

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The universe is dynamic in itself. The most important factor of it, population, is also dynamic and frequently changing not only in the sense of the increase or the decrease in the number but also of their mobility.

United Nations Multilingual Demographic Dictionary defines migration as "A form of geographical mobility or spatial mobility between one geographical unit and another, generally involving change in residence from the place of origin or place of departure to the place of destination or place of arrival.

Migration is a component and process of demography resulting in redistribution of population. It is one of the three components of population change. Any change of volume and flow of migration will change the size growth and other characteristics of population both in sending and receiving areas. Migration unlike fertility and mortality is the least researched and understood component of demographic dynamics in Nepal despite the fact that many of Nepal's socio- economic and political problems are interwoven with process of internal and international migration (KC, 2009).

Migration is a spatial mobility of people by changing usual place of residence to a well-defined destination. A migrant is a person who moves either from his/her place of birth to another area or keeps on moving stepwise or circular by changing his residence more or less frequently by being either seasonal, temporary, semi-permanent, depending upon the duration of migration and reasons for migration within a defined geographical area.

With the flow of time and innovations in easy air travel, communication and improve productivity, migration was not necessarily a 'permanent relocation.' By working in a factory thousands of miles away, now a "migrant worker" can send money back to his/her family in the remote hills of the country and also return for a reunion during holidays. Foreign migration and employment become major sources of national income for many developing countries (Pandey, 2005).

In the Nepalese context working abroad had started since 19th century. It has been nearly 200 years that Nepalese began seeking work outside the country. Nepalese better Gorkhali were good Lahures and the then King of Nepal received royalties of their services. Hundreds of thousands Nepalese are spread over the world, to serve their master and that very remittance is the sources of incoming money. This tradition has continued to the present day in the British and then after 1947, in the India army as well. Till 1971, the earning of British Gurkhas were the highest sources of foreign currency for Nepal (Dhital, 2007).

Historical migration of human population begins with the movement of *Homo Erectus* out of Africa across Eurasia about a million years ago. *Homo sapiens* appear to have occupied all of Africa about 150,000 years ago, and had spread across Australia, Asia and Europe by 40,000 years ago. Migration of the America took place 10,000 to 15,000 years ago and by 2,000 years ago most of the Pacific Islands were colonized later population movement notably include the Neolithic Revolution. Indo European expansion and the early medieval Great migration including Turkic expansion (Trital, 2008).

Nowadays Nepalese are fleeing abroad not only as the armed force but are also spread all over the world for employment (work). Although Nepal has opened 108 countries for Nepalese workers there is an estimated half a million to 7000,000 mostly unskilled and semi-skilled Nepalese working in the Arabian Gulf. Although they have now started going in the large number of other regions as well, the Gulf region has more Nepalese workers than anywhere else in the world. Among the number of Nepalese workers in foreign countries 24 percent are in India, 16.3 percent in Saudi Arabia, 6.88 percent in Qatar, South Korea and U.K. 5.6 percent in UAE and 1.5 percent in Japan, Malaysia, Germany and United States (Dhital, 2007).

In Nepal, remittance has emerged as one of the premier source of foreign exchange, and has becoming important source to support for family members remaining at home. The remittance sent by the migrant workers is an effective tool for poverty reduction. Though foreign employment has contributed the economy, the facilities are inadequate to back up the increasing trend of migration on jobs abroad, lack of assurance of safe working environment and right of the migrant workers are some of the constraints for boosting foreign employment and remittance.

There is a wide range of political, ideological and cultural factors that affect migration. The livelihood approach incorporates most of these factors. This approach relates to households' and communities' conditions of poverty, well-being and capabilities, resilience, and their natural resource base. Migration is one of the strategies of households to improve livelihoods by way of remittances and use of human capital (knowledge, health, skills, labour, etc.), which reduces risk and vulnerability and increases assets (human, physical, social, and environmental). In a similar vein, Kothari (2002) argued that poverty related capital (e.g., economic, human, social, cultural, geographical and political capital) may also explain migration.

In general, we can divide factors causing migrations into two groups: Push and pull factors. Push Factors are economic, political, cultural, and environment based. Pull Factors are economic, political, cultural, and environment based barriers/obstacles. Push and Pull factors are those factors which either forcefully push someone into migration or attract them. A push factor is a forceful factor, and a factor which relates to the country the person is migrating from. Some of the push factors are poor medical care, not enough jobs, few opportunities, primitive conditions of living, political fear, fear of torture and mistreatment, not being able to practice religion, Loss of wealth and natural disasters. It is generally a problem which the results in people wanting to migrate. Different types of Push Factors can be seen further below. A pull factor is something concerning the country a person migrates to. It is generally a good thing that attracts people to a certain place. Pull Factors are chances of getting a job, better living standards, enjoyment, education, security, family links and better medical care. Push and Pull factors are usually considered as north and south poles on a magnet.

As migration occurs between two spatial areas, the question of 'where do people migrate' is implicit to the question of choice of migration. Some migrate within the country, some to India, and some to third countries. Thus, the question, 'who choose where to migrate' is pertinent but less discussed in the literature. Choice of destination depends on linkages between the places of origin and destination. Migration for work in Gulf region is relatively new phenomenon, triggered about a decade ago and has accelerated in recent years. The upsurge of Nepalese going to abroad begun after the advent of multiparty democracy in 1990 when the distribution of passports was relaxed and many foreign employment companies were set up.

Migrant workers are forced to go abroad because of poverty and the lack of employment opportunities. Hoping to secure prosperity by working in foreign lands, many Nepalese are fleeing away from their homeland with whatever documents they can get. From the educated to the barely literate, there is an irresistible lure to go overseas for work. In many cases, people with illegal documents land in police custody and are compelled to spend their life in foreign prisons. According to the conservative estimate, up to 1,000 Nepalese who were trying to enter other countries illegally are serving prison time in different parts of the world.

International migration constituted an important socio-economic and demographic aspect in Nepal. Nepal is characterized by "country of Lahure". Because of free and open border between Nepal and India, there exists free and unrestricted movement of people between either side mostly for labor migration. International labor migration has impact on most of households in rural area as well as urban area at present. It has become major source of income for the large number of households in Nepal and it has been a significant base of people's livelihood.

Thus, this study tried to answer the following questions of migration choice and choice of destination in the context of the existing socio-economic situation in Nepal. In other words, the choices are determined by the socio-economic context of the actors.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

Rapidly increasing population, very slow industrialization process and frequent strikes due to political instability have been narrowing down employment opportunities in Nepal. Unemployment is one of the most challenging problems of our country. So the numbers of Nepalese people wanted to go abroad. Because of this situation there is inflow of migrating to the country where there is opportunities of getting job to generate income in the family livelihood which has helped to boost the country's overall balance of payment (BOP). On the other hand it is said that Nepalese economy is based on the remittance business. It is thought to be second source, after the agriculture, which plays the vital role in GDP. Remittance can contribute for the economic development if it is mostly mobilized in productive fields (MOF, 2012).

The causes of migration can easily be identified but it is very difficult to find out consequence of migration. Migration has short, medium and long term effects seen as

evidence after many years. After such a long period may not feel the changes as consequence of migration and accept them as part of culture and society. In such a case only a very sensible research can identify such consequences.

The most direct socio-economic consequences of migration is redistribution of working population within the country and from rural to urban areas. When there is a movement of people from one place to another affects not only economic and social conducting of receiving or sending areas but also affects on political environment but various sorts of social, economic, cultural, political problems. Immigrants in the previous days were invited in Nepal with the view to raise national strength or for increasing production but at Nepalese society has been facing the same as a deep rooted problem.

Study of migration comprises many interesting questions such as why and where do the people move? How long do they stay at destination? What are the characteristics of migration? What effects do migrations have in destination as well as in origin? The main problem of study is to get answer of these questions.

Absence of quality education, lack of employment market, very low and unequal payment, no dignity of labor amongst the youths and in the recent years political conditions like insurgencies, political turmoil, improper environment for investment etc are the causes behind increase in migration to foreign countries. And the intensity of the migrants is from the rural areas whereas the number from urban areas is also increasing. Similarly, the households collect money for this purpose by mortgaging and selling their land, properties and taking loan with high interest rate. Because of illiteracy and scarcity of appropriate skill, they have to work abroad as an unskilled worker. Where, they have to work for low salary. Cases of betrayal and cheating by the manpower companies and local broker have emerged as some serious problems related with foreign employment. Likely language, no knowledge of law of land, fake documentation and use of second country airport etc have created very havoc situation.

The study area as well as most of the parts of the country are losing their youths day by day. Abroad migration for short time as well as long time in study area, which bring the serious problem in the study area in different sectors to utilize the local resource, implementation of development programs and other socio-cultural aspects. In the other hand huge amount of remittance is sent from abroad by the migrant

people. So this study would try to analyze the role of foreign employment in the study area and whether going abroad is effective or not in the sense of socio-cultural and economic condition and the cultural changes of the people in study area. some of the issues to be discussed are as given under:

- 1) What is the volume of emigration in study area?
- 2) What are main causes of emigration?
- 3) What is the Socio-economic and demographic impact of emigration at the local level?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

General objectives:

-) To study the trends of labour migration in the study area.

Specific objectives:

-) To find out the socio-economic situation of emigration in the study area.
-) To analyse the causes of male emigration trends in study area.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Poverty, unemployment and resulting emigration of able bodied, enterprising and energetic youth have emerged the major problems of the rural areas as well as of the country at present. This study is most important to make policies and planning in rural and marginal area. In the past, many policies were formulated to deal with and to reduce such problems but no proper plans of action have initiated to deal with resolving these problems, which, however, have remained still in the same state.

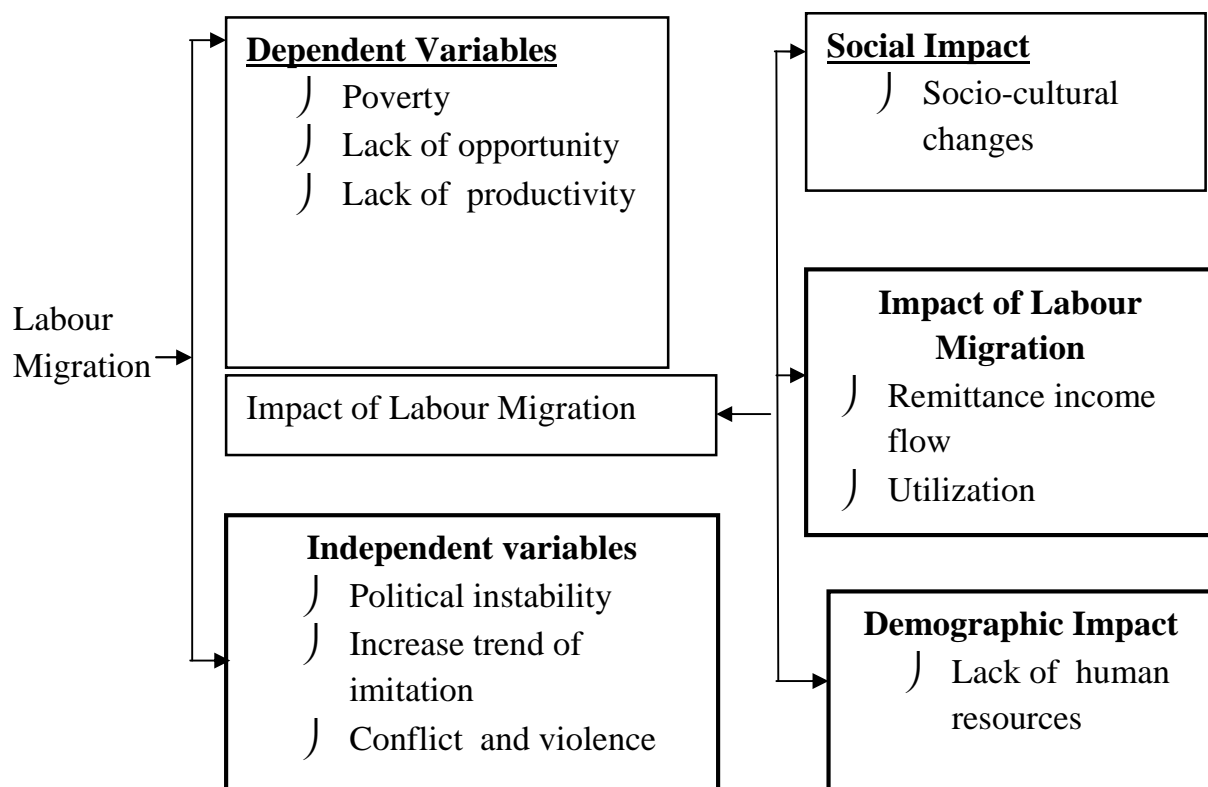
Now, foreign employment has reduced the state of poverty and unemployment to a certain extent. The life style of the households who succeeded in going for foreign employment have been changed socially and culturally but they have not been able to utilize and invest the income in a good way in productive sector rather they have been using somehow in buying daily using materials like clothes, food grain and in other sector which leads them to copy the ideas of others since they are doing by mean of social structure and the income of the migrated labours is in vain.. Therefore, how to invest and utilize the income has emerged as a major problem in the field of foreign employment and at the same time the real culture of the society is declining,

there is lack of the workers when to do social work, the composition and distribution of population is also disturbed and there has seen a bad impact in the society the culture of depending the whole family onto single worker is developed. Obviously we can see that the problem of the family is solved in short term but in long run the socio-cultural laggings are seen severe.

This study will be helpful to know about the flow of labour migration and its impacts in the study area to researchers, students, governments and planners and for those who want to know about it as well as who want to undertake further study in this theme. Most importantly it will assist the local governance for issuance of necessary policy and programmes for youths in the very locality.

1.5 Conceptual Framework of the Study

The growth of migration and demographic impact of emigration have been taken place due to several causes. Which can be taken as two dependent variables, where as these dependent variables is incorporated with other many independent variables. Growth of migration has been correlated with some independent variables like lack of food grains, poverty, political crisis and internal conflict, lack of employment opportunities, population growth and economic crisis.



The population of Aandhikhola Rural Municipality-4 is of different standard however the more population is depending upon agriculture and as long as they pour their hardworking on their land but could be unable to grow the crops they expect and their hardworking labour has become in vein and face the problem of food. At the same time they could be unable to get good fertilizer and other technical support to utilize in their agricultural work creates the problem and indebted them, similarly, they have no any opportunity to get employment, to which they have, lack of economic support. Political crisis is also another factor which creates the problems of political instability and the people are not able to work well without any fear. Due to the lack of money, the people could not be able to fulfill their basic needs and they compel to be emigrated to other country to sell their labour force in search of job, at least to earn money in order to sustain their life.

The impact of emigration has both positive and negative consequences. Economically when the labor is emigrated to aboard or of different countries who have the most contribution in collection of remittance which has given the greatest support to the government to carry out the economic budget. As we are well known that in the year of 2068/069 the remittance was near about 105 Arab, 43 crore and 45 Lakhs, which has been playing the very affirmative role in development mainly in making the easier life, poverty alleviation, creating the opportunity of job and employment, increasing the investment in education and health are the affirmative impact of emigration, whereas, it increases the dependency, the labour of our country has been set out to other country and sell their labour fall under negative impacts.

1.6 Limitation of the Study

The study of migration is limited to Aandhikhola Rural Municipality-4. In this regard it confines itself on the impact of migration in the same area. The researcher does not offer a comprehensive analysis of migration impact. Rather analytical impact of migration in the community of Aandhikhola Rural Municipality-4 is to be the primary focus of this study. The study only includes males between 18 to 30 years of age, migrating to Gulf countries mostly Saudi Arab, Qatar, UAE, Malaysia, Kuwait, Oman and Iraq. In the study most of the labours either are skilled, semiskilled or unskilled are found proceeding towards. Therefore the study focuses on only the problems of migration in the study area. Simple random sampling method is used. Since, this study is done in order to complete the partial fulfillment of masters Degree in Sociology and

Anthropology. This study is reliable and useful for those who are interested to do any kinds of study related to migration, however, it cannot be sufficient in detail study due to the limitation and constraint of timeframe.

1.7 Organization of the Study

This study is organized into six chapters: The first chapter "introduction" deals with statement of the problem, objective of the study, significance and limitation of the study. Theory of migration and about remittance has been reviewed in the second chapter, which is presented under the chapter "review of literature". The third chapter is "research methodology" of the study and "introduction of study area". The fourth chapter deals with labour migration and its social facts. This chapter includes overview of foreign employment and utilization of remittance in Aandhikhola Rural Municipality-4 comparative study of socio- economic and cultural status of households before and after labour migration. The fifth chapter deals with migration and its impact and the sixth chapter is summary and conclusion.

CHAPTER II

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The present research aims to analyze the trend of labour migration and utilization of the income as well as its impact on economy and culture which is entering inside the country. 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 labour migration issues and inflow of inward remittances are reviewed and attempt has been made to present them properly in the specific way.

2.1 Theoretical Review

Historically Nepalese people established their business and work with neighboring countries like Tibet- china and India. In Lichhavi period promoted Nepalese arts and popularity by Bhirkuti in China and many artists designers worked there. Artist Araniko invited by Kublai Khan for constructing temples and stupas in China. The history shows that at that time Nepalese were working in neighboring countries and send the earned amount to their motherland. At that period, Nepal was rich for culture, arts, heritages and also economically in Malla regime too. Nepalese carried on the job continuously focusing trade between the neighboring countries, (Kansakar, 2010).

Todaro in his study international migration and developing countries clarified that migration is stimulated primarily by rational economic consideration of relative benefit which are mostly financial decision to migrant is influenced by the difference between expected income between two places. He adds probability of getting job in new area is inversely related to unemployment rate in the new area (Todaro, 1996).

Dual labour market theory states that migration is mainly caused by pull factors in more developed countries. This theory assumes that the labor markets in these developed countries consist of two segments: primary, which requires high-skilled labor, and secondary, which is very labor-intensive but requires low-skilled workers.

This theory assumes that migration from less developed countries into more developed countries is a result of a pull created by a need for labor in the developed countries in their secondary market. Migrant workers are needed to fill the lowest rung of the labor market because the native laborers do not want to do these jobs as they present a lack of mobility. This creates a need for migrant workers. Furthermore, the initial dearth in available labor pushes wages up, making migration even more enticing.

The new economics of labor migration theory states that migration flows and patterns cannot be explained solely at the level of individual workers and socio-economic incentives, but that wider social entities must be considered as well. One such social entity is the household. Migration can be viewed as a result of risk aversion on the part of a household that has insufficient income. The household, in this case, is in need of extra capital that can be achieved through remittances sent back by family members who participate in migrant labor abroad. These remittances can also have a broader effect on the economy and bring changes in the family socially and culturally of the sending country as a whole, as they bring in capital.

Relative deprivation theory states that awareness of the income difference between neighbors or other households in the migrant-sending community is an important factor in migration. The incentive to migrate is a lot higher in areas that have a high level of economy has been seen since the initial stage of the society. In the short run, remittances may increase inequality, but in the long run, they may actually decrease it. There are two stages of migration for a worker: first, they invest in human capital formation, and then they try to capitalize on their investments. In this way, successful migrants may use their new capital to provide for better schooling for their children and better homes for their families. Successful high-skilled emigrants may serve as an example for neighbours and potential migrants who hope to achieve that level of success.

World systems theory looks at migration from a global perspective. It explains that interaction between different societies can be an important factor in social change within societies. Trade with one country, which causes economic decline in another, may create incentive to migrate to a country with a more vibrant economy. It can be argued that even after decolonization, the economic dependence of former colonies still remains on mother countries. This view of international trade is controversial,

however, and some argue that free trade can actually reduce migration between developing and developed countries. It can be argued that the developed countries import labor-intensive goods, which causes an increase in employment of unskilled workers in the less developed countries, decreasing the outflow of migrant workers. The export of capital-intensive goods from rich countries to poor countries also equalizes income and employment conditions, thus also slowing migration. In either direction, this theory can be used to explain migration between countries that are geographically far apart.

2.2 Migration and Social Exclusion

Kothari (2002) analyses migration in a social exclusion framework to examine the interrelationship between chronic poverty and migration. She argues that moving from one place to another implies economic and social costs and requires a certain level of human, physical, social and economic capital, and different forms of capital are produced by various forms of social exclusion by way of inequitable access to resources and institutions, which is in Nepal Living Standards Survey 2003/04 conducted by Central Bureau of Statistics, The Government of Nepal.

Kanskar (1982), He found the origin of Nepalese emigration to be after the Anglo-Nepali war is 1815 and was totally for recruitment purpose in the Indian army. The Indian authority was not only open to them but also managed for their permanent settlement. However, then Nepalese government had discouraged it. The first time relaxed this policy and encouraged the people to join the British recruitment. So, 200000 Nepalese males joined the British regiment even during First World War. The Anglo-Nepal convention held on 15th May 1815, created alternative labor market to the Nepalese in India. The emigration to India accelerated because of opportunities growth and miserable day to day life of Nepalese in hill areas.

The findings of a case study of Sandikharka VDC of Arghakhanchi District reflected that rich families and households in the villages were able to obtain access to better paying and more secure employment abroad (Ghimire, 1996). Thus migrants workers have had the opportunity to send back considerable amount of remittance to their families and that leads them to somewhat considerable life to live having a good home, education of children, and other facilities they are gaining easily rather than before.

A study undertaken by Nepal Rastra Bank (NRB) generated some information of different issues relating to foreign employment and remittance economy of Nepal (NRB 2001). The study has covered the ten districts of four development regions through a sample survey. It furnished information on the migrants from the social, economic gender and regional perspectives. According to this study, more than 70.0 percent were labourers and they earned on average from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 25000 per months. The report revealed that only about 20 percent of the migrant workers sent their earning through the banking channel. The study revealed that the additional household income from the remittance is used exclusively for consumption and very little was invested for the productive purposes. The study of NRB further showed that those migrant workers who returned from their job only about 16.0 percent have been able to use their money for income generating activities.

Panta, (2006), Made a study on his article Remittance inflows to Nepal economic impact and policy options, using the analytical method with aim to show the inflow and impact of remittance in Nepal. For this he has been taken the data from World Bank 2005, his study shows that the remittance has been playing a pivotal role in Nepalese economic development by relaxing the foreign exchange constraints and strengthen the balance of payment, among other.. This has been partly the result of measures undertaken by the concerned officials to streamline financial system, dismantling controls and creating incentives with the aim of attracting remittance particularly through the official channels.

Finally his study finding that economic growth, interest rate and exchange rate policies are crucial determinants of remittance inflows. In his study there is some variable suggestion in order to further encourage the inflow of remittance to the country through official channels, and to promote the tendency to exchange their remittance of foreign exchange in to local currency. It is imperative that their policies be conducive to the inflow of remittance.

Dhital, (2007), tried to assess remittance current position and its role in the economy on this area to dig out the ground realities using the primary as well as secondary data in his study. Finally her study concluded that remittance generates a positive multiples effects in output if they are consumed and contribute to economic growth if they are invested productively.

The Nepal Labour Force Survey (NLFS) carried out by the Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS) from January to December 2008, aims to analyze the data of different sector. For this purpose using the stage stratified sampling and as a whole country divided in to six strata was distributed equally in rural and urban. At the first stage 800 wards were taken by the primary sampling units (PSU) in the second stage among their words 1600 hundred were taken by using secondary sampling units (SSU) has shown the proportion of household receiving a remittance (from either an absentee or from another person) was 30 percent of all enumerated household. The average amount received over all households in the last 12 months was Rs. 19721/month. Further the survey shows that must remittance income were received from outside of Nepal (including India, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Qatar etc.) with 82.9 percent of all remittance income (absentees and other combined) coming from outside. The share of remittance received from abroad in the highest from Qatar (21.3%) and 19.2 percent, 14.9 percent, 13.4 percent, 2.2 percent 2.2 percent 29 percent respectively from Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, India, United Kingdom and Other countries. The survey collected data on the District from which the remittance was sent but this is insufficient to distinguish remittance from urban and from rural areas (CBS, 2008).

Remittance inflow which had amounted to Rs. 1.14 billion during 2006/07 rose by 28.42 billion during the last period of F/y 2007/08 over the similar period in the previous period. The balance of payment witnessed a surplus of RS 1327 billion in the f/y 2007/08 with comparison to the surplus RS 6.90 billion during f/y 2006/07 consequently total foreign exchange reserve increased by 20.2 percent from 165.13 billion in mid. July 2007 to RS 181.98 billion in mid-march 2008 at the prevailing import trend. This reserve level would be sufficient to finance master ladies imports for 11.3 months and services imports for 9 months (MOF, 2009).

Shrestha (Malla), (2009) Make a study on “Foreign Employment and Remittance in Nepal’ with the objectives to reviews the using the analytical approach, taken the data dating back to 1990 to 2006/07, especially she tries to show the contribution of remittance to GDP ratio. Her study shows that the remittance to GDP ratio was only 0.5 in 1990 /91. Recently the remittance to GDP ratio increased from 10.34 in 2001/02 to 15.12 accounted highest is 2005/06. But the share of remittance to GDP was decreased to 14.83 as compared to previous year. It indicates that contribution of

remittance in Nepal is immense justifying the fact that Nepal's economy is 'remittance economy.'

Her study further shows that the contribution of Remittance of the different sector of economy becomes much more important. Finally she suggests in her research paper, considering the present scenario, GON and the concerned authorities must visualize and address the issue of foreign employment and remittance in Nepal from the changed perspective.

Adhikari (2009), on his working paper analyzed result of NLSS 1995/96 and 2003/04. Similarly using the various surveys conducted in household level with the cross sectional data of Kaski districts in different VDC's through the primary and secondary data followed to idea of NLSS.

This analytical and empirical study's result found that negative impact of labour sending country like as social and family breakdown, labour shortage, production declines and entering the dangerous disease (HIV/AIDS and TB etc.) and positive impact of remittance on poverty reduction and social welfare.

Bhattarai, (2009), conducted in his study Nepal has opened foreign employment for 107 countries in the world. In 75 countries where Nepalese have been gone for the foreign employment. There have been 1429423 Nepalese employees were gone by labour permit (last Ashad 2066). And there have been 25 million Nepalese processed for foreign employment by the open border without any permit, which is nearly 10 percent of whole population. Among them foreign labours 71 percent untrained 27 percent semi trained and 2 percent are trained.

According to the NRB study the cross country analysis shows that when 10 percent individual remittance on official recorded increase then the poverty decreased by 3.5 percent and also international label study shows that more than 35 percent of remittance has been gone in rural area.

Emigration forms are a) movement to military force b) movement for agriculture and other economic acts c) marriage migration d) migration to study (Subedi, 1991).

Migration is one of the most important trend and process in Nepal. Several studies have been conducted in this field by different scholars and research institutes. But most of them are concerned with internal hill to terai and rural to urban (Subedi 1991).

Emigration is considered as a response of the people to the existing socio economic and political conditions of a country. Many people who are unable to fulfill their

needs with the environment around them and find it convenient to emigrate rather than fight for change. It is observed that generally most unemployed young males have attendance to emigrate and thus even as short term emigration may causes the unemployment problem to some extent (subedi 1991).

K.C. (2010), In his presentation paper about the title of "Foreign labour Employment and Financial Crisis in Nepal: A preliminary Assessment " try to shows that updating the data of labour migration in different fiscal year from FY 1993/94 to 2009/10 in such data shows that the high inconsistency till the FY 2007/08 from the beginning, and after that some improvements in the number of Nepalese foreign workers were recorded by the end of the FY 2009/10. In his analysis also tries to shows an impact of global financial crisis in Nepalese economy from various pointed ways such as Media response, Government response etc. In the national wise effects of crisis in Nepalese economy though reduce aid generated capital investment by the European Union. The Media response of the financial crisis on Nepalese labour especially in Malaysia affected many Nepalese workers due to the government decision not to recruit foreign migrant workers in the manufacturing and service sector from January 2009 and double the levy for hiring them in order to increase the salaries of local workers.

Finally he denoted that some opportunities from the Nepalese foreign labour employment, such as remittance income could have contributed to reducing the poverty about 20 percent or more, 22 percent increase in school enrollment due to migrants investment on their children's education, increase the consumption of calories , thus reducing malnutrition among the general population and the migrants has been the main source of remittance income in Nepal which also clear from the share of remittance to the GDP is 21 percent in 2008/09.

The case study of Rajkarnikar of Siddhipur VDC, Lalitpur district, with the objectives like; to analyze and examine the socio-economic consequence of foreign employment on the household level and national level, to fulfill these objectives she used the descriptive and analytical method, with the sample of 104 households. This study shows that migration and foreign employment has become a way of life to many educated youth of the country. The number of people migrant for foreign employment in Nepal till mid-march 2009 is recorded as 1432224. She stated that the migration has concentrated in the gulf countries more than 65.14% and maximum being in Malaysia (31.82%) She also use the SPSS program to show the interrelation, between remittance and national economic growth by use the regression analysis which shows

that remittance income appear to be the most relevant variable to rise the GDP in Nepal (Rajkarnikar, 2010).

Finally her study concluded that remittance had generated a positive effect on the economy through the various channels such as saving, investment, growth, consumption, poverty and income distribution though it has positive impact its major contribution is visible at the household and community level only. She remarked that it has not created socio-economic impact and long term development of the country due to lack of strategic planning for the utilization of remittance. She suggests in her study for the purpose policies and plans based on update information on migration are required (Rajkarnikar, 2010).

Dahal, (2010), make a study on ‘Youth and Remittance: key economic Resources of Nepal’ with the objectives to highlight importance of youth and Remittance in Nepalese economy and suggest some measures to mainstream youth and remittance for this purpose. He study shows about 2 million youth work abroad and send foreign currency as remittance, which is being used as a sources of consumption by the government and banking system, about 15% in being used in buying land and investing agriculture and industries. He denotes two important resources youth and remittance are interrelated. He says the remittance is cash money created by youth that contributes 21.8 percent to nation’s GDP. It was 10.7 percent in 2000/01. Total amount of remittance reached 217 billion 2008/09. But the two factors are left to vagaries of market. The comment of this study in the state must capitalize both resources for the long term prospects of nation. Finally his study shows, Remittance is not a permanent resources; it is a significant transitional resources that can be utilized for productive economic investments in economy.

Paudel B. (2016) made a study on “Labour Migration to Gulf Countries and Malaysia” A case study of Saradanagar VDC, Chitwan. His study of trend of migration and its impacts concluded that the trend is rising causing negative impacts on social and cultural life but economically it has been an alternate to unemployed youths.

MOLE (2016) Labour Migration for Employment A Status Report for Nepal: 2014/2015. Labor migrations plays a key role in the context of Nepal’s economy and social development. As this report points out, financial data shows that remittance

accounts for approximately 28 per cent of Nepal's total GDP during the fiscal year 2013/14. In addition, the impact of the remittances at the household level has also led to a reduction in the poverty level of the nation. While the government recognizes the remarkable contribution made by migrant workers to the national economy, we are also cognizant of the many challenges faced by the workers in the migration process.

The challenges associated with labor migration require concerted action both within the country of origin as well as in the destination countries. Issues like lack of labor rights, absence of fundamental principles and rights at work, poor compensation, trafficking, fraud and abuse need to be tackled with a strong political will with a multi-stakeholder support.

Although the labour migration phenomenon has emerged as an alternative livelihood opportunity for many Nepali households, it poses new challenges for the Government and policy-makers in managing safe migratory flows between the countries of origin and destination. Strengthening the migration governance system is needed in the current context and that requires reliable easily accessible data that informs on the present situation and provides a basis for future interventions. The problem of ensuring safe migration has been further exacerbated by the recent earthquake of April 2015, which increased the risk of unsafe migration due to the growing economic and social vulnerabilities faced by the people.

This report reflects efforts to capture the trends in labour migration from Nepal, identify the structural gaps and suggests ways to move forward for the Government and stakeholders. Although various government agencies have maintained and published data on numerous aspects of labour migration, no one source had assembled all the pieces. This report fills that gap and goes beyond to highlight the achievements of the Government as well as remaining challenges. It presents a guide for policy-makers to use when addressing labour migration issues, particularly to ensure that the rights of migrants are foremost protected.

Movement of People from one place to another place is the outcome of human psychology and behavior. Any universal and uniform law cannot define human but, many studies relating to migration have tried to find out some patterns and order in migration decision of an individual.

Remittance has opened the area of the research to the economist and policy makers. As its share and volume keep on going, economic and financial model have got strong ground of empirical testing of hypothesis as "Remittance Led Growth." So, remittance has grater scope of expansion for a "Role Play" in the positive impact on socio-economic development of developing countries. Nepal has an encouraging picture towards this direction nevertheless it has shown the negative impact on labour market, as a result there is lack of labours in different sectors nationally. However, because of the lot of traditional and emerging new reasons, the remittance sectors also would go in jeopardy if timely and proper policy measures and strategic actions were not adopted. Temporary inflow of such remittance cannot serve the long-term objectives of the country.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

The information obtained from the study area are carefully measured and categorized on the basis of socio-economic impact of emigration in Aandhikhola Rural Municipality-4, Syangja, Nepal. In addition to this, the study attempts to identify the major facts of emigration and its wide range effect in development point of view. Analytical as well as descriptive research design has been adopted in this study.

3.2 Nature and Sources of Data

In this study the nature of data was both qualitative and quantitative. On the basis of the nature of the data, the data has been divided into qualitative and quantitative data. The data which refer the quality that cannot be expressed in numbers are known as qualitative data. In this research the qualitative information were attitudes and behavior, social participation, sentiments etc. In this study the qualitative data were obtained through experience survey, observation, and analysed them. Similarly the quantitative data were their level of income, sources of income, employment, agriculture, land, property, occupation etc that are clearly measurable. The quantitative data is the data which is collected and described in number and is analyzed systematically. In this study quantitative data were populations of the study area, the emigrated number of people their earnings, its impact to the country remittance, the data of migrated people before few years etc.

The primary data were collected through the questionnaire, household survey and observation. The secondary data were collected from the register office, library, Internet, research agency and from other different articles and CBS report.

Primary data had been collected by using the questionnaire method with the abroad migrants and the head of the household. Beside the primary data, secondary data have also been collected to fulfill the research objective. So the sources of secondary data were official and unofficial sources, National Planning Commission Secretariat, Central Bureau of Statistics (CBS), budget speech of government, economic survey,

and annual publication of Nepal Rasta Bank (NRB). Other different journals, websites, book, report, magazines and information for donor agencies like World Bank, ADB, IMF, and UNDP etc.

3.3 Rationale for the Selection of Study Area

Aandhikhola Rural Municipality-4 of Syangja district has been selected the study area. The people of this area are heterogeneous in terms of economy, caste, education and class. The main occupation of respondents were agriculture, apart from this the people are doing different occupation such as business, working in government as well as non-government offices and the majority of the people are doing labour to generate the income within the place they live in. However they are involving in different occupations because of these reasons, the majority of the people, both skilled and unskilled labourers (18 - 30 years of ages) of this Rural municipality-1 are migrating to Malaysia and Gulf countries. Therefore this place was thought to be highly preferable for this study purpose as this is the permanent residence place of the researcher where it would be found convenient to the research to build rapport, interaction, field observation and obtain relevant information easily.

3.4 Universe and Sampling

Among 4845 population with in 960 households of Aandhikhola Rural Municipality-4 180 has been taken as the universe of the study. Among them, 120 migrants for foreign employment were taken under probability sample procedure through simple random sampling, first half even numbers and second half odd numbers from the total. Apart from this the required informants have also been consulted and interviewed to get the information as far as possible to make the research design reliable and valid.

3.5 Data Collection Tools and Techniques

The researcher collected the true and fact data on the basis of objectives of the study to show the consequences of research work. There are many tools of data collection; they are observation, questionnaires, household survey. This study was concerned with economic, educational, and cultural environment of the society.

In this study household survey was conducted and specially structural and opened ended questionnaires were asked to the respondents. The researcher gave the subject

matter to the participants to answer the questions relevant to migration to foreign country and its demographic, social and economic effect.

3.6 Data Presentation and Analysis

After the completion of field work all the information filled up questionnaire which presented in the master sheet, that identified the respondents number and the variable related. Some variables are described after editing and cross checking.

3.7 Data Analysis

Simple quantitative tools have been used to analyze the collected information and data to fulfill the requirement of the study. Collected data have been processed by tabulating data. Simple statistical tools like percentage, pie chart, and bar diagram were used to analyze data.

3.8 Introduction of Study Area

3.8.1 Geographical Background

Syangja district lies in province no. 4, geographically at the central part of Nepal. It is one, out of 11 districts of this province. It is located at 28 4'60"N and 83 52' 0" in average and has altitude variation of 366 m to 2517 m. Syangja district is surrounded by different districts, in the east lies Kaski district, in south Tanahun district and Rupandehi district of province no.5, in the west Parbat and Gulmi district of province -5, in the north Parbat and Kaski districts. The total area of Syangja district is 1164 sq. km. This district covers about 0.79 percent of total area of the country. Population of the district as per census 2011 is 28914 and density of the population is 248.41 person / sq. km. In the district, there are 5 municipalities and 6 rural municipalities.

Aandhikhola Rural Municipality is located in the northern most part of the district headquarters occupying 69.61 sq. km of area. It is about 25 km far from the headquarters of Syangja and it is about 32 km far from the provincial centre, Pokhara. The altitude of this Gaunpalika ranges from Jugle (650m) that lies in the south and Panchase (2517m) in the north. The rural municipality is located between Pheikhola Rural Municipality in the east, Parbat district in the west and north and Putalibazar Municipality in the south. According to the population census 2011, the total population of Aandhikhola Rural Municipality is 16569 and density of population is

238.02. The rural municipality has no any highway but has the earthen ways connectivity to Siddhartha highway, electricity facility is available. The people of this place have accessed to the communication mostly through cellular networks. The caste composition of the place constitute Brahmin, Chhetri, Damai, Sarki, kami etc. According to the national population census 2011, about 96 percent of the total population is literate. Agriculture is the main occupation of the people here. Maize, millet, paddy, and potato are the main crops and buffalo, cow, goat are the domesticated animals.

This ward is Popular for its natural beauty. There is a religiously famous place called Srawan Kumar. Panchase, the highest place in the district is famous for religious as well as natural perspective, it is a renowned tourist site too in the ward. The people of this place are neither so poor nor so rich. In average their economic condition is not so weak but few of the people are under poverty line. The literacy rate is also good, 96 % (even though declared illiteracy free ward).

3.8.2 Demographic Status

According to the VDC profile 2015, the total population of this ward is 4845 out of which 2325 are males and 2520 are females. The population of this ward constitutes Chhetri, Brahamin, Kami, Damai, and Sarki. The population of Dalit caste group is lower in comparison to the Chhetry/Brhamin caste group. The total households of the ward are 960. The following table 4.1 gives the sex wise population distribution of the study area.

Sex Wise Population Distribution of the Study Area

Total no. of HH	Total population	Male		Female	
		Total	Percent	Total	Percent
960	4845	2325	47.9	2520	52.1

Source: VDC Profile, 2015

The table shows the ward and sex wise population distribution of Aandhikhola Rural Municipality-4. The sex ratio of this ward is 92.26. The male population is 2325 which is 47.9 percent of total population and female population is 2520, which is 52.1 percent of total population. Comparatively the male population is 4.2 percent less than

female population. The average family size of this ward is 5.04. The caste wise demographic status on the basis of different caste is shown in the following table

Caste Wise Population Distribution

Brhamin		Chhetri		Dalit	
Total population	%	Total population	%	Total population	%
2578	53.2	1198	24.7	544	11.2

Source: VDC Profile, 2015

The table shows that Brahmin constitute the population of 2578, which is 53.2 percent of the total population, of Chhetri is 1198, it is 24.7 percent and the population of Dalit (Damai, Kami and Sarki) caste group is 544, which is 11.2 percent of the total population of the ward. According to the record of VDC there were 180 people migrated to foreign country. Out of them male labours are 168. Among them 135 are gulf migrants.

CHAPTER IV

LABOUR MIGRATION AND ITS SOCIO-ECONOMIC STATUS

This study was conducted in ward of 4 of Aandhikhola Rural Municipality, Syangja. The data collected in the field survey were presented in different tables and diagram. Primary sources of data which were obtained through reliable sources were also presented thoroughly. Basically, socio-economic information of the respondents were detailed under this chapter.

4.1 An Over View of Foreign Migrants

4.1.1 Age Composition of Migrants

In this section, age description of migrant workers has been analyzed to know how many people have been migrated to foreign country from the study area.

Age Composition of Migrants

Age group	No. of respondents	Percentage
18 – 23	96	80
24-29	20	17
29 above	4	3
Total	120	100

Source: VDC Profile, 2015

Above table shows that among total migrations only 120 household were the sampled households. Out of them 80% are at the age of 18-23. Migrants within the age of 24-29 are 17 % and 29 above are 3% . This trend shows that, most of the economically active people have gone to the foreign countries because of the main responsibilities of the family. Considering that age group 18-30 years are energetic, dynamic, able to do risky task and frequent traveler for foreign job.

4.1.2. Education Status of Migrant Workers

In the table educational status of migrants has been shown which illustrates the educational background of the migrant workers.

Educational Status of Foreign Migrant Workers

Education Background	No. of Respondents	Percent
Under S.L.C.	40	33.0
S.L.C.	48	40.0
Intermediate	24	20.0
Bachelor or above	8	7.0
Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

The table shows the educational status of migrant workers. About 33.0 percent of them were under SLC. 40 percent of them have SLC passed, 20 percent of them have got intermediate education. Only 7.0 percent have got bachelor or above degree. These data clarify that more than 50 percent migrants workers have below or equal SLC level qualification which explain the poor educational standard of the migrants. Educated migrants are skilled labours and they can get higher salary for their better performance. Whereas lower educated migrants are semi-skilled or unskilled labour and they get lower salary than skilled labour.

4.1.3. Marital Status of Foreign Migrant Workers

Marital status of foreign migrant workers has been included in the following table. The data on the table shows the marital status of foreign migrants.

Marital status of foreign migrants

Status	Total	%
Married	80	66.7
Unmarried	40	33.3
<i>Total</i>	120	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Above table shows that most of the foreign migrant workers in the study area are married i.e. 66.7 and 33.3 percent are unmarried. These data clearly show that, family pressure is the main cause to go foreign country because of being married. The married people have main responsibility for caring their family. They have to look after the family economically too.

In the study area, the number of female migrants is very few in number. So, it does not essential to show each table individually, if so the table shows only overall data of migrants.

4.1.4 Major Destination of Foreign Migrant Workers

In this section, major destinations of foreign migrant workers has been included which helps to know that how many people have gone to foreign country from the study area.

Major Destination of Foreign Migrant Workers

Country	Total	%
Qatar	40	33.3
Malaysia	30	25.0
Dubai	10	8.3
Saudi	20	16.7
Oman	2	1.6
Libya	4	3.3
Kuwait	4	3.3
Iraq	4	4.9
Bahrain	4	3.3
Total	120	100

Source: Field survey, 2017

The table expresses that 33.3 percent workers are working in Qatar, 25 percent are working in Malaysia, 16.7 percent of them in Saudi Arabia and 8.3 percent of them are in Dubai. Libya, Kuwait, and Bahrain have taken the share of 3.3 percent and also Iraq and Oman taken the equal percent of 1.6. It showed that the Gulf countries are most favored destination for foreign employment from the study area. Among of all, the highest percent have been taken by the Qatar and Malaysia followed by Qatar in second, the mere portion of the total has been taken by out of gulf countries. It is found that only 4 i.e. 3.3 percent of migrants went UK, USA and Australia under student visa initially and found working there.

It is clear that, most of the workers have gone in Gulf countries due to lack of skill and low literacy status of migrants. So the main destination countries are Gulf countries for the foreign employment from the study area. Comparison with the national scenario from the previous chapter, it seems that Malaysia has been taken the

higher share a percent for foreign employment, from the view of over all nations, but from the study area Qatar has been taken the higher percent of migrants than other countries.

4.1.5 Trends of Emigration to Gulf Countries

In terms of organizational approvals (through an organization i.e. manpower agencies) for foreign employment the migration out flow in 2010 was limited to only 24 countries even as more than 109 countries are opened for foreign employment for Nepalese male and female. Gulf countries of Saudi Arabia , Qatar, UAE, Bahrain, Oman, Kuwait remain major destinations of Nepalese migrants workers. As shown in the table

Trends of male labor migration within three years

S.N.	Country	No of migrants
1	Qatar	55
2	Saudi Arabia	44
3	U.A.E.	25
4	Malaysia	48
5	Others	18
Total		180

Source: Field survey, 2017

The above table shows that the trend of migration to Malaysia and the Gulf countries has been increasing. The trend of male labour migration is seen to be increased in the recent years.

4.2 Contribution of Migrants in Livelihood

4.2.1 Causes of Foreign Employment

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 prime causes to go for foreign employment, they gave more than one reasons which are shown by the following table

Causes of Seeking Foreign Employment

Employment country	No. of respondents	Causes				
		Unemployment	Family debt burden	Conflict	Relatives	Earn money
Qatar	40	14	10	2	2	12
Malaysia	30	6	8	4	-	12
Saudi Arabia	20	8	-	-	2	10
Dubai	10	4	2	2	-	2
Other	20	2	10	4	-	4
Total	120	34	30	12	4	40
Percentage	100	28.3	25	10	3.4	33.3

Source: Field Survey 2017

(Here, other includes Kuwait, Iraq, Oman, Bahrain, Libya etc) The table shows the causes of seeking foreign employment. Earning enough money are the main causes of foreign employment. Many respondents showed that there is lack of employment opportunities within the country. So 28.3 percent went for foreign country due to unemployment, 33.3 percent have gone in order to earn money, 25 percent have gone due to family debt burden, 10 percent of them have gone because of conflict and only 3.4 percent has gone due to their relatives' advice. It is concluded that unemployment, family debt burden and earning money are the main causes of seeking foreign employment. Of which poverty that cumulatively accompanies 86.6 percentage seems to be the main cause.

4.2.2 Different Kinds of Job According to Education

Education is essential to get a good job in the job market. Uneducated people have to work as a laborer and they get less remuneration. But the educated people can get high paying job and better salary. So, it is evident that remuneration varies from educated people to uneducated people in great extent.

Migrants' Education and Work

Field of work/Education level	Under S.L.C. /%	S.L.C/ %	Intermediate/ %	Bachelor or above/ %	Total and %
Security	8 (20.0)	6(12.5)	2 (8.3)	2(25)	18 (15.0)
Construction	4 (10.0)	10(20.8)	4(16.3)	-	18(15.0)
Hotel	8 (15.0)	6(12.5)	2(8.3)	-	16(13.3)
Driving	6(10.0)	8 (16.6)	6(25)	-	20(16.6)
Salesman	4(10.0)	8(16.6)	4 (16.3)	4(50)	20(16.6)
Manufacturing	6 (15.0)	4(8.3)	4(16.3)	-	14(11.6)
Other	4(10.0)	6(12.5)	2(8.3)	2 (25)	14(11.6)
Total	40	48	24	8	120
Percentage	33.3	40.0	20.0	6.7	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

The table shows that among the 120 respondents, 40 respondents have achieved the education of under S.L.C. level, 48 respondents have achieved S.L.C., 24 have achieved intermediate and 8 respondents achieved Bachelor or above. Higher the education level more diversified the workers in different field of work and gradually choosing more skilled work and lesser the education more narrow field of work and workers gather in semiskilled category of work. From the above table, under SLC level education workers can get security type of work and SLC or above SLC education workers can get diversified category of work like construction, hotel, salesman, manufacturing etc. It is strongly felt that proper screening of the workers should be done as per their education and proper trainings/skill should be provided before going for foreign employment.

4.2.3 Average Earning in Different Country

Generally people of our country go for foreign employment with the purpose of earning better money. But most of the migrants are unskilled in nature. That is the main reason to earn low amount of money. The situation of average earning of the migrated person from the different country is given in the table.

Country and average Earning

Country	No .of Respondents	Average Earning (in Rs.)
Qatar	40	160000
Malaysia	30	155000
Dubai	20	215000
Saudi Arabia	10	195000
Other	20	350000
Total	120	2370000

Source: Field survey, 2017

This table displays the average earning of the migrants last year. According to the table out of 120 respondents 20 respondents went other countries like Kuwait, Libya, Oman etc. The people went to other belongs to higher class educated people. The average earning of those respondents was NRs 350000 last year. Similarly out of 120 respondents 33.3 percent had gone Qatar and their average earn amount is NRs 160000 in last year. Average income in Malaysia was NRs 155000. In comparison to the income of the respondents who had gone other countries, the average income of the respondents who had gone Malaysia and other Gulf countries was low. It is due to the semi-skilled and unskilled type of the workers.

4.2.4 Medium Used to Obtain Foreign Employment

Generally government registered manpower agencies (MPAs) are supposed to cater the needs for foreign employment seekers. Besides them individual contract also play important role. The quality of job, cost, facilities and benefits matter to the medium used by the individual. The medium used was considered to be important and the respondents were asked to identify it. The answers given by respondents are given in the following table.

Medium used for Foreign Employment

Employment Country	No. of Respondents	Medium			
		By MPA	By individual	By local Agents/MPA broker	Relatives
Qatar	40	30	4	2	4
Malaysia	30	20	2	4	4
Dubai	20	12	4	-	4
Saudi Arabia	10	4	2	4	-
Other	20	6	6	2	6
Total	120	72	18	12	18
Percentage	100	60	15	10	15

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Above table shows that among the respondents, 72 persons have gone to seek foreign employment through registered manpower agencies, 18 respondents managed through their own contact, 12 respondents used local agent and respondents with the help of their relatives. It is concluded that the majority of foreign job seekers uses the MPAs as a medium to find the jobs. Some used their friends and relatives as medium and very few choose local agents. Foreign migrants should follow the proper legal medium to go for foreign employment, so that it will be easy to get/access legal rescue when at risk. Also government should strictly discourage/control for adopting illegal medium for foreign employment and closely monitored the medium used for foreign employment.

4.2.5 Expenditure for Foreign Employment

A certain amount of money needs to be invested as a cost of foreign employment. The cost started from obtaining a passport, medical checkup, manpower agency, commission visa fees, air fare, cost of internal travels and hotel charge in at the time of processing to departure for foreign employment. To find out the cost paid by the respondents they were asked to quote expenses in different group is given by the following table.

Average cost paid and Range of costs

(Cost in Rs'000')

Employment Country	No. of Respondents	Average Cost	Ranges of Cost	
			Minimum	Maximum
Qatar	40	90	30	110
Malaysia	30	92	40	120
Dubai	20	150	50	150
Saudi Arabia	10	95	35	140
Other	20	210	140	450
Total	120			

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Above table shows the maximum cost that is paid by the migrants who go for foreign employment. It seems lower cost for gulf countries.

4.2.6 Status of Skill of Migrants Workers

One who is trained can earn more money and get better job than unskilled labour. Most of the Nepalese seeking foreign employment are said to be untrained. They do not have adequate skills due to which employment in menial work and are paid low. The assessment of individual towards their own status of skill development the sources of training were asked in the interview, the responses received are presented in following table.

Skill Status of Migrants Workers

Employment Country	No. of Respondents	Unskilled respondents	Skill developed through		
			Institute	Friends/Relatives	Other
Qatar	40	30	2	4	4
Malaysia	30	16	2	2	2
Saudi Arabia	10	8	2	4	4
Dubai	20	8	6	4	2
Other	20	6	8	4	2
Total	120	68	20	18	14
Percent	100	56.7	16.7	15	11.6

Source: Field Survey, 2017

The table shows that 56.7 percent of job seeker considered themselves as unskilled before going foreign employment. The remaining 43.3 percent had some skills related to driving, electricity wiring, carpentry etc. Some had simple training in hotel management. Out of 52 individual 20 were trained in training institute, 18 individual

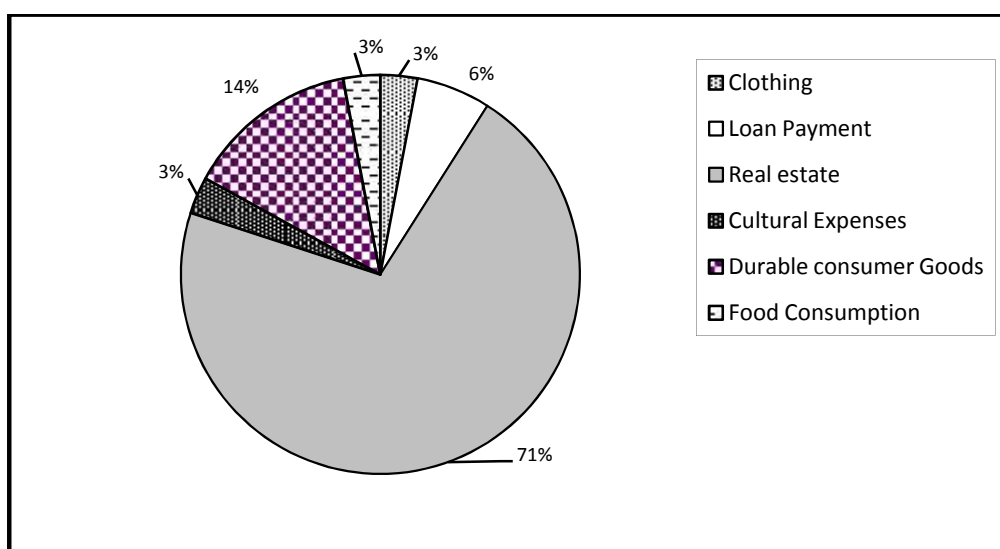
developed skill through their friends and relatives and 14 were from others (by self, by own family, with the help of experience). It shows that most of the migrant workers are forced to render muscle power.

4.3 Contribution of Remittance in Economic Status

4.3.1 Use of Remittance on Unproductive Sector

Majority of migrants workers go abroad because of unemployment at home and poverty in the households. Generally the earnings made by them are not big. The cost of foreign employment is borne by borrowings. There may be family rituals in waiting. Generally the small amount of money spend on recurring expenditure like clothing, loan payment, cultural expenses, consumption expenses, durable consumer goods and which have huge investment but have no immediate return like real estate are known as unproductive investment. To find out the use of remittance by the respondents they were asked to list the use of money in different heads. The answers given by respondents are presented in the following figure.

Uses of Remittance in Different Unproductive Sectors



Field Survey, 2017

In the above figure shows the average annual expenditure on unproductive sector after remittance income is shown. According to it, the sampled respondents were spending on an average NRs 5500 for the purpose of clothing which is 3.0 percent of total amount, 6.0 percent used to pay the loan, 71.0 percent of the total amount spent for the purpose of real estate. The huge amount of remittance used in this sector. 14.0 percent used to buy consumer durable goods. Similarly, respondents used the

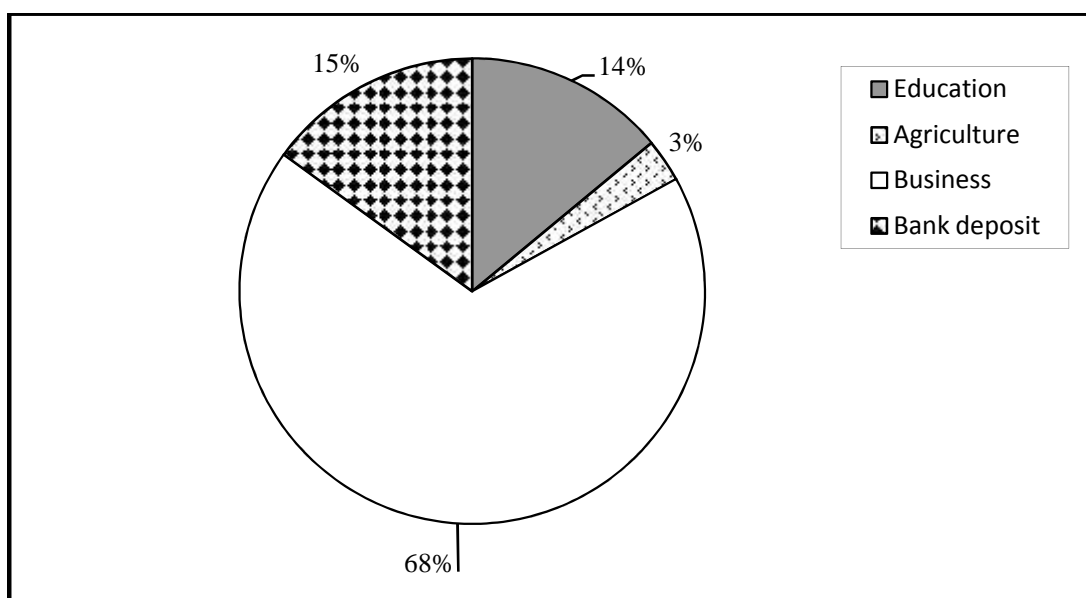
remittance for the cultural expense is 3.0 percent and only 3.0 percent of remittance used for the food consumption.

The average annual expenditure on unproductive sector is due to the 'show off Effect'. In the foreign country remittance earners have seen the extravagant life style, expensive cultural ceremonies and uses of luxuries goods etc. So they spent their income on unproductive sectors.

4.3.2 Uses of Income in Productive Sector

Generally the huge amount of money spend on capital expenditure like education, agriculture, business and bank deposit which have huge investment and have return are known as productive investment.

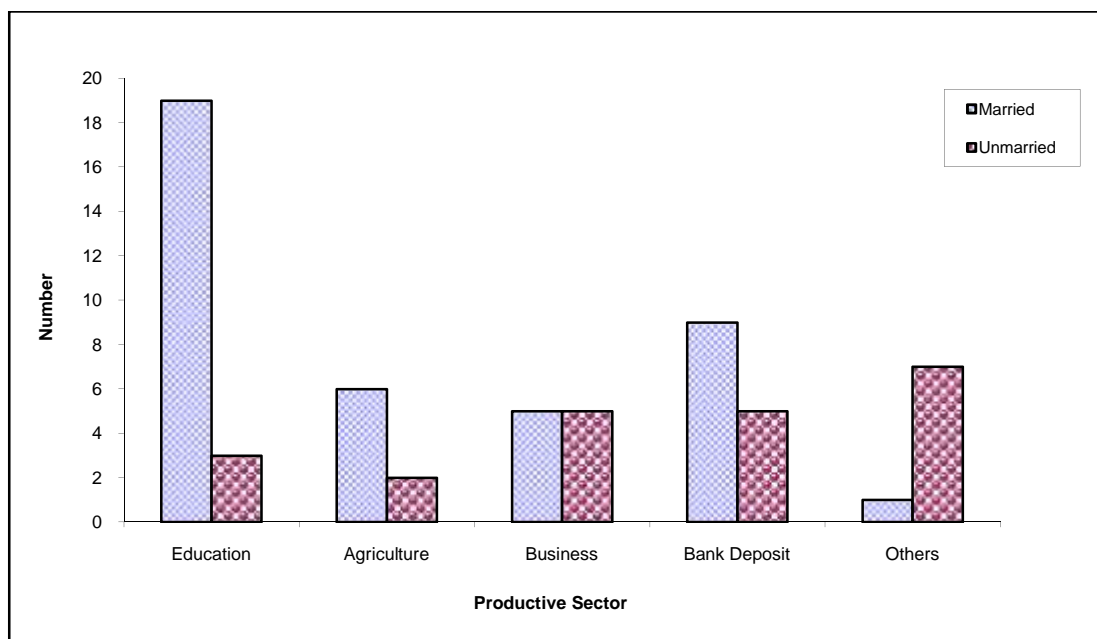
Uses of Income in Productive Sector



Source: Field Survey, 2017

Above figure shows the average annual investment on productive sector after remittances have been shown. According to this, the sampled respondents were spending on an average NRs 20000 for the purpose of education which is 14.0 percent of total expenditure on productive sectors. The sampled respondents were spending on average NRs 5000 for the purpose of the agriculture tools which are 3.0 percent of the total expenditure on being productive sector. Similarly bank deposit 15.0 percent and for the purpose of business uses of remittance income seems hug amount among other which is 68.0 percent of the total productive expenditure, due to this most of the migrant households when they received remittance they start to do small business.

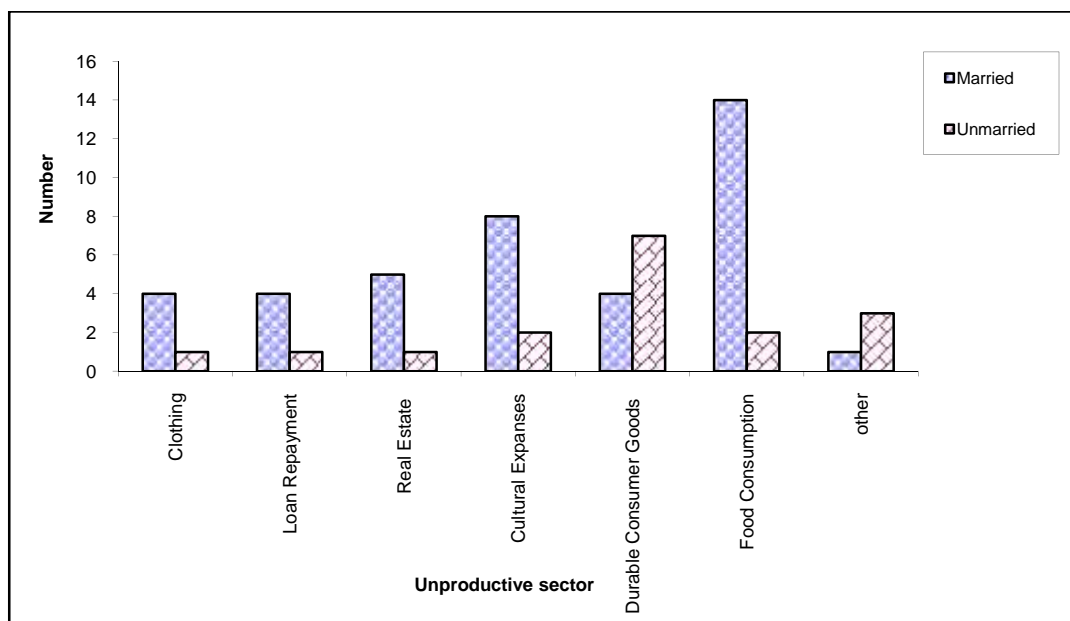
Utilization of Income on Productive Sectors by Marital Status



Source: Field Survey, 2017

Above figure shows the expenditure pattern of married and unmarried workers households in productive sector as well as unproductive sectors. Among the married workers households 47.5 percent of them make expenditure on productive sectors in education. Similarly, among the unmarried workers households especially more expenditure on unproductive sectors like durable consumer goods by 35 percent and married workers households also used their remittance on food consumption by 35 percent. In productive sectors bank deposit kept by married households with 9 percent and unmarried household by 5 percent. On the other side in unproductive sector 20 percent of unmarried workers households make expenditure on clothing and 10 percent married workers household expenditure on clothing. Likewise, uses of remittance on productive agricultural sector of married households have higher than that unmarried households and in unproductive sector more expenditure of unmarried workers remittance unknown sectors denoted by other with 15 percent.

Utilization of Remittance on Unproductive Sector by Marital Status



Source: Field Survey, 2017

In conclusion, from the above figure (5.4) shows that married workers households use their remittance in productive sector more than unmarried workers' households.

4.3.3 Utilization Pattern of Remittance by Educational Status of Migrants

The utilization of remittance according to the educational status of migrant's workers households depend upon the education status of migrants. Because, if the migrants worker is well educated he knows about the utilization pattern of remittance and if the migrant is not well educated he does not know about the utilization pattern of remittance in productive sectors, so their households used the remittance in unproductive sectors. To know the fact about it question are asked with the respondents. According to their answer the data are shown in the following table.

Utilization pattern of Remittance by Educational Status

Use Sector of Remittance	Under SLC/ %	SLC/ %	Intermediate/ %	Bachelor or Above/ %	Total
Education	2 (12.5)	4 (25)	6 (37.5)	4 (25)	16
Agriculture	4 (28.5)	6 (37.5)	4 (28.5)	-	14
Business	-	6 (37.5)	2 (20)	2 (12.5)	10
Bank Deposit	2(12.5)	4(37.5)	6 (37.5)	2 (12.5)	16
Clothing	6 (60)	4 (40)	-	-	10
Loan Repayment	4 (40)	4 (40)	2 (20)	-	10
Real Estate	2 (25)	6 (75)	-	-	8
Cultural Exp.	4 (50)	4 (50)	-	-	8
Durable Consumer Goods	8 (66.6)	4 (33.3)	-	-	12
Food Consumption	4 (33.3)	4(33.3)	4 (33.3)	-	12
Other	4 (100)	-	-	-	4
Total in Productive	8	22	18	8	54
Total in Unproductive	32	26	6	-	66
Grand Total	40	48	24	8	120

Source: Field Survey, 2017

The above table shows that the households use the remittance in different sectors (productive and unproductive) according to migrant's workers educational status. To see the table among migrants workers, under the SLC educational level household expenses on more unproductive sectors like clothing, consumer durable goods and other unknown sectors. This may be due to the lack of proper knowledge about uses of remittance. In education status of SLC also shows that more than half percent of remittance used in productive sectors such as real estate (75%) cultural expenses (50%) etc. And to see the productive sector uses in agriculture sector and bank deposit sector seems to equal percent as 37.5. The education level of intermediate migrants households use their remittance quite more in productive sector like education and bank deposit 37.5 percent, 28.5 percent in agriculture sector.

In conclusion the households of more educated migrants have used the amount in productive sectors more.

4.3.4 Reason of Non-Utilization of Remittance into Productive Sector

The amount earned at hardship have not yet used into productive sectors. Why they haven't used their income in to productive sector? There may have several reasons. These reasons are insecurity, lack of knowledge, lack of market, lack of sufficient capital, non-availability of opportunities for investment etc. To find out the reasons of non-utilization of remittance into productive sector the respondents were asked and their answers are given in the following table:

Causes of Non-Utilization of Remittance in to Productive sector

Causes/Reason	No. of Respondents	% of Respondents
Conflict	10	15
Lack of sizeable capital	32	26.6
Lack of Market	20	16.7
Lack of Knowledge	30	25
Other	20	16.7
Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

The above table shows that the remittance has been affected by many factors. For the convenience; these factors are termed as the non-utilization of the remittance has been classified into five heading and the data are compiled in accordance to the number of respondents. The causes of non-utilization vary from different households. Among the total respondents 26.6 percent says that the causes is lack of sizeable capital is not used the remittance in productive sector, equal percent 16.7 of them have reported that due to the lack of market and other causes, 25 percent has lack of knowledge, 15 percent were cause of conflict they used the remittance in unproductive sectors. Here other causes are might be lack of proper knowledge and education.

4.4 Comparison of Economic Status of Migrant Workers before and After Receiving Remittance

In this chapter, we can compare the economic status of migrant household before and after received remittance as well as what the impact of remittance is after received it. So for this, asked the question with respondents about it and according to their answer the data have been analyzed with different topic as follows.

4.4.1 Changes in Household Economy due to Foreign Employment

It is believed that if somebody received remittance in households, their economy improves. The change in economic wellbeing and improvement in living standard improves the social status of household where the changes takes place. To find out the change in household due to remittance or foreign employment the respondents were asked to give their own adjustment. The answer given by are presented in the table blow.

Change in Different Indicators

Indicators	Change in condition			Total/%
	Increased/ %	Constant/%	Decreased/%	
Economic status	90 (75)	24(20)	6(5)	120
Standard of living	94(78.3)	20(16.7)	6(5)	120
Social Attitude	96(80)	16(13.3)	8(6.7)	120
Skill	100(83.3)	16(13.3)	4(3.3)	120

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Above table analysis is based on the total sample without separation. It showed that 75 percent respondents reported that their economic status has increased after received the remittance, other 20 percent respondents said that their economic status remained same, 5 percent said that their economic status decreased. Decreases in economics might have been resulted with high cost, low pay or short employment. 78.3 percent respondents have increased the living standard after foreign employment or received remittance, 16.7 percent remain their standard of living same, only about 5 percent said decreased their living standard. 80 percent respondents felt that social attitude towards them have changed and were looked upward because of their earning. But 13.3 percent respondents said that they had some skill because performed same work abroad as they have done in Nepal.

It can be concluded that most of the respondents felt that there was a positive change in their household economic and social indicators after going foreign employment.

4.4.2 Effect on Other Indicators

How the foreign employment and remittance impacted on certain household indicators? Do they live in better house? Do they send their children to better school? How the health has changed? Is their family betterer dressed? Are they protected from rural indebtedness at the time of need? These were very pertinent questions positive impact on them depended on size of income of respondents brought from foreign employment, family size, economic condition of family, before foreign employment knowledge of respondents, culture of society etc. To find out the impact for an employment on household indicators the respondents were asked to respond on changed brought by foreign employment. The answers provided are given in the following table.

Impact on Other Household Indicators

Indicators	Change in Condition		
	Increased/%	Constant/%	Decrease/%
Condition of housing	104(86.6)	14(11.7)	2(1.7)
Education of children	100(63.3)	16(13.3)	4(3.3)
Health of family members	96(80)	18(15)	6(5)
Clothing	108(90)	10(8.3)	2(1.7)
Cash reserve in themselves	90(75)	26(21.7)	4(3.3)

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Above table shows that 86.6 percent respondents have improved the condition of housing. It shows that anybody who came from foreign employment either have made new house or repair old house. Around 12 percent respondents reported that the house condition remained same. The reason might be low income or other more pressing priorities. More than half of the respondents reported that the education of the children have improved after foreign employment. It might be the result of improvement of the economic condition of individual who could afford boarding school for their children. But around the 3.3 percent of the respondents reported that the educational conditions of their children become worse. It might be due to the absence of parents to guide the children at home.

Around 13.3 percent respondents reported that the level of education of their children remained same. 48 respondents reported that the health condition of their family members have improved after foreign employment. 5 percent respondents reported worsened health condition of their family members. It might be due to over work or burden in the family chores. About 15 percent respondents said that the health condition of their family members remaining the same ever after returning from the foreign employment. It might be due to general health condition of the area and health awareness. More than half of the respondents said that household members are using better clothing after received the remittance. About one sixth of the respondents said that they were worse off. Remaining one half said that they are in usual situation. It indicates that foreign employment has increased the liquidity situation of the participation of the foreign employment. The lower level of liquidity might have been the result of high expenses, low income of the high cost foreign employment.

It can be concluded that around 80 percent respondents of this ward have improved different households' economic, social indicators due to foreign employment.

4.4.3 Effect on Physical Assets due to Emigration

The migrants' household seems to more impact on the sector of physical assets by the comparison of the condition of physical between before and after migration. Here mainly concern with the effect on agricultural tools, T.V., cell phone, computer etc. So asked to the sampled respondents about it answers have been found which has been helped to know, what the impact is or to comparison the status of physical assets before and after migration; which is shown by the following table.

Comparison on Physical Assets of Households Before and After Migration

Physical assets	Before households	After households	Amount	
			Before	After
Agricultural Tools	70	90	50000	12000
Vehicles	4	12	10000000	1500000
T.V. Radio	30	90	6000	1500000
Cell phone	20	100	5000	10000
Refrigerator	-	-	-	250000
Computer	-	4	-	35000
Landholding	20	40	500000	1000000

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Above table shows that, out of total sampled respondents 70 respondents have agricultural tools before migration but after migration which is increased to 90 people has been used it and paid 12000 NRs after migration. Similarly increases the number of vehicles uses households (here vehicles indicate mainly motorbike). It is clear that more than half of the sampled respondents buy the T.V., Radio, cell phone after migration. Only 4 respondents have been given the answer to buy the computer after foreign income. The huge amount of income was used for the purpose of buying these types of things, after buying the vehicles. Also increases the land holding respondents after migration, mainly they buy the land in urban sector or quite developed area, near the centers local places and even in terai.

4.4.4 Effect on Saving and Investment due to Foreign Employment According to the sampled respondents' answer of question about what was the effect on saving and investment. Any income which is by remittance or by other activities of households, some portion of it is used for expenditure after the remittance income is as shown by the following table.

Comparison of Saving and Investment in Different Sector

Saving /Investment sectors	Before	After	Amount	
			Before	After
1. Business Sectors				
i. Mill	2	7	200000	500000
ii. Shop	4	14	100000	600000
vi. Poultry	-	6	-	400000
vii. Other	6	20	200000	500000
2. Deposit/ Bank Balance				
i. Bank	20	40	300000	800000
ii. Cooperative	30	60	50000	500000
3. Investment in Capital Market				
i. Shares	-	6	-	50000

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Above table shows the effect on saving and investment due to remittance. In the business sector more than half respondents increased the trend after received the remittance, before the remittance income the respondents who have done business and they spent for it about 850000 NRs in different sectors of business. But when they received the remittance after this amount increases near about 3350000 NRs. Here, other indicate that the small whole sells and stationary shops. Other aspect of saving or deposit in bank. But after received the remittance their income level is quite high and some portion of income is being saved.

In conclusion we can say that from the above comparisons the trend of investment and saving have been increases after received remittance, increases the respondents as well as their amount.

4.4.5 Comparisons of Consumption Pattern Before and after migration

Consumption is the essential part of human beings like food consumption. Either low income or high income group they have to consumed, but in different ways is deepens up on their income level. To know this pattern, taking the interview with sampled respondents about effect of income on consumption? According to the respondents consumption have been done with the help of following table.

Consumption pattern of income of Households before and after Migration

Consumption Pattern	Before (days in week)	After (days in week)	Amount	
			Before	After
Food	14	14	1000	1500
Fruit	2	4	500	1000
Meat	1	2	500	1400

Source: Field Survey, 2017

The table shows the consumption pattern of the households before and after received the income from migrated labours. Normally the food consumption seems all days in a week but paid the amount for it is low, which is only NRs 1000 before migration in a week. But after migration it increases 500 NRs or 1500 NRs have been found to be paid for the food consumption by the sampled respondents. In a week only 2 days consume Fruit and paid for it 500 NRs before migration but after migration these days increases up to 4 days in a week. And the respondents said that only one day consumed meat and paid only 500 NRs before migration due to this lack of money to pay for meat but when their income level become high and the meat consumption pattern also increases up to 2 days in a week as well as increases the paid amount for it.

It is clear that from the comparisons of above we can say that the income level have been effect on consumption pattern directly.

4.4.6 Negative Impact of Labour Migrants

Negative impact of labour migration has been discussed in this section by asking the question with respondents. The response is given in following table.

Negative Impact of Labour Migration

Description	No of respondents	Percent
Migrating skilled manpower	30	25.0
Feeling insecurity	12	10.0
Homesickness/ depression	10	8.3
Deficiency of local development activity	26	21.7
Death of migrants	2	1.6
Other	40	33.3
Total	120	100

Source: Field Survey, 2017

The table shows that 25 percent of total sampled responded have migrated as skilled manpower, from which local resources has not been utilized properly and the potentiality of the development process of local level remain constant and decreased, which directly impact negative on developing process of the economy of the home country. 21.7 percent have viewed that there is deficiency of local development activity. Among sampled respondents 8.3 percent migrant were suffer from homesick problem, 10 percent felt insecurity, other like suffer from various types of diseases and 1.6 percent people were died in foreign country who have gone with the aim to earn more money.

It can be concluded from this that foreign employment has many socio-cultural, emotional, health, related negative impacts on both households as well as the migrants.

CHAPTER V

LABOUR MIGRATION AND ITS IMPACT

Is emigration affecting social values? Whether emigration has favorable or unfavorable effect in the village life? Whether labor migration has economic advantages or not? This section is concerned on certain demographic, economic and socio-cultural variables. Though it attempts to analyze variable in some simple details there has been some limitations on the analysis because of the lack of reliable information.

5.1 Demographic Impact

Labour migration has various demographic impacts at village of Aandhikhola Rural Municipality-4. It changes the sex ratio and the dependency of labor force. Young people of age group (0-14-) are (38.2%) of total population similarly (58.1%) population is of active age group (15-59) the old age group (60 above) has 3.1 percent. As we explained before most of the labors are young males. Obviously the absences of young g males from the village increase the proportion of other group women, children and old. But today young females are moving urban center leaving old couples in the village.

On the other hand the reduced number of active population of the place Create the lack of labor forces. This lack of economically active population restricts the progress of development and other works. It was noticed that there was 70% of the female population participation in different constructional work in social sector as social works.

5.2 Economic Impact

Financial aspect of village of Aandhikhola Rural Municipality-4 seemed to be strengthened in comparison of other sectors. Because of costly work force they want to give their land to other to cultivate or leave the land without any use. People did not see any options therefore they were compelled to be migrated to gulf country.

Emigration effects supply of work force. Majority of the active population seems to be outside the village. The study showed that nearly 53.3% of total active male labour is found to be migrated to other countries, consequently it is found to have some

effects on construction and manual work in the village. Male labour are supposed to be very active to perform manual work therefore even if there is a large potential labor force with females it is not possible for many manual work.

Experience shows that some time the most migrants went to gulf country and their wives moved towards urban area due to that also there is shortage of male as well female labors force. Most of the migrants went to gulf country because they were unemployed. Unemployment is still string force which urges villagers to leave their home. In such circumstance, most of the active population is out of the village so, how the developmental activities can be and mass participation is possible?

With decreasing trend of raising cattle agricultural productivity has decreased in the village. Agriculture in this village is in bad state these days because of the loss of fertility of the land, seasonal rain, problem in soil, cost to cultivate is high. So, the best alternative and easy way of finding employment in gulf countries and other countries. Females are intended to live in urban area leaving their old couple at home. Labour migration has no adverse effect to those who have large number of labor force in the family and only a few members are migrated. Emigrants with larger income have either bought land in urban or developed area or build house in city. This phenomenon ultimately emptied the cash from the village leaving the cultivable land barren.

Study found the major portion of the income is spent on food stuff, clothes, paying loan, maintain house, feast and festival trends etc. Some of the portion is spend on luxury and capital consumption like T.V., drinking, picnic, social and religious ceremony etc. Very few migrants use their earning for buying new plot of land, investment on shares and saving in banks. In this regard only 20% migrants bough piece of land. On the one hand agricultural land is neglected. Food is consumed form the market and the income is spent on these consumption materials which ultimately creates dependency.

Remittance Expenses sector of the migrants

Sectors	Respondents	Percentage
Food / clothes /consumptions items	60	50%
Buying Land	24	20%
Constructing house	24	20%
Entertainment	12	10%

It has very less contribution in capitalization of economy as significant amount of the earning by the migrants was spent on consumption either on food clothes, education, consumption materials or on luxury and entertainment.

5.3 Social Impact

Labour migration in Aandhikhola Rural Municipality-4 has both positive as well as negative social impacts. The major issues are mentioned here as the study concludes that the literary and educational status is improving.

The social status of low cast and lower class people reported that they have now good response from the higher caste and class people. It is because they have money to purchase pieces of fertile land .It proves that when a person has economic strength he/ she will be adjusted in the society and gets the good response. Politically, culturally and socially the emigrants are stepping forward to give leadership to the society. Similarly, women's participation in decision making and social co-operation has been increased.

The desire to participate in feast, festival and ceremonies are not decreased. They are keeping on their social belief and faiths, in the same way which are supposed to led the society and they have thrown such tradition and social belief which are anti-social.

Yet, the respondents are greatly influenced by demonstration effect

Another common scenario is that many people have learnt the habit of drinking alcohol and gambling.

Home returned migrants are habituated to drinking alcohol and gambling. Absence of emigrants of a long time creates socio-psychological anxiety. This case is danger and stronger when the family head represent a strong factor for family unification. Emigrants found their wives tired and impatient in the husband's long and continuous

absence, sometimes wife elopes with other man, in the study area such case were also observed.

Relationship among family members and neighbors has been changing in the village. Most of the young males and female are leaving their house and land marching towards urban center. They are living permanently, buying house and land or in rent, leaving the old couples alone at home. No one is there to look after them. So, there is conflict among family members.

On the other hand there is equal chance of cultural lagging among youngsters if the trend continues.

CHAPTER VI

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

6.1 Summary

The main objective of this study is to study the trends of labour migration in the study area, identify the socio economic conditions of foreign employees, cultural change brought by foreign employment and income in household economy and uses of income. Similarly this study tries to find the impact in economy, culture and demography, which has become the major issue and matter to discuss in socio-cultural perspective. The specific objectives are: a) to find out the socio-economic condition/situation of emigration in the study area, b) to describe the causes of male emigration trends in study area.

To fulfill these objectives of the study, Aandhikhola Rural Municipality of Syangja district is selected as study area. The 120 households were chosen by single stage random sampling method and the data were collected through the questionnaire, focus group discussion, observation and other secondary sources.

The main destination of Nepalese workers are gulf countries in which Qatar have been taken on the higher percent of it. Only 6 percent of the respondents had gone into other Europe or other development countries. The major reasons to seek foreign employment include unemployment, family debt burden and to earn money which could help them to carry out their life in optimum perspectives. The means to get foreign employment more than 50% of sampled respondents were MPAs. Other went either through the unregistered agents of personal initiative.

The main source of financing for foreign employment for 80 percent migrants workers was borrowing from relatives, 6.7 percent uses their family saving and 5 percent manage the cost by sales of their land.

Major sector of employment for Nepalese workers were security, building construction, hotel as well as manufacturing sector. The average earning of the migrants workers is quite less in Gulf countries than other countries like European countries. In other country annual average income of all groups is near about Rs.

3,50,000 per year but in Gulf countries it is around 1,60,000 per year. The major portion of the income is used in unproductive sectors like consumption for the fulfillment of their daily goods, real estate, paying loan and social spending. But some portion of the income is used in productive sector like education, business, agricultural sector etc. The respondents of the place were not utilized their foreign income in proper sectors because of the non-security and no availability of sizeable investment funds for investing in productive sectors.

The respondents said that income has increased their household economy and social indicators after migration. 75 percent respondents said that income from migrated labours has increased their economic as well social status as it is believed that social status will be better when one has better income standards. 78 percent said that the income has increased their standard of living. Whereas around 12 percent said that the economic status and living standard remaining the same even after emigration. And 8 percent of them said their social attitude and skill remaining the same level even after received the remittance.

The study showed that, most of the economically active people have gone to the foreign country, because of the main responsibilities of the family. Considering that age group 18-45 years are energetic, dynamic, able to do risky task and frequent traveler for foreign job. Educated migrants are skilled labourer and they can get higher salary for their better performance. Whereas lower educated migrants are semi-skilled or unskilled labour and they get lower salary than skilled labourer. Higher the literacy level of migrants, higher will be collection of remittance and vice-versa. Due to the increment of male labor migration the problems have also been created the children are feeling absence of their guardians. Only female and old couple guardianship could not give good care to the children as a result the children education due to the lack of proper guidance is hampered. Families are spending the income unnecessarily rather than saving that creates misunderstanding in their conjugal life. It impacts the society and seems to observe a social activities and crime in connection to this regard.

6.2 Conclusion

Basically people have been migrating to gulf countries and trend of male labour migration has been increasing due to certain factors, they are, unemployment, food deficiency, increase in expenditure, dream of economic prosperity, to get rid of debt etc. Similarly, population pressure, conflict and political instability are also some other reasons.

For being migrated the pull factors are associated with push factors, i.e. easy availability of work (unskilled manpower, cash payment and other benefits). The physical things consumed by the migrants and other various activities attracted the people for migration to other country. It has been common to all class, caste and even in gender case. Attitudinal test showed that the willingness to participate after returning from foreign countries was increased by 10% to 12%. Moreover field statistics showed that interest on business activities has been increased but whether migrants saving have a role in capital formation and development of rural economy is depend on the flow of remittance and their effect on the consumption and investment pattern of the family members remaining at home.

Remittances have emerged as one of the premier sources of foreign exchange in Nepal. Recent year remittance has taken as important revenue to support for family members remaining at home country. Migrant workers played effective role for poverty reduction.

It is noticed that, most of the workers have gone to Gulf countries due to unskilled and low literacy status of migrants. So the main destination countries are Gulf country for the foreign employment from the study area.

It was found that most of the foreign job seekers were untrained and unskilled labourer. The average annual expenditure on unproductive sector is increasing day by day due to the 'Show off Effect'. In the foreign country remittance earners have seen the extravagant life style, expensive cultural ceremonies and using luxurious goods. So, they spent their income on unproductive sectors.

From study it was also seen that the average annual investment on a productive sector is lower than the average annual expenditure on unproductive sector. It was due to knowledge and lack of proper government policy for the utilization of remittance. It can be observed that if the migrant workers are well educated, they recommend their households to use the remittance in productive sectors but if the migrant workers are

not well educated, they are unknown about the use of remittance. The study exclaimed that the unskilled migrant's households use their income in unproductive sector more than productive sector. Most of the respondents felt that there is positive change in their household economic and social indicators after going foreign employment.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

Questionnaire for Household Survey
Tribhuvan University
(For the purpose of M.A. Thesis)
MALE LABOUR MIGRATION FROM NEPAL TO GULF COUNTRY
(A SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY OF AANDHIKOLA RURAL MUNICIPALITY-4,
SYANGJA)

Questionnaire prepared for the households whose members have gone abroad for foreign employment.

1. Information of interviewer

a. Name:

b. Age:

c. Education:

d. Ward no:

e. Tole:

f. Number of family:

2. Family Background:

Name	Relation with family	Age	Sex	Education	Marital status	Occupation	Country	Field of Employment

Codes: Occupation:

Agriculture =1, Buisson =2, Public services =3, Private Service =4, Cottage industry =5,
 Wage labour =6, Foreign employment =7, others =8

3. How many members of your family have gone for foreign employment?

No.....

4. Did you/she/he have any technical skill before going for foreign employment?

- a. Yes ()
 b. NO ()
5. If yes, in which sector?

6. To what extent, that skill is helpful to your\ she \ he in your\ her\ his recent area of employment in abroad?

7. Why did you/she/he go for foreign employment?

Push factors	Pull factors
a. Conflict ()	a. Employment ()
b. Family loan burden ()	b. Better living standard ()
c. Education ()	c. Friend ()
d. Unemployment ()	d. Attraction salary ()
e. Other ()	e. Other ()

8. Which channel did you \ she\ he used to go for foreign employment?
 i. M.P.A. ()
 ii. Local agents ()
 iii. Friend ()
 iv. Relatives ()
9. How much did you\ she\ he spends to go for foreign employment in during visa fee and preparation cost?
 NRS.....

10. What is the expected length of time to repay loan?
year.....months

11. What is monthly salary, remittance inflow and channel of remitting money?

Monthly salary in NRS	Remittance inflow in per year	Channel of remittance money

12. Did you\ she\ he gets over time :s?
 a. Yes () b. No ()

13. If yes how many hours per week and remuneration amount of over time ?
 Hours..... RS

14. How much money can you\ she\he save per month?
 Money.

15. Area of uses remittance per year\ amount
 a. in productive sectors

Area per year	Amount in NRS
Business	
Agriculture	
Education	
Investment	
Total	

b. In unproductive sectors.

Area per Year	Amount in NRs
Clothing	
Loan payment	
Real estate	
Cultural expenses/festival expenses	
Durables consumers Goods	
Food consumption	
Interest payment	
Bank deposit	
Total	

16. If you didn't invest remittance income in productive sector what are the reasons behind it? a. Lack of business environment

b. Conflict

c. Lack of market

d. Lack of sufficient capital

e. No idea about business\ investment

f. Others

17. Where have you preference to invest?

.....
 18. What is your annual income?

Before going to foreign employment	After going for foreign employment

19.

Total income	Consumption	Saving

20. Effectiveness of remittance in economic status

Consumption pattern	Before(days in week)	After(days in week)	Amount
Food			Before after
Fruit			
Meat			

Education expenditure	Before	After	Amount	
			Before	After
Private				

Clothing	Amount	
	Before	After

Housing condition	Before	After	Amount	
			Before	After

Physical Assets	Before	After	Amount	
			Before	After
a. Agriculture\ tools				
b. Vehicles				
c. T.V\ Radio				
d. Telephone				
e. Refrigerator				
f. Landholding				

21.

Saving\ investment	Before	After	Amount	
			Before	After
Business investment				
a. cottage ind.				
b. Mill				
c. shop				
d. Poultry				
e. Others				
Deposit\ Bank balance				
a. Bank				
b. Cooperative				
Investment in capital market				
a. Shares				
b. Bonds				

22.

Loan\ Debt condition	Amount	
	Before	After

23. In your opinion what is to be done to promote employment in own country?

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The End