



Emerging Graveyards: A Mortality Statistics of Nepalese Working Abroad

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Abstract:

This paper analyzed the death scenario of Nepalese workers working abroad along with global situation of migration and death. Secondary data required for this study were extracted from the report released by Foreign Employment Promotion Board Nepal, International Organization for Migration and Missing Migrants Project. Descriptive analysis along with Chi-square test, Fisher's Exact test and Wilk's G^2 test were used for analytical purpose. As per study nearly around 545 Nepalese labors died each year in different host nation. Result of statistical test shows equal influence of various causes of death (such as heart attack, murder, suicide, traffic accidents, workplace accidents etc.) on both genders of Nepalese labors. Nepalese workers have been facing high level of exploitation, harassments and fraud in member countries of Gulf Cooperation Council. European Union has also become a victim of various harms aroused from current world's deadliest mass migration. It is expected that acceptance of continuation of this mass migration will turn European into minority group and they become aliens in their own land. Education about cultural shock and coping strategy, expected causes of death with preventive measures and expansion of working area of humanitarian organizations can be a better solution for Nepal government to save the lives of Nepalese labor working abroad. Likewise, re-settlement and reunification program along with increment in humanitarian visas can support European Union to solve current migration problem.

Key Words: Aliens, Migrants, Decease, Destination Country.

1. Introduction:

People migration from one place to another place can be linked with the human civilization. Migration of people from one place to another place in the beginning of the human civilization development process was especially for food and security. Generally, at the time of human civilization development process people migrated from place to place in search of food and to explore secure place to live in. One burning question that each and every person must think about migration is that, is there any difference

between the purpose of people migration in the ancient time and migration of people in the 21st century? In fact purpose of migration in the ancient time and in the 21st century is more or less same and both migrations are based on food, clothes, shelter, security and opportunity but the ways and causes of migration are different. Great historian Cohen (1995) has identified various migration periods with causes that have been taken place over the last four centuries. According to him major reason behind people migration was to escape persecution (e.g. Jews and Huguenots) and to find work in newly emerging industries



(17th – 18th century), to settle permanently in colonies (15th – 19th century), slave trade (mid 15th – 18th century), indentured labor (1834-1917), migration to new world i.e., in USA and former colonized countries (1800-1930) and for post war reconstruction (1940-1960). As Nepal is one of the poorest nation in the world and there is less probability of people surviving only on agriculture, most of the Nepalese people migrate to different destination countries in search of better employment opportunities so that they can manage food, clothes and shelter for their families in the origin country. Political and economic instability in Nepal since past 30 years result in narrow space for expanding income and employment opportunities. For these reasons foreign employment has remained as an attractive employment zone for the youth of Nepal and it also balances the inability of the Nepalese labor markets to absorb capable youth searching employment. Currently, Nepal is one of the largest low skill labor suppliers for GCC (Gulf Cooperation Council) countries. As the total amount of remittance inflows in developing countries is greater than official development assistance, foreign direct investment and portfolio flows, it is doubtless to say that labor migration can create substantial welfare gains both for the origin and destination country as well as migrants and reduce poverty. People migration in Nepal began after a Sugauli treaty in 1816 A.D. Recruitment of 4,650 Nepalese youngsters in British armed forces, after the Nepal-British India war in 1814-1815, was the first and the formal labor migration in the context of Nepal. But later on development of oil mining industries in the early 1970s and need of skilled, unskilled and semi-skilled labor have opened the door of the Middle East as a new destination for Nepalese labors.

At present every day nearly around 1,500 youths leaves Nepal for foreign employment in 109

different countries opened by government due to lack of enough employment opportunities in the domestic labor market and increased temptation of youth in the foreign markets (Nepal Rastra Bank, 2014_a). In fact, inability of the labor market and economy to absorb all the available human resources, dissatisfaction of employees with the offered wages, extreme poverty, war, persecution and political instability are major push factors causing labor migration in Nepal whereas a higher standard of living and wages, labor demand, superior medical care and education are considered as major pull factors (Paudel, 2014_a). Likewise, according to Bhattarai (2005) change in demography and increase in labor market needs in industrial countries are pull factors and continuous increase in population, unemployment rate and various crises in Nepal are pushing factor of labor migration. Bhattarai also considered inter-country network related to family, culture and history as another factor causing labor migration. Integration of regional economics owing to globalization also fuels mobility of labor across the borders (ILO, 2003). Currently, nearly around 1,192,924 Nepalese nationals are legally working abroad except India (Nepal Rastra Bank, 2014_b) which was only half million in year 2002 (ILO-DFID, 2002). Most of the past researches related to labor migration predominantly tried to link remittances inflows with poverty, inequality, household expenditure and investment (Adams, 2005 & Hoti Erudita, 2009)), some researchers tried to explain remittance inflows as a source of capital for development (Chami, Fullenkamp & Jahjah, 2005; Ratha, 2003; Stahl, 1982; UNCTAD, 2009 & Durand, Parrado & Massey, 1988). Likewise, some researcher focused their study on the impact of remittances on economic growth (Ekanayake & Mihalis, 2008; Hatton & Williamson, 1998; IMF, 2005; Massy, 1998; Rajan & Subramanyam, 2005 & UNCTAD, 2009) whereas some researchers tried to analyze the migrants' possibility of becoming entrepreneurs



after returning home (Yang, 2004; Mc Cormick & Wahba, 2001; Woodruff & Zenteno, 2001 & Yang, 2004). The researches which can explain the problems faced by the migrated labor as well as problems faced by the destination country are very less in numbers. Research entitled “Financial Constraints, Economic Shocks, and International Labor Migration: Understanding the Departure and Return of Philippine Overseas Workers” by Yang (2003) is an illustration of such research which tried to explore the various problem faced by Philippine workers at different stages of migration. Many researches in Nepal, based on migrated labor, tried to establish relationship between remittances and poverty (NRB, 2002; Seddon, Adhikari & Gurung, 2000; Bhadra, 2007; SAARC, 2006; SACEPS/FES-Nepal, 2007), some tried to connect migration trend with remittances inflows (Paudel, 2014) and some highlighted the impact of remittances on economic growth (Nepal, 2012; Sigdel, 2005; Srivastava and Chaudhary, 2007; Gaudel, 2006) but this research is quite different from existing researches as it deals with deceased Nepalese labor in various destination countries rather than economic growth and poverty. Till date very few qualitative researches which can reflect the problems faced by the migrant worker at a pre-departure time, during transit, and at destination have been conducted. Mostly these sorts of problems oriented researches have conducted by an NGO, INGO and Government organizations rather than an individual researcher. Hence, with the purpose of supporting government to control the incident of the migrants’ death, this research will focus its study not on all problems but particularly on death statistic of Nepalese workers working abroad. Except Nepalese embassy or consular office in the destination countries, there are numbers of organizations working closely with government or independently in order to provide legal support to migrant workers as well as to facilitate the rescue, rehabilitation and reintegration for migrants

experiencing a grievance or distress. Various organizations such as Non-Resident Nepali Association, POURAKHI, GEFONT, Pravashi Nepali Coordination Committee, International Organization for Migration (IOM), The Asia Foundation and UN Women are major organization working for the benefit of migrant workers. On the one hand, these organizations are handling thousands of cases annually, but on the other hand, number of migrant deaths and other migrants’ related problems are increasing day by day which shows that these organizations need to work more effectively by extending their working areas.

Unlike past researches, this research will try to seek the statistical linkage between the gender and the causes of death among Nepalese labors working abroad. These papers also conduct descriptive analysis of Nepalese migrants’ death on the ground of mode of labor permit, destination country and causes of death. Not only this research focuses its study on the migrated labor of Nepal but also it imparts the brief description of the current global situation of people migration and problem arose from them.

2. Literature Review:

Hundreds of articles related to labor migration and the impact of remittances on poverty, economic growth, capital formation, entrepreneurship, consumption pattern of family members left behind in the origin country and mutual benefits achieved by both origin and destination country have been written by many researchers. Volume of researches conducted in the area of labor migration and remittances and its impact on economic, social and cultural sector are large in number and outcomes extracted from these researches are also more or less same even though they are conducted in different countries and on different economic, social and cultural groups.



Change in migration pattern due to war in various Asian and African countries have created problem both to people who want to migrate as well as to the destination countries where they have moved. Here researcher wants to exhibit recent burning problem related to the world wide people migration along with death statistics of migrated labor of Nepal. Now European Union (EU) is highly influenced by the people migration. Due to civil war in Syria and Libya unexpected numbers of people are entering the EU from MENA (Middle East and North Africa) and Sub-Saharan Africa. In year 2014, nearly around 276,000 people entered the EU illegally and 220,000 people out of them crossed the Mediterranean Sea and rest 56,000 used other route for migration. During this course of migration 3,400 people were died in Mediterranean in year 2014 (The World Bank, 2015_a). Within 8 months of the year 2015, almost 350,000 migrants have arrived in Europe by sea route and 2,600 migrants were died in Mediterranean Sea and it is the biggest figure in comparison to year 2014 (Migration to Europe: Death at Sea/ The Economist, “n.d). Migrants have been using Greece and Italy as the main entry point to EU whereas the number of migrants using land route (Serbia) to enter Hungary is quite lower in number. Analysis of top five origin country for Italy and Greece shows Eritreans (37,882), Nigerian (20,171), Somalis (11,242), Sudanese (8,766), and Syrian (7,387) have used Italy as the main entry point to enter EU whereas Syrian (455,363), Afghan (186,500), Iranian (19,612), Pakistani (23,318) and Iraqi (63,421) has used Greece as another entry point to enter the EU in year 2015 (18th December 2015) (International Organization for Migration, 2015). According to the fact provided by IOM, 99% of total migrants have used Mediterranean Sea as a way to EU and Schengen area and this proportion to each nation mentioned above is 87%. In year 2015, more or less 801,919 migrants out of total migration i.e., 956,456 have used Greece as their

first entry point to EU and Schengen area, followed by Italy (150,317), Spain (3,845), Cyprus (269) and Malta (106). IOM data also reveals that 100 migrants on the way to Spain, 2,889 migrants on the way to Italy and 706 migrants on the way to Greece have died in Mediterranean Sea in year 2015.

From the beginning of the year 2015 to 18th December 2015, nearly around 5,113 migrants, including both labor and non-labor were died in different area of the globe. Analysis of same report released by IOM also reveals that 3,695 of total deaths were happened in Mediterranean Sea which represents 72.27% of total deaths. Likewise 736 migrants were died in South-East Asia, 223 in the US and Mexico border, 139 in Europe (Central, Southeastern and Western Europe), 94 in the Horn of Africa, 85 in the Sahara and North Africa, 49 in the Caribbean, 46 in Sub-Saharan Africa, 30 in Central America, 15 in East Asia and 1 in Oceania. Not only the migrants, but also entire EU is in trouble due to this mass migration. This migration has raised a burning question on democracy and existing culture of the European Union. Nearly around all of the migrants entering the EU are Muslims from Africa, the Middle East and Asia and this will impose both colossal strain on the civic infrastructure and social cohesion of the member state along with accelerating the process of Islamification (McKinstry, 2015). As the ultimate probable destination of Muslim migrants can be UK, McKinstry has written in his article about some possible issues that Britain can face in near future. McKinstry argued that this mass migration to the EU will ultimately create intolerable pressure on the National Health Service (NHS), the housing supply and public utilities and it also destroys the sense of social solidarity and mutual belonging and turns British citizens into aliens in their own land. White Britons in some places of UK such as, London, Birmingham, Leicester and Slough are in the



minority due to mass migration. According to Andrew Parker (mentioned in McKinstry's article), head of MI5, it is very hard for police and security services to monitor jihadists born and brought in UK (according to Andrew there are 3,000 suspected jihadists under the observation of UK police and security services) if mass migration will not be controlled. Most of the migrants entering the EU are not an asylum seeker, but economic migrants seeking higher living standard and generous benefits in the rich countries of Europe. After remaining couple of years in the EU they can easily move into UK by taking the assistance of lawyers, welfare rights advisers, diversity campaigners, translators, housing officers and community workers.

Recent days, topic related to death of migrants in or their way to the destination countries is very popular among the researchers. For illustration, according to Kingsley, Bonomolo & Kirchgaessner (2015), more than 1,500 migrants have died while crossing the Mediterranean Sea on the way to Europe. In year 2014, nearly around 445 people died while trying to cross the US-Mexico border (Carroll, 2015) but due to increase in the size of Border Patrol agents along with the number of aircrafts and ground surveillance system only 223 people have died in year 2015 (The World Bank, 2015_b). According to Gibson (2014), almost 1,000 migrants from Bangladesh, Nepal and India died in Qatar in year 2012 and 2013. Therefore, it has become extremely important to know the cause and number of death to control the mortality rate of migrated workers. Death of migrant workers not only affects the future flow of labor migration, but also it negatively influences the national economy of a developing nation. According to Shrestha (2015_a) death of one migrant in certain destination country from a particular district of Nepal reduces outflow of migrants from that district to the same destination by 1.2% and 0.9% from entire nation

due to spillover effects on neighboring district which led to a reduction in the contribution of remittances to average annual GDP by 0.3% for that period. Shrestha (2015) also mentioned that the death of one migrant can increase perceived probability of migrant death by 4.6 per thousand, i.e. from 2.1 per thousand to 6.7 per thousand migrant and it is much bigger than the true rate of 1.3 per thousand. In same report Shrestha (2015) noted that 30% of total migrant' deaths have occurred during sleep, 27% due to workplace accidents and only 14% due to heart related complications. Analysis of data provided by the Department of Foreign Employment (DoEF) reveals that more than 98% of total documented foreign workers from Nepal are working in Malaysia and Persian Gulf countries. These workers with an average age of 27 years are normally involved in low skill jobs such as construction, security guards, domestic helpers, drivers and the like. Foreign Employment Promotion Board (FEPB) is an authorized organization for keeping the death statistic of Nepalese labor, working abroad, but it keeps the record of death and provide compensation only if migrant workers died within the contract period and family of death migrant files a claim within a year with necessary documents. Hence, data collected from this organization cannot be real as it cannot record the death of Nepalese working illegally and also the death of legal workers if there is a lack of necessary documents during the process of filing claims. Whatever the government recording situation, in this study, data imparted by FEPB is assumed as real death statistics. Not only death statistics, but also the causes of death in the database are susceptible. Generally, employers in destination countries alter the cause of death to avoid insurance payment and other complications related to deceased migrants. FEPB data show acute heart related complications are the major cause of migrants' death in Kuwait, Qatar and UAE. Most migrants' death is recorded as natural

death in Bahrain and Saudi Arabia. In Malaysia cause of most of the migrant deaths is recorded as “other” but it is still unknown the reason behind recording the cause of migrants’ death as “other” and what the term “other” represents. Likewise, traffic accidents and suicides are most common cause of migrants’ death in Saudi Arabia and Kuwait respectively. Within the past six years, a total of 3,272 migrants were recorded as deceased and 3,193 of which were male and 79 were female (Department of Foreign Employment, 2014). As the data provided by Labor Migration for Employment Report 2013/2014 total labor migrants death in the year 2008/2009 was only 90 but it was increased by 9.36 times and reached to 842 in year 2013/2014. Same report reveals that within the past six year highest numbers of Nepalese foreign workers were deceased in Malaysia and is about 1,121. Likewise, highest number of death was from heart failure, which is about 858 followed by unidentified causes 736, natural causes 600, traffic accident 444, suicide 332, workplace accident 255, and due to murder 47. Here suicide represents the migrants’ death due to distress and psychological problems. Death in destination country is not only the problem of Nepalese migrant workers but also they have experienced various harms at pre-departure and at transit. As per the fact provided by Paoletti, Taylor-Nicholson, Sijapati and Bassina (2014), excessive fees, fraud, delayed or cancelled departure, misrepresentation, not providing contract paper and related documents in time or at all, outright theft, contracts paper in an unknown language (eg. Arabic) are systematic and widespread in Nepal and are common pre-departure harms experienced by Nepalese migrant workers. Similarly, lack of freedom of movement during transit, stranded in transit location and abandoned in the destination country for up to several days without money are major harms faced by Nepalese migrant workers in the transition period. Besides death, non-payment or

delayed payment of wages, refused to pay medical expenses, capturing passport, long working hours, less wage payment, more serious physical and psychological harms are common harms faced by Nepalese workers in destination countries. Paudel (2014_b) argued that there are 111 Nepalese women in the jail of Lebanon, Kuwait, Oman and Saudi Arabia. Most of the Nepalese women who are not in jail are also mentally disable and unable to work and number of such women are 415. Up to the year 2012, almost 2,820 Nepalese women were rescued from Golf countries. According to Nepal (2012) nearly around 80 women did suicide in foreign land and 31 lost in destination annually. Some women returned from foreign lands were infected with HIV/AIDs. Most Nepalese workers working in foreign lands are involved in difficult, dirty and dangerous work. Most Nepalese workers have faced many hindrances as they are unaware on language, culture, nature of work, social norms, rules and regulation and climate of the destination country. Even though we talk in brief about the worldwide problems and situation related to people migration, this research mainly focused on searching the existence of statistical association between the causes of deaths and gender of Nepalese workers in different destination country. It tries to describe the death scenario of Nepalese migrants’ workers on the basis of destination country and mode of labor permit as well.

3. Research Questions:

This study will try to answer the following questions:

1. What is the current situation of Nepalese labor death in different destination countries?
2. What is the current worldwide scenario of migration and death?
3. How EU is influenced due to current mass migration?



4. What is the trend of death of Nepalese workers working abroad by sex, by destination countries, by mode of labor permit, by causes of death and by time?
5. Is there any difference between the causes of death and sex of deceased labor working abroad? This research question will test the following hypotheses:
H₀: Causes of death and sex of deceased labor are independent.
H₁: There is association between cause of death and sex of deceased labor.

4. Objectives of the Study:

Central objective of this research is to describe the situation, causes and location of death of Nepalese workers working abroad through descriptive analysis along with testing some hypotheses of differences between causes of average annual death and sex of deceased labor working abroad. This study has also try to trace the following minor objectives:

1. To impart information regarding global situation and status of migrants' death in brief.
2. To explain the influence of current migration on EU.

5. Significance of the Study:

This study can be of high importance due to following reasons:

1. Due to insufficient number of time series data, nature of this research is descriptive but it will create big platform for future researchers who want to conduct quantitative study in the same field.
2. Summary, conclusion and recommendation of this study will support

various department of government such as Department of Foreign Employment, Foreign Employment Promotion Board and number of Manpower Companies to alter their plan and policies as per the situation and requirement.

3. It will add extra literature in the field of labor migration and death.
4. It will support various humanitarian organizations such as International Labor Organization (ILO), Amnesty International, and International Organization for Migration (IOM) and the like to understand the real picture of issues related to migration and help them to work as per the situation.

Not only aforesaid significance but also data and result of this study will be helpful for students, politician and leader of civil society, national planner, economist, scholars and security department of different countries to conduct various sorts of analysis.

6. Research Methodology:

In this research sample size available for study is highly taking into the consideration. Due to insufficient number of time series data there is not any possibility to conduct regression or time series analysis to understand magnitude and direction of relationship between independent and dependent variables. Hence, in this research mixed methodology is employed which on the one hand describe the situation and on the other hand test the particular hypotheses.

Data required for this study has been collected from secondary source known as Department of Foreign Employment, Nepal. Due to lack of proper and systematic record keeping, government does not have required data before

2008/09, so, only data of past six years i.e. from 2008/09 to 2013/14 has used in this study. To understand the situation, causes, and location of Nepalese migrants' death, descriptive analysis has been conducted whereas association between causes of average annual death and sex of deceased labor will be tested through three parallel statistical tests i.e. Chi-square test, Fishers Exact test and Wilk's G^2 test. XI-Stat software has been used for the purpose of statistical analysis. In this study sex (male and female) of deceased labor and causes of death (heart failure, murder, suicide, traffic and work place accident, natural death etc.) both are categorical variables and one is considered as row variable and another is considered as column variable. In this study, the term "death" refers to the termination of life due to irreversible cessation of all functions of the brain. Likewise, heart attack (myocardial infarction) is the death of heart muscles due to loss of blood supply caused by complete obstruction of coronary artery. Another term "murder" can be defined as the unlawful killing of a human being without any warrant, excuse or justification i.e, with malice aforethought. Death of labor due to unsafe industrial conditions and acts can be termed as death due to work place accident. Correspondingly, death of a person caused by various means of transportations used in road, water and space route can be termed as death due to traffic accident. Death of a person due to any causes other than homicide or accident is a natural death. Some people who take their own life intentionally is known as suicide. Major risk factors for suicide include various mental disorders such as alcohol dependence, personality disorder, depression, schizophrenia and some other long-term illness.

The legal migrants within year 2008/09 and 2013/14 have been taken as population for this study. This population comprises of 108918 female and 2117234 male. As this study is based on census survey rather than sample survey, there is high probability that this research will impart accurate information to the potential researcher, reader and scholar. In this study association between causes of average annual deaths of Nepalese labor working abroad and sex of deceased labor will be tested through chi-square test. Test Statistic to measure the association between the row and column variable will be computed as under:

Test Statistic $X^2 = \sum \frac{(O-E)^2}{E}$, where X^2 represents Chi-square statistic, O and E represent observed and expected frequency respectively.

7. Data Analysis and Presentation:

In the table below (Table-1) descriptive statistics are presented to describe the death situation of Nepalese workers working abroad. Analysis reveals that the number of death of Nepalese workers in different destination countries has been increasing continuously at decreasing rate as compared to increase in size of labor migration. Number of annual death has increased from 90 to 842 within last six years i.e. from year 2008/09 to year 2013/14. Rate of increment in migrants' death in absolute terms is also sharply declined to 15.82% in year 2013/14 from 364.44% of year 2009/10. Likewise the percentage of migrants' death based on total migrated labor reduced to 0.16% in year 2013/14 from 0.041% of year 2008/09. Statistics also demonstrates that the average annual death of migrated labor is about 545 per year.

Table 1: Descriptive Analysis of Nepalese Migrants Workers Death

Year	Total* Labor Migrants	Total* Deaths	Descriptive Statistic for Total Migrants' Death		Rate of Increases in Death in Absolute Terms	Percentage of Total Labor Migrants
			Statistics	Value		
2008/09	219,965	90	Mean	545.33		0.040916%
2009/10	294,094	418	Standard Error	108.74	364.44%	0.142131%
2010/11	354,716	549	Confidence Level (95.0%)	279.51	31.34%	0.154772%
2011/12	384,665	646	Standard Deviation	266.35	17.67%	0.167938%
2012/13	450,834	727	Sample Variance	70940.67	12.54%	0.161257%
2013/14	521,878	842	Skewness	-1.0057	15.82%	0.16134%
Total	2,226,152	3,272	Kurtosis	1.00871		

Source*: Foreign Employment Promotion Board (for the period 16th July 2008 to 1st July 2014)

We can be at least confident that average annual death of migrated labor in different destination countries can be lies in between 545±278. Negative Skewness of -1.01 indicates death statistics are highly skewed to left. Kurtosis value of 1.01 indicates the leptokurtic distribution of data.

Table 2: Death of Nepalese Migrants Workers by Sex and by Mode of Labor Permit

Year	Total* Labor Migrants	Total* Migrants Death	By Sex							
			Death		Percentage of Total Death		Rate of Increase in Absolute Terms		Percentage of Total Migration	
			M*	F*	M	F	M	F	M	F
2008/09	219,965	90	87	3	96.67	3.33			0.04	0.0014
2009/10	294,094	418	399	19	95.45	4.55	358.62	533.33	0.14	0.0065
2010/11	354,716	549	541	8	98.54	1.46	35.59	-57.89	0.15	0.0023
2011/12	384,665	646	632	14	97.83	2.17	16.82	75.00	0.16	0.0036
2012/13	450,834	727	716	11	98.49	1.51	13.29	-21.43	0.16	0.0024
2013/14	521,878	842	818	24	97.15	2.85	14.25	118.18	0.16	0.0046
Total	2,226,152	3,272	3,193	79						
Year	Total*	Total*	By Mode of Labor Permit							

	Labor Migrants	Migrants Death	Death		Percentage of Total Death		Rate of Increase in Absolute Terms		Percentage of Total Migration	
			SA*	RA*	SA	RA	SA	RA	SA	RA
			2008/09	219,965	90	13	77	14.44	85.56	
2009/10	294,094	418	69	349	16.51	83.49	430.77	353.25	0.0235	0.12
2010/11	354,716	549	106	443	19.31	80.69	53.62	26.93	0.0299	0.12
2011/12	384,665	646	179	467	27.71	72.29	68.87	5.42	0.0465	0.12
2012/13	450,834	727	230	497	31.64	68.36	28.49	6.42	0.0510	0.11
2013/14	521,878	842	264	578	31.35	68.65	14.78	16.30	0.0506	0.11
Total	2,226,152	3,272	861	2411						

Source: Foreign Employment Promotion Board, Nepal

M=Male, **F**=Female, **SA**=Self Acquired and **RA**=Recruitment Agency

Table-2 reflects the death of Nepalese migrated labor by sex and by mode of labor permit. Study of six years' data shows that more than 95% of total death represents male workers and this percentage for female is below 5%. Likewise percentage of death of male workers was reached to 0.16% in year 2013/14 which was 0.12% more than that of year 2008/09 whereas this percentage for female was 0.0046 in year 2013/14 which was more than 0.0032% as compared to year 2008/09. If we talk about the trend of death of male and female workers in absolute terms then it is found that the death of male workers is decreasing continuously and that of female is highly fluctuated. Death of migrated labor who got work permit through recruitment agency was ranging from 85.56% to 68.36% within last six years which indicates nearly around 76.51% of total death and this percentage for "self acquired" group of migrated labor is only 23.49%. Rate of increment in death in absolute terms for both groups has been declining continuously. If we analyze the death on the ground of total migration then we can conclude that the percentage of death of workers acquiring work permit by their self has been increasing continuously where as this rate for "recruitment agency" group is somewhat constant.

Table 3: Death Incident of Nepalese Workers by Countries

Table 2: Migrant Workers Death by Country							
Country/Year	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	Total
Malaysia	15	105	219	237	253	292	1121
Saudi Arabia	27	124	133	179	206	211	880
Qatar	26	114	125	130	151	193	739
UAE	13	53	37	50	47	64	264
Kuwait		3	10	22	22	39	96
Bahrain	2	5	12	8	14	7	48
Rep. of Korea	1	1	6	6	14	13	41
Oman	4	4	1	6	7	14	36
Lebanon	2	6	4	3	3	2	20
Israel		1		3	3		7
Japan				2	2	2	6

Afghanistan			2		1	1	4
Sri Lanka		1			1		2
Russia					2		2
Germany						1	1
Maldives						1	1
Papua New Guinea						1	1
USA						1	1
Libya		1					1
Italy					1		1
Total	90	418	549	646	727	842	3272

Source: Foreign Employment Promotion Board, Nepal.

Analysis of migrants' death based on destination country demonstrates that most of the Nepalese workers working abroad have died in Gulf countries. Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, UAE, Kuwait and Bahrain are top six destination countries where maximum numbers of Nepalese workers have died within last six years. Within past six years almost 1,121 Nepalese workers have died in Malaysia followed by 880 in Saudi Arabia, 739 in Qatar, 264 in UAE, 96 in Kuwait and 48 in Bahrain. Besides aforementioned countries 41 Nepalese in Republic of Korea, 36 in Oman and 20 in Lebanon have died in last six years. Death count in other destination countries such as Israel, Japan, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Russia, Germany, Maldives, Papua New Guinea, USA, Libya and Italy for six years is less than 8 in total.

Table 4: Incident of Nepalese Workers' Death by Cause and by Sex

Year	Causes of Death																Grand Total	
	Heart Failure		Murder		Natural Cause		Suicide		Traffic Accident		Work-place Accident		Other or Unidentified Cause		Total			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F		
2008/09	27	1	1	0	24	0	8	1	8	0	6	0	13	1	87	3	90	
2009/10	11	4	2	1	0	11	8	21	4	65	2	41	3	47	0	39	1	418
2010/11	14	8	0	40	0	11	4	60	2	60	0	59	2	60	0	54	1	549
2011/12	17	1	0	2	0	10	2	61	5	97	4	39	2	160	3	63	2	646
2012/13	14	6	2	2	0	10	5	76	5	10	4	27	0	256	3	71	1	727
2013/14	24	1	6	1	0	13	1	80	9	10	2	75	1	188	5	81	2	842
Total	84	7	1	47	0	58	6	30	6	43	6	24	8	724	12	93	7	3272

Source: Foreign Employment Promotion Board, Nepal.

Data presented above reveal heart failure as one of the most common cause of death among the migrated labor working abroad but if we analyze the causes of death as per sex then suicide becomes major cause of death for female workers and heart failure becomes major cause of death for male workers. Out of total deaths 26.22% died from heart failure, 22.49% from unidentified causes, 18.34% from natural causes, 13.57% from traffic accident, 10.15% from suicide, 7.79% from workplace accident and 1.44% from murder.

Table 5: Statistics for Independence Test

Chi-square Test	Statistics	Fisher's Exact Test	Statistics	Wilks' G ² Test	Statistics
Chi-square (Observed value)	50.3884	p-value (Two-tailed)	< 0.0001	Wilks' G ² (Observed value)	37.6237
Chi-square (Critical value)	12.5916	alpha	0.05	Wilks' G ² (Critical value)	12.5916
DF	6			DF	6
p-value	< 0.0001			p-value	< 0.0001
alpha	0.05			alpha	0.05
The risk to reject the null hypothesis H ₀ while it is true is lower than 0.01%					

One the major objective of this study is to ensure whether sex is associated with causes of deaths or not. Our assumption for this test is sex and causes of death of Nepalese workers working abroad are independent. Three parallel tests namely Chi-square test, Fisher's Exact test and Wilks' G² test are conducted for this purpose. P-value computed in all the three tests is lower than the significance level alpha (0.05) which indicates that the causes of death of Nepalese workers working abroad and their sex are associated with each other. Statistically, we can say that there is link between row variables and column variables. Hence we have to reject the null hypotheses and accept alternative hypothesis. Test also indicates that risk to reject the null hypothesis H₀ while it is true is lower than 0.01%.

8. Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations:

Remittances from migrated labor can be considered as most secure source of financial flows as they are stable and predictable. As Nepal has just revived from twelve years long civil war and hit by high magnitude earth quake, migrated labor has played big role in the management of current economic shock. Even though Nepal is continuously getting benefits of remittances from migrated labor, lives of migrated labor in the foreign land are in high risk. Research shows nearly around 545 Nepalese labor died each year in different destination countries due to various causes. Figure of male death is highly greater than female death but this is only due to difference in

population of gender wise migration. Output of this research indicates that both genders are equally influenced by the various causes of labor death such as heart attack, murder, suicide and the like. This shows that if the number of Nepalese migrated labor increased then, the number of deceased labor due to these causes also increased irrespective of gender. If we analyze the current migration and death statistics of European Union then it is found that nearly around 3,695 migrants have died in Mediterranean Sea when they were on the way to Europe and 956,456 migrants have reached Europe through Mediterranean Sea in year 2015 (up to 18th December 2015). All together 5,113 migrants have died in different area of the globe in year 2015. Now Europe is facing

intolerable pressure on housing, health and public utility sectors. This world's deadliest migration has enough ability to turn European into minority group and make them aliens in their own land. Data also reflects that especially in Gulf countries death of maximum Nepalese labor falls under a certain cause category which is not possible to believe practically and this symbolize the high level of exploitation, harassment and fraud of GCC member countries on migrated labor especially from SAARC region. To overcome this problem Nepal government can impart education required to cope in different host culture and multicultural working environment before the departure of migrated labor. Potential labor should be informed of causes of death and their preventive measures in host country. Likewise, NGOs, INGOs and government organizations working or the benefit of migrated labor should expand their working area in order to reduce the incident of death. In case of European Union and other part of the globe rescue operation such as "Mare Nostrum", "Triton" and border surveillance system between different countries should be operated effectively to save the lives of migrated people. Resettlement and reunification program including increment in the number of humanitarian visas can support European Union to solve the current problem related to mass migration.

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