

**SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL EFFECT OF REMITTANCE
ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT**

(A Case study of Banepa Municipality, ward no. 6 of Kavrepalanchowk)

A Thesis

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

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LETTER OF APPROVAL

This is to certify that the thesis entitled *Socio-economic and political effect of remittance on rural development (A case study of Banepa Municipality, Ward no.- 6, Kaverepalanchowk)* written and submitted by **Mr. Rajesh Rai** has been examined. It has been declared successful for fulfillment of the academic requirements towards the completion of Masters of Arts in Rural Development.

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DECLARATION

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.....
Rajesh Rai

ABSTRACT

This thesis entitles “SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL EFFECT OF REMITTANCE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT” (A Case study of Banepa Municipality, ward no. 6 of Kavrepalanchowk) was based on primary data collected in Chaitra/ Baisakh 2076. The main objective of the study is to find out socio-economic effect of rural development through remittance. The research has been considered the reason of migration from Banepa community. The research includes the descriptive form and data were primary and nature of data were qualitative and quantitative respectively.

Banepa Municipality ward number 6 is located in Central Region of Kavrepalanchowk district of Province 1. Among the total household of 824, 291 households have their family member in foreign land with purpose of earning which is considered as universe. Remittance of foreign land considers the individual who is out of Nepal either in India or other countries. Finally, 60 respondents were taken from the households who have members for abroad. Questionnaire schedule was developed to get quantitative data and entered in Ms-Excel for its final analysis and interpretation. The qualitative data were analyzed manually taking reference of SWOT analysis.

Hence, the Remittance plays an important role to make both positive and negative changes in perspective of Social and economic life. It is the part of development of community with respect to time.

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ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATION

CEB	Corporate Executive Board
ILO	International Labor Organization
IOM	International Organization of Migration
TV	Television
UN	United Nation
UNFPA	United Nation Population Fund

Chapter- One

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Migration of people from one place to another is a usual phenomenon since the beginning of human civilization. The migration in the beginning was for the sake of food and exploring new places for security purpose. But gradually the migration took the shape in wider form and now has become a very essential and common in each and every corner of the world. International labor migration is one of the integral components while talking about international migration. Millions of people from around the world (especially from the developing world) are leaving their usual place of residence for seeking better employment opportunities and supply food for their dependents as a remittance. Globalization and integration of regional economics have added impetus to the growing mobility of workers across borders. Labor migration has, in the 21st century, moved to the top of the policy agendas of many countries - countries of origin, transit and destination. Most of the world's estimated 160 million migrants are people searching for improved economic opportunities abroad(ILO, 2003).

Three key factors drive migration and will continue to fuel this kind of movement for many years. They are:

-) The "pull" of changing demographics and labor market needs in many industrialized countries.
-) The "push" of population, unemployment and crisis pressures in less developed countries.
-) Established inter-country networks based on family, culture and history.

An alarmingly large proportion of labor migration occurs illegally, aided and abetted by a clandestine and often criminal industry. Increasingly, governments of both sending and receiving countries are developing regulatory mechanisms to manage labor migration and remittance. These include selective recruitment policies by countries needing labor, and strong marketing and overseas employment strategies by countries supplying labor to receive remittance (Gurung, H. 1989).

International migration decisions, like many other kinds of human behavior, depend on what other people are doing. The example of the relatively deprived household is one illustration. By far the most important variable driving international migration, though, is migration networks, or contacts with family members and perhaps also neighbors who have previously migrated. This is because “pioneer” migrants send home not only remittances but also information about how to migrate, where to look for work, what labor recruiters or smugglers to trust, what wages to expect, and migration costs and risks and how to overcome them. Past migrants also may support new migrants at the destination, and they may be willing to help finance the migration costs and insure against the risks. This train is increasingly going on and on to improve economic situation sending remittance in the home country ortosettle in the target country. In this way, international migration, remittance for the financial sustainability is the new form of primitive migration. (Taylor, 2006).

In Nepal, before armed conflict situation of the country has made people displaced from their usual place of residence and the alternative means of employment for displaced youth. The conflict has also limited the development activities throughout the country and expansion of industries is stopped. This situation has created more scarcity to get employment within the national border and ultimate step of the people is to go abroad for foreign employment. Though the concrete research has not been conducted yet, the young people from conflict prone areas are compelled to go for foreign employment to save their life and family means of remittance (Gurung, H. 1989).

Remittance has proven to be one of the significant international financial flows in recent years. The amount is nearly three times the amount of official aid and equivalent to foreign direct investment (FDI) flows to developing countries, and the remittance income comprises more than 10 percent of gross domestic product (GDP) in many developing countries. The increased global integration and the enhancement in communication technology have facilitated the movement of labor from one country to another and, as a result, the flow of remittances started growing at a higher pace. While there is a moderate rise in remittances transmitted to developed countries, the remittances sent by migrants to developing countries has witnessed dramatic surge recently. This happened precisely after 1990s when the migration from developed countries in the North accepted many migrant workers from the poor South. The remittance sent to developing countries, as a result,

stood slightly less than threefold the amount remitted to developed countries(World Bank, 2011).

International migration is a complex subject, the more so since no country is exempt from its effects. Indeed virtually every country is both a country of origin and a country of destination for migrants. Migration is also complex because it can be repetitive in the life of an individual. It is also complex, because of the lamentable dearth of data on the movement of immigrants. Most developing countries lack the capacity to carry out policy-relevant analysis based on statistical research. One should also bear in mind that migrants can be categorized differently: migrant workers, migrants admitted for purposes of family reunification, as refugees, as students, or without documentation.

Nepal has also the long tradition of overseas employment which started particularly after the people started migrating to neighboring Indian cities. The trend now, however, has shifted and the overseas employment has become one of the attractive options for many leaving the country to work abroad. The argument for the people's interest for foreign jobs is it in neighboring country or overseas, is attributed to low absorptive capacity of domestic economy caused by the sluggish performance of manufacture and non-manufacture sectors, rapid growth of population and labor force, prolonged political instability, changing attitude of the people in their livelihood, and others.

By observing the trend of labor migrants it seems that most of them are either unskilled or semi-skilled and a few portions of them are highly skilled. According to estimates by non-government group, there are over 19 million Asian migrant workers in Asia and over 25 million Asian migrant workers working across the world. At least half of the migrant workers are women, and many are in domestic work, the entertainment industry and also in irregular works. A huge number of Nepalese workers go abroad to work in the absence of fruitful local employment opportunities. Migration is nothing new to Nepal, and the total stock of Nepalese nationals working overseas (excluding about one million in India) in different capacities is estimated to be about half a million. The history of formal entrance of Nepalese citizens in foreign employment begins in 1814/1815 after the Nepal-British India war. A total of 4,650 Nepalese youngsters were recruited to the British armed forces as a British-Gurkha regiment(ILO-DFID 2002).

Remittance inflow in Nepal began with the entry of Nepalese youths in the British Indian Army during the World War I. Following this, there were increased remittances to Nepal when a large number of Nepalese youths joined the Indian army in the 1950s and 60s. Simultaneous to this, the increased number of Nepalese migrant workers in India also contributed to bring in remittances from India. This initial phase of foreign employment came to a sea-change in the second stage in the 1990s, at the wake of globalization, when a large number of Nepalese opted for jobs in Malaysia and Gulf countries. Government of Nepal now has opened for foreign employment though the concentration is still in India, Malaysia, Gulf nations, South Korea, Israel and Japan. Remittances have become a major source for hard currencies for the national economy and so have become for a household. Besides, remittance has helped the country's economy from being shambles at a time when the world was reeling under recession. Remittance has also supported to poverty alleviation in rural Nepal. (Remittance in Nepal)

1.2 Conceptual Framework of Study

The population of the present world is sky rocketing rate. There is more increase amount of demand than supply arrangement. Migration is the demographic component which play important role in the world scenario in field of development. Developing country like Nepal has been facing the problem of over population, poverty, unemployment and lack of infrastructure of development.

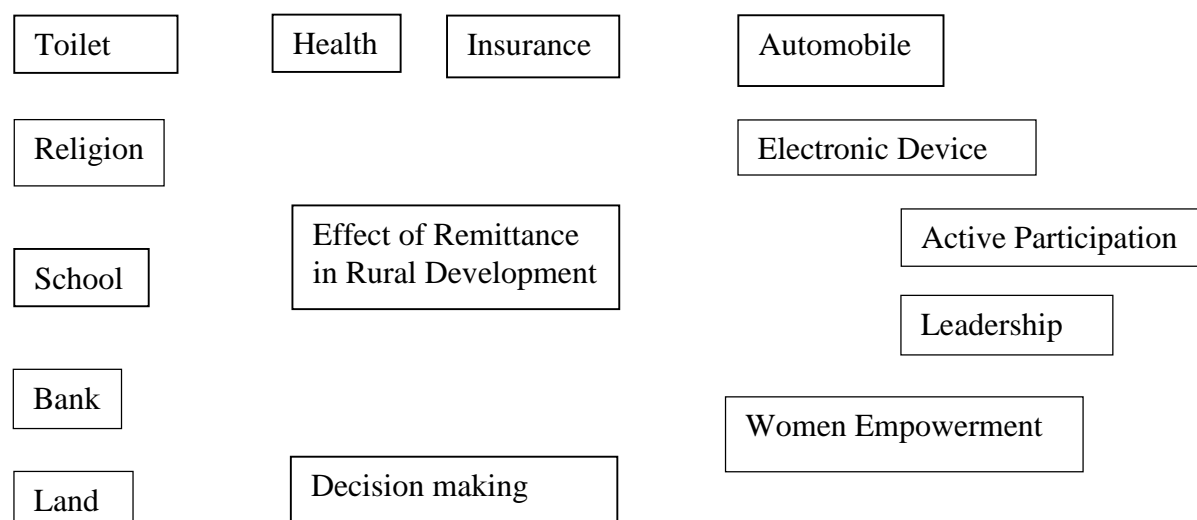


Fig 1.2: Conceptual framework of effect of remittance

Majority of population of Nepal want to have abroad life for seeking good amount of earning with in short period of time. According to the labour ministry, the rate of foreign employment has been surged up because of political situation of Nepal.

Remittance plays vital role in the change of social, economic and political situation of the community and country. Mostly the quality of behavior of people and the purchasing capacity are increased with gradual spend of time. People focus on the quality of life and better privileged life. There is direct alternation in the language, culture, norms and religion can be easily found so it creates in the community. So, Toilet, land schools, electronic device, etc were the dependent variables and sex and number of respondents are the independent variables.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Beside, positive role of remittance, the phenomenon of labor migration has not been free from many intricate problems that need to be addressed immediately. The problem starts from the migration process in the home country and doesn't end in destination countries. Labors have complaints of getting cheated by agents, reluctant to work without work permit, not getting salary in time and no recreational facilities. Since most of migrants were from illiterate and background, they had very little power to resist the exploitation and deprivation from basic facilities like medical services and insurance.

There is little information on where, within countries, the international migration originates and remittances flow. Data from the few national income and expenditure surveys and various regional surveys that gather this information reveal that both migration and remittances are concentrated within, as well as among, countries. This means that international migration affects some countries, and within these countries, some regions, more than others. Studies have come up with conflicting findings about how international migrant remittances affect income inequality in migrant-sending areas. Some find that inequality goes up when remittances flow in, and others find the opposite, that remittances are income equalizers.

There are few studies on migration and remittance for Nepal. Existing studies have generally focused on the evolution process of migration or determinants of migration. Although these studies have discussed the increased importance of migration and

remittance, there are limited studies that relate the migration-remittance process to welfare.

Based on the above discussion we can form the research questions as follows and the whole research study will be focused to answer these questions:

1. What is the social effect of remittance of receiving households of Banepa Municipality ward no. 6, Kavrepalanchowk district?
2. What is the economic effect of remittance of receiving households of Banepa Municipality ward no. 6, Kavrepalanchowk district?
3. What is the political effect of remittance of receiving households of Banepa Municipality ward no. 6, Kavrepalanchowk district?

1.4 Objectives of the Study

The major objective of this study is to identify socio-economic impacts of remittances in migrant sending households in Banepa Municipality ward no. 6, Kavrepalanchowk district. The study also aims at offering policy recommendations regarding foreign employment and an effective use of remittances. The specific objectives are:

- 1.To analyze the social effect of remittance on receiving households of Banepa Municipality ward no. 6, Kavrepalanchowk district..
- 2.To analyze the economic effect of remittance on households of Banepa Municipality ward no.6 Kavrepalanchowk district.
3. What is the political effect of remittance of receiving households of Banepa Municipality ward no. 6, Kavrepalanchowk district?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study has explored the socio-economic impact of remittance in Banepa Municipality ward no. 6, Kavrepalanchowk district. The study has explored the use of remittance in Banepa municipality i.e. either the remittance is going to productive sector or not. Therefore, this study will be helpful to policymakers to identify the causes of remittance going to unproductive sector. The policymakers can compare the study with socio-

economic aspects with those who are not receiving the remittance. Furthermore, the study will be helpful for the policymakers to adopt the appropriate policy to use remittance in appropriate sector.

1.6 Limitations of the study

Any research study is limited by the time period, area of study, information and data. The researcher has tried to study in detail about the topic but this study is not also free from limitations. Owing to time and resource constraint, the study has been conducted only Banepa Municipality ward no. 6 Kavrepalanchowk district. The households were chosen randomly for the reason that this approach reduces bias in the estimation. The policy prescriptions have been forwarded based on this limited coverage of the survey, which makes readers to be cautious to make general conclusions. In addition, yet again because of limited budget and time constraint, this study takes account of only few socio-economic variables for the analysis and observes the impact of remittances on these variables. The broader coverage of other impact areas might have been missed. It is also assumed that there is no recall (memory) bias. As per this assumption, the households are believed to be capable of remembering their household status three years before, which may not be accurate for all household involved in the survey. The major limitations of the study are as follows:

- 1) The study has been performed in limited time and resources.
- 2) The research area is Banepa Municipality ward no. 6 and it is focused on socio-economic effects of remittance in the focused area.
- 3) The study is fundamentally based on secondary and primary data and information.
- 4) The views of respondents have been collected from Banepa Municipality ward no. 6 only.

1.7 Organization of the Study

The study has been organized in five different chapters.

The first chapter is Introduction chapter. It has been started with introduction under which the study outlines the background, statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance of the study, organization of the study and limitation of the study.

The second chapter is the Review of Literature.

The third chapter has outlined the research methodology which consists of research design, selection of study area, types and nature of data, method of data collection, tools of data collection and presentation and method of data analysis.

The fourth chapter consists of data presentation and analysis.

And last chapter consists of summary conclusion and recommendation.

Chapter- Two

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

2.1 Theoretical Review of Literature

Today the term remittance has taken a central place in debates among development experts all over the world owing partly to the fact that its volume is growing at an exponential rate in recent years. The renewed debate started particularly after 1990s when it was observed that the dependency theory and structural views on remittances, which dominated the decades of 1970s and 1980s and maintained a pessimistic view on remittances, witnessed a downfall. The dependency theorists were of the view that remittance never contributes to the development of underdeveloped countries mainly for the reason that international migration encourages brain drain from the developing countries depriving them of the human capital that they desperately need to meet their development goals. Prior to the dependency and structural views, however, the developmentalist and neoclassical thinkers during 1960s and 1970s had maintained optimistic views on remittances believing that capital and knowledge transfers by migrants would help achieve development needs of least developed countries in the world. The same views have taken incarnation at the start of this century bringing back the debate about remittances on the floor once again. The oscillations on the views regarding the development impact of remittances were not just hypothetical claims; they were the results of mixed theoretical and empirical justifications. The literatures so far are vastly mixed and they offer no conclusive answer regarding whether remittance is good or bad for a country (NRB, 2012).

Nevertheless, the research shows that across Europe, immigrants are over represented in the less prestigious employment sectors; segregation in the housing sector is particularly prevalent in some member states; also educational achievements of a number of immigrant and minority groups lag behind the majority population. Given that a large proportion of immigrant populations are from Muslim countries, these findings have important implications. On the whole, labor market and educational outcomes remain disappointing for immigrants in particular from Northern Africa and Turkey. Urban/city policy is one area where integration policies become most relevant. The lack of affordable

quality housing is a problem for immigrant populations. The patterns of earlier immigration and presence of established communities, location of employment, along with discrimination, affect immigrants' choice of residence. In some European cities, ethnic residential segregation is coupled with resource deprivation. Although tight community networks can contribute to the regeneration of neglected neighborhoods, e.g. through ethnic owned small businesses, public services are equally important in bringing new life to deprived areas (Ezzarqui, Leila 2011).

Less attention has been given to the positive effects of international migration. Increasingly the conclusion of academic research is that, although the negative effects of international migration cannot be ignored, they need to be balanced with the positive effects. These include remittance income and the economic multipliers that it produces; the influences of migration and remittances on investments, which appear to increase productivity in agricultural and non-agricultural activities; poverty alleviation; and migration-induced incentives to invest in schooling and health. In the past, research on the impacts of international migration and remittances focused on the households and regions that sent migrants and received remittances, and it considered only the direct effects of migration and remittances in these households and regions. New research is uncovering many indirect ways in which migration and remittances influence incomes and production, both in the households that send migrants and in those that do not. The impacts of international migration appear to be greater and considerably more complex than simple remittance numbers suggest. The newly uncovered links between international migration and development potentially open the way for a variety of new policy interventions to increase migration's contribution to economic development (Taylor, 2006).

Nepal would witness a sharp fall in poverty and income inequality if the government implemented policies that enabled poor households to send their migrants to developed countries instead of India. Policies that could facilitate this switch of destinations might include providing more credit opportunities and also education to acquire the skills required for third country migration. Although policy makers face the challenge of designing effective skill development programs for less educated people, these programs might have a high return because skilled (even low-skilled) migrant workers might have a better opportunity of obtaining a safe and high-earning job in third countries. The other

measures for the bottom quintile might include programs to disseminate information related to migration/remittance and strengthening the legal status of contracts among potential migrants, manpower companies and foreign employers. These would also be appropriate anti-poverty strategies on their own right. Future research might look at the role of migration and remittance on reducing the vulnerability to production shocks in a general equilibrium environment. Moreover, we would like to understand how migration and remittances affect physical/human capital investments, local labor productivity and the intergenerational transmission of poverty and inequality (Acharya and Gonzalez, 2012).

A government's lack of attention to development also limits the incentives for households to invest their migration-induced savings in the economy. Often in areas roads, communications, and marketing infrastructure are poor and small farmers lack information about new markets, product standards, production practices and technologies, access to credit, and income security. They have little idea of how to take advantage of new market opportunities, for example, becoming part of new supply chains for a rapidly expanding supermarket sector. In this environment, the costs and risks of investing in new production will be high. Many of the same problems that induce people to migrate in the first place also limit migration's ability to stimulate development in migrant-sending areas. In countries where income and agricultural production are growing, migration is a reflection of success, and international migration and remittances can find fertile ground to contribute to development. However, in economies that are stagnant and riddled with market failures, migration is a reflection of failed development, and its positive effects are likely to be more limited (Taylor, 2006).

Although migration has expanded less rapidly than either trade or direct investment, migration has become increasingly contentious. The immediate labor market impacts on host countries appear small and dynamic gains from induced technical progress remain undocumented. Circular migration from low-income countries offers a key safety valve where the home state fails to provide employment and security, but there are Baglungers from over-dependence on the migration–remittance nexus. The least-developed countries benefit only through south–south migration and are probably harmed by a rapidly expanding brain drain (Lucas, 2008).

The rubric under which migrants enter is thus varied. Yet no matter under which program migrants arrive, it is common to work. The labor force participation rates of those entering for family reunification can be high. In many countries foreign students work while studying; in some contexts a student visa is indeed a thinly disguised device to access cheap labor, and the propensity of overseas students to remain for subsequent employment is frequently high (especially from lower-income countries). Refugees resettled in the higher-income countries certainly participate in the labor force. Though among those seeking asylum, the right to work remains a matter of dispute in a number of countries. But the vast majority of refugees remain in neighboring developing countries, some are in camps, others are scattered geographically; and their sources of livelihood are major concerns (Young et al. 2005).

The study by Adams and Page (2005) with the extensive coverage of 71 developing countries concluded that international migration and remittances significantly reduce the level, depth, and severity of poverty in the developing world. It is believed that international remittances flowing from north to south hemisphere have reduced poverty directly or indirectly. This result can be explained by the fact that the households in low income countries receive a very large share of their total household income from remittances. When these very poor households receive remittances, their income status changes dramatically, resulting in a large effect on poverty reduction. This study revealed that the mean income of a migrant household is 17.3% higher than a non-migrant household. The shares of household expenditures on food, education, clothing, and recreation all increased with the availability of remittances. The evidences have been divided regarding the socio-economic effect of remittances in the short-run or in the long-run. The economic impact of migration can initially be negative through the lost-labor effect, but the positive consequences through remittance expenditure and investment may take decades to fully materialize. The study further concludes that migration diminishes domestic crop production in the short run, but enhances crop productivity and cattle accumulation through invested remittances in the long run and results in increased domestic plantation wages as well. He further concludes that the combination of lost-labor and remittance inflow may originally have a negative effect on production in migrant-sending regions but have a positive impact in the long run.

The analysis conducted by Doris G. Stevenson and Mun S. Ho (2004) indicates that the choice of the initial capital stocks in both countries only makes deference for the level of migration in the first period. Other, fundamental deference between the two countries are responsible for prolonged patterns of migration over time. In particular, the cases studied above focus on fundamental differences in social-security policies. These fundamental differences imply that the two countries converge to different steady-state levels in their capital-labor ratios and utility levels of its residents. With these fundamental differences between countries, a consistent pattern of migration becomes apparent. In all cases studied, the level of migration is high in the first periods during which international migration is allowed. The level of migration typically declines monotonically in subsequent periods. While these models do not seem to be able to explain the observed waves of migration, they provide a framework in which one may incorporate stochastic shocks, or irreproducible factors like land, that will generate a richer set of patterns.

In an era of unprecedented human mobility, migration from and within the Asia-Pacific region has assumed gendered dimensions, with implications for migration flows, trends and patterns. Gender roles, inequalities and relations affect who migrates, why and how, and migration also has significant implications for women migrant workers (WMWs) themselves. Migration can provide opportunities to improve their lives and that of their families, help them escape from social and economic vulnerabilities, and offer avenues for greater autonomy and empowerment. Migration also, however, exposes these women to different types of vulnerabilities, discrimination and risk, both in their origin and destination countries, particularly where such migration carries stigma and patriarchal norms are deep-seated. For the broader society, the consequential effects of women's increased mobility have been significant. Sending countries have benefitted from higher inflows of remittances and changes in societal and family relations, particularly as they relate to gender roles and relations. For receiving countries, the welfare gains have been considerable as well, in the form of increased labor supply, opportunities for native women to enter the workforce and child- and elder-care possibilities, especially in contexts where such services are limited. While countries in the region have adopted various measures to address the concerns of women migrants nationally, bilaterally and regionally, the ability to highlight issues concerning women migrant workers in the Beijing+20 discussions and in the formulation of the post-2015 development agenda

provides opportunities for greater impact on gender equality and women's empowerment. A few key areas for consideration include: greater protection for women migrant workers; measures to maximize the potential of remittances for the workers, their families and beyond; conducive policy environments, especially in destination countries; and improvements in information, evidence and knowledge base (Sijapati, 2015).

2.2 Empirical Review of Literature

In April 2019, Nepal was counted as 19th largest receiver of remittance. Nepal received 784 billion remittances in the fiscal year 2018/019. Nepal received NPR 543 billion remittances in 2012/013. India contributes Rs.93 billion taking a leading country followed by Saudi Arabia Rs.89 billion. Remittance income that had registered a growth of 34.1 percent during the first eight months of the previous fiscal year has grown merely by 4.0 percent to Rs. 371.0 billion I The total remittances in the last follows 2071-72 NPR 617 billion, 2072-73 NPR 665 billion 2073-74 NPR 695 billion 2074-75, NPR 776 billion and 2075-76 NPR 783 billion (NRB, 2019).

Nepal Rastra Bank's (NRB) recent report showed Nepal in better light in terms of remittance received throughout FY 2075-76 (2018-19).An increase of NPR 8 billion from around NPR 776 billion in FY 2074-75.The total remittance received by Nepal contributed to 29 percent of the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP)

Every year, about 500,000 labor forces are entering in to the labor market. Failure to provide adequate employment opportunities within the country has led to the increased outbound trend of migrant workers for foreign employment. As a result, the growth rate of worker's remittance has continued to swell in recent years. Though labor remittance inflow has played significant role at both macro and micro levels, its utilization in unproductive sector has been an issue of discussion. Major chunk of remittance is being spent on consumption and those are usually met through imported items thus leading import volume to rise. Hence, boosting the use remittance in productive sectors by preparing appropriate remittance policy has been a difficult task (Economic Survey, 2018).

A significant number of people in developing world are now receiving remittance earnings to finance their expenditures in home consumption, health and in children's

education. The controversy, however, revolves around how remittances affect households' socio-economic aspects. There is no conclusive answer that remittances always throw positive effects on all dimensions of people's economic and social life. In particular, remittances contribute positively for children's better educational opportunities in one hand whereas children's education suffered because of the absence of their mothers and fathers on the other. A preliminary comparative analysis between treatment and control households revealed that the education level was not found to be much different between migrant-sending and non-sending households. Because education benefits take a longer time to materialize but this study takes households in consideration who were abroad only for three years, the similarity between households in education level is plausible. Interestingly, the survey showed that very few people (less than one percent) were found to have college level degree both in treatment and control groups. This indicates that the people going abroad for foreign employment were mostly low-skilled workers, which raises concern for the policymakers that sending low-skilled workers abroad do not benefit both the migrant-sending households and the country in general. Both migrant workers and non-migrant workers were found to be using tube well as their major source of drinking water. A very low ten percent of them were using piped water. Moreover, it was not found any significant difference between treatment and control groups in the use of different kinds of drinking water available in the community. As with the education level, the significant difference was not observed potentially for the reason that it is beyond the control of remittance receiving households to acquire piped water on their own due to a large investment such facilities require. For the toilet facility, the households in both groups predominantly used the open toilet in bushes and fields.

A Survey conducted by Department of Foreign Employment (2018) concludes that wage of the migrants varies according to the nature of job. According to the nature of jobs and skilled required, the wage range of migrant workers varies from 20,000 to 100,000 rupees (NR). According to the government data, NR 40,600 is remitted per household per year on average. The highest salary and benefits is reported from the Republic of Korea, where Nepali migrant workers go through the government channel under the Employment Promotion System. More than 25,000 Nepali migrant workers are engaged in agriculture and manufacturing through the Employment Promotion System.

From a household budget survey it conducted in 2018, the Nepal Rastra Bank found that remittances were used largely to buy land and a house (at 49 per cent of respondents), followed by repayment of the debt (25 per cent), savings in a bank (11 per cent), education, health and other (9 per cent), social work (3 per cent) and other investment (2 per cent). The survey also explored the medium of transfer of remittances and found that 43.8 per cent of remittances were sent through money transfer, followed by Hundi (28.9 per cent), a bank (21.7 per cent) and other (5.6 per cent). The survey findings also indicated that the inflow of remittances through official channels is smaller than through informal channels. Based on the findings, the Nepal Rastra Bank initiated a campaign to encourage all labor migrants to send remittances through normal channels.

A study summarizes in their study that remittance is one of the major income sources of earning foreign currency in Nepal. It really affects the income level of the households as well as society. This study analyzes the socioeconomic impact of remittance on households' expenditure. Overall finding suggests that remittance helps particularly in escaping poverty and increasing overall economic status of the migrants and their households, and improving the ability of the households to increase expenditure. One could argue, however, that such an increase in expenditure creates dependency because the migrants have to continue living abroad in order to maintain their livelihood. There are many success stories of investment made from remittances having lasting effects on the economic status of the households. The social contribution of migration is even more encouraging in terms of improving children's education and enhancing the overall social status of the households Dhungana A. R. and Dipendra Pandit (2014).

It examined the general relationship between remittances and household expenditures and savings in Nepal by doing a cross sectional analysis of the household survey. It provides a comprehensive overview of the effect of remittance on spending behavior by looking at common categories like food, non- food and education, and the saving behavior of the remittance receiving households against the non-remittance receiving households by using the matching methods. The remittance receiving households spend more and save more. The remittance income alone cannot explain the difference in the household expenditures and savings between the remittance receiving and non- remittance receiving households Dhakal (2012).

It estimated the impact of remittances on investments by remittance-recipient households in Chitwan, Nepal by using propensity score matching and a difference-in-difference method. The main objective of this research was to assess the impact of remittances from labor migrants on productive and non-productive investments by remaining households in an agricultural setting. The results suggest a positive role of remittances on investments in agriculture, which supports the New Economics of Labour Migration theory that in the imperfect market environments, remittances help to loosen constraints on productivity Pratikshya Bohra-Mishra (2011).

It stated that remittance flows are crucial policy concern since they are large in size, relatively stable and provide direct benefit to households. The remittances sent home by the migrants affect development at both the household and national levels. At the household level, remittances help to reduce poverty, improve standard of living and attain higher educational levels. At the macro level, remittances could be used for entrepreneurship and productive investment which in turn increases job opportunities and income of the people. At the same time, remittance inflows help to augment foreign exchange reserves and improve the current account position. But for the economy remittance do not automatically contribute to national development. So, government needs to provide incentives to direct remittance to productive investments so that the families of migrant workers are able to undertake small businesses KP Pant (2011).

Labour migration from Nepal is increasing every year and so does the number of recruitment agencies and agents. Migration is also becoming more complex, with new destination and occupations. Given this, it is important to ensure that the labor migration processes is well governed with effective regulations and systems in place. While a lot has been achieved already, some gaps remains. The following highlights some of the achievements that have resulted in better regulated labor migration processes and increased protection of the rights of migrant workers:

) The enforcement of the Foreign Employment Act, 2017 and its Regulations and the establishment of the Foreign Employment Promotion Board and Foreign Employment Tribunal have contributed towards promoting governance for labor migration and in regulating the processes effectively. The review process of the Foreign Employment Act that started in December 2013

will likely result in amendments and reforms in the law and procedures that will ensure more effective implementation of the Act and its regulation and ultimately increase the protection for migrant workers.

) In 2014, the Government inaugurated its “labor village”, in Kathmandu which is expected to contribute towards a smoother and more transparent migration process by consolidating the range of services less than one roof. Some services have already migrated to the labor village and made more efficient compared to before. This includes the establishment of separate sections for migrant workers, including the Malaysia Section, Saudi Section, Qatar Section and the EPS Korea Section.

) The establishment of a Labor Desk at the Tribhuvan International Airport in Kathmandu has helped promote safe migration among prospective migrants and labor permit owners.

) The Government has recruited labor attachés for embassies and consular offices to provide assistance and services as needed. In 2014, the government designed and implemented a two weeks training programme for newly appointed labor attachés.

) Although not yet operational, the Labor Bank announced by the Government in 2017 is a significant move towards creating a favorable environment for utilizing earned capital, acquired skills and experiences for contributing to economic growth in Nepal.

) The skills training and pre-departure orientation training of the Foreign Employment Promotion Board are achievements in raising awareness on labor migration and encouraging skilled migrants for migration. In 2014, the Government started a process to review the curricula of the pre-departure orientation training programme and some of its skills training programme with the aim of increasing their effectiveness.

) In 2017, the Department of Foreign Employment initiated a process to ensure better and more effective handling of complaints. The first step in this process included the development of a computerized system and database for complaints.

) Initiation of the Government-to-Government Learn and Earn Programme between Nepal and Israel is a model arrangement, in which returned migrants,

with priority for women, can access soft loan and other services for initiating their own business upon their return to Nepal (Department of Foreign Employment, 2014).

2.3 Research Gap

Socio-economic and political aspects can cover the broad area of the community. It is directly linked with the environment and its changing phenomena. Survey process simply consider either economic or political thematic area of research. This means it gives only the limited information and knowledge of the community. It is difficulty to consider the effective parameter like education facility, women employment, health facility, land purchasing, decision making quality, etc.

Previous Researches have considered Remittance has touched with monetary system. This managed to provide the information of total economical class by neglecting its other effect which play important role in community. In other side, Banepa municipality ward no 6 is composed of population more than 3000. So, it is difficult to manage time to have their response. Then, it is better idea to consider the micro area of survey by taking the data from ward number which is reliable

Hence, this research contains all these valuable topic related to socio-economic and political while collecting the data.

CHAPTER - THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter of the study has included the methodology that has used for the purpose of the research analysis. The research study uses various methodologies which have listed under following headings:

3.1 Rationale for the Selection of Study Area

Based on the nature of the study, Banepa Municipality ward no. 6, Kavrepalanchowk district has been selected for the study. The study area is researcher place where researcher residing for. The area is located in Central part of Nepal, Bagmati zone in Province No 1. The local most of the people use to go aboard for job. In the same way respondents for the study are the people who are receiving remittance.

3.2 Research Design

This study has been conducted on the basis of field survey and observation. Descriptive research design was applied to analyze the findings from the study area. Descriptive in the sense that, researcher has carefully recorded all the observed events from the study area and has described it faithfully as possible. The research design for this study was such that to examine the consequences of remittances in household. Mainly, the data analysis has been made extensively as per the nature of the topic. This study is exploratory because in study area where very little prior knowledge or information is available on the subject under investigation. The study is descriptive in nature, as both qualitative and quantitative information has been used extensively.

3.3 Universe and Sampling

The total population in Banepa Municipality ward no. 6, Kavrepalanchowk district is nearly 3508 among these population, and there were 824 households. The number of households who went foreign land for remittance purpose was 291 which is universe. Randomly 60 households were taken including 17 male and 43 female respondents considering their religion, caste, education, sex, age, etc.

3.4 Nature and sources of data

The data and information are collected as primary data from questionnaire in field survey. Questions were pre-structured. Secondary data were collected from bureau of statistics, government and non-government agencies, book, thesis, journals, etc. These collected data were quantitative types of data and analyzed through Ms-excel.

3.4.1 Primary Sources

Data and information are collected through the field visit. Primary sources like question schedule had been used in order to collect data. Remittance receiver households were interviewed through the medium of structured question schedule. Based on the structured household survey report 60 respondents are taken as a sample.

3.4.2 Secondary Sources

The secondary data and information has been collected from Foreign Employment Department, Nepal Rastra Bank, different governmental publications, different related books, journal, yearly journals published by different organizations and so on.

3.5 Method of Data Collection

For the purpose of the study, the researcher has used the following tools and techniques to collect data from household survey.

3.6 Presentation and Methods of Data Analysis

After collecting various data, the data was manually processed with simple tabulation which was collected of the various questionnaires. Information have obtained from various sectors i.e. recorded journals and interviewing those persons who were selected in the sample.

Chapter- Four

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 Status of the Respondent

Respondents have very significant role to play in expressing and giving the responses about the specific subject matter, keeping this in mind, in this study a set of societal aspect of features by namely, age, sex, education, religion, cast and ethnic group, inspired by, social changes factors etc. of the 60 respondents have been examined and presented herein chapters.

4.1.1 Sex Composition of Respondent

The sex compositions of respondents are following

Sex	No. of Respondent	Percent
Female	43	71.66
Male	17	28.33
Total	60	100

Table 4.1.1 Sex Composition of respondent

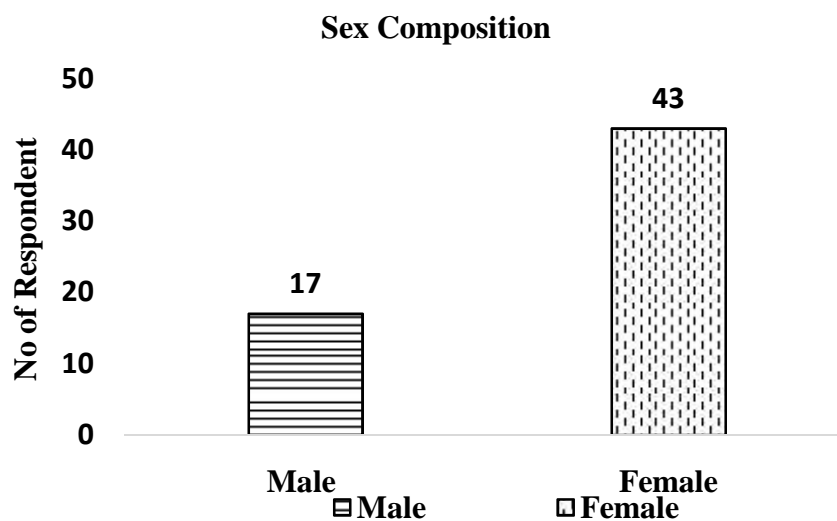


Fig 4.1.1 Sex composition of Respondent

Figure 4.1.1 shows that among the 60 respondents, 43 respondents were female and 17 respondents were male. It indicates that in comparison of female, male have gone for the foreign employment and sends remittance to their beloved i.e. wife, children and mothers. And female has also started to go foreign job and education purpose and sends remittance to their family members.

4.1.2 Religion of Respondent

Although majority of the population in Banepa community follow Hindu religion and Buddhism, but other faiths are also in practice in the community. Chief religion in community is Hindu and Buddhism. The Christianity is being new phenomena amongst the community. Even practices of superstition also existed in survey field.

Religion	No of Respondent	Percentage
Hindu	34	56.67
Buddhist	15	25
Christian	11	18.33
Total	60	100

Table 4.1.2 Religion of respondent

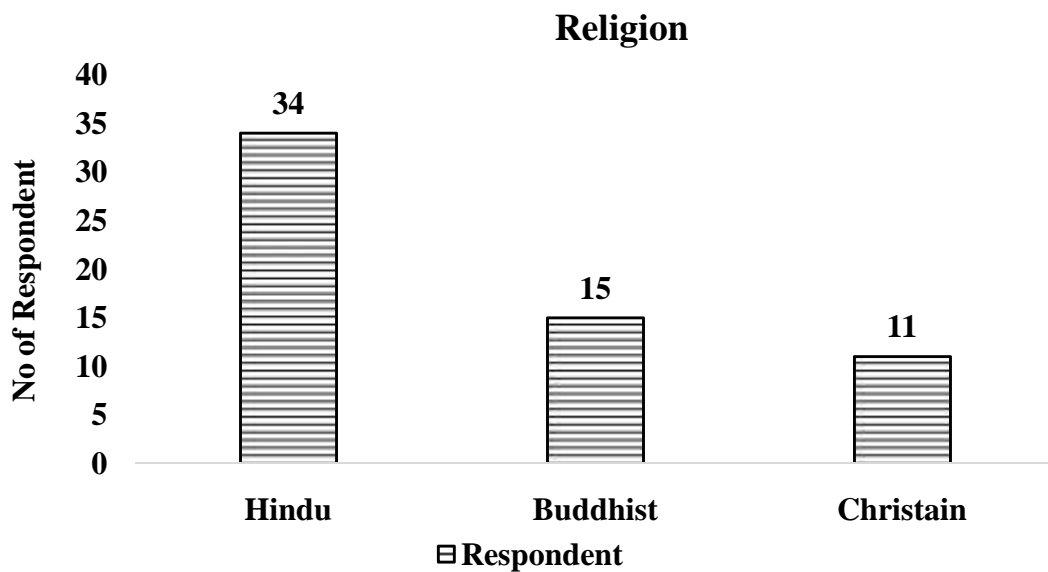


Fig 4.1.2 Religion of Respondent

Figure 4.1.2 reveals that Hinduism is a dominant religious ideology in the community of Banepa. Among the total respondents, 34 were found Hindus which is far high then the other religious follower. The above information reveals that among the respondents Christian follower are 11 and Buddhist are 15. The study revealed Hindus as the dominant religious group which is followed by Buddhist and Christian.

4.1.3 Age Composition of respondent

In this study, the age compositions of respondents are classified into four age interval from 15 years and above years like 15-25, 25-35 and 35-45. Then the 45year and above respondents are categorized as 45+ years.

Age groups of Respondent	No. of Respondent	Percent
15-25	12	20
25-35	21	35
35-45	16	26.66
45+	11	18.33
Total	60	100

Table 4.1.3 Age composition of Respondent

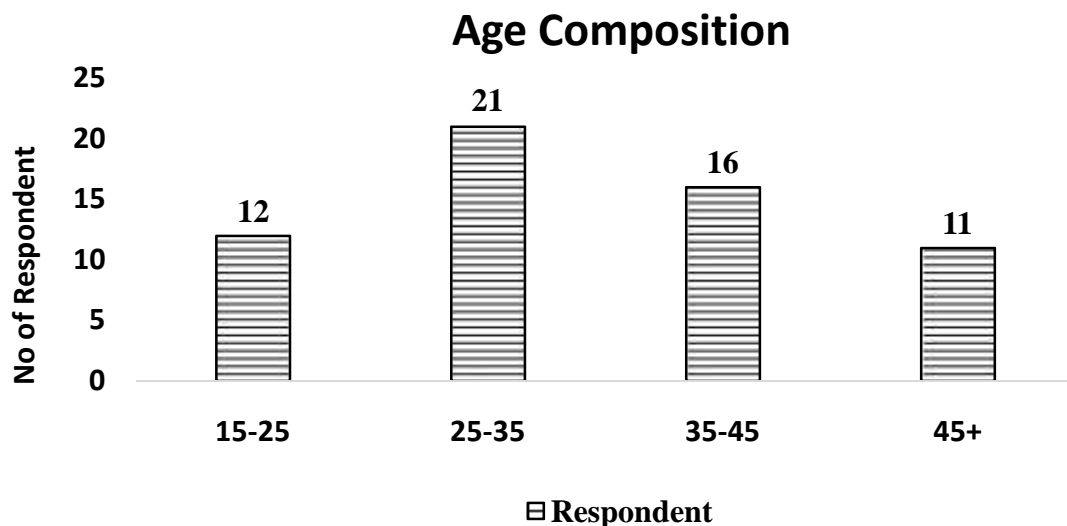


Fig 4.1.3 Age composition of Respondent

Figure 4.1.3 shows that out of 60 respondents, the highest proportion of respondents belongs to age group (25-35) years, which are 21 in number. And the lowest proportion of respondents belongs to the age group (45+) years, which consists 11 in number. The other age groups are (15-25) is 12 and (35-45) is 16 in number.

4.1.4 Educational Condition of respondent

Education is the key factor to personal as well as social development of the people. Education is the backbone of the enlightenment of human being. Education not only makes people literate but also it makes people more civilized. Educated people know about the rights and responsibilities of others as well as respects to others. First of all, education helps people to strengthen themselves.

Educational Status	No. of Respondent	Percent
Illiterate	10	16.67
Primary	20	33.33
Lower secondary	18	30
Secondary above	12	20
Total	60	100

Table 4.1.4 Educational condition of respondent

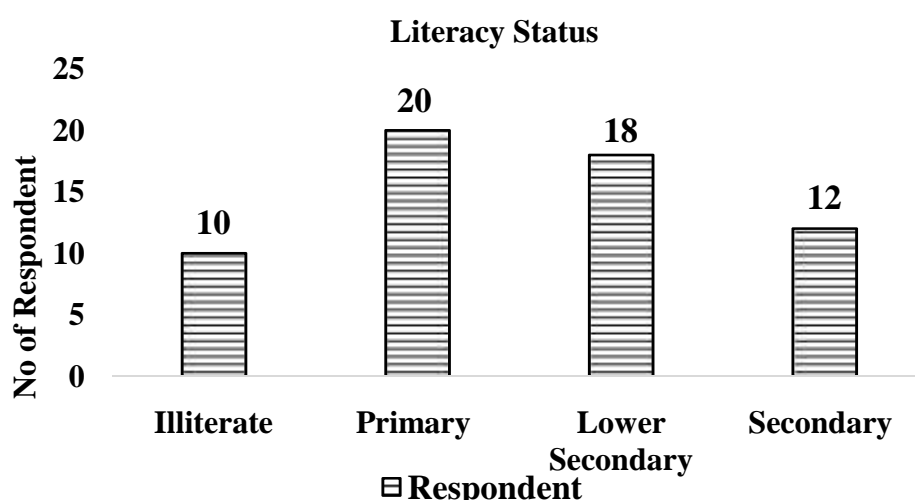


Fig 4.1.4 Educational status of Respondent

Figure 4.1.4 shows that among the respondents, 10 respondents are illiterate whereas 50 respondents are literate. Among the literate population 20 respondents got their primary level education, 18 respondents got lower secondary education and rest of 12 respondents have got their secondary and above level of education.

4.1.5 Caste and Ethnic Groups

Banepa municipality ward no 6 is mixed up with different ethnic groups especially Chhetri, Bramin and Mongolian population.

Caste/Ethnicity	No. of Respondent	Percent
Chhetri	18	30
Brahmin	12	20
Tamang	14	23.33
Newar	9	15
Other	7	11.67
Total	60	100

Table 4.1.5 Respondents with caste

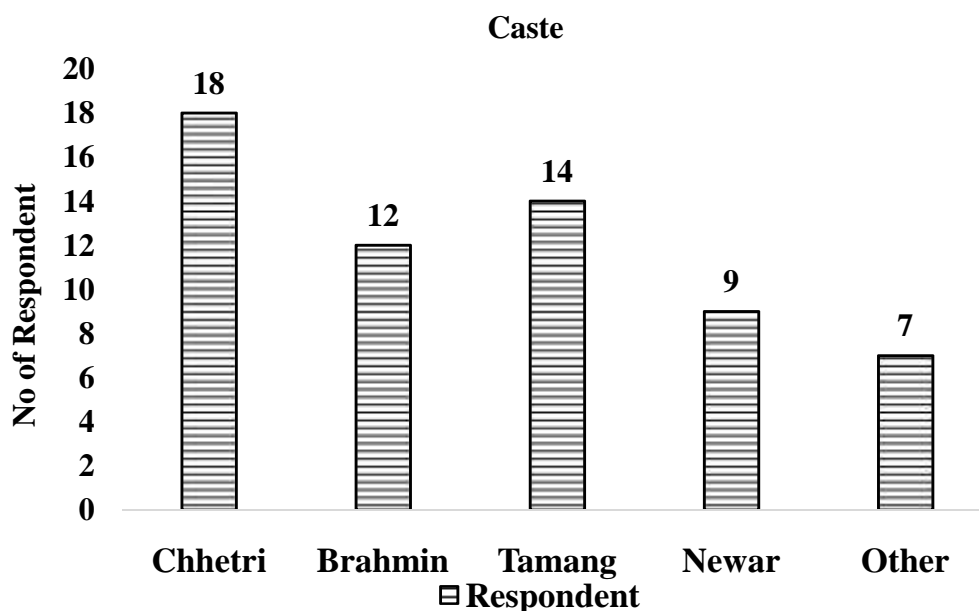


Fig 4.1.5 Respondents with their Caste/Ethnicity

Figure 4.1.5 had composed of distinct caste groups. Among the sampled 60 respondents the caste group within the table includes Brahmin, Chhetri, Tamang, Newar and others. The others indicate the Magar, Dalit etc. Among the respondent, the population of Chhetri is 18. Similarly, the population of Brahmin, Tamang, Newar and other are 12, 14, 9 and 7 respondents respectively.

4.2 Economic aspect of respondent

The economic condition of a community contributes to the status of individual. People with a comparative better living standard may reflect happier and contented family life than people living in poverty, which results labor migration. Advantageous socio-economic condition also provides avenues for access to resources, education opportunities and widening of the horizons thereby making people more understanding and sensitive though it may not be a universal phenomenon, as sometimes a person's attitude may not be changed in spite of being highly educated.

The community in Banepa Municipality ward no 6 is a heterogeneous in items of their living standard. They are heterogeneous in terms of their culture, income level, education level and so on. Most of the families are dependent on their one or two members of family. The respondents have been categorized by different components: caste groups, religion, age group, literacy, marital status etc.

4.2.1 Purchasing capacity of Land of Respondent

Land purchase had been the most favored means of creating wealth by remittance-recipient households. To know either people from whose house people are migrated for the purpose of remittance earning have invested in land. Question was delivered to the respondents that "Did your household purchase land or home after migration took place?" The response of the respondents is shown in figure 4.2.1

Name	Before Remittance	After Remittance	Percent
No of Respondents	13	56	71.67
Total	60	60	100

Table 4.2.1 Purchasing capacity of land of respondent

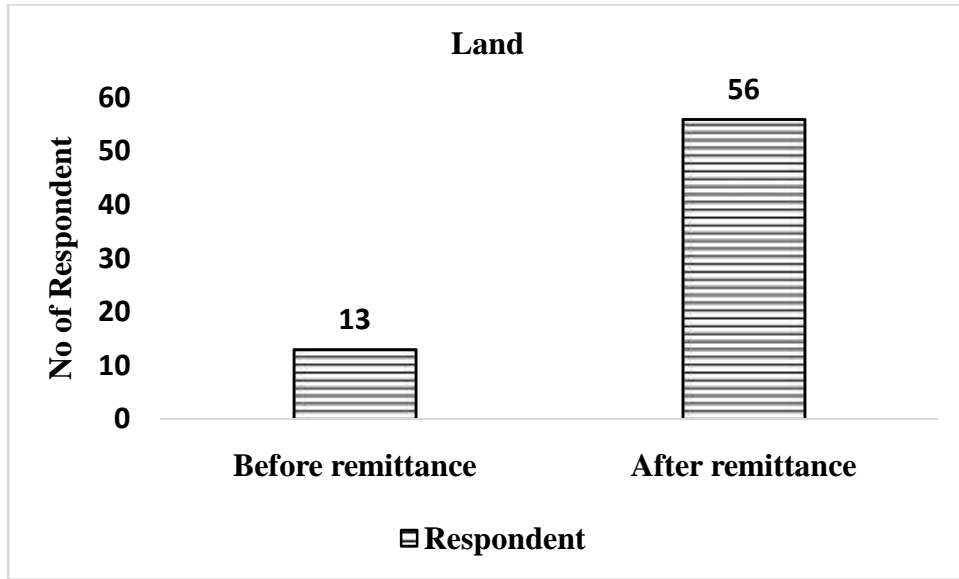


Fig 4.2.1 Respondent who can purchase the land

The figure 4.2.1 shows the information of the respondents either 63.33 percent can purchase land or home. Among the total respondents, 36.67 percent respondents replied that they cannot purchase land or home. The results revealed that land purchase was substantially increased for the treated households after they started receiving remittances.

4.2.2 Bank account of Respondent

Respondents have bank account in different banks of local area. There are more than dozens of commercial and development banks in the community. It is the one of mean for the financial transaction.

Sex	Before Remittance	After Remittance	Percent
Male	12	43	51.67
Female	8	17	15
Total	60	60	100

Table 4.2.2 Bank account of respondents before and after remittance

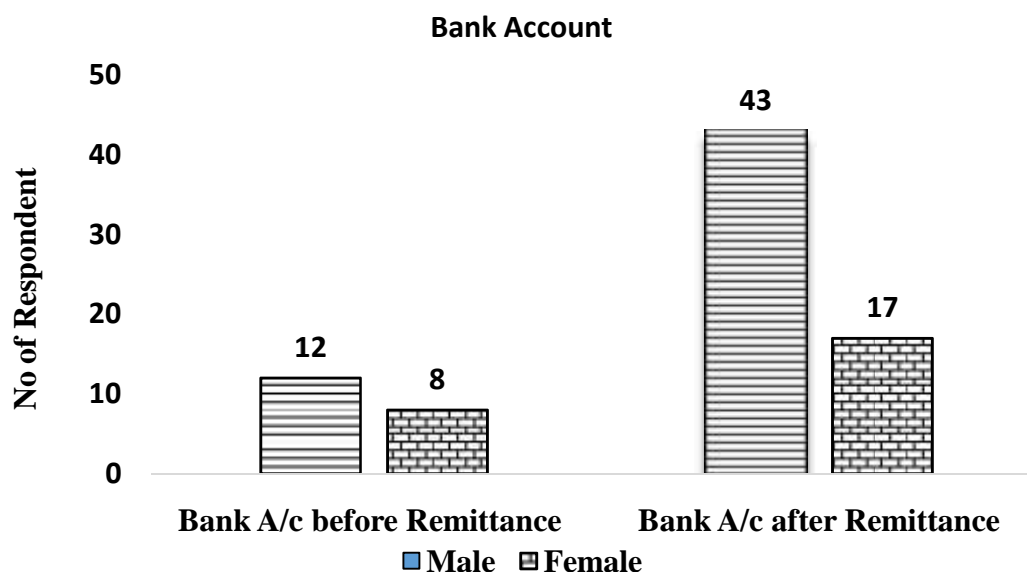


Fig 4.2.2 Bank account of respondent

From above table and figure, both male and female respondents have more curiosity and desire to open the bank accounts. 12 male respondents had increased to 43 after the transaction of remittance. Even female were also encouraged to have their bank account to save their earning as well as remittance amount from their family member. Respondents knew the bank system was the cheap and the safest mean of cash operation. But it was not regular transaction of money before remittance activity. There were many scheme of loans and mortgages in commercial bank of these community.

4.2.3 Insurance of the Respondents

Many of the respondents have made insurance but it is not in the name of them. The insurance is mostly insured in the name of their child. So in this part the question is asked to the respondents that “Have you had any insurance?” The response is assumed to be yes if insurance is in the name of any members of the family. About the insurance, the response of the respondents is presented in Table 4.2.3

Insurance Done	Before remittance	After remittance	Percent
No of Respondent	18	55	61.67
Total	60	60	100

Table 4.2.3 Situation of respondents before and after remittance based on Insurance

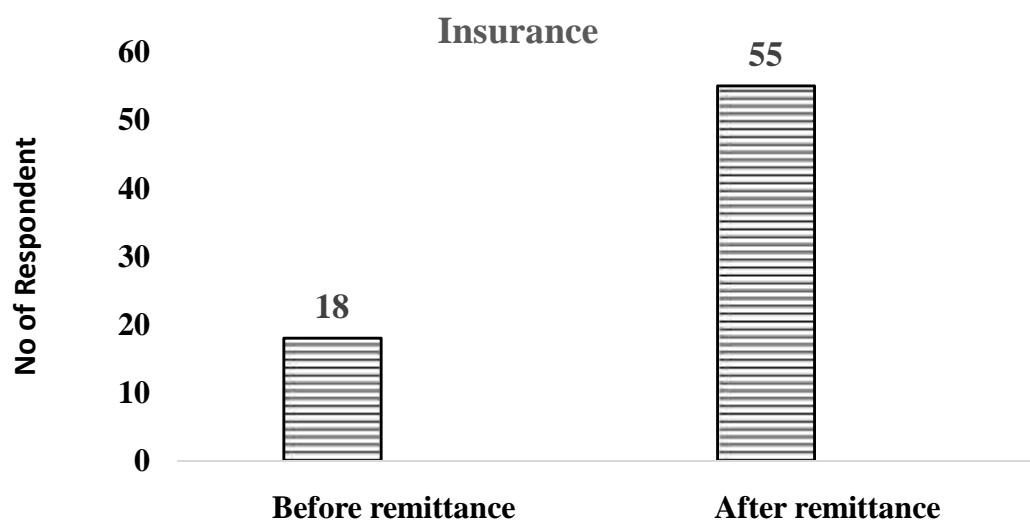


Fig 4.2.3 Respondents who can do Insurance

The information presented in the figure 4.2.3 shows the information of the respondents about the insurance. According to the table, least number of 18 had done the insurance in the past. But the individual knew the importance of insurance more and did more insurance and reached till 55 among 60 respondents.

4.2.4 Purchasing capacity of Automobiles

Automobiles are the need of modern world. It includes the motor bikes, care, bicycle, etc. These materials help to make our work easier and efficient. But the purchasing value of these automobiles were differ from one type to another.

Automobile	Before remittance	After remittance	Percent
Bicycle	55	50	8.33
Motor Bike	12	35	38.33
Car	3	9	10
Total	60	60	100

Table 4.2.4 Purchasing capacity of automobiles by respondent

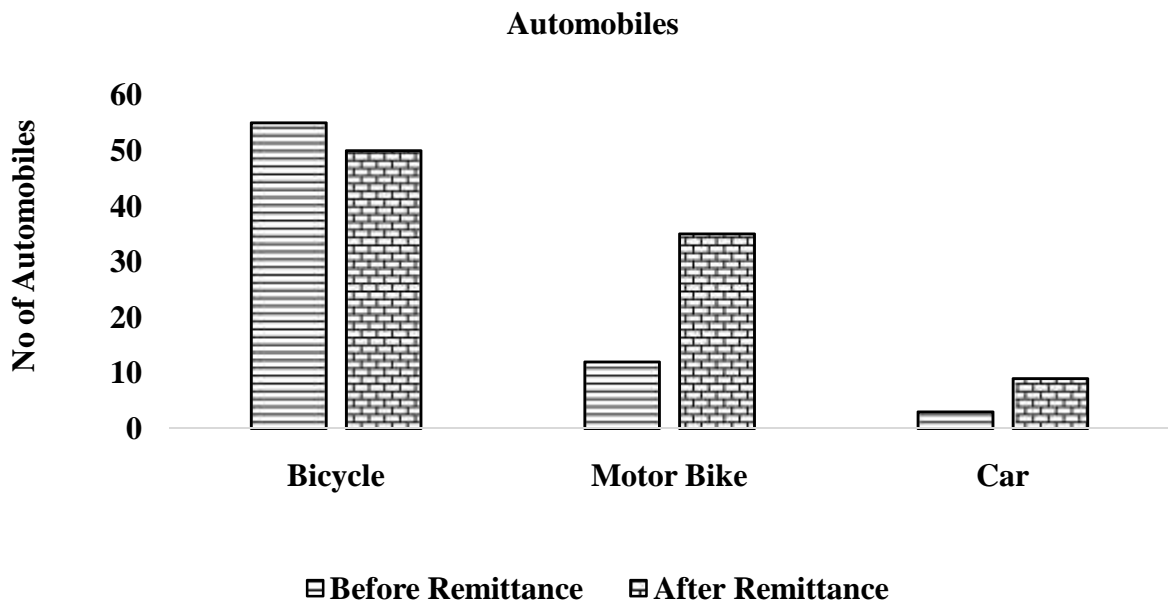


Fig 4.2.4 Purchasing capacity of automobiles by respondents

From the above figure, Bicycle was the cheap mean of transport in these community. There was no significant change in buying the bicycle. But there was huge alternation seen in using motor bikes after remittance. Since 12 motor bikes were used by respondents before remittance which reached to 35 after having regular remittance. Even number of car were also increased from 3 to 9 because of remittance power. These survey shows that the desire of household increase with the amount of money. Because of sufficient property, people focused on luxury mean of automobile especially in motor bikes and cars.

4.2.5 Electronic Device Purchased by respondents

All of the respondents in the study area reported to the researcher that they have brought electronic device during the past years. The electronic devices that is purchased by the respondents is TV, mobile, refrigerator etc. It shows that lifestyle is improving through the remittance of the respondents. The significant positive effects were also observed in ownership of television, ownership of telephone, agricultural income, daily television watching, and the women’s decisions regarding education and financial transactions.

Electronic Devices	Before remittance	After remittance	Percent
Television	44	58	23.33
Mobile	39	58	31.67
Refrigerator	9	38	48.33
Total	60	60	100

Table 4.2.5 Electronic devices used by respondents before and after remittance

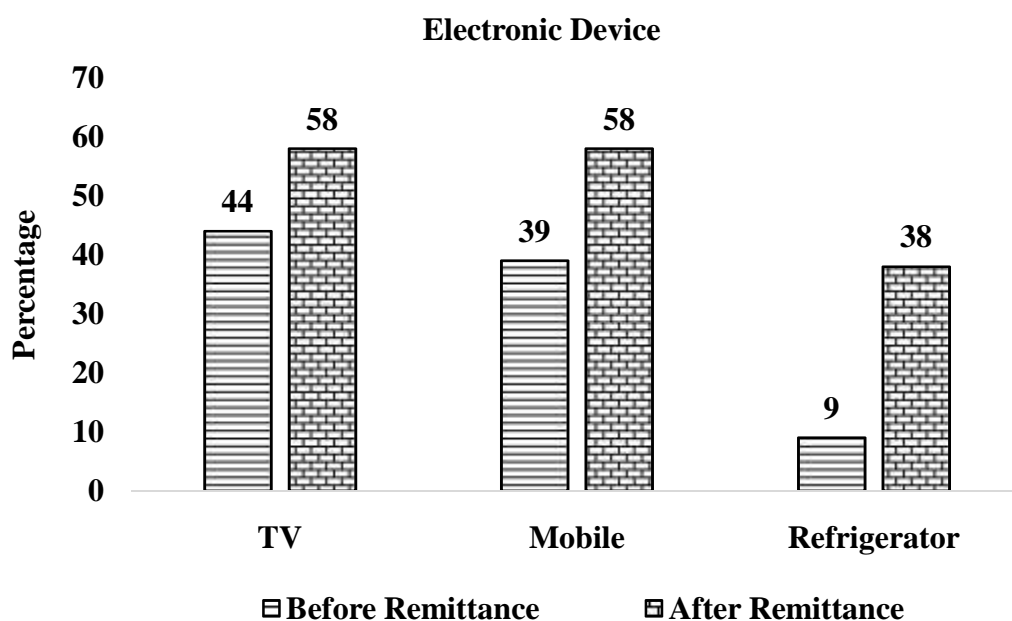


Fig 4.2.5 Respondents having using electronic devices

Respondents having Television was increased with three times to reach 92 percent after remittance transaction. Around 95% of respondents used mobile services which was four times more than situation before remittance. Even more households have 67% of refrigerator after remittance which was six times more than before remittance period. It tells that modern technologies were frequently used and made their daily appliances after their good economic situation.

4.3 Social aspect of respondent

Banepa municipality was composed of different ethnic groups which had their own religion. With the regular economic earning from foreign workers, it helped to have quality of education to their children. Mostly respondents believed good education could be taken from private school though it had high price system. Even remittance changed in field of health of respondents. They mostly visited the private clinics when they had subsequent amount. On field of drinking water, using fuels and toilets had also directly affected by the remittance.

4.3.1 Effect on Religion of respondent

Respondents had mainly Hindu, Buddhism and Christian religion that they practiced from past days.

Religion	Before remittance	After remittance	Percent
Hindu	34	19	25
Buddhist	15	13	3.33
Christian	11	28	28.33
Total	60	60	100

Table 4.3.1 Effect of religion of respondent

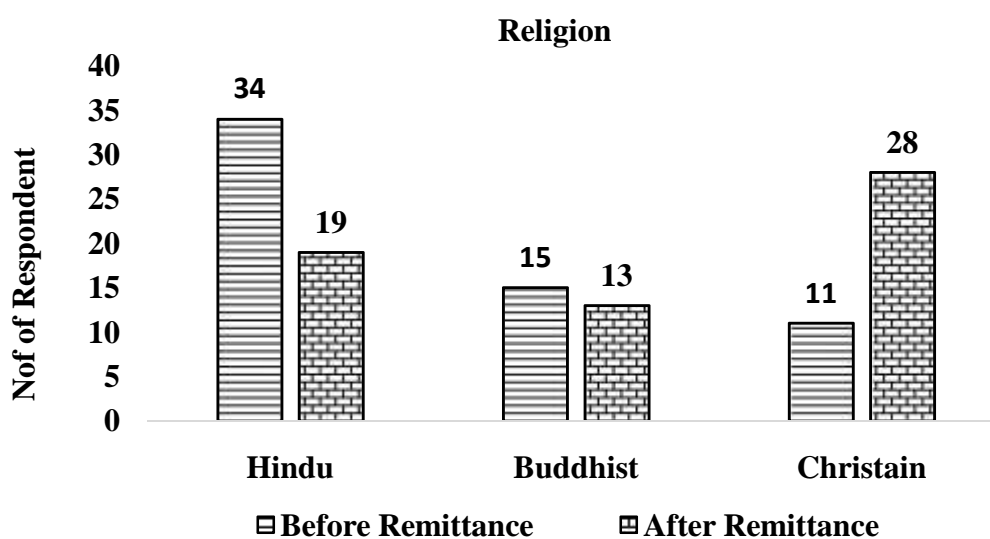


Fig 4.3.1 Change in religion of respondent

In earlier years, there were majority of respondents who had faith on Hinduism 34, went down to 19 after foreign employment. Buddhism remained same about 15 to 13 before and after remittance respectively. There was significant difference in the number of respondents who followed Christianity which was increased 28 from 11. It tells that respondent who went to foreign land influenced with other religion. Mostly respondents wanted to have liberal type of religion and they did not want any form of discrimination in name of religion, caste, economic status and superstition.

4.3.2 School where respondent send their children

All respondents had been sending their children in school as per their condition of family. They wanted to send them in recognized and well facilitated institutions.

School	Before Remittance	After Remittance	Percent
Government	49	28	35
Private	11	32	35
Total	60	60	100

Table 4.3.2 Respondents send their children to school before and after remittance

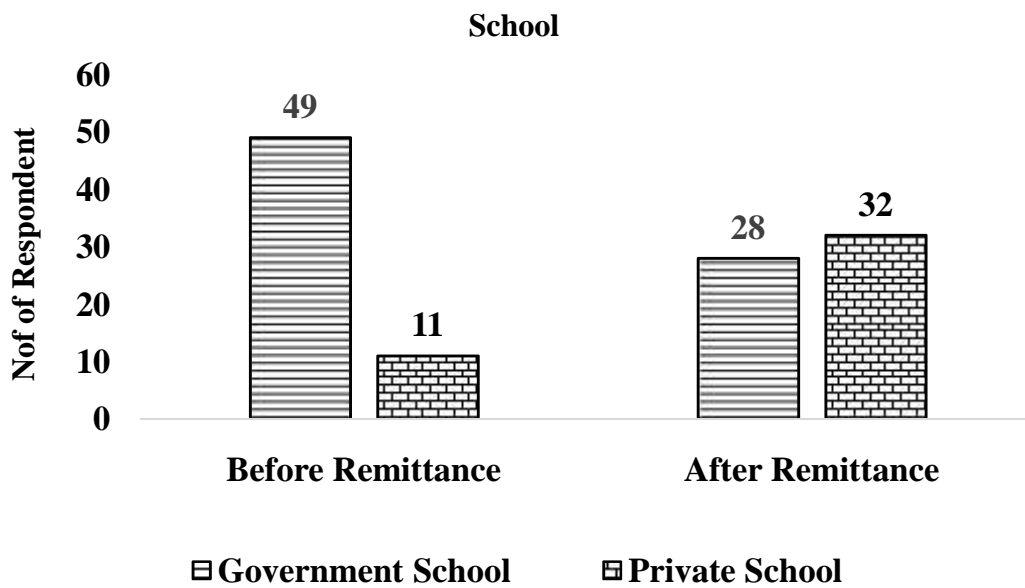


Fig 4.3.2 Respondent who send children to Government school or Private school

Above table 4.3.2 shows the information of the respondents who they send their children for education purpose. These respondents totally make their children to school either government or private. Before Remittance, 49 children were sent to the government school and 11 children were sent to the private school. Children who went to private school increased to 32 and decreased 28 for government student with remittance presence

4.3.3 Health institutions where respondents go for health check up

The preference of health institutions was different according to the people. Some people wanted to go for clinic or other places where they felt ease. The table 4.3.3 shows the preference for health institutions by the respondents.

Health Institution	Before Remittance	After Remittance	Percent
Health Post	33	14	31.67
Hospital	14	27	21.67
Clinic	4	13	15
Other	9	6	5
Total	60	60	100

Table 4.3.3 Respondents having their check up in different health

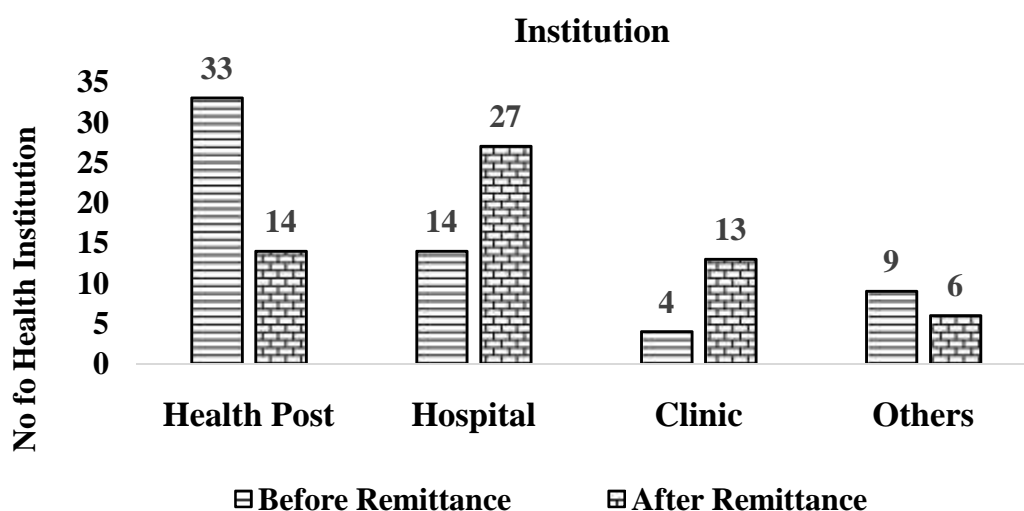


Fig 4.2.6 Different types of Health Institutions that respondent prefer to go

The information presented in table and figure 4.3.3 shows the preference of respondents for the health check-up purpose. According to the information, the preference for health post was 33 before remittance but it is decreased and became 14 only. The preference for hospital is highly increased and became 27 from 14. The preference for clinic is increased by nearly three times and other institutions is fallen down by two third times and became

4.3.4 Drinking water and fuel used for cooking

The major source of drinking water in the study area was piped water. Fuel material like LPG was used for cooking purpose in these Community.

Purpose	Before Remittance	After Remittance	Percent
Drinking water	32	54	36.67
Fuel facility	24	48	40
Total	60	60	100

Table 4.3.4 Piped drinking water and LPG used for cooking

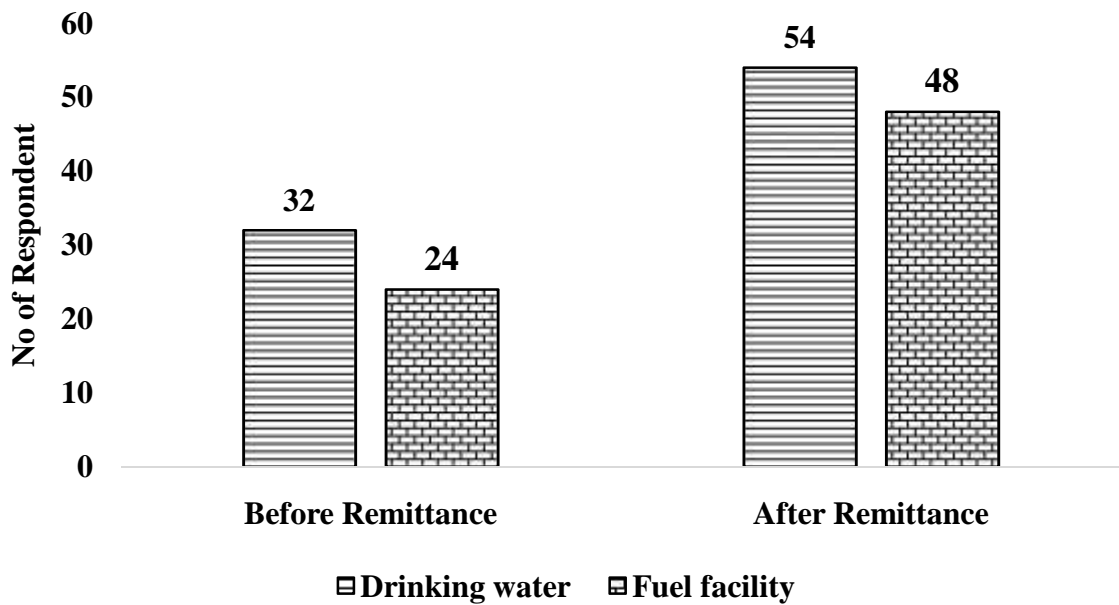


Fig 4.3.4 Respondents using Drinking water and fuel facility

Among the respondents, 32 replied that their main source of drinking water was piped water before remittance and surged to 54 after remittance which was increased with 36.67 percent. Fuel using for cooking purpose was LPGs. Among 60, only 24 were used these gas system for cooking which was increased and became 48 which was 40 percent more than before remittance.

4.3.5 Facility of Toilet

In the study, different kinds of toilet was found in practice. The condition of toilet used by respondents were significantly different in presence of remittance.

Toilet	Before Remittance	After Remittance	Percent
Flush	11	23	20
Pit Latrine	42	32	16.67
Other	7	5	3.33
Total	60	60	100

Table 4.3.5 Toilet used by respondents before and after remittance

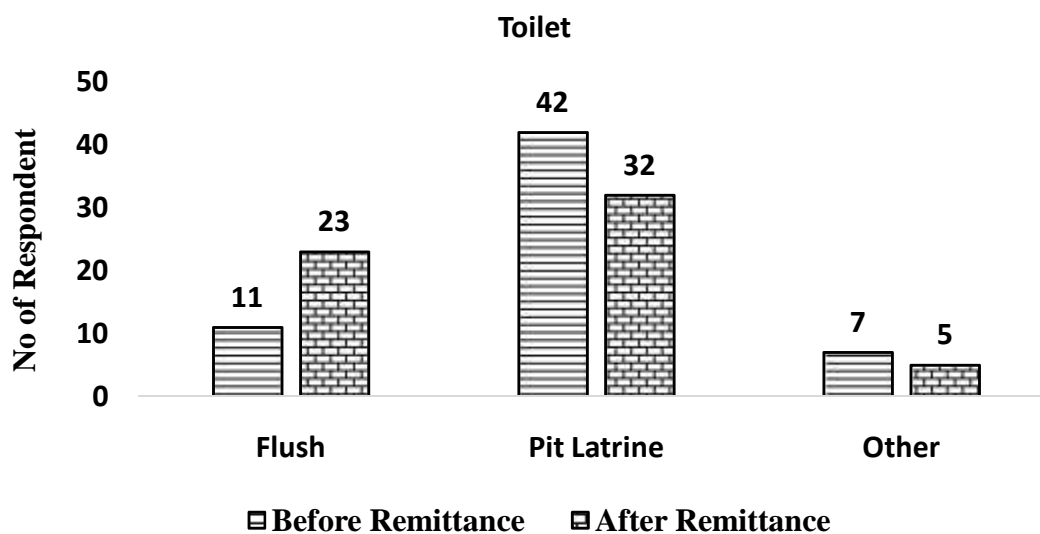


Fig 4.3.5 Types of Toilets used by the respondent

For the use of toilet facility, respondents were frequently used Pit latrine which is 42 among 60 whereas the users of flush type of toilet were less in number of 11. Open defecation were done having number 7. After remittance presence, flush using respondents reached 23 which is 20 percent more than previous time and pit latrine users decreased 32 which was 16.67 percent less. Other respondents reduced to 5 which meant 3.33 percent. Flush toilets were preferred to use by respondents since they knew the importance of hygiene and cleanliness. Pit latrine was not hygienic as compare with flush one. Socially, respondents with remittance wanted to use flush toilet to show even their social status. Remittance made people to minimize the open defecation type which helped to make health environment.

4.4 Political status of Respondent

Banepa municipality ward no 6 had composed of different kinds of people. Even selected respondents had their own faith and respect to their community. There was the presence of political tolerance and involve in development activities.

4.4.1 Women Empowerment of family of respondent

The population of women were almost similar in number with men. The respondents told that there were still inequality in-between men and women.

Empowerment	Before Remittance	After Remittance	Percent
Women number	13	54	68.33
Total	60	60	100

Table 4.4.1 Women empowerment of respondents

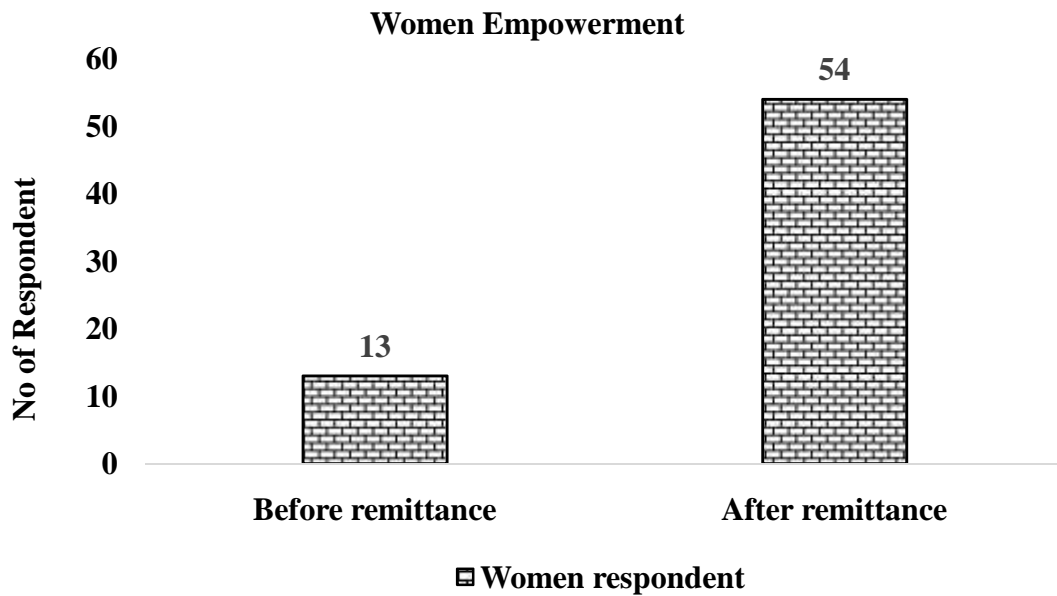


Fig 4.4.1 Women empowerment of respondents

From the above table and figure shows that the empowerment of women was increased in tremendous form. Before remittance of respondents, 13 women were able to lead her household. It was sole responsibility of male to dominate their family. These number were increased to 54 after the availability of remittance which meant 68.33 percent. This was happened because women had to take care of their family in absence of male head in family. Women could contribute for development of their community.

4.4.2 Decision making of respondents

Decision making was the important process of development of the community. Respondents had different quality that they had capacity of taking decision appropriately for the sake of family and community.

Sex	Before Remittance	After Remittance	Percent
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Male	54	56	3.33
Female	18	49	51.67
Total	60	60	100

Table 4.4.2 Decision making quality of respondents

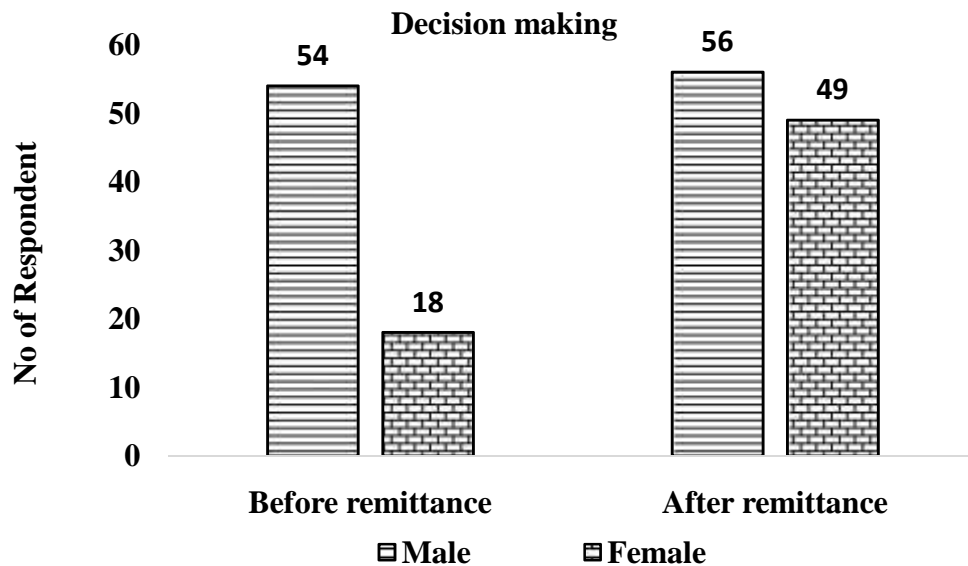


Fig 4.4.2 Remittance plays in decision making process of respondent

From the given table and figure, it depicts the condition of respondents due to remittance. The decision making ability of female were poor about 18 among 60 respondents. In same period, 54 male could take their self decision on their own way. There were no significant difference in male considering the remittance which was increased by 3.33 percent. But the number of women raised to 49 after remittance where increased percent was 51.67. This presents that the confidence level of women were increased after remittance activity.

4.4.3 Leadership behaviour of respondents

Leadership was the quality that respondents had to develop with certain time interval. Some of these characteristics were inherent consideration but most of them were developed based on their environment where they grew up.

Sex	Before Remittance	After Remittance	Percent
Male	46	55	15
Female	18	46	46.67
Total	60	60	100

Table 4.4.3 Leadership behaviour of respondents

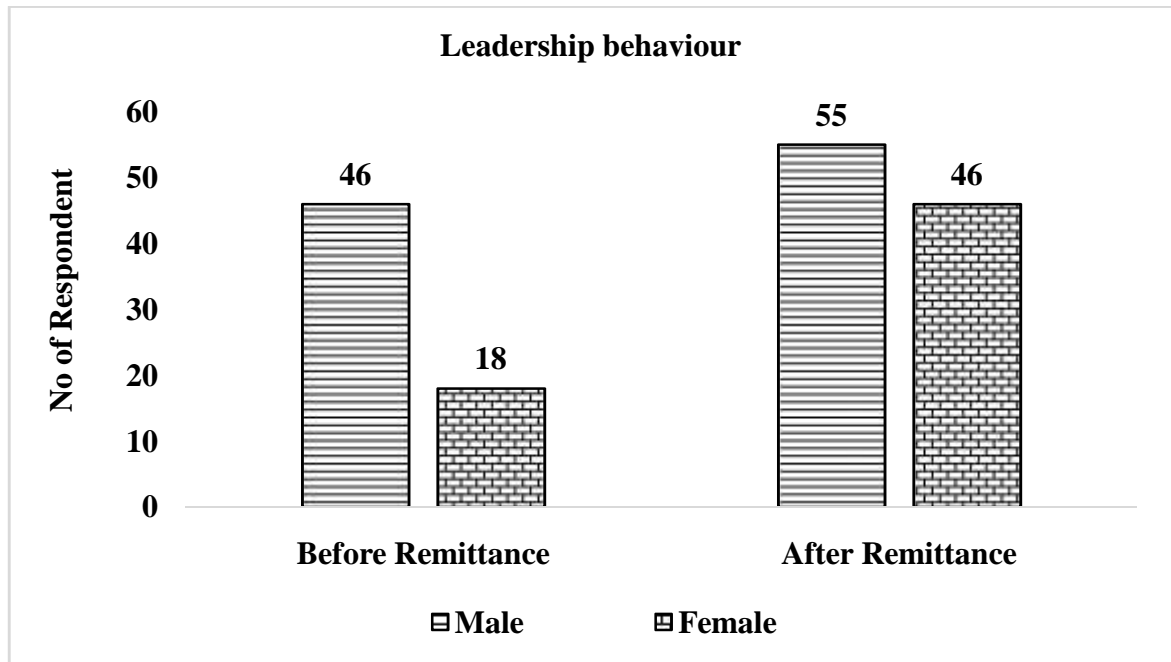


Fig 4.4.3 Number of respondent having leadership behavior

The above table and figure explained the change of leadership quality of male and female compare with before and after remittance. 46 Men were capable of lead their group or family for betterment but only 18 women had these capacity among 60 respondents. After remittance, leadership capacity of men gradually reached to 55 which was 15 percent more. Leadership characters were more than double and reached 46 for female respondents which was 46.67 percent more. It explained that women knew their responsibility more after having remittance. They even could make their level as men had in community. Women could lead their surrounding well as men did.

4.4.4 Active participation of respondents

Active participation led people to contribute for their community. It uplifted the standard of living as well as motivate to have respectful life.

Sex	Before Remittance	After Remittance	Percent
Male	34	42	13.33
Female	12	20	13.33
Total	60	60	100

Table 4.4.4Active participation of respondent

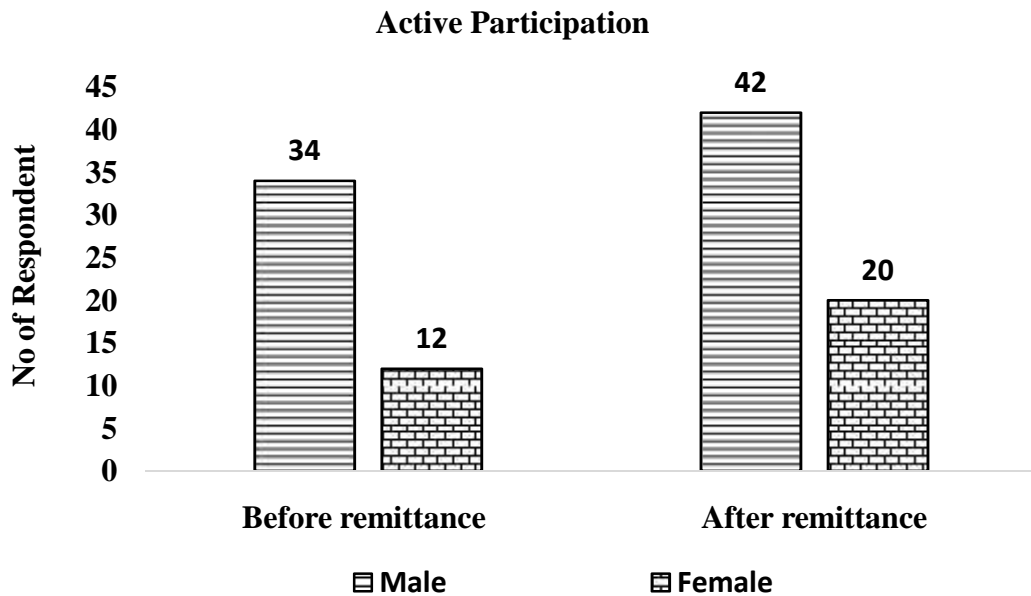


Fig: 4.4.4 Active participation of respondent

From above table explained the situation of respondents before and after the remittance in their life. There was gradual change in the number from 34 to 42 for men in respect to before and after remittance. Even female respondents had increased to 20 from 12 among 60 respondents. It showed that the remittance made people to know about their obligation for the community. The daily life of respondents had changed and tried to contribute from their side as responsible citizen of the nation.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Summary

The community in Banepa ward no. 6, Kavrepalanchowk is a heterogeneous in terms of their living standard. They are heterogeneous in terms of their culture, income level, education level and so on. Most of the families are dependent on their one or two members of family for livelihood. As Kavrepalanchowk district is a multicultural and multiracial community, majority of the population belongs to ethnic communities of Brahmin, Chhetri, Tamang, Newar and Others. The population was composed of similar number of male and female. Among total households of 824, there were 291 households had their family member abroad for earning remittance. The respondents have been categorized on the basis of different components of social, economic and political aspects like religion, land, insurance, health, school, etc.

The major finding of study are listed in following points.

Based on economic aspect

) Many of the respondents are literate 86.67 percent in the study area and only few respondents are illiterate 13.33 percent in the study area.

) The system of opening bank account were increased for both men and women respondents. 51.67 percent and 15 percent were increased for male and female after remittance respectively.

) The percent of respondents who did insurance for their family member were increased after presence of remittance. 6.67 percent of respondents increased for bank account management.

) Bicycle percent was reduced by 8.33 percent after availability whereas percent of purchasing motor bike and car were increased with 38.33 percent and 10 percent respectively.

) Television using respondents had increased to 23.33 percent. Similarly, mobile and refrigerator using respondents reached 31.67 and 48.33 more than unavailable stage of remittance.

Based on social aspect

) Previously Hindu and Buddhist were dominant which were reduced to 25 percent and 3.33 percent respectively. But at same period, Christianity were increased to 28.33 percent after remittance.

) There were satisfactory of number of children of respondents who sent their kids to government school. These rate were reduced by 35 percent and at same stage private schools received 35 percent more than non-remittance period.

) Health post and hospital were good health institution which provided health services to respondents. After remittance action, visiting hospital were increased by 21.67 percent and even clinic received more patients by 15 percent. It affected the scenario of health post where respondents were reduced by 31.67

) Flush using respondents were increased by 20 percent but pit latrine were reduced to 16.67 percent after remittance effect.

Based on political aspect

) Women empowerment of family of respondents were increased from 13 to 54 which was 68.33 percent more.

) Decision making male responders were increased to 3.33 percent after remittance. There were 51.67 percent increased of female responders in family.

) Leadership quality of men was increased with 15 percent in presence of remittance. Similarly, female's leadership quality increased to 46.67 percent.

) Active participation of male respondents were increased 13.33 percent which was same to female respondents in presence of remittance.

5.2 Conclusions

On perspective of Economy, Banepa Municipality ward number 6 has great positive change in their living standard because of foreign earning. Population want to have the enough land to build their home at appropriate area. Their earning is quite enough to purchase land. People have to do their transaction in bank since it is safer process for getting money at right time. It makes common people to open their account in different bank. It means they are getting engage in financial activity. People also aware about the importance of Insurance. Even they are capable to pay for their premium and get reimburse in their crisis. This build up their confident level in doing their work. Bicycle can be easily managed by households. In presence of remittance amount, family can

afford the bikes for their member even some family arrange car which in is lower in number. Simple electronic devices are affordable for the household. But their purchasing capacity is increased and arrange LED television, refrigerator and smart cell phones to family member.

While social aspect of Banepal Municipality ward no 6 have great changed after presence of remittance in both positive and negative sense. Fellow households have influenced with new religion. Majority of hindu have been converting into Christianity. Even the number of atheist are increased. Households desire to admit their children to private schools but they do not have enough financial property to manage it. Household having good economic status, send their children to private school since it is topic of pride. Parent want to send their schooling children to private institution in name of quality education. Poorer household compulsorily go to health post for medical check up and treatment. After remittance presence, they even prioritize their desire to go hospital and clinic. Small minority also believe in superstition like dhami, jhakri, etc. Pit toilet is sign of low caste household identification but socially forwarded household use the flush system which is quite decorative and sign of prosperity one.

Basis of Political aspect of Banepa Municipality ward number 6, the status of women is risen up after remittance. Women empowerment is increased and they replace the presence of male member of household. Decision making character is well developed even in women and men. Their engagement in taking responsibility is more compare in those before remittance. Leadership of individual of household is more and take have participatory method to make any conclusion. They share their ideas, views and knowledge with out any compromise. The situation of active participation is also surged up in community. They know their duty and responsibility. It reflects the gender engagement and equality in social changing work.

5.3 Recommendations

On the basis of conclusions and finding, the following recommendations are made to enrich the socio-economic and political effect of remittance in rural development process in the study area.

To Banepa municipality: Banepa municipality has to launch the programmes regarding use of remittance. They arrange awareness programme and skill related training. Even

drama and other creative initiations should be fruitful for the households. They can use their locally available resources.

To Government: Government should focus on awareness activity as well as increase the quality of government services like government schools, government policies and health post and government hospitals.

To NGOs/INGOs: NGO/INGOs should organize project which encourage women in developmental sectors. Skilled oriented programmes must be launched to cultivate skills on youth. It should fulfill the gap of community where people cannot manage themselves to arrange it.

To civil society/ youth club: Non-profit organizations like civil society and youth club should engage new generation to protect and promote their existing culture, religion and tradition. They must encourage to use native costumes, speak mother language, etc. There must be awareness programme relating to entrepreneurship. Civil society must focus on importance of micro business and cooperative model of earning sector.

This research is the partial fulfillment of the required of award of master degree so further researcher shall be try to applied to another statistical tools for depth and micro analysis of different aspects of remittance in community.

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Appendix A

Question Schedule

For Selection of Respondent

Name:

Sex:

Age:

Education:

Religion:

Caste:

Occupation:

Do you have any family member who are abroad with purpose of earning as remittance?	Yes: No:
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Appendix B

Question Schedule

(A Case Study of Banepa Municipality Ward No. 6 Kavrepalanchowk District)

Questionnaire for Economic aspect.

Respondent No:

1. Do your family have purchasing capacity of land; before or after remittance?

Before:

After:

2. When do you open your account of bank; before or after remittance?

Before:

After

3. Have your family done an insurance; before or after remittance?

Before:

After:

4. Which automobiles can your family afford; before or after remittance?

Before: Bicycle, Motor Bike, Car

After: Bicycle, Motor Bike, Car

5. Which electric devices can your family buy; before or after remittance?

Before: TV, Mobile, Refrigerator

After: TV, Mobile, Refrigerator

Questionnaire for social aspect

1. What is your religion; before or after remittance?

Before: Hindu, Buddhist, Christian

After: Hindu, Buddhist, Christian

2. In which school do you send your children; before or after remittance?

Before: Government, Private

After: Government, Private

3. In which health institute do you and your family go to for check up; before or after remittance?

Before: Health Post, Hospital, Clinic, Other

After: Health Post, Hospital, Clinic, Other

4. Are you using piped drinking water and LPG gas for fuel facility; before or after remittance?

Before: Piped water, LPG

After: Piped water, LPG

5. Which type of toilet do you use; before or after remittance?

Before: Flush, Pit, Other

After: Flush, Pit, Other

Questionnaire for political aspect

1. Do your women member of family is empowered; before or after remittance?

Before:

After:

2. Do family members have decision making quality; before or after remittance?

Before: male, female

After: male, female

3. Do your family members have leadership behavior; before or after remittance?

Before: male, female

After: male, female

4. Do your family members have active participation quality; before or after remittance?

Before: male, female

After: male, female

