

**CAUSE AND EFFECT OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR MIGRATION: A
CASE STUDY IN TRIYUGA MUNICIPALITY, UDAYPUR**



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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

I hereby certify that the dissertation entitled, **CAUSE AND EFFECT OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR MIGRATION : A CASE STUDY IN TRIYUGA MNICIPALITY, UDAYPUR** Submitted by Mr. Binod Khatri to Central Department of Sociology, Tribhuvan University, Kirtipur Kathmandu in partial fulfillments of the requirements for the degree of Masters of Arts in Sociology is carried out under my guidance and supervision. Therefore I recommend this dissertation for the final evaluation and approval.

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LETTER OF APPROVAL

This dissertation entitled **CAUSE AND EFFECT OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR MIGRATION : A CASE STUDY IN TRIYUGA MNCIPALITY, UDAYPUR** submitted by Mr. Binod Khatri. has been evaluated and accepted by the following evaluation committee as a requirement for the partial fulfillment of the requirements Master Degree of Arts in sociology.

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I hope my Endeavour will be rewarded well.

Binod Khatri

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that dissertation entitled **CAUSE AND EFFECT OF INTERNATIONAL LABOR MIGRATION: A CASE TRIYUGA MNICIPALITY-6 MOHANPUR** submitted by me to the Central Department of Sociology, Tribhuvan University, Nepal is an entirely original work prepared under the supervision and guidance of Prof. Dr. Surendra Mishra. I have made due to acknowledgements to all idea and information borrowed from different sources in the course of writing this report article. The result presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purpose. No part of the content of this report/article has ever been published in the form or part of any book. I am solely responsible if any evidence is found against my declaration.

Binod Khatri

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CHAPTER- ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of study

Now day's international labor migration is most important and common phenomenon of Nepal. Migration is various kinds, labor migration, internal migration, brain-drain, educated migration, permanent migration, commercial migration etc. Remittance is one of important source of national income in developing country. Labor migration is main source of remittance and household income. Remittance is main sources of livelihood in migrated household. Remittance has a great portion of total income. Remittance is being played the infrastructure development, social development, economic development of the country.

Migration is a geographical mobility of population between one geographical unit to another. Migration refers to the change in residence from the place of origin or place of destination. Migration is an event that occurs in a time interval and hence the temporal aspect is also important, as is the spatial. When such movements occur within a country they are referred to as internal migration while if they involve crossing national boundaries, they are referred to as international migration, and emigration refers to migration outside the country and immigration inside the country from other countries (UN, 2001).

Sociologists studying migration usually begin by distinguishing between voluntary and involuntary, or 'forced', migration. Examples of the latter included exiles, the slave trade, mass expulsions and movements consequent upon religious or political persecution. More complex typologies distinguished the level of development of the society in question and the consequences of the migration for the social system of the receiving society (Fsirchild, 1925)

Peterssn (1958). Voluntary movements were assumed to result from some contribution of 'push' and 'pull' factors (which included economic, political and social forces), modified by the effect of intervening opportunities and obstacles. Lcc (1965, repr. Jackson, 1969), put forward a theory of migration which assumed that a balance of positive and negative factors 'must be enough to overcome the natural inertia which always exists'. However, there is no evidence to support the idea of a 'natural inertia' any more than a 'natural wanderlust'. The plus and minus influences lee postulated were a mixture of socio-economic and socio-psychological variables that were insufficiently specific. He listed a number of hypothesis concerning the volume of migration. His only reference to refugees was the suggestion that the 'degree of positive selection increases with

the difficulty of the intervening obstacles, eliminating the weak', suggesting this was apparent 'among German refugees from eastern Europe during and after the Second World war' Ibid. 296') cited by Richmond(nd.).

Migration for less economic developed to developed countries has increased dramatically in recent years, including the South Asian countries, a trend which is predicted to gain strength in the foreseeable future. About 61.64 percent of Nepal's population constitutes the labour force aged between 15-64 years. According to CBS, 2011 at least one member in every fourth household in Nepal is absent in their birth place. Out of every two (56%) households in Nepal has a grace of receiving remittance (NLSS-III). Due to the decline in employment opportunities in the country, there is an increasing trend towards the migration of Nepalese workers abroad. Privatization of state owned industries, collapse of industrial enterprises, violent conflicts and lack of opportunities in Nepal have been propelling the workers to migrate abroad for livelihood security (Dahal, 2004) cited by Dhungana, Pandit 2014.

Remittances are commonly defined as that portion of a migrant's earnings sent from the migration destination to the place of origin. The term usually refers to monetary transfer only, although remittances can also be sent in-kind. In most of the literature the term is further limited to transfers sent by migrant workers, but it is worth noting that refugees and other migrants who do not benefit from the legal status of migrant workers also send remittances (Nair, 2009). Workers' remittances are an important source of income and poverty alleviation for migrants, their households and their communities of origin in many parts of the developing world (Arif, 2009). The "new economics of labour migration", a theoretical perspective, views remittance transfers as part of a household decision-making strategy to reduce risk and increase investment opportunities in areas where credit, insurance and capital markets are absent or imperfect (Taylor, 1999). Remittances are increasingly the most direct immediate and significant contribution to the livelihoods of the people. The benefits of remittance are not limited or recipient households but have a wider impact on the receiving society as remittance are spent, generating consumer demand and jobs for local workers. Remittances improve living conditions; education, health in the communities of assign and provide insurance against income shocks. Remittances have been studied to ascertain to what degree these flows serve to develop the migrant sending societies, including the increasing of consumption levels providing for housing promoting business

investments and increasing the availability of health and education services for family member (Dhungana, Pandit 2014).

Government of Nepal national economic survey report the remittance inflow grew by 5.3 percent to Rs. 450.00 billion in the first eight months of the fiscal year 2016/17. The ratio of remittances to GDP was 29.6 percent in fiscal year 2015/16.

The major foreign income source to both the households and the government is remittance. It is generally perceived that international migration attributes mostly to home country and countries of destination. Aspects like economic, social and to some extent, political get highly flourished in home countries. Economically, the home countries could reap enormous benefits such as foreign exchange remittance, investment, technology transfer and training for its labor force. Socially, emigration to a developed country brings the cultures of the two relevant societies in greater contact, and the ideas, attitudes, policies and practices that help to foster economic and social development in a tighter bondage. The trend of remittance has had an important implication for the economies seen both in micro and macro perspective. The remittance not only affects positively level of income, but also the ability to access healthcare and education (Alishani and Nushi, 2012). In microeconomic prospective remittances directly affect household income and consumption, whereas in macroeconomic perspective remittances influence poverty reduction (Adams, 2005),cited by Dhungana, Pandit 2014

1.2.Statement of Problem .

Migrants come from a variety of backgrounds, and different groups concentrate on specific occupations; migration streams are strongly segmented (e.g. de Haan and Rogaly 1996). They belong to various ethnic groups, castes, and are both landless and landowners. Although there is some evidence that the landless migrate less - because they cannot afford the necessary investment - this seems to be context specific: in some areas they migrate less, but this is not necessarily the case in other areas, or in other periods. Relatedly, migrants come from a variety of districts, not necessarily the poorest. Some areas have developed a tradition of migration, and once certain patterns of migration exist, they do not change easily. Data on expenditure and income of migrants as compared to non-migrants confirm the diversity of migration experiences. Although the poorest in rural areas may find it difficult to migrate, there is data that show that in some areas the poorest do migrate. Comparison with the non-migration population in urban areas shows that migrants are usually slightly better off (especially when controlled for human capital

factors). Finally, the scarce data about how migrants fare over time does indicate that they often are able to improve their position. If initially they are slightly worse-off, they make up for the differences rather quickly (Christopher and Haan, 1997).

Labor migration from less developed countries to the industrial countries of north is a global phenomenon and the role of remittances in a nation's economic development has been well documented by several contemporary studies (Khan, 2007; edited by Knerr, 2008). The result shows the migrants were predominately male (94%) with an average age of 33 years. This result is consistent with the population censuses of Nepal (2001), which present about 90% of international migrants as male almost 40% migrants were unemployed and 30% were employed in the agriculture sectors before migration, having an average of less than 10 years of education. These indicate that migrants were endowed with the low level of human capital. Migrants' households were larger than their counterparts without migrants; they also enjoyed higher annual incomes and spent a larger share of their expenditures on food, healthcare, and education than the non-migrants households (Nepal 2012, edited by Knerr 2013).

In the study area's not study about to be remittance. In the area more people are gone to the abroad for foreign employment. This area's people of major income agricultural and with remittance. Where, young population size is decreasing trend was high. Therefore, this research had tried to find out other immediate and underline role and its relation with social living standard and remittance done by foreign employment of Mohanpur village of Triyuga Municipality, Udayapur, District.

Nepal is one of the largest recipients of foreign remittance, but in my research gap is how and what kind of cause and effect of international labor migration?

1.3. Research Questions

- What are the causes of foreign labour migration?
- What is the effect of foreign labour migration?

1.4. Objective of the Study

The main objective of the study is to analyze the cause and effect of the study area. Beside this specific objective of the study is as follows.

- To find out the causes of foreign labour migration.
- To analyze the effect of foreign labor migration.

1.5. Signification of the Study

This study contribution of foreign labour migration and changing livelihood about the trend of using remittance. It provides information about foreign migration collection of remittance and how to change migrated household livelihood. Similarly, there is empirical significant of the study. It may be helpful for proper use of remittance amount in cause and effect of foreign labour migration .

In the past the kind of job of Nepalese workers used to get abroad was only the armed force. After the restoration of democracy international job market was open in the forty countries. Thus in the new phenomenon of entering in to the WTO efficient and skilled labor force is required and diversification in the skill and destination. This study is also concentrate on the cause and effect of foreign labor migration .

If we try to analyze the present man power of Nepal about seventy percent of the educated man power is migrate for work. Some of them are coming back to Nepal and some of them are setting there forever but all of them are sending money from there for their family and relatives. So the remittance is coming for all over the world to Nepal where the Nepalese economy to reduce the poverty level. When we compare the poverty level as well as the living standard of the migrated family and non-migrated family the migrated people's family is in high condition of living standard or they are feeling very comfortable to fulfill their basic needs for their existence.

But most of the remittance income in use the unproductive fields like house building, land perching of luxuries goods consumption etc. therefore the remittance income is not paying actual role for the development of the country as well as the reduction of the poverty level of entire country. In other words, in this days the remittance income is using in the advantage of the migrated people and their family only. If the remittance income is invested in the productive sector like industries development activities etc. Then only the effect of that remittance income can be change livelihood about foreign labor migrated household.

1.6 .Organization of the Study

This thesis contains five chapters. The first chapter deals with background introduction, objective of the study and limitations of the study. After this introductory chapter second chapter reviews key theoretical literatures of migration. Third chapter is methodological section which describes research design, research tools and procedure applied for this dissertation. Third chapter also concentrated on the description of the study area. The results and discussion are presented in

chapter four. At the last part of in this dissertation, chapter five draws some conclusions, recommendation and major finding as well.

CHAPTER- TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. History of Migration in Nepal

International migration has a long history in Nepal, dating back to the early 1800th century when men from the hill region of Gorkha were recruited into the army of the Sikh ruler Ranjit Singh in Lahore, then a part of India. This service, followed by a war in Gorkha with the British East India Company, earned the soldiers a reputation for bravery. The Anglo-Nepal Treaty of Peace and Friendship signed in 1816 after the war recruited 3,000 Nepalese soldiers in British Gorkha Regiment and inaugurated a culture of labor migration from Nepal, which continues to the present (Seddon et al. 2001).

In the 1980s the booming East Asian economies as well as the Gulf countries, which were undergoing a construction boom, increased demand for cheap labor from Nepal. The higher demand for labor in the international market coupled with the Foreign Employment Act of 1985, which licensed non-governmental institutions to export Nepalese workers abroad and legitimized certain labor contracting organizations, further facilitated migration (Bohra & Massey 2009). Peoples' expectations of better life have increased due to popular political changes in 1990 which introduced multi- party democracy. The new government adopted liberal economic policies which have opened up the country to the rest of the world. From the mid-1990s the Maoists has started armed insurgency which displaced many rural people from their origin. This has increased the pace of migration on both internal and international destinations. The internal destinations were the urban or semi urban areas where there was relatively strong presence of government and the international destinations included India, Middle East and South East Asia. Migration to other regions of Nepal, especially to Kathmandu, rose dramatically, with Kathmandu alone estimated to have hosted up to 100,000 internally displaced people (NMYB 2007).

Although researchers claim the official statistics to be a gross underestimation of reality, even the underestimated data show a surge in migration, with the total migrant workers abroad (excluding those to India) increasing from 1,926 in 1992/1993 to over a million by the end of 2007 (Shrestha et al. 2008).

At the same time, remittances from expatriates grew at 30 percent per year and from less than 3.5 percent of GDP in 1995 to about 15 percent by the end of 2003, exceeding the combined share of tourism, foreign aid and exports (World Bank 2004). and free movement, along with common culture and proximity, Nepalese migrants in India a The ratio of worker's remittances to gross domestic product (GDP) is gradually increasing except a marginal drop to 13.8 percent in the 2006/07 from 14.9 percent in the 2005/06. It has increased 21.8 percent in the 2008/09 against 17.4 percent in the 2007/08 (NMYB 2008). In 2009, foreign remittance flow into Nepal was US\$ 3 billion. These figures show that Nepal stands as the fifth largest recipient when remittances are expressed as a share of GDP, making 23 % of GDP from remittance in 2009 (Ratha et al. 2009).

There was a shift in the destination for Nepalese migrants from 1995/1996 to 2003/2004, with a decrease in the share of internal migration as well as migration to India and a corresponding increase in the share of overseas migration. Nevertheless, among the international destinations, India has been the major destination for Nepalese labor migrants since the signing of Peace and Friendship Treaty between India and Nepal in July 1950 (Shrestha 2004). Given the low costs of migrating due to open borders re estimated to be one million by some accounts and even as high as three million by others, although the current population census states that less than 600,000 Nepalese reside in India (Garner & Seddon 2004). Work related migration to India has been substantial, but has steadily decreasing. It has decreased from 93.1 % of total international migration in 1981 to 89.2 percent in 1991 to 77.3 percent in 2001 (NMYB 2008). After India, the Gulf region has emerged as a major destination since the mid-1990s, and many Nepalese from urban areas and relatively wealthy backgrounds are increasingly migrating to the United States, Australia, Canada, and Europe. Nevertheless, there is an absence of reliable data on Nepalese migrants overseas as government data and census reports seem to grossly underestimate the actual numbers reported in research studies (NMYB 2008). The unreported illegal migration to all around the world and open border to India exacerbates the problem.

The major reasons for out-migration from Nepal include education and work (NMYB 2008). Typically, education-related out-migration occurs from the relatively wealthy households and the work related out-migration happens from the relatively less wealthy households. The major destinations for education related migration are the US, 6 Australia, the UK and other European countries. The work related migration destinations are India, the Middle East and East Asia

In the macroeconomic context, the percent of households receiving remittance has increased from 23 percent in 1995/96 to about 56 percent in 2010/11 and the share of remittances in household income increased from about 27 percent to about 31 percent during the same period (MOF 2012). The composition of remittance receipts has changed as the remittances received from India has decreased by about 22 percentage points and increased by 47 percentage points from other countries. The total amount of remittance has increased by about five and a half fold from about Rs 46 billion in 2003/04 to Rs 259 billion in 2010/11 (NLLS 2010). This increase is coupled by both exchange rate depreciation of Nepalese currency and increase in the number of remittance senders. The exchange rate of Nepalese currency was 0.013 (1 \$=Rs 75) in 2001 and 0.0117 (\$1=Rs 85) in 2012 (NRB 2012).

Although foreign employment for Nepalese has long history, foreign labor migration and remittance have emerged over that last decades as a prominent feature of Nepalese economy. It was started before early nineteenth century when the first Nepalese traveled to join army of Sikh Ruler Ranjit Singh; formally it was started after Anglo-Nepal friendship treaty of 1816 that recruited 300 Nepalese soldiers in British Gorkha Regiment (Dahal, 2004).

There is close relation between remittance and socio-economic. Remittance primarily has positive impact on socio-economic. Increase in remittance amount makes addition in total national income of the countries. It increases amount of consumption which has positive influence on socio-economic. Small business development, establishment of cooperatives, establishment of community based institution is promoted by the increment of remittance in Nepal. Therefore, remittance can play important role for improving human development index also.

2.2. Migration

Migration is common phenomenon in both its domestic and international dimensions in Nepal. Traditionally, most of the migration took place within the country borders with some people going to India and Tibet. Nepal's entry into the global economy has since re-defined these historical trends and now Nepal's can be found spread across the global. Labor migration to the Gulf state and Malaysia has seen significant growth over the years and now accounts for an increasingly larger share of Nepal's international migration. While immigration into Nepal continues to be mostly from India a fact facilitated by the open border between the two countries (Sharma, Pandey, Pathak and Sijapati 2014).

Migration is the process of the movement of the people from one place to another place by voluntary and involuntary. In the modern age migration become one of the most common processes for all the people. People migrate over the country or outside of the country due to the various reasons. People have their own reasons to migrate. Some people migrate to seek the job, some people migrate for the business or other people migrate for the higher study and soon. People migrate for the different purposes (Bailey, 2010). Migration is a relatively permanent moving away of collectivity, called migration from one geographical location to another preceded by decision making on the part of the migrant on the basis of a historically ordered set of values or values and resulting in changes in the interactional system of migration (Bailey, 2010).

Where we are concerned with the movement of a sub-population of a society both those who move geographically and those who remain behind will be social migrants. Also to be included in the social migrant category will be individuals in the society of destination of the migrants (Startup, 1971). With this conceptual groundwork done, we can turn to the relationship between migration and social change. Migration is of course change and it can lead in turn further transformations both in sending and receiving societies. Here I restrict the scope of analysis to migration across national borders, although several of the points made below may apply as well to long distance domestic migration. As a form of change international migration has been analyzed as a consequence of a diverse set of causes, both in the sources and receiving countries (Portes, 2008 p.12).

Mainly studies, notably those by (Sjaastad 1962 and Borjas 1989) view migration as an investment in which the income gain, along with the other benefits resulting from migration, must at least exceed the cost associated with it to justify the move provided that there are no institutional or political barriers in migration. (Harris and Todaro 1970) consider migration as a response to the rural-urban (which can also be interpreted as foreign-home) wage differential in their two sector model in which the urban employment rate acts as an equilibrating force on migration (Chiang and Leung 2003:p354).

Migration may be classified as either internal or international, internal migration or domestic migration is the movement of people within the single countries either from rural to urban areas or in reverse from the city to the country. Although in history all the countries have experienced. International migration and the trend has continued to increase worldwide. According to 2005 report by the international organization for migration (Bailey and Trujillo 2010).

2.3. International Labor Migration

Labor is a comprehensive phenomenon, caused by social, economic and political factors. The study of migration in sociology and anthropology reveal that migration as much more than a simple economic and domestic phenomenon. But early studies about labor migration focused either economic or domestic phenomenon. Despite the relevance of the non economic factor most of the studies indicated that migration is primarily by economic factor ([khatri 2011] cited in Kainth 2009:81). Labour migration dose often from the aria of less economic opportunities and related social development toward developed and fast developing arias. Where economic opportunities is incising significantly. But migration is not only caused by economic factor rather than that social and political factor are equally important in causing migration (Khatri,2011 cited by Ibid).

International labor migration from Nepal not recent phenomenon. Since the late 18th and early 19th century Nepalese migrant worker have been migrant abroad in research employment opportunities (Khatri, 2011). Since late 70th and early 19th, Nepal has been connected to the global capitalistic economy thought the acceptance of the neoliberal polices, structural adjustment program brought by globalization. As a member of WTO, not only Nepalese market has also opened up for Nepalese production. But it is because of the long term dependency to foreign country, the absence of stable political system and technological advancement, Nepal is unable to produce good to export to international market. However by exporting the production forces into international labour market Nepal has been labor sending country in the world market (Khatri 2011).According to Seddon 2.4 2005 one the Nepals major export is labor and most rural households new depend on the last one members earning from employment from abroad(Khatri 2011). It is one accepted fact that that the international labor migration and the remittance they send back to country has become significant source of foreign exchange for nation and means of livelihood for thousand of migrant worker and associated families. In the last decade, even official statistics of the government of Nepal depict the massive growth in the literature reval the importance of foreign labor migration to the Nepalese economy and livelihood of people (Khatri, 2011).

2.4. Role of Remittance to Reduce Poverty

The first attempt to define and quality the level of poverty of Nepal ware made by National Planning Commotion (NPC) in 1976/77 through a survey on Employment income distribution

and consumption patterns, the minimum subsistence level of poverty line. An income Rs. 2 per capital per day 1976/77 price was taken as the minimum subsistence level. This out of level was based on the expenditure required to buy food, giving average daily intake 2144 calories (NLSS 2003/04) and value of the lowest actual daily consumption of other basic necessities. This criterion at that time has given poverty estimated 40.3% (percent the challenges 1992). This emphasize the existence of several poverties in south Asia block. It has used various social indicators to analyze and compare the level of poverty in SAARC countries the major social indicators use for analysis are population, population education enrollment, income level employment status, expenditure level etc.

Special the research report to NRB (2009) conducted by the study section of NRB entitled "Foreign Employment Remittance Economy and Nepal" states that the migration of Nepalese workers starts after 1816's peace treaty between Nepal and Britain. Most of the people of that time are migrated to work in the British regiments. This study examines about the historical perspectives, present condition, the trend and dimension of Remittance, the problem associated with the remittance and its measurements, the use of the gained money as well as ten skills, the investment pattern of that remittance and also the employment. It also examines about the Nepalese foreign employment system and its objective, with other questions related with the remittance. This study concludes that apart from the India, about 86 % of the people migrated to gulf countries like Malaysia, Saudi Arab, Dubai etc. Rest percent are migrated to the other countries of the field of foreign employment. This study concludes that even through the role of manpower agencies is obtaining work permit, government acceptance letter, tickets etc is very helpful but most of the manpower agencies of Nepal are looting the people in the name of foreign employment

2.5. Migration and livelihood

While the majority of people worldwide do not migrate just over three percent of the world population lived outside their country of origin in 2015 the REA found that among those who do move, livelihood opportunities and interventions can affect migration aspirations, decisions, and patterns (Fratzke and Salant 2018).

If there is any consensus within the migration research community, it is that the relationship between human and economic development and migration is complex and needs to be studied further. Migration patterns and trends are multifaceted, non-linear, and influenced by a host of

direct and indirect factors. While increased development may indeed reduce migration aspirations for some groups, it may actually facilitate increased mobility for other groups as only those with a certain level of resources can afford to move. A key question for researchers and practitioners is therefore how and to what extent development interventions affect people's motivations and resources for migration, and *on* what timetable. Does development change the propensity to undertake certain types of migration, particularly irregular migration? And do the effects of development, and livelihood interventions specifically, differ over short-, medium-, and long-term? Yet even if these effects can be measured or observed, it remains difficult to disentangle the impact of livelihood interventions from other development-related factors shaping people's livelihood strategies, of which migration may be one (Fratzke and Salant 2018 p.3).

An increase in livelihood assets facilitates more actual migration: A large and consistent body of evidence finds that having greater financial resources or more extensive social networks plays an important role in facilitating actual migration among those who already aspire to move. The literature suggests that without the ability to fund a migration journey (financial capital) or information on how to undertake migration (social capital) actually migrating is difficult if not impossible (Fratzke and Salant 2018).

A perceived lack of employment or livelihood opportunities may contribute to migration aspirations: There is an emerging consensus in the evidence that a perceived lack of employment or livelihood opportunities can contribute to migration aspirations. Much of this evidence comes from first asylum countries, however, limiting its generalizability to other contexts. Moreover, most studies relied on descriptive statistics and cross-sectional surveys, and thus very few were able to provide evidence on whether these aspirations translated into actual migration (whether from a first asylum or origin country) (Fratzke and Salant 2018).

2.6. Theory of Migration

Ernest Ravenstein is widely regarded as the earliest migration used census data from England and Wales to develop his "Law of migration (1889)". He concluded that migration was governed by a "push-pull" process that is unfavorable conditions in one place compressive laws, heavy taxation etc. "push" people out, and favorable conditions in an external location "pull" them out. Ravenstein's law stated that the primary causes for migration was better external economic opportunities the volume of migration decreases as distance increases. Migration occurs in stages instead of one long move, population movements are bilateral and migration differentials (e.g.:

gender, social class, age) influences persons' mobility. Many theorists have followed in Ravenstein's footsteps and the dominant theories in contemporary scholarship are more or less variations of his conclusion. Everett Lee (1966) reformulated Ravenstein's theory to give more emphasis to internal (or push) factor. Lee also outlined the impact that intervening obstacles have on the migration process. He argued that variables such as distance, physical and political barriers and having dependents can impede or even prevent migration. Lee pointed out that the migration process is selective because differentials. Such as age, gender, social class affect how persons respond to push-pull factors and these conditions also shape their ability to overcome intervening obstacles. This perspective in which people are expected to move from low income to high income areas and under developed to developed areas, that is the general notion that migration movements trend towards a certain spatial-economic equilibrium has remained alive in the work of many demographers, geographers and economists ever since (Castles and Miller 2003) and we will see that is also the underlying assumption of push-pull theories.

Before justifying the use of an number of approaches/theories to international labour migration, this chapter aims to provide an introduction to migration theories. Some of the most popular theories of migration are:

2.6.1. Neo-Classical Theory of Migration

The neo-classical theory of migration explains that workers move from low wage countries to high wage countries creating equilibrium in the international labour market which wipes away the wages differences between the countries. There is unbalanced distribution of capital and labour across countries that cause inequality in wages and living condition of people which leads to migration. So, the migrants move towards the place where employment, wage and other economic conditions are more favorable to them.

2.6.2 Migration networks Theory

Migration network theory explains that migration network can be defined by a composite of a inter-personal relations in which migrants interact with their relatives, friends or even outsiders in the destination place/ country that pave a path/foundation for dissemination of information as well as for assistance (Faist, 1997). Network theory stresses that migrant networks serve to reduce the costs and risks of international migration and thus to increase the livelihood of

movement. This theory explain that migration give better ideas that sets of interpersonal ties as well network access reduces the monetary and psychological costs as well as risks by providing necessary information related to procedures of migration, place of destination and employment opportunities. But this theory does not explain about the free choice of migrant in terms of destination and tiers of jobs. In this regard personal capabilities, risk bearing capacities and skill are also very important in determining international labour migration.

2.6.3. Social Capital

The social capital simple concept it has evolved rapidly in to a rather more complex account of people's relationship and value. As a developed by concept Bourdieu, Coleman, and Putnam, the initial conception remain somewhat sketchy and loose in the hands of other the debate over social capital has started to lay bare some of the way in which social ties can be activated to produce particular types of benefit such as set of behaviors and relationship.

Bourdieu (1996) he has interested in the way that it could be combined with others forms of capital to create and reproduce inequality for Bourdieu. Inequality was to be explained by the production and reproduction of capital he had initially adopt the concept of cultural capital in other to explain the unequal academy achievement of children from different social classes and from different group within social class. By pursing apporrite culture investments strategies with in the family some social group were able to ensure that their children optimized the yield from education (Bourdieu, 1996) but (Coleman, 1988) he had different social capital as a useful resources available to on actor thought his/her social relationship some aspect of social structure and they facilitated certain action of actor where persons or corporate actor with in structure (Clonam, 1988). Social capital helps understands the problem of collective action on like human and physical capital which are normally a private goods whose ownership and returns reside with individuals social capital quintessentially as a public goods that is created by and may benefit not just those whose efforts are required to realize it but all who are part of structure (Colenam, 1988). It therefore demands cooperation between individual who are nevertheless pursuing their own self-interests.

Then (Putnam, 1993) social capital here refers to features of social organization such as trust norms and network that can improve the efficiency of society by facilitating coordinated action (Putnam, 1993). The term itself he defined as referring to connections among individuals-social

Network and the norms of reciprocity and trust worthiness that arise from them (Putnam, 2000) on the three types of authors concept but I will be focuses on the study trust, norms and network (Putnam, 2001)

The human capital tradition of thinking about the economics of education and the economy of education and the metaphor similarly, points to idea of investment accumulation and exploitation that have been sized upon in such area as global development and anti-poverty strategies or the study of business innovation and technological change.

Features of social capital origination (Putname, 1993) he, believes social capital is a good think and that its collapse is a bad things be believed that there is one big villain he want action to restore it to health but will has a being a powerful communicate or with passionate belief and a simple bottom line Putnam is also a tireless social scientist who has marshaled a compelling body of evidence (Putanm, 1993).

The concept of social capital define as features of social organization such as trust, norms and network (Putnam, 1993) that can improve the efficiency of society by facilitating coordinated action connections among individual social network and norms of reciprocity and trust worthiness that arise from them (Putnam, 2000) but (Coleman, 1988) obligations and expectation, information, Channels and social network or social norms. Putnam's original definition on from (Putnam, 1993) is a clear example of a functionalist definition social capital is every aspect of social organization. That improves the efficiency of society and (Putnam, 2000) doesn't have this functionalist trait here social capital is solely defined by its contents. We different concepts wide concept include note then one component in the definition must often trust, norms and network. Social capital consists of single; phenomena most often trust norms and network. These aspects are more often social trust, social norms and social network.

The (Putnam, 2001) also argue that the central idea of social capital are both network and associated norms of reciprocity have value. Social capital may be formal and informal and its network may be densely interrelated, this and somehow invisible. He shows strong correlation between social capital and different social variables like education performance, health child welfare minimizing violent and crime and civil and economy equity in US states. Putnam introduces two basic forms of social capital network and trust among homogenous people as bonding (exclusive) social capital and among the heterogeneous people has birding (inclusive)

social capital (Field, 2008) and (Field, 2008) had contrasted and synthesized the ideas of these three founder of social capital theories.

2.6.4. Dual Labour Market Theory

The dual labour market approach divides the labour market into a primary and secondary segment (Piore, 1971). The primary segment is characterized by a capital intensive method of production, the secondary segment is characterized by a labour intensive method of production. Dual labour market theory holds that international migration demand-based and initiated by recruitment policies of employers or governments in destination areas who are normally developed countries seek to pay low wages to its employee are willing to hire labour from developing or less developed countries. Though, wage differentials between origin and destination areas are neither necessary nor sufficient conditions for migration, its one factor that shape foreign labour migration.

2.6.5. Structural Theories

According to Ghosh, the structural theories stresses that migration widens wage and income disparities as a result of the differences in the economic and political situations of countries (Ghosh, 1996). Besides the “brain drain” a “brain drain”-the massive departure of young able-bodied men and women from rural areas is typically blamed for causing a critical shortage of agricultural and other labour, depriving areas of their most valuable work force. Because it is generally not the poorest migration and remittances were also believed to increase inequality in communities of origin (Haas, 2007). This theory is also very popular in migration.

2.6.6. World System Theory

Building on Waller stein (1974), this world system theory of explains that migration is a product of disruptions/inequalities caused by capitalist development with the expansion of capitalism over larger parts of the world, the influence and control of market is also extended over land, raw materials and labour within the peripheral regions, creating a vast mobile population. The material and ideological links long with the investment capital usher these dispossessed masses from the underdeveloped countries to the global cities in developed countries to take up low-paying jobs at the bottom of occupational hierarchy. Waller stein argues that the new capitalist world system is based on an international division of labour that determines relationship between

different regions/countries as well as the type of labour condition. Hence, according to this theory, international migration is affected heavily by policies toward overseas investments and towards the international flow of capital and goods and less by wage or employment differentials between countries (as a contrast to dual labour market theory and neo-classical theory of migration).

2.7. Review of Previous Studies

In the last two decades Nepal has experienced a dramatic growth in international and internal migration, especially from rural areas to urban centers and foreign countries such as America, Canada, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Germany, Britain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates (UAE) and other countries including India (Gautam, 2008). We are massively sending the most productive human resources in broad from past decades. We are not able to control our socio-political problems and still we are facing conflict between different aces, classes, ethnicity, poverty, employment, hunger and diseases. Nepali migration mostly began to Gulf countries and shortage of unskilled and semi-skilled manpower in the destination countries. This was accelerated by unemployment and high under unemployment and later conflict (1996-2006) in Nepal (Adhikari and Gurung, 2011).

Gautam (2005) attempted to analyze and identify the causes of emigration in rural Nepal. The study conducted in Kandebash VDC in Baglung district of Nepal aimed to identify the causes and explore the demographic social and economic impacts of emigration in the life of rural households. The study adopted field work as the method of study and made use of both qualitative and quantitatiThe study focused on causes of emigration and for thus study considered India as the destination country. The study identified the push and pull factor of emigration. However, the study revealed that according to respondents push factor were quite responsible for emigrates in Kandebash VDC. Agricultural though was identified as one sector for employment, any other job opportunities that would bring cash income was still a priority need and for this foreign (India) employment was most visible option for the villagers. Similarly, increased family size and growing expenditure were other related causes. The study also identified pull factors with reference to India as the destination country. The easy availability of unskilled work, no requirement of visa and passport and recruitment in Indian army was some pull factors identified by the study.

The findings of the study supported the fact that the rural economy has strengthened enough to support the households from the remittances received. The study revealed socio-cultural changes as for instances, Brahmins started to engage in poultry, which was religious taboo. Similarly, the disproportionate population was also identified by the study. In Kandebash, the number of young age group was less than any other age groups.

The study concluded that interest on business activities has been increased but also doubts whether migrant's saving has a role in capital form action and development of rural economy. Further, the study argues that role of remittance in productive sector (capital formation) depend on the flow of remittance and their effects on the consumption and investment patterns of the family members remaining at home. In addition, the study warns over dependency on foreign employment may prove to be shock if the opportunity collapse by whatever reasons. Khan (2008) assessed the impacts of international labour migration. The study focused on the case study in Punjab province of Pakistan in the year 2007. The study mainly investigated on the socio-economic changes in conditions of families in the study area after one of their members migrated to Europe. The study predominantly adopted quantitative research method and used both primary and secondary data and survey was the main method of data collection. The randomly selected sample size of 300 respondents was chosen for the study.

The study revealed the major destinations of the migrants were UK generally and other European countries and found that low income and unemployment were the main reason for the study. The study found substantial improvement in the households' economic situation. In addition, the study also showed the impact of socio-demographic variable on the socio-economic conditions, education and family relations of the migrants sending household. However, the study also pointed out some adverse effects of migration. Loneliness among the female members, rudeness in behavior of youngsters in absence of father, drug addiction among young members was major negative impacts found by the study. Adams Jr. (1991) examined the effects of international remittances on rural Egypt. The study based on household survey including two rounds of random interviewing in different census block in the villages. In the first round, data were collected on the socio-economic characteristics an migration experiences of 1000 households and in the second round detailed information was collected on the expenditure behavior of 75 returned (once-abroad) migrant and 75non-migrant households. The study also examined the

social and economic determinants of international migration and revealed that marital status, agricultural labour and education above elementary were positively related to decision to work abroad. Interestingly, the study found international remittances have a small (poverty declined by 9.8 percent) but positive effect on poverty. However, the study also figured out adverse effects on income distribution as inevitable and consumption habit of once abroad migrants spend large share of their remittance earning to personal consumption compared to non-migrant households.

The finding of research shows that dramatic changes have been place due to the modernization , urbanization and tourist activities. The cultural conflicts have been taking place when gross disparity between the affluence of tourists and poverty hidden people of the host region come together (Janardan poudel, 2014). Likewise other scholar (Prabin Dangol, 2012) says the fact that around half of respondents reported of neither positive nor negative impact of Tourism year 2011 in Sauraha that indicates even after investing millions of rupees of government money, government were unable to make the event as successful as it could have been.

2.7.1. Foreign Labour Migration and Remittance

Mainly the remittance in Nepal from Gulf countries come through Exchange Houses, Western Union Money Transfer, Money Gram, Himal Remit and Nabil Speed Remit of which, Western Union Money Transfer and Money Gram are international brand whereas Himal Remit and Nabil Speed Remit are the local brand. Himalayan Bank (Ltd) is the sole agent of Money Gram. Himal Remit was mainly confined to the Gulf countries but now it has extended its service to Europe also (Pathee, 2012).

The proportions of households that receive remittances are 56 percent in Nepal. The average income transfer in the form of remittance is Rs 80,436 (in normal terms) per recipient household per capital nominal remittance of whole population stands at NRs 9,245. Majority of remittances (58 percent) come from within country and 19 percent from India and 23 percent from other countries (CBS Nepal, 2011).

Different causes compel people to go for foreign labour migration which has emerged as an important issue in the twenty first century contributing as an important factor in shaping the politics, economy, society, culture and even security of the concerned countries. Seddon D. (2005) has observed in the book on foreign employment entitled “The New Lauhure: Foreign

Employment and Remittance Economy of Nepal". He studied in the western hills of Kaski district of Lahchok and Riban village. He has analyzed the remittance as livelihood strategies of rural household. As the volume and trend increase with food security and poverty, for off farm and non-farm income have played major role in the rural household. As number of migration is high of ethnic group, the off farm income is higher than others. Their lives are far better than non-migrants. Likewise informal remittances are settled particularly through goods trade. This scheme of sending money has played an important role to deliver money transfer services in a convenient way. The cost of remittance transaction includes fee charged by sending agent which is paid by the sender and a currency conversion fee for delivery of local currency to the beneficiary in receipt country. In such a transaction, money transfer operator requires the beneficiary to pay a fee to collect remittance. This fee may be charged to account for frequent exchange rate movements (Kharel, 2014). Likewise other scholars Kansakar (1982), in his study on emigration remittance and rural development of two largest ethnic group of Nepal, the Gurung in Syangja and Magars in Gulmi districts. Through field observation, he found that emigration to foreign armies has played crucial role in village economy through pension and remittance and source of foreign exchange in national economy. But the case of Kansakar (1974) he already described the different aspects of population in Nepal through a historical analysis of population change. He emphasized the basic reason for migration is poor economic condition of hill as compared to Terai. Most of people who live in hilly largely depend on cultivation for livelihoods where the agricultural economy of the country is very poor. The policies should be made to check the over emigration by prioritizing in their hereditary occupation. However remittance is one of the important variable in-depth interviews with banks and financial institutions and household survey from migrants families, returned migrants and would be migrants. The study has found positive impact of the remittances that is followed by the migrants in households and national economy. The study concludes those migrant households do not belong to the poorest socio-economic groups as judged from their land and asset ownership patterns. Migrant families engaged in considerable land market activity: buys and sells (Gilini, 1981).

2.7.2. History of Foreign Migration in Nepal

Nepal is a country where industrial growth is limited, making land the most important economic asset. During the period of colonization, land in Nepal was abundant and people could obtain

large areas of land. As time passed, the frontier land became occupied, which placed a higher price on scarce land.

Nepal has a long history of foreign employment in India, dating back to the beginning of the 19th century when men from the hill area of what was then known as Gorkha migrated westwards to the city of labour in northern region of Punjab. There they joined up as soldiers in the army of the Sikh Rajan Ranjit Singh. Even today, those working, foreign are popularly known as 'Lahures' (Seddon, 2005). Literally, the nickname lahure is given to the people who joined the army force of India, Hong Kong, Singapore, Brunei, United Kingdom and so on but it also designates people living foreign particularly having the working class jobs. The laborers working in the working class jobs are termed as 'New Lahure's (Seddon et. al. 2001). After Nepal restored its democracy in the 1990s, labour laws were changed to allow Nepalese youths to go abroad in search of work. The rising of the first army Battalion (Sirmoor Battalion) from Nepalese prisoners to war was the major turning point in the emigration of Nepalese people (Samriddhi Foundation, 2011).

Of course there were Nepalese from Kathmandu who used to go to Tibet for business but their number was limited. It played a very significant role in Nepalese emigration phenomena. Besides, the recruitment in British-Indian Army, new agricultural programs, carried out by the then British-India in the provinces such as Assam, Darjeeling, Burma attracted many peasants of Nepalese Hills to work and settle there. Later, many people also started to go to India. It still continues, Nepalese go to India to work as watchman (guards) and hotel boys. The recent trend shows the flow of Nepalese to Asian, European, American and Gulf countries and many more for skilled and unskilled jobs (Gautam, 2008). In the ensuing decades, hundreds of thousands of Nepalese have worked in British and Indian army. Currently, over 60 thousand Nepalese are working in the Indian army and other government institutions in India.

2.7.3. Present Condition of Labour Migration in Nepal

At present time, nearly half of all households in Nepal have at least one member abroad or a returnee. The number of labour migrants is increasing every year and so is the scale of remittances they send back. The top destinations to which Nepalese migrate for work include the Gulf countries and Malaysia, but their origin can be traced to each of the 77 districts of Nepal.

But comprehensive data on Nepalese labour migrants is difficult to gather in officially. Unavailability of data is much greater with regard to Nepalese migrating to India for employment. Since neither the Nepali nor The India government has any mechanism to keep records of those going to India. There are some studies that provide information on the number and characteristics of Nepalese migrant workers in India but these have generally been conducted at a small scale and focus on a particular region only.

2.7.4. Causes of foreign Labour Migration in General

Differently directed flows of labour which cross national borders from the international labour market functioning in international with the markets of the capital; the goods and services. In other words, the international labour market exists in the form of labour migration.

- Traditionally (I the neo-classical theory) as the basic allocate the economic reason of the international labour migration connected with scales, rates and structures of accumulation of capital. Differences in rates of accumulation of capital causes the differences between attractive and repulsive forces of labour in various regions of the world economy that finally defines directions of moving of this factor of production between the countries.
- Level and scales of accumulation of the capital have direct influence on an occupational level of able-bodied population and thus on the sizes of a relative overpopulation (unemployment) which is the basic source of labour migration.
- Rates and the sizes of accumulation of the capital in turn, in certain degree depend on migration level. This dependence means that low salary of immigrants and possibility to reduce payment to domestic workers allows reducing the production costs and thereby increasing the accumulation of capital. The same purpose is reached by the organization of production in countries with low-paid labour. Transnational corporations for the purpose of acceleration of accumulation of capital use either the labour movement to the capital to the regions with excessive amount of labour.
- The reason of the labour movement is changes in the pattern of requirements and the production caused by scientific and technical progress. The production cutback or

liquidation of some out-of-date branches release labour which search for its applications in other countries.

So, the international labour migration, first if all, is the form of movement concerning surplus population from one center of accumulation of the capital to another. It is the economic nature of labour migration.

However, in the international labour migration not only the unemployed but also parts of working population are involved. In this case, the driving motive of migration is the search of more favorable working conditions. The labour moves from the countries with higher ones. So, an objective basis of labour migration is national destinations in the level of wages.

2.7.5. Causes of International Labour Migration in Household

In the recent history, Nepal is experiencing a huge out-migration and giving status as a labour exporting country. Out-migration of Nepalese youths to foreign countries increased especially after restoration of multi-party democracy and liberalization in 1990. Following a decade-long Maoist insurgency democracy that ended in 2006, Nepal is experiencing a number of political transitions, for example, the abolition of monarchy and the conversion of Nepal into a federal Democratic Republic State with a president as an elected head of the state. However, the uncertain political and economic situation has been a major driving force for Nepalese youth to look for alternatives abroad (Ghimire et al, 2010, wagle 2012). Consequently, the proportion of households receiving remittance has increased from 32 percent in 2003/04 to 56 percent in 2010/11 (CBS, 2011).

Due to poverty, unemployment, decline natural resources and the maoist insurgency, ethnic and madeshi movement, labour out migration has become an increasingly important livelihood strategy in Nepal (Thieme, 2006). Elusive political stability, frequent closure and strikes and reluctance of businessmen to invest in Nepal and closure of many industries that provided jobs and income opportunities were blamed for such a situation (NIDS, 2011). Nepalese migration is generally attributed to poverty; situation, unequal allocation of and distribution of resources, geographical variation of labour demand and so on (K.C. 2003).

However, the trend, pattern, causes, consequences and drivers are changing over time. So, different causes compel people go to foreign labour migration which has emerged as an important

issue in the twenty first century contributing as an important factor in shaping the politics, economy, society, culture and even security of the concerned countries.

2.7.6. Causes and Consequences of Foreign Labour Migration

Probably, Manu, Who made code of conduct for Aryans named 'Manusmriti' was first to make a statement to indicate migration in his prehistoric writings. Manu writes-'Well cultured and educated people from non-Aryans countries and land should be welcomed and those who prefer property and employment than good culture should be encouraged to emigrate from the Aryan land' (Sharma, 2005). The processes or institutions involved in international labour migration (accumulation of information, decision, preparation, financing money) are crucial. These processes influence the propensity to migrate and the potential contribution of labour migration to the livelihood of people. Without denying the importance of incentives from potential receiving countries (pull factors) and limited possibilities in the countries of origin (push factors), it has to be emphasized that these factors are translated through how migration occurs and the assets his demands (Bhandari, 2003).

The most important feature of the labour emigration is migrants' remittance along with all other potential material and immaterial benefits to the households left behind and to the entire sending nations. On the positive side, out-migration brings about improvements to the well-being of migrants and their families, reduction of poverty in the sending regions, much needed capital in the form of money and goods, a safety net for households, increasing local savings and investment, and alleviation of unemployment and underemployment pressures (Aslan, 2008).

Starting from the assumption that migration is primarily an economic phenomenon, which for the individual migrant can be a quite rational decision despite the existence of urban unemployment, the model postulates that migration proceed in response to urban rural differences in expected income rather than actual earnings. The fundamental premise is that migration consider the various labour market opportunities available to the in the rural and urban sectors and chosen the one that maximizes expected gains from migration, expected gains are measured by the difference in real incomes between rural and urban work and the probability of new migrants obtaining an urban job (Todaro,1979).

People are moving from one place to another since ancient period and continuous movement has been an international phenomenon resulted due to complex mechanism involving social, economic, psychological, political, institutional and other determinants (Singh, 1998). Push-pull factor are the most important in the case of foreign labour migration.

2.7.7. Effect of International Labour Migration in Household

Although migration is an age old phenomenon in human history, it has changed its character in recent time. Studies have shown that people generally aspire to move less developed places to more advanced places for better economic gains, employment opportunities, better living condition, education and other type of social development. Among them labour migration is one of the significant areas in recent time. Labour migration transfer some portion of their earnings to the immediate family and the community of the origin and maintain regular contact through remittance (Rahaman and Lee, 2012). The transfer of some portion of earning by the labour migrant in the form of cash and goods to the community of origin has been termed as remittances (Adams, 2008).

Today, remittance are increasingly becoming integral to migration because one of the basic motives for migrant workers is to remit a portion of earnings to the communities of origin, household, families, under condition of temporary labour migration. Since temporary migrants typically leave their families behind them have a strong bond with the country of origin and maintain regular contact through remittances (Rahman and Lee, 2012).

Although, the contribution of migrant remittances in the Nepalese economy is manifold, the sociological understanding of migrant households, village and communities thus open up an important avenue in sociological understanding the effect of remittance in household.

2.7.8. Effect of International Labour Migration in Children's Education

Empirical studies in the impact of migration remain insufficient, particularly dealing with children left behind. Empirical studies from other countries can possibly present a broader view of this phenomenon. Positive outcomes have arisen from recent empirical studies from other countries due to the remittance sent by migrant parents. Remittance plays a significant role in family income and family investment in human capital. For instance, remittances decreased school dropout rate in El Salvador and had positive impact on increasing school enrollment in

Ecuador (Edwards and Ureta, 2003, Caleo et al, 2009). In looking at the impact of migration and remittances on education attainment, the underlying hypothesis is that remittances increase educational opportunities. The logic is that the remittances relax the household's budget constraint, which previously limited educational investment, thereby enabling households in developing countries to invest in human capital of children. Such an outcome is key in terms of country growth and development (Acosta, 2006).

2.7.9. The Effect of Immigration on Wages and Employment.

The substitution thesis applies a neo-classical economic model of migration explains that workers move from low wages countries to high wages countries creating equilibrium in the international labour market which wipe away the wage difference between the countries. There is unbalanced distribution of capital and labour across countries that cause inequality in wages and living conditions of people which leads to migration Hence immigration will lead to declining wages of workers with whom the immigrates compete or in the case of inflexible labour markets to rising likelihood of employment.

This theory suggest that the bulk of labour migration moves from capital-poor/labour force-rich countries to capital-rich/labour force-poor countries, while by contrast capital moves in opposite direction, expecting a higher return on investment made in capital-poor countries. This theory also suggests that high skilled worker move from capital-rich to capital-poor countries to reap higher returns on their skills.

2.7.10. Push-Pull Factor in Migration

The most frequently heard explanation for migration has been the so called "push-pull" theory which depicts that some people move because they are pushed out of their former location, whereas others move because they have been pulled or attracted to some place elsewhere. This idea was first given by Ravestein in 1889 (Cited by Rafique, 2003). According to him the living conditions are "push factors" and attraction of better living conditions are "pull factors". Likewise other scholars say, a better living condition is the first and most significant factor with maximum percentage of the people to migrate to Monywa township (Thein, 2003).

Migration is a global phenomenon caused not only by economic factors but also by social, political, cultural, environmental health, education and transportation factors. It commonly takes place

because of the push factor of less opportunities in the socio-economic situation and also because of pull factors that exist in more developed areas.

The lack of jobs in the village is one of the main reason for emigration (Gautam, 1999). The push-pull factors which are determined by country's economic, political, cultural, and environmental landscape. Voluntary movements were assumed to result for some combination of push and pull factors (which included economic, political and social factors) modified by the effect of interviewing opportunities and obstacles (Lee 1975 and Jackson 1979). However, the study is no longer restricted to the conventional push and pull factors are those that pull people to new places, including better jobs or better living condition. So that pulls people to new place, including better jobs or high wages. However, Immigration is influenced by economic conditions in both the homeland and host country, leading in most causes to the movement from less developed to more economically advanced regions (Bade, 2003). Push-Pull factor is most important variables in the case of international labour migration

2.7.11. International Migration in Sociology Perspective

There are two type of migration: Internal migration and International migration. Internal migration is the movement of people from one place to another within a given country. Whereas International migration is the movement of people from one country to another in order to take up employment of establish residence or to increase in living strand (Thet, 2003). The terms of emigration is related to the international migration. Likewise migration has different purposes, sometime it was due to shortage of food, due to wars for the quest of better life or spirit of adventure. But it is a fact that migration was historically the source of civilization through the knowledge as people moved, mingled and exchanged ideas and goods (Magill, 1999).

In the case of migration, push and pull factors are those factors which either forcefully push people into migration or attract them. A push factor is forceful and a factor which relates to the country from which a person migrates.

On the basis of its nature, migration is sub divided into 'internal' and 'international'. The internal migration is much more powerful as compared to the international migration (Harker, 2001).Likewise other scholar says, International migration has development implications for origin and destination countries in the south and in the north. Some 215 million peoples or 3% of

the world's population are believed to live outside their countries of birth (UN, 2009). While the focus in the literature has been on South-North migration, the number of migrants between developing countries is estimated to be as large as the number of migrants moving from south to north (Ratha and Shaw, 2007). The remittance is related terms with international migrants and remittances have played an important role in providing financial benefits or transfer of income to the household, along with the increase in the countries balance of payment (Muhammad et. al, 2008). As more and more ranks of immigrants or migrants it is important to consider that not all population movements are voluntary. Some people are involuntary migrants. Voluntary migration is the movement of people by choice, often by people from developing countries moving to industrialized nations in search of jobs and opportunities for a better life (Bailey, 2010).

CHAPTER- THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1. Rational of Site Selection

This study was conducted in Triyuga Municipality-6 Mohanpur, Udaypur. In this area not much research was conducted about cause and effect of International labor migration. Many people migrated for foreign employment. The study area was chosen for several reasons to target this place for field work. In my thesis is cause and effect of international labour migration and migrated household. International labor migration is increasing day by day. Migration is a spatial mobility of people by changing usual place of residence to a well defined destination. A migrant is a person who moves entirely from his place of birth to another place or keeps on moving stepwise or less frequently by being either, seasonal, temporary, semi-permanent or permanent migrant depending upon the reasons for migration within a defined geographical area (Kc 2003). In this place more energetic youth have gone to abroad for foreign employment. In this village people are major sources of income agricultural, wage labor and remittance. In this village livelihood system is affected by labor migration. Due to this reason I have selected Triguya Municipality-6 Mohanpur village.

3.2. Research Design

Based on objectives, this research attempted to describe cause and effect of International labor migration. This research followed qualitative and quantitative approach both. Qualitative research emphasizes on descriptive exploration from the point of view of respondents through in-depth study. Quantitative research emphasizes on quantities or number; this research attempted to follow both of qualitative or quantitative approach. The ideas and information were taken from respondents were analyzed with contrasting other information of sources. Migrated people and their household changing livelihood, were described through the descriptive analytical design.

3.3. Nature and Sources of Data

This thesis cause and effect international labor migration, both primary and secondary information are ascertained from different sources. Primary source of data collection to visit field about to collect source of income agricultural, domestic animal, wage labor, bureaucracy, business and foreign employment etc. Consumption of household living-footing, cloth, education, health, use transportation and luxurious goods etc. Specially, I was to see foreign labor migration and

remittance which by country, type of work, company, working hours, nature of work, salary and facilities. Secondary data related to cause and effect of international labour migration is obtained from pervious publications from googol scholar and JOSTER books, journal articles, pervious thesis by department of sociology, publication of social science Baha etc. Secondary data were not enough, I made a field study trip to generate first hand information about cause and effect of international labour migration which would accomplish research objective. Primary information based on primary source of data, interview and observation with the household survey.

3.4. Sampling Procedure

In the study area, the Universe of the study area was 300 household of the Mohanpur Village, of Triyuga Municipality, Udayapur, whereas only 42 number of households were taken for sample. The purposive sampling was applied to select the 42 migrated household out of from 300 households. One respondent was selected from each selected household. Other needed information and data have been collected through the interview and questionnaire with respondent and stakeholder of villager. .

3.5. Data collection Tools and Techniques

3.5.1. Interview

In this research objective oriented interview questionnaire will be used to collect field data from the respondents. For interview informal or semi structured interview will be taken with respondents. The aria of focus will be link their life experience, narrative, their views, their roles, their suggestions and other important details. Participatory approach will be adopted as for as possible for collection primary data.

3.5.2. Household Survey

Household survey method will used in order to generate the information about relation between labor migration and livelihood about migrated households. Information related to socio-economic characters of migrant respondent or household such as cast, ethnicity, religion, occupation, income and education were ascribed by using household survey method. In the same way, information of economic assts including source of income size and equality of landholding and housing characteristic were generated by adopting some method. In addition, returns form farming production and labor migration and their part to household economy were also obtained by using household survey method.

3.5.3. Observation

Another important qualitative research tool used for this research was observation method. Observation was not tool of this research with hard and fast planned and formal process. During all field visit the researcher observed geographical, social activity other seen structures of the field areas. One of the village Mohanpur is my own home land, thus I am one of the survivor of foreign migration and member of society on which I was studying. Informally done daily activities were participated and observed informally during my residency. When my concern is on my research; during these daily activities I marked them for my research which was related to it. With household visit I observed their living condition, shelter ,using goods and family activities with informal questions. I also conducted some photograph of their houses and changing pervious condition. Limitation of my observation method is not equal to both villages because I am resident from only one of them. To reduce error I conducted key informant technique to Mohanpur village.

3.6. Process of Data Analysis

When data collection was completed then researcher was immediately checked the questioner and interview schedule for necessary correction whether there was any mistake or not. Then after data was codification, tabulation and enter in data sheet and data was analyzed by using in table, chart and pie, bar and compared with previous research.

3.7. Limitation of the Study

The study has following limitation

- The study is focused in the particular area of Mohanpur village of Udayapur district to determine the poverty as well as the amount of remittance income in micro level.
- This study was based in sample size of study area. It may be help full make general conclusion.
- Only economic variables such as income and wealth inequalities are analyzed
- This study focused on cause and effect of international labour migration only.

CHAPTER- FOUR

Causes and Effect of International Labour Migration

Migration is global phenomenon caused not only by economic factors but also by social, political, cultural, environmental, health, education and transportation factors. It commonly takes place because of the push factors of fewer opportunities in the socio-economic situation. Push factor is main cause of international labour migration. Hence, push Factors are domestic one such as low wages, unemployment etc. However international labour migration plays a significant role in family income and family investment in human capital. Education of children and other changes like change in Economy, health status can be observed because of it. Here, Migrants sex, age, caste/ethnicity, religion, family type, education migrants working destination country, income sources were taken as social background of the samples.

4.1. Sex, Age and Caste/Ethnicity of the Respondents

Triyuga Municipality-6 Mohanpur, Udaypur is one of the most important place. Above subtitle is most important in this dissertation because its objective is to analyze socio-economic condition and causes and effect of international labour migration. First I need to know the social background of the samples. These three variables are important part of the study. I may not be able to find correct result of the question but it is an essential part of the study. The findings of sex, age group and caste/ethnicity are present in table 1.

Table1: Frequency and percentage distribution of migrants by age, sex and caste

Age group	Cast /ethnithy								%of total
	Brahmin		Chhetri		Newer		Tharu		
	M%	F%	M%	F%	M%	F%	M%	F%	
21-25	-	1(2.38%)	-	-	1(2.38%)	-	-	4(9.52%)	6(14.28%)
26-30	-	-	1(2.38%)	-	1(2.38%)	-	4(9.52%)	-	6(14.28%)
31-35	1(2.38%)	-	-	-	1(2.38%)	-	9(21.41%)	-	11(26.18%)
36-40	1(2.38%)	1(2.38%)	1(2.38%)	-	2(4.76%)	-	1(2.38%)	-	6(14.28%)
41-45	-	2(4.76%)	2(4.76%)	-	1(2.38%)	-	8(19.4%)	-	13(30.95%)
Total	2(4,76%)	4(9.52%)	4(9.52%)	-	6(14.28%)	-	22(52.71%)	4(9.52%)	42(100%)

Source: field survey, 2020

Most of the individuals involved in foreign labour migration from Mohanpur village were males and few females. Table 1 reveals that 78.54 percent of male and only 21.04 percent of females have involved in foreign labour migration. The age is the most significant variable that determines the flow of migration for employment. Most of the individual were young; this is taken as the earning age as well. The foreign labour migrant's age group was divided by 21-25, 26-30, 31-35, 36-40 and 41-45 gradually.

Table 1 shows the individuals related to foreign labour migration between the age group of 41-45 from Mohanpur village were highest i.e. 30.95%. This is followed by the age group between 21-25, 26-30, 31-35, and 36-40. There is no doubt that Nepal is a multi-caste/ethnicity country. So, during the survey of study area different caste/ethnicity was found migrated into foreign employment viza. Tharu, Chhetri, Newar, Bramin. In the table 1, Tharu of different age group are in highest position of international labour migration. So, the Tharu caste has more connection to the international labour migration. Similarly, Sex is another most significant variable that determine the flow of migration of employee. The participation of male in the migration is six fold more as compared to females. It explores the female number in foreign labour migration is very slim. Thus, we can conclude that the male are more active than female in the case of international labour migration

4.2. Destination Country of International Labour Migrants

For the better results of the survey the destination places of the migrants is to be known. So I tried my best to know about the destination countries of the migrants. In this subtitle I did my best to find out the number of migrants in various destination countries which are presented in the table below. Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of migrants on the basis of caste/ethnicity and destination.

Caste/ethnicity of migrant workers	Destination country of migrants				Total (%)
	Malaysia	Qatar	Saudi	U.A.E	
Tharu	5(11.90)	3(7.14)	2(4.76)	2(4.76)	12(25)
Chhetri	1(2.38)	7(16.66)	3(7.14)	1(2.38)	12(25)
Newar	2(4.76)	2(4.76)	1(2.38)	1(2.38)	6(12.5)

Bramin	1(2.38)	2(4.76)	3(7.14)	6(14.28)	12(25)
Total	9(21.2)	14(33.32)	9(21.2)	10(23.83)	42(100.0)

Source: field survey, 2020

Table 2 shows the four caste group: Tharu, Chhetri, Newar and Bramin migrant to the countries Malaysia, Qatar, Saudi and UAE. This table shows the correct percentage of the migrants. 11.09 percent of Tharu people went to Malaysia, 7.14 percent to Qatar, 4.76% to Saudi and UAE. The Table also includes the percentage of other cast group to different destinations.

4.3. Religion`

Nepali is the mosaic of the different religious group of people. In the study area, two different religious groups: Hindu and Christian were found. Religious is the most significant variable that helps to determine the flow of migration for employment. The socio-economic status of a person cannot be known without knowing their religion. So it is one of the important heading to be considered. The number as well as their corresponding frequency and percentage based on caste and religion are mentioned in table below.

Table 3: Frequency and percentage distribution of respondent by caste/ethnicity and religion.

Caste	Religion		Total
	Hindu (%)	Christian (%)	
Tharu	20(47.61)	6(14.28)	61.89
Chhetri	4(9.52)	–	9.52
Newar	6(14.28)	–	14.28
Bramin	6(14.28)	–	14.28
Total	36(85.69)	6(14.28)	42(100.0)

Source: Field survey, 2020

Table 3 shows the religious status of international labour migration in Triyuga Municipality-6 Mohanpur, Udaypur district among the three caste/ethnicity group. People of that area seems to follow Hindu, Christian and few Buddhist. But the participants of the survey didn't follow the Buddhist religion. In table 3 most of the migrants (85.69) follow Hinduism which is revealed by

the data collected. Tharu caste group people seems to follow to religion Hindu and Christian Where as other caste group follow only Hindu religion.9.52%of Chhetri, 14.28% of Newar and Bramin follow Hinduism respectively.

4.4. Family Type and Number

Family size is a prominent factor that affects the movement of people from one place to another for the better life. Out of two types of family, Joint family generally comprised of three descendant's members: grandparents, parents, uncle/aunt unmarried brother/sisters and grandchildren. While the nuclear family - comprises of merely parents and their dependent child. The socio-economic status of a family is directly hampered by the number of family member's .Number of migrants and their corresponding percentage based on the cast/ethnicity found during the survey is presented below:

Table 4: Frequency and percentage distribution of migrants by caste/ethnicity and family type.

Caste/ethnicity of migrants workers	Family type of migrants workers		Total
	Joint family (%)	Nuclear family(%)	
Tharu	22(52.38)	4(9.52)	61.9
Chhetri	4(9.52)	–	9.52
Newar	6(14.28)	–	14.28
Bramin	6(14.28)	–	14.28
Total	38(90.46)	4(9.52)	42(100.0)

Source: Field survey, 2020

Table 4 shows the family type of international migrants' .The \$ different ethnic group of Triyuga Municipality-6 Mohanpur, Udaypur have different family size. From the study it is clear that the number of the ethnic caste group people have joint family while only few of them have nuclear family. More than half of the respondents have joint family (90.46%) while less than half (9.52%) have nuclear family. It is clear that the number of family members increases the expenditure which can be fulfilled with high level of income. Thus, from this table we can say that the more number of family member results in international labour migration for the fulfillment of their demand.

4.5. Education Year of Schooling

Education has most important value in our society. We can be a better person with In the case of international labour migration education also plays a vital role an educated person can earn considerably high amount of money than that of uneducated. This subtitle is important because the research cannot be conducted without education. Based on caste/ethnicity, the education statuses of the individuals of international migrants are presented in table below:

Table 5: Frequency and percentage distributions of migrant workers by caste/ethnicity and education level.

Caste/ethnicity of migrant workers	Education level of migrant workers					Total(%)
	Primary	S.E.E	+2	B.A	M.A	
Tharu	3(7.14)	2(4.76)	2(4.76)	–	–	7(16.66)
Chhetri	2(4.76)	5(11.90)	3(7.14)	2(4.76)	–	12(28.57)
Newar	3(7.14)	6(14.28)	2(4.76)	–	–	11(26.19)
Bramin	1(2.38)	4(9.52)	2(4.76)	3(7.14)	2(4.76)	12(28.57)
Total	9 (21.42)	17 (40.47)	9 (21.42)	5 (11.90)	2 (4.76)	42 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey, 2020

Table 5 shows the education level of migrant workers of different 4 caste/ethnicity group of Mohanpur village. The table consists of five education levels: primary, S.E.E., +2, B.A., M.A. Only two migrants' workers i.e. 4.76% have M.A. Five workers have B.A. degree and they are from Tharu, Bramim and Chhetri caste group. Among 42 respondents, their answers are different in the topic of education status of the migrant's. Many migrants have primary level education i.e. 21.42% and few have got degree i.e. 4.76% respectively.

4.6. Source of Income

Monthly income is directly related to the economic status of the individual as well as the household. I this dissertation there are two objectives and they are completed after analyzing their income source. Monthly income is the most important variable that determine the flow of migration in different destination .This topic is very important in this dissertation to find out the

income of different migrant's workers in different field and the findings are presented in the table below.

Table 6: Frequency and percentage distribution of migrant workers by source of income per month.

Source of income	Involved household	Total(in thousands)	Income(%)
Job	12	10,000	16.39
Wage labour	18	18,000	29.50
Government services	4	13,000	21.31
Business	8	20,000	32.78
Total	42	61,000	100.00

Source: Field survey, 2020

Table 6 shows the income source of migrant workers in a month and there are four source of income like: Job, Wage labour, Government services, Business. In the table we can see the highest source of income is Business and the lowest source of income is job.

The table shows that the highest source of income comes through Business and the lowest source of income from different types of job. The income from the business and job has vast difference; 16.39% of income from job and 32.78% of income from business. And the second highest source of income is Wage labour which has 29.50% of total sample.

4.8. Causes of International labour Migration

The main objective of the study is to determine the cause and effect of the international labour migration. This subtitle is very important because it try to solve out the objective of the dissertation. The data collected from the survey are presented in the table below.

Table 7: Distribution of respondents by causes of migration

Variables	Number of respondents	Percent
Poverty	15	37%
Unemployment	6	14.28%
Bad economic condition	8	20%
Lack of resource	10	25%
Low wages	3	7%
Total	42	100%

Source: Field survey, 2020

Table 7 shows that migration status of respondents which reveals that majority of migrated household respondents i.e 100% family member have Migrated for international labour. The table also reveals the cause of migration like Poverty, unemployment, bad economic condition of family, lack of resources and low wages. Out of total migrated respondents household 15(37%) told that the cause of migration was poverty which is the highest percent 25% told the reason is due to the lack of resources. 14.28% gave reason of bad economic condition and unemployment problem of the village. the respondents also say that the migration is due to the low wages of their work. they told that the work are too difficult but the payment is too less which compelled them to migrate in the search of better income and better life.

However from the field study result and literature review of this research that the major causes of international labour migration was poverty, unemployment, bad economic condition in village, lack of resources and low wages of their work. So that, lack of job opportunities in village area (Gautam, 1999) is one of the causes of international labour migration. Likewise other popular scholar say, due to poverty, unemployment, and declining natural resources that labour out migration has become an increasingly important livelihood strategy in Nepal (Thieme, 2006). In the field survey (2018) that there were five major causes of international migration and poverty was a biggest cause of the migration followed by unemployment, bad economic condition and the low wages respectively. From the literature review and field survey we can say that the major causes of international labour migration are poverty, unemployment, bad economic condition and lack of resources.

CASE STUDY.

In the field study it was found that a man was permanent residence of Triyuga Municipality-6 Mohanpur, Udaypur and he has just returned from foreign employment. He says, "I left my home at the age of 25 year in 2010. I went to Qatar to earn money due to unemployment, poverty, low wages and bad economic condition of house which destroyed the good environment of the house. So I went to Qatar. After few years I returned back and got married. Living behind my parents and newly married wife I again went to cartel and stayed there for 4 more years and returned back to Nepal few days ago. And still he goes there in search of employment and better life of his family." From this case study we can say that those factors are the main reason of international migration.

4.9. Effect of International Labour Migration

When people migrate from one place to another they make adjustments in their personal and socio-cultural lives. It is difficult to ascertain the true benefits of their mobility. However, emigration of people from Mohanpur village is certainly having positive benefits on the household economy, finding the employment in foreign have changed their households' economic status. But migrating to abroad for employment is not a permanent solution. These people have to return back to their lands which are poor in fertility and unmanaged.

The major causes and effect of international labour migration was the objective of dissertation. So, I described the major cause of international labour migration in previous page. Here I described the effect of international migration and observed the effect of it on salary status, children education status, land owner status, living standard condition. The advantage of international labour migration and carried things while returning back to Nepal.

4.10. Salary Status

Most of the individual receive their salary per month. Low wages is one of the major causes for international labour migration. Every worker wants to earn good salary so that with an aim of earning good amount of money workers went to abroad as an international migrant. The research questions are also formulated with an aim of knowing the salary status of international labour migrant. So it is necessary to find out the correct answer. The number of migrant workers and

corresponding percentage along with their per month spending amount of money were collected and presented as follows:

Table 8: Distribution of Respondents by Salary Status

Level of education	Respondent	Income in Rs.	Achieve income in Rs	Percentage
Primary	10	15,000-20,000	17,500	23.80
S.E.E	10	20,000-25,000	22,500	23.80
+2	6	25,000-30,000	27,500	14.28
B.A.	8	30,000-35,000	35,500	19.04
M.A.	8	40,000+	40,000	19.04
Total	42			100

Source: Field survey, 2020

Table 8 shows the total number of respondents who have different levels of education. The table describes monthly income in rupees (Rs). The education level of respondents varies from primary, S.E.E., +2, B.A., M.A. The income also varies with the level of education. Higher education has a higher rate of income than that of lower education level.

This table shows that the two respondents have their master's degree and five have bachelor's degree. The salary of the M.A. is above 40,000 and has an 8% of income. Other five respondents with B.A. degree earn 35,500 in a month and have an income of 20%. Other respondents with other levels of education have different types of income and income percentages, resulting in the inequality of earnings.

However, the survey data (2018) shows that the minimum and maximum salary of the migrant workers sent per month at home from foreign employment were Rupees 17,500 and Rupees 40,000+ respectively. Meanwhile from the survey result (2018) and the literature review, I concluded that low wages are one of the important causes of international migration. Khan (2008) found that low income and unemployment were the main reasons for international labour migration and he added that the salary scale is determined by the skill factor and the level of education factor. So that low wages are also one of the important factors that result in international labour migration.

4.11. Children Educational Year of Schooling

Educational attainment is directly related to the economic status of the individual as well as the households. It is an important determinant of individual or household welfare. It has a positive impact on overall wellbeing of individual and society. However, this sub title (children educational year of schooling) has an important role in this dissertation because the answers of research questions are incomplete without it. The education status of individuals based on caste/ethnicity was found in following way

Table 9: Frequency and percentage distributions of migrant workers children by caste/ethnicity and educational level

Caste/ethnicity of migrant workers	Educational levels of migrant workers children		Total
	School level (%)	Higher level (%)	
Tharu	26(61.90)	–	26(61.90)
Chhetri	–	4(9.52)	4(9.52)
Newar	6(14.28)	–	6(14.28)
Bramin	-	6(14.28)	6(14.28)
Total	32(76.19)	10(23.80)	42(100.0)

Source: Field survey (2020)

Table 9 shows that the education status of international labour migrants children by caste/ethnicity groups and they have a different-different types of education level, viz, school level and higher level. In the given table, there are two caste, Chhetri and Bramin have higher level of education and other two (Tharu and Newar) have only school level education. Therefore, we can think that these caste children have only school level education. From the survey we can say. Table 9 shows that in the case of school level, Tharu caste has a big percentage (61.90) and another Chhetri caste has not any number of school level education. Likewise Newar caste has only 14.28 percentages and Bramin has no any percentage. In the case of higher level education there Tharu and Newar do not have any percentage but Chhetri has 9.52 % and Barmin has 14.28%. However, from the survey and literature review I conclude that the education level has

increased because of international labour migration because of the increase in the remittance. According to Acosta (2006) that he argued that remittances increase children educational opportunities. Finally, the literature review and field data result has a same argument. Hence the international labour migration has a positive aspect in case of children education.

4.12. Living Standard of Household

International labour migrant worked in abroad and he sent the remittance to his household. A household used their remittance for health, education, household activities and saving amount etc. The number of workers and corresponding percentage along with their improve living standard were found in the following ways.

Table 10: Frequency and percentage distributions of migrant workers by Area of Utilitarian of Remittance

Utilized area of remittances	Number of respondents	Percentage
Housing	10	23.80%
Health	10	23.80%
Providing loan	7	16.66%
Saving amount	15	35.71%
Total	42	100%

Source: Field survey, 2020

The given table shows that the migrant workers living standard. Out of total migrated respondents household 15 (35.71%) told that the family saves the money. 16.66% provides loan to the needy people so that they can be able to earn some profit and help those who are in need.

From the table we can imagine the living standard of the international labour migrants' household. These four factors are considered as the most frequently used by the respondents. Comparing the survey data and the literature review have same argument. That is the reason why the large amount of remittance come Nepal. Meanwhile, they invest their money to housing, health, providing loan and saving amount. Therefore, international labour migration can changed their household living standard. According to Thet (2003), a better living condition is the first and most significant factor of international labour migrants.

4.13. Economic Status of Respondents

International labour migrant has improved their economic status in their household by remittance. Income is one of the important factor to determine for buying land and other things. A poor household member goes to abroad with an aim of earning money, buying houses and lands, living luxurious life. The given subtitle is important to analyze the economic effect in household by international labour migration. The number of migrant workers and corresponding percentage along with their economic status were found in the following ways:

Table 11 Distribution of respondents by economic status

Caste/ethi-nicity of the migrant workers	Economic status of household				Total (%)
	Buying land	Food and clothes	Pay debt	Buying gold	
Tharu	1(2.08)	3(6.25)	4(8.33)	1(2.08)	9(18.75)
Chhetri	2(4.16)	4(8.33)	2(4.16)	2(4.16)	10(23.80)
Newar	1(2.08)	3(6.25)	3(6.25)	1(2.08)	8(19.04)
Bramin	5(10.41)	4(8.33)	2(4.16)	4(8.33)	15(35.71)
Total	9(18.75)	14(27.8)	11(18.74)	8(16.66)	42(100.0)

Source: Field visit, 2020

Table 11 shows that the economic status of respondents. Here data of four caste group's: Tharu, Chhetri, Newar and Bramin economic status on four parts: buying land, food and clothes, paying debt and buying gold are collected. The total numbers of the respondents were 42. From the table we can see that Tharu caste people spend more money in paying debt(8.33%) and buying foods and clothes (6.25%). and small amount (2.08)is used for buying land and gold. The Chhetri caste people spend more money (8.33) in food and clothes and few (4.16%) in paying debt and less (4.16%) in buying land and gold which are similar to Newar and Bramin caste people.

While comparing the data payment of debt is more in Newar followed by Tharu, Chhetri and Bramin. The expenditure in foods and clothes for Bramin is more (8.33%) followed by Chhetri (8.33%), Tharu and Newar (6.25%). Bramin seems to invest more in buying land and gold then that of other caste. However, from the data we can say that these caste groups spend money to improve their economic status. We also can say that migrant improve their household economic

status by international migration. The data also shows that the people adding pieces of land by the income of their international migrants workers. According to Khan (2008) the improvement in the household economic situation is by remittance. So the economic status of the house can be changed by international migration.

4.14. Things Carried While Returning Back to Nepal

Almost all migrants carry things while returning back to Nepal. Technological goods such a television, mobile, camera and clothes /garments are carried by the migrants while returning back to home. These play an important role in migrant household and as well as it plays positive effect of international labour migrant household. The list of goods carried and the number of individuals and their corresponding percent found during research are:

Table 12: Frequency and percentage distribution of goods carried by individuals.

Area of expenditure	No of workers	Percentage
Mobile	12	28.57%
Clothes	8	19.04%
Television	6	14.28%
Camera	10	23.80%
Laptop/Computer	6	14.28%
Total	42	100.0%

Source: Field survey, 2020

Table 122 shows the frequency and percentage distribution of goods brought by the individuals while returning back to Nepal. Mainly five different goods: Television, mobile, clothes, camera, laptop and computers are brought by them. The table shows that mobile and laptops are the major choices of the individuals.

Table 12 shows that first area of expenditure is mobile which has 28.57% of total. Second choice is Camera which has 23.80% and the third choice of expenditure is clothes which covers 19.04% of total. Less choice of expenditure is for television and laptop.

According to Adams (2008) the transfer of some portion of earning by the labour migrant in the form of goods plays an important role in household and helps for improving economic status.

4.15. Sources of Information About Foreign Employment

The research question can be answered easily when the idea and information of the foreign employment is obtained correctly. Every individual worker need to have correct information for foreign employment. Thus the given sub-title is a very important aspect of the study. Migrant's workers get information about foreign employment from different means such as newspaper, local broker, manpower, relatives and friends. The source of getting information various source is given be:

Table 13: frequency and percentage distribution of respondents on source of information about foreign employment.

Source of information	Number of respondent	Percentage
Friends and relatives	12	28.57
Local broker	10	23.80
Newspaper	5	11.90
Manpower agency	8	19.04
Radio/television	7	16.66
	42	100.0

Source: Field survey, 2020

Table 1 show the source of information about foreign employment. Here five different sources: friends and relatives, local broker, newspaper, manpower agency and radio/television. All this sources have different percentage which is shown in the table below. Here are total 42 respondents and biggest respondent from friends and relatives which is the source of information. The lowest information source is newspaper. 28.57% of information is directly associated with friends and relatives. The second biggest percentage is 23.80% and that percentage is directly associated with local broker followed by manpower agency and television/radio.

Therefore we can conclude that the individuals get information on foreign employment from various sources. According to migration network theory migration network can be defined as a

composite of an inter-personal relations in with migrants interact with their relatives, friends or even outsiders in the destination place/country.

4.16. Benefits of International Labour Migration

The international labour migration has some benefits such as earning foreign currency, increase in remittance of country, increase in living standers of family etc. It has both effect and advantage in the society, country. From the questionnaire some data were collected on different advantages of international labour migration are:

Table14: Frequency and percentage distribution on benefits of international migration.

Benefits/advantage	Number of respondents	Percentage
Alleviation of unemployment	14	33.33%
Reduction of poverty	8	19.04%
Earning foreign currency	7	16.66%
Improve economic condition	6	14.28%
Increase resource	7	16.66%
Total	42	100.0%

Source: Field survey, 2020

The given table shows different advantage and benefits of international labour migration: alleviation of unemployment, reduction of poverty, earning foreign currency, improves economic condition of village, and increasing the resources. Out of total migrated respondents households 33.33% of them were alleviation of unemployment. It was first highest household who said the benefit is alleviation of unemployment. Out of total migrated respondents household 8(19.04%), told that the benefits of international labour migration is reduction poverty. It was the second highest household who told the benefits of international labour migration is reduction poverty. In the given table 8(19.04%) household said reduction of poverty is another benefits.

From the survey data result and from literature review has same argument. That is why remittance or international labour migration has a very big benefits or advantage in origin country. Meanwhile remittance or international labour migration can plays the importance role in origin country such as alleviation of unemployment, reduction poverty, earn foreign currency,

improve economic condition in village and increase lack of resource. According to Ureta (2003) and Aslan (2008) that remittance plays the important role in employment, poverty, economic condition as well as other part of origin country. Likewise, another scholar (Muhammad et. al 2008) says the remittance is related terms with international labour migration and remittance have played an important role in providing financial benefits or transfer of income to the household along with the increase in the countries balance of payment. From the survey data result and literature review we can concluded the advantage of international labour migration is uncertain.

CASE STUDY 2

During the field visit I met one person named Raja Ram khadka. He was permanent residence of Triyuga Municipality-6 Mohanpur, Udaypur. He immigrated to Malaysia 6 years ago. He left his home because of large number of family member (12). He returned from Malaysia and got separated from his joint family. He got one house and little agricultural field. He left his wife at home and went back to Malaysia again. His wife said that during that period she lived eating fruits and crops grown on her land. Later her husband started sending money, which she invests in buying land. Her husband lived there and collected large amount of money. They continuous started to buy land and start saving for the education of children. They told that they have owned 1 bigha of land at present.

CHAPTER - FIVE

Summary and Conclusion

5.1. Summary

The general objective of the study was to analyze the overall causes and effect of foreign labour migration but it was limited to describe the social background (age, sex, caste/ethnicity, religion, family type, education status of migrants and source of income per month), to explore the cause of international labour migration and to explain the trend of remittance received and used as the specific objects.

The research was based on quantitative and qualitative data with both descriptive and explorative research design to fulfill the specific objectives of the study. Interview schedule was used to collect the primary information about the process of foreign information about the process of foreign labour migration, socio-economic condition and demographic characteristics such as sex, age, caste, education, family, size, religion of individuals who were involved in foreign labour migration for employment. The questions were prepared in result oriented format based on the objectives of study. The major findings and the conclusions of the study are as:

The previous table shows the individuals related to foreign labour migration between the different age group. Age group of 31-35 of Mohanpur village was highest i.e. 26.19% and of age group of 41-45 was similar to it i.e. 26.19%. However, a Tharu caste person has a higher percentage than other caste. The data shows male persons are more active as compared to that of female in the case of foreign labour migration. Different four countries were the destination place of the migrants. Malaysia is found to be more attractive for mohanpur's people which has 31.25%. It was the highest percentage to that of other countries. The research was conducted taking the major residents: Tharu, Chhetri, Newar and Bramin of that village. They followed different religion like Hindu, Buddhist and Christian. The religion table shows that the Hindu religion is more common in the context of the community which is about 85.69%. Different types of family; Nuclear and joint family practices can be seen in the community. Joint family is much preferred in that community to that of nuclear family with a view of more member more income source. So, it has around 90.46% of the total. There is different level of education in the society people. The education level varies from: primary, Secondary, +2, B.A. and M.A. Many people of this

area have education up to secondary level i.e. 40.47%. The source of income also varies with the level of education. The main source of income of that community is from: job, wage labour, government services and business. But the wage labour has a big household involvement because of the level of education. Meanwhile, these are the reports on background of study.

Five different causes of migration are discussed previously. Due to the problem of poverty many people migrated in foreign employment. 15 household have same answer to the question of causes of migration. The education level of migrants on foreign country also determines the rate of income. Migrants with the master's degree get more payment to those of migrant with primary education. There is difference in the work done by these people. The children of migrants have increased their education status. Children of Tharu caste people have around 16.90 % rate of joining school. The household use the remittance for housing, health, providing loan, saving amount. In the data collection, 15 respondents have saving amount that covers 35.71% of the respondents. There are four variables which indicate the economic status of households. They are, buying land, food and clothes, paying debt and buying lands. Different list of goods that are carried by the individuals include mobile, laptop, camera, televisions and cloths/garments. From the survey we can say mobile (28.57%) is generally carried by the individuals during the time of returning back. The source of information also varies. They get information through friends, relatives, local broker, manpower agency and newspaper. But the way of getting information on foreign migration is more from friends and relatives. About 28.57% of respondent prefer this method of information.

Everything has both positive and negative impacts on community, society and country. Some benefits of foreign migration are: alleviation of unemployment, reduction poverty, earning foreign currency, Improve economic status of the family and community. It also helps to improve the resources. From the survey we can say it has more benefits on alleviation of unemployment. People have been compelled to migrate because of poverty level, poor economic status, lack of resources and unemployment etc. The trend, pattern, cause, consequences and drivers are changing over time. So, different causes compel people to leave their hometown which has emerged as an important issue in the twenty first century contributing as an important factor in shaping the politics, economic, society, culture and even security of the concerned communities, countries. Many studies on the effect of international labour migration remain insufficient,

particularly dealing with children left behind. The positive outcomes have arisen that remittances decreased school dropout rate. Labour migration plays an important role in household. Many households used remittance money for educating children, buying land, improving living standard condition as well as remittance contribute for changed economic status, alleviation of unemployment, reduce poverty, earn foreign currency etc. However, this chapter shows that the major causes of international labour migration and its effect on household. There were more literature reviews of migration which was related to push pull factors and remittance. The push and pull factor has a very important role in the case of foreign labour migration.

5.2. Conclusion

Economic level of the local people at Mohapur Village seems to be rising gradually. As in other place in Nepal, there is some improvement in farming system. Even though the exact data has not been found, we can see that bullock carts and wooden ploughs have been replaced by tractors, irrigation systems have been improved. Mohanpur village has been transformed into slowly town. A number of boarding schools have been opened. As visitors arrivals have increased, job opportunities have increased. New service types and enterprises have been introduced.

Almost all children and young people go to school and colleges to get quality education and to be a capable person. Many of them are now involved in different government and private job sectors. As a result, they are being economically sounder. When they were interviewed, many of the informants referred this economic change as a reason for international labour migration in the community. A lady informant said, "People have become richer than before. They have more money now and they can buy different things of interest easily. They can buy readymade fashionable clothes and foods. Buying such things has changed the pattern of living. Instead of making local wine at home, they buy it from market. They rarely have fishing and collecting "ghoge" (a species of snails) because these things can be easily bought in the market.

Foreign labour migration is a social process which trend is being increased day by day. In the present context of Nepal, unemployment is the burning issue so foreign labour migration has been seen as the best choice for Nepalese, even for educated or uneducated, as the alternative strategy for livelihood adoption which provides employment to those who are deprived from the right of employment.

Individual related to different social background are being migrating because of being unable to fulfill the household's requirement for daily life, due to poverty, unemployment, bad economic condition in village, Lack of resource and low wages which plays push factor role.

As Lee (1966) presented terms of push-pull model, different social political economic and personal factors such as unemployment, poverty, political instability, indebt, family pressure, family conflict, low agricultural production and so on compel the individuals migrate to foreign for employment and some of the pull factors in the destination countries such as easy available of unskilled work, higher wage rate, easy to entry and exit etc. pull the individuals from the source country.

Most of the individuals are inspired by others and less is inspired by self to go to foreign employment. They get information from different means of sources such as friends and relatives, local broker, newspaper, manpower agency, radio. etc. Few numbers of them go to foreign employment through their self-attempt but most of them go through manpower agency and friends to the destination countries such as: Malaysia, Qatar, Saudi, and U.A.E. which shows most of the individuals depend on manpower agency and friend to go to foreign employment. As a result of it, most of the individuals are cheated by manpower companies, friends and working company in many ways: they may not give mentioned jobs, giving low salary and not providing overtime jobs as mentioned before, not giving salary and visa extension in time.

Most of them receive their salary monthly and few of them receive quarterly. But on the contrary, more of them send their earnings quarterly and less of them send it monthly at home using different means of transfer such as bank, money transfer operators, friends and hundi in the name of wife, father, mother, husband, son and sister, brothers at home. In the case of sending remittance, most of the migrant workers send low earning and only few of them sent high earning from employment at home (when compared mean, median and mode) reveals that there is inequality in earnings of individuals which creates inequality among the individuals in the society as per the explanation of pessimist perspective about foreign labour migration.

Out of total send remittance, some portion is utilized in productive enterprises indicates migrant workers are to some extent perceived as important agents of investors who invest some sums of

money, experience, skills and knowledge in enterprises in the country of origin as per the develop-mentalities perspective.

The above analysis shows that the life of the people tend to be better economically after emigration only on the basis of food sufficiency, social status, habits and consumption patterns. But this is a phenomenon which is not going to continue for long time. The high income generated is because of the convertibility of foreign currency. It might not be surprising that there might be an end of providing employment possibilities to the Mohanpur's Village in the foreign countries in future putting many livelihoods at risk.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

Cause and Effect of International Labor migration

Name of the Respondent..... Age..... Sex.....
Education..... Caste/Ethnicity..... Occupation..... Contact No.....

Q.N.1. what kind of Relation between international labor migration and house income ?

Q.N.2. Cause and Effect of Internarional labour midration?

1. Have any member of your home in foreign employment?

2. How many member gone to abroad?

3. Which country has you gone?

a. Gulf country b. European country c. Korea/Japan d. Others

4. How many years have it been?

a. 6 month-1 year b. 2-3 years c. 4-5 years d. 6 year above

5. What kind of work do you know?

a. Household worker b. Industries worker c. Agricultural worker d. others

6. How many remittance send monthly?

a. 15,000-35,000 b. 36,000-50,000 c. 51,000-70,000 d. 71,000 above

7. Whose do you send money to the name?

a. Parents b. Brothers/sisters c. Husband/wife d. Other

8. How many months do you sent money?

a. monthly b. 2 month c. 3 month d. 3 month above

9. How did you bring your earnings to Nepal?

a. Bank b. Hundi /IME c. friends/relatives d. Others

10. How much he/ she spend money?

- a. 5,000 b. 10,000 c. 15,000 d. 15,000
above

11. How much he/she saved money?

- a. 5,000-15,000 b. 16,000-30,000 c. 31,000-45,000 d. 60,000 above

12. What purpose do you spend from remittances?

- a. lodging / fooding b. education and health c. housing /plotting d. Others

13. What kind of school do you send to your child?

- a. Private boding b. Government c. community d. Others

14. How much does your child spend monthly?

- a. 0-5,000 b. 6,000-10,000 c. 10,000-20,000 d. 20,000
above

15. What kind of transportation do you use?

- a. Personal b. Public transportation c. Not use d. Others

16. Where do you go to treat if you are ill?

- a. Local health post b. Medical/clinic c. Hospital d. Private
hospital

17. Is it not used for cloth and foods on remittances?

- a. yes b. No

18. How much dose the savings from remittances monthly?

- a. 10,000-20,000 b. 20,000-40,000 c. 40,000-60,000 d. 60,000 above

19. What is the basic requirement to be ful-fill by default and saving?

20. What is your income source referenced in remittance?

- a. Agriculture b. Domestic animals c. Business d. Others

21. How much did you live in this place?

- a. 1-5 years b. 6-10 years c. 11-20 years d. 20 years
above

22. What did your home member work before going to foreign employment?

23. What are the changes have you made for foreign employment to be used first and now in your life?

24. How much changes have your livelihood in your employment and before getting into foreign employment?