

The State's Role on the Educational Rights of Migrants and Their Families in Nepal

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Abstract

The issues and challenges on foreign employment, nature of labor migration trend and the number of socio-economic and demographic aspects related to the migration of Nepali migrant workers are vital challenge today. The trend analysis of Nepali labor migrants by fiscal year and the concentration of people in different countries in different period of time are also observed. It is found that, migrants workers have faced problems both in the home country and the country of destination, whereas the problems in abroad are highlighted very much as compared to the problem that they are being in the national level. Nepalese government policies are not able enough and properly implemented to the regulation and management of foreign migration. At the sometime Nepalese government is not found sincere to the implication of international provisions to protect the rights of the migrant workers including educational rights. Government mechanisms are not found very much effective to assure safe migration of potential labor migrants.

Key Words: Migration, Employment, Technical/ Vocational Education, Host, Destination

Background

Migration, globalization and human rights have emerged as central social, economic and political challenges reshaping the world at the turn of the century. The most immediate challenge facing societies worldwide is the appalling rise in violence against migrants and restrictive government measures that undermine the fundamental basic human rights of millions of migrants and their families. Nepalese citizen have been abroad every day. So, the government needs to find the ways to ensure the rights of the citizens in the country and abroad so that both source and destination country can be benefited with the dignity.

'Migration' as the General Conference of the ILO (2009) refers to the movement of people from one geographical area i.e. place of origin/source to another place of destination, with the intention of settling temporarily or permanently or semi-permanently. There are different reasons for migration - economic (livelihood, economic imbalance, job opportunities etc.), environmental factors (drought), demographic reasons (family migration, movement of young and retired persons) or political reasons (refugee movements etc.). Some of these are issues at the place of origin (push factors) and others are about opportunities at the place of destination (pull factors). Migration over long distances also involves temporary stops, often called 'Transit points'.

The term "migrant worker" refers to a person who is to be engaged, is engaged or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a state of which he or she is not a national.

The term migrant worker according to the general conference of the ILO (2009) person who migrates or who has migrated from one country to another with a view to being employed otherwise than on his own account and includes any person regularly admitted as a migrant worker.

Migration is considered one of the defining global issues of the early twenty-first century, as more and more people are on the move today than at any other point in human history. There are now about 192 million people living outside their place of birth, which is about three percent of the world's population.

This means that roughly one of every thirty-five persons in the world is a migrant. Between 1965 and

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