

**LABOUR MIGRATION GENERATED SOCIAL AND
ECONOMIC REMITTANCE IMPACT ON HOUSEHOLDS
(A Study of Pokhara Lekhnath Metropolitan City, Gharikulo - 17, Kaski)**

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to certify that **Mr. Rakesh Gurung** has completed this dissertation entitled **Labour Migration Generated Social and Economic Remittance Impact on Households (A Study of Pokhara Lekhnath Metropolitan City, Gharikulo-17, Kaski)** under my supervision and guidance. I, therefore, recommend and forward this dissertation for final approval and acceptance by the dissertation committee.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

CBS	:	Center Bureau of Statistics
EU	:	European Union
FDI	:	Foreign Direct Investment
GCC	:	Gulf Cooperation Council
GDP	:	Gross Domestic Product
HHH	:	Household Heads
NELM	:	New Economics of Labour Migration
NGO	:	Non-Government Organization
NPC	:	National Planning Commission
UN	:	United Nation
VDC	:	Village Development Committee
UNCTAD	:	United Nations Conference On Trade And Development

ABSTRACT

Remittance refers to migrants earnings sent from the migration destination to the place of origin. The term “remittance” are normally limited to denoted monetary and other kinds transfers by migrants workers to their families and communities. To fulfill the objectives of tracing the social and economic impacts of remittance on households the present study was conducted during 2016. Among the 137 households, sample size of 48 households whose members were migrants for foreign employment was chosen to be studied. These households were chosen by purposive sampling method and data were collected through Semi-structured interview method. Some secondary data were used to compare the consumption of foreign employment and remittance in the study.

The study showed that most of the foreign labor migrated people of Gharikulo area are educated. The main cause of foreign labor migration was due to lack of job opportunities within home country. Age group between 25-35 years are more involved in the foreign labor migration. The Sex/Gender composition among the migrants households shows that more than half(64) percent female members are present in the houses than male members. It means that there is shortage of male members in the family.

From this study it can be concluded that the received remittances by the households have been invested more in non-productive sectors than productive sectors. It is due to the lack of knowledge and lack of proper policy of government for the utilization of remittance. Beside the economic remittance there have been the flow of social remittance in the study area. Most of the migrants have shared about their working skills to their families. The respondents felt that there was a positive change in their households economy after they involved in foreign labor migration. It can be concluded that there is significant impact of economic and social remittance on the migrants households.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

The first chapter of this thesis starts by narrowing down and introducing the research subject, namely social remittances and economic remittances. In this chapter the reader will also be introduced about the changes in the migration process, the purposes of the migration and its impact on social and economic changes.

1.1 Background of the Study

A variety of reasons lies behind migration. People may migrate in order to improve their economic situation, or to escape civil strife, persecution, and environmental disasters. As the countries of Europe recovered from World War II, they again became attractive destinations for potential migrants and opened their doors to immigrants to help rebuild their economies. Furthermore, during the post-war period, technological improvements in land and air travel decreased the cost of migration. Emigration from developing countries to Western countries expanded rapidly as incomes in the developing world rose enough to make emigration feasible, but not enough to make it moot (www.globalization101.org). According to the International Labor Organization, approximately half of the total population of current international migrants, or about 100 million migrant workers, have left home to find better job and lifestyle opportunities for their families abroad (International Labor Office of the Director-General, 2008). A study conducted by *Gallup Polls* across 135 countries reveals that 16 percent of the world's adult population would like to move permanently to another country if they had the chance. However, these numbers seem to vary by region. According to polls taken from 2007 - 2009, 38 percent of sub-Saharan Africans want to migrate, while only 10 percent of Asians want to permanently leave their home country. The U.S. is the most desirable destination country, according to those polls (Espisova, 2009).

International migration is a complex phenomenon. For many centuries people have been migrating to distant or more nearby places. Several strands of thought have analyzed this dynamic phenomenon. According to Massey, Arango, Hugo,

Kouaouci, Pellegrino, and Taylor (1993), the oldest theory on international migration is neoclassical theory. This theory's basic assumption is that geographical differences as well as demand for labour are key triggers for migration.

Beyond the push-and-pull theories of migration, scholars are increasingly looking at global migration patterns as “systems” produced through interaction between macro-level and micro-level processes. Macro-level factors include the political environment, laws and regulations controlling immigration and emigration and changes in the international economy. The micro-level factors largely refer to the resources, knowledge and understanding of the employment opportunities that the migrant populations possess. As noted, migration from Nepal was first regularized under the government authorities of Nepal and British India. Migration to other destinations is also associated with the changing relationships Nepal has with the global community (Giddens, 2009). The history of labour migration from Nepal dates back to the period of unification, more than 300 years ago. The mass migration from the unified territory to the neighboring countries to escape the new State's taxation system, which was often exploitive, could be considered the first incidence of outmigration of labour from Nepal. The induction of young Nepalese individuals into the colonial British army in the early nineteenth century appears to be the first instance of the State's involvement in formalizing labour migration through treaties between two governments (Adhikari and Gurung, 2009). The treaty between Amar Singh Thapa and David Ochterlony in 1815, specifically made the flow of migrants from Nepal for foreign employment official and opened doors for such engagement beyond British India to other colonial territories (Sijapati, 2012).

Nepal's political situation in different periods of the past century has shaped the country's relations with the global community, which in turn have influenced the flow of out-migrants. For instance, 1990 marked a significant turn in Nepali politics with the restoration of democracy and the liberal overtures on mobility and migration that followed. The liberalized economic policy adopted after 1992 helped to formalize labour migrants and opened doors for recruitment and remitting agencies to operate in the country and solicit workers for jobs in other countries. The flow of out-migrants increased with the achievement of democratic freedom. After the restoration of democracy, Nepal increased its bilateral relationships through the

opening of embassies or consular offices where there had not been one, which thus expanded the horizon of employment opportunities for Nepali workers. Additionally, the globalization processes that took off in the 1990s, combined with booming economies in certain parts of the world, further contributed to an increasingly global mobile labour force moving within and between various regions of the globe. The prospect of relatively more lucrative work in foreign countries has increasingly appealed to Nepalese as it has to many other Asian migrant workers. At the same time, the outflow of migrants from Nepal rapidly increased as the Maoist insurgency against security forces and political turmoil brutally intensified in the country at the turn of the new millennia. The ten-year armed conflict, which ended in 2006, significantly stifled the national socio-economic development and the prolonged political transitional process that followed the peace agreement is associated with increases in the number of labour migrants (NPC, 2013).

The political unrest in the country adversely affected the economic growth of the country. The trends reported in the *Economic Survey 2013/14* published by the Ministry of Finance shows that for most of the past decade, the economic growth rate hovered around a mere 3–4 per cent, peaking in 2007/08, at 6 per cent. The growth rate in the agricultural and industrial sectors has decreased more often than increased. Additionally, the unemployment rate has increased, from 1.8 per cent in 1998 to 2.1 percent in 2008, and the labour under utilization rate (as a percentage of labour force) is at 30 per cent. Considering that much of Nepali society is still agrarian and most of its labour force is in the agriculture sector, the dismal economic scenario has influenced many individuals to look at foreign employment as an alternative livelihood strategy (CBS, 2008). Foreign employment is indeed the most significant motivation for international migration from Nepal in the twenty-first century. More than 3.8 million permits to work abroad (excluding India) were issued by the Government during the 1993/94–2014/15 fiscal years, which represents almost 14 percent of the current population. As well, according to the census data (2011), nearly 71 per cent of the total absent population (1,921,494), or people living out of the country (including living in India) cited private and institutional jobs abroad as the reasons for leaving (CBS, 2011). A total of 2,723,587 labour permits were issued by the Department of Labour and Employment from 2008/09 through

2014/15. The international demand for Nepali labour is huge. As many as 1.2 million jobs were available in 27 countries, according to the pre-approval granted by the Department of Foreign Employment in 2014/15. The surge in the outflow of labour migrants in recent years, especially to Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries and to Malaysia, appears frequently in migration analyses. For sending countries, the short-term economic benefit of emigration is found in remittances.

Remittances are funds that emigrants earn abroad and send back to their home countries, mainly in order to support families left behind. Remittances are more stable and predictable as compared to other financial flows and, more importantly, they are counter-cyclical providing buffer against economic shocks. In conflict or post-conflict situations, remittances can be crucial to survival, sustenance, rehabilitation, and reconstruction. In providing primarily for household livelihoods, remittances are spent on general consumption items in local communities that contribute to local economies by supporting small businesses. A fair share of these expenditures is directed to the construction of homes, health care and education, alongside savings in financial institutions, thereby generating employment in these critical services sectors. Moreover, in contributing to foreign exchange earnings, remittances can spur economic growth by improving sending countries' creditworthiness and expanding their access to international capital markets (UNCTAD, 2011). In Tajikistan, remittances from its cheap, unskilled labor force working abroad in countries like Russia, Kazakhstan, and Uzbekistan have helped the country rebound from the failures of a planned economy and government instability; remittances have accounted for around 50 percent of Tajikistan's GDP in recent years (IMF Working Paper, 2006). A cross countries study of 71 developing countries which found 10 percent increase in per capita official International remittances will lead to 3.5 percent decline in share of people living in poverty (Adams and Page 2005).

Foreign labour migration is now an intrinsic part of everyday life for a majority of Nepalese people. Labour Migration in Nepal has long been viewed as a strategy adopted by the family to raise resources rationally to increase the income and standard of living (Thakuri, 2015). Remittance as a major source of foreign currency to the developing nation has become a substantial component of making current account surplus in the balance of payments. It is argued that many workers from

Nepal going abroad for employment are no doubt young, energetic, labourious, and enthusiastic. They do hard work for earning and large remittance income to support their families (Gaudel, 2006).

The role of remittance and its volume is significant not only in Nepalese case but also common throughout the world. According to the World Bank, remittance is currently exceeding export revenue, foreign direct investment (FDI) and other capital inflows. Not only has the volume increased but also the importance of remittance as percentage of GDP (World Bank, 2005). In correlation, a study made by Adams in 2003 reported that for 119 developing countries, the annual rate of remittances grew faster than the annual rate of the countries GDP, 3,86 versus 1,61 per cent a year (Adams 2003). In Nepalese context, Total remittance income increased from NPR 58.6 billion in 2003/04 to NPR 589.5 billion in 2014/15. As a percentage share of GDP, there was an increase from 10.9 per cent in 2003/04 to 27.7 per cent in 2014/15 (UN, 2014). Migration and remittances can affect consumption and poverty in a number of ways, including through transfers, higher local wages, and higher demand for services or locally produced goods (CBS, 2006). According to the Millennium Development Goals Progress Report 2013, foreign employment and remittances accounted for a considerable portion of the poverty reduction among those households that send members abroad to work but not among the population at large or among households with internal migrants. From 1990 to 2013, the population living below the national poverty line declined from 42 per cent to 23.8 per cent.

Foreign employment is an important strategy to counter unemployment and underemployment. Due to the absence of employment opportunities within the country and the dysfunctional domestic labour market, foreign employment has been an alternative option mainly for the unskilled and semi-skilled labour force: 74 per cent of the labour permits issued by the Government in 2014/15 have been for unskilled labour, 25 per cent semi-skilled and 1 per cent skilled workers (NPC, 2013). In 2003, Kapur published a paper for the G-24, questioning whether "Remittances could be the new Development mantra of the Global South". Kapur's findings show that financial remittances have its greatest influence on tackling transient poverty, which is a major threat to the families left behind. Especially, for the women and girls who are most likely to become second priority, if the family is

experiencing an income shock. The income shock could be described as when the expected income fails to be reached and puts the family in direct poverty and danger (Kapur 2003, Ratha, 2007).

This focus on financial remittances reflects a one-sided perspective on the impacts of migration as the social aspects are lacking. Social remittances move alongside and beyond financial remittances and therefore have a significant value for the study of migration and even beyond. When we take the perspective of social networks, the focus lies not only on the migration of people but corollary on the migration of ideas. Several scholars, among which the most prominent being Peggy Levitt, address the social impacts of migration in the form of social remittances. Levitt defines social remittances as being the ideas, behaviours, identities, and social capital that migrants export to their home communities (Levitt and Sorensen, 2004). This research forms an attempt to look beyond the financial aspect of remittances and to move social remittances away from being in the shadow of financial remittances. International migration is a life-changing phenomenon. It's impacts do not only affect the migrants themselves, but also the people in trajectory and destination countries, and last but not least it influences people who stay behind in originating areas. Besides the financial form of remittances that are possibly sent, social remittances can trigger changes in attitude and behaviour which can result in social transformations, both in Western and developing countries. Although migration is not an isolated phenomenon that single handedly causes all social transformations, it does have an effect on individuals, families or even whole areas. For example the Todra Valley in Morocco changed due to, among other factors, international migration. It changed in the sense that the town broke out of isolation because around 40% of the households are related to migration in some way. These families often receive extra income which is invested in the local economy. For example 1100 wells have been established (de Haas 2005). These wells are material forms of remittances but they can influence the lifestyle and health of people.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The labour migration process can be explained by a simple push-and-pull model. On the one hand, conflict, natural disaster, poverty, inequality in the distribution of resources, unemployment in the origin region represent “push factors” for migration while on the other hand, higher wages, more opportunities, family reunification in the destination countries are “pull factors” in the migration process (IOM, 2013). Overall, labour migration dominates the human mobility: people move in search of better economic opportunities and they generate large flows of remittances to their countries of origin.

Foreign labour Migration in Nepal has created the shortage of young manpower within countries as well as indirectly encouraging for the internal migration and under utilization of natural resources of rural area. All the national plan and policies for the development have been affected as well as there is alternation in the cultural value system, beliefs, and attitude. The major portion of the remittance is used for meeting household consumption and paying off loans borrowed to go abroad. Only very few migrants use remittance in direct productive sector like agriculture and manufacturing. Major investment is on education of the children, re-involvement of the remittance for the migration and for lending money. Very small investment is directed for small business and trade.

However, the economic prosperity, migrant or returnee may bring back some valuable and learned skills as well as knowledge from host countries which can also helps to bring the changes in peoples life specially these changes are related to the concept and thinking of the people.

Migration has created economic advantage leaving socio-cultural problems in individual level, family level as well as in the societal level. Pokhara Lekhnath Metropolitan City, Gharikulo-17, is also not devoid of the situation. Local community gradually began to lose its young manpower though foreign labour migration have been boon for the economic development of many households. One of the greatest implications of the out migration is the emerging dependency issues and concepts among new generation, all of which an impact in the skills and

knowledge of migrants and on their ability to apply local knowledge and skill for the benefit of their local communities.

In present context, there are different sort of studies at different level on the issues of remittance and its impact. However, this study tries to focus on the impact of Social and Economic remittance among the migrant household of Pokhara Lekhnath Metropolitan City, Gharikulo-17 with the following research questions:

- What is the economic condition of the migrant household?
- What is the lifestyle pattern among migrant household?
- What types of strategies are planned for the utilization of their remittances?
- What are the social remittances they usually receive from returnee migrant?

1.3 Objectives of the Research

The general objective of the research are to examine the flow of both the economic and social remittance and its impact on households.

Based on this main objective, two specific objectives have been formed to outline the structure for the research:

- The first objective is to examine the present scenario of investment of economic remittances.
- The second objectives is to examine the changes brought by both social and economic remittances in their lifestyle.

1.4 Definition of the Key Terms

Migration: Movement of people to a new area as country in orders to find work as better living conditions.

Culture: Culture comprises knowledge, beliefs, arts, morals, law, customs and any other capabilities and ‘habits’ acquired by human as a member of society

Labour: Work especially physical work.

Remittance: Remittance is the sum of amount of money gained through foreign employment.

Diaspora: The ethnic minority groups of migrant origins residing and acting in host countries but maintaining strong sentimental and material link with their countries of origin.

1.5 Limitation of the Study

Although there is a need of analyzing overall trend, impact of remittance on the whole economy, due to lack of time resource, availability of data constraints, this study has confined within limited things, which is known as the Limitations of the study. This academic study is limited for the partial fulfillment of the requirement of Masters Degree. This study is limited only in the study of the labour migration and the flow of both the economic and social remittances. This study has the specific location of Pokhara Lekhnath Metropolitan City, Gharikulo-17. It have mainly concentrated on the impacts of the economic and social remittance for the development of migrant household. All total 48 migrant households, which are involved in foreign labour migration, and remittance as prime sources of income were taken as sample, hence generalization of the study may not be possible. Though there is different types of theories regarding the migration and remittances the study uses the theory in which foreign labour migration is influenced for economic prosperity and in same way social remittance (flow of ideas ,skills and knowledge) have contributed to change the people lifestyle. The study data collection is totally based on Field Survey. All the data have been collected from primary source so the accuracy of the data depends upon the respondent's unbiased nature. As all other social sciences study, this study is also expected to contribute in giving knowledge and ideas for further study regarding social and economic remittance among the migrant household of Pokhara Lekhnath Metropolitan City, Gharikulo-17.

1.6 Rational of the Study

Overseas employment has reduced the share of poverty and unemployment to a certain extent. The life style of the household who succeeded in going for overseas employment has changed. But they have not been able to utilize and invest the whole remittance in the productive sector. Therefore investment and utilization of the remittance has emerged as a major problem in the field of overseas employment.

This study sketches the outline of the condition of foreign employment in Pokhara Lekhnath Metropolitan City, Gharikulo-17. So this study is useful to those who want to know about the condition of foreign employment in Pokhara Lekhnath Metropolitan City, Gharikulo-17. This study will provide a significant insight to the different agencies of the society which plays a key role for the development of the society. Similarly, it clearly states the economic status of the people of that society before and after the flow of remittance.

This study differs from the previous study because it reflects the situation of foreign employment in Pokhara Lekhnath Metropolitan City, Gharikulo-17 in relation to the impact of social and economic remittance on the foreign migrant household.

1.7 Organization of the Study

The thesis report is divided in six chapters.

Chapter one provides a general overview of the research exploring its background and states actual research problems. Then it advocates with some logics for the rationality of the study and sets some specific or general objectives and research questions to meet the goal of research work. It includes operational definitions and limits the study with specific criteria.

Chapter two begins with the empirical review of literature by defining and clarifying some of the contentious terminologies and concepts in the literature. The discussion then moves on to the concept of remittance, its origin and development and its impact in livelihoods with some examples. Views of some researchers are served to reach the depth of research work. Then the research work is guided by the conceptual framework containing the variables of assets and livelihood strategies.

Chapter Three tackles the methodological issues raised by the research problem and the literature review and serves as a guideline for the way the research was conducted. It is followed by the discussion of the research design and methodology. This chapter outlines the general characteristics of the study area including its location. This leads to a presentation of the methods and procedures adopted and used in the course of research. Topics under which the research process is discussed

include sample selection, data collection and data analysis. The limitation of the research design, and issues relating to research ethics, are documented.

Chapter Four outlines the study area. This chapter depicts the detail information about the research field.

Chapter Five is primarily designed to address issues raised by the specific and general objectives of the thesis. This chapter focuses on evaluating the Economic and social remittance impacts on household of Pokhara Lekhnath Metropolitan City, Gharikulo-17. Secondary and primary sources of information on the assets , strategies and plans that have been adopted by the foreign migrant household of Gharikulo-17 of selected study area in the course of spending the life have been examined to ascertain whether they have been successful to maintain livelihood sustainability or not with the help of both social and economic remittance.

Chapter Six concludes the theme of the study by serving summary. Views of researcher regarding outcomes of the research work are included as conclusion. Lastly, recommendation and guidelines are delivered for the improvement and further study.

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

The present research aims to analyze the inflow of both social and economic remittance and its utilizations conditions. For this purpose, a review of related literatures in this concerned area is must, which will help to get clear ideas, opinions, and other concepts. This chapter emphasize about the literatures, which were concerned in this connections. Therefore, in this chapter conceptual framework given by different authors and intellectuals of this area, books, journals, research work, and previous thesis related to labour migration and inward remittances are reviewed. Moreover foreign employment issues and the changes in migrant households by the inflow of social and economic remittances are reviewed and attempt has been made to present them properly.

2.1 Concept Review

Migration is a decision that impacts the welfare of the household, the home community, and in the end the whole economy in various ways (Azam and Gubert 2006). The main channels through which migration alleviates poverty are increased incomes from remittances, ability to smooth consumption, access to finance for starting a new business, as well as tapping on to the knowledge and resources provided by the international community of the migrant diaspora. There has been one sided focus on remittances and their direct economic consequences, less systematic attention has been paid to the non-pecuniary consequences of remittances such as their impact on health, education, gender, care arrangements and social structures in migrant communities and countries. The diaspora also contribute through philanthropic remittances (Goldring, 2004). Access to information through the diaspora and the skills learned by returning migrants can improve technology, management and institutions in the sending country, and lower the fixed cost and knowledge requirements for setting up an international business (Carling, 2005). Migrants are expected to be more loyal than the average investors in times of distress. And they might be especially interested in financing infrastructure, housing, health and education projects.

2.2 Theoretical Review

There is no single, well-developed theory of international labour migration. So in this theoretical section the perspectives and theories will be more specific, focusing on the impacts of international migration in relation to social network and remittances. In this thesis, when it comes to theory, an interpretative rather than a positivistic approach is adopted. It is not assumed that there is only one truth, but rather we can speak of inter subjective constructed reality. Among various models attempting to why foreign migration begins and theories regarding social and economic remittances following theoretical approaches are discerned

2.2.1 Neo Classical Theory

This perspective, in which people are expected to move from low income to high income areas, and from densely to sparsely populated areas, that is, the general notion that migration movements tend towards a certain spatial-economic equilibrium, has remained alive in the work of many demographers, geographers, and economists (Castles & Miller 2003).

At the macro-level, neo-classical economic theory explains migration by geographical differences in the supply and demand for labour. The resulting differentials in wages cause workers to move from low-wage, labour-surplus regions to high-wage, labor scarce regions. Migration will cause labour to become less scarce at the destination and scarcer at the sending end. At the micro-level, neo-classical migration theory views migrants as individual, rational actors, who decide to move on the basis of a cost-benefit calculation. Assuming free choice and full access to information, they are expected to go where they can be the most productive, that is, are able to earn the highest wages. This capacity obviously depends on the specific skills a person possesses and the specific structure of labour markets(Harris & Todaro 1970).

2.2.2 Historical-structural theory

Historical-structural theory emerged in response to functionalist (neo-classical) and developmentalist-modernizationist approaches towards development. Historical-structuralists postulate that economic and political power is unequally distributed

among developed and underdeveloped countries, that people have unequal access to resources, and that capitalist expansion has the tendency to reinforce these inequalities. Instead of modernizing and gradually progressing towards economic development, underdeveloped countries are trapped by their disadvantaged position within the global geopolitical structure. Andre Gunder Frank (1966a) was the frontrunner of the “dependency” theory, which hypothesized that global capitalism (and migration as one of its manifestations) contributed to the “development of underdevelopment”. The dependency school views migration not just as detrimental to the economies of underdeveloped countries but also as one of the very *causes* of underdevelopment, rather than as a path towards development. According to this view, migration ruins stable peasant societies, undermines their economies and uproots their populations.

2.2.3 The New Economics of Labour Migration (NELM)

The New Economics of labour Migration (NELM) considers the household as a social entity which takes migration related decisions joint (Stark and Bloom, 1985; Stark, 1991), considering its well being as a whole. It diversifies its labour resources to reduce income risk and or to counter balance failures of imperfect capital markets by sending one or more households members away for work (Stark and Lehviri, 1982). Migrants provide income insurance to the origin households in the form of remittances. It considers remittances as the most essential motives for migration.

2.2.4 Social Network Theory

Studying international migration through social networks has already been linked to a meso level of research (Meyer, 2001). Thus, studying networks, particularly those linked to family and households, permits understanding migration as a social product - not as the sole result of individual decisions made by individual actors, not as the sole result of economic or political parameters, but rather as an outcome of all these factors in interaction (Boyd, 1989). Social networks are significant elements of all people’s lives. It is often referred to as migrant networks. Migrants have networks to their area of origin; they develop networks in trajectory spaces and in the destination. Migrant networks are defined in the extant literature as recurrent sets of interpersonal ties that bind migrants and non-migrants together within a web of

reciprocal obligations that can be drawn upon to facilitate entry, adjustment, and employment at points of destination (Spittel, 1998). These transnational ties are frequently seen as a resource, particularly in the case of Asian migrants. These networks can be helpful for all sorts of things. Often named advantages are connections to housing, labour, information about legal procedures, transit routes etc. (Messent, *et. al.* 2005). Another argument for keeping ties to the area of origin is to possibly return, or sometimes pressure from the area of origin as a social obligation. Often risk and costs are main motives and reasons for the establishment and maintenance of migrant networks (Faist, 2000).

2.2.5 Globalization

A relatively new phenomenon that emerged in the second half of the 20th century, globalization, has caused and was caused by converging of economic and social forces, of interests and commitments, of values and tastes, of challenges and opportunities. Much of this immigration is driven by economic factors, most notably wage differences among countries. Differing national policies are also extremely important in explaining the flow and composition of immigrant groups. Economic globalization encourages free trade agreements between countries, multinational corporations, and a free flow of goods across the world. All these rapid increases in trans-national flow of capital, trade and technology have marked its effects on international migration as well. Global economic restructuring has led not only to disruption in less developed or developing economies; it has also been a factor in unemployment, wage decline or job insecurity in dominant market economies (Hefti, 1997).

2.2.6 Remittance Theories

The theories on remittances fall into three broad categories: altruism, self interest and intertemporal contractual agreement .The third category includes all kinds of contractual arrangements between the migrants and the household left behind, such as insurance and risk sharing, exchange and implicit loan agreements (Thankom and Hulya, 2011). Lucas and stark pointed three motives for remitting; pure altruism, tempered altruism or enlightened self-interest and pure self-interest (Lucas and Stark,1985). Remittances are sent back to the family left behind due to altruistic feelings of migrant for the welfare of the family. In altruism, migrant cares about

shocks, risk and household income condition and then send remittances accordingly. In self interest, migrants mainly send remittances with the aspiration to inherit and invest on assets in migrants sending area by ensuring their investments are taken care by the left behind member. In tempered altruism, migration and the family at home mutually benefit from migration through some kind of implicit contractual agreement (Hagen-Zanker and Siegel, 2007). Usually remittances are used to meet household basic necessities, mostly when migration is merely a survival strategy. After household maintenance, remittances are invested on land, house construction or business enterprises which mainly depend on the need of receiving households to diversify their income.

2.2.7 Social Remittance

Levitt, being a pioneer when it comes to developing the concept of social remittances as a distinct phenomenon, defines social remittances as being the ideas, behaviors, identities, and social capital that migrants export to their home communities (Levitt and Sorensen, 2004). Levitt (1998) writes that social remittances are exchanged in several situations. One situation in which social remittances are exchanged is when migrants return to live or visit their communities of origin. The other way around, when non-migrants visit the migrant, a situation also arises in which social remittances can be exchanged. These two situations involve a physical presence. Besides this physical presence, communication between migrant and non-migrant(s) over a distance through letters, telephone or other mediums also forms a situation for social remittance exchange according to Levitt.

2.3 Empirical Study of Previous Research Work

The growing pace of globalization around the world, accompanied by major transformations in countries of origin and significant economic changes in the industrialised countries have resulted in ever-growing migratory dynamics around the world. Migration is a global phenomenon which touches every region in the world either as sending, transit or receiving countries. Remittances represent one of the most consistent outcomes of migration. Through remittances, migrants transfer funds, information, ideas and practices.

World Bank,(2008) states that, Remittance constitute workers remittance, compensation of employees and migrant transfer, migrant remittances are defined broadly as the monetary transfer that a migrant makes to the country of origin. Stark and Bloom(1985); in American Economic Review, studied international migration in the case of Mexico to the USA and found empirical evidences that the initial relative deprivation of household in their village reference group plays a significant role in migration controlling for initial absolute income and the expected income gains from migration they showed that the prosperity of household to participate in international migration is directly related to the household initial relatives deprivation. Migrant's remittances represent an important source of the basic need of income for many households who see in this flow of money the way to provide for their members. For many Eastern European countries, remittances are the second most important source of external financing after foreign direct investment. For instance, remittances were higher than exports, net foreign direct investment and official development aid received by Albania, and covered almost one third of the trade deficit (Gedeshi and Jorgoni 2012).

The Nepal economy is associated with the increase in foreign employment trends. Although recent trends have shown continuous increase in the pattern, there is much uncertainty on how long the trend can sustain or at what levels. Studies suggest that the demand for labour migrants in GCC countries and Malaysia will continue in the near future, although multiple factors (not just the demand in the international market) Influence any one worker's decision to opt for foreign employment (World Bank, 2014). The Government's responses over time have sought to address the changing context of domestic and international labour markets; regulate, facilitate and monitor the migration processes for foreign labour employment; protect the rights of labour migrants; and build an enabling environment for investment by returned migrants as well as the transfer of their newly acquired skills and knowledge.

With the increasing number of Nepali citizens migrating every year for work, it is no surprise that the amount of remittances is substantial, in line with the heavy increase in workers going abroad for employment. Remittances are characterized by their volume, growth and stability (Ratha, 2005). Unlike capital flows, which rise during

economic booms and fall in recessions, remittances are generally considered a relatively stable source of foreign exchange, and some evidence suggests that they are actually countercyclical. Remittances have become a major contributing factor to increasing household income as well as to the country's gross domestic product (GDP) (MoF, 2014). In 2013, the total amount of remittances transferred back to Nepal nearly exceeded the double amount of total income from Nepal's export sector of goods and services. Remittances in Nepal stood for 28,8 per cent of Nepal's total GDP in 2013 and the total amount of money remitted back to Nepal has increased by 40 times in proportion to Nepal's total GDP between 1991-2008 (Wagle, 2012).

By transferring home large amounts of money, information, ideas and practices, migrants and migrant organizations are often seen as able to produce significant changes in countries and localities of origin. According to government estimates, the incidence of poverty would jump from 19.3 per cent to 35.3 per cent if remittances stopped (NPC, 2013). Remittances are argued to protect families from income shocks, household welfare, nutrition, food, health and living conditions (Haas, 2007).

From a household budget survey conducted in 2008, the Nepal Rastra Bank found that remittances were used largely to buy land and a house (at 49 per cent of respondents), followed by repayment of the debt (25 per cent), savings in a bank (11 per cent), education, health and other (9 per cent), social work (3 per cent) and other investment (2 per cent) (NRB, 2008). A considerable amount of remittances were used by the migrant household to buy land and to either construct or renovate house (Nepal, 2012). Criticism have been put forward towards that remittances is being spent instead of invested, that it is only enhancing consumption instead of enduring investments for the future. Half of Nepal's total tax revenue is extracted from the consumption tax, mostly from imported consumption goods that are generally consumed by the household that receives remittance. The total collected tax has increased from 8 per cent to 13 per cent of GDP between 2000/01 and 2010/11(Sapkota, 2013). In the absence of migration, the poverty rate among households with migrants within Nepal would have been 100 percent higher and that among households with migrants abroad 7 percent higher (Lokshin et al. 2007). International migration is likely to have also contributed to some other factors

behind poverty reduction, for example, increase in non-agricultural incomes (through increase in remittance-induced demand) and agricultural wages (through tightening of the labour market) (CBS 2005 and CBS, 2006).

Remittances are mostly counter-cyclical; in that sense that they are very likely to increase during crisis, while e.g. foreign investment, tends to decrease during crises, such as natural disasters and economical downturns (Deshingkar & Aheeyar 2006, Rosewarne 2012). In the case of Sri Lanka and the tsunami that struck the country in 2004, the direct impact is that the flow of remittances decreased due to context-specific ways e.g. destroyed infrastructure and disturbance within the formal ways of remitting. Though, in the long run, the remittances increased and the remittances played an important role in rebuilding Sri Lanka when the other flows of money decreased, such as foreign investment (Harvey, 2007). Whether this will be case in Nepal after the devastating earthquake that hit Nepal on the 25th of April in 2015 is yet to be seen. Although, Deschene, an anthropologist that have spent more than a decade in Nepal conducting research are stressing that “Remittances will help rebuild Nepal,” (Aulakh, 2015). After the earthquake, overseas Nepali migrants were organizing fundraising events for direct action to ease the impact of the earthquake. There have even been reports of foreign exchange houses in Doha, Qatar, that announced that all remittances were free of charge for a couple of days to support Nepal and its citizens in the aftermath of the earthquake (The Peninsula Qatar, 2015).

This focus on financial remittances reflects a one-sided perspective on the impacts of migration as the social aspects are lacking. When we take the perspective of social networks, the focus lies not only on the migration of people but corollary on the migration of ideas. This research forms an attempt to look beyond the financial aspect of remittances and to move social remittances away from being in the shadow of financial remittances.

Social remittances as being the ideas, behaviors, identities, and social capital that migrants export to their home communities (Levitt and Sorensen, 2004). It is generally assumed that migrants, exposed to a new environment, gain new ideas and in their communication with relatives, friends or other relations, migrants will communicate about their lives, and thus about their (newly gained) ideas, values,

habits, codes of conduct. They may consciously or unconsciously transmit these aspects to their country of origin which could lead to social transformation. Social remittances are exchanged in several situations. One situation in which social remittances are exchanged is when migrants return to live or visit their communities of origin. Besides this physical presence, communication between migrant and non-migrant(s) over a distance through letters, telephone or other mediums also forms a situation for social remittance exchange. What exactly travels and how Levitt theorizes this journey. There are three kinds of social remittances according to Levitt. She specifies social remittances into three categories. One of these categories is called normative structures. This is a rather general category of norms, which can range from norms for social behavior, familial responsibility, gender roles, and community participation to political aspirations. Then there is the category of systems of practice, which implies the actual acts based on the normative structures. For example, the acts of household labour, religious practices or political participation are examples of systems of practice. Social capital is a third kind of social remittance that refers to the effect of the migrant status and the ability to attain advantages in the community of origin and vice versa (Levitt, 1988). The transmission of social remittances has mainly been described as a one-way process where migrants adopt new ideas and models of behavior in the immigration country and convey them back home to non-migrants living in the country of origin (Faist et al. 2010).

Vertovec (2004) in his article calls the technological improvements in communication means, especially cheap telephone calls, the social glue of migrant transnationalism. Throughout the years the means of communication have evolved, which created not only different modes of communication but also differences in frequency of contacts. International migration is a life-changing phenomenon. Its impacts do not only affect the migrants themselves, but also the people in trajectory and destination countries, and last but not least it influences people who stay behind in originating areas. Besides the financial form of remittances that are possibly sent, social remittances can trigger changes in attitude and behavior that can result in social transformations, both in Western and developing countries. In the case of the migrants from the far west Nepal working in Delhi, they were frequently relying upon their social capital to maintain information, jobs and the transfer of money

between sending-, and receiving-areas. These migrant groups tend to work within the same sectors and with fellow people from the same caste (Thieme, 2006). Migration also shapes values and attitudes towards gender roles within the household (Ghosh, 2009).

2.3.1 Review of National Empirical Study in reference to Nepal

Thieme, S. and Wyss, S (2005), in their article “Migration patterns and remittance transfer in Nepal: a case study of Sainik Basti in Western Nepal”, International labour migration is a main livelihood strategy for many people in Nepal. This article analyses the migration process from the perspective of migrants and their non-migrating household members, exploring the institutional regulations that structure the organization of migration and the cash flows involved. The results are based on a case study conducted in Sainik Basti, Western Nepal, in 2002. The article shows that for different destinations there are specific ways of organizing migration. These country-specific ways of organizing migration demand specific assets from prospective migrants and their household members and therefore influence their choice of destination. Savings are remitted back home mainly by carrying them personally or by using the hundi system. In spite of the risks and difficulties involved, international labour migration often contributes to sustainable livelihoods. The main outcomes of migration are increased financial capital, education of the children, migration specific knowledge, and increased social capital. This enlarged asset endowment lowers both investment costs and risks involved in migration, and thereby increases its potential net return. Each act of migration therefore facilitates and stimulates subsequent migration.

Gurung and Adhikari (2004), concluded in their article “The New Lahures”, that after democratic movement in 1990, it has become easier to obtain travel documents and passport. The increasing flow of information and the liberalization in travel led to a surge in the migration of Nepali citizens for employment. Again, because of the political conflict since 1995, the trend of foreign employment has dramatically increased. This situation has compelled Nepalese youths to look for overseas employment. This conflict has also resulted in increased flow of migrants from the mid west to India.

KC, (2011) in his research article entitled “Kamaune-The Cultural and Economic Imaginaries of Migration” focused exclusively on external migration, is based on an ethnography of Gwaldaha in Chalnakhel Village Development Committee (VDC) in Kathmandu District conducted over a period of three months. Participant and non-participant observation, semi-structured interviews and narratives were the primary tools used in this study. The research findings of the study are the income required to meet everyday requirements of a family is increasing, especially at a time when there are hardly any employment opportunities within the country itself. Migration has become an accepted alternative for males to fulfil their responsibility to earn for their households. Out-migration occurs for *kamauna*; these migrants are the *kamaune* migrants. *Kamaune* has important meanings both in terms of economic and socio-cultural setting. A male member of the household accomplishes their responsibility, the *jimmewari* of *kamauna*, by migrating. The case of Gwaldaha has presented labour migration as social, cultural and economic processes where individuals, especially male members, migrate in search of betterment for themselves and their families. Therefore, lack of work at home, meagre incomes, social pressure to earn prestige, the need to fulfill the everyday requirements of the household, and investment in the future of their children are all important factors which lead Gwaldaha males to migrate.

Bista, (2008), describes in his book entitle “Nepalese Economy and Development”, that in recent years, the growth of out flowing for overseas employment opportunities is increasing. Therefore state and structure of foreign employment is found encouraging and diversifying. By country wise Nepalese labour legally go to overseas employment for more countries like (Saudi Arabia, Qatar, UAE, Baharain, Kuwait, Hong Kong, Malaysia, Korea act). Traditionally and leally India is another dominating country absorbing large size of labor. In addition Nepalese are working in developed countries like USA, UK, EU, Japan etc after higher education.

Shrestha (2005) in his report titled "Foreign Remittance : A Panacea for Nepalese Economy" has stated that remittances can generate a beneficial impact on the economy through various channels, such as saving, investment, growth, consumption and income distribution. Remittances have relaxed the foreign

exchange constraints of the country and strengthened its balance of payment (BOP) position.

Nepal Rastra Bank (2012), Janakpur has conducted the research entitled 'Impact Evaluation of Remittances: A Case Study of Dhanusha District'. Dhanusha district has been one of the largest migrant-sending districts in the country. The research was motivated to identify the impact on various socio-economic dimensions of the households who are receiving remittances from abroad. The study applies a semi-experimental approach called propensity score matching to evaluate the effect of remittance earnings on various socio-economic dimensions of migrant households. Twelve VDCs were randomly chosen in the district and a survey was conducted in 457 households both from migrant-sending households (treatment group) and non-migrant-sending households (control group). The survey administered the questionnaire that included a number of socio-economic aspects of households, including children's education, family's health, financial access, women empowerment, business ownership, and others. A preliminary comparative analysis between treatment and control households revealed that the education level was not found to be much different between migrant-sending and non-sending households and both household used tube well as their major source of drinking water. The incidence of land purchase substantially increased for the treated households after they received remittances. the ownership of television, ownership of telephone, agricultural income, daily television watching, and the household decisions regarding education and financial transactions received gain after remittance started coming into the households.

Dhungana and Pandit (2014) in their research "Socio-Economic Impact of Remittance on Households in Lekhnath Metropolitan city, Kaski Nepal" aims to explore the impact of remittance on social and economic status at households. For this purpose, one hundred and forty seven households having migrant family member (at least one) were selected in Lekhnath Metropolitan city of Kaski District, Nepal. The information was collected via interview by using structured interview schedule. Descriptive as well as inferential statistics were carried out to analyze the impact of remittance. Overall finding suggests that remittance helps particularly in escaping poverty and increasing overall economic status of the migrants and their

households, and improving the ability of the households to increase expenditure. Investment made from remittances having lasting effects on the economic status of the households. The social contribution of migration is even more encouraging in terms of improving children's education and enhancing the overall social status of the households.

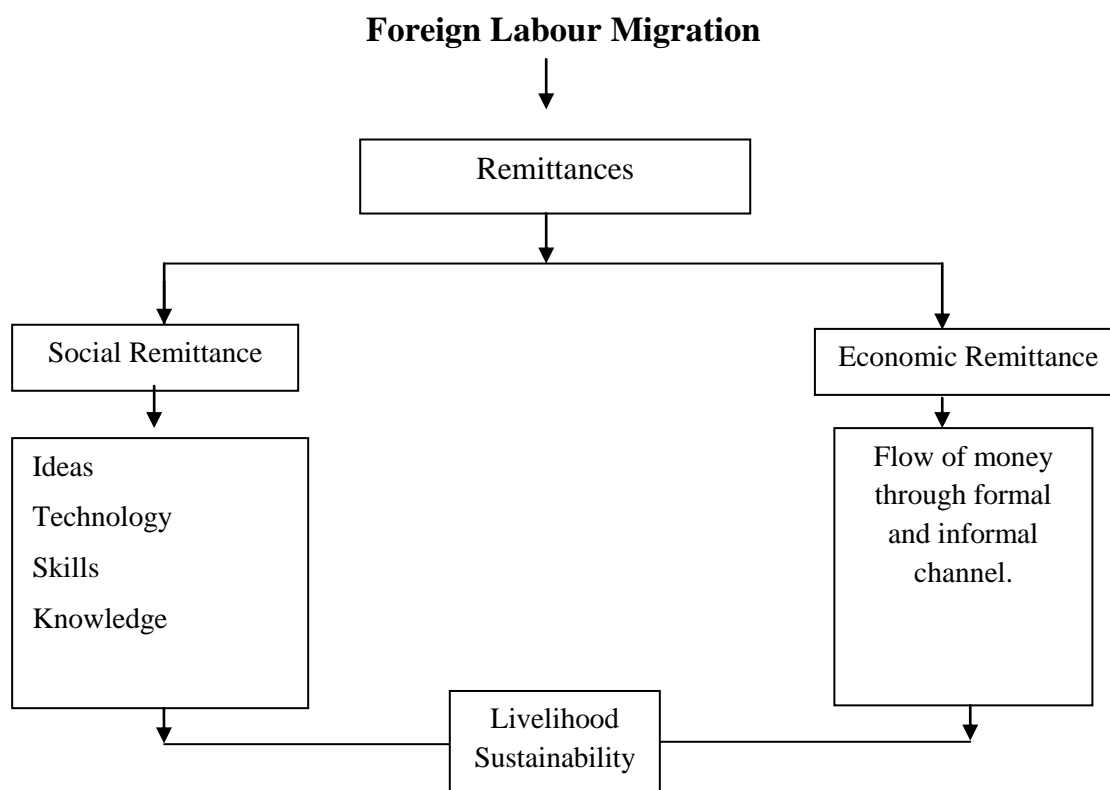
Subedi, (2010) conduct the research entitled 'Overview of Foreign Employment and Utilization of Remittance'. The objectives of the study was to examine the utilization pattern of Remittance and to compare the economic status of migrant household before and after receipt of remittance. She uses the primary and secondary data and simple statistical instruments. The main conclusion of this study is that major sector of employment for Nepalese workers were security, building construction, Hotel as well as manufacturing sector. One the other hand, the major portion of the remittance is used in unproductive sectors like Consumption, Real state, Paying loan and Social spending. But some portion of the remittance is used in productive sector like education, business agricultural sector etc. Remittances have emerged as one of the primary sources of foreign exchange in Nepal. Recent years they have been an important avenue of support for family members remaining at home. It seems migrant workers is an effective tool for poverty reduction. Though freeing employment is boon to the economy, the facilities are inadequate to back of the increasing trend of migration.

All these previous studies focused more on the economic aspects of remittance use, hence this current study will fill up the knowledge lacuna by focusing on social aspects of foreign migration and remittance use pattern. However, these previous studies prepare a ground for pioneering the current study.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

Here the conceptual framework explains about the concept of this study. Foreign labour migration is related with the flow of both social and economic remittance. The social remittance includes ideas, technology, skills and knowledge whereas economic remittance is related with the flow of money through formal and informal channel. In this framework both the social and economic remittance are dependent variables and remittance seems independent variable. Livelihood sustainability is the outcome of the use of remittance. Here impact of both social and economic remittance for the livelihood sustainability is tried to analyze in the study.

Fig. 2.1: Conceptual Framework of the Study



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Introduction

Research methodology is the collection of various steps to be undertaken in the processes of carrying out the research work. It spreads from the very beginning steps like research design, data collection to the final step of research – the report writing. Therefore, this is a set of various instrumental approaches used in achieving the predetermined objectives as stated in the earlier chapters.

3.1 Selection of the Study Area and the rationale for the site

Selection

This study was conducted in Pokhara Lekhnath Metropolitan city, Gharikulo-17. This area is the heterogeneous society. There are altogether 137 households in this area. Among 137 households, 48 households of the Gharikulo-17 have engaged in foreign labour migration. These 48 households which depend on remittance was selected for the study.

This settlement has been selected due to following reasons:

- a) This ward represent entirely the settlement of different castes and combination of diverse economic characteristics
- b) Despite the availability of many job opportunities in this area most of the households of this area are engaged in foreign labour migration

The settlement is also easily accessible. Therefore, it is easy to collect actual information from the concerned persons

3.2 Research Design

This study is based on the fact that International Migration is the trend and option for many young Nepalese people. Due to lack of unemployment facilities within country, millions of young Nepalese are compelled to work in other countries. Through labor migration most of the families in Nepal are sustaining their life by

gaining the remittance. Remittance as social or economic have significance impact on the household of labor migrant. Therefore this study is also based on the similar concept. The study also further aims to forecast the utilization of the received remittance by migrant households. Hence, the study adopts both exploratory as well as descriptive research design. It is exploratory since it attempts to dig out the context of livelihood, analyze the access of assets and declares the scenario of influence of remittance in households of foreign labour migrants. It is also descriptive because it attempts to describe the assets (human, physical, social and financial capitals) of foreign labour migrants households that they have at the present living place.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

Most of the data is qualitative and some are in the quantitative. More emphasis is given to qualitative data, but some important quantitative data has been also gathered.

The primary data is gathered by the help of observation, Semi- structure interview schedule etc. All the respondents are the sources of primary data. Secondary data is collected from different published and unpublished sources as per the need like Metropolitan city profiles, through various NGO's/INGO's research reports, administrative records etc.

3.4 Sampling

The universe of the study is among the male and female employee who are depending on foreign employment. There are altogether 137 households in this area and the total 48 households, which have the remittance, as prime income source was the sample size for the study. The respondents for the study were the family members aged above 20 years, as well as the returnee migrants from each household. The sample is purposive sampling method.

3.5 Unit of Analysis

Unit of analysis have been made at group levels- it means household level.

3.6 Data Collection Technique and Tools

The study is based on both primary and secondary data. The survey includes households' livelihood assets regarding social, financial, and physical aspects. For this study, whole universe number of households (48) sampling units was chosen to investigate households' livelihood status and latest economic and social changes by collecting the information on the basis of census survey. The target group of survey was the household heads (HHH) of the family who were the good informer for the data collection. These following techniques were adopted:

Household Survey- In the first phase of the fieldwork, household survey was conducted of the sampled household for collecting general information about the physical, financial, and social data of each household.

Semi Structured Interview- A certain semi structured interview question was prepared to collect the information about their access for the assets of livelihood, changes due to impact of remittance and present practiced strategies for living. Through the help of key informant and individual information, the actual figure impact of remittance was drawn. The semi structured interview question had covered the following issues: present livelihood system of the individual and the household, implication of remittance for their livelihood sustainability, competency and risks in livelihood activities management and implementation.

Case study- Yin (1984) defines the case study research method “as an empirical inquiry that investigates a contemporary phenomenon within its real-life context; when the boundaries between phenomenon and context are not clearly evident; and in which multiple sources of evidence are used”. Case study research allows the exploration and understanding of the the complex issues. In this study also case study was conducted within certain time period and certain circumstances. This case study have help to provide the in-depth understanding of the issues like reason behind the foreign labour migration and their opinion.

Key Informants Information- A schedule of question was prepared to accumulate the overall information related to the Gharikulo-17 and other relevant issues from the six key persons of the particular society. Then the community leaders, social workers was visited in their locality and collected the essential information related to their living style, economic progress, the surroundings and other issues concerned to the remittance.

3.7 Method of Data Analysis

Qualitative and quantitative data were analyzed, categorized, and tabulated according to the objective of the research study. The software SPSS program was used for the further process. Simple statistical techniques were applied for analyzing data such as: percentage, rank, charts etc. So the study employs a broad framework to achieve the objective.

CHAPTER IV

PROFILE OF THE STUDY AREA

4.1 Location and Physical Environment

Nepal with its preserved glory of being independent and sovereign throughout history is in transition. However, the country is not free of troubles, which are evident from recent uprisings and demand of all groups for representation with identity and development in all spheres of the nation. Nepal is surrounded by the giant Republic of China to the north and democratic India to the east, west and south.

An agricultural country with major section of population dependent on agriculture, prevailing unemployment, and semi feudalistic social structure has prepared the ground for all sorts of migration for a better life in Nepal. In the same way, we can see now the practices of going to gulf countries or abroad for earning in large extension. The growing number of going foreign countries and accumulation of remittance has some significant changes in the livelihood pattern of the people in Kaski District.

The study area: Gharikulo-17 of Pokhara Lekhnath Metropolitan city which lies in Kaski district is one of the beautiful society of Nepal. It lies in western development region, Gandaki zone, Kaski district and southern part of Lekhnath Metropolitan city. It lies in 2km eastern side of Birauta. It has occupied 3.7 square KM in area. It is rich in natural beauty.

are 147 dalit population, 135 janajati and 739 other caste. This area covers vast agricultural land which is irrigated by fewa irrigation. Though agriculture can be the major source for income source, big size of people also can be seen of going abroad for earning. While talking about infrastructure there is one private school and there is one three star hotel (Shangrila village) in this area which can be the potential source for providing job opportunities within that area. Despite available of many opportunities there is high trend of going abroad or gulf countries in Gharikulo-17. Members of 48 households out of 137 households are now in foreign countries in the hope of earning handsome income. So, we can easily guess that remittance seems the prime income in these 48 households and there is direct or indirect interrelationship between remittance and the livelihood pattern of these foreign labour migrant households of Gharikulo-17.

4.1.1 Caste/ethnicity Composition

In Nepal, There is no district with a single caste/ethnic groups. It is the Hindu caste system that divides population into dozens of hereditary groups. Nepalese caste system is an impact and influence of the ancient and the orthodox Indian caste system. The caste system in Nepal is basically divided into four folds which are Brahman (priests and scholars), Kshatriya (rulers and warriors), the Vaishya (merchants) , and Sudra (peasants and manual labourers).The lowest position in the social order is occupied by the Dalits, also referred to as “untouchables”. With the advent of democracy in 1950, social discriminations started breaking down especially in the major cities. Caste based discrimination in the public places and government service especially in the cities is almost extinct, but it still exists in the rural villages. According to census 2011, there are 125 caste/ethnic groups. Chhetri is the largest caste/ethnic groups having 16.6% (4,398,053) of the total population followed by Brahman-Hill 12.2% (3,226,903), Magar 7.1% (1,887,733), Tharu 6.6% (1,737,470) and Tamang 5.8% (1,539,830).With these variety of caste and with their own unique culture, Nepal is beautiful garden having different kinds of flowers.

In the context of our study, we have selected Gharikulo ward no. 17. It is heterogeneous society from the view of composition by caste/ethnic which has been presented in the table 4.1

Table 4.1: Ethnicity/Caste wise distribution of migrant workers

S.N	Caste	No of Households	Percent
1	Brahman	21	43.8
2	Janajati	10	20.8
3	Dalit	10	20.8
4	Chhetri	7	14.6
	Total	48	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

In the study area, the higher percentage of respondents is Brahmin which is 43 percent. Similarly Migrant belong to Janajati and Dalit holds 20 percent respectively. The lowest percentage of migrant workers are Chhetri which is 14.6 percent.

4.1.2 Sex/Gender Composition

The term 'sex' and 'gender' in general thinking, means to be similar but these are quite different terms. 'Sex' refers to biological make up of an individual (which is fixed except in medical science) and established whether an individual is male or female where as 'gender' refers to social, psychological and cultural attributes associated with being 'male' or 'female' in specific society. Sex has biological characterization based on which a person may develop his/her gender identities. Thus, the notion of sex influences gender and vice-versa. However, it would be misleading to say that gender is totally constructed on biological characteristics of an individual. The group of people forms family and community and they practice various activities on the basis of gender. In addition, their status in society according to it. Gender sets up different kinds of duties and responsibilities for people of various age groups. The number of household respondents according to their sex/gender is given in the table 4.2.

Table 4.2: Composition of Sex/Gender in Migrant Household

S.N	Gender	No. of household	Percent
1	Male	17	35.4
2	Female	31	64.6
	Total	48	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Following table 4.2 shows that 31 (64.6%) households have female heads whereas male consist only 35 percent. This clarify most of the male absentee because male are engaged in foreign employment to run their livelihood and to support their families left behind, whereas female are bound by the family responsibility.

4.1.3 Age Composition of Migrants

The period of human life cycle from birth to adulthood and then to old age which is vital and differs according to culture and society. The duration of childhood also varies from one culture to another. In some cultures childhood is considered to end at puberty, in others at marriage, still others at some arbitrary age. An age role is simply the expectations associated with a particular age status. One's duties, activities, resources and rewards are largely determined by one's age. So study of the age composition of Migrant of Gharikulo area holds great significance.

Table 4.3: Composition of Foreign Labour Migrants People by Age

Age	Frequency	Percent
16-25	13	27.1
26-35	18	37.5
36-45	9	18.8
46-55	6	12.5
56 and above	2	4.2
Total	48	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The given table 4.3, include only the age of foreign labour migration. In the Nepalese context there are different interpretations regarding the age group. 0-15 years old is called children, from the age of 16- 59 years old is known as active young or adults and 60 years of above is recognized as ageing group. Here only the

age of active young are presented. Comparatively the age group of 26-35 (37.5%) years are more involved in foreign labour migration. Similarly second largest position hold by the age group of 16-25 (27.1%) years. The Age group of 36-45, 46-55 and above 56 years are 9 (18.8%),6 (12.5%) and 2 (4.2%) respectively. Following these age groups as the age increases there is less participation in foreign labor migration. This result also clarifies that more young active population are absentee in the country, which is great loss for nation as well as for societies.

CHAPTER -FIVE

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL REMITTANCES IMPACT ON HOUSEHOLDS

In this chapter, the data which were collected during the field survey is presented mainly in the form of table and figures. This chapter mainly deals with the impact of economic and social remittances on the migrant households.

By remittance we mean sending income in terms of money or goods in home by the migrants or workers who have their earnings outside their home country (Ratha, 2005). World Bank, (2008) states that, Remittance constitute workers remittance, compensation of employees and migrant transfer, migrant remittances are defined broadly as the monetary transfer that a migrant makes to the country of origin. Use of remittance is one of the controversial facts throughout the world since there are distinguished results obtained through different works. It is found that remittance is responsible in increasing domestic consumption level but not significant in increasing investment in the nation. However, Massey and Parrado (1998) in their paper have concluded that earning from work in the US provided an important source of start up capital in 21 % of the new business formation in Mexico. This research forms an attempt to look beyond the financial aspect of remittances and to move social remittances away from being in the shadow of financial remittances. Peggy Levitt is a pioneer in defining social remittances. She applies a definition of social remittances as being the ideas, behaviours, identities, and social capital that migrants export to their home communities (Levitt and Sorensen, 2004). It is generally assumed that migrants, exposed to a new environment, gain new ideas and in their communication with relatives, friends or other relations, migrants will communicate about their lives, and thus about their (newly gained) ideas, values, habits, codes of conduct. They may consciously or unconsciously transmit these aspects to their country of origin which could lead to social transformation.

In Bangladesh, the meaning of *bidesh* (or abroad) ... “has been linked to material plenty and economic wealth” Bangladeshi migrants returning from Japan and their families back home enjoyed an upper-middle class level by using their remittances.

In such contexts, by investing in real estate and new businesses, returnees were among the richest in their communities. By such investment migrants also bring back to their communities the ideas of comfort and lifestyles that they encountered abroad (Higuchi and Nanako, 2011).

5.1 Status of Social Capital

Social capital is defined as the rules, norms, obligations, reciprocity, and trust embedded in social relations, social structures, and societies institutional arrangements, which enable its members to achieve their individual and community objectives. Social capital has been used to explain the improved performance of diverse groups, the growth of entrepreneurial firms, superior managerial performance, enhanced supply chain relations, the value derived from strategic alliances, and the evolution of communities. The incoming section deals with various forms of social capital embedded with familial status of the migrants and the trust and responsibility inherent in their relationship.

5.1.1 Marital Status

A person's marital status describes their relationship with a significant other. In marital status common statuses are: married, unmarried, separated, widowed, divorced and engaged etc. These status are prevailed in society. In this current study the marital status has been categorized into *two categories* only. These are married and unmarried. The following Table 5.1 shows the Marital status of Foreign Migrant.

Table 5.1: Marital Status of Foreign Migrant

S.N	Marital Status	No of households	Percent
1	Married	36	75.0
2	Unmarried	12	25.0
	Total	48	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 5.1 shows that among 48 respondents taken as sample, 36(75.0%) are married migrant, 12(25.0%) are unmarried. It shows that married respondents are

excessive in number than unmarried. The presence of more married migrants involved in foreign migration is related to fulfill their responsibilities and duties to support their family economically and socially. This type of scenario can create more social problems like divorce, family spacial, extra marital affair etc because of long time and long distance relation between migrant workers and their family. However there are no any cases were reported in the case of studied population.

5.1.2 Family Size of the Foreign Migrant

Family means the total number of people living together in the same home especially with their two parents and their children. It also includes relatives and other optional household members. The family does not consist of equal numbers of family member. Every household have different in their family size. The family size of respondents shown in the table below.

Table 5.2: Family Size of the Foreign Migrant

S.N	Family Size (No of people)	No of households	Percentage
1	2	9	18.8
2	3	21	43.8
3	4	9	18.8
4	5	5	10.4
5	6	4	8.3
	Total	48	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

According to the table 5.2, family are different among Foreign Migrant. The distribution of family members is two to six members. Among 48 households, 21 households have the family size with 3 members which holds nearly 49 percent and is excessive among the sampled households. Similarly 9, households which have family size with 2 members and the 4 members respectively holds similar 19 percent. 5 households with presence of 5 members holds 10 percent and the 4 households which contains 6 members holds 8 percent. This result shows that with different family structure people prefer small number of family members than large family which can be the result of growing market expenses and the concept of small family “Happy Family.” This may be a result of earned social capital, growing

awareness, reciprocity and mutual consensus between spouses to have a small but trustful happy family.

5.1.3 Educational Status of foreign Migrant

Education is the process of facilitating learning or the acquisition of knowledge, skills, belief, and habits. Increased knowledge to actively achieve and meet challenges that can produce changes in which are productive for attaining business innovations, political and economic objectives (Mansuri, 2006). Educative process helps to transmit the knowledge from one generation to another generation. The world which is changing day by day is due to the advancement of knowledge. While talking about Education in the Nepalese context, education is playing main role in changing the societies and it is an important attribute for the development of human personality and leadership skill. Education is one of the most important factors that strengthen the social, economic, and educational status. Education is a sustainable investment that helps to maintain livelihood sustainability.

Table 5.3: Educational Status of Foreign Migrant

S.N	Educational status	No of households	Percent
1	Illiterate	1	2.1
2	Literate	7	4.6
3	Higher education	16	33.3
4	Graduate	8	16.7
5	Post Graduate	2	4.2
6	Up to S.L.C	14	29.2
	Total	48	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The above table 5.3 shows, that the numbers of literate employee is 7 (4.6%), whereas the illiterate employee is just 1 (2.1%). In the sampled study area, Higher education level gained employee is 16 (33.3%), followed by S.L.C level is 14 (29.2%), Graduate level is 8 (16.7%) and Post Graduate is 2 (4.2%). This shows that the most of the Foreign Migrant are educated which is good because they can tackle with the different situation present in Foreign countries regarding Language, Rules

and Regulations etc. Beside that it present dark side of losing the qualified manpower.

5.1.4 Involvement in Organizations

Human beings are also known as social beings. From the very early ages, human being are living in groups. During the living process each and every person should depend on others or organization. The organization helps to maintain the livelihood sustainability as well as to achieve the goals. The involvement in the organizations also depends on the age, desire and available of the time.

Table 5.4: Involvement in Organizations by Age Wise

Age group of Foreign Migration	Types of organization			Total
	Political	Economic	Social	
16-25	0	10	2	12
25-35	2	15	3	20
35-45	1	3	7	11
55 and Above	0	0	5	5
Total	3	28	17	48

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The table 5.4 shows, that the age group between 16-25 and 25-35 years with 10 and 15 households are more participated in the economic organizations, whereas the age group between 35-45 and age above 55 years are highly involved in social organizations because this age group people seems to be more experienced and capable of conducting the social welfare program in comparison to the young ones. From this scenario, it can be concluded that in the study area the active age group are giving more preference to the economic organization than political and social. The involvement in organization have differ according to the age in the study area.

Table 5.5: Time of Stay of Foreign Migrants Households

S.N	Time	Frequency	Percent
1	Less than 1 year	7	14.6
2	1-5 years	10	20.8
3	6-10 years	15	31.3
4	More than 10 years	16	33.3
	Total	48	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Above table 5.5 shows that 7(14.6%) households have recently migrated to the study area, 10(20.8%) households have been staying for 1-5 years, 15(31.3%) households have been staying for 6-10 years and 16(33.3%) have been staying for more than 10 years. This shows that majority of the migrants originally belongs to this area one case study explains in detail.

Case study 5.1

"Aba chora chori lai padauna vaney pani sahar jharna paryo"

My name is Jeevan gurung. I am 52 years old. There are altogether 4 members in my family. I have two sons and one daughter. My elder son have gone to Australia in a student visa whereas my younger son is studying MBA in Kathmandu and my daughter have recently joined in nursing college.

It have been almost 20 years leaving my village. We belong to nearby village of Kaski district. We migrated in this place after I went to Dubai. The main purpose of leaving village was to give our child a quality education. Slowly other relatives of my village also started leaving the village for different purpose. Most of the young ones of my village are engaged in foreign labor migration. As they become independent they got married because as person involved in foreign labor migration it was easy to get bride. It means that foreign migrants have high prestige. I had also married after I was engaged in foreign labor migration (laughing). There is only old peoples in my village and all land are barren. Though my village is nearby the city most of the people prefer to live in city.

Though I miss my village life, now I cannot return back, I think I cannot adjust there. I am happy because for what reason I had leaved my village my children walked in right path. I have been able to give them good education.

Table 5.6: Means of Communication

S.N	Sources	Frequency	Percent
1	Mobile	30	62.5
2	Internet	18	37.5
3	Letter	0	0
	Total	48	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

In this table 5.6, 30 (62.5%) households use the Mobile as a means of communicate with foreign employee, whereas only 18 (37.5%) households use Internet access to communicate with the foreign employee. There is no households to use letters to communicate with the foreign employee it shows that the advancement in means communication technologies has replaced the old one. The case of a respondent elaborates the scenario in detail

Case Study 5.2

“ Prayai ma uha sanga bolna lai mobile kai prayog garchu”

Namaskar!, My name is Rabisha Rasaili. I am 21 years old. My husband is currently working in South Korea. He have gone there by passing the EPS exam. Usually, I use mobile to communicate with him. Nowadays there is the facility of internet too which further helps to make our communication more effective. I use skype to make video chat with him. Nowadays our children cannot live without these modern technologies. All the time they asked for the mobile, tablet etc. In net they see different new things in market and immediately demand with their father. Nowadays children are being choosy and habitual of using modern gadgets. Economically we are sound because of this foreign employment.

5.2 Status of Social Remittance

Social remittance refers to the ideas, skills, knowledge bring with them or send back by the migrants. Social remittance generally circulate when migrant return to their homeland or through letters, phone calls and videos. Mostly many people discuss about economic remittance but social remittance is also as important as economic remittance. Migrant are influence from new system and ideas which they bring back to their native country, shared knowledge and idea helps to bring changes in the concept and behavior of the people as well as to adopt the developmental strategies

5.2.1 Pattern of Communication

Communication is the act of transferring information from one person to another. With the development of various means of modern technologies, it has made easy in the process of communication. It is believed that the more people interact the more information, ideas or knowledge are shared between them.

Table 5.7: Pattern of Communication accordance to age group

Age	Frequency of communication			Total
	Daily	Weekly	Monthly	
16-25	17	1	0	18
	81.0%	7.1%	0.0%	37.5%
25-35	2	11	3	16
	9.5%	78.6%	23.1%	33.3%
35-45	2	2	10	14
	9.5%	14.3%	76.9%	29.2%
Total	21	14	13	48
	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Given table 5.7, shows that within the age group of 16-25 years, 81 percent have daily communication and 7 percent communicate in weekly. The age group of 25-35 years usually communicate in weekly(78.6%), and in the age group of 35-45 years, 77 percent have monthly communication. Above result clarifies that the pattern of communication differ according to the age. The pattern of communication

resemble about the relationship between migrants with their families because more we care and love, more we communicate. Similarly, in the study area younger migrants (16-25 years) seems to be more caring and have strong bonding with their families as they communicate daily.

Table 5.8: Sorts of Shared Social Remittance

S.N	Social Remittance	Frequency	Percent
1	Skills	23	47.9
2	Technology	12	25.0
3	Culture	8	16.7
4	System	5	10.4
	Total	48	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The given table 5.8, shows that 23 (47.9%) households share about their working skills to their family. Similarly 12 (25.0%) households share about the modern technology, whereas 8(16.7%) households share about the culture of foreign country with their family and about 5 (10.4%) household share about the system present in there working country. These are the social remittance which are shared among the migrant households by foreign workers. This shared sort of social remittance alter the behavior and the thinking of the family members. A case study explains in detail.

Case Study 5.3

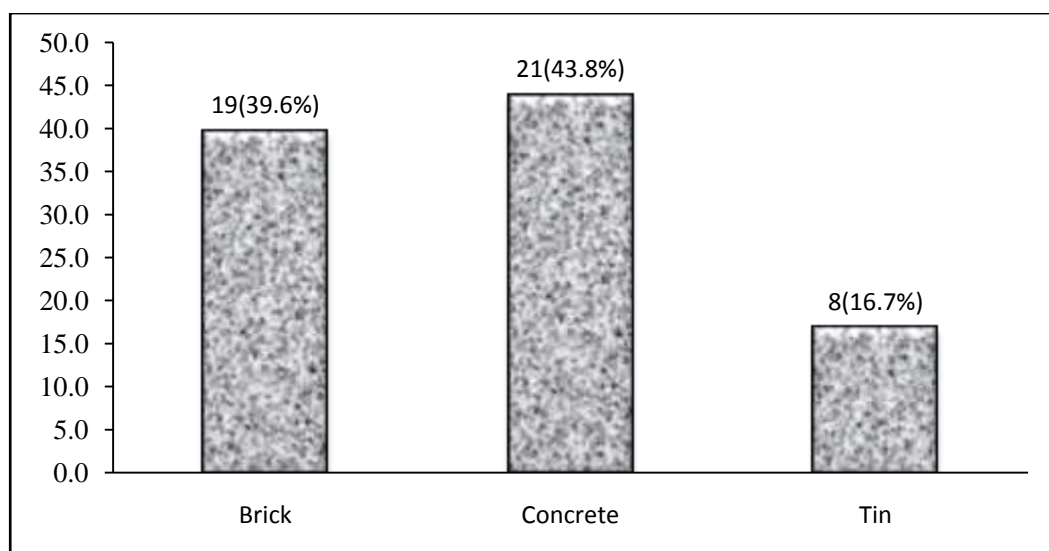
“Aba taiha nai thik cha bhai aba arko thau jaau vaney testo ramro ra ananda ko kaam paunna mailey.”

Hello. I am Surya Malla Thakuri. I am 37 years old. It have been almost more than 20 years working in Saudi Arabia. I am perfect in Arabic language to. In Saudi Arabia rules are very strict. There we cannot easily find the liquor. Usually I work for eight hours. I work as a cook in a Arabic restaurant. In the beginning, I worked as a kitchen helper but as I began to learn and became expert, now I work as a cook over there. My restaurant owner like my work and appreciate my loyalty. Now my holiday is also going to finish. Any way, I am satisfied with my job. I am able to give proper lifestyle to my family. I am satisfied with my job and planning to open the similar restaurant in Pokhara too by utilizing the knowledge which I acquired in Saudi Arabia.

5.3 Status of Physical Capital

Physical capital refers to the tangible asset, which is created by man and comes in use during production process. It contains the stock of plant, equipment, infrastructure, and other productive resources owned by individuals, the business sector, or the country itself(Carling, 2005).

Figure 5.1: Materials for Making House



Source: Field Survey, 2016

The above figure 5.1, denotes the material used for constructing house. 8 (16.7%) households constructed by using tin. Here 21(43.8%) households have been made from concrete. 19(39.6%) households have made up of brick. The material used to construct the house can be related with the economic prosperity because the material used to build the house are different in the cost.

5.3.1 Household Appliances

All houses buy goods and stuff for the fulfillment of daily needs. Here household appliances are basically electrical/ mechanical machines which accomplish some household function. It helps to fulfill our daily needs as well as ease our life. The study of goods is affiliated to know the status of the foreign employee households. The available household appliances in that area are shown in the table below.

Table 5.9: Commodities of Physical Facilities

S.N.	Physical Commodities	No of households	Percent
1	Refrigerator	44	37.3
2	Television	47	39.8
3	Computer/Internet	27	22.9
	Total	128*	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

*these households have the use of Multiple Physical Commodities.

The above table 5.9, shows that most of the household 44(37.3) have the facility of Television. 44 (37.3%) have Refrigerator and only 27(22.9%) have Computer/ Internet access. From the study of Physical commodities of migrant households have been able to consume all kinds of modern facilities.

5.3.2 Availability of Drinking Water

Without water no living thing as well as non living things can survive. Water is the most important for human being. To drink safe water is one of the most basic human needs. Access to safe water and sanitation plays a crucial role in the overall social and economic development of community. However, not all the people at all

time are so fortunate to have the provision of pure drinking water. The sources of water also determine the hygiene level of water. The sources of water and its consumption define the quality of people. So in this context the sampled households sources of drinking water are shown in the following table:

Table 5.10 : Sources of Drinking Water

S.N.	Sources	Household	Percent
1	Public Tap	14	29.2
2	Boring	31	64.5
3	Spring	3	6.3
	Total	48	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

From the table 5.10, it is clear that most of the households 31(64.6%) have used the Boring water. 14 (29.2%) households use public tap, only 3 (6.3%) households use spring water. It means that still there is problem with availability of the pure drinking water. Incomparision to the public water, boring water cost more. So people are forced to use the boring water because of lack of facility of sufficient public tap to all people.

5.3.3 Sanitation of the Surveyed Households

Environment sanitation is one of the best ways to be safe from communicable diseases and toilet is mostly needed for sanitation. Despite progress most of the Nepal's urban population particularly marginalized and vulnerable groups has no access to toilet. Most of the people are not using toilet in Nepal because of lack of awareness, poverty, illiteracy and negligence. In the study of Gharikulo tole, we found the situation of having toilets and types of toilets which are shown below:

Table: 5.11: Sanitation of the Surveyed Households

S.N	Types of Toilets	Household	Percent
1	Squat	23	47.9
2	Western Toilet	14	29.2
3	Both	11	22.9
	Total	48	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The above table 5.11 shows, that all the 48(100%) households have toilets. Most of the households 23 (47.9%) have the practice of using the squat types of toilets. 14 (29.2%) households used the Western types of toilets whereas 11(22.9%) have the practice of using both types of toilets. It is clear that all the households have good practice of using toilets for environmental sanitation.

5.4 Status of Financial Capital

In this world people somehow actively participate in works to strengthen their financial status. As the globe is becoming advance there is a lot of opportunities and ways for earning the money. While financial capital deals with the economic activities, this this section discuss about the Economic status of migrant households.

5.4.1 Name of the Foreign Country

Foreign labour migration as compulsion, as a desire or opportunities it have become one of the best choices for all the Nepalese people to enter into the earning activities. Due to high demand of Nepalese and easy visa process the best destiny for every Nepalese are Gulf countries. The studied population are also following the Nepalese trend of going for labour migration.

Table: 5.12: Name of the Foreign Country

S.N	Country	No of Household	Percent
1	Qatar	11	22.9
2	Saudi Arabia	6	12.5
3	Dubai	12	25.0
4	U.A.E(United Arab Emirates)	4	8.3
5	Bahrain	1	2.1
6	Afghanistan	3	6.3
7	South Korea	8	16.7
8	India	3	6.3
	Total	48	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2016)

From the above table, it is clear that highest numbers of worker are working in Dubai which is equal to 12 out of 48 sampled households and it covers 25 percent. Similarly second largest number of workers working in Qatar which is equal to 23 percent which is slightly less than Dubai. Other countries includes Saudi Arabia, U.A.E, Bahrain, Afghanistan, South Korea and India respectively. It is clear that most of the workers have gone in Gulf Countries. Despite the legal barriers some worker have gone to Afghanistan.

5.4.2 Causes of Going Foreign Countries

There must be several reasons of seeking foreign employment; the reason might be economical, social, and political. They may be related to the acquired skill and other reasons. To find out the causes seeking employment the respondents were asked to identify the major causes to go for foreign employment, they gave more than one reasons which are shown in the following table.

Table 5.13: Causes of Going to Foreign Countries

S.N	Causes	Household	Percent
1	Unemployment	26	54.2
2	Burden to loan	12	25.0
3	To Earn Money	2	4.2
4	Conflict Within country	1	2.1
5	Desire to go abroad	2	4.2
6	Unsatisfied with previous job	5	10.4
	Total	48	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

From above table, the main causes for going to foreign employment is unemployment which is the main issue and challenge to our economy. In the study area, more than halve (54) percentage of people have gone abroad due to lack of working opportunities within home country. Similarly, 12 (25.0%) households have gone to foreign country due to burden to loan. Other remaining causes are to earn money, Conflict within country, Desired to go abroad and unsatisfied with previous job covers the percentage of 4.2, 2.1 ,4.2 and 10.4 respectively.

Case Study 5.4

‘Nevertheless it was right decision to go to foreign country, I have able to stabilize my career’

I am Gopal Lamsal. Now I am 42 years old and recently I am working in India. In my family, there are altogether eight members. My father was priest in my village. Originally I belong to Syangja district. From childhood , I was very interested to study. After finishing my higher level from Pokhara, I joined my bachelor level in Prithivi Narayan Campus. My family was middle class, after joining my college I started to search for the job .Unfortunately I could not find the proper job. As being the elder son of my family there was big responsibility on me. Than one day I met my maternal uncle who had just came from India. He used to work in manufacturing company in India. Than he told me to apply in that company. Luckily I have got the job suitable to my qualification.

Though I am interested in study I have to leave for my job. Sometime I feel guilty to leave my education but I think that was my right decision to go over there. Now I have been able to stabilize my career and fulfill my responsibilities and duties as son, as well as father.

5.4.3 Monthly Income of Foreign Employee

The monthly income of foreign employee refers to the income or salary of the foreign employee within a month. The salary also differs according to skills, education experience and according to company policies. So some people earn more some fewer but all people have to works to run their livelihood. Similarly in the

study areas also we have found difference in the monthly income of foreign employee which is shown in given table:

Table 5.14: Monthly Income of Foreign Employee

S.N	Monthly Income (in Rupee)	No of Households	Percent
1	25000-45000	15	31.3
2	45000-70000	16	33.3
3	70000-100000	10	20.8
4	100000 above	7	14.6
	Total	48	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

According to table 5.14, 16 (33.3%) households have their monthly income from Rs 45000- Rs 70000. Similarly 15(31.3%) households earn up to Rs 25000- Rs 45000. There are 10(20.8%) households whose monthly income is Rs 70000- Rs 100000. 7 (14.6%) households earn more than Rs 10000. From these above data it is clear that most of the migrant household have good salary. According to Monthly income of migrant household, except household consumption there is the high possibilities of saving. The salary of the foreign migrants are also related with the gaining of social prestige.

Table 5.15: Amount of money send by foreign migrant at a time

Age Group	Amount of money (In RS.)				Total
	25,000-40,000	45,000-70,000	75,000-1,00,000	1,00,000 Above	
16-25	7	4	2	-	13
26-35	-	3	13	2	18
36-45	-	2	7	-	9
46-55	-	-	-	6	6
56 above	-	-	-	2	2
Total	7	22	17	2	48

Source: Field Survey, 2016

Table 5.15 illustrated that young aged group of foreign migrant 16-25 years have send money amount to Rs 25000-40000 at a time , the age group of 26-35 years

have send money amount Rs 75000- 100000 and two households have send money up to Rs 100000 above , the age group of 36-45 years have send money amount Rs. 75000-100000 at a time. Similarly the age group of 46- 55 years and 56 above have tendency of sending money amount up to Rs 100000 above. This result shows that the amount of money send back to their family have differ according to the age of the foreign migrants. In comparison with the younger migrants, elder migrants have send large amount of money to their family. Elderly migrants seems to be more responsibilities in economic matter.

5.4.4 Spending Pattern of Migrant Households

In this section spending pattern of remittance is presented. Spending of family are, Household consumption, Loan payment, Home Maintenance and Health. The different categories of household spending is explained in following table:

Table 5.16: Spending Pattern of Migrant Households

S.N	Spending Title	No of Households	Percent
1	Household Consumption	26	54.2
2	Loan Payment	4	8.3
3	Home Maintenance	3	6.2
4	Health	15	31.2
	Total	48	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The above table 5.16 explores the spending pattern of Migrant Households. Normally they have spend the money received from foreign migration on household consumption, to pay loan, to the maintenance of the the house and on their health. For more than halve (54) percent households money have been invested in household consumption by 26 households. Here household consumption includes the food and clothes. Following this 15 (31.2) households have spend money in caring of their health. The money used by household to pay loan hold 8.3 percent whereas only 6.2 percent is spend for maintenance of home.

Table 5.17: Status of Investment of Remittance

S.N	Investment Sector	No of Households	Percent
1	Business	9	18.8
2	To Buy land	10	20.8
3	To Buy Gold	3	6.3
4	To Build house	18	37.5
5	No investment	8	16.7
	Total	48	100

Source: Field Survey, 2016

The given table 5.17 shows that 18(37.5%) households have invested to build house.10 (20.8%) households have invested to buy land whereas 9(18.8%) households have invested to do some business .Only 3(6.3%) invested to buy the gold. Beside investment there are 8 (16.7%) households who have not invested in any productive as well as unproductive sectors. Above table resemble national problem regarding investment of remittance in unproductive sector. One case study of respondent depicts the stipulation in more detail.

Case Study 5.5

“Aba ma dhukka chu kina ki mero euta baas ta cha”

My name is Rajkumar Gurung. I am 37 years old. I am elder son of my family. My father is an Retired Indian army. Due to army family background or what my aim was to be an army. I have tried many times to be an army of British and India, but I could not fulfill my aim. I was very much interested to be an army so later I joined in Royal Nepal Army (during Monarchy system) where I served as a Royal Guard for 5 years. Later I thought that this salary is not enough for my future as well as for my family so, I decided to go for abroad. Than through my friend information, I applied for Abudhabi Royal Guard, which had handsome salary. I worked for almost 15 year in U.A.E.

As salary was good over there after the time interval of around 5 years, I invested my saving to buy land. Than after 3 years I have build this house. It feels good to have own house because I think shelter is most important thing. I feel very satisfied to have my own house.

This case clarifies that foreign remittance has been used only for constructing houses which is not a productive investment. The precious foreign remittance could have been rather invested in business or in income generating work.

CHAPTER SIX

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

6.1 Summary

Foreign Labor Migration is a trend, compulsion and opportunity for many young Nepalese in Nepal. Variety of factors lies behind the migration but the major push factors is unemployment. And others reasons are burden to loan, to earn money, conflict within country, desire to go abroad and unsatisfied with previous job. The main destination for the foreign migration is Gulf countries, among gulf countries too most of the migrants have been to Dubai, where some have also been to the other countries like Afghanistan, India and South Korea. In the caste wise distribution of the foreign migrants, Brahmin migrants have the highest number out of total respondents. Similarly there is high presence of male than female in the household of the foreign migrant which can be analyzed as the male are bound in the responsibilities of earning whereas female have responsibilities to take care of the family. If we analyze the educational status of the of foreign migrants most of the migrants holds good education qualification where only 2 percent are illiterate, 33 percent migrant worker have completed their higher education, 29 percent have passed SLC, 16 percent have completed their graduation and only 4 percent have able to gain the Post graduate degrees. The age group of between 16-35 years migrated more where the migrants age group above 55 is less in number. The percent (75) of married migrants are more than the percent of (25) unmarried migrants.

The role of remittance in Nepalese economy appeared around 200 years: Nepal labour migrants have been bringing and sending back of their earning as remittance to their families since long time and it is helping to improve their livelihood status. The monthly income of migrants range from minimum 25000 to maximum 100000 above. Most of the spending of the remittance by migrant households are on the household consumption (food, clothes), health there is less spending on house maintenance and to pay loan. While discussing about the status of investment pattern which is also the secondary objective of the this study, most of the investment have

been in non-productive sectors like to build house, to buy land and to buy gold. Only 18 percent migrants have invested remittance to start their own business whereas 16 percent foreign migrants have not invested in any productive and non-productive field.

Beside the economic remittance the flow of social remittance is also examined . The shared social remittance is in the form of Skills, Technology, Culture and System. Among this, 23 household of foreign migrant share the skills of their work, 12 households of foreign migrant share about the modern technology, only 8 households share about the culture of their working country. The medium through which social remittance can be shared through migrants are communication equipment like mobile, letter and internet. Migrants prefer modern equipments to communicate with their families. Use of mobile which holds 62 percent, internet access holds 37 percent whereas there is no use of old communication system letter. This shows the modern technology have replaced the old one.

6.2 Findings

A significant portion of foreign migrants are highly educated. Due to lack of employment facility young people are compelled to go foreign country. There is flow of both the social and economic remittance. There is social harmony because no one was found to be involved in social hazards like drinking alcohol, habit of using drugs, gambling, stealing etc. There is changing lifestyle among the foreign migrant households.

Due to both social and economic remittance there have been massive change among the labour migration households of Pokhara Lekhnath-17, Gharikulo.

1. Foremost there is lack of male population within migrant households.
2. Both the economic and social remittance have influenced the lavish lifestyle among foreign labour migration households.
3. There is no discrimination regarding the caste, all the people are involved in the community programs.

6.3 Conclusion

No one can deny the fact that remittance has the vital role in balancing the Nepalese economy as well as sustaining the livelihood of most of the Nepalese people. Remittance does not benefit only at macro level, but it too helps in micro level by stabilizing the economy of sending households. The advantage of migrant workers goes beyond the immediate monetary gains. The returning migrants increase the social capital through exposure to new technology, ideas, languages and people and produce intangible but important benefits to societies. Remittance money represents the most essential of family values, hard work, thrift, sacrifice and hope for effective use of remittance money which are lacking in this study.

This study concludes that foreign labor migration mostly to the Gulf countries is an emerging phenomenon of migration. Most of the foreign migrations have been due to the lack of employment facilities within the country. As migration develops around the world, the flow of remittances is likely to grow. For many poor countries, remittances represent and will continue to represent the main source of capital. At the level of household and communities of origin, remittances tend to reduce poverty. Concerning the use of remittance, studies found that most of the remittances have been utilized in unproductive sectors and for households consumptions.

Studies on financial remittances showed mixed results concerning the positive and negative effects of remittance. Yet studies of social remittances are even vaguer in assessing such effects, at least for the fact that social remittances are harder to define and measure. In the study area most of the migrants share about their working skills to their family members. They mostly use mobile to have a communications and younger migrants tend to have daily communication with their families.

At the end, the conclusion can be drawn that foreign labour migration is related with the flow of both social and economic remittance. The remittance have generate the socio economic effects in the study area. There is great impact of social and economic remittance on the households of foreign migrants.

6.4 Recommendations

Gharikulo-17 is the heterogeneous society. However, they have adopted various types of occupation for their livelihood; however, majority of young people of this area are involved in foreign labor migration. This study dug out the reality that due to unemployment and lack of job facilities many educated peoples are forced to leave their home country. Remittance as both social and economic has impacts on foreign labour migration households. As labour migration helps to secure the livelihood but it have also created some social problems like shortage of young manpower, lavish lifestyle etc. As such problem arise, this study suggests few recommendations if implemented by policy makers will make foreign labour migration a *boon rather than curse*.

1. First, the government should provide sufficient employment opportunities within the country.
2. Educated people should be less encouraged to go to abroad by guaranting to jobs at the home country.
3. It is essential to conduct the various awareness programs, counseling programs and motivation on foreign employment.
4. Nepalese trade union organizations through their district network can operate training or counseling centre focusing the need and rights of the migrant workers Most of the respondents have not utilized their remittance and newly learnt skills at abroad, while returning at homeland, because of lack of technology, non-availability of sizeable investment funds and lack of market etc. So, the policy should be made to create good environment and provide sufficient technology as well as market

Direction for Future Researchers

As we know that single research cannot explore all the truths of the study area, in the same way there is a lot of issues to be researched in this area .The following issues are not covered which can be possibly looked into by future researchers:

- In this study, only households of foreign labour migrants are taken. So further study should be done on other households through other approaches tracing other issues related to foreign remittance.
- Pokhara Lekhnath-17, Gharikulo area is newly settled area so researcher further can study about factors, which made people to make new settlement and the role of foreign remittance.

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Appendix I

Questionnaire Schedule

1. Background information of interviewer

A. Name:

B. Age:

C. Sex: Male Female Other

D. Relation with foreign employer:

E. Education:

2. Foreign employee information

A. Name:

B. Address:

C. Age:

D. Sex: Male Female Other

E. Cast: Brahman Chhetri Janajati

F. Education:

i. Illiterate

ii. Literate

iii. SLC

iv. Higher Education

vi. Graduate

v. Post graduate

vii. Above

3. Description of the family members:

S.N.	Name	Relation with employer	Sex	Age	Education	Marital Status	Occupation

4. Destination country of foreign employee:
- a. Malaysia
 - b. Qatar
 - c. Saudi Arab
 - d. South Korea
5. How much time did you/he/she spend in abroad?
- a. Few months or 1 year
 - b. 2-5 years
 - c. Above
6. What are the causes of going abroad?
- a. Unemployment
 - b. Burden to loan
 - c. For purpose of earning money
 - d. Conflict with country
 - e. Internally desire to go abroad
 - f. Unsatisfied with previous job
7. How did you/she/he went to foreign country?
- a. Man power
 - b. Government Quota
 - c. Friends / relatives
 - d. illegal

Economic Remittance

8. How did he/ she/ you have initially gone for foreign employment?
- a. By own money
 - b. By loan
 - c. Both
9. How much did he/she/you earn in a month? (in Rupee)
- a. 25000/ - 40000/
 - b. 45000- 70000/
 - c. 75000/-100000/
 - c. Above
10. How much amount they send at a time?

- a. 25000/- - 40000/ b. 45000/- - 70000/
c. 75000/- - 100000/ c. Above

11. From which sources they /send money?

- a. Bank b. Remittance
c. Hundi d. Friend/relatives

12. How much money do you save per month? (in Rs.)

- a. 5000-10000 b. 15000/- - 25000/
c. 30000/ - 50000 d. Above

13. In which field have you invested money earned from foreign countries?

- a. In business b. To buy land
c. Buy gold c. Other

14. Have you taken the membership of any saving groups or opened the bank account?

- a. Yes b. No.

15. How is your income status, living standard compared to 5 years ago?

- a. Better b. The same c. Worse

16. What is the reason for this?

- a. Foreign employer's income b. investing
c. Available of facilities d. other specify

Lifestyle pattern

17. How long have you lived here?

- a. Few months b 1-5 years c. 4-10 years

18. Where did you live before?

Ans: _____

10. Why did you moved here?

20. What materials is used to construct the wall of your house?

a. Brick b. Concrete c. Mud d. Others

21. What type of toilet/latrine are you using?

a. squat toilet b. western toilet c. both d. other specify

22. What are the water sources in your house?

a. Public taps b. Private water tank and taps

c. River d. Dam

f. Other

23. What means of transportation do you use the most to go out?

a. Public transportation b. Private transporation
(motorcycle/car)

c. By food d. other

24. Where do you buy your essential food items most often?

a. Local market b. Mall and shopping centre

c. other

25. Do you or your family have life insurance?

a. Yes b. No

26. Where have you sent your children to learn?

a. Public b. Private

c. School run by agencies (SOS/GBS/St. Mary)

27. What type of physical facilities is available at your home?

- a. Refrigerator b. Television
c. Internet/computer d. Other.....

Social Capital

28. Are you involved in any organization?

- a. Yes b. No.

29. In which type of organization do you involve in?

- a. Political b. Economics
c. Social d. Others

30. Is there anyone of your family involved in the following social hazards?

- a. Drugs Addiction b. Stealing
c. Alcoholism d. Gambling
e. Others f. No.

Social Remittance:

31. What are the means of communication you mostly use?

- a. Letter b. Mobile/Telephone
c. Internet and computer d. Other

32. What is the pattern of communication?

- a. Sometimes b. Frequently

33. What sorts of ideas he/she/you usually share with your family, friends and relatives?

- a. Skills b. Technology
c. Culture d. Systems

34. How do you /they transfer these sort of ideas or information?

a. Telephone/ Mobile

b. Internet

c. Letter

d. During back in holiday

35. Do you feel foreign ideas or information have affected in your thinking/behavior?

a. Yes

b. No

36. If yes what kind of changes you find/get?

37. If no do you think foreign ideas or information can affected in your way of thinking and change your behavior?

a. Yes

b. No

(Thank you for your participation and warm coordination for your participation)

Appendix II

Photo Gallery



Interview with the respondent



Shop after return from Foreign Labour Migration



Furniture Industry after return from Foreign Labour Migration



Interview with the respondent