

Working Paper I

ENUMERATING MIGRATION IN NEPAL

A Review

Jeevan Raj Sharma
Sanjay Sharma



Centre for the Study of
Labour and Mobility

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PREFACE

The Centre for the Study of Labour and Mobility (CESLAM) is pleased to present the first in the series of working papers. The purpose of these working papers is to provide in-depth analyses of current issues related to labour and migration in Nepal, and we hope that this paper and others to follow, relying on the interface between research and policy, will help unpack the complexities of labour relations and migration and also assist in evidence-based policy-making. It is our firm belief that these publications will prove useful to policymakers, researchers and academics as well as others generally interested in the subject.

CESLAM is a research centre established in January 2011 under the aegis of Social Science Baha with the following objectives:

- i. Contribute to broader theories and understandings on labour and mobility by cultivating new insights through interdisciplinary research;
- ii. Conduct reliable, policy-relevant research on critical issues affecting working people and develop policy alternatives;
- iii. Improve understanding about the impact of labour and migration as well as inform migrants, labourers and the public at large about their rights and responsibilities;
- iv. Serve as a forum to foster academic, policy and public debates about labour and mobility through an open interchange of ideas; and
- v. Disseminate knowledge to a broad range of audience using a variety of academic, policy and media outlets.

With this paper, we take the first step towards fulfilling our goal of creating a more informed understanding of issues related to labour and migration in Nepal – a field that is relatively still in its infancy.

Bandita Sijapati
Research Director
Centre for the Study of Labour and Mobility

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AMC	Asian Migrant Centre
CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CDPS	Central Department of Population Studies
CNAS	Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies
DFID	Department for International Development
DHS	Demographic and Health Survey
DSS	Demographic Sample Survey
GoN	Government of Nepal
HH	household
HMG	His Majesty's Government
ILO	International Labour Organisation
MoF	Ministry of Finance
MoHP	Ministry of Health and Population
NCCR	Swiss National Centre of Competence in Research
NIDS	National Institute of Development Studies
NLFS I	Nepal Labour Force Survey I, 1998/99
NLFS II	Nepal Labour Force Survey II, 2008
NLSS I	Nepal Living Standards Survey I, 1995/96
NLSS II	Nepal Living Standards Survey II, 2003/04
NMS	Nepal Migration Survey
NPC	National Planning Commission
PSU	primary sampling unit
SAARC	South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation
STD	sexually transmitted disease
TU	Tribhuvan University
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDTCD	United Nations Department for Technical Cooperation for Development
UNFPA	United Nations Population Fund
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women
USAID	United States Agency for International Development
VDC	village development committee

I. INTRODUCTION

This working paper provides an overview of quantitative surveys on migration in Nepal, including various national censuses, with a specific focus on their methodologies. It aims to document the evolution and key characteristics of migration surveys, and proposes to answer the following questions: How have such studies evolved in Nepal? What kind of quantitative data is available on migration? What aspects or forms of migration have been studied? And, what specific methodologies have been used?

Our literature search produced 49 quantitative researches conducted in Nepal so far.¹ To the extent possible, this list is comprehensive but we may have missed out some relevant surveys. If that is the case, we would like to invite readers to inform us of relevant published or unpublished studies that have not been included here. Our ultimate aim is to create a central resource bank on migration surveys for the benefit of researchers, students, journalists and others interested in the subject.

At a general level, the national census and most surveys have collected data on the demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrants and their households, the reasons for migration, land-holding patterns, and remittance transfers. The existing data have offered explanations on patterns, causes and consequences of migration.

Our review shows that these surveys and censuses contain an implicit assumption that migration is an economic endeavour and most migrants are poor, the corollary of which is that people migrate because of poverty. Further, the trend has been for internal migration to be of prime concern of the few migration surveys conducted until the early 1990s while a gradual shift towards studying international migration became evident after the mid-1990s. This change in focus reflects the overall trend of migration in Nepal.

The first wave of migration began in the late 18th and early 19th centuries when state policies and agrarian changes forced hill peasants to move out of their land and seek livelihoods elsewhere, both within Nepal and across the border into India. The second wave started in the mid-1980s, accelerated in the 1990s, and dramatically increased in the mid-2000s, when Nepalis not only continued to migrate to work in India but also began to seek out new destinations, mainly the Gulf states and Malaysia. The opening up of newer markets for Nepali labourers in these destinations

1 See Annex for the detail characteristics of each of the surveys.

and the decentralisation of passport issuance after 1990 contributed to this new wave of migration, and has since become a very important part of Nepal's economy as well as society.

Although most of the quantitative surveys on migration are small scale, there are a number of larger surveys, even apart from the national census, that offer quantitative data on migration at the level of generalisation. Institutions and organisations, primarily, the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), Central Department of Population Studies (CDPS) at Tribhuvan University, International Labour Organisation (ILO), the World Bank (WB), National Institute of Development Studies (NIDS), United States Agency for International Development (USAID), and United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), have been active in conducting or supporting surveys that collect data on migration.

This paper begins with a brief discussion on how the quantitative study of migration evolved in Nepal. It then outlines the categories of migration identified, based on their patterns, forms and nature. The section that follows looks at the methodologies used in the major surveys, with a particular focus on sampling method, sample size, study area, unit of analysis and major variables. Also included is a detailed analysis of the national censuses based on the questions that were asked. The paper concludes with general observations on the surveys and censuses and highlights issues that require further examination.

2. EVOLUTION OF MIGRATION SURVEYS

Apart from the national censuses, surveys that collect migration data have been conducted only since the 1970s. In particular, after the 1983 study led by Harka Gurung entitled 'Internal and International Migration in Nepal', which was supported by the National Commission of Population, a number of institutions and organisations have carried out surveys collecting data on migration in Nepal. In 1987, UNFPA and UNDTCD supported the CBS in carrying out the 'Demographic Sample Survey', which collected data on birth, death, contraception and migration patterns of individuals. This was followed by other institutions, such as the CDPS, ILO, NIDS, USAID and the World Bank, collecting quantitative data on migration through sample surveys. The Demographic Sample Survey (1987), Nepal Living Standards Survey (1995/96 and 2003/04), Migration Situation in Nepal (1997), Nepal Labour Force Survey (1998/99 and 2008), Demographic and Health Survey (2006), and Nepal Migration Survey (2009), along with the decennial national censuses, are the main sources of quantitative data on migration in Nepal, and are therefore dealt with in some detail in this paper.

2.1 The National Census

National censuses are believed to be the first source of data on migration. Nepal's first census was conducted in 1911 but migration related information was recorded only from the 1920 census onwards.¹ Kansakar (2003) mentions that despite having a chapter on migration, the censuses of 1920 and 1930 only recorded headcounts of male emigrants. The 1942 census continued collecting data on migration, but through non-scientific means as it was based only on the head count of individuals and neither did it make use of statistical and scientific methods of data analysis.²

The census of 1952/54 was the first attempt to use scientific statistical means to collect data, and was 'in consonance with the objectives of the United Nations to synchronise the population census methodology for comparative study'.³ In 1961, Nepal adopted the system of decennial census. From this census onwards, Nepal has continued to record both internal and international migration. The national censuses of 1961, 1981, 1991 and 2001 reported internal and international migration,⁴ but the

1 CBS, 1977.

2 Ibid.

3 Kansakar, 2003, p. 88.

4 CBS, 1967.

1971 census⁵ excluded the question on the duration and place of residence by district and emigrant and out-migrant population because the demarcation of the regional, zonal and district boundaries after the political reorganisation⁶ of the country into 75 districts and 14 zones from the original 35 districts had not been complete.⁷

The growing interest in understanding the dynamics of migration led the census to add more questions related to migration starting in 1981.⁸ Migration has thus received increasing importance within the census surveys over the last seven decades. Having begun with a head count of the 'absentee' population in 1942, the census now looks at migration data in terms of absentee population and their demographic profile, socio-economic profile of migrant households, migration patterns and immigration numbers, and also destination of migration, reasons for migration and transfer of remittances, among others.

2.2 Major Surveys

Apart from the national census, the social geographer, Harka Gurung, played an important role in initiating and furthering the analysis on migration in the early 1980s, based on both primary and secondary sources. In 1981, under his leadership, a study titled 'Inter-Regional Migration in Nepal' was conducted.⁹ This study derived migration data from the 1952/54, 1961 and 1971 censuses and provided detailed analysis of migration patterns in terms of ecological zones, development regions and urban-rural centres. It also focused on the causes and consequences of migration. Although this study was not based on first-hand information, it can be regarded as a milestone in providing detailed statistical analysis on migration in Nepal.

In 1983, the survey 'Internal and International Migration in Nepal' was carried out by the Taskforce on Migration Study under the National Commission on Population. It was again headed by Harka Gurung and its key objectives were to understand the nature, pattern, causes and consequences of internal and international migration in Nepal, with an aim to informing and formulating a national policy on migration for Nepal. At a time when there was limited evidence of internal migration and immigration (particularly from India into Nepal), this study came up with findings on migration patterns, causes and consequences, and recommended that the

5 CBS, 1975.

6 This was done in 1963 by the Commission for Administrative Power Decentralisation, formed after the royal takeover of 1960.

7 Kansakar, 2003; KC, 1998; Poudyal, 1984.

8 CBS, 1984. For further details on the questions asked, categories added and methodologies used, please see the section titled 'Methodology Used'.

9 New Era, 1981.

government formulate a national policy to manage population mobility.¹⁰

In 1987, the CBS conducted the 'Demographic Sample Survey' (DSS) with technical and financial support from UNFPA and UNDTCD. Unlike the first DSS of 1974/75-78, this was the first survey by the CBS that collected data on internal migrants, immigrants and emigrants. Specific data were collected on migration status, demographic and socio-economic status of migrants, reasons and duration of migration and remittance transfers among others.¹¹ Supported by the World Bank, the Nepal Living Standards Survey (NLSS) I (1995/96) collected systematic data on remittances for the first time in Nepal.¹² Significantly, NLSS II (2003/04) collected household data not only on remittances, but also on migration numbers.¹³ Likewise, in 1997, a major study titled 'Migration and Employment Survey' was conducted by the Central Department of Population Studies, Tribhuvan University, to collect data on the nature and volume of population movement, characteristics of migrants and causes and consequences of migration, which were not necessarily covered by the census.¹⁴ Supported by the ILO and UNDP, the Nepal Labour Force Survey (NLFS) was carried out by CBS, first in 1998/99 and later in 2008. The main aim of the NLFS I and II was to provide insights on the labour situation in Nepal and provide updates on relevant labour statistics.¹⁵ In addition, USAID has been supporting the Demographic and Health Survey (DHS), which was first conducted in Nepal in 1987, and subsequently in 1996, 2001 and 2006. But it was only the 2006 DHS that collected data on the migration status of men and women.¹⁶ In 2009, the Nepal Migration Survey (NMS), conducted by the Nepal Institute of Development Studies with support from the World Bank, collected data on labour migration with a particular focus on numbers, profile of migrants, origin, destination and remittance transfer in Nepal.¹⁷ All of these major surveys have been discussed in greater depth in the sections to follow.

In addition to the above-mentioned surveys, a number of scholars have been collecting quantitative data and/or offering quantitative analysis on migration in Nepal since the 1970s. Harka Gurung (1983), Bal Kumar KC (1996; 1997; 1998; 2003), Bhim Prasad Subedi (1993), Dilli Ram Dahal and Chaitanya Mishra (1987), Ganesh Gurung (2003), Vidhya Bir Singh Kansakar (1982; 2003); Jagannath Adhikari (1995;

10 Gurung et al, 1983.

11 CBS, 1987a; 1988.

12 CBS, 1997.

13 CBS, 2004.

14 CDPS, 1997.

15 CBS, 1999; 2009.

16 MoHP, New ERA and Macro International Inc., 2007.

17 NIDS, 2009.

2001), Nanda R. Shrestha (2001), and Pratikshya Bohra and Douglas S. Massey (2009) among Nepalis, Dennis Conway (1993; 1989), Elvira Graner (2003), David Seddon (2001), Simone Wyss and Susan Thieme (2005) among non-Nepalis, have used small-scale quantitative surveys on specific issues/areas relating to migration, including labour migration, rural to urban migration, migration-related health risks, and migration to India.

3. DEFINITIONS AND CATEGORIES OF MIGRATION

Migration is a dynamic concept and involves various forms of population mobility. Scholars working on migration surveys in Nepal, mainly demographers and geographers, have collected statistical data on pre-determined categories of migration that are characterised in terms of form of migration (internal, international), nature of migration (seasonal/cyclic, permanent, temporary), or regional direction (rural-urban, urban-rural, rural-rural), thus analysing migration flows, trends and patterns. This review shows that some forms of migration, such as international migration or Hill-Tarai migration, have received more attention than the others. Tables 3.1 and 3.2 show the distribution of migration surveys under the afore-mentioned categories of migration.

It is difficult to come up with a definition of migration that captures this dynamic phenomenon and the various forms of mobility it encapsulates. Different terms are commonly used but for the sake of consistency, this review uses the following as defined by the *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary*:¹

- **Migrate:** move from one place to another.
- **Migrant:** a person who migrates.
- **Migration:** the action or an act of moving from one place to another; the migrating of a person, a people, etc., from one country or place of residence to settle in another.
- **Immigrate:** come to settle as a permanent resident in a different country.
- **Immigrant:** a person who settles as a permanent resident in a different country.
- **Emigrate:** leave one's country to settle in another.
- **Emigrant:** a person who emigrates.

The 1942 census categorised migrants as those individuals who were absent from the place of residence, while the 1952/54 census identified them as individuals absent from home for more than six months.² The definition in the 1961 census was individuals residing in the place of enumeration for more than six months;³ the 1971

1 Definitions of all of the words are based on the *Shorter Oxford English Dictionary* edited by Trumble and Stevenson, 2002.

2 Department of Statistics, 1957. The Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) was formerly called the Department of Statistics (*Shankhya Bibhag*).

3 CBS, 1967.

Table 3.1: Category based on Forms/Nature/Regional Direction

3.1.1	Internal Migration	
a.	Inter-zonal (Hill to Tarai and Hill to Hill)	National Census (1952/54 onwards), CBS (1997, 1999, 2004, 2009), Macfarlane (1976), Conway and Shrestha (1981), Gurung et al (1983), Subedi (1993), KC et al (1997), Ojha (1999), Shrestha (2001), Pkhakadze (2002), WOREC (2002), Magar (2008), NIDS (2009), Massey et al (2010).
b.	Inter-districts (between the 75 districts of Nepal)	Toffin (1976), Conway and Shrestha (1981), Chhetri (1986), Macfarlane (1976).
c.	Inter-regional (between rural-urban regions)	National Census (1952/54 onwards), Toffin (1976), Chhetri (1986), CBS (1987a, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2009), KC et al (1997), CDPS (1998), CWIN (2000), Kobayashi (2002), Pkhakadze (2002), WOREC (2002), Graner and Gurung (2003), Magar (2008), CBS (2008), NIDS (2009), Banerjee, Gerlitz and Hoermann (2011).
3.1.2	International Migration (Emigration)	
a.	Cross-border migration (to India and other South Asian countries)	National Census (all), Macfarlane (1976), Toffin (1976), Kansakar (1982), CBS (1987a, 1997, 1999, 2004, 2009), Dahal and Mishra (1987), Adhikari (1995; 2001), CDPS (1998), Kobayashi (2002), Gill (2003), Pkhakadze (2002), WOREC (2002), Neupane (2005), Thieme and Wyss (2005), Thieme (2006), Bhadra (2008), MoHP, New ERA, Macro International Inc. (2007), Hollema, Pahari, Regmi and Adhikari (2008), Adhikari and Gurung (2009), NIDS (2009).
b.	Migration to Gulf states and West Asia (Middle East)	National Census (1991, 2001), Adhikari (1995, 2001), CBS (1997, 1999, 2004, 2009), Graner and Gurung (2003), Thieme and Wyss (2005), Bhadra (2008), POURAKHI (2008), NIDS (2009).
c.	Migration to East and Southeast Asia	National Census (1952/54 onwards), Kansakar (1982), Adhikari (1995; 2001), CBS (1997, 1999, 2004, 2009), Yamanaka (2000), Kobayashi (2002), Graner and Gurung (2003), Thieme and Wyss (2005), Bhadra (2008), NIDS (2009), UNIFEM (2009).
d.	Migration to western countries	National Census (1971 onwards), Toffin (1976), Kansakar (1982), Adhikari (1995, 2001), CBS (1997, 1999, 2004, 2009), Thieme and Wyss (2005), Bhadra (2008), CNSUK (2008), NIDS (2009).
3.1.3	International Migration (Immigration)	National Census (1961 onwards), CBS (1997, 1999, 2004, 2009), Gurung et al (1983), Subedi (1993), CDPS (1996, 1998), KC et al (1997), Upreti (1999), Mishra, Uprety and Panday (2000), Gill (2003), MOHP, New ERA and Macro International Inc. (2007)

census did not collect information on migrants;⁴ the 1981 census defined migrants as individuals who were enumerated in a place other than their place of birth;⁵ in the 1991 census migrants were those individuals who had shifted their residence to

4 CBS, 1975.

5 CBS, 1984.

the place of enumeration more than a year earlier;⁶ and, finally, the 2001 considered migrants to be individuals who have moved away from their place of birth or those who keep changing their residence on a periodic basis.⁷ Based on the duration and reason for migration, the 2001 census mentions that migrants can either be defined as seasonal, temporary, semi-permanent or permanent.⁸ All these censuses (1942-2001) define the foreign-born Nepali population and foreign citizens as those individuals who were born outside Nepal and immigrated into the country.⁹

Table 3.2: Category based on Time/Duration

3.2.1	Seasonal/Circular Migration	Toffin (1976), Conway and Shrestha (1981), Gurung et al (1983), Adhikari (1995; 2001), Mishra, Uprety and Panday (2000), Gill (2003), MoHP, New ERA, Macro International Inc. (2007), Hollema, Pahari, Regmi and Adhikari (2008), Adhikari and Gurung (2009), Massey et al (2010).
3.2.2	Temporary Migration	National Census (1961 onwards, except 1971), Macfarlane (1976), Dahal and Mishra (1987), Adhikari (1995; 2001), WOREC (2002), Neupane (2005), Thieme (2006), MoHP, New ERA, Macro International Inc. (2007), CNSUK (2008), Hollema, Pahari, Regmi and Adhikari (2008), POURAKHI (2008), Adhikari and Gurung (2009), CBS (2009), UNIFEM (2009).
3.2.3	Permanent Migration	National Census (1961 onwards, except 1971), Macfarlane (1976), Toffin (1976), Conway and Shrestha (1981), Gurung et al (1983), CBS (1987a), Dahal and Mishra (1987), Shrestha (2001), WOREC (2002), CNSUK (2008), Magar (2008), Massey et al (2010).

The study by Harka Gurung et al (1983) defined temporary migrants as individuals who had been living in the place of enumeration for less than a year. Internal migrants were those who had migrated from one area, district or region to another within their own country. Similarly, if individuals crossed the international boundary, they became international migrants and the definition applied to both emigrants and immigrants. Seasonal migrants were the ones who left their residence at least once in a year for less than six months. Lastly, permanent migrants were individuals residing in the place of enumeration for more than five years.¹⁰

The Nepal Living Standards Survey defines migration as ‘geographical or spatial mobility between one geographical unit and another’ and a migrant as ‘one who migrates’.¹¹ Likewise, the Nepal Labour Force Survey defines migrants as those

6 CBS, 1993.
 7 CBS, 2002.
 8 Ibid.
 9 CBS, 1967, 1975, 1977, 1985, 1993, 2002.
 10 Gurung et al, 1983.
 11 CBS, 2004, p. 105.

individuals who have migrated to their current location from a specific place (either VDC or municipality) within Nepal or from outside the country. Similarly, it specifies absentees as those individuals who have been out of their homes for more than six months in the 12 months preceding the date of enumeration.¹² The Nepal Migration Survey defines migrants as those individuals who are currently not in Nepal and working abroad, mainly in the Gulf states, India, Malaysia and other countries.¹³

These various understandings of migration clearly show that although censuses and/or surveys use the term 'migration', they have various definitions of migration. Hence, migration figures must be treated with caution while drawing inferences from such data.

12 CBS, 2008.

13 NIDS, 2009.

4. METHODOLOGIES USED

In the migration surveys and census reviewed, a variety of methods could be discerned not only in terms of the design of questionnaires but also in the entire process of inquiry. As the survey questionnaires are based purely on gathering quantitative data, most contain structured and close-ended questions. However, a few surveys have included open-ended and semi-structured questionnaires. What follows is a more detailed discussion of the methodological aspects of the censuses and large-scale surveys.

4.1 National Census

As mentioned earlier, until the 1942 national census, only a head count of the absentee population was recorded. The 1952/54 census collected information related to internal migrants, and the absentee population were enumerated as those who were not in their original homes for more than six months.¹ In a departure from the 1942 census, the 1952/54 one counted the number of emigrants but limited their destinations to seven places, i.e., 'India', 'Malaya',² 'Tibet', 'Burma', 'Pakistan', and 'other countries and unspecified'.³ Similarly, as the sources of foreign migration, Nepal was divided into ten categories: 'Eastern Hills', 'Kathmandu Valley', 'Western Hills', 'Inner Madhes', 'Eastern Inner Madhes', 'Mid Inner Madhes', 'Western Inner Madhes Tarai', 'Eastern Tarai', 'Western Tarai', and 'Far Western Tarai'. The 1952/54 census categorised Nepali emigrants both in terms of age and sex. Four categories of age – below 15, 15-24, 24-44, and 45 and above – were distinguished. The census did not include any questions on immigrants or immigration. However, unlike the previous censuses, the 1961 census collected data on the place of birth and place of residence of these migrants. For the first time, the 1961 census, recorded immigrants coming from 'India', 'China' and 'Pakistan' as foreign citizens, and the foreign-born Nepali population coming from 'India', 'China', 'Pakistan', 'Burma' and 'Malaya' (Malaysia). The 1961 census did not expand the destination countries from the seven categories used in the 1952/54 census.⁴

As mentioned earlier, due to changes in the administrative geography of Nepal in 1963, the 1971 census neither asked questions on the absentee population (de facto population) and the duration of residence at the place of enumeration nor collected

1 KC et al, 1997.

2 Malaysia was formerly called Malaya.

3 Kansakar, 2003; KC, 1998.

4 CBS, 1967.

data on the population present (de jure population). Having said that, the categories 'native born' and 'foreign born' are available by birth in the 1971 census; the former further categorised into the geographic regions of the nation and the latter categorised under the broad groups of 'India', 'Burma', 'China', 'other Asian', 'European and other countries'.⁵

The 1981 census has migration data by sex and age group (0-15 years, 15-59 years, and 60 years and above). Additional information on the duration and reasons for stay in the place of residence were also asked. Regarding the reasons for stay in the place of residence of the foreign-born population, there were six categories: 'trade and commerce', 'agriculture', 'service', 'study/training', 'marital relations', and 'others/not stated'. As for the birthplace, only 'India' and 'China' were specified, whereas the rest were lumped into two categories: a) 'other Asian', and b) 'other countries/not stated'. In the 1981 census, the citizenship of population was divided into 'Nepalese', 'Indians', 'Chinese' and 'others/not stated'. The data on absentee population, for both internal and international migrants, and the reasons for absence as per the geographic region have been segregated in the census. 'Trade and commerce', 'agriculture', 'service', 'study or training', 'marital relation' and 'others/unstated' were the choices provided for the main reasons for both internal and international migration. However, the destination countries were limited to 'India', 'China', 'other Asian countries' and 'other countries'.⁶

Unlike all the earlier censuses, the 1991 migration data provides information not only on the place of birth, citizenship, duration of stay, and reasons for migration, but also district, zone, region as well as country of residence for the absentee population. The 1991 census also collected data on where migrants had been living at least a year earlier given that this census defined migrants as those who were born somewhere else and had lived in the place of enumeration for a year or more. Similarly, data on the foreign-born Nepali populations as well as foreign citizens living in Nepal was recorded. The foreign-born Nepali population is divided into 'SAARC countries', 'other Asian countries', 'European countries', 'other countries', and 'countries not stated' and questions have also been asked of the duration of residence in the place of enumeration. The major occupations for the migrant population mentioned are: 'professional/technical', 'administrative', 'clerical', 'sales', 'service', 'farming/fishing', 'production/labour', 'other occupation' and 'not stated'. Similarly, on the chapter on emigrants, 'SAARC', 'other Asian countries', 'Arab countries', 'Europe', 'North America', 'others' and 'not stated' are provided as possible destinations along with the main reasons for emigration – 'agriculture',

5 CBS, 1975.

6 CBS, 1984.

‘trade’, ‘employment’, ‘education/training’, ‘dependency’, ‘others’ and ‘not stated’.⁷

The 2001 census broadened the categories on internal migration by analysing inter-region, inter-zone, inter-district and rural-urban movements while also looking at reasons for migration, duration of migration, demographic and socio-economic characteristics of migrants, and period of migration across the regions. The main reasons for migration were categorised as: ‘trading’, ‘employment’, ‘agriculture’, ‘study/training’, ‘marriage’ and ‘others’; and the duration of migration as: ‘less than a year’, ‘1-5 years’, ‘6-10 years’ and ‘more than 10 years’.

In the chapter on international migration, the 2001 census enumerated the population absent from home by sex and destination country. A number of specific destinations were added compared to the earlier census and now consisted of: ‘India’, ‘Pakistan’, ‘Bangladesh’, ‘Bhutan’, ‘Sri Lanka’, ‘Maldives’, ‘China’, ‘Korea’, ‘Russia’ and ‘others (former Soviet Republics)’, ‘Japan’, ‘Hong Kong’, ‘Singapore’, ‘Malaysia’, ‘Australia’, ‘Saudi Arabia’, ‘Qatar’, ‘Kuwait’, ‘UAE’, ‘Bahrain’, ‘other Asian countries’, ‘United Kingdom’, ‘Germany’, ‘France’, ‘other European countries’, ‘USA, Canada and Mexico’ lumped together, and ‘other countries’. Similarly, ‘India’, ‘China’, ‘Pakistan’, ‘Bangladesh’, ‘Bhutan’, ‘Sri Lanka’, ‘Maldives’, ‘other countries of Asia’, ‘Europe’, ‘North America’, ‘South America’, ‘Africa’ and ‘Australia/New Zealand’ were listed as the countries of origin for immigrants in Nepal.⁸

4.2 Internal and International Migration in Nepal, 1983

Variables: In this study by the Taskforce on Migration Study, two types of questionnaires were administered in the Kathmandu Valley: first, to collect data on household characteristics, and second, targeted at the occupational enterprises. For the Tarai region, three types of questionnaires were used. The first was a 15-page-long questionnaire to gather data at the household level, which was further subdivided to question every sample household, internal migrants only, and international migrants only. The second was a two-page-long questionnaire targeted at ‘wanderers’ (*ghumante-firante*), and the third, a one-page-long list of questions was administered to those individuals crossing the (Nepal-India) border. Questions on the socio-economic and demographic profile of the households and its members, place of birth and residence, nature of migration, reasons for migration, consequences of migration at the destination, citizenship status, change in land tenure, and consequences of immigration, were included in the survey.⁹

7 CBS, 1993.

8 CBS, 2002.

9 Gurung et al, 1983. For further details, see Annex.

Study Areas and Sample Size: Though this survey covered only the three districts of the Kathmandu Valley (Bhaktapur, Kathmandu, and Lalitpur) and 10 districts of the Tarai (Jhapa, Morang, Siraha, Dhanusha, Mahottari, Parsa, Nawalparasi, Rupendehi, Banke, and Kanchanpur), it analysed inter-regional migration and immigration patterns. The sample size for this study was 5974 households in the Kathmandu Valley and 5651 households in the Tarai.¹⁰

Sampling Method: The study employed systematic cluster sampling in Kathmandu and Patan, purposive sampling in Bhaktapur (due to fewer migrant families), and multi-stage hierarchical sampling, involving multiple levels of systematic random sampling, in the Tarai.¹¹

Unit of Analysis: Both households and household heads were taken as the unit of analysis.¹²

4.3 Demographic Sample Survey, 1987

Variables: The 1987 DSS included questions on the place of origin, duration of stay/absence, causes of migration, present residence, socio-economic and demographic details, remittance sent in the previous twelve months from the time of data collection, goods and presents sent, past and present occupation, and reasons for choosing a particular place for migration. Out-migrants and in-migrants were administered separate questionnaires.¹³

Study Area and Sample Size: The survey was based on a sample of 49,513 individuals, in both the rural (35,101) and urban (14,412) areas of Nepal. A total of 35 districts – 18 Hill, 14 Tarai and 3 Mountain districts – were selected for the study.¹⁴

Sampling Method: ‘The DSS 1986/87 [was] a longitudinal survey, [which] used multi-round follow-up method covering an observation period of twelve months from spring 1986 to spring 1987.’¹⁵ The 35 districts were segregated into 129 clusters/wards following a multi-stage probability sampling method. For the rural sample, 27 districts were first selected as per probability proportional to size; and second, as per systematic random sampling, 3 clusters were selected each from the 27 districts, making a total of 81 rural clusters. Similarly, in the urban areas, 14 out of

10 Gurung et al, 1983.

11 Ibid.

12 Ibid.

13 CBS, 1987a. For further details, see Annex.

14 CBS, 1987a.

15 CBS, 1987a. p. 1.

29 town panchayats were selected as per probability proportional to size; and second, 3 clusters from each of these town panchayats were selected, with 9 clusters chosen from Kathmandu Town Panchayat due to its larger population, making a total of 48 urban clusters.¹⁶

Unit of Analysis: Both individual migrants and migrant households were taken as the units of analysis.¹⁷

4.4 Nepal Living Standards Survey I (1995/96) and II (2003/04)

Variables: While the first NLSS focused explicitly on the remittance patterns and behaviour of Nepalis and less on other migration-related information, NLSS II collected more detailed data not only on remittances but also on migration status, reasons, rate and origin of migration. NLSS I collected data on the origin, consumption, share, size and sources of remittances. On the other hand, NLSS II was more comprehensive and collected data on migration status, rate, nature, type and origin of migration, main reasons for migrating, number of children away from home, distribution of migrant population by place of origin, status of child migration, proportion of households receiving remittances, size of remittance, average remittance per household, work activity of the remitter, relationship between remitter-remitee, age of the remitter, medium for remittance transfer, and share of remittance in the total household income.¹⁸

Sample Size: NLSS I enumerated 3388 households from four strata of Mountains (424 households), Urban Hills (604 households), Rural Hills (1136 households) and Rural Tarai (1224 households), while NLSS II enumerated 4008 households from six strata of Mountains (408 households), Kathmandu Valley (408 households), other Urban Hills (336 households), Rural Hills (1224 households), Rural Tarai (1224 households) and Urban Tarai (408 households). Further, 1232 sample households were selected from NLSS I to form a panel data.¹⁹

Sampling Method: Both surveys employed a two-stage stratified sampling procedure, whereby in the first one the primary sampling units (PSUs)/wards were selected using the probability proportional to size method, and in the second, households were selected from these PSUs. However, as shown above, there is a great deal of

16 Ibid.

17 Ibid.

18 CBS, 1997; 2004. For further details, see Annex.

19 CBS, 1997; 2004.

difference in the coverage, sample size and data between the two surveys.²⁰

Unit of Analysis: Both households and individual household members were taken as units of analysis. Migratory patterns of all males, females and children from each of the enumerated households were also analysed.²¹

4.5 Migration Situation in Nepal, 1997

Variables: In this survey, four different types of questionnaires were administered to the respondents. The first was the in-migration schedule which included information on the place of birth, place of current residence, duration of stay, and reason for migration; the second was the out-migration schedule which asked questions on the place of birth, present residence, reason for migration, duration of absence, remittance in cash or kind, and the pattern and duration of out-migration; and the last two were the household and the individual schedules that asked questions on household member's age, sex, education, marital status, occupation, language, caste/ethnicity, first move associated with age, education, marital status, landholding, household ownership, parent's landholding, migration status, level of schooling completed, current schooling status, reason for not going to school, helping status in household chores, type of household work, working status outside the household, type of work outside the household, employment status (paid, profit-making and unpaid household work), number of days and hours of work during the last week, reasons for not working, sectors of employment, status at work, place of work, daily wage rate and monthly income, mother's residence and decision-making on the first move.²²

Study Area and Sample Size: Covering a large area of 73 districts out of 75 (except Manang and Dolpa), this survey enumerated 19,168 households. The study areas were divided as follows: Biratnagar Region, Janakpur Region, Kathmandu Non-Valley Region, Kathmandu Valley Region, Pokhara Region, Nepalgunj Region, Dhangadhi Region, while the districts of Kalikot, Humla, Mugu, Jumla, Mustang, Baglung and Taplejung were selected separately as sample areas.²³

Sampling Method: The households were sampled following a multi-stage sampling procedure. First, the rural areas from all the 73 districts and all the 33 municipalities were selected; second, 450 wards from the 73 districts, representing the rural sample,

20 Ibid.

21 Ibid.

22 KC et al, 1997. For further details, see Annex.

23 KC et al, 1997.

and 150 wards from the municipalities, forming the urban sample, were selected; third, as per the equal-size rule, the wards were segmented; and finally, the 19,168 households were selected from these 600 wards.²⁴

Unit of Analysis: The units of analysis for this study were both migrant households and individuals.²⁵

4.6 Nepal Labour Force Survey I (1998/99) and II (2008)

Variables: Though NLFS I did not contain explicit information on migration, NLFS II identified the various migratory patterns migrant labourers choose in search of employment. In general, NLFS II included data on migration, remittance and employment. The in-depth analysis of the questions provided a more complete picture of migration and the labour situation of Nepal. The main questions asked were: status of migrants, age and sex of migrants, current location, economic activity status, origin of migration, reasons for migration, absentee population, activity status of absentees, households with at least one absentee, source of remittance, number, size and share of remittance, remitters by location, age, sex, among others.²⁶

Study Area and Sample Size: NLFS I enumerated 14,335 out of the targeted 14,400 households and NLFS II covered 15,976 out of the targeted 16,000 households across Nepal.²⁷

Sampling Method: Both NLFS I and II used a two-stage stratified sampling method to reach their requisite sample size. In both, first the wards were selected by probability proportional to size method, and in the second stage, households were selected from those PSUs/wards through the systematic sampling technique.²⁸

Unit of Analysis: Both households and individuals were the units of analysis.²⁹

4.7 Nepal Demographic and Health Survey, 2006

Variables: The Nepal Demographic and Health Survey, 2006 asked about migration status, absentee population, migrant's demographic background, time away from

24 Ibid.

25 Ibid.

26 CBS, 1999; 2009. For further details, see Annex.

27 CBS, 1999; 2009.

28 Ibid.

29 Ibid.

home (in months), destination and origin.³⁰

Study Area and Sample Size: Only 8707 of the 9036 households selected in the sample could be successfully interviewed. In terms of individuals, 10,793 women and 4397 men were interviewed.³¹

Sampling Method: This survey was based on a two-stage stratified sampling and was claimed to be 'nationally representative'. In the first stage, 260 PSUs (82 in urban, 178 in rural) were taken as per systematic sampling with probability proportional to size, and in the second stage, systematic sampling of 36 households from each of the 178 PSUs in rural and 30 households from each of the 82 PSUs in urban areas was conducted.³²

Unit of Analysis: As the units for analysis, both households and individuals were selected.³³

4.8 Nepal Migration Survey, 2009

Variables: The survey focused mainly on number of migrants, origin, destination and corridor of migration, profile of migrants, probability of migration at the individual level, general flow of remittances, distribution of remittances on the basis of socio-economic status and regions, and occupational distribution of migrant and non-migrants before and after migration. Further, information on migrant networks, including methods and means of finding work, cost of finding work, problems in the recruitment process as well as those faced in the destinations were also incorporated.³⁴

Sample Size: A total of 3200 households were selected from 199 wards across Nepal.³⁵

Sampling Method: The NMS involved a two-stage systematic sampling, following which 199 wards were chosen in the first stage by probability proportional to size technique and 16 households (32 in one case, taking Kathmandu twice) per ward was selected in the second round.³⁶

30 MoHP, New ERA, Macro International Inc. 2007. For further details, see Annex.

31 MoHP, New ERA, Macro International Inc. 2007.

32 Ibid.

33 Ibid.

34 NIDS, 2009. For further details, see Annex.

35 NIDS, 2009.

36 Ibid.

Unit of Analysis: The unit of analysis for this study was the household.³⁷

4.9 Other Small-Scale Surveys³⁸

Small-scale surveys tend to be very specific in their focus but have collected data on a number of specific aspects related to migration. These surveys have data for both the origin and the destination of migration although most surveys have been conducted in the origin only. The main focus of these surveys has been to collect data on: the migration status of households, demographic and socio-economic profiles of migrants/migrant households, landholdings, decision-making to migrate, reasons for migration, chief destinations, frequency of return, and remittances, among others. Adhikari (1995) collected data in 1989-90 and 1999 by questioning returnee migrants and household heads mainly about remittances and destinations in Lalchowk and Riban villages of Kaski district.

Similarly, Bhadra (2008) questioned returnee women migrants in Pokhara, Dharan, Kathmandu and the satellite villages of these towns on the proportion and use of remittances, problems faced abroad, and the likelihoods of migrating. Hollema et al (2008) collected data in 15 districts from five development regions considered to be 'sending areas' and asked about the socio-economic conditions of the migrants and the households, reasons for migrating, chief destinations, chances of re-migrating or returning, and benefits of migration, among others. Similarly, Kansakar (1982) collected data in Syangja and Gulmi districts and asked questions about remittances, landholdings, preference given to either the British, Burmese or Indian army, and implications of joining the army. Macfarlane (1976) collected data on the main destinations, demography of those serving in the British and Indian armies, socio-economic condition of the households and temporary and seasonal migration patterns in Thak Panchayat of Kaski district and Mohoria village of Syangja district.

Similarly, Ojha (1999) collected data asking the reasons for migration, reasons for coming back, remittances sent, and migration destinations in Doti district. Pkhakadze (2002) collected data in Dadeldhura district on the role of the two sexes in decision-making on migration, duration of migration, migration by country (for international migration) and by geographic area (for internal migration). Subedi's (1993) study was in Ilam district and it tried to show how the differential mobility experience of individuals, families, and households reflects the diversity of caste and ethnic groups found in rural Nepali society. Thieme and Wyss (2005) studied the reasons for migration, preference of work in the destination, age and sex of migrants, and

37 Ibid.

38 All variables used in these surveys are available in Annex; major ones are listed in this section itself.

remittance patterns of households in Pokhara. Lastly, Toffin (1976) collected data in Dhading district and dwelt on the type of army (British or Indian) the migrant seeks to get enrolled in, the most likely destinations (both internal and international), reasons for migration, and ethnicity of migrant households.

A number of surveys have also been conducted at the destinations. The main focus of these surveys has been to collect data on reasons for migration, place of origin/birth, socio-economic background of household, size of landholdings in the place of origin, remittance behaviour, type of work, wage/salary, working conditions, duration of stay and likelihood of re-migration or return, among others. Chhetri (1986) collected data in Pokhara and questioned migrants on the reasons for leaving their birthplace (Thak) as also the reasons for coming to Pokhara. Likewise, Shrestha (2001) collected data in Nawalparasi and Chitwan districts and asked about Hill and Tarai landholdings, pre- and post-migration landholdings, economic opportunities at the destination, and the economic condition at the destination. Magar (2008) collected data on the socio-economic background of the migrants, their occupation and living conditions at their place of residence in Biratnagar. Similarly, as mentioned in Massey et al (2010), a survey was conducted in the Chitwan Valley between the years 1997 and 2002 and looked at the effects of the changed social context (i.e., migration) on family formation behaviour, marriage, household farming practices, and household composition.

Neupane (2005) worked among Nepali migrants living in Delhi, and looked mainly at their work areas and profession, origins in Nepal, duration of stay in Delhi, number of women and child workers, involvement in crime and the like. Similarly, Thieme (2006) collected data from the years 2002-2004 among Nepali migrants in Delhi, examining livelihood and demographic features, purpose of migration, destination in India, origins back in Nepal, and work, shelter, remittances and health conditions. More recently, UNIFEM (2009) collected data on Nepali women migrants in Hong Kong, looking at conditions in their workplace, forms of abuse and maltreatment, work and rest days, awareness about visa policies, and reasons for migrating, among others.

A few surveys have been carried out in both the migration origin and destination. The most common reason for such surveys is to gather information from the migrants at the destination, from the migrant families, and the returnees in the place of origin. In the survey conducted by Conway and Shrestha (1981), migrant households were questioned not only in the destination districts – Chitwan and Nawalparasi – but also in the districts of origin – Syangja and Lamjung. The study analysed the relationship between landholdings and migration behaviour of the households. Graner and

Gurung (2003) surveyed individuals in two destinations – Kathmandu and Jhapa – and recorded their geographic, demographic (gender, age, family structure), socio-economic (education, food, security) aspects and working histories. Kobayashi (2002) travelled on and off between Nepal and Japan throughout 1992 to 2001 to study his sample. He looked at migration and economic activities, emigration trends for employment, social effects of emigration, and change in the rate of (e)migrant outflow from two anonymous sample Hill villages of Nepal and the migrant Nepali population in Japan. Lastly, Yamanaka (2000) sought to answer two major questions through her survey: how Nepal has managed to continue to send unskilled migrant workers to Japan; and under what kinds of employment conditions undocumented Nepalis work, by making both Nepal and Japan her study areas.

The sample size is varied in these studies, ranging from just 158 individuals³⁹ to more than 1000 households.⁴⁰ The sampling methods used by these surveys include purposive, two-stage and multi-stage, convenient, snowball, random stratified, systematic, probability proportional to size, cluster and de jure sampling methods.

39 UNIFEM, 2009.

40 Kobayashi, 2002.

5. CONCLUSION

Migration has not been a systematic subject of inquiry in Nepal. Starting with a headcount in the census of 1942, the Nepali state has been collecting statistical data on population mobility in national censuses for the last seven decades. Over the years, the scope of migration in the census has expanded to collect data on a wide number of variables. In addition, a number of large and small-scale surveys have collected data on different forms of migration, with a particular emphasis on migration pattern, causes and consequences. National censuses and large-scale surveys like NLSS, NLFS and DHS remain the major sources of data on migration from Nepal, and to an extent offer the possibility of longitudinal analysis of migration data.

Despite some rich possibilities, the analysis of census data has failed to go beyond the 5x3 framework in its analysis, i.e., the five development regions and three ecological zones of the country. Although the censuses do collect data at the household level, analysis has not been attempted even at the VDC/municipality or district levels. If done, such an analysis would allow for a better understanding of migration patterns and dynamics at the local level.

On a related note, although rural-urban migration has been a key analytical theme of national census from 1952/54 onwards, this has been limited to inter-district rural-urban migration. This is a significant gap in capturing intra-district rural-urban migration, as the national census does not capture migration data on those individuals who have migrated between rural and urban areas within the same district.

Further, there has not been a systematic analysis on ethnicity and migration although raw data is available to allow such analysis. Analysis of migration data by ethnicity could potentially help contribute to the current debate on the federal structure in Nepal.

Lack of reliable and consistent data on migration between Nepal and India, and because of 'too much talk and not enough dedicated research on the subject, there is enough reason to treat with caution any number that is proffered as to the population of migrant labour on either side of the border'.¹ Writing in *Himal South Asia* in 1997, Dahal raises serious questions about the exaggeration in the numbers of Nepalis in India.

1 Dahal, 1997, p. 26.

The Nepali migrant labour pool in India is made up overwhelmingly of economically active males. When it is claimed that there are three million Nepali migrant workers in India, we are saying that more than 64 percent of Nepalis 15-59 years age group population are working in India. This is impossible. Even a figure of one million Nepali migrant workers in India seems high, considering that migration is age- and sex-selective it is mostly males of 20-45 who leave home for seasonal work. Another reason for scepticism is that there are many hill and Tarai districts of Nepal, which do not send males to India as seasonal workers. This decreases the migrant pool even further. It also has to be kept in mind that the 1991 Nepali census reported a total of only 658,290 people absent from the country for more than 6 months. Fully 90 percent of this population went to India, and 83.2 percent were males. To reach their conclusions, some researchers have relied on figures supplied by Nepali organisations in India.²

On another note, looking at the focus of surveys, apart from the national census, there has been very limited focus on immigration into Nepal. With the open border between Nepal and India, it is widely believed that Nepal does receive immigrants from India and other countries, but there has been very little attention paid to it with the one exception by Gurung et al (1983). Similarly, the popular practice of marriage migration between Nepal and India has not been addressed by the censuses. For example, there has always been a large discrepancy in the census data of both Nepal and India when it comes to the Nepali population in India. The 2001 census of Nepal showed 520,500 male emigrants and 68,550 female emigrants who had gone to India.³ The Indian census of the same year, however, showed only 270,258 male and an overwhelming 326,438 female Nepalis residing in India.⁴

Since the mid-1990s, there has been a growing focus of surveys on international labour migration from Nepal and the inward transfer of remittances. Although the prime focus of surveys on migration began with internal migration in the early 1980s, it has received scant attention given the trend since the mid-1990s towards studying international migration. Yet, these surveys have not looked at skilled migrants or student migrants who travel to various destinations in search of work and/or study. Initiatives such as the Centre for Nepal Studies, UK census (2008) that collect census data on Nepalis in the UK are going to be very important as the size of the Nepali diaspora increases with time.

2 Dahal, 1997, p. 26.

3 CBS, 2002.

4 http://www.censusindia.gov.in/Census_Data_2001/Census_Data_Online/Online_Migration/International_Migration_Top_Three_Country.aspx

Overall, although statistical data on different forms and categories of migration is an important instrument of public policy, both literally and metaphorically, there is very little systematic data available on this dynamic phenomenon. While the censuses collect and report data on migration, migrant numbers tend to be underestimated because they do not account for seasonal/temporary migration accurately. There is also a huge discrepancy between the census data and the estimates based on other surveys. In the context of the debate on state restructuring in Nepal, statistical data on the nature and pattern of migration remains an important issue not just as an academic exercise but also from a policy perspective.

Finally, to state the obvious, we should be cautious while drawing inferences from existing data on migration without interrogating the various definitions of migration used in the different surveys since these vary considerably from one survey to the next.

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ANNEX

Serial number	1	2
Title	<i>Population Census 1952/54</i>	<i>Population Census 1961</i>
Year published	1957	1967
Principal investigator(s)	Department of Statistics (now CBS)	Central Bureau of Statistics
Supporting organisation(s)		National Planning Commission Secretariat
Category of migration	International migration from Nepal (emigration); internal migration (inter-zonal and inter-regional)	Internal and international migration (both from and to Nepal)
Study area	All of Nepal	All of Nepal
Sampling method	-	The universe (total Nepali population) taken as a sample. Data collected in two phases. 1st: total household head counted, 2nd: the actual census enumeration done
Sample size	-	10 census regions, 55 districts, 18 census zones, 102 sub-zones, 456 census areas, 4000 village <i>panchayats</i> /Constituencies 28,400 villages
Data collection method	Questionnaire survey	Questionnaire survey
Questionnaire details	Population absent from household by sex and age. Age was categorised into four categories: below 15, 15-24, 24-44, and 45 and above. Migration inside and outside the country. The foreign nations mentioned in the questionnaire options were: India, Malaya (now Malaysia), Burma, Tibet, Pakistan, other countries and countries unknown. Similarly, the sources of international migration (the various parts of the nation) were divided into ten categories: Eastern Hills, Kathmandu Valley, Western Hills, Inner Madhes, Eastern Inner Madhes, Mid Inner Madhes, Western Inner Madhes, Eastern Tarai, Western Tarai, and Far Western Tarai.	Collected data, for the first time, on both internal and international migration; also on absentee population and destination countries. The foreign nations mentioned in the questionnaire were: India, Malaya (now Malaysia), Burma, China, and Pakistan. Place of birth and place of contemporary residence were asked. The destination countries for emigrants were listed same as that of the 1952/54 census, i.e. India, Malaysia, Burma, Tibet, Pakistan, other countries and countries unknown.
Survey year	1952 and 1954	1961
Key findings	Reasons for migration/Other findings	79.4% emigrants had gone to India.
	Number of migrants	422402 inter-district migrants
		198,120 persons (including 24,501 females and 173,919 males) had gone abroad.
		386,824 migrants, 58,354 within the country, 328,470 outside the country
Instance	Recurrent	Recurrent, every 10 years
Fieldwork organisation	-	15,933 supervisors and enumerators were employed
Full citation	Department of Statistics. 1957. <i>Nepal ko Janagadana (The Census of Nepal)</i> . Kathmandu: Department of Statistics.	Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). 1967. <i>Population Census - 1961</i> . Kathmandu: National Planning Commission Secretariat.

Serial number	3	4
Title	<i>Resources and Population: A Study of the Gurungs of Nepal</i>	<i>Population Census 1971</i>
Year published	1976	1977
Principal investigator(s)	Alan Macfarlane	Central Bureau of Statistics
Supporting organisation(s)	-	National Planning Commission Secretariat
Category of migration	Permanent and Temporary Migration	No international migration categorised. Immigrants and internal migrants listed with limited scope for understanding.
Study area	Detailed Study in Thak <i>Panchayat</i> (wards 5-8) Brief Study in Mohoria	All of Nepal
Sampling method	Purposive Sampling taken for: (a) accurate data, (b) Gurungs being recruited in foreign army.	The universe (total Nepali population) taken as a sample.
Sample size	In Thak: 100 households containing 528 individuals. 77 Gurung households (386 individuals), 12 Blacksmith households (61 individuals), 6 Tailor households (38 individuals), 3 Tamang households (26 individuals), 2 Magar households (17 individuals); In Mohoria: 87 households	Census done on de-jure basis (the population present) and did not collect the absentee population. 14 zones were divided into 17 census areas.
Data collection method	Ethnographic research	Questionnaire survey
Questionnaire details	Open ended. As just a survey, and more of ethnographic research, it collected everything in general.	Absent population (6 months or more), economic activity, economic status, status of the unemployed were questioned. As no emigration is mentioned, the data on internal migration and immigration is only collected. Data on the native born (those born inside Nepal) and foreign born (born outside Nepal) has been collected to figure out the immigrants. The foreign born individuals could fall under broad groups: India, Burma, China, other Asian countries, and European and other countries.
Survey year	1969	1971
Key findings	Reasons for migration/Other findings	In economically active group 21-50, there were 38 men for 72 females (1:2). 78 persons (48 men + 30 women) left the village. No permanent migration from Thak.
	Number of migrants	59.6% (34) of men aged 21-40 were serving in the army. 16 households in Mohoriya had 'disappeared' between 1958 and 1969, 7 gone to Chitwan, 3 near Chitwan and the remaining 3 to India.
		445,128 inter-zonal migrants; 506,925 inter-regional migrants
		445,128 inter-zonal migrants; 506,925 inter-regional migrants
Instance	One time study	Recurrent, every 10 years
Fieldwork organisation	Carried out alone	12,500 supervisors and enumerators were employed
Full citation	Macfarlane, Alan. 1976. <i>Resources and Population: A Study of the Gurungs of Nepal</i> . Cambridge: University of Cambridge Press.	Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). 1975. <i>Population Census - 1971</i> . Kathmandu: National Planning Commission Secretariat.

Remarks	-	Data on absentee population for 1971 was not available because of the re-division of administrative districts in 1963 and also because in that census anyone away from home for six months or more was counted in new location and family members who were abroad were not counted at all.
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Serial number		5	6
Title		The Phenomenon of Migration in a Himalayan Valley in Central Nepal	<i>Nepal: Socio-Economic Change and Rural Migration</i>
Year published		1976	1981
Principal investigator(s)		Gerard Toffin	Dennis Conway and Nanda R Shrestha
Supporting organisation(s)			Ford and Rockefeller Foundations
Category of migration		Out-migration from Ankhu Khola. Involves internal and international migration, including that to India and other South Asian countries.	Internal migration from rural Hills to rural Tarai
Study area		Ankhu/Saat Say Khola (north of Dhading)	Chitwan, Nawalparasi, Syangja and Lamjung
Sampling method		-	Four stage hierarchical sampling in Chitwan and Nawalparasi [1st: two districts selected; 2nd: sub-areas of malaria hit districts found out; 3rd: probability proportional to size method used to select 10% of the villages; 4th: 40% households selected]. Similarly, three stage sampling in Syangja and Lamjung [1st: 3 village <i>panchayats</i> in Lamjung and 5 in Syangja selected; 2nd: stratified sampling of wards; 3rd: 30% households selected as samples]
Sample size		All the villages of Aankhu Khola, with detailed study in Sertung and Darkha.	511 households in Chitwan, 593 in Nawalparasi [129 households of Tharus dropped later on making a total 975 households or 5850 individuals]; and 273 households in Lamjung and 254 in Syangja [527 households, 3042 individuals]
Data collection method		-	Survey questionnaire; interview schedule
Survey year		1974-75	1979-1980
Key findings	Reasons for migration/Other findings	Reasons for migrating: due to debt, family conflicts, increasing population, to hunt the Musk Deer. 88 Gurkha Soldiers, 67 in Indian Army, 21 in British; 14 pensioners; 85% seasonal migrants return back within 5 years; more than 67% of Tamang youth men were absent from their houses for more than 3 months, the rate is 8% for females; people absent from households have 75% chance of going either to Pokhara, Bhairahawa or Butwal; 54% chance of going Assam, Bhutan or Sikkim. 1.8% of the population have been absent for more than 10 years, 95% of the emigrants have gone to Tarai, 60% of emigrants are <i>sukumbasis</i> (landless squatters).	'Households with access to land are less likely to migrate, but most of them send individual migrants instead' (p. viii); Out of 527 samples of the Hills, 27.7% changed their terms of tenure, 32.82% moved from the farm to non-farm sector, while 46.85% had at least one migrant member (p. 47); Out of 975 samples in the Tarai, 75% were migrants, out of which 66.86% were permanent migrants, while 33.14% were non-permanent migrants (p. 47).
	Number of migrants	-	-
Instance		One time study	One time study

Full citation	Toffin, G. 1976. 'The Phenomenon of Migration in a Himalayan Valley in Central Nepal'. In Schild, A. (ed.), <i>Mountain Environment and Development</i> . pp. 31-40. Kathmandu: Swiss Association for Technical Assistance (SATA).	Conway, Dennis and Nanda R. Shrestha. 1981. <i>Causes and Consequences of Rural-to-Rural Migration in Nepal</i> . Indiana University: Department of Geography, Ford Foundation and Rockefeller Foundation.
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Serial number	7	8
Title	Migration, Adaptation and Socio-Cultural Change: The Case of Thakalis in Pokhara	<i>Population Census 1981</i>
Year published	1986	1984
Principal investigator(s)	Ram Bahadur Chhetri	Central Bureau of Statistics
Supporting organisation(s)	University of Hawaii	National Planning Commission Secretariat
Category of migration	Internal Migration (Rural - Thak Khola - to Urban - Pokhara)	Both Internal and International Migration to/from/in Nepal
Study area	Pokhara	All of Nepal
Sample size	50 Thakali households heads who left Thak from before 1943-1980 and settled in Pokhara between the same time frame from a total population of 606 Thakalis living in Pokhara	-
Data collection method	Not mentioned	Questionnaire survey
Questionnaire details	Reasons for leaving Thak, reasons for coming to Pokhara	Absentee population within and outside the country, reasons for absent by geographic regions. The foreign nations mentioned in the questionnaire were: India, China, other Asian countries, and other countries/not stated. The citizenship of the enumerated population was divided into: Nepalese, Indians, Chinese, and others/not stated. Reasons for staying in the place of residence for the foreign population, and reason for both internal and international migration were categorised as: trade and commerce, agriculture, service, study or training, marital relations, and others/unstated.
Survey year	1980-1984	1981
Key findings	Reasons for migration/Other findings	Reasons for leaving Thak: environmental (11%), lack of cultivable land (4%), lack of occupation (33%), lack of medical facilities (23%), lack of educational facilities (19%), lack of transportation facilities (7%). Reasons for coming to Pokhara: A centre for trade and business (33%), presence of relatives (10%), Nearer destination to Thak (12%), modern amenities (27%), employment (2%).
	Number of migrants	-
Instance	One time study	Recurrent, every 10 years
Full citation	Chhetri, Ram Bahadur. 1986. 'Migration, Adaptation and Socio-Cultural Change: The Case of Thakalis in Pokhara'. <i>Contributions to Nepalese Studies</i> , Vol. 13, No. 3, pp. 239-259.	Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). 1984. <i>Population Census - 1981</i> . Kathmandu: National Planning Commission Secretariat.

Serial number	9	10
Title	<i>Emigration, Remittances and Rural Development</i>	<i>Nepalmaa Aantarik Tatha Antarrastriya Basai Sarai</i> (नेपालमा आन्तरिक तथा अन्तर्राष्ट्रिय बसाईसराइ)
Year published	1982	1983 (2040 BS)
Investigators	Principal investigator(s)	Vidhya Bir Singh Kansakar
	Co-investigator(s)	Mukunda Prasad Upadhyay, Gyan Prasad Gurung
		Harka Gurung
		Upendra Pradhananga, Chandra Bahadur Shrestha, Chaitanya Mishra, Durga Prasad Ojha, Parthiveshwor Prasad Timilsina, Bal Kumar KC, Vidhya Bir Singh Kansakar, Santa Bahadur Gurung
Supporting organisation(s)	Centre for Economic Development and Administration	National Commission on Population
Category of migration	International migration (mainly in foreign armies)	Internal and international migration, both from and to Nepal
Study area	Syangja (Panchamul <i>Panchayat</i>), Gulmi (Bharse <i>Panchayat</i>)	Kathmandu Valley, 3 districts (Kathmandu, Lalitpur, and Bhaktapur); Tarai Region, 10 districts (Jhapa, Morang, Siraha, Dhanusha, Mahottari, Parsa, Nawalparasi, Rupandehi, Banke and Kanchanpur)
Sampling method	Purposive sampling to represent diverse ethnic groups	Systematic cluster sampling in Kathmandu and Patan, purposive sampling in Bhaktapur, multi-stage hierarchical sampling (multiple levels of systematic random sampling) in the Tarai.
Sample size	250 households (125 from each district, out of which 100 are ex-Gurkha households, while 25 are not Gurkha households). Sample of Panchamul was 13.7% of its universe, while that of Bharse was 23.2% of its universe.	5974 households in Kathmandu Valley; and 5651 households in the Tarai
Data collection method	Household survey questionnaire [for (a) for households with Gurkhas and (b) households without Gurkhas]	Household survey questionnaire
Questionnaire details	Remittance, recruited in which foreign army, land holdings, causes and implications of migration in armies, major agricultural production	2 (household and occupational) types of questionnaires used for Kathmandu Valley; 3 (household, wanderers, and border crossers) types of questionnaire used for the Tarai Region
Survey year	1982	1983 (2039-2040)

Key findings	Reasons for migration/Other findings	Reasons for migration: Insistence by household heads (60.3% for ex-Gurkha, 66.7% for non Gurkha families in Bharse and 69.4% for ex-Gurkhas, 68.7% for non Gurkhas in Panchamul). Out of the ex-Gurkhas, 90% were in Indian army, 9% British and 1% Burmese army in Bharse. In Panchamul, the rate was 80%, 18% and 2% respectively. 53% ex-Gurkha households in Bharse and 50% in Panchamul had plans to send their sons to the foreign army. 28% (7) non Gurkha households in Bharse and 44% in Panchamul had plans of sending their sons to the army.	
	Number of migrants		1160 internal migrant families and 800 international migrant families residing in the Valley. Of these, 222 are seasonal, 207 temporary, 634 semi-temporary, and 897 permanent migrant families. In the Tarai, 2171 (38.5%) household heads are migrants [94% in Kanchanpur, while only 25.6% in Banke]
Instance		One time study	One time study
Fieldwork organisation		Project headed by Kansakar, assisted by Upadhyay and Gurung	-
Full citation		Kansakar, Vidhya Bir Singh. 1982. <i>Emigration, Remittances and Rural Development</i> . Kathmandu: Centre for Economic Development and Administration.	Migration Study Taskforce. 1983. <i>Internal and International Migration in Nepal</i> . Kathmandu: National Commission on Population.

Serial number	11	12
Title	<i>Demographic Sample Survey; Migration Statistics from Demographic Sample Survey</i>	<i>Nepali Emigrants In India</i>
Year published	1987; 1988	1987
Principal investigator(s)	Central Bureau of Statistics	Dilli Ram Dahal, Chaitanya Mishra
Supporting organisation(s)	National Planning Commission Secretariat, UNFPA and UNDTCD.	CNAS
Category of migration	Internal migrants, immigration, emigration	Cross-border migration (from Nepal to India)
Study area	35 districts of Nepal	Indian states of UP, Bihar, West Bengal, Delhi
Sampling method	Multi-stage national probability sampling. Longitudinal study. Samples from rural and urban areas drawn separately. For rural areas: 1st: 27 districts of 75 selected as per probability proportional to size. Moved in serpentine manner. Started from South-East Tarai, and moved towards West, from West Hills to East Hills and again from East Mountain to the West. 2nd: Clusters were made. The number of households in a district were divided by a constant 75, to obtain the number of clusters, from which 3 were selected at equal probability by Systematic Random Sampling. For urban sample: 1st: 14 out of 29 town <i>panchayats</i> were selected with probability proportional to size. 2nd: From each town <i>panchayat</i> , 3 wards (9 in Kathmandu) were selected with PPS. This resulted in selection of 48 wards. 3rd: The selected wards were sub-divided on maps and sometimes by field reconnaissance into sub-wards, their number ranging from 3-19. 4th: each sub-wards were then divided into identifiable clusters, of which 1 was selected at equal probability.	Quota-purposive basis
Sample size	129 clusters. Wards/sub-wards (81 rural and 48 urban) were drawn from 35 districts (14 from Tarai zone, 18 from Hill and 3 from Mountain) The total sample households were 8640 (6126 rural + 2154 urban = 675 Mountain + 4179 Hill + 3786 Tarai). In terms of population, the sample consisted of 35,101 rural and 14,412 urban individuals (49,513 in all).	306 households of first-generation Nepalis in India (98 UP, 86 West Bengal, 71 Bihar, and 51 Delhi) [that is 840 individuals]
Data collection method	Questionnaire survey	Questionnaire survey

Questionnaire details		Place of origin, duration of stay/absence, causes of migration, present residence, socio-economic and demographic details, remittance during the past 12 months, goods and presents, past and present occupation, reasons for choosing any particular place for migration. In-migration and out-migration questionnaires used separately.	Demographic characteristics (age, sex, family size, marital status), education, occupation, income and remittance, place of birth, duration of stay, problems of Nepali Emigrants, opinion on border regulation,
Survey year		1986-87	-
Key findings	Reasons for migration/Other findings	Reasons for migrating: marital, dependent, education, service, trade/commerce, agriculture, seeking job, others, unknown. Immigrants' origin: India 69.55%, Neighbouring countries 28.20%, other Asian 1.87%. Of all life time internal migrants, Village to Village in rural areas, males 95.70%, females 96.06%; Village to Town in urban areas, males 82.31%, females 80.34%. Emigration: males 20.33%, females 3.98%, total 12.11%. Emigration to: India 99.1% rural men, 100% rural women, 88.1% urban men, 85.1% urban women.	537 (63.92%) males, 303 (36.17%) females. Age 0-14 years 28.7%, 14-60 years 67%, above 60 years 4.3%. Family Size: 2.74 average family size, 55% migrants have 1-2 members. Marital Status: 85.3% married, 73.2% monogamous. 71.9% literate. 7.84% SLC and above. 39.9% working as guards and watchmen, hotel boys 16.9%, junior technician 9.8%, sales clerical (3.3%), professional (4%). Annual income: Rs. 5000 to 15,000. 57.2% do not remit money back in Nepal. This figure is 82% for Bihar. 40% sent money with friends or carry while returning or on holidays. 10% remit about Rs. 500-1000. 14% between 1000 and 3000 and same percent remit 3000-10,000. Only 2% remit more than 10,000. Similarly, 293 (95.8%) were born in 58 various districts of Nepal. 89.1% were from Hill regions of Nepal. Similarly, 52.6% are from Western Hills. 24.34% have lived in India for 1-9 years, 29.28% for 20-29 years, 18.42% for 10-19 years, and 11.84% for 30-39 years. Only 9.87% have lived there for more than 40 years and 6.25% for less than a year. Problems: Insecurity of Job/Lack of local respect: 13%; low wage/difficult to support family 5.88%; unfamiliar culture/language 3.27%; overwork/harassment by employer 1.96%; worry over family back home: 3.59%; sense of separateness from local community 9.48%; lack of housing and other facilities: 4.25%; other 9.15%; none 36.93%; and no answer 13.40%.
	Number of migrants	2.8% are immigrants. 41% female immigrants versus 14% males.	537 (63.92%) males, 303 (36.17%) females.
Instance		Longitudinal Study (from Spring 1986 to Spring 1987) carried out over a period of time. An update of multi-round Demographic Survey 1974-78.	One time study

Fieldwork organisation	20 enumerators and 5 supervisors carried out the survey. Mostly graduates and post-graduates did the field work. First data collection: Spring 1986, 2nd: 6 months later, 3rd: Spring 1987	-
Full citation	CBS. 1987. <i>Demographic Sample Survey 1986/87: First Report</i> . Kathmandu: Central Bureau of Statistics, National Planning Commission Secretariat.	Dahal, Dilli Ram and Chaitanya Mishra. 1987. <i>Nepali Emigrants in India</i> . Kathmandu: Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies

Serial number	13	14
Title	<i>The Political Economy of Land, Landlessness and Migration in Nepal; Frontier Migration and Upward Mobility: The Case of Nepal</i>	<i>Continuity and Change in Population Movement: From Inside a Rural Nepali Community</i>
Year published	2001; 1993	1993
Principal investigator(s)	Nanda R Shrestha; Nanda R Shrestha, Raja P. Velu and Dennis Conway	Bhim Prasad Subedi
Supporting organisation(s)	University of Chicago	-
Category of migration	Internal migration from rural Hills to rural Tarai	Internal migration (mainly in Ghumaune, Yakhagaun and Namsaling as a whole)
Study area	Nawalparasi and Chitwan	Yakhagaun and Ghumaune (Namsaling, Ilam)
Sampling method	3 step sampling (1st: 2 destination districts selected; 2nd: 3 village <i>panchayats</i> in each district selected; 3rd: 20% random sampling in Hill migrants' households; 8% sample in total)	De jure sample. Whole population of two villages taken as a sample.
Sample size	407 households (Nawalparasi: 230, Chitwan: 177)	De jure population of 483 individuals of two hamlets of Ghumaune (42 households, 293 individuals) and Yakhagaun (31 households, 190 individuals)
Data collection method	Household interview	Household survey questionnaire; genealogical survey
Questionnaire details	Both Hill and Tarai landholding, pre- and post-migration landholding, employment opportunities, Tarai economic condition, etc.	How the differential mobility experience of individuals, families, and households reflects the diversity of caste and ethnic groups found in rural Nepali society.
Survey year	1988	1989
Key findings	Reasons for migration/Other findings	Reasons for migration: economic survival, 194 (48%); economic advancement, 156 (36%); others, 57 (16%). Also questions land holdings (in terms of landlessness and near-landlessness); and migration of social outcasts]
	Number of migrants	-
Instance	One time study	One time study
Fieldwork organisation	-	Carried out along with two field researchers (local men, one from each hamlet).

Full citation	Shrestha, Nanda Raj. (2001). <i>The Political Economy of Land, Landlessness and Migration in Nepal</i> . New Delhi: Nirala Publications; Shrestha, Nanda Raj, Raja P. Velu and Dennis Conway. 1993. 'Frontier Migration and Upward Mobility: The Case of Nepal'. <i>Economic Development and Cultural Change</i> , Vol. 41, No. 4, pp. 787-816.	Subedi, Bhim Prasad. 1993. <i>Continuity and Change in Population Movement: From Inside a Rural Nepali Community</i> . Unpublished PhD dissertation submitted to the University of Hawaii.
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Serial number	15	16
Title	<i>Ethnicity, Off-Farm Income and Resource Use in Semi-Subsistence Farming System of Kaski District, Nepal</i>	<i>Population Census 1991</i>
Year published	1995	-
Principal investigator(s)	Jagannath Adhikari	Central Bureau of Statistics
Supporting organisation(s)	-	National Planning Commission Secretariat
Category of migration	Internal and international Migration	Both internal and international migration to/from/in Nepal
Study area	Lalchowk-Riban villages of Kaski	All of Nepal
Sampling method	Random sampling in 1989-90; while stratified random sampling in 1999 (10 groups of households containing 63 in each were prepared as per their wealth rankings)	-
Sample size	200 households out of 204 in 1989-90 (Brahmin, Chhetri, Gurung and Dalit households); 630 (63X10) households in 1999	-
Data collection method	Structured household questionnaire survey	Questionnaire survey
Questionnaire details	Questions targeted at the household heads/members of the migrants back home	Absentee population, destination abroad by age, sex, country of destination, place of birth, citizenship, duration of stay, reasons for migration. The foreign destinations mentioned in the questionnaire were: SAARC countries, other Asian countries, Arab countries, Europe, North America, others and not stated. Similarly, categories allotted for foreign born citizens were: SAARC countries, other Asian countries, European countries, other countries, and countries not stated. Major occupations for migrant populations were: professional/technical, administrative, clerical, sales, service, farming/fishing, production/labour, other occupation and not stated. Similarly, agriculture, trade, employment, education/training, dependency, others, and not stated were categories for emigrants.
Survey year	1989-90 and 1999	1991

Key findings	Reasons for migration/Other findings	In 1989-90, 60% Gurung, 25% Brahmin, 26% Chhetri and 9% Dalit households derived their income from outside (off-farm) earnings, mostly from pensions and remittances of outside employment. Similarly, 11% households had members both in foreign and domestic jobs; 16% of the total population were involved in temporary or seasonal migration	1,736,808 inter-district migrants; 1,418,206 inter-regional migrants; 1,228,356 inter-zonal migrants; 89.21% went to India.
	Number of migrants	In 1999, 281 (45%) households (348 individuals) had at least one member working away from home.	658,290 (including 110,288 females and 548,002 males) had gone abroad
Instance		Panel (longitudinal) study of Lalchowk-Riban	Recurrent, every 10 years
Fieldwork organisation		Hired a local boy belonging to occupational caste for initial studies. 5 enumerators belonging to diverse ethnic groups selected	-
Full citation		Adhikari, Jagannath. 1995. <i>Ethnicity, Off-Farm Income and Resource Use in Semi-Subsistence Farming System of Kaski District, Nepal</i> . Unpublished doctoral dissertation submitted to the Australian National University.	Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS). 1993. <i>Population Census - 1991</i> . Kathmandu: National Planning Commission Secretariat.
Remarks		Also published as: Adhikari, Jagannath. 2001. 'Mobility and Agrarian Change in Central Nepal'. <i>Contributions to Nepalese Studies</i> , Vol. 28, No. 2, July, pp. 247-267. And as: Adhikari, Jagannath. 2001. 'Dynamics at the local level: The Western Hills'. In Seddon, David, Jagannath Adhikari and Ganesh Gurung (eds.), <i>The New Lahures: Foreign Employment and Remittance Economy of Nepal</i> . Kathmandu: NIDS.	-

Serial number		17	18
Title		Life Strategies of Rural Village Inhabitants in Nepal (2): Migration Trend under Globalization and its Social Effects in Rural Areas in Nepal	Nepalese Labour Migration to Japan: From Global Warriors to Global Workers
Year published		2002	2000
Investigators	Principal investigator(s)	Masao Kobayashi	Keiko Yamanaka
	Co-investigator(s)	Dilli Raj Gautam	-
Category of migration		Both internal and international migration of Nepalis, and Nepali labours working in Japan. Cross-border migration to India and other countries traced.	International migration from Nepal to Japan
Study area		Village T and Village D of Nepal, and illegal migrant workers in Japan	Both Nepal (Kathmandu and Pokhara) and Japan (Hamamatsu, Kosai and Iwata)
Sampling method		No statistical sampling method involved or mentioned. Whole village taken as a sample in village T. It appears to be convenient sampling in village D and Japan.	Snowball and convenient sampling
Sample size		All 895 households of village T in 1992-93, 35 households of the same village in 1996; 46 households in village D; 61 individual interviews in Japan	189 individuals including migrants workers in Japan (130 men and 19 women) and returnees in Nepal (29 men and 11 women)
Data collection method		Field surveys and interviews	Survey questionnaire and interviews
Questionnaire details		Migration and economic activities, emigration trends and change of migrants	How has Nepal managed to continue to send unskilled migrant workers to Japan? Under what kinds of employment conditions do undocumented Nepalese work?
Survey year		1992-93 and 1996 in Village T; 1993, 96 and 2000 in Village D of Nepal; 1992-2001 in Japan	November 1994 and February 1998
Key findings	Reasons for migration/Other findings	Agriculture was the main occupation in village T in 1992-93, but 121 (50% of the) migrant workers were in India, 10 (no. not %) were abroad (not India), 111 were working within Nepal (including 38 in the capital Kathmandu)	Average age at entering Japan 32.7 for men and 30.6 years for women. Among men, Gurung 23.9%, Magar 13.2%, Newar 10.7%, Thakali 10.1% and Rai 6.9%, Brahman 7.5% and Chhetri 8.2%. 74.8% men and 80% women had completed SLC. 61.6% men and 60% women had their visas issued from Nepal, while the rest had visas for Japan issued in other countries.
	Number of migrants	242 migrants were there in village T	Nepalese in Japan 986 in 1986; 2,964 in 1989; 1,671 in 1990; 2,154 in 1991, 2686 in 1995
Instance		Longitudinal research carried out between 1992 and 2001	One time study
Fieldwork organisation		With help from two locals, making it a total of 3 data collectors, including the researcher	Carried out alone

Full citation	Kobayashi, Masao. 2002. 'Life Strategies of Rural Village Inhabitants in Nepal (2): Migration Trend under Globalization and its Social Effects in Rural Areas in Nepal.' <i>NA</i> , Vol. 40, No. 2, pp. NA.	Yamanaka, Keiko. 2000. 'Nepalese Labour Migration to Japan: From Global Warriors to Global Workers.' <i>Ethnic and Racial Studies</i> , Vol. 23, No. 1, pp. 62-93.
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Serial number	19	20
Title	<i>Dynamics and Development of Highland Ecosystems</i>	<i>Nepal Living Standards Survey I</i>
Year published	1999	1997 (updated 2001)
Principal investigator(s)	Ek Raj Ojha	Central Bureau of Statistics
Supporting organisation(s)	-	National Planning Commission
Category of migration	Internal (Hill to Tarai) migration	Internal and international migration, both from and to Nepal
Study area	(High Hills, Middle Hills and Low Hills of) Tallo Chaukee of Doti district	Whole of Nepal, across 3 ecological zones and both rural and urban areas
Sampling method	An amalgam of random and purposive sampling	Two stage stratified sampling procedure [1st stage: 275 wards, or the PSUs were selected using probability proportional to size, 2nd stage: 12 households from each PSU were selected]
Sample size	195 households	Total 3388 households (424 from Mountains, 604 from Urban Hills, 1136 from Rural Hills, and 1224 from Rural Tarai)
Data collection method	Individual questionnaire survey targeted at the household heads	Household and community questionnaire based survey
Questionnaire details	Reasons for migrating, reasons for coming back, remittances sent, destination of migration.	Integrated household questionnaire covering issues like consumption, incomes, education, health, fertility, migration, remittances; and a community questionnaire
Survey year	1994	1994 (preliminary study) to 1996 (actual survey)
Key findings	Reasons for migration/Other findings	Reasons for out-migration: 6.25% out of 32 in High Hills, 3.15% out of 95 in Middle Hills and 2.94% out of 68 in Low Hills migrated due to economic crisis. 8.42% in Middle and 5.88% in Low Hills migrated due to food shortage, 3.13% in High Hills migrated to seek employment, while 1.05% in Middle Hills migrated due to land shortage. Seasonal migration: 20% in High Hills; for one year: 6.25% in Middle Hills and for few years: 80% in High Hills, 93.75% in Middle Hills, and 100% in Low Hills. 93.55% sent remittances back home. 53% of the returnees returned due to unsatisfactory jobs.
	Number of migrants	31 men from 21 households had migrated out of the 195 sampled households.
		760 households (23.4%) received remittances; 26% remittances originated in urban, while 33% in rural areas and 38% in India.
Instance	One time study	Recurrent (1st 1996)
Fieldwork organisation	Five member survey team, 1 researcher, 5 enumerators	Data collected by 12 field teams. On average, each team covered 23 wards.
Full citation	Ojha, Ek Raj. 1999. <i>Dynamics and Development of Highland Ecosystems: Highlights on The Hills of Far-Western Nepal</i> . Kathmandu: Walden Book House.	Central Bureau of Statistics. 1997. <i>Nepal Living Standards Survey Report 1996</i> . Kathmandu: National Planning Commission, His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

Serial number	21	22
Title	<i>Baseline Survey on Migration, Employment and Birth-Death-Contraception</i>	<i>Migration Situation in Nepal</i>
Year published	1996	1997
Investigators	Principal investigator(s)	CDPS (Central Department of Population Studies)
	Co-investigator(s)	CDPS
Supporting organisation(s)	MoPE, HMG, UNFPA	MoPE, HMG, UNFPA
Category of migration	Internal and International Migration in/to Nepal	Internal and international migration in/to Nepal
Study area	45 districts of Nepal	Biratnagar region, Janakpur region, Kathmandu Non-Valley Region, Kathmandu Valley Region, Pokhara Region, Nepalgunj Region, Dhangadhi Region; and Kalikot, Humla, Mugu, Jumla, Mustang, Baglung and Taplejung taken separately.
Sampling method	Systematic cluster sampling	Multi-stage stratified cluster sample of 600 locations. Stage 1: VDCs/municipalities; Stage 2: wards; Stage 3: geographic segments of wards; Stage 4: households. 33 households selected from each PSU for migration survey. 450 PSUs from rural and 150 PSUs from urban areas selected.
Sample size	45 districts with 50 clusters (38 rural and 12 urban) representing all development regions and ecological zones.	Altogether 19,168 households were selected from a sample 115,101 population. 75% rural and 25% urban areas. Out of 31,110 life-time migrants, 29,784 were enumerated.
Data collection method	Questionnaire survey	Questionnaire survey (household, out-migration and individual survey schedule)
Questionnaire details	Identification schedule: information regarding location. Migration Schedule: for in and out migration of the sample households. Main occupation, place of destination, reasons for migrating.	Household schedule: information on household member's sex, relationship to the head of the household, age, education, marital status, occupation, migration status. In-migration schedule: information on age, sex, place of birth, duration of stay, and causes of migration. Out-migration schedule: sex, age, place of birth, present residence, reasons for migration, duration of absence, education, marital status, major occupation, remittance in cash or kind. Individual schedule: mother's residence, respondent's age, education, year of schooling, language, caste/ethnicity, first move associated with his age, education, marital status, occupation, reasons for moving, land holding, household ownership, parent's land holding, decision making on the first move, among others.
Survey year	1996	1996

Key findings	Reasons for migration/Other findings	Reasons for migrating: marriage (1.3% males, 54.4% females), dependent (12.7% males, 13.3% females), education (0.4% males, 0.4% females), service (0.8% males, 0.2% females), trade/business (0.9% males, 0.1% females), agriculture (5% males, 1.6% females), searching job (1.8% males, 0.5% females), others (3.8% males, 1.3% females), don't know (0.7% males, 0.7% females). 165 immigrants to Nepal. Out of all emigrants, 87.8% were towards India, and 12.2% going elsewhere.	Reasons for internally immigrating: marriage (2.2% males, 53.5% females); dependent (12.6% males, 13.9% females); education (1.1% males, 0.4% females); service (1.8% males, 0.2% females); Trade/Business (1.2% males, 0.2% females); Agriculture (4.4% males, 1% females); Seeking Job (2.6% males, 0.5% females); others (2.6% males, 0.7% females); Reasons not Stated (0.6% males, 0.4% females). Similarly, out of the 29,590 life time migrants, 3319 were immigrants (whose place of birth was outside the country, 2.9%). The people emigrating out in the enumerated sample was 1225. Emigration rate: 16.6% for males and 5.1% for females. 84.7% individuals headed towards India, while only 15.3% headed towards other countries. Reasons for emigrating: marriage (males 0.9%, females 9.5%), dependent (3.7% males, 9.7% females), education (7% males, 0.8% females), service (33.5% males, 1% females), trade/business (0.5% males, 0.1% females), agriculture (0.5% males, 0.1% females); seeking job (31.2% males, 0.8% females)
	Number of migrants	1187 migrant households (1662 internal and 155 international migrants) consisting 2543 individuals. 81.2% migrants of rural origin, 90.5% were rural destined (place of destination). Among rural originated, only 84.3% migrants were destined to rural and only 15.7% to urban areas. Among urban origins, 56.2% were destined to urban and only 43.8% were destined to rural areas.	Out of the 29,784 migrants, 194 did not state their place of origin. Out of the remaining 29,590, 26,271 were internal migrants, while 3319 were international migrants. 20,966 migrants migrated towards Central Hills, while 15,951 migrated towards Central Tarai, and 17,764 towards Eastern Tarai. 23,510 enumerated individuals were born in Rural Nepal but now only 17,690 live there. Similarly, only 1843 were born in Urban Nepal, but 8311 people live there.
Instance	Longitudinal study. Done again in 1998 as a follow up survey.	One time study	
Fieldwork organisation	-	Survey research team of Central Department of Population Studies	
Full citation	CDPS. 1998. <i>Follow-up Survey Report on Migration Situation in Nepal</i> . Kathmandu: Central Department of Population Studies. (Submitted to Ministry of Population and Environment, United Nations Population Fund)	KC, Bal Kumar et al. 1997. <i>Migration Situation in Nepal</i> . Kathmandu: MoPE, HMG, and UNFPA.	

Serial number	23	24
Title	Arab Ko Lahure: Looking at Nepali Labour Migrants to Arabian Countries	Chitwan Valley Family Study (Retrospective Study)
Year published	2003	2002
Principal investigator(s)	Elvira Graner, Ganesh Gurung	Axinn, William G., Thornton, Arland, Barber, Jennifer S., et al.
Category of migration	Internal and international migration from Nepal	Internal and international migration
Study area	Kathmandu and Jhapa	Western part of Chitwan Valley
Sampling method	-	Two Stage Systematic Sampling. Stage 1 was a sample of settlements selected using 1991 census data as a sampling frame. The settlement ranged from 15 to 1,000 households. Measure of size was the number of female residents in the settlement. Stage 1 sampling yielded a systematic sample of 10 settlements in each of the 3 stratum, for a total of 30 settlements. Stage 2 was the actual sample of <i>toles</i> , or neighbourhoods. Stage 2 sampling units were neighbourhoods which were defined as clusters of approximately 5 to 15 households in close proximity to one another.
Sample size	995 carpet weavers in Kathmandu	171 separate neighbourhood histories, 4825 individuals, 142 school histories, 118 health service histories, 20 bus route histories. Personal histories were gathered from the 5,271 individuals ages 15-59 years
Data collection method	Quantitative survey through questionnaire	Ethnographic (semi-structured histories) and highly structured survey questionnaires
Questionnaire details	Geographic, demographic (gender, age, family structure), and socio-economic (education, food, security) aspects and working histories were recorded.	Influence of changing social contexts on family formation behaviours, marriage, childbearing, and contraceptive use, household farming practices, family planning histories, and household composition
Survey year	1996-99	1997-2002
Key findings	Reasons for migration/Other findings	87% went to Gulf countries; 13% (125 cases) went to Malaysia; 370 worked as labour workers, 110 as waiters, 68 as juice makers; 199 persons (20%) were under the official working age (younger than 14) when they started working; Data on duration of employment (n= 994) indicate that 46.6% had been working at their current manufactory for a year or less;
	Number of migrants	87% went to Gulf countries; 13% (125 cases) went to Malaysia
Instance	One time study	One time study

Full citation	Graner, Elvira and Ganesh Gurung. 2003. 'Arab Ko Lahure: Looking at Nepali Labour Migrants to Arabian Countries.' <i>Contributions to Nepalese Studies</i> , Vol. 30, No. 2, pp. 295-325.	Massey, D.S., Williams, N., Axinn, W.G., Ghimire, D.J. 2010. 'Community Services and Out-Migration'. <i>International Migration</i> , Vol. 48, No. 1, pp. 1-41.
Remarks	Does not question household economies, work histories prior to departure, decision making process within households, access to manpower agencies, financing fees required for overseas migration.	Also found in Williams, Nathalie. 2009. <i>Education, Gender, and Migration in the Context of Social Change</i> . Social Science Research, Vol. 38, pp. 883–896.

Serial number	25	26
Title	Chitwan Valley Family Study (Prospective Study)	<i>Nepal Labour Force Survey 1998/99</i>
Year published	2002	1999
Principal investigator(s)	Axinn, William G., Thornton, Arland, Barber, Jennifer S., et al.	Central Bureau of Statistics
Supporting organisation(s)	-	National Planning Commission
Category of migration	Internal and International Migration	Internal migration
Study area	Western part of Chitwan valley	Whole of Nepal, across the urban and rural areas, excluding institutional households
Sampling method	-	Two-stage probability proportional to size (PPS) sampling. First the wards were selected as with PPS. Second, 20 households were selected from each PSU by Systematic Sampling
Sample size	151 neighbourhoods of the original 171 neighbourhoods. 3819 individuals	Total 14,400 households (360 PSUs in each of the rural and urban areas, taken 20 households, which were enumerated at the rate of 2400 per season for 3 seasons) (360X20X2 = 14,400 = 120X20X3X2)
Data collection method	Ethnographic (semi-structured histories) and highly structured survey questionnaires	Survey questionnaire based on ILO manual
Questionnaire details	Primary place of residence for each year of their life.	International recommendations kept in mind. Questions were mainly related to employment, underemployment, current activities and past-employment
Survey year	1997-1999	1998/99
Key findings	46% of the prospective survey respondents migrated away between 1997 and 1999; 46% of out-migrants had left the study area by the age of 24	Contains only about employment, unemployment, and underemployment, and nothing explicitly on migration, or foreign employment. 72.3% (73.3% males & 71.3% females) are involved in labour, consisting 58.5% (65% males & 51.9% females) from urban areas and 74.2% (74.5% males & 73.9% females) from rural areas. Unemployment rate: 1.8% in Nepal (2% males, 1.7% females), 7.4% urban areas (5.9% males, 9.4% females), and 1.2% rural areas (1.5% males, 0.9% females)
Reasons for migration/Other findings		
Number of migrants	-	-
Instance	Panel Study of the CVFS	Recurrent (every 10 years)(first 1998/99)
Fieldwork organisation	-	15 teams on total; each team consisted of a supervisor and 3 interviewers. Kathmandu had 4 interviewers.
Full citation	Massey, D.S., Williams, N., Axinn, W.G., Ghimire, D.J. 2010. 'Community Services and Out-Migration'. <i>International Migration</i> , Vol. 48, No. 1, pp. 1-41.	Central Bureau of Statistics. 1999. <i>Report on the Nepal Labour Force Survey 1998/99</i> . Kathmandu: National Planning Commission, His Majesty's Government of Nepal.

Remarks	Also published as: Williams, Nathalie. 2009. 'Education, Gender, and Migration in the Context of Social Change'. <i>Social Science Research</i> , Vol. 38, pp. 883–896.	-
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Serial number	27	28
Title	<i>Follow-Up Survey Report on Migration Situation in Nepal</i>	<i>Indians in Nepal: A Study of Indian Migration to Kathmandu</i>
Year published	1998	1999
Principal investigator(s)	CDPS (Central Department of Population Studies)	BC Upreti
Supporting organisation(s)	MoPF, HMG and UNFPA	-
Category of migration	Internal and International Migration in/to Nepal	Immigration of Indians in Nepal
Study area	45 districts of Nepal	Kathmandu
Sampling method	Systematic cluster sampling	Stratified random sampling and snowball sampling methods
Sample size	48 clusters representing all development regions and ecological zones; 1043 households and 2195 individuals. However only 2089 individuals and 1007 households have been analysed in this follow-up survey; rural sample 75%, urban 25%;	175 respondents
Data collection method	Questionnaire survey	Interviews and discussions
Questionnaire details	Additional to above is the change of usual place of residence during the baseline and follow up survey period. Translated both in Nepali and English.	-
Survey year	1998	-
Key findings	<p>Reasons for migration/Other findings</p> <p>Reasons for migrating: marriage (2.4% males, 52.4% females), dependent (6.9% males, 11.1% females), education (0.9% males, 0.7% females), service (1.6% males, 0.8% females), trade/business (1.8% males, 0.9% females), agriculture (7.8% males, 4.3% females), searching job (3.2% males, 0.9% females), others (2.6% males, 1.1% females), don't know (0.5% males, 0.4% females). 155 immigrants to Nepal. Out of all emigrants, 89.5% were towards India, and 10.5% going elsewhere. 93.9% in rural and 94.2% in urban areas did not change their place of residence; 32.6% of migrants live in the central region, 27.9% in eastern, 17.1% in western. 96.8% have remained in central, 93.9% in far-eastern and 93.4% in eastern. 81.1% migrants of rural origin, 92.4% were rural destined. Among rural originated, only 84.7% migrants were destined to rural and only 15.3% to urban areas. Among urban origins, 63.2% were destined to urban and only 36.8% were destined to rural areas.</p>	<p>Period of stay in Kathmandu: 1-3 years (28%), 4-7 years (36.6%), 8-11 years (7.4%), 22 years and above (8%); place of origin (in India) of respondents: rural 103 (58.9%), urban 72 (41.1%)</p>
Number of migrants	-	1981 India census 3,800,000 Indians in Nepal

Instance	Follow up. Longitudinal study.	One time study
Fieldwork organisation	22 research assistants cum enumerators were trained. These were MA students at TU.	Self conducted
Full citation	CDPS. 1998. <i>Follow-up Survey Report on Migration Situation in Nepal</i> . Kathmandu: Central Department of Population Studies. (Submitted to Ministry of Population and Environment, United Nations Population Fund)	Upreti, BC. 1999. <i>Indians in Nepal: A Study of Indian Migration to Kathmandu</i> . Delhi: Kalinga Publication.
Remarks	Follow up of the <i>Baseline Survey on Migration, Employment and Birth-Death-Contraception</i> . So statistics are compared between the two. Same sampling technique and methodology, nearly same questionnaires, same sample size, longitudinal study of the sample.	-

Serial number	29	30
Title	<i>Far Away From Home: Survey Study on Child Migrant Workers in the Kathmandu Valley</i>	<i>Seasonal Agricultural Labour Migration From India To The Nepal Tarai</i>
Year published	2000	2000
Investigators	Principal investigator(s)	Yogendra Bahadur Gurung; Prabha Kumari Hamal
	Co-investigator(s)	-
Supporting organisation(s)	CWIN, PLAN International Nepal	Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies
Category of migration	Rural to urban; and urban to urban migration	Cross-border Immigration (from India to Nepal) and Seasonal Labour Migration
Study area	Kathmandu	Jhapa, Banke, and Bara
Sampling method	-	Purposive sampling method. Bara selected to observe the pattern of labour use in cash crop cultivation; Jhapa and Banke selected to observe labour use in cereal crop cultivation
Sample size	303 migrant children	A total of 174 landholders and 219 Indian workers were surveyed. (In Jhapa, 45 landholder and 45 Indian workers were selected in Khajurgachhi and Shivagunj each. In Banke, 30 landholders each from Piprahawa and Indrapur, while 29 Indian workers from these same two places were each were selected. In addition to that, 24 landholders and 71 Indian Workers from Nijgadh, Bara were selected)
Data collection method	Questionnaire survey	Observation, case study, and structured and unstructured interviews
Questionnaire details	Demographic characteristics; About place of origin (parents, food security, land, source of income); About family and social harmony (association and behaviour of father and mother, neighbours and friends); Reasons for leaving home (how, when and why left home); About current work; Condition of working place; Employment relationship; Perception of the present job;	Demographic characteristics, workdays, number of labour days, types/operation of labour, number of dependent family members, source of livelihood, duration of stay in the last three years, place (district) of stay, duration of stay in the last 12 months, frequency of visit to Tarai during the last three years, migration status of family members, number of employing households approached, intensity of work during seedbed preparation, during planting, during weeding and during harvesting, terms of work preferred, risk of unemployment, reasons for leaving home, reasons for coming to the Tarai, rate of enumeration, savings and remittance.

Key findings	Reasons for migration/Other findings	59% children were literate; 90% children were born in rural areas, rest in urban areas; 87% children had houses in their native places; 29% did not have their own parents; 4.6% had stepfather and 13.5% had stepmother. Chief reason for migrating: friends' advice (12.2%), insufficient food (23.4%), parent's suggestion (22.8%), dislike of village life (8.9%), domestic violence (12.5%), social conflict (1.3%), to pay loan (1.3%), in search of work (5.9%), to study (1.3%), to visit Kathmandu (5.9%), others (1%), and non response (3.3%)	Of the 219 India workers surveyed, 218 were males. The mean family size of Indian seasonal labourers working in Bara was 8.6. The same for Jhapa and Banke are 6.8 and 5.4 respectively. Slightly over 50% of the paddy growers in Jhapa and Banke hire seasonal labour from India. Landholding households in Jhapa use an average of 216 labour days for agriculture. Approximately 27% of the households use 400 or more labour days to complete these operations. 30% use less than 200 days. A majority of those working in Banke had stayed in Nepal for 40 to 119 days a year. The rate was 66 days for Jhapa in the last three years. The same was 49 days for those working in Bara, but just during the last 12 months. Reasons for leaving India: unemployment (30% Jhapa, 69% Banke, 12% Bara); inadequate farm land/inadequate food supply (18% Jhapa, 29% Banke, 68% Bara); landlessness (51% Jhapa, 0% Banke, 11% Bara). Reasons for coming to Nepal: higher demand for labour (73% Jhapa, 36% Banke, 54% Bara); higher wage rate (7% Jhapa, 64% Banke, 4% Bara); fewer skilled workers (18% Jhapa).
	Number of migrants	-	218 males migrants, 1 female migrant.
Instance		One time study	One time study
Full citation		CWIN. 2000. <i>Far Away From Home: Survey Study on Child Migrant Workers in the Kathmandu Valley</i> . Kathmandu: Child Workers in Nepal Concerned Centre (CWIN).	Mishra, Chaitanya, Laya Prasad Uprety and Tulsi Ram Panday. 2000. <i>Seasonal Agricultural Labour Migration From India To The Nepal Tarai</i> . Kathmandu: Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies (CNAS).

Serial number	31	32
Title	<i>Population Census 2001</i>	<i>Poverty Migration and HIV/AIDS: In Dadelhdhura District (Nepal)</i>
Year published	2003	2002
Principal investigator(s)	Central Bureau of Statistics	Giorgi Pkhakadze
Supporting organisation(s)	National Planning Commission Secretariat, HMG.	National Centre for AIDS and STD Control, Ministry of Health; ILO
Category of migration	Both internal and international migration to/from/in Nepal	Both internal and international migration
Study area	All of Nepal	Nawadurga, Belapur, Manilek, Dewal Dibyapur, Jogbuda, Sirsha VDCs and Amargadhi Municipality.
Sampling method	36,000 wards were divided into 40,000 enumeration areas, each housing unit was taken as the sampling unit, and every 8th house was taken. The sampling is systematic sampling.	Simple random sampling
Sample size	For complete enumeration: 5,174,374 households and 22,736,934 individuals. And for sample enumeration: 858725 households and 4,557,792 households	303 respondents (111 female and 193 male). There were 141 (18 female and 123 male) migrants, 162 non-migrants (93 female and 69 male), aged 18-49.
Data collection method	Questionnaire survey	Questionnaire survey administered to individuals
Questionnaire details	Household information, individual information, persons absent from households, information on the absentee (sex, age, duration, reason, and destination), place of birth, duration of stay at the present place, reasons for staying in a particular district, residence five year ago. The foreign nations mentioned in the questionnaire were: India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, China, Korea, Russia and other Soviet Republics, Japan, Hong Kong, Singapore, Malaysia, Australia, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait, UAE, Bahrain, other Asian countries, United Kingdom, Germany, France, other European countries, USA, Canada and Mexico lumped together, and other countries	Three main areas of focus: socio-economic situation, HIV/AIDS/STIs and migration.
Survey year	2001	2001

Key findings	Reasons for migration/Other findings	Reasons for migrating abroad: agriculture, business, personal service, institutional service, study/training, marriage, others. 2,929,063 inter-district migrants; 1,727,350 inter-zonal migrants; 746,285 rural-urban migration, 81,425 urban-urban migration, 1,997,847 rural-rural migration, 103,505 urban-rural migration. 42% internal and 44% foreign migrants came to the Kathmandu Valley. Reasons for internal migration: Trading (6.03%), agriculture (15.79%), Employment (10.58%), Study/Training (9.33%), Marriage (26.95%), others (31.55%). 77.28% went to India.	Decision to migrate: female head of household, decision maker (16.67%), consulted (83.33%), not consulted (0%); male head of household, decision maker (73.17%), consulted (25.20%), not consulted (1.63%); female member of household, decision maker (5.56%), consulted (38.89%), not consulted (55.56%); male member of household, decision maker (4.07%), consulted (46.34%), not consulted (49.59%). Duration of migration: 3-6 months (12.84%), 6-12 months (6.75%), 1-2 years (19.26%), 2-4 years (26.01%), 4-6 years (11.82%), more than 6 years (22.3%).
	Number of migrants	762,181 (including 82,712 females and 679,469 males) had gone abroad	Migration by countries: India (78.72%), Nepal (21.28%). Internal migration destinations: Hills (36.51%), Tarai (17.46%), Kathmandu Valley (28.57%), Mountain (17.47%)
Instance		Recurrent, every 10 years	One time study
Fieldwork organisation		Each enumerator had to cover about 220 households and about 1200 population. Total number of enumerators not mentioned.	-
Full citation		CBS. 2003. <i>Population Monograph of Nepal Vol I and II</i> . Kathmandu: Central Bureau of Statistics.	Pkhakadze, Giorgi. 2002. <i>Poverty Migration and HIV/AIDS: In Dadeldhura District (Nepal)</i> . Kathmandu: National Centre for AIDS and STD Control, Ministry of Health and International Labour Organization.

Serial number	33	34
Title	<i>Seasonal Labour Migration in Rural Nepal: A Preliminary Overview</i>	Migration Patterns and Remittance Transfer in Nepal: A Case Study of Sainik Basti in Western Nepal; <i>Organisation and Finance of International Labour Migration in Nepal</i>
Year published	2003	2005; 2004
Principal investigator(s)	Gerard Gill	Susan Thieme and Simone Wyss; Simone Wyss
Supporting organisation(s)	Overseas Development Institute	International Organization for Migration; NIDS
Category of migration	Internal migration in Nepal and cross-border migration from Nepal to India and India to Nepal	International migration from Nepal
Study area	-	Sainik Basti, Pokhara, Western Nepal
Sampling method	Panel Study	No specific sampling method as such. But reasons for selecting Sainik Basti are: due to its importance attached to international labour migration; due to convenience, safe research surrounding amidst Maoist revolution. Can be stated convenient sampling
Sample size	54 Panel questionnaires filled with respondents from 35 districts, migrating across 60 districts	All 370 households or 1880 individuals of Sainik Basti selected in the sample
Data collection method	Rapid Appraisal Survey (through questionnaire) and Key Informant Interviewing	Survey, Semi-Structured Interview and Case Study
Questionnaire details	Places the migrants go to, their arrival and departure months, work they perform, wage rates, other earning opportunities,	Questionnaire focused both on household and individual level; demographic composition of the village, educational level, activity rate, migration patterns, and the importance of income derived from migration for households
Survey year	2001-02	2002

Key findings	Reasons for migration/Other findings	Reasons for migrating: (Push Factors) lack of employment opportunities, low wages at home, security situations (Pull Factors) local labour statistics, increasing agricultural opportunities, local labour more expensive, all-weather road, increasing non-agricultural work	Reasons for migrating: 90% cannot meet their annual consumption from own cultivation, 75% have no gainful employment, and 25% have employment of marginal importance. 12% of Sainik Basti's (recorded) total population (1,880) was abroad during the data collection; 11.5% returned from foreign army or employment; 2.6% were planning migrating. More than 70% households have/had relied on remittance. 85% of the migrants were males (average age 31, highest 60, lowest 18). 34% of the male migrants are in East/South-East Asia, of which Honk Kong accounts for 29%. 30% are in Gulf. Foreign army accounts for 17% of total migrants. 14.5% are in the Indian army. 64% of women migrants live in Hong Kong, 22% in India.
	Number of migrants	-	There were 1880 people abroad in Sainik Basti in 2002
Instance		One time study	One time study
Fieldwork organisation		-	Done by Simone Wyss and two local men from the village
Full citation		Gill, Gerard. 2003. <i>Seasonal Labour Migration in Rural Nepal: A Preliminary Overview</i> . London: Overseas Development Institute.	Thieme, Susan and Simone Wyss. 2005. 'Migration Patterns and Remittance Transfer in Nepal: A Case Study of Sainik Basti in Western Nepal'. <i>International Migration</i> , Vol. 43, No. 5, pp. 59-98; Wyss, Simone. 2004. <i>Organization and Finance of International Labour Migration in Nepal</i> . Kathmandu: NCCR North-South and NIDS (Nepal Institute of Development Studies).

Serial number	35	36
Title	Project: Nature and Society (<i>Social Networks and Migration: Far West Nepalese Labour Migrants in Delhi</i>)	<i>Perceptions of Grassroots People about Human Trafficking, Migration and HIV/AIDS</i>
Year published	2006	2002
Investigators	Principal investigator(s)	Susan Thieme; research in Delhi carried out in support of South Asia Study Centre.
	Co-investigator(s)	Swiss National Centre of Competence in Research North-South (NCCR North-South)
Supporting organisation(s)	Swiss National Science Foundation (SNSF) and Swiss Agency for Development and Cooperation (SDC)	WOREC Kishor P. Gajurel, Soni Pradhan, Saindra Rai
Category of migration	Cross-border migration (from Nepal to India)	Internal, cross border (to India) and international
Study area	Delhi and Bajhang and Bajura (Singra, Seragau, Gothada and Meltadi villages)	Dhanusha, Makwanpur, Sindhupalchowk, Nuwakot and Nawalparasi.
Sampling method	Snowball sampling	Purposive sampling
Sample size	Quantitative survey with 128 migrants (121 i.e. 95% male and 7 i.e. 5% female). (Note: other methods and sample for that are not taken here)	of the total 2046 respondents interviewed, 1907 were selected for analysis
Data collection method	Survey questionnaire administered to the heads of the households. Also carried out were PRAs, transect walk, interviews and group discussions with key persons.	Structured questionnaire
Questionnaire details	Livelihoods, demographic features, absent family members, absent families, destination and purpose of migration, origin, work, shelter, remittances, loans, and health	Socio-economic and demographic characteristics, data on migrant, duration of out-migration, the destination (in Nepal, India, outside India), remittances sent, returning of migrants, work in the destination, problems faced at the workplace, migration of women in Nepal or to India.
Survey year	2002-2004	2001

Key findings	Reasons for migration/Other findings	Reasons for migrating: Places of Origin: 50% Meltadi, 24% Gothpada, 10% Seragau, 5% Singra, 10% neighbouring villages. Employment Status of Men: Watchman (76%), watchman and car cleaner (60%), Unemployed (3%), Tailor (4%), waiter or peon (17%). Employment Status of Women: domestic work (2), unpaid work (5). 109 migrants sent money back home, the rest 19 did not.	Reasons for out-migration: in search of better life (48%), due to insufficient food (37%), lack of employment in the village (28%), lack of land for cultivation (19%), due to gender discrimination (16%), due to social discrimination (2%). About 34% families had at least one migrant family member. Of these, 53% (342) of the migrants had migrated more than a year ago. 20% (108) said that they migrated more than 5 years ago. 78% respondents in the Tarai and 56% in Hill had at least one family member out-migrated. In Tarai, 17% of the landless, 61% with up to 1 <i>bigha</i> land and 22% with more than 1 <i>bigha</i> land had out-migrated. In Hills, 1% of the landless, 55% with up to 10 <i>ropanis</i> and 44% with more than 10 <i>ropanis</i> of land had out-migrated. 58% of the sons, 21% of the brothers, 19% of the spouse and 5% of the daughters of the respondents had out-migrated. 86% of the migrants were working as factory workers. About 13% sent remittances back home.
	Number of migrants	128 migrants involved in the survey	Destination: within country (80% in Nuwakot, 27% in Dhanusha), India (62% in Dhanusha, 15% in Nuwakot), Overseas (13% in Makwanpur, 4% in Nawalparasi).
Instance	One time study	One time study	
Fieldwork organisation	Principal investigator with a research assistant. Also coordinated by South Asia Study Centre	NGO supervisors and WOREC staff supervised data collection.	
Full citation	Thieme, Susan. 2006. <i>Social Networks and Migration: Far West Nepalese Labour Migrants in Delhi</i> . Berlin: LIT Verlag.	WOREC. 2002. <i>Perceptions of Grassroots People About Human Trafficking, Migration and HIV/AIDS</i> . Kathmandu: Women's Rehabilitation Centre.	
Remarks	-	Research objectives: to gather basic information pertaining to the social and economic conditions of the people living in the survey villages, to find out the extent of out-migration by sex and economic status, to document the reasons for out-migration, place of destination and the degree of remittance in the study villages, to study the links between migration and trafficking.	

Serial number	37	38
Title	<i>Nepal Living Standards Survey II</i>	<i>Nepalese Migrants in Delhi</i>
Year published	2004	2005
Principal investigator(s)	Central Bureau of Statistics	Govinda Neupane
Supporting organisation(s)	National Planning Commission	Centre for Development Studies
Category of migration	Internal and international migration, both from and to Nepal	Cross-border migration (from Nepal to India)
Study area	Whole of Nepal, across 3 ecological zones, 5 development regions, 75 districts, 58 municipalities, and 3914 VDCs and both rural and urban areas	Delhi (India)
Sampling method	Two stage stratified sampling procedure [1st stage: cross-sectional sample of 334 wards or the PSUs were selected from a total of six strata using probability proportional to size, 2nd stage: 12 households from each PSU were selected]; panel study of the 100 PSUs (1232 households) of NLSS I.	Snowball sampling. Database of all Nepali migrants prepared, contacted them, divided them in clusters and surveyed through interview.
Sample size	4008 households cross-sectional sample (Mountains 408 households, Kathmandu Valley 408, other Urban Hills 336, Rural Hills 1224, Rural Tarai 1224 and Urban Tarai 408 households) and 1232 households panel sample	402 individuals were involved in unstructured discussions (for quantitative data), while 87 participatory appraisal discussions were held with a group 3 to 26 people. 6 case studies were also done.
Data collection method	Household and (urban and rural) community questionnaire based survey	Participatory appraisal; interviews through unstructured discussions; stories in case study format; visit to all clusters.
Questionnaire details	Household questionnaire and (rural and urban) community questionnaire. Migration was recorded mainly through the household and rural community questionnaire (details similar to NLSS I)	Collect information on in which area they work, in which profession they are, from which region in Nepal they come, their length of stay Delhi, number of women workers, child labour, number of migrants staying with families and schooling of their children, common illness, and involvement in crime
Survey year	2004	2004
Key findings	Reasons for migration/Other findings	Migration: Out of the 4.8% migrated children, for study (36.3%), for work (18.7%). Similarly, 31.9% households receive remittances, from India 23.2%, while 53.3% from other countries
	Number of migrants	37% of the enumerated population have migrated; females (50.1%), males (21.6%); from rural areas (81.5%), from urban areas (5.8%); family reasons for migrating (75.2%), for easier life style (11.6%), for job (6.8%); 4.8% children absent from surveyed houses.
Instance	Recurrent (2nd in 2003/04)	One time study

Fieldwork organisation	Data collection involved 20 supervisors, 45 enumerators, and 32 female interviewers. There were 16 teams in total and each covered 27 PSUs	Carried out alone
Full citation	Central Bureau of Statistics. 2004. <i>Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04</i> . Kathmandu: National Planning Commission, His Majesty's Government of Nepal.	Neupane, Govinda. 2005. <i>Nepalese Migrants in Delhi</i> . Kathmandu: Centre for Development Studies.

Serial number	39	40
Title	<i>International Labour Migration of Nepalese Women: The Impact of Their Remittances on Poverty Reduction</i>	<i>Nepal Demographic and Health Survey</i>
Year published	2008	2007
Principal investigator(s)	Chandra Bhadra	New ERA; Population Division, Ministry of Health and Population
Supporting organisation(s)	Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade (World Trade Organisation)	USAID; Macro International
Category of migration	Migration of Nepalese women abroad, mainly to the Gulf countries (International Migration)	Both Internal and International migration of Nepalis
Study area	Dharan, Pokhara and their 'satellite' villages. Kathmandu - as it shelters the returnee WMWs who have had further internal migration	All over Nepal
Sampling method	Purposive and snowball sampling in the absence of proper database and documentation	Each 75 districts were divided into VDC, then wards and sub-wards. The Primary Sampling Unit (PSU) for this study is wards, sub-wards or group of wards in rural areas, and sub-wards in urban areas. Two-stage, stratified, nationally representative sample. 1st: 260 PSUs (82 in urban, 178 in rural) were taken as per systematic sampling with probability proportional to size. 2nd: systematic sampling of 36 households per PSU in rural and 30 households per PSU in urban areas.
Sample size	The sample size was 421, comprising 247 returnee migrants and 174 household members. 46% of the total sample is from the rural areas, while the rest 56% from urban areas. Sample stratified in four groups: Gulf countries, newly industrialising countries, industrialised countries, and Israel and Jordan	A total of 9036 households were selected, of which 8742 were found to be occupied during data collection. Of these existing households, 8707 were successfully interviewed, giving a household response rate of nearly 100 percent. In the selected households, 10,973 women were identified as eligible for the individual interview. Interviews were completed for 10,793 women, yielding a response rate of 98 percent. Of the 4582 eligible men identified in the selected subsample of households, 4397 were successfully interviewed, giving a 96 percent response rate.
Data collection method	Semi-structured survey questionnaire	Questionnaire survey
Questionnaire details	Proportion of remittances, use of remittances, problems faced abroad, preference to migrate again	Three questionnaires (Household, Women's, and Men's) were administered. Questionnaires were translated into Nepali, Bhojpuri and Maithili. As the study is also on health, questionnaire focused on that as well. But the issues of migration and mobility were also addressed.
Survey year	2006	2006

Key findings	Reasons for migration/Other findings	The minimum age while migrating: 12 years, maximum: 50 years; 70% of age group 21-35. 25% unmarried. Reasons for migration: financial constraints (33% returnee, 37% household members); desire to work abroad (21% returnee, 21% household); lack of employment opportunities (13% returnee, 17% household); unsatisfactory income in Nepal (12% returnee, 9% household), family pressure ((5% returnee, 6% household), burden of single parenting (5% returnee), other (12% returnee, 10% household). Likewise, country of migration Gulf countries (48.2% returnee, 46.6% household), newly industrialising countries (19.8% returnee, 13.2% household), industrialised countries (27.9% returnee, 17.2% household), and Israel and Jordan (4% returnee, 23% household). And, returnees wanting to re-migrate: Yes 72%, No 28%	33.4% migrant men are out of their homes for less than 6 months, while the rest 66.5% have migrated for more than 6 months. The same is 43.7% and 56.1% respectively for females. Likewise, 50.1% of migrant men are within Nepal, while 37.2% have gone to India and the remaining 14.4% abroad. Therefore, the total number of migrated men in the study is 3154. Similarly, 85.9% of female migrants have migrated within the country, 11.6% in India and the rest 2.5% to abroad. This makes a total of 1115 migrant women among the researched.
	Number of migrants		3154 men and 1115 women migrants
Instance		One time study	Recurrent, 1st: 1987, 2nd: 1996, 3rd: 2001, 4th: 2006. But only the 2006 version has issues related to migration.
Fieldwork organisation		With technical (sampling and data collection) help from an NGO named POURAKHI, which works with WMWs.	12 teams, each consisting of 3 females interviewers, 1 male interviewer, 1 male supervisor and 1 female editor, carried out the research.
Full citation		Bhadra, Chandra. 2008. <i>International Labour Migration of Nepalese Women: The Impact of Their Remittances on Poverty Reduction</i> . Asia-Pacific Research and Training Network on Trade.	Ministry of Health and Population (MOHP) [Nepal], New ERA, and Macro International Inc. 2007. <i>Nepal Demographic and Health Survey 2006</i> . Kathmandu, Nepal: Ministry of Health and Population, New ERA, and Macro International Inc.

Serial number		41	42
Title		<i>Addressing Vulnerabilities of Women Migrant Workers to HIV & AIDS</i>	<i>Implication of Rural-To-Urban Migration in Nepal</i>
Year published		2008	2008
Investigator(s)	Principal investigator(s)	POURAKHI	Janga Bir Rana Magar
	Co-investigator(s)	NIDS	-
Supporting organisation(s)		UNIFEM, National Centre for AIDS and STD Control	Social Inclusion Research Fund, SNV
Category of migration		International migration of women workers	Rural to urban migration
Study area		-	Biratnagar municipality, and the migrants residing there from various parts of Nepal
Sampling method		Purposive sampling	Clusters and households from the Biratnagar municipality selected as sample through simple random sampling method
Sample size		50 returnee Women Migrant Workers (WMWs), and 10 potential WMW.	Total 125 households (from 5 clusters, 25 households from each) (household population, 319 males, 297 females)
Data collection method		Interview using semi-structure questionnaires	Closed ended structured questionnaire for quantitative household data
Questionnaire details		Reasons for migrating, knowledge about the country, place and type of work, and other demographic features.	The socio-economic background of the migrants, their occupation, their place of residence.
Survey year		2006	2007
Key findings	Reasons for migration/Other findings	46% of the returnee WMW did not know about the foreign labour migration before leaving the country, while an equal percentage did not know that. 8% did not give any response. Reasons for migration: to earn money (50%), travelling abroad (14%), capitalising on the opportunity of foreign visit (10%), poverty (8%), to gain experience (8%).	64% were living on rent, 15% were living in camp, 14% were living in their own house and 7% were living on relatives and friends house respectively after displacement. 22.9% people said that they are engaged in service sector, and the same percentage were involved in pursuing education, 24% were engaged in household work, while 5.4% were unemployed.
	Number of migrants	-	-
Instance		One time study	One time study
Fieldwork organisation		Carried out by POURAKHI with technical support of NIDS	-
Full citation		POURAKHI. 2008. <i>Addressing Vulnerabilities of Women Migrant Workers to HIV & AIDS</i> . Kathmandu: POURAKHI.	Magar, Janga Bir Rana. 2008. <i>Implications of Rural-To-Urban Migration in Nepal: A Social Inclusion Perspective</i> . Final Report submitted to Social Inclusion Research Fund, SNV Nepal.

Serial number	43	44
Title	<i>Passage to India: Migration as a Coping Strategy in Times of Crisis in Nepal</i>	<i>An In-Depth Study on the Realities and Concerns of Nepalese Domestic Workers in Hong-Kong</i>
Year published	2008	2009
Investigator(s)	Principal investigator(s)	Siemon Hollema, Krishna Pahari, Punya Regmi and Jagannath Adhikari
	Co-investigator(s)	World Food Programme Nepal and Nepal Development Research Institute
		Far East Overseas Nepalese Association – Hong Kong (FEONA) Union of Nepalese Domestic Workers – Hong Kong (UNDW) Coalition for Migrants Rights – Hong Kong (CMR) Asian Migrant Centre (AMC)
Supporting organisation(s)	-	Asian Migrant Domestic Workers Alliance (ADWA) Migrant Forum in Asia (MFA)
Category of migration	Cross-border migration (from Nepal to India)	UNIFEM
Study area	Saptari, Siraha, Okhaldhunga, Udaypur (East); Nuwakot (Central); Baglung (West); Banke, Dailekh, Rukum, Dolpa, Kalikot (Mid-West); and Kailali, Achham, Bajhang, Bajura (Far-West)	Women migrants in Hong Kong
Sampling method	Snowball sampling for individual data collection. Four key criteria in the VDC and ward selection process were: accessibility for researchers, food insecurity, vulnerability to natural hazards and other crises/shocks, and ethnic diversity	Hong Kong (Jordan, Yau Ma Tei, Kowloon Park and Yuen Long)
Sample size	Household survey: A total of 15 districts (20% of total districts of Nepal) were selected in the sample. A total of 447 households were consulted and interviewed, in samples of 30 households per district. Border point survey: migrants were also surveyed at 11 border points between Nepal and India.	Cluster random sampling and snowball sampling
Data collection method	Extensive questionnaire survey and focus group discussions	The survey respondents comprised of 158 Nepalese domestic workers; 99% women's age ranging from 24 to 35 years
Questionnaire details	Wealth categories, Reasons for migrating, migrants' destination, choice of destination, chances of re-emigrating and returning, benefits of migration, socio-economic and demographic conditions of migrants and their households.	Questionnaire survey, focus group discussion, and key informant Interviewing
Survey year	2007	Working conditions, abuse and maltreatment, resting days, working hours, awareness about visa policy, etc.
		2007

Key findings	Reasons for migration/Other findings	Reasons for migrating: food shortage (29.84% out of 191), lack of employment (51.83%), natural disaster (4.71%), conflict and <i>bandhs</i> (1.05%), need for additional income (7.85%), debt (2.62%), others (2.09). About 77 per cent of households were below the poverty line; around three-quarters of households in the survey area had one or more migrants; with more members of a household migrating, it is more likely that the subsequent migrant is younger and female; the average age of the surveyed migrants was about 30 years.	Reasons for migrating: poverty, lack of financial means to support their families, need to provide for children's education, lack of employment opportunities in Nepal, and the desire to better their living conditions. Most of the respondents (98%) had been working in Hong for 2 years or more, with period of employment of all ranging from 1.5 years to 15 years. 2 were men. NDWs work for an average of 14 hours a day, with majority (48%) working for 13-16 hours, 32% for 8-12 hours and 20% for 17-19 hours.
	Number of migrants	-	estimated 60000
Instance		One time study	One time study
Fieldwork organisation		Carried out by a team of individuals from WFP and NDRI.	A joint work of FEONA, UNDW, CMR and AMC
Full citation		Hollema, Siemon, Krishna Pahari, Punya Regmi and Jagannath Adhikari. 2008. <i>Passage to India: Migration as a Coping Strategy in Times of Crisis in Nepal</i> . Kathmandu: World Food Programme Nepal and Nepal Research Development Institute.	UNIFEM. 2009. <i>An In-Depth Study on the Realities and Concerns of Nepalese Domestic Workers in Hong-Kong</i> . Bangkok: United Nations Development Fund for Women.

Serial number	45	46
Title	<i>Nepal Labour Force Survey 2008</i>	<i>CNSUK Census Project 2008</i>
Year published	2009	2008
Principal investigator(s)	Central Bureau of Statistics	
Category of migration	National Planning Commission	International migration to the UK
Study area	Internal and international migration, both from and to Nepal	UK
Sampling method	Whole of Nepal, across the three ecological zones and six strata, excluding institutional households	De jure sample.
Sample size	Two-Stage Stratified Sampling based on Probability Proportional to Size. 1st stage: PSUs were selected with PPS. 2nd stage: 20 households from each PSUs selected on a Systematic Sampling basis	The first set of data covered 326 towns, the second set covered 5321 households and 18,508 populations, and the third in-depth household survey covered 2151 households and 7881 population.
Data collection method	Total 16,000 households (800 PSUs in total, Mountain 34, Kathmandu valley 131, Other Hill Urban 99, Rural Hill 179, Urban Tarai 170, Rural Tarai 187; taken 20 households from each PSUs; enumerated 5340 households in first two seasons and 5320 households in the third	In depth household survey questionnaire
Questionnaire details	Survey questionnaire based on ILO manual	-
Survey year	Additional to above is the concepts of migration, absentee population, remittances	-
Key findings	Reasons for migration/Other findings	-
	Number of migrants	-
Instance	Recurrent (every 10 years) (second 2008)	-
Field Work Organisation	20 field teams; each team consisted of a supervisor and 3 enumerators; each team was to cover 40 PSUs;	-
Full citation	Central Bureau of Statistics. 2009. <i>Report on the Nepal Labour Force Survey 2008</i> . Kathmandu: National Planning Commission, His Majesty's Government of Nepal.	Centre for Nepal Studies, UK (CNSUK). 2008. <i>CNSUK Census Project 2008</i> . NA: CNSUK.

Serial number	47	48
Title	<i>Nepal Migration Survey</i>	<i>Migration, Security and Livelihoods: A Case of Migration between Nepal & India</i>
Year published	2009	2009
Principal investigator(s)	NIDS	Jagannath Adhikari, Ganesh Gurung
Supporting organisation(s)	The World Bank	NIDS, NCCR
Category of migration	-	Cross-border migration (from Nepal to India)
Study area	199 wards of Nepal.	Ilam, Jhapa, Syangja, Lamjung, Kaski, Bardiya, Kanchanpur
Sampling method	Two stage systematic sampling; where 199 wards (Kathmandu was taken two times) were chosen in the first stage by probability proportional to size and 16 households (32 in one case, taking Kathmandu twice) per ward selected in the second	Purposive sampling. Sample taken in a manner to ensure diversity in terms of wealth status, social and cultural groups, and regional variation.
Sample size	3200 households	100 households having experience of working in India
Data collection method	Questionnaire survey	Formal questionnaire survey
Questionnaire details	-	Socio-economic characteristics of sample households (family size, education, caste/ethnicity, occupational patterns, housing type, property indicators, agricultural land, food security and shocks, wealth status, household income, participation in social and political life); Migration to India: age when first migrating, process of going to India, living arrangements in India, marriage prior to migration, migration expenses. Impact of migration on the livelihood of the family: occupational changes, residential changes, economic changes, new skills learned. Destinations, process of adaptation and work in India: types of work undertaken, caste and work, problems while working in India; desire to return home; securitization and impact on migrants; duration of work in India; Income, savings and transfer of money to Nepal; reasons for returning home; and current problems.
Survey year	2009	2009

Key findings	Reasons for migration/Other findings	<p>Almost half of all households in Nepal have either a current or returnee migrant. The incidence of remittance recipients is 30%. Average annual remittance for a family with a migrant in India: Rs. 61,500; the same for a family with a migrant in other countries: Rs. 128,200. 54% of the remitted money is used in food and clothing. Most domestic and foreign migrants came from rural areas, the Tarai, and Hill regions. Nearly 41% of foreign work migrants went to India, 38% to the Gulf states and 12% to Malaysia. Of those working in the Gulf states, 18% work in Qatar, 11% in Saudi Arabia, 7% in UAE. Of the current migrants (of all sorts), 7% are from Mountains, 52% from Hills, and 41% from Tarai. More than 80% of work migrants were in the 20-44 years age range. More than 87% of the migrants were found literate. More than 30% households in Far Western Nepal had a migrant in India. More than one-third Nepali households receive remittance income, and more than four-fifths of all households that have recent migration experience receive remittance. 71% of the migrants away at the time of the survey sent cash remittance and 27% sent it in kind. About 5% use <i>Hundi</i> system to send remittance.</p>	<p>Average family size: 6 to 7. Education: 23% illiterate; 49% barely literate; 12% with higher education. Main occupation: agriculture. Average landholdings: 6 <i>ropanis</i> (0.3 hectares); 33% functionally landless. Food security: only 14% produced enough food; 85% had to buy feed from other income; 93% could not produce food sufficient for more than 6 months. Wealth status: 60% were poor; 38% in the mid-range; 2% rich. Age when migrating: 70% when 10-20 years of age; 22% when 20-30 years. Process of going to India: 33% felt pressure to become <i>lahures</i>; 90% went to India with relatives, friends and kin; 12% did not know anyone in India. Living arrangement: 77% stayed in India alone; about 25% were married while first going to India. Occupational changes: about 57% did agriculture before migrating, while that decreased to 44% after returning. Residential changes: 18% moved from rural to urban areas. Types of Work: about 40% worked as security guard or night watchmen. Problems at workplace: Non-payment (24%); Low salary (12%); no arrangement for staying (12%); lack of security (33%); lack of holidays (20%); pressures from local people (25%); police harassment, cheating and demanding money (60%); not getting pay in time (30%); mental torture (16%). Desire to return home (60%),</p>
	Number of migrants	-	-
Instance	One time study	One time study	
Fieldwork organisation	-	Mentioned - Carried out by a research team. No other details.	
Full citation	NIDS. 2009. <i>Nepal Migration Survey</i> . Kathmandu: The World Bank.	Adhikari, Jagannath and Ganesh Gurung. 2009. <i>Migration, Security and Livelihoods: A Case of Migration between Nepal & India</i> . Kathmandu: NIDS.	

Serial number	49	
Title	<i>Labour Migration as a Response Strategy to Water Hazards in the Hindu Kush-Himalayas</i>	
Year published	2011	
Principal investigator(s)	Soumyadeep Banerjee, Jean Yves Gerlitz, and Brigitte Hoermann	
Supporting organisation(s)	ICIMOD	
Category of migration	Internal, regional and international migration	
Study area	Nepal (Dhankuta, Sunsari, Saptari), China (Yunnan), India (Assam), Pakistan (Chitral)	
Sample size	1303 households in 43 communities across the 4 countries	
Data collection method	Questionnaire survey	
Questionnaire details	In water hazard affected communities, what is the relative importance of the perceived impact of water hazards on the decision to migrate for work? In water hazard affected communities, how does the household context influence the decision to migrate for work? How does local context influence this migration decision? Who are labour migrants? Where do these migrants go? What occupations do labour migrants have in the destination communities? What impacts do remittances have on household capacity to respond to water hazards? What impacts does labour migration have on gender roles in migrant households?	
Survey year	2010	
Key findings	Reasons for migration/Other findings	25.7% internal migrants, 45.2% regional migrants and 29.1% international migrants in Nepal.
	Number of migrants	-
Instance	One time study	
Full citation	Banerjee, Soumyadeep, Jean Yves Gerlitz and Brigitte Hoermann. 2011. <i>Labour Migration as a Response Strategy to Water Hazards n the Hindu Kush-Himalayas</i> . Kathmandu: ICIMOD.	

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