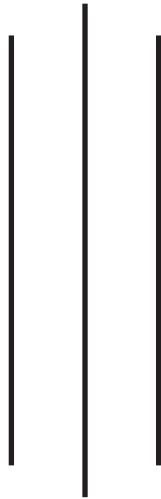


**SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS OF  
FOREIGN RETURNEE MIGRANTS  
OF THAHA MUNICIPALITY, MAKAWANPUR, NEPAL**



A Thesis Submitted to;  
**Tribhuban University**  
Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences  
Tri-Chandra Multiple Campus,  
Department of Sociology  
**Kathmandu, Nepal**

**In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements  
for the Master Degree of Arts in Sociology**

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## **ABSTRACT**

This field study report investigates the phenomenon of migration in Thaha Municipality, Makawanpur, Nepal. The research explores the current status of migration, analyzing its prevalence, patterns, and destinations. It delves into the key causes driving people to migrate from Thaha Municipality, examining factors such as limited economic opportunities, lack of access to resources, and aspirations for better living standards. The study further analyzes the social and economic effects of migration on the sending community. This includes exploring the impact on households, agricultural production, and local development.

The research employs a mixed-methods approach, utilizing quantitative data from surveys and population statistics alongside qualitative data collected through interviews with migrants and families left behind. This comprehensive approach aims to capture a nuanced understanding of the migration phenomenon in Thaha Municipality.

The findings of this field study report will contribute valuable insights for policymakers, local government officials, and development practitioners working in the Makawanpur District. By understanding the drivers and consequences of migration, these stakeholders can develop targeted policies and interventions to address the challenges faced by sending communities and potentially encourage sustainable development within Thaha Municipality.

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SOCIOLOGY DEPARTMENT**

**RECOMMENDATON**

I certify this thesis titled “**Socio-Economic Status of Foreign Returnee Migrants of Thaha Municipality, Mawanpur, Nepal**” was prepared by **Prakash Raj Regmi** under my supervision of **Ganesh Shahi**. The researcher has fulfilled the criteria prescribed by faculty of Humanities and Social Science Tri-Chandra Multiple Campus.

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Date: 2024

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**APPROVAL LETTER**

This Thesis titled “**Socio-Economic Status of Foreign Returnee Migrants of Thaha Municipality, Makawanpur, Nepal**” submitted by **Prakash Raj Regmi** in the partial fulfillment for the requirement of Master of Arts in Sociology has been evaluated and approved.

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This thesis titled “**Socio-Economic Status of Foreign Returnee Migrants of Thaha Municipality, Makawanpur, Nepal**” has been prepared for partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Masters Degree of Arts in Sociology.

I sincerely acknowledge of the gratitude to my family giving their precious time for curiously and interestingly responding on sensitive and complex topic. I remain truly indebted to them lastly, I want to thank my teacher whose endless love and support always inspired.

**Prakash Raj Regmi**  
(2024)

## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that Master Degree thesis entitled “**Socio-Economic Status of Foreign Returnee Migrants of Thaha Municipality, Makawanpur, Nepal**” Submitted to the faculty of Humanities and Social Science Tri-Chandra Multiple Campus. I hereby declare Master Degree thesis titled “Socio-Economic Status of Foreign Returnee Migrants of Thaha Municipality Makawanpur Nepal” Submitted to the faculty of Humanities and social science Tri-Chandra Multiple Campus. I have given my approval for the information of all the ideas that have come from various sources in prepared this thesis. I warrant that no word of the content of thesis has been published in any from what soever and I shall be solely responsible for the loss if any.

.....

**Prakash Raj Regmi**

Date: 2024

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## ACRONYMS

ILO	International Labor Organization
IMO	International Organization for Migration
FY	Fiscal Year
IDPs	Internally Displaced Person
IMF	International Monetary Fund
WB	World Bank
USA	United States of America
NRB	Nepal Rastra Bank
MOF	Ministry of Finance
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
UAE	United Arab Emirates
GCC	Gulf Cooperation Council Countries
NELM	New Economics of Labor Migration
CBS	Central Statistical Bureau
MOLESS	Ministry of Labor Employment and Social Security
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organization
INGOs	International Non- Governmental Organization
FEP Foreign	Employment Policy
BLA	Bilateral Agreement
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
ESCAP	Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific
GCM	Global Compact for Migration

## CHAPTER-I: INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of Study

People have been moving from place to place ever since humans first appeared on Earth. In ancient times, they moved to find more food and safer places to live. Nowadays, migration has become more important due to industrialization and urbanization. Modern transportation, communication, cultural interactions, and globalization have encouraged many people to move for better education, jobs, and living conditions. Migration is a key factor in social change and is one of the three main parts of population change, along with birth and death. It's a complicated issue influenced by many factors, and people have tried to understand what drives it over the years.

Today, globalization and migration are relatively new but rapidly growing experiences that are changing the world. International migration means people moving across country borders due to reasons that push them away from their home country or pull them to another. Migration involves both people coming into a country (immigration) and leaving a country (emigration). People migrate for various reasons, such as work, joining family, studying, or escaping conflict or natural disasters (forced migration). International labor migration specifically refers to people moving to another country for work. Migration has become very important because money sent home by these workers has become a major source of income for many developing countries.

There is no internationally accepted definition of labor migration. However, there are multiple type of migration such as internal migration, labour migration, refugee migration, seasonal migration and forced migration. One of the most vibrant migration in Nepal is labor migration. The main actors in labor migration are migrant workers, which the International Labor Organization (ILO) define labor migrants as a person who migrant from one country to another with a view to being employed other than on his own account, and includes any person regularly admitted as emigrant for employment. International Organization for Migration (IMO) differentiates economic migration from labor migrants. IMO define labor

migrants as those who move for the purpose of employment. It define several subgroups of migrant worker, including business travelers, contract migrant workers,

established migrant workers, highly skilled migrant workers, immigrating investors, project-tied worked seasonal migrant workers and temporary migrant workers (Simon J, 2015). From above definitions we can conclude labor migration as migration of people from one country to another for the purpose of employment. There might be different sub group that can be categories as labor migration.

Migration is a complex issue that affects social, economic, and demographic aspects of communities and regions. In Thaha Municipality, located in the Makwanpur district of Province No. 3 in Nepal, migration significantly influences the local population. Thaha spans 12 wards and covers 191 square kilometers, showcasing a diverse cultural mix of different ethnicities and castes. According to the 2011 Census, Thaha Municipality had a population of 41,623, with the Tamang caste being the largest group, followed by Newar, Chhetri, Brahmin-Hill, Magar, and others, contributing to its diverse social fabric.

In 2011, Thaha Municipality observed that 2.71% of its population, totaling 1,129 people, were not at home, with differences between males and females. This analysis also uncovered variations among households, with 10.58% having at least one member absent. These figures indicate a significant level of migration in the area, as seen in the ratio of absentees to the total population (35.87), the ratio of male to female absentees (10.29), and the household ratio of present versus absent members (8.45).

Understanding migration in Thaha Municipality is important for understanding the socio-economic dynamics, and this thesis aims to explore the causes, effects, and implications of migration in the region, providing valuable insights for population dynamics and development in Thaha Municipality.

## Types of Migration

Migration can be categorized into various types based on different criteria. Some common types of migration include:

1. **Internal Migration:** This type of migration involves movement within a country's borders. It could be rural to urban migration, urban to rural migration, or movement between different urban areas within the same country.
2. **International Migration:** International migration involves movement across country borders. It can be further divided into:
  - **Immigration:** Movement into a country for the purpose of settling there.
  - **Emigration:** Movement out of a country to settle in another.

3. **Labor Migration:** This type of migration occurs when people move from one place to another primarily for employment or work-related reasons. It may involve moving within a country or across international borders.
4. **Refugee Migration:** Refugee migration involves movement forced by persecution, conflict, violence, or natural disasters. Refugees are individuals who flee their home countries because of fear of persecution or violence and seek refuge in another country.
5. **Family Migration:** Family migration, also known as family reunification, occurs when individuals migrate to join family members who have already migrated. This type of migration is often facilitated by family reunification policies.
6. **Seasonal Migration:** Seasonal migration involves temporary movement, usually for work, that occurs at specific times of the year. This could include agricultural workers moving to areas where there is a demand for labor during planting or harvesting seasons.
7. **Urbanization:** While not always considered a form of migration, urbanization involves the movement of people from rural areas to urban areas, leading to the growth of cities and towns.
8. **Forced Migration:** Forced migration occurs when individuals are compelled to leave their homes involuntarily due to factors such as persecution, conflict, natural disasters, or development projects. This includes refugees, internally displaced persons (IDPs), and asylum seekers. These are some of the main types of migration, but there can be overlaps between them, and individuals may migrate for multiple reasons simultaneously. Additionally, migration patterns and trends can vary widely depending on socioeconomic, political, and environmental factors.

## Remittances

Remittances are transfer of money from the migrant workers to their families in their home country. In general, remittance refers to the portion of migrants earning sent from the destination country to the country of origin. Although they can also be sent in other sorts, the term “remittance” is normally limited to denote monetary and other cash transfers from migrant worker to their home country (Lamichhane, 2018).

According to the World Bank (2021), remittance refers to the total of personal transfers and employee compensation. Personal transfers are all current transfers in cash or

in kind between individuals living in different countries, regardless of the sender's income source or the relationship between the households involved. This includes income from labor, business, property, social benefits, other types of transfers, and even the disposal of assets

According to the International Monetary Fund (IMF, 2006), remittances are household income from foreign countries, resulting mainly from people moving to those countries temporarily or permanently. Remittances include cash and non-cash items sent through formal channels, like electronic transfers, or informal channels, like money or goods carried across borders. They mostly consist of funds and non-cash items sent by individuals who have migrated and settled in a new country, as well as the net earnings of border, seasonal, or other short-term workers employed in a country where they do not live.

According to the World Bank (WB-2021), global remittances increased by 10% to US\$689 billion, with US\$528 billion going to developing countries. Global remittances are expected to grow by 3.7% to US\$549 billion for developing nations. In Nepal, migrant workers sent home \$8.1 billion in 2018, making Nepal the 19th largest recipient of remittances worldwide, according to a World Bank report from 2021 (The Kathmandu Post, 2022).

Many developing countries are increasingly relying on remittances, which play a key role in their economic growth and development. Even during economic downturns caused by crises, natural disasters, or political conflicts, remittances tend to remain stable or even increase (Yang, 2008). In the fiscal year 2021/22, Nepal received 784 billion rupees in remittances. India was the top contributor with 93 billion rupees, followed by Saudi Arabia with 89 billion rupees. The Nepal Rasta Bank's recent report shows a positive trend in remittances for FY 2079-80. Specifically, remittances from South Korea in 2021-22 amounted to 33 billion rupees. According to a recent World Bank report (Spotlight, 2023) and the Ministry of Finance, remittances contributed 24.9% to Nepal's GDP in FY 2021-22 (Economic Survey 2022/23, 2023).

## **Resettlement on Nepal**

Some research looks into what jobs returned migrant workers choose, especially if they start their own businesses. Returning to Nepal permanently after long-term work abroad is becoming more common. So far, 563,200 long-term migrant workers, or 28% of the total, have come back for good. Most of them, three out of four, returned between 2015 and 2018, with half of them coming back in the year before the survey (2021), possibly influenced by the earthquakes and migration decreases of that year.

The main countries people return from are Malaysia (32%), Qatar (24%), Saudi Arabia (17%), UAE (10%), and India (9%). Knowing if people plan to return and if they actually do is crucial for understanding and predicting savings, remittances, and investments, which affect how much development can come from migration with the right policies and conditions for return. Because Nepal's mass migration is still in its early stages, a lot of long-term migrant workers (81%) intend to come back. Most come back from GCC countries (93%), while fewer return from other countries (77%) and Asian countries (67%). (Zwager & Ruslan, 2019).

Information about the movement patterns of migrant workers coming back to Nepal gives us insights into how migration affects places like Thaha Municipality, Makwanpur. We can see that there's been a big increase in people returning, influenced by things like job prospects, connections with others, and maybe even events like earthquakes. The main countries people are coming back from are Malaysia, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE, and India, showing that Nepali migrants work in many different places.

Return intentions among Nepali long-term migrant workers are notably high, particularly from GCC countries, indicating a considerable potential impact on the local economy and society upon their return. Understanding the reasons behind this high return intention and the subsequent effects on Thaha Municipality is crucial for policymakers and stakeholders.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

The Nepali government introduced a policy in 2079 B.S. aiming to help young people learn skills from foreign employment and create more jobs. However, despite this policy, the government has not taken any action to implement it. Currently, many Nepali youths are working abroad, with around five million estimated to be abroad for work. Only a few of them return to Nepal, and even fewer invest their earnings in businesses or production. Many Nepali youths work abroad but eventually return home. If the government and individuals could harness their skills and earnings, it could create more employment opportunities in Nepal.

In addition to this, the following are the research question that will be answered after accomplishment.

- a. What is the status of labor migration in study area?
- b. What are the causes of migration on the local level?
- c. How labor migration is affecting community behaviors and social relationship?

### **1.3 Objective of Research**

The objectives of research as description and question have been developed. There are following as objective of research question.

- To find out causes and effects of migration in the migrant household.
- To explore the positive and negative outcomes of labor migration in study area.

### **1.4 Rationale of Study**

The socio-economic impact of migration on local people is a crucial area of study with profound implication for individuals, communities and societies. Understanding the dynamics of migration and its effects on local people is essential for policymakers, researcher and stakeholders seeking to address challenges and leverages opportunities associated with migration. The rationale for studying the socio-economic impact of migration on local people lies in its potential to inform evidence – based policies, foster social cohesion and promote inclusive development.

### **1.5 Organization of Study**

The study has been organized into five different chapters including references and questionnaires. The first chapter is about introduction that deals with the background of the study, statement of problem and research question, objectives of the study, organization of the study. The second chapter covers the literature review including both theoretical reviews on migration, studies on migration and research gap. The third chapter is about the research methodology which refers to selection of study site, research design, nature and sources of data, universe and sampling procedure, techniques of data collection (survey and interview) and process and data analysis etc. Chapter four covers the data presentation and analysis of the study. Lastly, summary major findings of the study, conclusion, recommendation and suggestions are included in the fifth chapter.

## CHAPTER-II: LITERATURE REVIEW

### 2.1 Conceptual Review

#### Migration

Migration involves the transition from an original location to a new destination and has been a part of human culture since ancient times. Marxist theories analyze migration as the movement of individuals from one area to another driven by economic factors within a particular historical period. Functionalist theories view migration positively, considering it a beneficial process that enhances productivity, prosperity, and equality in both origin and destination communities by facilitating the exchange of resources like money, goods, and knowledge in both directions.

Migration, which involves people relocating, has been happening for ages. Sociologists mainly study how migrants integrate socially and culturally, whether they move legally or illegally. They're interested in how migration affects the economies and societies of both the countries migrants leave and those they enter. Since both migration and society are always changing, the impact of these movements also keeps evolving. Migration and development go hand in hand, influencing each other and shaping human societies. People who move bring valuable skills and financial resources, affecting the social, economic, and political aspects of both their destination and home countries. For instance, migrants contribute to their host country by sharing their expertise, while also sending money back home and introducing new ideas and influences.

Along the construction of the road, most of the people from the upper hill-side area of the same municipality locally called "Lek" have migrated to the market center area which is located downwards where the business potentiality and access to facilities are sufficiently available compared to the upper hillside. Similarly, they are also going to foreign labor migration for making convenient of their economic life.

## **2.2 Theoretical Review**

### **2.2.1 Functionalist Theory**

Functionalist models assume that people make rational choices to maximize their income. On a larger scale, these individual decisions should lead to an optimal distribution of resources, moving labor from poorer to wealthier areas and countries, while capital flows from rich to poor regions, helping to reduce economic disparities. According to functionalist theory, most people migrate expecting better opportunities at their destination (Haas, 2014). This theory also suggests that socioeconomic systems move towards balance through migration and views disruptions and migrations as inherent to capitalism.

### **2.2.2 Neoclassical Theory:**

Introducing these concepts, poor households in developing countries where there are rarely institutional mechanisms present, such as government programs or private insurance markets, and therefore migration provides a meaningful strategy in dealing with different market failures. Remittances play an important and integral part in the new economics of migration research as they directly support the concept of household interconnectedness and the diversification of risk while analytically connecting the empirical study of the causes and consequences of migration (Taylor, 1999). The neoclassical theory understands migration to be driven by differences in returns to labor across markets. The most basic model originally developed to explain migration in the process of economic development. The central argument of the neoclassical approach thus concentrates on wages. Under the assumption of full employment, it predicts a linear relationship between wage differentials and migration flows (Kurekova, 2011). International migration is caused by differences in wage levels between countries and labour markets. If wage differences were eliminated, labour migration would stop. This theory argues that potential migrants estimate the cost and benefits of moving to alternative locations. Labour migrates where they expect greatest returns over a specific period of time. The human capital of each migrant may increase his/her probability of employment in the destination country as well as his/her expected earnings.

### **2.2.3 The New Economics of Labour Migration (NELM)**

This theory dealt with household and household considers as a single unit in the light of this theory. This single unit of household is use in the analysis for migration. The

individual migrant worker considers a subset of the household. The costs and benefits of the migration decision shares with migrant and his whole household. The individual migrant is part of the beneficial contract of the household members. Household benefits from the income generate from different sources. This phenomenon became a form of coinsurance. This theory does not reduce the importance of individual activity in decision-making for migration. The actions and performances of individuals could be explained in the framework of decision-making unit with his whole household. This theory has established a unique relation with analytical approach of migration from an economic perspective and the more sociological view in which human behavior has been examined. Therefore, remittances among household are integral to migration under the new economics of labour migration (NELM) (Abdul & Fredericks,2015).

#### **2.2.4 World System Theory**

World system theory sees migration as natural consequences of economic globalization whereby companies now operate across national boundaries. World system emphasizes how social, economic, cultural and political structures constrain and direct the behavior of individuals in ways that do not generally create greater equilibrium, but rather reinforce such disequilibria. They argue that economic and political power is unequally distributed, and that cultural beliefs and social practices tend to reproduce such structural inequalities. They emphasize the role of states and businesses in shaping migration and they tend see labour migration as providing cheap, exploitable labour force, which mainly serves the interests of the wealthy, and therefore reinforces social and geographical inequalities (Wallerstein, 1974) world systems theory focus on forces operating at an aggregated macro- level. Dual labour market theory links immigration to the structural requirements of modern industrial economies. World systems theory sees migration as a natural consequence of economic globalization and market penetration across national boundaries. The world society approach focuses on cultural globalization, where people increasingly share cultural values worldwide, and therefore also perceive economic imbalances and migrate as a consequence (Piore, 1979).

#### **2.2.5 Dependency Theory**

the dependency schools views migration not just as detrimental to the economies so funder developed countries but also as one of the very causes of under development, rather than as a path towards development. This theory view, migration runs stable peasant societies, under mines their economics and uproots their populations. (Hass, Migration and development A theoretical perspective, 2008)

### **2.2.6 Push and Pull Theory (Lee' Theory)**

Everett Spurgeon Lee, a Sociology Professor at the University of Georgia, is renowned for his groundbreaking Push and Pull Theory of migration, also known as Lee's Theory. He categorized the factors influencing migration decisions and processes into four groups: factors related to the origin area, factors related to the destination area, obstacles in between and personal factors.

Lee explained that each area has various factors that either push people away, keep them there, or attract them to a new place. There are important differences between the factors at the origin and the destination. People usually have a clearer understanding of their current location compared to the new place they might move to. Migration is seen as a permanent or semi-permanent change in residence and can be described as the spread of people, ideas, innovations, and behaviors to new locations. The reasons behind migration are due to push and pull factors, which can be economic, political, cultural, or environmental, compelling people to move or stay (Lee, 2010).

In sociology we can summarize migration theories in three perspectives as:

#### **1. The migration optimists**

During the 1950s and 1960s, in the Developmentalist era, it was believed that poor countries could achieve rapid economic development and modernization through large-scale capital transfers and industrialization. Migrants were seen as key agents of change, bringing innovation and investment, and promoting the transfer of capital from richer to poorer regions. They were also thought to expose traditional communities to liberal, national, and democratic ideas, modern knowledge, and education. This view includes the functionalist and neoclassical theories.

#### **2. The migration pessimists**

This viewpoint worries about the negative effects of brain drain. After trying policies to encourage migrants to return and integrate into the host countries, migration became less prominent in development discussions. Migration pessimists believe that remittances are mostly spent on luxury items and consumptive investments rather than being invested in productive businesses. This perspective includes world-system theory, neo-Marxist views, and dependency theory.

#### **3. Pluralist perspectives**

New Economics of Labor Migration and Livelihood Approaches: The New Economics of Labor Migration (NELM) introduced the ideas of Optimists and Pessimists. This perspective brought a renewed positive outlook on migration and

development. It shifted views on brain drain, remittances, and diaspora policies, and showed more acceptance of high-skilled immigration.

In conclusion, migration pessimists, influenced by theories like World-System Theory, Neo-Marxism, and Dependency Theory, point out several potential downsides of migration for Thaha Municipality, Makwanpur. They worry about brain drain, the limited use of remittances for productive investments, and ongoing dependency on external resources. To tackle these issues, policy interventions need to be improved to reduce negative effects and maximize the benefits of migration for the municipality's sustainable development.

### **2.3 Empirical review**

The likelihood of starting a business after returning to Nepal depends on factors like education level, savings from abroad, and how long the person was away. Other factors include social connections, family demographics, location, access to markets, and the industry the person worked in before leaving. Even though starting a business may only involve a small investment, it can still have a positive impact by utilizing local resources, creating jobs, and ultimately reducing poverty in the long run. However, returning migrants often face challenges like power shortages, strikes, unclear investment policies, insecurity, political instability, and bureaucratic inefficiency when trying to invest in Nepal (Devkota, 2016).

Having a migrant worker in a household increases the likelihood of owning a business by 7 percent. However, there's no proof that remittances directly influence starting a business. This suggests that other factors play a role in business ownership. One explanation could be that migrants gain skills from better work environments and technology. The fact that remittances have little impact implies they're mostly used for consumption, as shown by survey results where 80 percent of remittances are spent on consumption (Adhikari, 2015).

Most of the money sent back home by migrants is spent on things like building houses, rather than starting businesses. Returnees often struggle to use their savings effectively because they didn't gain many useful skills while working abroad. Many workers didn't learn new skills while overseas, and migrant workers weren't given training; they were just put in a team for three months to figure out how to use the technology (Bellay, 2011).

Without skills, economic variety, and a financial system that can utilize small savings for business, migrants struggle to turn remittance savings into productive investments. Ways to address this include making remittance transfers cheaper,

promoting financial education, easing entry into entrepreneurship, and ensuring stable economic conditions, depending on a country's specific situation (Tuladhar, Adhikari, & Sapkota, 2014).

If return migrants enter in the market with innovative products, then it will help to create new jobs, contribute to building a prosperous society. The basic principle of economics is to use available resources (here remittance) in the most efficient way. However, the latest Nepal Living Standard Survey 2020/21 reports that 25.16 percent of the population lives below the poverty line (CBS, 2021), most remittance is used for normal expenditure (79 percent) while a very small portion (2 percent) is used for investment. The nominal household per capita expenditure except the tenth deciles increased by over 120 percent between 2014/15 and 2020/21, but the average real GDP growth rate stood at only 4.01 percent (CBS, 2021). As a percentage of GDP, the march and is trade deficit as increased from 13 percent in 1989/90 to 25 per cent in 2020/21. Remittance finances these imports. This scenario increases the real exchange rate but decreases the price competitiveness of tradable goods in the external sector. Another reality is huge remittance money is used for urban housing and to purchase urban land plots. Hence most of the remittance is not used in the productive sector in Nepal. Next, the deposits in Commercial Banks are increasing year by year due to huge remittance inflow in Nepal (Devkota, 2016).

From above empirical studies it seems similar to many researches, that remittances going mostly toward construction and other non-productive activities, there seems to be little entrepreneurship among returnees (Bellay, 2011). To support this statement (Tuladhar, Adhikari, & Sapkota, 2014) found that, to convert remittance savings into productive investments in the absence of skills gap, economic diversity, and a financial system that is able to mop up small amounts of savings from multiple sources and channel them into productive business purposes (Devkota, 2016).

The main obstacles to investment in Nepal include power shortages, frequent strikes, unclear investment policies, political instability, and inefficient bureaucracy. While some issues like power shortages and strikes have improved, others such as unclear investment policies, insecurity, and bureaucracy remain unchanged. Additionally, returned labor migrants often struggle to reintegrate into the local job market due to various factors such as limited work experience, financial resources, and skills acquired abroad (Source: "Youth Labor Migration in Nepal, 2018").

Households with migrant workers are 7 percent more likely to own a business. Research suggests that Nepali migrant workers are equally interested in investing in both the public (46%) and private sectors (44%). Additionally, Nepalis are inclined to contribute to the development of their own communities.

The conclusion suggests that in Nepal, most remittances are used for construction and similar activities instead of productive ventures, indicating a lack of entrepreneurship among returnees. Workers who gain skills abroad face a gap in technology and expertise upon returning home, making it difficult for them to apply their learned skills both in Nepal and elsewhere.

## **2.4 Policy Review**

Article 17.2 (e) of Nepal's Constitution grants citizens the freedom to move and settle within the country, along with rights to seek jobs, education, and labor protections. While laws like the Foreign Employment Act and policies like the Foreign Employment Policy (FEP) aim to ensure safe migration and skills development, they haven't been updated since their adoption. The FEP, last revised in 2011, lacks amendments despite the need to align with global principles like the Global Compact for Migration (GCM). Updating the FEP is crucial to address issues such as wage theft, pandemic-related compensation, recruitment fees, voting rights, and access to justice for migrant workers. The policy aims to train Nepali citizens for international job demands while prioritizing their safety and protection, particularly for female workers and those in the care industry.

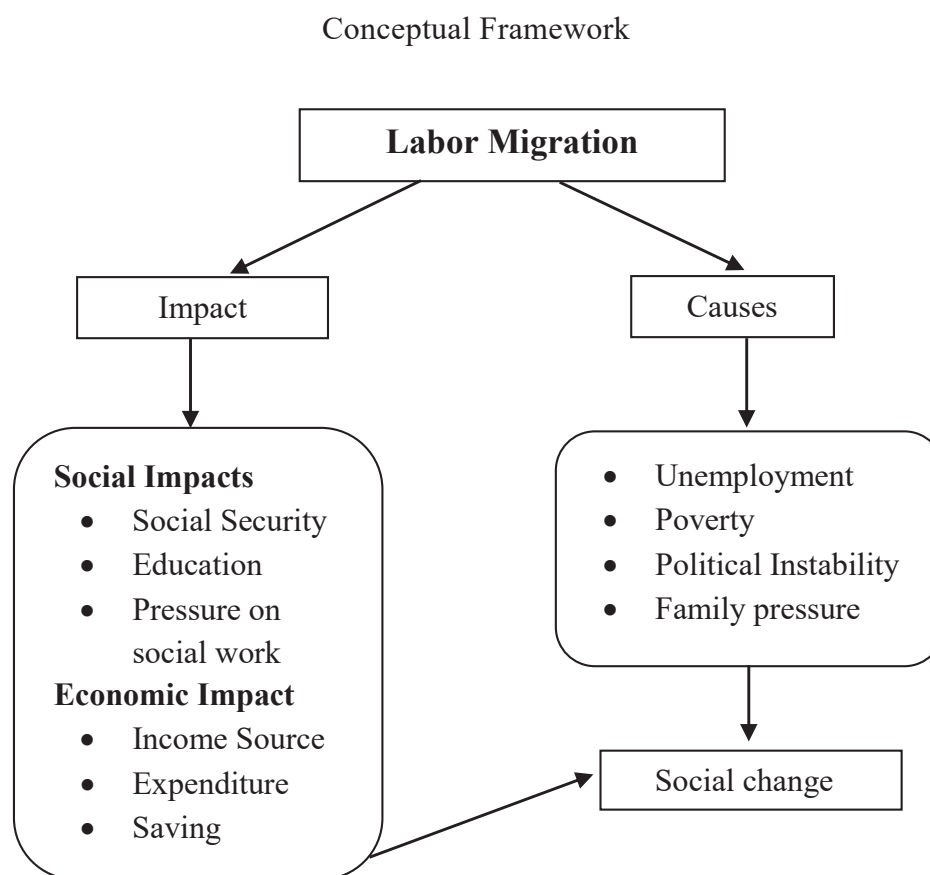
Nepal is part of various global agreements protecting migrant workers, such as the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenants, and Sustainable Development Goals. They've embraced these goals to uplift people's lives, particularly focusing on decent work, reducing inequality, and empowering women. Nepal aims to enhance employment opportunities, formalize jobs, and address gender disparities. The government engages in global reviews, acknowledging poverty as a key driver of migration and human trafficking as a major challenge. Initiatives like the Prime Minister Employment Programme and skill development centers have been launched. Nepal is progressing in implementing global migration agreements and seeks bilateral agreements with potential destinations. However, there's a need to decentralize services for better accessibility. The government and civil society anticipate that implementing these agreements will improve conditions for migrant workers abroad.

However, the GCM has neither been properly implemented in the destinations nor at the national level in Nepal. The government has shown progress in drawing some of the earlier work and has recently started to draft an action plan. Civil society and workers have been expressing their dissatisfaction in terms of the effective implementation of the GCM in Nepal.

## 2.5 Research Gap

While existing research has provided insights into the causes and effects of migration in various settings, there is a notable research gap in understanding the unique socio-economic factors driving migration and their implications for community dynamics in Thaha Municipality, Makwanpur. Specifically, there is limited investigation into the intersectionality of socio-economic status, community behaviors, and social relationship within the local context. Furthermore, there is a lack of in-depth analysis on how these factors influence the decision-making process of individuals and families regarding migration. Addressing this research gap is essential for informing targeted interventions and policies that address the specific socio-economic challenges and opportunities faced by migrant populations in Thaha Municipality.

## 2.6 Conceptual Framework



There are various factors that lead to migration such as Unemployment, Poverty, Political Instability and Family pressure. These are the variables that create migration. And such migration has an impact on economic, educational recreation and kinship sector.

## **CHAPTER-III: METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 The Rationale for Selection of Study Area**

The huge numbers of people in the Thaha municipality have gone to foreign labor migration and remittance becomes a major income source for people. Being a major source of income, remittance has directly made impact on the left- behind family structure which is also affecting social norms and values. Similarly, skilled manpower is being migrated into foreign labor or major city which caused the unavailability and shortage manpower in community development activities. So, specially labor migrants of Thaha municipality has been selected as a study field area.

### **3.2 Research Design**

This study is conducted on the basis of household survey and interview schedule in Thaha Municipality, Makwanpur. The study has been based on descriptive type of research design. Descriptive research study is to find out the status of labor migrants in the study area and what are the causes and impact of migration on the local level. This research is based on the basis of primary data taken by house to house surveys as well as secondary data. It had quantitative data and data were analyzed with descriptive analysis. This study has done in 50 households as the total newly formed households were very large in the study area.

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

This thesis would include both qualitative and quantitative data. Qualitative data will help understand life changes before and after resettlement in Nepal, motivations for using skills and capital in their own country, and shifts in social relationships. It would also be useful for evaluating government support. Quantitative data would explain the economic conditions and their impact on families and individuals.

The research is based on both primary and secondary data. Primary data, collected from field visits, would offer insights into the life experiences of youth. Secondary data would provide information from government records and previous empirical studies.

### **3.3.1 Primary Data**

Primary data are the first source of data collection for the investigation. In the context of my investigation, primary data were collected through observation and interview as a convenience.

Since this study is more descriptive; the primary data are useful for the conclude of findings. The primary data were collected through observation and interview. This data was more authentic and bias less. So, it greatly analyzed the research problem. In this investigation, the demographic population of Thaha Municipality Ward no. 3 was the universe or population frame.

The investigations primarily focused on those households who have gone to the foreign labor migration concerning their socio economic condition, relationship, and behaviors. The census method used.

Under this method census, minimum of 50 (those households who have gone to foreign works/ left- behind family members) samples were collected from the households of Thaha municipality. The questionnaires were distributed to respondents having both types authentic and credible information.

### **3.3.2. Secondary Data**

The data that have been already collected by an individual or organization for the other purpose or investigation is the secondary data. The secondary data is required must because the study is based on description and analysis. The secondary data, therefore is the foundation getting data. The following institutions are the various sources of data:

- Ministry of Labour, Employment and Social Security (MOLESS)
- The Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS)
- World Bank / IMF
- Department of Immigration
- NGOs/ INGOs
- Municipality
- National/International Newspaper/ Magazines/ Reports

## **3.4 The Universe and Sampling Procedure**

Total 50 returned migrants were interviewed from Thaha Municipality Ward no. 3 of Makwanpur district. Both male and female respondents were included in the survey to make a representative sample. The questions were both close and open-ended. Research was conducted by personal interview meeting return migrants. In the comparison to male and female in the case of abroad labor migration , male are more

involved in aboard migration rather than female. In this study number of male has taken more than female. In this municipality, the Tamang community is the largest, comprising 47.23% of the population. Following them, the Chhetri community makes up 19.33%, while Brahmins constitute 4.34%, and Dalits account for 1.56% are also the main residence of this municipality. Most of the residence of the municipality from all caste and communities have migrated to foreign countries as laborers. Therefore, the major income sources of people become remittance. Being a major issue of migration, it directly made an impact on development activities and local behaviors. So that the study has taken the people of the Thaha Municipality Ward no. 3 as a universe and collected the 50 people at my respondents by census methods to complete my research study.

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

This study/ research was made with mixed approaches i.e. quantitative and qualitative so the data collection was done through the:

- Structured and unstructured interview
- Observation

Data are facts, relevant materials and past and present forms as a basis for the research study and analysis. Data serve as a raw material for the analysis in the research purpose. The data's relevancy, adequacy, and reliability determine the quality of findings of a research. Research data is any information that has been collected, observed, generated or created to validate original research findings.

### **3.6 Reliability and Validity of Data**

For content validity, variables for the study are identified from the relevant scientific literature. A questionnaire was prepared with guidance and support from the supervisor. Translation of the tools into the Nepali language was done.

#### **3.6.1 Reliability**

- 75% of structured and 25% unstructured questionnaires provided for collecting the data.
- Before collecting the data, the respondents were made clear about the purpose of the study and given clear instructions to fill up the questionnaires.
- To maintain reliability, a sufficient literature review related to the study done by researchers in different periods has been executed.

- Required instruction and feedback were from the research coordinator, related experts, senior researchers and literature review.

### **3.6.2 Validity**

- a. The researcher was self-involved and motivated to collect the required data from the field.
- b. The data collection tools were presented
  - Participation was voluntary.
  - The confidentiality of the respondents was maintained.
  - Informed consent was taken from the participants.

### **3.6.3 Data Processing and Analysis**

The data collection as the requirement and objects research to be followed as. Data processing.

#### **Data Processing**

##### **3.6.3.1 Editing**

The way of the controlling the quality of the collected data with the review for the analysis of data is called editing.

##### **3.6.3.2 Coding**

The edited data coded in terms of software for the systematic operation whenever needed is coding.

##### **3.6.3.3 Classification**

It is the basis for organizing the homogeneous data and to identify the similar criteria is of same properties of data.

##### **3.6.3.4 Tabulation**

Classification data can be express in tabulated from with the basis difference remarks based on statistical approach and many more.

- The conserve space in to visual.
- There are items and detection of errors.
- It is a simple comparison.

##### **3.6.3.5 Analysis**

The analysis is the means to estimate the values of unknown parameters of the population from the sample statistics and hypothesis testing to conclude. And therefore this research analysis is divided into two categories viz. descriptive and inferential analysis.

### **3.7 Limitations of the Study**

Every research or study is being affected by the time boundary, social phenomenon, and its complexity, comprehensiveness, universality etc. However, we have mentioned some limitations of the study which are as below.

- a. The study is limited to the study topic of foreign labor migration and remittances and its impacts on the family structure of Thaha municipality.
- b. The study identifies the social elements that leverage to change the family pattern/ structure.
- c. The topic is comprehensive and extensive sectors so within the limited time all evidence and reasons could not be included.
- d. Secondary data are taken as reference that's why there could be a probability of variance with the current study.

Some of the research finding or results which find out through different study methodologies used in this research may be the possibility of incomplete or missing due to the national and international social situation is changed.

## CHAPTER-IV: DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

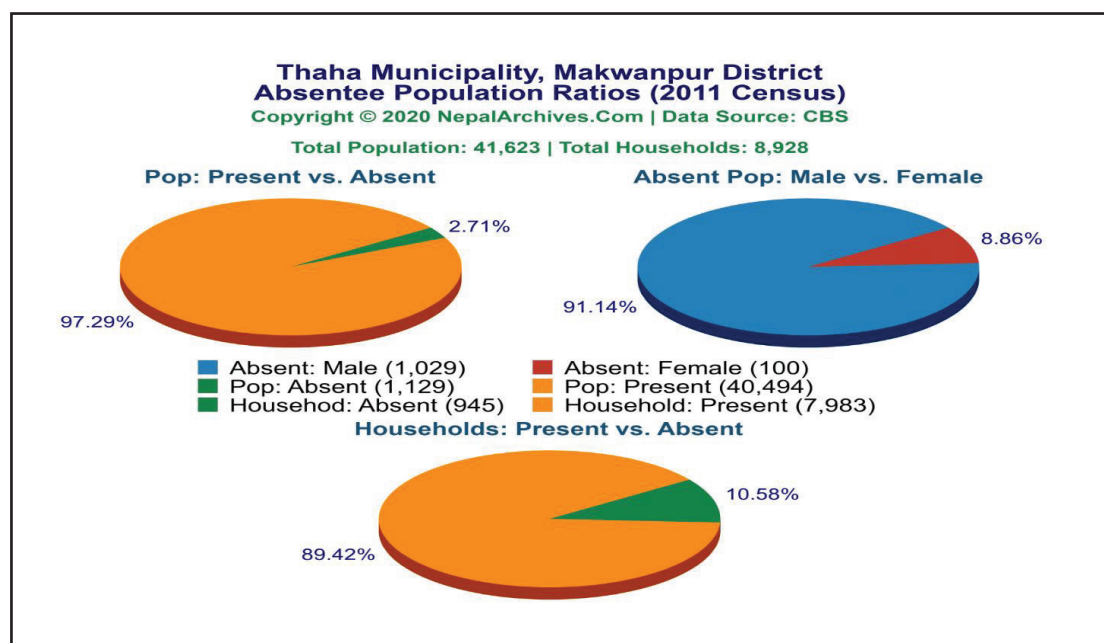
This field study was carried on from 5—7 Falgun 2080 at Thaha municipality. A total of 50 households were included as a sample size for the study purpose which was selected based on a simple random approach. During the study, 26 females and 24 males participated as a respondent. The finding of the study has been presented and analyzed in different topics as mentioned below;

### 4.1 Demographic Characteristics of the respondents

#### 4.1.1 Absentee Population

Thaha Municipality were absent from their households, which equals 5.07 percent of the total population. According to data, the ratio of male to female population was 1.02, which indicates that, Thaha Municipality had 2 percent lower males as compared to females. Same as, the population-to-household ratio was 4.97, which means that on average 4.97 family members lived in each household.

**Figure 1: Status of absentee**



Source: CBS Census 2011

### 4.1.2 Respondents by Caste/Ethnicity

Nepal is known as a multi-ethnic, multi-language and multicultural country. The same situation could be found at the village level. The Thaha municipality has also a diverse society where different religions, cultures, and languages were found. According to Nepal Census 2011, the total population of Thaha rural municipality is 41,623 population with 19811 males and 21,812 females.

The caste/ethnicity of respondents is the major variable in social research to know and understand the comparison situation of the diverse community. This study focused on Ward no. 3 where the total population was 3,968 and the total households of the above wards were 919. Among the population, the study took 50 samples for the study purpose. The caste/ethnicity are shown in tabulated form as below.

**Table 1: Composition of Caste/Ethnicity**

S. N.	Caste [Ethnicity]	frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Brahmin	3	6
2	Chhetri	25	50
3	Thakuri	20	40
4	Janajati	2	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey 2024

The study shows that the majority of the population in Thaha municipality ward no. 3 is from the Chhetri community. Though there is also the presence of Brahmin, Thakuri and janajati communities.

Chhetri community holds 50% of the total population whereas Brahmin, Thakuri and Janajati communities hold 6%, 40% and 4% of the total population respectively.

### 4.1.3 Age-wise distribution of respondents

For the field study, different age groups were taken as respondents. The study had marked the age bar of the respondents so that people from 16 years to above age were comprised as a respondent of the study. The following table shows the age groups of the respondents which are mentioned in the table below.

**Table 2: Age-wise distribution of respondents**

S. N.	Age Group (Year)	frequency	Percentage (%)
1	18-28	10	20
2	29-38	25	50
3	39-48	8	16
4	49-59	7	14
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey 2024

The above table shows that majority of the age group of this study is 29-38 years which held 50%. Similarly, the age group of 18-28 held 20%, 39-48 held 16% and 49-59 held 14%.

#### 4.1.4 Family Structure

Family is also an important institution in sociology that shapes society. Based on the importance of the family in sociological research, the study wanted to know the family Structure Of the field area that how and why it is being changed, and what impacts are seen in society now. The family structure is mentioned in the below table.

**Table 3: Family Structure**

S. N.	Structure of Family	frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Joint Family	24	48
2	Nuclear Family	26	52
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey 2024

The above tables stated that 48% of respondent have joint family and 52% have a nuclear family. The study shows that people in the study area is preferred to nuclear family rather than joint family.

The shift from agrarian societies to industrial ones led to people moving to cities for work. This geographical mobility often made it difficult for extended families to stay together. Additionally, nuclear families were better suited to the demands of urban living in smaller dwellings.

#### 4.1.5 Head of the Family

The study of the Head of the family is an important subject in social research and also an important variable that finds the dominance and control of males and females. The following table shows the reality of the head of a family in the study field area.

**Table 4: Head of the Family**

S.N.	Structure of Family	frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Father	40	80
2	Mother	6	12
3	Son	3	6
4	Sister in law	1	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey 2024

As the above table shows that the majority of males held the position of 'Head of the family" which is 86% (sum of father and son) of the total sample sizes whereas females 'held just 14%. It means the society is still dominated and controlled by males. According to the feminist perspective where there is a dominance and control of the males in the family there is a high potentiality of women suppression and limited into domestic activities. For this reason, males owned control power over the family, resources, and property as well as had embedded strong decision-making power.

Most of the males from households are involved in income generation activities and have gone to the foreign labor migration compare to females. Similarly, the employment rate of males is higher than females. Observing the data, males have occupied the private and government services compare to females. Being males are the main source of income, females are compelled to be dependent on males. When such dependency occurred, there is certainly created discrimination and deprivation between males and females because males and females have different roles and responsibilities assigned.

In the context of the Marxist perspective, discrimination and deprivation are created When resources are distributed unequally. When females are deprived of property ownership then they are treated as slaves and housekeepers in every mode of production. The functional perspectives define it as a consequence of labor division. They acknowledged that the division of labor differentiates the roles and responsibilities in society.

#### **4.1.6 Marital Status of respondents**

Marriage is an important institution of society that provides the legal and ethical relationship between the male and female. Marriage plays a major role to constitute

the family. The study observed the marital status of the respondents. The marital status is mentioned in the below table.

**Table 5: Marital status**

S. N.	Marital Status	frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Married	34	68
2	Unmarried	14	28
3	Separated	2	4
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey 2024

The above table shows the marital status of the respondents where 68%, of respondents, were married, 28% were unmarried and 4% of respondents were separated. The divorce or separated data was found in negligible numbers which means migration does not have tremendous effects on marital status in the field area. In other words, migration does not become a major cause of destituting the marital relationship. However, various research and studies done before have shown the negative impacts on marital status.

Most of the respondents of Taha rural municipality have adopted the agriculture occupation. It is a lifeline for villagers to survive and sustain their daily life. Few are employed in the service sector which is mentioned in the above table. Here 61.1% of the total population engaged in traditional farming. It is also their main income source sector or lifeline of them. The major production of the field was paddy, wheat, corn, potatoes, and other vegetables which are sold in headquarters and Kathmandu valley.

During the study, it was observed that parents are enthusiastic about providing better education and health facility to their children. So many parents who have economically strong situation are sending their children to private school and those who do not have good financial condition is sent to government schools. Most female members of households are involved in house works, cultivation, reproduction, nurturing, and caretaking of family members.

The considering role of family in society, functionalist uphold notion that families are important social institution that they play a key role in a stabilizing society. They also note that family members take on status roles in a marriage or family. the family and its members perform certain function that facilitate the prosperity and development of the society.

The sociologist George Murdock conducted a survey of the 250 societies and the determined three are four universal residuals function the family: sexual, reproductive, educational, and economic (Lee 1985) the regulates sexual relations between individuals. He does not deny of the existence or impact the premarital or extramarital sex but states the family offers a socially legitimate sexual outlet of adults (Lee 1985). The outlet gives way reproduction is necessary part of ensuring of the survival of the society.

There are better education and health facility in children .so that parents who have economically strong. That Municipality in not good financial condition is sent to government school. They many females' members of household are involved as house works. So that the family in society functionalists uphold the families in the important social institution of the outlet gives to reproduction which is a necessary of the ensuring the society. There are primary agent of the socialization and the family the children's ways of the thinking and behaving follow as the social and cultural. The inside of family which as provides emotional support and the physical care of the children. (Crano and Aronoff 1978).

#### **4.1.7 Respondent participation as Gender**

Gender is also a prominent variable in social research to find out the comparative statistics between males and females. However, the random sample approach was followed during the data collection, and the research team was aware of the equal participation of males and females in taking their experiences, feelings, and issues they faced differently. So that the data collectors were sensitized on this issue.

**Table 6: Participation as Gender**

<b>S. N.</b>	<b>Gender of respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
1	Male	45	90
2	Female	5	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey 2024

According to the table, 90% of males and 10% of females participated as respondents which occurred a little difference but sufficient for the study.

#### 4.1.8 Religious status

Religion is one of the important social institutions that affects and guides human lifestyles. Sociology accepts it as an integral part of the human being and it has become a part of the study of sociology. According to the structural-functionalism perspective, religion plays the role to maintain solidarity and unity and helps to function the societal system.

The following data shows the religious status of the field area.

**Table 7: Religion Status**

S. N.	Religious status	No. of person	Percentage (%)
1	Hindu	28	56
2	Buddhism	13	26
3	Christianity	9	18
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey 2024

The above table shows that majority of the respondents are from the Hindu community which hold 56%. The second largest religious community is Buddhism which holds 26% and Christianity holds 18%.

In Durkheim's view, religion wasn't about personal beliefs but a social glue. He saw it as a social fact, a powerful force that binds societies together. Through the sacred and profane divide, religion reinforces social order and solidarity. Rituals, even seemingly odd ones, bring people together and remind them of their place in the collective. While he acknowledged a decline in traditional religion (secularization), Durkheim believed new forms of social solidarity might take its place.

The non-Hindu and Hindu communities have harmony in this area. Non-Hindu are also celebrating different traditions and occasions as Hindus. Even though it is a small number, some residents have changed different religions, especially Christianity which was adopted later.

#### 4.1.9 Educational Status

Education is also a social institution that can change human behaviors and lifestyles. Therefore, this study is also interested to find out the literacy level of the respondents of the study area.

The education status is tabulated below.

**Table 8: Educational Status**

S. N.	Education status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Illiterate	4	8
2	Just literate	21	42
3	Under SLC	10	20
4	10+2	12	24
5	Bachelor	2	4
6	Masters	1	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey 2024

The table shows the educational status of the respondents in the study area. There are six educational categories: Illiterate, Just literate, Under SLC, 10+2, Bachelor, and Masters. The majority of the respondents (42%) are Just literate, 24% of the respondents have completed 10+2 which is equivalent to senior high school and only 6% of the respondents have a Bachelor's degree or higher.

This data suggests that the educational level of the respondents is relatively low. This could be due to a number of factors, such as lack of access to educational opportunities, poverty, or cultural factors.

Though parents are nowadays sending both sons and daughters to school, they somewhat do discriminate in selecting schools. Normally sons are sent to private schools for better education and daughter are sent to government schools where the educational resource facilities, and studying environment are different than private schools. People have the conviction that private schools provide good and more competitive education than government schools.

#### **4.1.10 Ownership and land status**

The lands of Thaha municipality are fertile and cultivatable. The irrigation facilities are also good and the big markets are close to Kathmandu and other district headquarters. There is a high potentiality for cash crops farming. Paddy, Wheat, Corn, and Potatoes are the main crops in this area.

The given table shows the types of lands occupied by the respondents.

**Table 9: Status of Land**

S. N.	Types of land	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Both Khet and Bari	18	36
2	Khet only	14	28
3	Bari only	13	26
4	Landless	5	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey 2024

The above table shows that 36% of locals have both Khet and Bari for cultivation. Likewise, 28% of the locals have only Khet and 26% of people have Bari only for cultivation whereas 10% of people are landless.

**Table 10: Area of Land**

S. N.	Status of Land	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Up to one ropani	12	24
2	One- Four ropani	18	36
3	More than one Ropani	30	40
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey 2024

The above table shows that 40% Of locals have more than 4 ropani lands, 36% have 1-4 ropani and 24% have below 1 ropani.

#### 4.1.11 Occupation of respondents

Occupation is also an important indicator to know the socioeconomic condition of the people. The study also finds out the occupation of the respondents. The following table shows the occupational status of the respondents in the study area.

**Table 11: Occupation of Status**

S. N.	Occupation Status	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Agriculture	15	30
2	Labour	10	20
3	Business	5	10
4	Private Service	10	20
5	Government service	5	10
6	Studying	5	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey 2024

The table shows the occupational status of the respondents in the study area. The largest two occupations are Agriculture (30%) and Labor (20%). This suggests that a significant portion of the respondents are engaged in Agricultural works. Other occupations include Private Service (20%), Business (10%), Government service (10%), and Studying (10%). The current scenario shows that huge number of people are engaged in agriculture but they are not interested to continue it in the future. They have planned to go to foreign labor migration. Such situation may obstruct agriculture production as well as enlarges the habit of consumption without involvement in production.

Despite industrialization and modernization of the agriculture sector, a huge population has to be engaged in this sector. As a national scenario of Thaha Municipality is also not different than others. 61.1% of the total people are engaged in traditional farming. It is also their main income source sector of them. The major production of the field study are potatoes, peas, radish and other vegetables which are sold in headquarter and Kathmandu valley.

Though it is the main source of income for local people, the new generations are reluctant to involve in agriculture due to the lack of low returns, modernization, and physical hard work. And people should have to spend lots of time. The study also knew the sentiment of local people that they want immediate cash after work is performed but in the agriculture sector, people have to be awaited a long time for cash. Local production is still not becoming export orientated.

The data found the serious facts on the agriculture sector that 70% of local people are not interested in continuing the agriculture occupation due to low returns, migration, and lack of proper markets for production.

## **4.2 Migration and Remittance**

### **4.2.1 Migration**

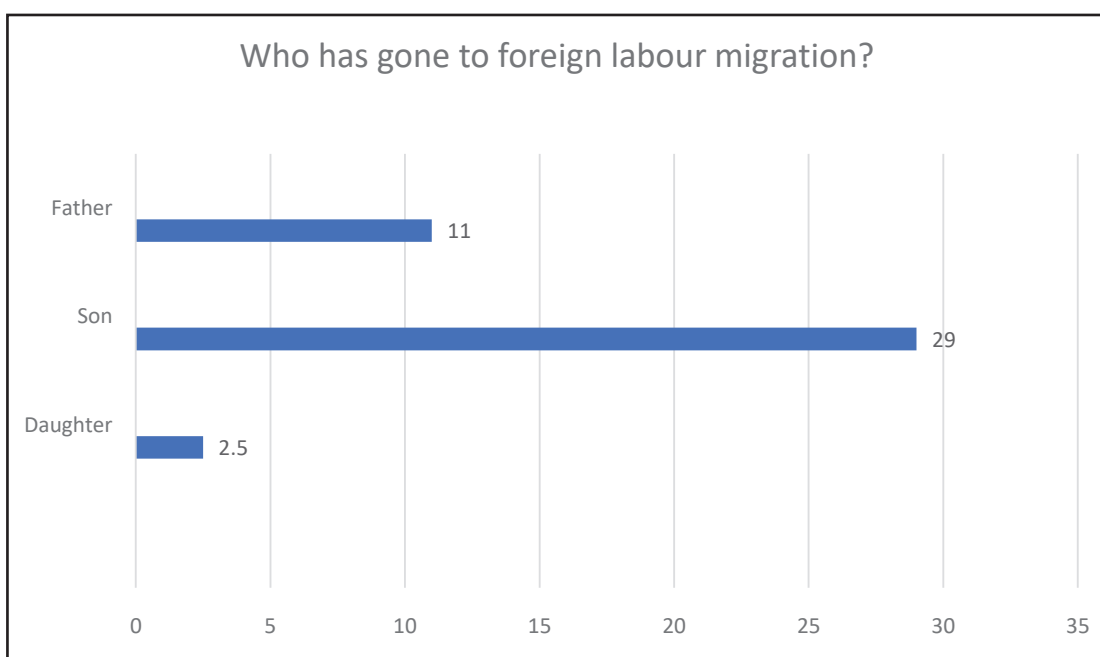
Outmigration, or the phenomenon of people leaving a particular geographic area, is a complex and multifaceted issue with significant implications for both the origin and destination regions. This migratory trend is often influenced by a myriad of factors including economic opportunities, political instability, social dynamics, and environmental conditions. In many instances, outmigration is driven by individuals seeking better employment prospects, improved living standards, or access to higher quality education and healthcare facilities. Conversely, factors such as conflict, persecution, and environmental degradation can also compel people to leave their homes in search of safety and security elsewhere. While outmigration can bring about economic benefits for destination regions through the infusion of new labor and skills,

it may also result in social and economic challenges for the areas experiencing population loss. These challenges can include demographic shifts, strain on local infrastructure, and potential labor shortages. The following table shows the trend of going foreign labor migration.

#### 4.2.2 Migrant's status as a family member

The foreign migration scenario of the households is mentioned below;

**Figure 2: Status of family members gone abroad**



Source: Field Survey 2024

The above bar chart shows that males in high numbers go to foreign labor compared to females' numbers. During the discussion in the survey, locals put their opinions regarding migration and its cause. There were interesting facts that most of the respondents have fertile land with irrigation facilities from which they can survive over the year, though they take the foreign labor migration as a lucrative job because they can immediately convert their labor into cash. It is the most important finding of this study that's why locals have shown an unwillingness to agriculture even though they have fertile lands. And why do they have an attraction to foreign labor even though there is less income as compared to here?

The study found that the majority of migrated people decided to go to foreign labor consulting with their family members.

The connection of income in foreign labor does not meet as they expected. Among them, 34% of laborers are getting an amount of NRs 30,000-50000/month. Observing the working hours, risk factors, and investment, the monthly stipend is miserably less. On these findings, the theory of the World System Perspective can be used by looking at the scenario of Thaha municipality.

The gulf countries like Malaysia, Dubai are the main destinations for the foreign labor migration or the locals of THAHA because of low investment and easy process.

Sociologist Immanuel Wallenstein's "The World System Theory" takes migration as a capitalist consequence. He further explained the core countries, which are also called developed country that is rich in science, technology, and information communication and have sufficient capital for investment, always exploits periphery countries and are also called underdeveloped or developing country. The core country imports the raw materials and cheap labor for their industries and sells the final products to the periphery countries with maximizing their profits.

Wallenstein calls this process an exploitation. For this reason, the core countries always become a reach and the periphery countries remain in poverty so they cannot develop themselves.

### 4.2.3 Destination of migration and income of foreign labor migration

**Table 12: Destination of migration and income of foreign labor migration**

S. N.	Destination Country	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Dubai	18	36
2	Malaysia	13	26
3	Saudi	5	10
4	Qatar	3	6
5	Japan	3	6
6	Kuwait	2	4
7	Australia	2	4
8	Oman	1	2
9	Bahrain	1	2
10	United Kingdom	1	2
11	United States of America	1	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey 2024

Regarding the theory of Wallenstein, the same situation can observe in Thaha municipality because the majority of the migrated people could not have improved

their economic status aggressively. They just sustain their life as earlier but they have a somewhat better life compared to before going abroad. Because they get a salary monthly which makes their regular expenses easy at home. The main destination and monthly income of migrated individuals is as follow.

According to the data, Dubai appears to be the most popular destination, with 36% of migrants heading there. Malaysia follows with 26% of migrants. Saudi Arabia accounts for 10% of migrants. Qatar and Japan each have 6% of migrants. Other destinations such as Kuwait, Australia, Oman, Bahrain, United Kingdom, and the United States of America each have a smaller percentage, ranging from 2% to 4%.

This distribution of destinations suggests that migrants from Thaha Municipality are primarily heading to countries in the Middle East and Asia, with Dubai being the most popular choice. This could be attributed to factors such as job opportunities, wage levels, and existing networks or connections in these destinations.

The mention of Wallenstein's theory likely refers to the concept of the world-system theory, which suggests that the global economy is divided into core, semi-peripheral, and peripheral countries, with migration patterns influenced by economic disparities between these regions. In the context of Thaha Municipality, while migrants may not be experiencing drastic economic improvements as per Wallenstein's theory, they are able to sustain their livelihoods better compared to before migrating due to the regular salary they receive from working abroad.

#### 4.2.4 Income status in foreign labor migration

The income of the migrants' people is the main source of the left-behind family for their livelihood. The following table shows the details of income in foreign labor migration.

**Table 13: Income status in foreign labor migration**

S. N.	Income Range	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1.	Below 40000	17	34
2.	40000-60000	21	42
3.	60000-80000	6	12
4.	Above 80000	6	12
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey 2024

The data provided illustrates the income status of migrants from Thaha Municipality engaging in foreign labor migration. 34% of migrants fall into this income range below NRs 40000, indicating that a significant portion of migrants earns below 40,000, 42% of migrants fall within NRs 40000-60000 income range, suggesting that the largest proportion of migrants earns between NRs 40,000 and NRs60,000, 12% of migrants earn between NRs60,000 and NRs80,000. Another 12% of migrants earn above NRs 80,000.

This data indicates that the majority of migrants earn between NRs 40,000 and NRs 60,000 with a significant portion earning below this range as well. Only a relatively small proportion of migrants earn above 80,000 units.

It's important to note that these income ranges are crucial for understanding the economic impact of migration on both the migrants themselves and their left-behind families. The income earned abroad serves as the main source of livelihood for the families remaining in Thaha Municipality. Therefore, the distribution of income among migrants reflects the varying levels of financial support provided to these families, which can influence their standard of living, access to education, healthcare, and overall well-being.

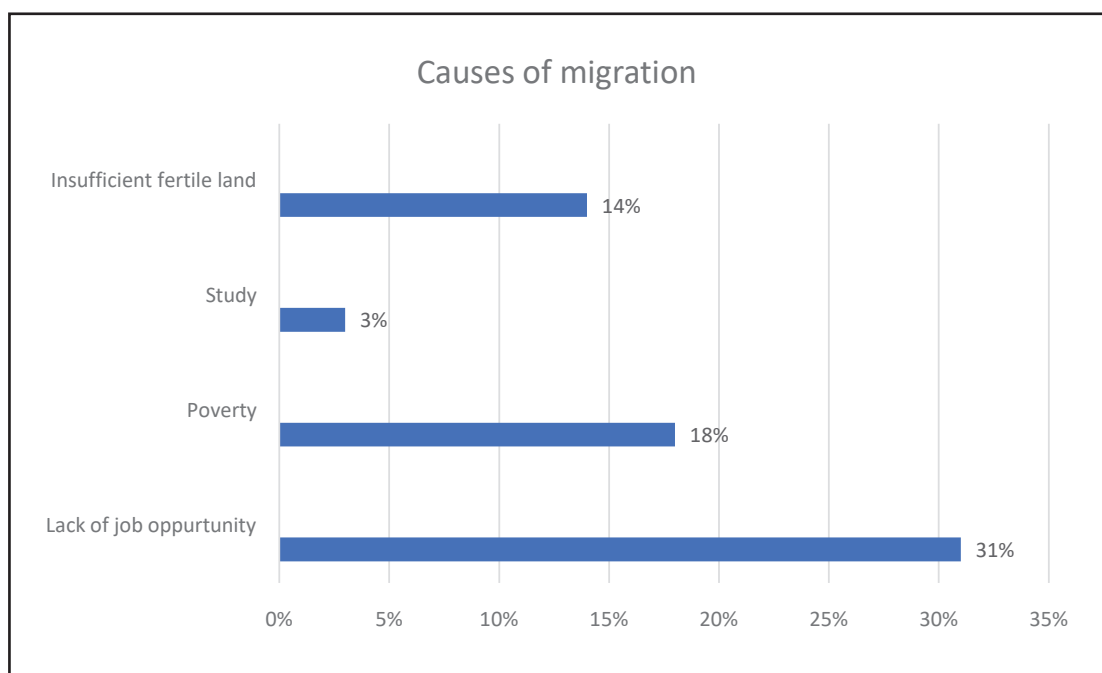
During the analysis of data, one of the causes of low paid salaries for foreign migration labors, is due to unskilled. They did not go as skilled labors. The majority of labor goes to as unskilled labors.

The study also finds the duration of staying in foreign labor migration abroad. Usually, people stay more than three years at once time.

### **4.3 Causes of Migration**

After the world turned into industrialization, the migration process is enormously uplifted and capitalism got the chance to expand and blossom over the world. As consequences of Industrialization, urbanization and globalization were amplified rapidly. People are shifting to industrialized city areas from traditional agriculture where there are available sufficient job opponents and they can make life easier.

People have many reasons for leaving their origin places and going to new destinations. This study is also concerned to know the causes of migration in that people are forced to go to foreign labor migration and other places. The following table has shown the causes of the migration.

**Figure 3: Causes of migration**

Source: Field Survey 2024

As a world scenario, the people of Thaha municipality are not untouched by these world-wise impacts. According to a study held in Thaha, substantial numbers (31%) of people are migrated due to a lack of sufficient job opportunity in the field area. Similarly, the other reason for the migration is poverty which is 18%. One of the big causes of migration is poverty so they are forced to jump into foreign labor migration. Furthermore, insufficient fertile lands are also another causes of going abroad which is 14%. Likewise, 3% of people are gone abroad due to a lack of basic resources and study purposes.

## 4.4 Problems Faced by Migrants

### 4.4.1 Working hours of migrants abroad

International Labor Organization (ILO) has made an understanding that the labor hour should be 8 hours per day and working days should be 6 days per week legal which understanding is accepted by the world. If this understanding is violated by the institutions and individuals then they will be charged and punished. It is also defined that more than assigned hours and days of use of labor is a crime and against human rights.

The study is also interested to find out the working hours of the people who were in international labor migration. The following table shows the status of working hours.

**Table 14: Working hours per day in foreign labor migration**

S. N.	Working Hours	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	8 hrs./day	26	52
2	10 hrs./day	9	18
3	12 hrs./ day	10	20
4	12 hrs./day Above	5	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey 2024

The above data provided insights into the working hours of individuals engaged in international labor migration, with a focus on compliance with internationally recognized labor standards set forth by the International Labor Organization (ILO). 8 hrs./day comprises the largest proportion of migrants, with 52% reporting working for 8 hours per day, which aligns with the standard set by the ILO. This suggests that a significant portion of migrants adhere to legal working hours, ensuring their rights are respected in terms of time spent on the job. 18% of migrants report working for 10 hours per day. While this exceeds the standard 8-hour workday, it still falls within reasonable limits and may be indicative of certain industries or job sectors where longer hours are customary. Another 20% of migrants report working for 12 hours per day, which represents a significant deviation from the standard 8-hour workday. This suggests that a notable portion of migrants may be subjected to prolonged work hours, potentially raising concerns about labor rights and workplace conditions. 10% of migrants report working more than 12 hours per day, indicating a serious violation of labor standards and potentially infringing upon their fundamental human rights. Such prolonged working hours may lead to issues related to fatigue, stress, and compromised health and well-being.

Overall, while a majority of migrants adhere to legal working hours, a substantial proportion is subjected to extended work hours beyond the standard limits. This underscores the importance of ensuring compliance with labor regulations and protecting the rights of migrant workers, particularly in terms of working conditions and hours, to safeguard their welfare and dignity.

#### **4.4.2 Salary received through banking channels abroad top of form**

Most migrated people are getting money/salary from the banking channel is a positive factor. This reduces the chance of manipulation. Similarly, while sending the money at home, workers follow the proper banking channel too. The banking channel is assumed to be secure for sending/receiving money. The following chart shows the data of the money-receiving channel.

## How do you receive your wages?

**Figure 4: method of receiving wages**



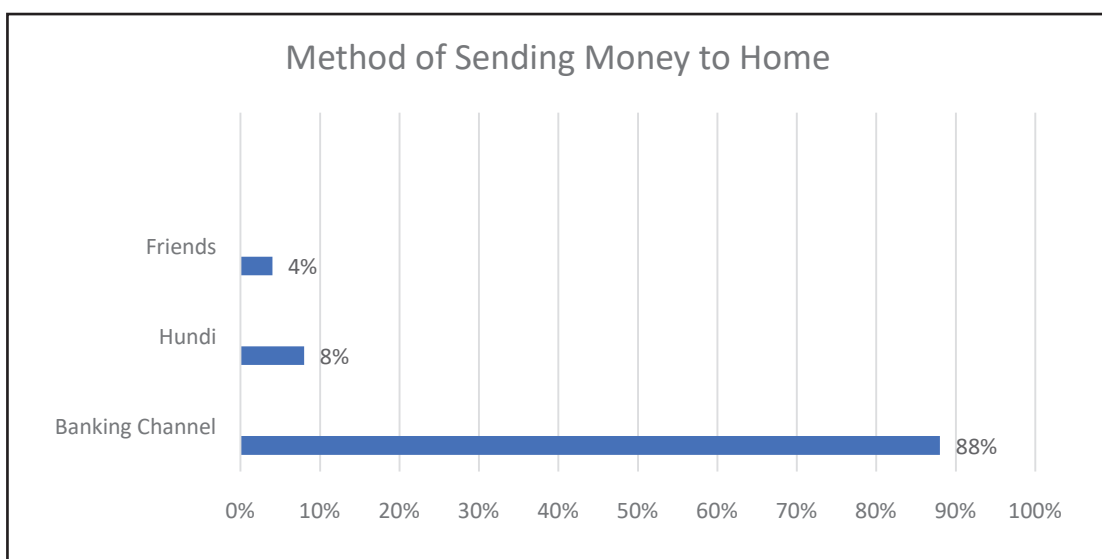
Source: Field Survey 2024

The above chart shows that 90% of respondents are receiving their wages through the banking channel which is the best and most secure practice for them.

Similarly, foreign labour migrants are following the proper banking channel for sending their remittance at home. The following data shows detailed information.

How did you send money to home?

**Figure 5: Method of sending Money to Home**



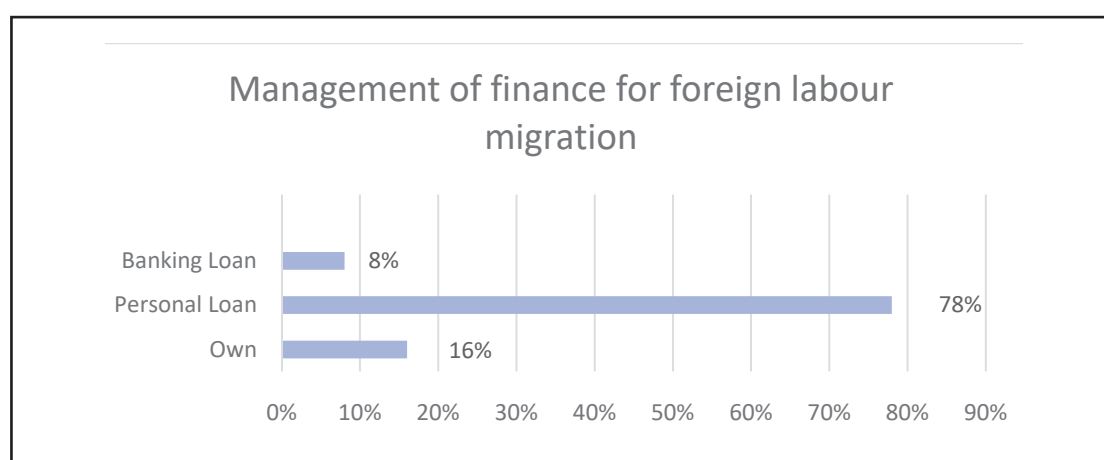
Source: Field Survey 2024

The above bar chart reveals that 88% of respondents (members of the left-behind family) are sending their remittances through banking channels. It indicates that such practice is legal and secure for the transaction.

#### 4.4.3 Management of cost for foreign labour migration

The study is also interested to know how they managed the travel cost and other associated costs for going to foreign labour migration. The following chart shows the data in detail.

**Figure 6: Management of finance for foreign labour migration**



Source: Field Survey 2024

The above bar chart explains that 78% of respondents have taken the local from the local merchants paying of 36% annual interest rate. The interest rate is extremely higher than the banking sector's interest. It is also illegal as well as exploitation. Even though people are compelled to pay this interest otherwise they could not get the loan. According to the bar chart, only 16% of respondents have invested their own money in going abroad. Similarly, 8% of respondents have taken a loan from the banking sector. People are not much interested in banking loans due to the monotonous process of administrative work

#### 4.4.4 Working environment

The study finds that the majority of locals get enough information about the process, investment, working environment, working hours, job nature, and wages before going to foreign migration through consultancy, employers, and friend circles. Most of the locals have attended interviews taken by employers. They have work permits and legal documents used while going abroad. So that they did not undergo troubles with documentation in Nepal and abroad. During go abroad, they departed from the Tribhuvan International Airport. In the context of job findings, the majority of people

are exploring jobs from Manpower Company and friends. The following tables show how could they get the jobs:

**Table 15: Channel for Exploring Jobs Abroad**

S. N.	Channel for Exploring Job	Frequency	Percentage (%)
1	Manpower Company	36	72
2	Friends and Relatives	10	20
3	Agent	3	6
4	Others	1	2
<b>Total</b>		<b>50</b>	<b>100</b>

Source: Field Survey 2024

Manpower Company emerges as the most commonly utilized method, with 72% of respondents relying on manpower companies to explore job opportunities abroad. Manpower companies likely serve as intermediaries, connecting job seekers with potential employers overseas and facilitating the recruitment process. Approximately 20% of respondents relied on recommendations or connections from friends and relatives to explore job opportunities abroad. This suggests the significance of social networks and personal connections in the migration process, as individuals often seek guidance and referrals from trusted sources within their social circles. A smaller proportion, accounting for 6% of respondents, utilized agents to explore job opportunities abroad. Agents may assist in navigating the complexities of the migration process, providing guidance on visa procedures, documentation, and other logistical aspects of securing employment overseas. Only 2% of respondents cited other channels for exploring job opportunities abroad. These alternative channels could include online job portals, advertisements, or direct recruitment by employers.

Overall, the data underscores the diverse pathways through which individuals from Thaha Municipality engage in job exploration for international migration. While manpower companies emerge as the predominant channel, personal connections, agents, and other avenues also play significant roles in facilitating migration opportunities for individuals seeking employment abroad.

## 4.5 Effects of Migration

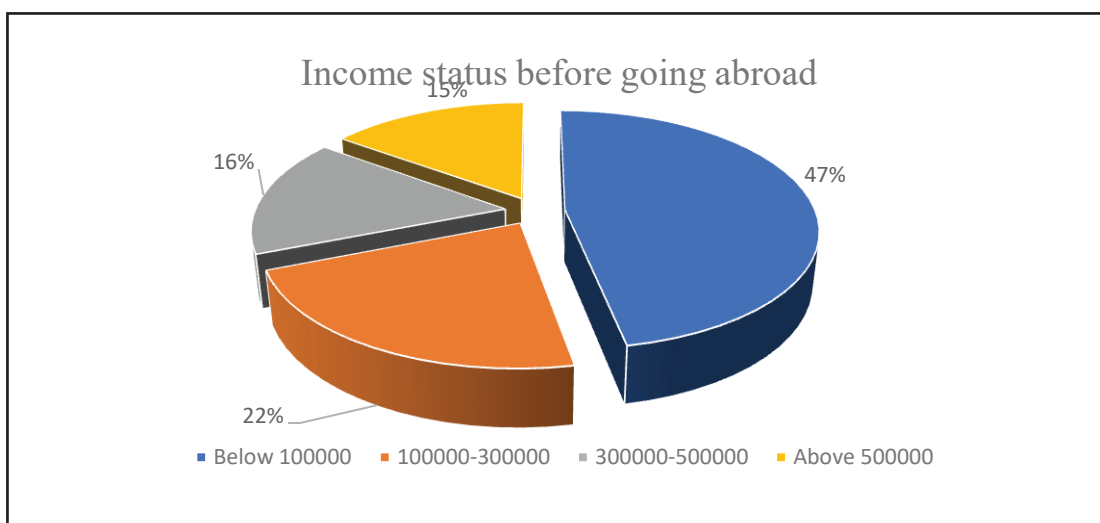
Every aspect has both positive and negative impacts. In the connection with foreign labor migration, it also has positive and negative impacts on families, lifestyle, cultural aspects, economy, and entire society. After going migration, there have been a lot of both effects seen during the study which are mentioned below in topics;

## 4.5.1 Positive Effects of Migration

### 4.5.1.1 Increment in income before and after going migration:

Before going abroad, 47% of respondents used to earn below NRs 1,00,000.00 in Nepal. But after going foreign abroad, they earned a minimum Amount of NRs 480,000-720,000. Comparing this, the income is highly increased. The comparison data are shown in the chart below:

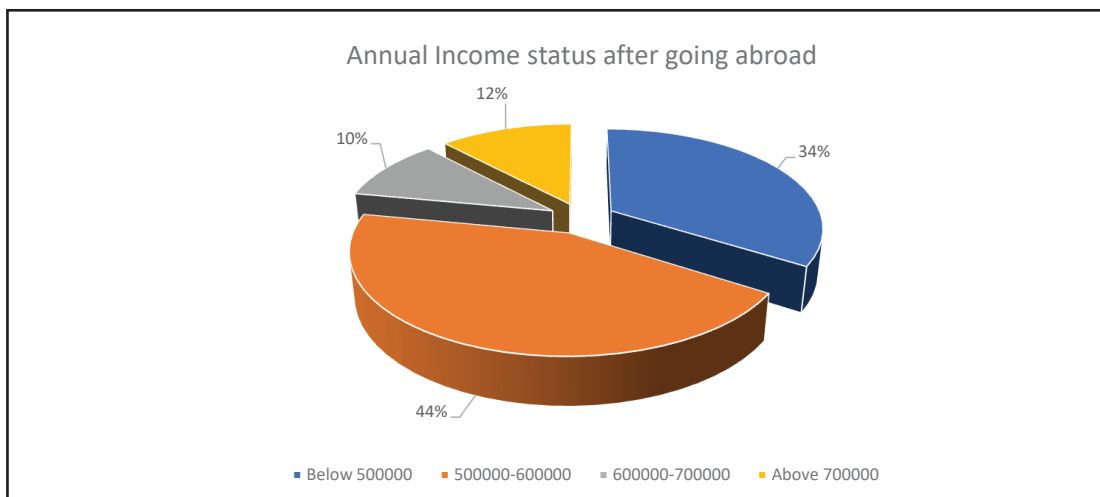
**Figure 7: Income status before going abroad**



Source: Field Survey 2024

The above chart shows that 47% of respondents had an annual income under NRs 1,00,000 whereas 22% have up to three lakhs, 16% of respondents have earned in between 3 to 5 lakhs and remaining 15% have earned above 500,000. The scenario has changed after going through foreign labor migration.

**Figure 8: Income status after going abroad**



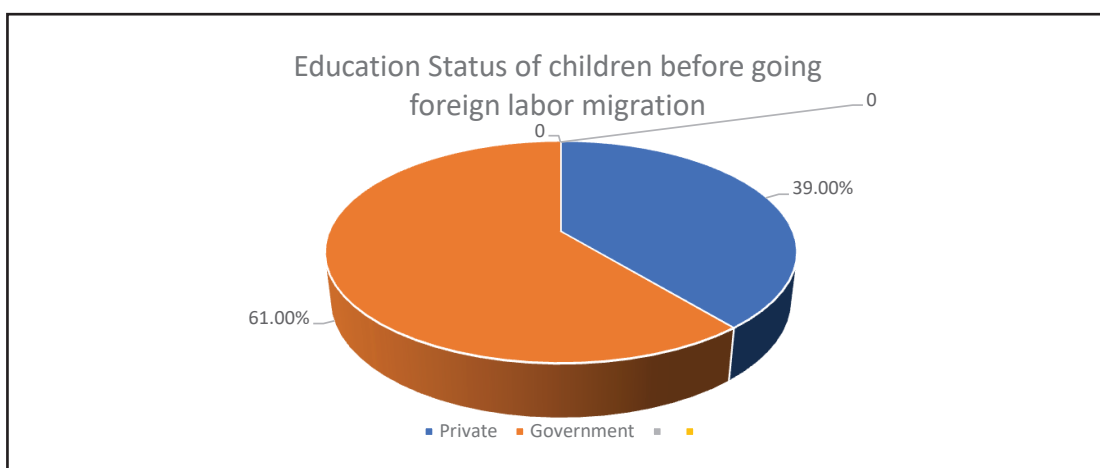
Source: Field Survey 2024

After- going through foreign labor migration, 44% of the respondents have an annual income between NRs500,000-600,000, similarly, 34% of the respondents have an annual income below NRs 500000, 10% of respondents have an income in between 600000 to 700000 and 12% of respondents have the annual income of above 700,000. Compared to earlier annual income status, the increment of the annual income of the respondents has highly changed. Both charts of the income show the income status after and before going foreign labor migration.

#### 4.5.1.2 Education status before and after going foreign labor migration

One of the impact areas of foreign migration is the education sector. The study compared the status of education of migrants' children before and after going foreign labor migration. Both charts are as below.

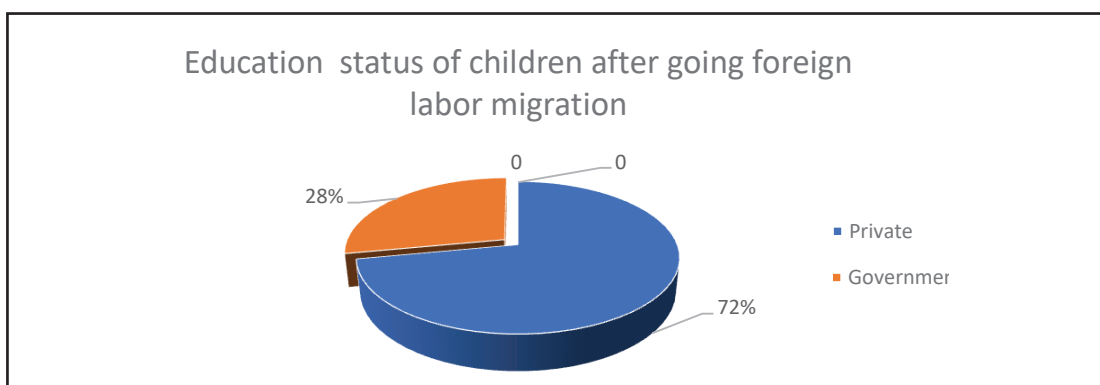
**Figure 9: Education Status of children before going foreign labor migration**



Source: Field Survey 2024

The above chart shows that 61% of the respondents have sent their children to government school while 39% of respondents have sent their children to private schools before going to foreign labor migration.

**Figure 10: Education status of children after going foreign labor migration**



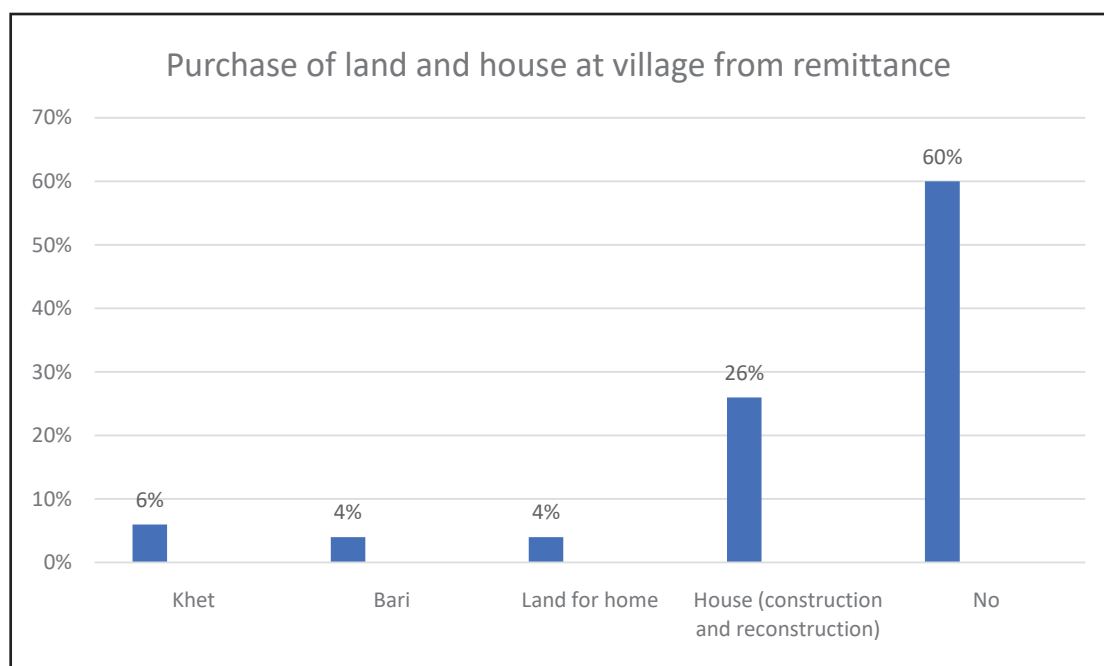
Source: Field Survey 2024

The above chart shows that the pattern of sending their children to private schools is highly changed. After going abroad, the people are sending their children to private schools which is increases from 39% to 72%. The data indicate that by being capable and strong in financial condition, people's behavior and mindset are also changed than before. Here the changed data can be observed apparently. The locals are disinterested to send their children to government schools because they have a conviction about private schools provide quality education and children will become more competent in modern markets.

#### 4.5.1.3 Land situation after foreign labor migration

The land is also an indicator of prosperity in society and how people are strong economically. People usually purchase land when they have access to money. The study also finds the land situation of the respondents. The below chart bar shows the status of buying lands.

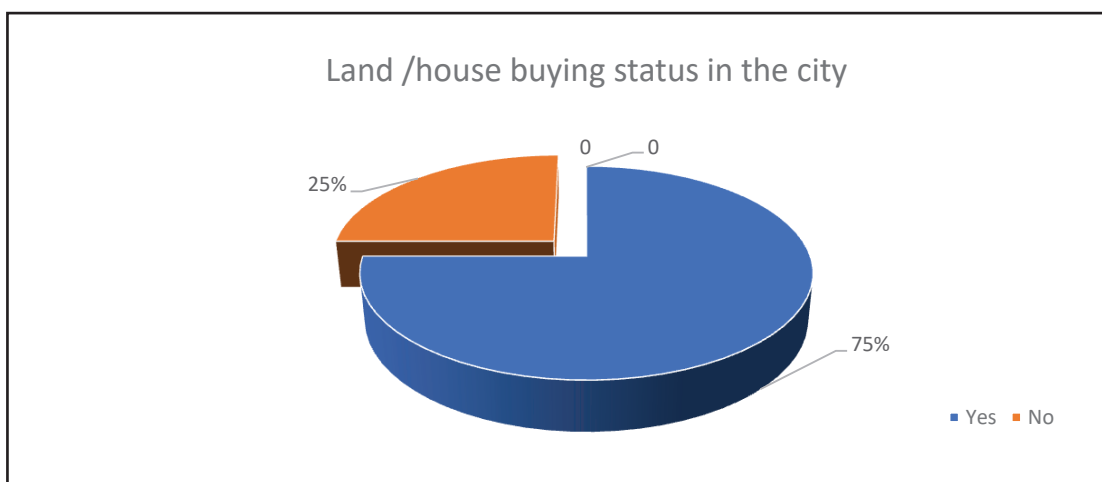
**Figure 11: Purchase of land and house at village from remittance**



Source: Field Survey 2024

After going through foreign labor migration, the locals of the study area have procured the lands and reconstructed their houses in the village. But the data indicates that large numbers of migrants have not purchased any lands and homes in the village with their remittance. The following chart shows that people are more interested to buy land in city areas than in the village.

**Figure 12: Land/home buying status in the city**



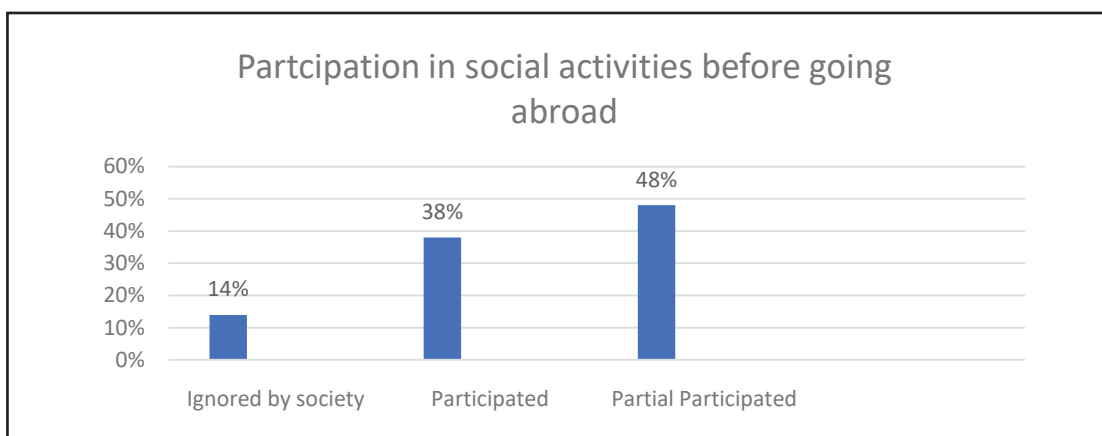
Source: Field Survey 2024

The above chart shows that people have procured land and home from their remittance in the city area after going on foreign migration. The study shows that 75% of people have bought a such property in city areas. It indicates that people are not interested to Stay in the village in the long run rather they want to migrate to city areas while they become strong economically.

#### 4.5.1.4 Participation in social activities before and after foreign migration

The Marxist theory stated that lack of resources people is deprived of many opportunities prevailing in society. The study comparatively examined the status of social participation of locals in social activities before and after going foreign labor migration. The study finds out that migration and remittance and social participation have a relationship because social participation has increased in society. The following comparative chart shows the participation status.

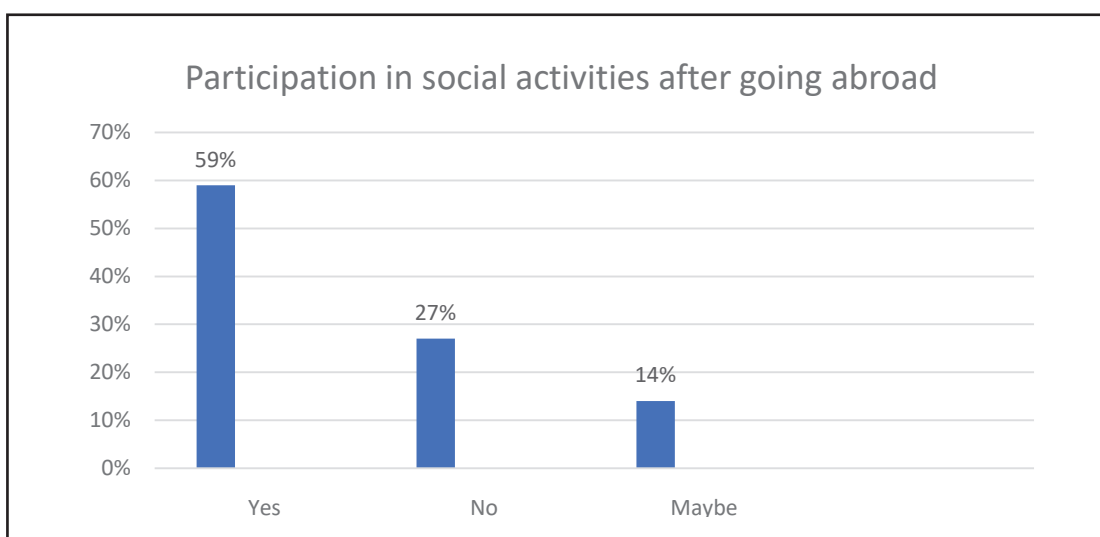
**Figure 13: Participation in social activities before going abroad**



Source: Field Survey 2024

Before going on foreign labor migration, 14% of respondents were ignored by society to participate in social activities, 48% and 38% of respondents said that they have partially participated and fully participated in social activities. But, this data became varied when they go to foreign labour migration and send the remittance to their family. The following chart shows the status of social participation after going abroad.

**Figure 14: Participation in social activities after going abroad**



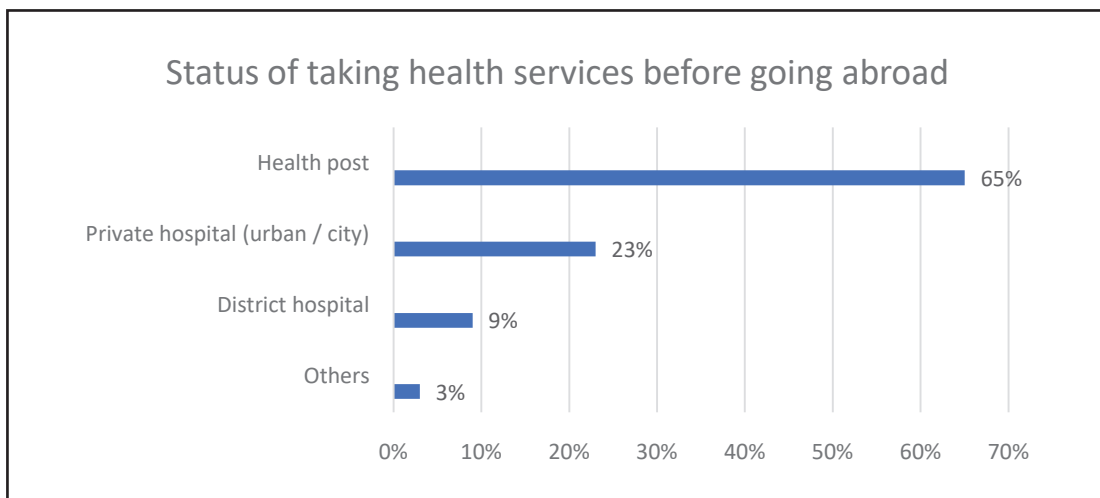
Source: Field Survey 2024

The above chart shows that such participation seems to be improved which is 59% from 48% after going foreign labour migration. It means that by being financially strong the social reputation is also improved among society and its activities. According to the Marxist perspective, the economy changes the whole pattern of social institutions. Here it is seen that while people are becoming stronger economically then they are getting a social reputation as well as social participation in societal activities in their place.

#### **4.5.1.5 Migration and Health**

Sociological research gives importance to the health of people. From the perspective of the sociology of health, health is not only concentrated on an individual but also society. Health is also an important variable to know the social and economic status of society. Thus, the study examines the relationship between migration and health. The following comparative charts show the status of health before and after going foreign labor migration.

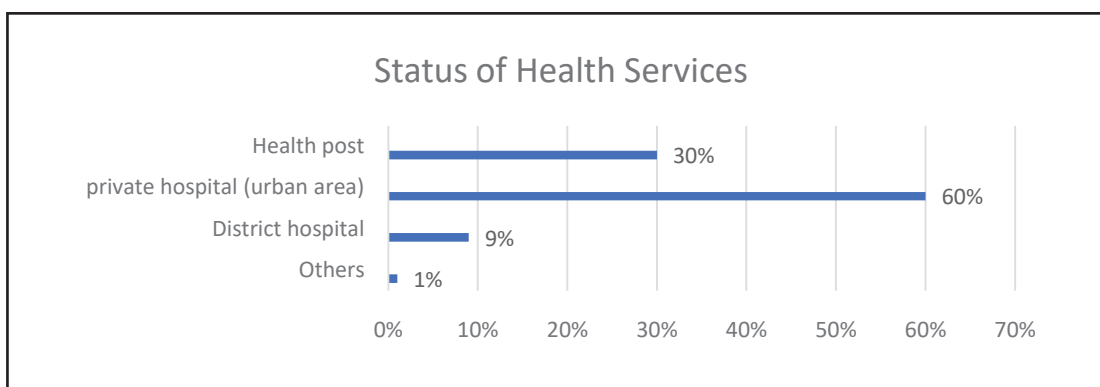
**Figure 15: Status of taking health services before going abroad**



Source: Field Survey 2024

The above bar shows that before going on foreign migration, 74% (sum of health post + district hospital) of people were getting initial health services from the government health post. Similarly, 23% of respondents were getting health services from private hospitals and 3% of respondents were getting health services from other health service centers. However, this scenario has changed after going through foreign labor migration. The below chart shows the status of health services.

**Figure 16: Status of Health Services**



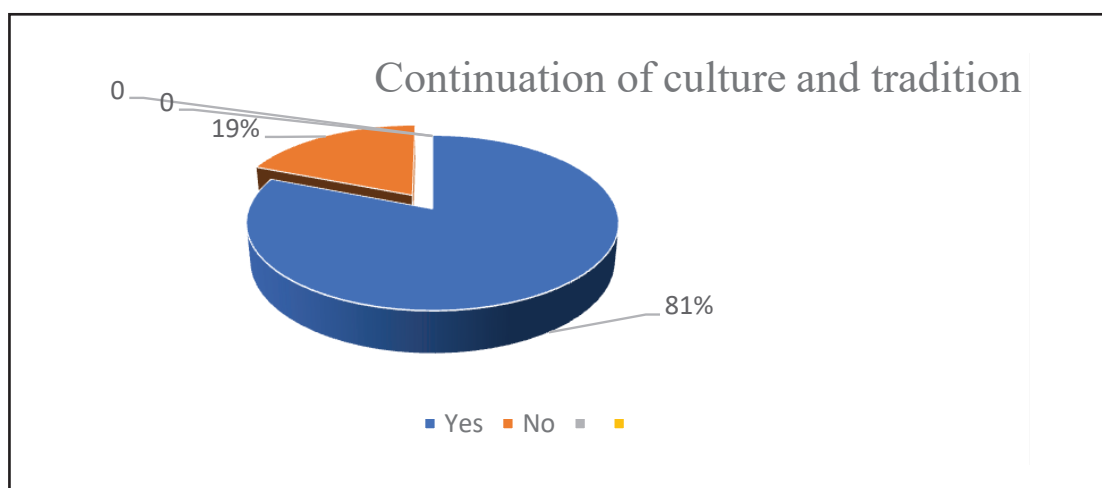
Source: Field Survey 2024

The above chart shows that after going migration-the frequency of taking health services from private hospitals has remarkably increased by 60% from 23%. People are dependent on private hospitals located in Kathmandu for serious. The reason for this is of course the remittance sent by people who have gone to foreign labor migration. The study indicates that along with the increment in earnings, people chose better health services than before.

## 4.6 Migration and Cultural Aspects:

Migration is the main factor in changing socio-economic and cultural aspects. In Thaha municipality, most of the locals carry on their traditional culture and social rules and regulation. The following chart stated the cultural existence in the field study area.

**Figure 17: Continuation of culture and tradition**



Source: Field Survey Report 2024

The above chart shows that the majority of respondents which is 81% explained that the ritual and traditional cultures are still going on as before. They stated that the villagers who are out of the village and country come to the village to celebrate the special cultural ceremonies. Especially they return home at the time of Dashain, Tihar, funeral ceremonies, marriage ceremonies, and so on. However, 19% of respondents stated that the norms and values of the culture are being reduced than before. The new generation is not interested in such events due to a lack of time and work.

## 4.7 Migration and Local Development Activities

One of the aims of this study was to find out the relationship and impacts between migration and local development activities. So, the study put the interest in local development activities implemented by the government, local government, and non-government organizations.

### 4.7.1 Participation of locals in local development activities

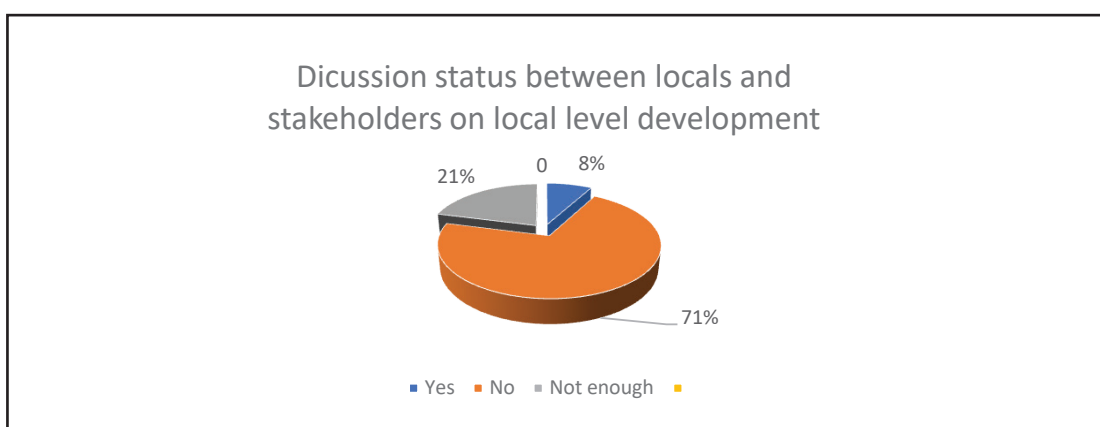
The Locally implemented infrastructure works like the construction of roads, irrigations, drinking water projects, buildings, and others succeeded to alleviate poverty at the local

level or these activities could address the public needs as their demand and expectation. or do the locals have the ownership and participation in locally conducted development activities, and are the local development activities sustainable and community-friendly are the main interest areas of this study.

The following chart shows the experiences of the locals in development activities implemented by the local stakeholders.

Do local stakeholders discuss with locals about local development activities?

**Figure 18: Discussion Status between locals Stakeholders on local development actives**



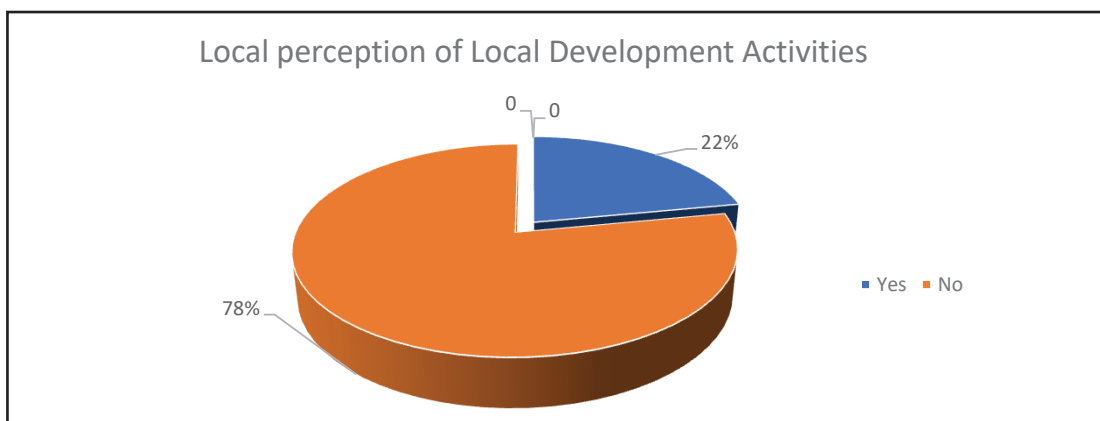
Source: Field Survey Report 2024

The above chart indicated that the majority of people which is 71% of respondents are dissatisfied with the local development activities implemented by the local stakeholders whereas 21% of respondents stated that local stakeholders did not discuss enough the projects. Similarly,8% of respondents stated that the discussion has been made by the local people. Because they did not participate during the selection of the project as well as the activities are not selected based on the needs of locals. So, they feel usually deprived and exclusion is done by local stakeholders. Resulting that they have not shown any ownership of the local-level projects.

#### **4.7.2 Perception of locals in local development activities**

Despite the participation of locals, no projects become successful as well as sustainable because people do have not ownership sentiments. Therefore, the development activities should be focused to uplift the livelihood of locals. During the study majority of people stated that the projects are not successful to address the locals' requirements.

**Figure 19: Local perception of Local Development Activities**



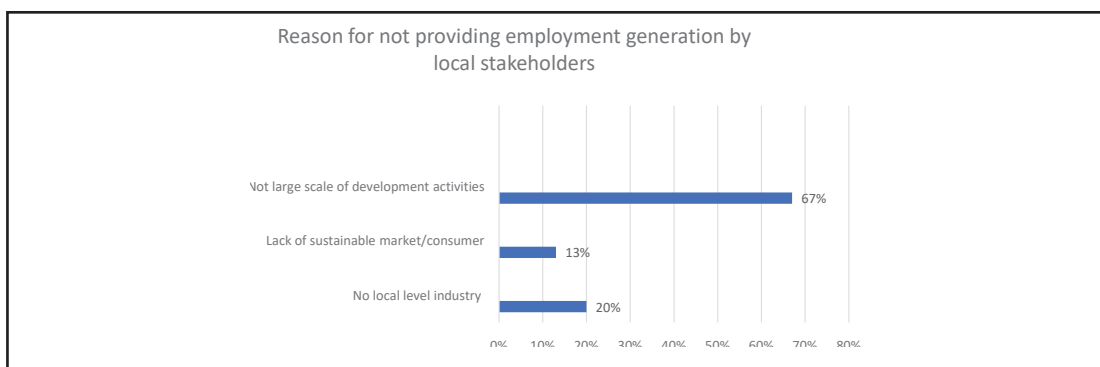
Source: Field Survey 2024

Based on the study data, 78% of respondents that local development activities especially infrastructure works could not become successful to employ locals. Even though there are shortfalls of skilled manpower, locals are not participated in the local infrastructure works due to low wage rates, outsourcing labor, migration, and deprivation by local stakeholders. The deprivation and exclusion due to different political ideologies and classism are also big reasons for low participation.

#### 4.7.3 Employment generation and local development activities

As a sustainable development approach, locals' participation is necessarily required and should be community friendly because it enriches the ownership sentiments of local people like "development is for us and by us". This sentiment makes the development infrastructure works more sustainable and people take the responsibilities and accountabilities of the programs and become aware of periodic maintenance. The local development activities could not be suitable without public participation and ownership. Along with this, the local development activities should have to be succeeded to generate employment for locals. So, the study put interest to find out the relationship between employment generation and local development activities. The following chart shows the scenario of field study area.

**Figure 20: Reason for not providing employment generation by local stakeholder**



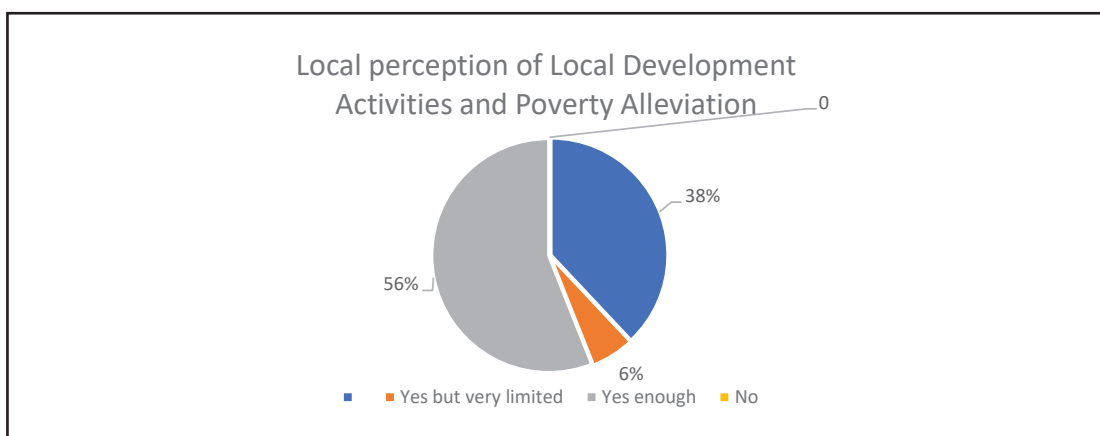
Source: Field Survey 2024

The above chart indicated that the local stakeholders are unable to generate employment for the locals. 67% of respondents stated that there are no large-scale local projects that provide employment. 20% of respondents said that there is no industrial institution at the local level. Despite this, the respondents expressed their satisfactory reaction to the drinking water facility and irrigation project. During the data collection, the team also observed the positive impacts of the drinking water facility and irrigation project.

#### 4.7.4 Poverty alleviation and local development activities

The local activities are normally executed with the involvement of locals. Local development activities are also a means of providing short and long term employment to the locals. The interested know of local activities alleviating the locals. As following chart show the relationship between poverty alleviation and local development activities.

**Figure 21: Local perception of local development activities and poverty alleviation**



Source: Field Survey 2024

The above chart indicates that the majority of the respondents which is 56% stated that the local development activities could not get succeeded in alleviation poverty whereas 38% stated that the local development activities have some extent alleviated poverty but not remarkably. It means very limited.

## **CHAPTER-V: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION**

### **5.1 Summary of Finding**

The data demonstrated here are collected from Thaha municipality ward no. 3 Makawanpur. Based on the research objectives and summarized here according to data obtained from the field study. The research could not be accomplished by the field data and information only rather there require wide range of various literature reviews, theoretical reviews, reference books, national and international journals. various articles, government acts and regulations, national and international and declarations. The information and knowledge obtained from the related materials have been utilized in the concerned chapters.

#### **Findings**

- This study focused on Ward no.3 where the total population was 3968 And total households of the above wards was 919.
- The majority of the population is from the Chhetri community. Though there is also the presence of Brahmin, Thakuri and Janajati communities. The Chhetri communities holds 50% of the total population whereas Brahmin, Thakuri, and Janajati communities holds 6%, 40%, and 4% of the total population respectively.
- The majority of the age group of this study is 29-38 years which held 50%. Similarly, the age group of 18-28 held 20%, 39-48 held 16%. 49-59 held 14%.
- 48% of respondents have a joint family and 52% have a nuclear family. The study shows that people in the study area is preferred to have a nuclear family rather than joint families.
- The majority of males held the position of 'Head of the family" which is 86% (sum of father and son) of the total sample sizes whereas females' held just 14%.
- The marital Status of the respondents were 68%. Similarly, 28% were unmarried and 4% Of respondents were separated. The divorce or separated data was found

in negligible numbers which means migration does not have tremendous effects on marital status in the field area.

- 90% of males and 5% of females participated as respondents which occurred a little difference but sufficient for the study.
- The majority of the respondents are from the Hindu community which holds 56%. The second largest religious community is Buddhism which holds 26% and Christianity holds 18%
- The main language of speaking here is Nepali however other languages like Tamang are also spoken.
- The majority of the respondents which is 8% are illiterate, 42% of respondents are just literate, and 20% of respondents have got a under S.E.E education. Similarly; 24% of respondents have obtained the +2 level and 4% Of respondents have obtained a bachelor's degree. Further, 2% of respondents are in master's degree level. The data indicate that Thaha municipality has the highest rate of just literate which is also mentioned in their profile too.
- 36% of locals have both Khet and Bari for cultivation. Likewise, 20% of locals have only Khet and 26% of people have Bari only for cultivation whereas 10% of people are landless.
- 40% of locals have more than 4 ropani lands. 36% have 1-4 ropani and 24% have below I ropani.
- 43.9% of respondents said that they have no markets for selling their products at a good price. Similarly, 41.5% of respondents are interested in foreign labour migration instead of involving in the agriculture sector. Likewise, 39% of respondents stated that the productions have not got returns.
- 30% are engaged in the agriculture sector whereas 20% are involved in labour works, 10% are in the business sector, 20% are engaged in private services sectors, 10% are in government service sectors and 10% are in the study.
- The current scenario shows that huge numbers of people are engaged in agriculture but they are not interested to continue it in future.
- At least one member from 78% of households has gone to foreign labour migration. Similarly, two members of 14 % and more than three from 8% of households have gone through foreign labour migration Males in high numbers go to foreign labor compared to females' numbers.
- There were interesting facts that most of the respondents have fertile land with irrigation facilities from which they can survive over the year, though they take the

foreign labor migration as a lucrative job because they can immediately convert their labor into cash.

- The destination country of 36% of respondents is Dubai and 26% of respondents in Malaysia. Similarly, 10% of respondents have gone to Saudi, 6% of respondents have gone to Qatar, 6% of respondents have gone to Japan and 16% of respondents have gone to other countries as foreign labour migration
- 35.59% of migrated people have a monthly income between NRs 40000-60000, 28.81% of people have between 20000-40000, 16.95% of people have above 80,000, 11.86% of people have below 20000 and 6.78% of people have the income of 60000-80000 per month.
- Low paid salaries for foreign migration labour are due to the unskilled. The majority of labor goes to as unskilled labour.
- Substantial numbers (31%) of people migrated due to a lack of sufficient job opportunities in the field area. Similarly, the other reason for the migration is poverty which is 18%. One of the big causes of migration is poverty so they are forced to jump into foreign labour migration. Furthermore, insufficient fertile lands are also another cause of going abroad which is 14%. Likewise, 3% of people are gone abroad due to a lack of basic resources and study purposes.
- 78% of respondents have taken a loan from local merchants paying of 36% annual interest rate. The interest rate is extremely higher than the banking sector's interest. Before going abroad, 42% of respondents used to earn below NRs 1,00,000.00 in Nepal. But after going foreign abroad, they earned a minimum amount of NRs 480,000-720,000. Comparing this, the income is highly increased.
- After going abroad, the people are sending their children to private schools which are increased from 39% to 72%. The data indicate that by being capable and strong in financial condition, people's behaviors and mindset are also changed than before. After going to foreign labor migration, the locals of the study area procured the lands and reconstructed their houses in the village. But the data indicates that large numbers of migrants have not purchased any lands and homes in the village with their remittance.
- Social participation seems to be improved which is 59% from 48% after going foreign labour migration. It means that by being financially strong the social reputation is also improved among society and its activities
- After going migration, the frequency of taking health services from private hospitals has remarkably increased by 60% from 23%. People are dependent on private hospitals located in Kathmandu for the serious

- The majority of respondents which is 81% explained that the ritual and traditional cultures are still going on as before. They stated that the villagers who are out of the village and country come to the village to celebrate the special cultural ceremonies. Especially they return home at the time of Dashain, Tihar, funeral ceremonies, marriage ceremonies, and so on.
- The majority of residents are from the Tamang community but they do not celebrate "Sonam Lohsar" which is the most important and big culture of the Tamang community. Instead, they celebrate the Dashain, Tihar as a Hindu community. This tradition cannot find in other areas of the country
- The majority of people which is 71.0% of respondents are dissatisfied with the local development activities implemented by the local stakeholders whereas 21% of respondents stated that local stakeholders did not discuss enough the projects.
- Based on the study data, 780/0 of respondents that local development activities especially infrastructure visors could not become successful to employ locals. Even though there are shortfalls of skilled manpower. locals are not participated in the local infrastructure works due to low wage rates, outsourcing labor. migration, and deprivation by local stakeholders. deprivation and exclusion due to different political ideologies and classism arc also big reasons for low participation.
- The local stakeholders are unable to generate employment for the locals. 67% Of respondents stated that there are no large-scale local projects that provide employment. 20% of respondents said that there is no industrial institution at the local level.
- The majority of the respondents which is 56% stated that the local development activities could not get succeeded in alleviation the poverty
- Almost all migrant families have land for the production of crops. The majority of the population has access to clean drinking water and irrigation.

## 5.2 Conclusion

According to the findings of the field study, foreign labour migration has changed the pattern of family, education, health, food and lifestyle as well as other cultures and traditions. The socio-economic status of people has improved than before. It means they are experiencing a better life than earlier.

Respondents have purchased the lands, reconstructed their homes and provided quality education and health to families and children. Access to health and education is found satisfactory. Society has maintained social harmony in society because different

religious communities, caste and ethnicity have solidarity, unity and coordination as well as provide helps to each other as required which is the best part of the society for existence? The participation of the local community in local development activities is somewhat found weak and people are a little distressed. Local stakeholders should have to be adopted the participatory approach and sustainable development approach in community-level activities as much as possible to make the activities fruitful. Though, basic needs like roads, clean drinking water, and irrigation are available in the community. They have not to be bothered much by it.

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## **ANNEX-I: INTERVIEW SCHEDULE**

(This interview question has been prepared for migrant returnee of Thaha Municipality Ward no. 3 respondents)

### **Part (I): Demographic information**

#### **Q1.1: What is your Gender?**

- a. Female
- b. Male
- c. Others

#### **Q1 2: What is your marital status?**

- a. Married
- b. Unmarried
- c. Divorcee
- d. Separated

#### **Q1.3: What is your ethnicity?**

- a. Brahmin
- b. Chhetri
- c. Thakuri
- d. Janajati
- e. Dalit

#### **Q1.4: What is your religion?**

- a. Hindu
- b. Buddhism
- c. Christianity
- d. Others

#### **Q1.5: What is your age group?**

- a. 18-28 years
- b. 29-38 years
- c. 39-48 years
- d. 49-58 years
- e. above 59

**Q1.6: What is your education level?**

- a. Illiterate
- b. Just literate
- c. Up to SLC
- d. 10+2
- e. Bachelors
- f. Masters

**Q1.7: What is your occupation?**

- a. Agriculture
- b. Labor
- c. Business
- d. Private service
- e. Government service

**Part (II) Family information****Q2.1: How many years/months of marriage passed away?**

- a. Less than one year
- b. Two years
- c. Three years
- d. More than five years

**Q2.2: How many sons and daughters do you have?**

- a. Son .....
- b. Daughter.....

**Q2.3: What is the education level of your children?**

- a. Under SLC
- b. 10+2
- c. Bachelor
- d. Master and above

**Q2.4: In which types of schools do your children read?**

- a. Private
- b. Government

**Q2.5: Both Son and Daughter are reading the same school?**

- a. Yes
- b. No

**Q2.6: If No, then mention the types of the school of son and daughter;**

- a. Son Private
- b. Son Government
- c. Daughter Private
- d. Daughter Government

**Q2.7: How many family members do you have?**

- a. Two
- b. Three
- c. Four
- d. Five
- e. More than 6

**Q2.8: Who is the head of your family?**

- a. Self
- b. Others (Relation)

**Q2.9: How many family members are employed?.....**

**Q2.10: How many people from your family work abroad?.....**

**Q2.11: Do you have pensioners in your family? (If yes, who are they?).....**

### **PART (III) Migration and remittance related**

**Q3.1: Who has gone to foreign labour migration?**

- a. Father
- b. Mother
- c. Husband
- d. Wife
- e. Son
- f. Daughter

**Q3.2: What was the reason for going to foreign labour migration?**

- a. Social deprivation
- b. Natural disaster /climate change
- c. Lack of fertile land
- d. Lack of job opportunities
- e. Poverty
- f. Lack of basic resources (health, drinking water, electricity, home, etc.)

**Q3.3: Which channel/network did they follow to go to foreign labour migration?**

- a. Family members
- b. Neighbors
- c. Manpower company/Consultancy
- d. Others

**Q3.4: Which city/country have they gone to?**

- a. Golf country
- b. Malaysia
- c. Europe
- d. America
- e. Japan
- f. KTM
- g. Others

**Q3.5: What types of the ability of works you had before going foreign works?**

- a. Skilled
- b. Semi-skilled
- c. Not skilled
- d. Don't know

**Q3.6: How long have you been working abroad (your total work experience abroad)?**

- a. Below One year
- b. Above 3 Years
- c. Above 5 years

**Q3.7: Do you have a permanent job or fulfill seasonal work?**

- a. Permanent job
- b. Seasonal works
- c. Others (please specify)...

**Q3.8: What was your occupation before going abroad?**

- a. Unemployed
- b. Agriculture
- c. Studying
- d. Government Service
- e. Business
- f. Labour
- g. Others (please specify).....

**Q3.9: Who was your employer abroad?**

- a. Individual person
- b. Private firm
- c. Government organization
- d. Others

**Q3.10: Where did you live there?**

- a. Rented apartment
- b. Shared rented apartment
- c. Relatives/friend's house
- d. Working site
- e. Employer's home
- f. Non-residential premises (cellar, storehouse)
- g. Other

**Q3.11: How do you describe your work and working conditions?**

- a. Easy and good
- b. Easy but working conditions hard
- c. Difficult and risky

**Q3.12: How your decision for migration was made?**

- a. Oneself
- b. Consultation with family members
- c. Consultation with my friends
- d. Manpower company
- e. Other

**Q3.13: Why did you decide to go to work abroad?**

- a. Low wages
- b. Poverty
- c. Education
- d. Unemployment
- e. Social discrimination
- f. Social threats
- g. Others.....

**Q3.14: What kind of work activity you are engaged in?**

- a. Construction
- b. Store
- c. Trade/Business
- d. Government Service
- e. Other.....

**Q2.15: How did you finance your travel expenses while going to work abroad?**

- a. Own
- b. Personal Loan
- c. Banking Loan
- d. Employer
- e. Other.....

**Q3.16: Before going there, did you have information about your future job?**

- a. Yes
- b. Not enough
- c. No

**Q3.17: How did you find the work?**

- a. Manpower company
- b. Labor office
- c. Friend/Relatives
- d. Agents Media
- e. Other .....

**Q3.18: Which means of transport did you use to go abroad?**

- a. Air transport
- b. Train
- c. Bus
- d. Automobile
- e. Other

**Q3.19: What kind of difficulties did you face on the way abroad?**

- a. No difficulties
- b. Shortage of Money
- c. Fraud documents
- d. Crossing borders
- e. Immigration office
- f. Detention
- g. Agent ask extra money
- h. Others

**Q3.20: What kind of difficulties you faced when you arrived there?**

- a. Registration of documents
- b. Work permits
- c. Not committed work

- d. Immigration Office
- e. Discrimination
- f. Other (please, specify)

**Q3.21: How many times and why did you change your workplace during a year?**

- a. Yes
- b. No

**Q3.22: Have you ever worked in several jobs at the same time?**

- a. Yes
- b. No

**Q3.23: Were there other candidates at your workplace from local people?**

- a. Yes
- b. No

**Q3.24: Did you have a work permit (are you registered in the Migration service)?**

- a. Yes
- b. No

## **PART (IV): Social and Economic Status**

### **A. Before going for foreign migration**

**Q4.1: How much money did you earn annually while in Nepal?**

- a. Below 1,00,000
- b. Above 3,00,000
- c. Above 5,00,000
- d. Above 6,00,000

**Q4.2: What types of land do you have for agriculture?**

- a. Khet
- b. Bari
- c. Both types
- d. Not available

**Q4.3: If yes then, how much land do you have for agriculture?**

- a. Up to 1 ropani
- b. 1-4 ropani
- c. More than 4 ropani

**Q4.4: How long can you sustain your products/crops?**

- a. Under 3 months
- b. 3-6 months
- c. 6 months to 1 year

**Q4.5: How much did you spend on crops annually before going on foreign migration?**

- a. Below 30000
- b. 30000-60000
- c. 60000-100000
- d. More than one lakh

**Q4.6: From where did you get the health service?**

- a. Health post
- b. District hospital
- c. Private hospital (urban/city)
- d. Others

**Q4.7: Had you ever involved/been involved in social activities?**

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know

**Q4.8: What was your social participation in society before not going into foreign labour?**

- a. Ignored by society
- b. Participated
- c. Partial participated
- d. Don't know

**B. After going for foreign labour migration****Q4.9: How many hours per day do you work on the job?.....****Q4.10: How many days per week do you work in your current job?.....****Q4.11: How much is your monthly wage?.....****Q4.12: How do you receive your wage?.....**

- a. Banking Channel
- b. Direct from employer
- c. Other

**Q4.13 Have there been any cases when you could not get your wage?**

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Other (please specify).

**Q4.14: Why could not you get your wage?**

- a. Fraud company
- b. Company crisis
- c. Fraud documents
- d. Other (please, specify)....

**Q4.15: In your opinion, what are the main factors which create the biggest threats and difficulties to migrant workers?**

- a. Racism/Nationalism groups
- b. Loss of Job
- c. Deportation
- d. Extorter officials
- e. Employers and mediators
- f. Sick
- g. Injury
- f. Other (please specify)

**Q4.16: How much money do they send as remittance on monthly basis?**

- a. NRs 30,000-40,000
- b. NRs 40,000-50,000
- c. NRs 50,000-100,000
- d. More than 100,000

**Q4.17: How did you send money home?**

- a. Banking channel
- b. Hundi
- c. Friends
- d. Other (please, specify).

**Q4.18: Did you buy any agricultural land/home in your village from remittance?**

- a. Khet
- b. Bari
- c. Land for home
- d. House (construction/reconstruction)
- e. No

**Q4.19: Did you buy any land/home in the city from remittance?**

- a. Yes
- b. No

**Q4.20: If yes then, where did you buy it?**

- a. Within a village
- b. District head quarter
- c. Other big city

**Q4.21: How much do you spend on crops after going on foreign migration?**

- a. 30000/y
- b. 3000-60000/y
- c. 60000-100000/y
- d. More than one lakh

**Q4.22: From where did you get the health service with remittance?**

- a. Health post
- b. District hospital
- c. Private hospital (Urban area)
- d. Others

**Q4.23: In which types of school did you send your children after you migrated to foreign labor?**

- a. Private
- b. Government
- c. Others

**Q4.24: Had you ever involved/been involved in social activities after going for foreign labor?**

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know

**Q4.25: How is your social and economic status in society now?**

- a. Excellent
- b. Very Good
- c. Good
- d. Considerable
- e. Not changed
- f. Don't know

**Q4.26: Do you feel social and economic convenience after going on foreign labor migration?**

- a. Yes
- b. Partial
- c. No
- d. Don't know.

**Q4.27: Have you migrated to a city area after going abroad?**

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Don't know

**Q4.28: If yes then where did you migrate?**

- a. Village business centered area
- b. District Headquarter
- c. Other big city

**Q4.29: What are the positive effects of foreign workers on you and your family?**

- a. Became Skilled/Experienced
- b. Increased quality of life
- c. Other (please, specify).

**Q4.30: In your opinion what kind of positive effects is your locality after working abroad?**

- a. No positive effect
- b. Yes, it had (please, specify) .....

**Q4.31: What kind of negative affects you and your family faced while working abroad?**

- a. No effects Health Issue Misunderstanding between spouse Excess expenditure
- b. Divorced Psychological effect
- c. Other (please, specify)

**Q4.32: What kind of positive effects was on your family while working abroad?  
(more than one answer can be chosen)**

- a. No negative effects
- b. Upgraded financial situation
- c. Good health/Education of children
- d. Other (please, specify)....

## **PART V: Respondent's Future Plans**

**Q5.1: How long are you planning to continue working abroad?**

- a. Below 6 months
- b. Above 2 years
- c. Above 5 years

**Q5.2: Do you want to stay there (or in some other foreign country) permanently or get citizenship?**

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Other (please, specify)

**Q5.3: What are your plans regarding your future work activity? (more than one answer can be chosen)**

- a. Agriculture
- b. Business
- c. Construction
- d. Go to developed country
- e. Other (please specify) .....

## **PART VI: Migration and Development Activities**

**Q6.1: Is there a shortage of skilled manpower in local development activities?**

- a. Yes
- b. No

**Q6.2: What is the reason for the shortage?**

- a. Low wage
- b. Not participated by stakeholders
- c. Outsource labour
- d. Lack of local's interest
- e. Migration

**Q6.3: Have local development activities generated employment for locals?**

- a. Yes but very limited
- b. Yes enough
- c. Not provided

**Q6.4: If not why?**

- a. Not large scale of development activities
- b. Lack of sustainable market/consumers
- c. No local level industry

**Q6.5: What is the impact of imported products?**

- a. In large scale
- b. No

**Q6.6: Could local development activities play a vital role to alleviate poverty?**

- a. Yes but very limited
- b. Yes enough
- c. No

**Q6.7: How is the participation of locals in development activities?**

- a. Yes but very limited
- b. Yes enough
- c. Not interested

**Q6.8: If not what is the reason for low participation?**

- a. Activities are not friendly to locals (out of local interest and needs)
- b. Low wages
- c. Status
- d. Activities could not focus to change traditional production to modern

**Q6.9: What is the condition of irrigation?**

- a. Poor
- b. Considerable
- c. Good

**Q6.10: What is the condition of Drinking water and sanitation?**

- a. Poor
- b. Considerable
- c. Good

**Q6.11: What types of the road is constructed?**

- a. Blacktop
- b. Gravel
- c. Agricultural road
- d. Seasonal

**Q6.12: What is the attraction of the new generation in the Agriculture sector?**

- a. Not interested
- b. Interested

**Q6.13: If not interested then why?**

- a. No good returns
- b. Foreign works
- c. No market for local products

**Q6.14: Do local stakeholders discuss with locals about local development activities?**

- a. Yes
- b. No
- c. Not enough

**Q6.15: What local development activities can address and change the local life standard?**

- a. Yes
- b. No

**Q6.17: Are local development activities community friendly?**

- a. Yes
- b. No

**PART VII: Migration and Cultural aspects****Q7.1: Is local culture and religion existing, organized, and continuing as earlier?**

- a. Yes
- b. No

**Q7.2: If yes why?**

- a. Gathered during occasions if they were outside of the village
- b. Awareness of culture

**Q7.3: If no, why?**

- a. Migration
- b. Adopt other religion
- c. New generation not interested

**Thank you**



## ANNEX-II: PHOTO GALLERY



Taking interview with the resident of Thaha Municipality.



Taking interview with the resident of Thaha Municipality.



A photo of a woman involved in carrying fodder for her cattle taken during the interview.



A photo of a woman involved in carrying fodder for her cattle taken during the interview.



Thaha Municipality traditional house photo. Thaha Municipality traditional house photo.



Taking interview with the resident of Thaha Municipality.



Taking interview with the resident of Thaha Municipality.