of Emigration at Origin

Table 18: Showing the negative impact of migration on emigrant families

Impact Factor Negative Impact Number of Households Percentage

Lack of labor force 50 90

School drops out 10 6

Rural desertification 30 17

Source: Field Study 2022

(a) Lack of Labor Force

As many youths are going abroad for jobs, there is scarcity of active labor force in the village scenario. Therefore it is very hard for the elderly people for cultivation, harvesting and also in the production field as regards the industries.

(b) School Drop Out

There is a whim in Nepal that the youths always talk about going abroad. They don’t complete higher education rather they want to go out of Nepal anyhow and in anyway. Because of this trend many student drop out from school. This kind of trend is not healthy to produce quality manpower.

(c) Rural Desertification

The village was green and beautiful with colorful crops, grains, flowers, trees and fruits some years ago. But now almost all the youths above aged 18 have gone abroad for labor and hardly one or two adults can be found in the village waiting for sponsor visa. So the rural agricultural sector is neglected and almost deserted. On the other hand after earning money from foreign employment, the country folks move towards cities leaving the village forever. In this way village is getting deserted day by day.

6.2 Attitude towards Labor Migration from the View of Emigrant Households

Table 19: shows the view of labor migration of emigrant households

Satisfaction of migration No. of Households Percentage

Better 40 71.42

Same 10 17.85

Worsen 6 10.71

Total 56 100%

Source: Field Study 2022

71.42% of the households gave positive responses towards international migration. They said that most of the necessities are being fulfilled by the income earned by international labour migrant. They expressed the improved condition was due to the international labor migration. Some households responded that foreign migration created very difficult situation. The emigrated member of their family could not work in the place of destination due to very hard and difficult work. Thus the loan created more difficulties.

6.3 Impact of Migration

Migration of people takes places various sorts of consequences in both the sending and receiving area. The consequences of migration would fairy substantial change in socio-economic and demographic structure of the country. Migration has its own positive and negative consequences on the place of departure and destination. Natural resource depletion, environmental pollution, earning disparities, redundancy, urban expansion, social unrest, population crowding were/are some of the negative effects of migration. In recent times there are more problems associated with rural urban migration; the impacts of these problems have apparently outweighed the associated benefits. The governments are not aware of the annual internal migration trend, neither most of them know the factors responsible for the movement of rural people into their cities. Rural urban migration has its own positive and negative impact on the size of population both on origin and destination places. In the rural areas the size of existing population will be deteriorating whereas in the counterpart of town will be increasing

This research’s main focus is on finding the consequences of international labour migration, as the research area is limited to Chulachuli Gaupalika ward no, one.

The significant push factors were the presence of friends and relatives and the availability of finance (jobs) in the destination place. The study further found that relatives and friends of the migrants were not only providing information about the employment opportunities in the destination area but also assisting in getting jobs and to reduce the cost of migration by arranging for the migrants' initial stay with them. According to research findings, migration by its nature strongly geared with economic, socio-cultural and environmental factors, so the population composition of rural and urban areas will be reconstructed; the very reason for this is the age of the new comers/ the migrants is less than the dwellers of cities.

CHAPTER-VII

SUMMARY, FINDINGS AND CONCLUSION

7.1 Summary

This study relates to international labour migration of Nepalese workers from Chulachuli Gaupalika ward no 1. A total of 56 households was approached which comprises of 100 labour migrants. The total number of males and females migrant was 76 and 24 respectively. In order to make the study more fruitful. The main push factors were unemployment, poverty, no productive land and indebtedness. The major pull factors were high were rate presence of friends and relatives and easy availability of work.

The age group between 25-35 years consisted the highest number of labour, migrants which includes 24 males and 9 females. Majority of the emigrants belonged to the Brahmin/Chhetri and Limbu caste which numbered 65. The number of labour migrants highest was under secondary level followed by primary level. The process involve for foreign employment was by contacting friends and relatives from abroad or manpower agency. Remittance from abroad plays a important role in the village economy. It is utilized in the clearing debt, purchasing assets and construction of houses.

Out of 56 households 40 of the households gave positive responses towards international migration. They said that most of the necessities are being fulfilled by the income earned by international labour migrant. They expressed the improved condition was due to the international labor migration. Some households responded that foreign migration created very difficult situation. The emigrated member of their family could not work in the place of destination due to very hard and difficult work. Thus the loan created more difficulties.

7.2 Major Findings

The major findings of the research study on the topic of "Cause and Consequences of International Labour Migration" are as follows

1) In the field survey, total sample households are 56. These 56 households consist 100 emigrants consisting 76 male and 24 female, i.e. 76 percent is male and 24 percent is female.

2) Among 100 emigrants 4% percent of them are illiterate, 28% studied primary level 20% percent of them are studying plus two similarly 4% of them are doing post graduate.

3) Out of 100 emigrants 38% are married, 48% emigrants are unmarried, 16% are divorced and 4% of them are widowed.

4) There were some causes, why sample household seeks to go for foreign employment. Out of total sample household, 45% percent of employee due to job not found in country, 20 percent due to poverty, 10 percent due to less inclination on agriculture, 10 percent due to indebtedness.

5) Out of 100 emigrants 62% followed Hinduism, 29% Kirat, 29% followed Buddhism and 3% followed Christen.

6) Out of 56 households emigrants, 24 households hold land between 0-5 katthas and 11 household land between 5-10 katthas. Only 2 households possess land above 25 katthas which may be able to support their livelihood.

7) Out of 100 emigrants 26% are working in Malaysia, 25% are working Qatar, 14% are working in Saudi Arabia, 14% are working in UAE, 5 % are working in Bahrain, 4% are working in India, 2% in Hongkong, 3% in UK and 7% in other countries.

8) Out of 56 households, 16 households have received below 100,000 NRs and 12 households have received between 200,000 and 300,000 NRs in a year. There are 6 households whose yearly remittance is over 400,000 NRs. Thus, the figure apparently indicates that the households receive quite a heavy amount as remittance from the emigrants.

9) out of 56 households 13 households utilize the remittance for children’s education whereas 9 of them use the remittance to clear the debt/ loan. Of them 6 households use the foreign income in construction of house. The number of households who use the cash for farming and business is low. However, quite a good number of households are interested in loan investment and re-migration since their number is 20 and 30 respectively. About 7 households utilize the remittance by purchasing land.

10) The study shows that main push factors of labour migrations are Lack of jobs or opportunities 60% of emigrants went abroad due to lack of jobs and opportunity. Similarly 20% of the emigrants went because of poverty. 10 % went abroad due to not productive agriculture and 10 of the emigrants went abroad because of indebtedness.

11) The research shows that 45% of the emigrants went abroad because of unemployment. Similarly 20% of the emigrants went because of poverty. 15 % went abroad due to lack of opportunity and 10 of the emigrants went abroad because of indebtedness.

12) The above table gives a clear picture of the assets owned by the emigrant households. Out of 56 households, all of them have mobile, 50 households have TV while 15 households have laptop and 10 households have computer. 16 households have Motorcycle and 2 households have tractor.

13) The research shows that 50% of the emigrants went abroad because of demand of labor. Similarly, 25% of the emigrants went because of hope for batter way of life. 15 % went abroad due to high wages and 10 percent of the emigrants went abroad because of family and friend network.

14) According to this study emigrants’ income has been increased in comparison with past income. The research shows that 90% of emigrants households income has been increased. In general emigrant has earned more than the amount they had earned at origin. They have maintained their family needs and really improved their standard of living.

15) 71.42% of the households gave positive responses towards international migration. They said that most of the necessities are being fulfilled by the income earned by international labour migrant. They expressed the improved condition was due to the international labor migration. Some households responded that foreign migration created very difficult situation. The emigrated member of their family could not work in the place of destination due to very hard and difficult work. Thus the loan created more difficulties.

7.3 Conclusion

This is a study of the situation of international labor migration and its impact on socio-economic, educational, and family environment of Chulachuli Gaupalika ward no 1. Although a lot of remittance is coming to the village, most of the emigrants tend not invest their income in some productive fields since it is found that they do not save money for such purpose rather they spend the income by constructing house and purchasing residential plot. But debtless and food sufficient household also are not the exception to migration. There is no doubt that labour migration is a newly adopted livelihood strategy. Most of the emigrants are found going abroad due to food

deficiency and rampant unemployment but some young ones go abroad with the foreign going fever as whims.

Economic sector of the country is badly affected by the political instability, social insecurity and uncertainty. The emigrants have heavy amount of remittance sent. So they can contribute to develop the national economic. It contributed 29% to GDP of Nepal in the fiscal year 2019/20. Likewise purchasing power of the people has raised and economic activity of the nation has increased as well.

The study is centered on the issue of proper investment of the remittance in the village for creating self employment and for generating employment for others. Only a couple or two have invested remittance in the productive sectors such as purchasing tractors for more agricultural productions. But the rest have no cash left with them for investment in the income generating activities since they use the money for purchasing residential land and making house in it. Using money for these activities is not the best way to utilize the remittance rather it is the improper way of using the remittance. The best way to utilize the remittance is to invest it in income and employment generating activities like opening new markets, business, banking, financial institutions, industries, etc. in the village for sustainable development.

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APPENDIX 1

Interview Schedule and Questionaries

Name of emigrants……… Ward no ... ……..

Village …………. Religion……… Relationship with emigrant ………

1. Basic information of the emigrants family members

Name Sex Age Marital status Education Occupation M F S M D W P S

S= Single M= Married D= Divorced W= Widowed

P= Primary S= Secondary

2. Individual background of emigrants

Name Sex Age Marital status Education Destination M F S M D W

3. How much land do you have?

……………………….. Kattha

4. How much remittance do you receive per year?

NRs.…………………………..

5. What are the causes of foreign employment?

Push factors Pull factors

Lack of agriculture land Ample Employment opportunities

Unemployment High wages rate

Political condition Presences of friends and relative

Indebtedness No need higher education

Poverty Amenities

Low agricultural production

Family pressure

Self interest

APPENDIX 2 Checklist

1. How did you manage money to go for foreign employment?

a. loan b. Saving c. Helps of relative and friends