

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Background

Migration is the most known concept since the origin of mankind. In ancient period geographical location, security, lack of food and availability elsewhere, threats, epidemics were some of key determinants of migration. Nowadays, causes of migration are categorized as pull factors and push factors like unemployment, low wage rate, geographical difficulties, and scarcity of food. They can motivate the people to shift to another place where these requirements are available. Due to the invention of steam engine and industrial growth, western countries accelerated the economic development. The low rate of population growth and economic prosperity in these countries required the labor force which was met by the supply from the underdeveloped countries. It was possible due to development of transportation and the process has continued in the present time also. Migration of laborers to the developed countries gave an opportunity to break away from unemployment and poverty, which brought positive changes in the economy of underdeveloped countries.

Nepal is one of the least developed countries in the world. It is mainly agro based economy where about 66 percent population depends upon traditional agriculture, where growth rate of agriculture is 1.3 percent and growth rate of industry is 1.5 percent (Economic Survey of FY 2069/70). Similarly, 23.8 percent population survives below poverty line where per capita income is \$ 721. Nepal has a high population growth rate of 1.35 percent; with this growing population, Nepalese labor force entering into the labor market is increasing. The problems of unemployment, underemployment and disguised unemployment have become widespread. Still 66 percent people are engaged in the agricultural sector. In comparison to the past, dependency ratio on agriculture is decreasing whereas insufficient growth of industries and service sector couldn't generate the sufficient employment opportunities for growing population. Due to traditional agriculture, low level of agro production causes low productivity so it tends to low payment of human resources. So the foreign employment has played the significant role in the Nepalese economy and it has been providing space to the growing labor forces.

Nepalese migration for the purpose of work has a long history. It was started before early nineteenth century when the first Nepalese travelled to Lahore to join army of Sikh Ruler Ranjit Singh. Formally it was started after Anglo-Nepal Friendship Treaty of 1816 that recruited 3000 Nepalese soldiers in British Gorkha Regiment (Dahal, 1999). The growing population and lack of employment opportunities, low payment within a country have been the reasons behind the recruitment to the foreign armed forces and foreign labor migration. It was extended more after the restoration of multiparty democracy once it opened the door to international labor market. It was initiated from the Gulf countries but now even tough Gulf, Korea and Malaysia are the major destination, Nepalese laborers are spread all over the world.

Population Census of 2068 B.S. shows that 1.9 million Nepalese are abroad but the Economic Survey of FY 2069/70 shows 2.45 millions are abroad. Using the Indian airports to go abroad is also popular so the calculation of migrant workers is difficult and it is many times larger than the estimated. According to Oxford dictionary of English, "Remittance is the sum of money which is sent from one place (person) to another". In Nepal, the term remittance is defined as the amount of money or article which is sent by labor migrant to their families or relatives. Remittance contributes the major parts of GDP whose amounts were NRs 430 billion within first eight months of economic year 2069/70. About 60 percent households are getting remittance. The population below the poverty line decreased from 41 percent to 31 percent and then 25 percent and lastly 23.8 percent within a decade is the impact of remittance. In the previous decades, tourism, exports of handicrafts and garments were the major sources of foreign currency. In FY 2069/70, tourism contributed only 1.7 percent of GDP at the same time remittance contributed 22.4 percent of GDP. Nepal is the top tenth remittance earner in the world. It is transferred into remittance based economy from agro based economy.

Remittance has many aspects; it enriches the foreign exchange reserves of a country and it raises the total economic activity through a particular individual. It also has the role to compensate the import of our country since trade deficit is our regular character. Similarly due to the foreign employment, non skilled and semi skilled manpower have sharpened their skills which may lead to the way of economic development. In the other hand Nepalese economy is passing through the critical phase of low-level equilibrium trap circumscribed by poverty and stagnation; in this

situation remittance can rescue the economy from low level equilibrium trap which could provide a new lease of life to ailing Nepalese economy. The flows of cash in the form of remittance and pension from the foreign countries have enabled the economy to survive even during the downswing in the other sectors of the economy. Remittance has also helped to bring moderate improvements in the lifestyle of the remittance receiving households. Similarly contribution of remittance in BOP is remarkable and on other hand the economic activities within the country are also increasing. Except the traditional sources of remittance from India and Britain, rest of the world is also contributing to enlarge its volume. Government's policies are also made to promote it. Thus the remittance has become a necessary part of our economy and its analysis is a burning issue for Nepalese economy.

1.2 Statement of the problem

People migrate from one place to another to achieve betterment of life standard. The critical situation such as energy crisis, political instabilities, insecurity of investment, low level of investment and other related determinants are the major obstacle to gear up the Nepalese economy. Thus, its capacity of creation of employment is low which is not sufficient for increasing manpower so foreign employment is being forceful interest of Nepalese youth.

Many Nepalese nationals travel to foreign employment without technical and vocational training so, they are less paid in comparison to other nationals. Presence of Nepalese nationals even in restricted countries also proves that they are compelled to take danger, difficulty and dirty work in foreign country. Technical schools and vocational institutes are being established within country but these institutions are in infancy.

In the study area, the remittance and returner are changing the socio-economic status. Many houses are being abandoned and due to lack of number of students in local area, government schools are shutting down, which is substituted by private schools. Economic strength leads to further seek of facility. So remittance receptors are using their remittance to purchase land and to build house in urban area some of them are migrating to major town and some of them in local towns. Most of them are going to urban area to enjoy good education and other facilities.

Remittance has changed in consumption and social behavior. Consumption of luxurious goods and expensive parties are also being organized in social and cultural ceremonies. Organizations of family structure are being changed where nuclear families are forming at the cost of joint family in village too. Due to nuclear family and being far from one another post martial relation is increasing which tend to family violence, divorce and crimes are rising.

Remittance has many dimensions. The remittance is a good source to foreign currency of our country Nepal which has the positive impact but it is also destroying our socio-cultural organization. It has played a role of catalyst for migration. It affects the regional population distribution and natural resources are underutilized. Urban areas are facing the problem of population growth that causes economic and social problems. The remittance inflow in the market causes liquidity of currency which causes inflation. Because of luxurious life and high consumption expenditure pattern increase in import, thereby reducing foreign currency as earned in the form of remittance. It tends to make the remittance receivers lazy so, the production process is hampered and thus remittance is hindering the growth of Nepalese economy.

1.3 Objectives of the study

This research aims to analyze some of the burning issues associated with foreign employment and remittance. The following are main objectives of the study.

- To identify the causes of the workers to join in foreign employment.
- To identify the uses and impact of remittance on household economy.
- To examine the relation between remittance and internal migration.

1.4 Formulation of Hypothesis

The present study attempts to testify the following hypothesis.

Hypothesis

H₀: There is no significant positive impact of remittance on local economy of Chock Chisapani VDC.

H₁: There is significant positive impact of remittance on local economy of Chock Chisapani VDC.

1.5 Significance and the scope of the study

Presence of Nepalese employees in legally opened 109 countries and in other restricted countries can also be found. The current contribution of Remittance on GDP is 22.4 percent. The amount of remittance received in the economic year 2059/60 increased from NRs 54.203 billion to NRs. 430 billion in FY 2069/70. Within this decade remittance inflow is increased by 700% (Economic Survey, 2012/13). According to CBS 2011 out of total remittance 82 percent goes to the consumption and only for 2 percent for capital formation (Rio +20 synopsis, 2012). Similarly, the percent of household receiving remittance in the FY 1995/96 increased from 23.4 percent to 55.8 percent in 2010/11. So the remittance by foreign labor migrants has become the backbone of Nepalese economy. Foreign employment has reduced the state of poverty and employment to a certain extent. The life style of the households who succeeded in going for foreign employment has changed. But they have not been able to utilize and invest the whole remittance in the productive sector. Therefore, investment and utilization of the remittance has emerged as a major problem in the field of foreign employment. And the government has also encouraged the private institute to run skill development programs to address increased demand for Nepalese workers in foreign countries as well as to make them capable.

Due to the poor national economy and lack of employment opportunities within country, foreign employment is the forceful interest. Many young people think that they will earn a lot of money in foreign nation and make their future better but it's not so easy to fulfill their dreams. Lots of problems in foreign employment are increasing due to lack of technical knowledge, absence of knowledge about foreign rules, orientation classes and vocational training, many workers are facing the problems. So the government should take proper measures and at least show its concern over such issues to minimize the problem. All migrant workers don't stay there life long they will be back here. They need job, social security and other facilities so, government should make a plan to use remittance in a productive sector. Government shouldn't forget that foreign employment is not the solution of national unemployment and poverty. Nepalese are paying less in comparison to the worker from other nation. So the diplomatic policy related with economy should be revised and it's very essential

to provide the orientation and technical skill to the laborers before they leave for the labor market abroad.

1.6 Limitation of the study

- a. Due to the lack of time, budget and availability of data constraints this study is based on migration and remittance, a case study of Chock Chisapani VDC of Tanahun District of Nepal.
- b. The study is based on both primary data and secondary data.
- c. The study was conducted in 3 wards only (Ward no. 3, 6 and 7 were selected purposively because the wards were highly populated and most of foreign employed were enumerated in these three wards which were significant on the nature of the study) of Chock Chisapani where the frequency of foreign employment is maximum).

This study was based on sample size of the study area. It might not be helpful to make generalization or to give the picture of national scenario.

1.7 Organization of the study

This research work is divided into seven chapters. The first chapter is concerned with introduction of the study dealing with background of the study, statement of the problem, main objectives, rationale, and limitations of the study. The second chapter consists of the literature review which deals with the review of the available related literature. Various studies on migration, foreign employment and remittance have been reviewed in this chapter. The third chapter includes the procedures adopted for the study. It is also the methodology of this study. It includes research design, selection of the study area and households, introduction of study area nature and sources of data, sample size and selection procedure, tools of data collection and methods of data analysis. Chapter four consists profile of the study area, socio economic and demographic information of respondents, and other indicators of respondent such as age and sex, educational status, causes to join foreign employment, number of bread earners and dependents. This chapter deals with the introduction of this study area and respondents. Preliminarily expenditure what

respondent have spent, arrangement of this expenditure, skill of respondents, work stations and others title is explained is also discussed in the chapter four. Similarly, monthly income and saving of the respondents, number of years that have been passed in abroad by respondents, means of remit is elaborated in Fifth chapter. In Sixth chapter how respondents spent the remittance. How is it consumed? What relation does exist between remittance and in migration? How the inhabitants of the villages are being declined? Similarly the opinion of the respondents of the migration is also discussed in this chapter. Lastly, seventh chapter includes summaries of major findings with conclusion and suggestions. Appendix and references are also included at the end of this research work.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

Many researches and studies have been conducted about migration and remittance inside and outside the country. Some of the related studies have been observed and they are discussed as follows:

2.1 Concepts of Migration

Migration is one of the dominant demographic variables along with fertility and mortality. This affects not only the population size but also its structure and characteristics. Because of the complexity, migration is not easy to define. A generally accepted definition is that migration is the movement of population involving the change of place of abode or place of usual residence and the crossing of a defined boundary. To Ghos, migration means change of place of living for almost a long stable period. Migration has been defined by the population census of Nepal 2001 as “a change of residence for 6 months or more either within the country or outside the country.” According to the UN report “migration is a form of geographical mobility of population between one geographical unit to another”. (Shrestha, B. 2007)

“Most of the time, people migrate abroad in search for the emigrant and their families offered by foreign countries compared with the economic opportunities low wages, meager career prospect for highly educated people, significant country risk for national investors in the home countries are all factors that propel people to emigrate abroad. In addition, there are no-economic reasons to emigrate such as war, ethnic discrimination, political persecution at home, etc” (Solimano).

Revenstein (1985) was the first person to attempt forming migration theory. Revenstein’s laws of migration is also known as ‘push-pull’ factors of migration, still predominates as framework of migration analysis push factors are land tenure system, unfavourable form of trade, wide dispersion of poverty and income, pressure of rural poverty in income, pressure of rural poverty in general and so on. Pull factors are employment, education and other facilities are opportunities known as ‘bright light’ of the towns. On the one hand, push factors push the migrants from their place of

‘origin’ and on the other hand, pull factors pull the migrants to the place of ‘destination’.

Todaro (1976), states that “migration is stimulated primarily by rational economic consideration of relative benefit, which is mostly financial earning. Decision to migrate is influenced by the expected incomes between two places.” He adds that, “probability of getting job in new area inversely related to unemployment rate in the new area.”

Similarly, the **United Nations** multilingual and Demographic Dictionary also defines migrating 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 (UN, 1973:173).

Thompson (1955) feels that the desire to improve economic status is the main motive for migration and the desire to secure freedom from political oppression, the desire of religious freedom, personal maladjustment to family and community as the other motives for migration. In much international migration, poor peasants and the workers with the little or no land tend to predominate.

“It is the process of shifting people from one place to another, history of migration is as old as civilization. The nomadic tribes of the Stone Age used to migrate in search of food and safety, in former age, people migrated in search of suitable land for cultivation and migration continued in various form in every period of history. In the modern time, people migrate in search of better living opportunities (Giree, 2001).

2.2 Migration and Remittance: a historical perspective

Migration in search of employment and livelihood opportunities as well as permanent settlement is not a new phenomenon for Nepal. There has been constant mobility of people across the national border since the unification of Nepal as a country in 1768 AD. Much of these early migrations were the result of push factors like excessive tax burden, exploitative agrarian relation and political instability. The various studies show that Nepal had experienced job migration since 1816 with drawing of Nepal's borders in 1816 through the Sugauli Treaty with British India, the Gorkhali hero Bal

Bhadra Kunwar left Nepal to join the army of the Punjabi Sikh King Ranjit Singh. More, the Treaty of 1816 that allowed raising these regiments of Gurkha has contributed to a large number of migrations from Nepal to India. Although, the British India Company had already started recruiting Gorkhali warriors in 1815 from their Nepali prisoners of war, while major recruitment started following the 1857 Sepoy Mutiny.

Moreover, Nepalese armies had fought very bravely in favor of British India and being honest in nature made the East India Company decide to recruit for British army and then established 10 Regiments so far, especially from Gurung, Rai, Limbu, Magar and other Janajati youths of hilly district. As a result, their income level dramatically changed and financial position had become strong relatively to the others people from the same community. Then, the demonstration effect took place gradually.

The Anglo-Nepal convention held on 15th May, 1815 created alternative Nepalese labor market in India. The emigration to India accelerated because of disequilibrium in labor growth, lack of employment opportunities growth and miserable day to day life of Nepalese hill area. Without any doubt this raised remittance in Nepal and also raised standard of living beyond substantial level. The use of remittance was mainly materialized on family maintenance, land purchase, cultivation, and house construction. The remaining part of it was deposited in bank and was used to buy residential land out of village.

According to historian K Mojumdar only 3838 Nepali soldiers returned home upon being discharged after World War I. Due to very strict laws and no economic development occurring in Nepal under the autocratic Rana regime, a significant number of Nepali workers proceeded to migrate to India with the establishment of the tea estates in north eastern India, a considerable number of Nepali workers immigrated and established communities of their own in the region. He further writes, "Nepali migration to India is a topic of significant importance to both nations, yet has been largely ignored. The open border and lack of passport requirements makes the task of keeping tabs on Nepali workers in India or Indian workers in Nepal extremely difficult" (Singh, 2006:74). "For many areas in Nepal, particularly in the Mid-hill Zone, labor migration is a livelihood strategy with a long standing history and is thus

deeply engraved in the culture. Migration is a common solution to the problem of earning a living in an area with scarce employment opportunities and limited land resource. Migration in Nepal is a highly gendered process. Migrants are predominantly male. Women have the main responsibility for housekeeping and child rearing and are involved in agricultural work. Men are the main cash income earners and migrate in search of work. However, the number of women migrating on their own is increasing in Nepal” (Sancharika Samuha & UNIFEM, 2003).

The first population census in Nepal was conducted in 1911. The result of the census from 1911 to 1942 was not published for public use. The census schedules of the 1911 census indicated no records on migration data. Migration data was collected for the very first time in the census of 1920 and 1930, and had recorded only male emigrants on the basis of employment outside the country in the form of (a) army service (b) other services like security guard, general labor, driver etc. Later, the population census of 1952/54 had been launched in scientific manner to attempt study about migration. However, the studies had not completed. Micro level study was not done at that period. The study referred migration for those who had stayed outside from the original place having more than six months. That study was limited and bounded in some village and district, which could not represent as a whole nation.

Migration is affected by two factors: pull factors and push factors. The pull factors are attractions such as the advantage of particular place such as employment opportunities, economic possibilities, education facilities, health facilities, entertainment facilities, cultural tradition and political stability. Similarly the push factors are disadvantage of the place of origin such as inadequate facilities, low wage, poverty, unemployment, population pressure, insufficient land, and shortage of food grains, education and health problem (Bhatta, R.C. 2006).

Kshetry (2004) identified the causes of Nepalese migrant as limited employment opportunities in government and private sector. Underdeveloped industries and rudimentary services sectors provide limited of jobs to ever increasing labor force.

International migration is the movement of people across international boundaries which has enormous economic, social and cultural implications in both origin and destination countries (IMF, 2005). About 180 million people (3 Percent of the world

population) are living in countries in which they were not born (UN, 2002). And this trend is increasing rapidly in these years. International labour migration is an intricate issue, emanating from a combination of push and pull factors including poverty, unemployment, demand of labour, political conflicts, improved communication and transport among others. It has been one of the most dynamic phenomena of the last four decades and will be an ever challenging issue in this era of globalization (Panta 2006).

Furthermore, researches in the 80s has mainly focused on causes of migration and showed the main cause to be social economic in nature rather than demographic (New Era, 1981), on the other hand, Conway (1981) showed association of migration with agricultural income, per hector of cultivated land, educated male population at the age 15-29, urbanization and industrialization. Gurung (1989), showed increasing population pressure, limited resources, and aggravation of economy of mountain after Indo-Nepal boundary alignment, eradication of malaria, government's concentration to develop terai region to be the factors affecting migration. In the 90s also researches showed socio-economic phenomena of migration. Kunwar (1993), concludes that low productivity and insufficient land were the causes to leave the place of origin and hope to be better off in terms of physical facilities and infrastructure at the destination.

Moreover, after the democratic movement in 1990, it has become easier to obtain travel document and passport. The increasing flow of information and the liberalization in travel led to surge in the migration of Nepali citizens for employment. Again, because of the political conflict since 1995, the trend of foreign employment has dramatically increased. This situation has compelled Nepalese youth to look for alternative abroad. This conflict has resulted in increased flow of migrants from the mid west and far west to India (Gurung and Adhikari, 2004).

The most cited data on international migration in Nepal originates from the latest nationwide census in 2001 (HMG et al., 2002), where 762'181 persons have been registered being abroad. Estimations of migration figures suggest that real numbers are several times higher than official statistics show. Seddon et al. (2001) estimate that there are approximately 1.3 million Nepalese emigrants are working in India. In India Nepalese immigrant associations estimate the number of Nepalese as up to 3

million (Thieme, 2006). Following these estimations, the number of Nepalese in India would be about two to five times higher than official statistics show. For migration to Gulf States, official sources such as the national census speak of 110,000 migrants (HMG et al., 2002) in 2001, and the Ministry of Labour and Transport registered only slightly less than 104,000 migrants (Graner and Gurung, 2003; Subedi, 2003). Estimates, however, suggest that between 200,000 and 400,000 persons are working in Gulf countries (Graner and Gurung, 2003: 299). Considering the estimations for India and the Gulf States, the percentage of the total population absent from Nepal would be between 6.5 and 14.7 %, compared to the officially recorded 3.3%.

Nepal Living Standard Survey (NLSS-2010/11) has defined remittance as a transfer income received by a household within last 12 months. All incomes transferred from a single source (individual/household) are counted as one remittance. Incidence as well as the size of remittance has increased over the years. Share of remittance in the household income has increased in the last 15 years. Share of remittance from India has decreased while that from other countries has considerably increased. There is a large shift in the share of remittance by source over the years. According to the survey the following table is presented as a comparison of remittances between the years 1995/96, the year 2003/04 and 2010/11.

Table 1 Summary Statistics of Remittances

Description	Nepal Living Standard Survey		
	1995/96	2003/04	2010/11
<i>Percent of all households receiving remittances</i>	23.4	31.9	55.8
<i>Nominal average amount of remittance per recipient household (NRs.)</i>	15,160	34,698	80,436
<i>Share of total amount of remittances received by household</i>			
<i>from within Nepal</i>	44.7	23.5	19.6
<i>From India</i>	32.9	23.2	11.3
<i>From other countries</i>	22.4	53.3	69.1

<i>Share of remittances in total household income among recipients</i>	26.6	35.4	30.9
<i>Per capita remittance amount for all Nepal (nominal NRs.)</i>	625	2,100	9,245
<i>Nominal total amount of remittance received (Million NRs.)</i>	12,957.8	46,365.5	259,088.5

(Source: NLSS, 2010/11Vol.2)

According to this table, the proportion of households receiving remittance has increased from 23.4 percent to 55.8 percent in the time of 15 years i.e. 1995/96 to 2010/11. Similarly Nominal average amount of remittance per recipient household has also been increased more than five times in nominal terms in the same period. Other significant changes are in the share of these remittances by sources: within Nepal has been decreased from 44.7 percent to 19.6 percent. Similarly remittance from India has been also decreased from 32.9 percent to 11.3 percent. At the same time period remittance from other countries has been increased more than tripled from 22.4 percent to 69.1 percent. It means tendency of Indian job has been replaced by Gulf countries. Overall, total amount of remittance received has increased from about NRs13 billion to more than NRs 259 billion within this 15 years. It means Nepalese economy has been converted from agro based economy to remittance based economy. In nominal terms, while per capita remittance for the entire country has more than fourteen times in nominal terms between two rounds of NLSS.

3. Uses of Remittance

Remittance can generate a beneficial impact on the economy through various channels such as saving, investment, growth, consumption and income distribution. Also remittance have relaxed the foreign exchange constraints of the country and strengthened its BOP position. Bringing more remittance money through formal channel is critical, as there is no actual flow of currency through informal channels. Yet, the largest share is sent through informal channels rather than the national banking system. Improvement should be made in facilitating official channels and encouragements could be made, possibly in the form of national bonuses (NRB, 2008)

Regmi K. (2007) had studied entitled Role of Remittance in poverty level of Khilung Deurali VDC of Syangja District. He had noted down his finding as the larger amount of remittance income has been used for household expenses (97 percent), loan repayment (69 percent), investment only of 26 percent and social spending (23 percent). Minimum part of remittances has been used into productive sector like as land purchase (20%), bank deposited (14%) and other small business and investment (10%). In this case, the respondents from Bhramin and Kshetri are forward. Similarly he wrote the causes of not utilized in productive sector of remittance is conflict and non- availability of sizable investment funds for investing productive sector. Lastly he had noted down the respondents of this VDC said that remittances have increased their household economic and social indicators after returning from foreign employment. Around 69 percent respondents said that remittances have increased their economic status, 57 percent of the respondents said that remittance income have increased their standard of living, around 73 percent of the respondent's social attitude have increased due to remittance income and around 82 percent of the respondents increased their skills. But around 23 percent respondents said that economic status has been same, 40 percent have remained same standard of living, 27 percent said that their social status have remained same and 18 percent said that remained same level of their skill after returning from the foreign employment.

Karki(2006), studied on foreign employment and remittance economy of Nepal: A case study of Dhuseni VDC, Ilam with the objectives of describing past trends of foreign employment and remittance in Nepal to identify the sources of financing and the cost of foreign employment. He took 72 workers as the sample by random sampling method. His findings were: the main destinations of Nepalese workers are Gulf countries and Malaysia. Sixty percent of total workers are employed in Gulf countries. By country-wise Saudi Arab, Qatar, UAE and Malaysia are main destinations of the Nepalese workers. In 2004/05 the workers have gone 13366 in Saudi Arab, 42394 in Qatar, 12626 in UAE and 66291 in Malaysia. Another finding was remittances received by Nepal in 2003/04 were around Rs.57 billion, which was 19 times of that 1994/95. The growth rate is around 36 percent. The next finding was the contribution of remittance to GDP, saving and investment in 2003/04 were 11.44 percent, 93.61 percent and 42.86 percent respectively. Share of remittance in convertible foreign exchange reserve was accounted by 46.9 percent in 2003/04.

Similarly he has described the socio-economic characters of migrant workers of age group of 30-40 year, 70.82 percent married, 88.88 percent literate, 55.55 percent coming from lower income group and 88.88 percent coming from agriculture occupation. According to him he had explained them as major reasons to seek foreign employment include unemployment, conflict family debt burden and earn money.

Shrestha (2008), views that remittance contributes substantially to maintain macroeconomic stability. It is the one of the six pillars of the economy, the others being investment, trade, agriculture water resources and tourism. At the household level, it helps to smoothen consumption and investment in human in human and physical capital. Remittance also generate benefits to the community if it spends on locally produced goods and services and helps in poverty reduction since the money is utilized for rural development. In the case of Nepal, the penetration of the remittances in to the remote village has helped in the poverty alleviation.

From the above findings, international labor migration is of great importance for receiving the high degree of remittance. The Nepalese immigrants sent a considerable remittance back their home which play vital role for their overall development. In case of Nepal, one of the major exports is labor and 56 percent households now depend on at least one member's earning from abroad so Nepal became a top ten remittance receiver country in the world. Generally, Nepalese labor force is comparatively low skilled, in terms of education and or vocational training. Thus, a higher qualification could be beneficial at foreign as well as national labor market. The discrimination policies against women employment, particularly in Gulf region needs to be changed, and allowing women to join the labor force but at the same time guarding their safety from exploitative conditions and harassment.

4. Summary of literature Review

In Nepalese context only earning of remittance is shown, poverty reduction is elaborated, increment of literacy and life expectancy, per capita income, international standard of population have been counted. These all above indicators are directly or indirectly linked up with foreign employment. On the other hand, foreign employment caused the rapid inflation, unplanned urbanization which leads to many problems.

Foreign employment also causes trade deficit of the nation because remittance increased the purchasing power of Nepalese not the production, increment on purchasing power only causes the high import which leads to trade deficit.

Many survey and research shows that 82 percent of remittance goes to consumption, only 2 percent goes to capital formation. It means that remittance is only used for consumption so it has no long term value. It only increases the consumption habits of population not the national production.

By the above conclusion, many surveys have been conducted about the foreign employment and remittance in Nepal. It is found causes to join foreign employment, uses of remittance in household economy, poverty reduction, consumption pattern and etc have been studied many times but not searched linkage to the internal migration pattern. In this research I have tried my best to search the linkage of remittance and internal migration because it is the time to study uses of remittance not only the contribution on GDP, its long term impact should be analyzed. New vision and work plan should be drafted by government to use the remittance in national economy. Its socio- economic impact should be studied. Proper uses of remittance could change the national economy. By using remittance, national production could be increased despite import and import must be replaced by export. So the remittance would be gift rather than ruin in Nepalese Economy.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Research Design

This study is a case study of Chock Chisapani VDC. It is a micro level study. This is analytical as well as descriptive type of research design. The main objective is to find the causes to join the foreign employment, uses of remittance and impact of remittance income, therefore the required data to meet the objectives of this study, are taken from the primary as well as secondary sources. The simple statistical tools are used to describe and analyze the results.

3.2 Nature and source of Data

This study was based on primary sources of information. Interview was the main tool to gather primary information with the help of questionnaire. Some interviews were held via Skype, Facebook and E-mail. This was the main component of the study and some data were derived from secondary sources which are both published as well as unpublished i.e. Newspaper, Magazine, journals and others.

3.3 Sample selection procedure

In Chock Chisapani, there are 3835 people with 1028 households. Ward no 3, 6 and 7 are highly populated wards of this VDC, these three wards cover 1888 people, which is about half of the total population of this VDC (*data of 2012 by CBS Nepal*). Some impacts of the remittance like population density and urbanization, collapse of the two primary schools due to lack of students, abandonment of the houses have been realized in these wards. Hundreds of the hectars of land have remained unproductive in remote part of this VDC. Some village has been turned into youthless villages; women are compulsorily attended in the funeral rituals due to lack of young male. So, foreign workers of these wards are the sample size of this study. In the occasion of the greatest festivals of Dashain and Tihar, many workers return their homes, therefore the data collection procedure was conducted during November of 2013. The sample size was targeted to meet 125 returned migrant workers during that festive season. Really, it was unpredictable how many respondents come to their home and how many answers the questions. So, it is not easy to collect the total sample respondents.

Only 116 respondents were caught during the process of data collection. Among them, 87 of them caught by in person and 29 were in internet. In this study, data were collected through the foreign worker not by their families and remittance receivers, it is more reliable and fruitful to get the information about their own experiences.

3.4 Data collection

3.4.1 Primary data collection

The primary data was collected through direct interview with the help of semi structured questionnaire prepared for this study. The questionnaire has contained the questions which covered the socio-economic and other issues to obtain the required information related to this study. The primary data required for the proposed study are information regarding the impact of remittance; skills, invested money for foreign employment, their remittance and its use etc. information on pattern of migration, socio-economic and demographic characteristics of migrants etc. are also identified.

3.4.2 Secondary data collection

Secondary data on above parameters were collected from various sources. Among the sources of secondary data first and foremost are the population census reports. Other sources are different literatures on international migration, research work, journals, newspapers and research articles particularly on Nepal and on international labor migration as well as published and unpublished reports of NPC, DDC and VDC of the study area. Research publications of several organizations like CEDA, CDEPS and Central Library of the Tribhuvan University have been thoroughly consulted for the study.

3.5 Methods of Analysis and Interpretation of Data

When the information/data had been collected from the survey, it was regrouped and reclassified to analyze. After that these information was analyzed by constructing necessary tables. The quantitative data was presented by simple statistical tools like percentage, frequencies, ratio, and average to examine the objectives set above. Defining the system of preparing the data, first of all the explanation and characteristic of a data method elaborated. The data was submitted emphasizing on

the questionnaires asked to every respondent in interview. Regarding the qualitative data, information was collected through internet i.e. Facebook, Skype and others. Their behavior which can't be obtained from interview was analyzed through observation to get the qualitative information.

CHAPTER FOUR

SOCIO-ECONOMIC AND DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS OF RESPONDENTS

In this chapter researcher has tried to find out background, characteristics of respondents and households. This also includes much information in regards of the study area. This chapter also deals with socio economic and demographic characteristics of respondent found in the study area, along with educational status, migration process, caste, dependent population family size, as well as occupation prior to this. In this chapter the researcher had compares the characteristics of respondent with migration and foreign employment process.

4.1 Profile of the study area

Nepal is the mountainous country which lies in the South Asia. It is divided into three regions geographically i.e. Terai region, Hilly region and Mountain region, whereas five development region and 14 zones are separated for administrative purpose. Tanahun is one of the six districts among Gandaki zone of western development region. It is 110 km west from the Kathmandu and 19 km east from zonal headquarter Pokhara. It is surrounded by 7 districts there is Chitwan district is in the east, Shyangja in the west, Kaski and Lamjung are in the north and Palpa, Nawalparasi and Chitwan are in south. Its height ranges from the 200 m to 2325 m above the sea level. Tanahun district covers 1546 square kilometer in area with population 320,517 (*CBS Nepal: 2012*).

Chock Chisapani VDC lies in north-east part of Tanahun district. It is about 37 kilometer far from district headquarter, Damauli. It is surrounded by Marsyangdi River in east, Purkot and Basantapur VDCs in south, Mirlung VDC in west and Rupakot VDC in north. More persons have also gone for foreign work from the same wards. Only these three wards cover 1888 people, which is about half of the total population of this VDC (*CBS Nepa:2012l*). Chock Chisapani VDC was the study area of this research because this place is highly affected by foreign employment such as many houses are abandoned, two primary schools have been shut down permanently of ward no 3 and 7. One more primary school of ward no 3 is also in the way of

collapse due to lack of students, which is caused by foreign employment and new migration process in the hope to get better family life style to promote quality of life in their future. Some village is turned over youth less village; women are compulsorily attended in the funeral rituals due to lack of young male. Only women, child and aged people are left in many houses. Ward no 6 is the most populated ward of this VDC. It is crossed by Prithivi Highway so it is turned into small town. Many people are coming in this ward from hilly part of the same VDC and remote part of Lamjung. Uncontrolled and unplanned urbanization have created many socio-cultural changes.

4.2 Age and sex of the respondents

During the study of this research work, the respondents were found between 20 to 50 years of age. Due to the law of international labor since Nepalese law also discourages people to go for foreign employment before 18 years of age and host country do not agree the workers of 45 years and above of age for first foreign employment process. So this study was restricted among the workers of 20 to 50 years of age.

Table No.: 1 Composition of respondents on the basis of Age and Sex

S. N.	Age Group	No. of Respondents		Total M/F	Percentage
		Male	Female		
1	20-24	19		19	16.37
2	25-29	23	1	24	20.69
3	30-34	25	2	27	23.20
4	35-39	28	3	31	26.72
5	40-44	9		9	7.75
6	45+	6		6	5.27
Total		110	6	116	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

The table no. 1 shows that fewer females join for foreign employment because of social taboos and cultural values and norms in Nepalese culture. The women can join in foreign employment after completion of their 30 years of ages according to

Nepalese law. So lack of women friendly law, male dominated society and other socio-cultural difficulties are seen as the major causes of fewer women in foreign employment. Majority of males from class interval of 35-39 having 26.72 percent prefer to go for the foreign employment. According to the study, it is found that majority of youngsters were willing to go for foreign employment for better economic income that might promote their living standard. 5.27 percent respondents are more than 45 years of their ages. Generally new job agreement won't be issued for the ones older than 45 years of the ages but these respondents have been working there for many years.

4.3 Educational status of respondents

Education is one of the most important factors for the employees who can get better opportunity. Here, educational status of the returned migrant workers shown on table no. 2 says that the people who want to go to foreign countries have completed secondary level. Even, those who have completed higher level of education also want to go to foreign employment. On the view of respondents, due to the lack of better opportunity in mother land, they are compelled to go for foreign employment.

Table No. 2 Distribution of respondent's Educational status

S. N.	Level	No. of respondents	Percentage	Remarks
1	Primary	4	3.44	
2	L. Secondary	27	23.27	
3	Secondary	57	49.13	
4	+ 2	25	21.58	
5	Bachelor	3	2.58	
Total		116	100	

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

Table no. 2 says that majority of respondents who have completed secondary (49.13 percent) level prefer to go to foreign employment for higher payment. 3.44 percent out of total respondents have only completed primary level but they earn less than +2 level which is 21.58 percent as well as bachelor level which is 2.58 percent. It is

significant that educated and skilled employees earn better than the semi-skilled and unskilled due to their language, skill and adjustment qualities. Most of the less educated workers are involved in labor work because of their less skills, poor language and education. The respondents who have completed their +2 and bachelor degree stated that they were unable to complete their further studies due to their economical difficulties.

4.4 Caste and Ethnicity of respondents

In this study, the respondents are from various ethnic backgrounds. Most of the respondents are 43.96 percent out of total from Janajati and then 31.03 percent are from Brahmin. Dalits includes 10.36 percent only. Due to lack of previous expenditure amount for foreign employment processing, Poor and Dalits are not able to pay the certain amount so that the respondents are less in comparison to other ethnic groups.

Table No. 3 Distribution of respondents on Caste and Ethnicity

S. N.	Group	No. of respondents	Percentage	Remarks
1	Brahmin	36	31.03	
2	Kshetri	17	14.65	
3	Janajati	51	43.96	
4	Dalit	12	10.36	
Total		116	100	

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

In the opinion of respondents, Janajati migrant workers prefer to go to foreign employment because their relatives used to go for foreign countries for employment. Most of the workers of Janajati try to set another employment quota for their relatives who are in their motherland, and they call their relatives in personal visa too.

4.5 Bread earners in Respondent's family

Bread earner is the person who earn for other unemployed members of the family. In comparison to the other developed countries, dependency ratio from developing

countries is high. Due to lack of employment opportunities in the underdeveloped countries, unemployment population is higher than the normal. All able people could not get the job so the dependency ratio is high in Nepal. In the mentioned table, 58 household respondents which takes 50 percent in this survey, depends on the income of single member. It means that their income will be spent on the arrangement of daily household expenditure.

Table No. 4 Distribution of respondents on Bread earners in respondent's family

S. N.	No. of earners	No. of respondents	Percentage	Remarks
1	1	58	50.00	
2	2	51	43.97	
3	3	7	6.03	
Total		116	100	

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

In the table no. 4, 43.97 percent household depends on the income of two members and 6.03 percent household depends on the income of 3 members. So single dependent family member shows much interest to go to foreign employment for earning to run the family smoothly.

4.6 Family size of respondent

Family with various sizes is found in Chock Chisapani VDC. Abundance of extended family is seen here since it is a rural part of western Nepal. Nuclear families are also increasing in the recent days.

4.6.1 Total Family size in respondent's family

Family is defined as a group of individuals who live under the same roof and share the kitchen. The respondents in this study with family size 5 are higher in comparison to other family size that is of 38.79 percent. The family size with 3 members (3.44 percent) and 8 and above members (4.31 percent) are very less. This study proves that

average number of 5 to 6 members prefer to go abroad for foreign employment because they are under financial pressure.

Table No. 5 Distribution of respondents by family size

S. N.	Family Size	No. of respondents	Percentage	Remarks
1	3	4	3.44	
2	4	7	6.03	
3	5	45	38.79	
4	6	36	31.05	
5	7	19	16.38	
6	8 and above	5	4.31	
Total		116	100	

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

The table no. 5 shows that distribution of respondents is not homogeneous because of the family system in rural area of the district in western Nepal. It does not mean high class family members do not go to foreign country or poor only go there. It is determined by family size, economic class and their needs.

4.6.2 No. of dependent of Respondent's family

Dependent population are those who cannot or do not earn for oneself which means they depend on other employed members. In developed countries children and aged people are said to be dependent. It may vary in different countries, in Nepal children less than 15 and people more than 60 are defined as dependent population, similarly those people who are unemployed are also called dependent.

In the table no. 6, it was found that 4 members are dependent with 45 respondents. Similarly 5 members are dependent with 27.59 percent of the respondents. Only 1.72 percent workers have responsibility of 7 and above members of their family.

Table No. 6 Distribution of dependent members on respondent's family

S. N.	Dependents	No. of respondents	Percentage	Remarks
1	2	5	4.31	
2	3	17	14.66	
3	4	45	38.79	
4	5	32	27.59	
5	6	15	12.93	
6	7 and above	2	1.72	
Total		116	100	

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

From the above table, it proves that migrant workers are in pressure of their dependent family members. More dependent members cause less capital formation because most part of the income in foreign land is used for consumption in homeland.

4.7 Occupation of the respondents before foreign employment

In this study, respondent were asked that whether they had job or not when they were in Nepal before their foreign employment. Most of the respondent replied that they were unemployed. In the time of discussion, it was found that they were seasonally employed in agriculture and other domestic labor work such as carpenter, mason and others, but they were interested to say that they had no job in here.

Table No. 7 Distribution of respondents by Occupation

S. N.	Occupation	No. of respondents	Percentage	Remarks
1	Yes	27	23.28	
2	No	89	76.72	
Total		116	100	

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

In above table no. 8, about four fifth of the respondent (76.72 percent) replied that they were jobless when they were in Nepal and only about one fifth (23.28 percent) replied they had job in Nepal. It was also found that those who had job were become migrant worker due to less payment in their job, security problems and other reasons.

4.8 Economic status of respondents before foreign employment

In this study one question about their economical status before foreign employment was asked among returned workers. Their answers were tabulated as below. Economical status of migrant workers determines foreign employment, but it doesn't mean that the one who is from strong economical background doesn't go to foreign employment. In search of economical prosperity mostly Nepalese youth travel to foreign employment.

Table No. 8 Distribution of respondents by economic status

S. N.	Economical status	No. of respondents	Percentage	Remarks
1	Lower	41	35.34	
2	Middle	67	57.76	
3	Upper	8	6.90	
Total		116	100	

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

In above table no. 8, 57.76 percent of the respondents were from middle class family it where as 35.34 percent were from lower economical background. Upper economical backgrounds were found to be 6.9 percent. Generally who have enough land and spent whole procedure expenses for foreign employment by their own savings were categorized as Upper economic level and those who have sufficient land for living and spent some part of the expenses from their own savings were categorized as middle and rest others who arranged the whole part or the expenses as loan and who haven't agriculture land for food were categorized as lower economic level. It was not categorized by the researcher but during interview, it came to be known.

4.9 Destination of foreign employment

This table shows the destination of respondents for foreign employment. In this table highest, 24.14 percent respondents were engaged in Bahrain. Bahrain is the most familiar in the VDC researched because of the personal visa sent by previous workers. Some personal agents are in Bahrain from this area, they work as well as they arrange some other job vacancy and call workers from Nepal.

Table: 9 Destination of foreign employment

S. N.	Destination Countries	No. of respondents	Percentage	Remarks
1	Saudi Arab	16	13.79	
2	United Arab Emirates	23	19.83	
3	Qatar	21	18.10	
4	Malaysia	17	14.66	
5	Bahrain	28	24.14	
6	South Korea	11	9.48	
Total		116	100	

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

South Korea has taken least number in this table i.e. 9.48 percent only because the person who wants to go to Korea should pass Korean Language Test (KLT), which is quite difficult for the less educated workers. It was found that the person who have gone to Korea have passed at least intermediate level (+2) and more. Saudi Arab, UAE, Qatar, Malaysia are also familiar destinations for the migrant workers.

4.10 Causes to go for foreign employment

However the causes to go for foreign employment vary many Nepalese nationals are compelled to go for foreign employment due to lack of employment opportunities, less payment for the same work in homeland, and many others could be the push factors for foreign workers.

Table no 10. Causes to join foreign employment

S. N.	Causes	No. of respondents	Percentage	Remarks
1	Due to little income in homeland	27	23.28	
2	Political Conflict	8	6.90	
3	Joblessness	77	66.38	
4	Demonstration Effect	4	3.44	
Total		116	100	

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

The prime cause to go for foreign employment is jobless in Nepal. It was told by 66.38 percent of the respondents. Similarly 23.28 percent told they became foreign workers due to little income in homeland and 6.9 percent respondent went to foreign employment due to political conflict; most of them were from security forces i.e. Police, Army. In this study 3.44 percent replied that they went to foreign land because they were influenced by returned foreign workers.

4.11 Agents of foreign employment

Generally, it is hard to arrange all the process for foreign job by the person himself so most of the people go to the registered Manpower Agency.

Table no.11 Arranger of foreign employment

S. N.	Mediator	No. of respondents	Percentage	Remarks
1	Man Power Agency	67	57.76	
2	Relatives	37	31.90	
3	Govt. Quota (EPS SYSTEM For S. Korea)	8	6.90	
4	Others (using third countries Airport)	4	3.44	
Total		116	100	

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

Table 11 shows that more than half i.e. 57.76 percent foreign worker went to foreign job with the help of Manpower Agency. Arrangement of foreign job by relatives and friends is more familiar in this area. It took 31.90 percent in this study.

4.12 Total Expenditure on foreign employment process

A sizable amount of money needs to be invested as a cost of foreign employment. The costs starts from obtaining a passport, medical checkup, insurance, manpower agency commission, visa fees, air fare, cost of internal travel and hotel charge in Kathmandu at the time of processing the foreign employment. The given table shows the expenditure which was paid by the respondents. 22.41 percent is the highest frequency which is classed of 80 thousand to 90 thousand. Least class is 140,000 to 150,000 which was paid by 1.72 percent respondents.

Table no.12 Total expenditure spent by respondents for foreign employment

S. N.	Total money (in 000)	No. of respondents	Percentage	Remarks
1	60-69	12	10.34	
2	70-79	13	11.20	
3	80-89	26	22.41	
4	90-99	23	19.83	
5	100-109	19	16.38	
6	110-119	7	6.05	
7	120-129	9	7.76	
8	130-139	5	4.31	
9	140-149	2	1.72	
Total		116	100	

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

4.13 Sources of financing

Sources of financing for foreign employment, means that how the respondents had collected the fund which was spent in the process of foreign job. The cost includes passport fee, accommodation, plane fare, service charges of MPAs, charges of

Governmental works, medical charges, visa fees and others headings. Most of the rural people of Nepal who want to go for foreign employment use several sources of financing the cost involved. They take loan with friends and relatives, sales of property including land, internal saving, loan with financial institution, loan with local landlord too. To find out the extent of sources used by the respondents they were asked to provide their source of financing the foreign employment. The information collected from the interview is presented in the following table.

4.13.1 Sources of expenditure for foreign employment

Sources of financing may vary from person to person. Partial heading of the sources may differ. More than 50 percent of the sources of financing have taken the following headings.

Table no.13 Sources of expenditure for foreign employment

S. N.	Sources	No. of respondents	Percentage	Remarks
1	Own balance	14	12.07	
2	Loan without interest (by relatives/ friends)	46	39.66	
3	Loan with interest (local landlord)	52	44.83	
4	Loan with financial institution	4	3.44	
Total		116	100	

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

Above table number 13 shows the different sources to collect the money for foreign employment. Only 12.07 percent of the total respondents had arranged the expenditure by own balance. Tendency of helping others in our society is also familiar, mutual help between relatives also increases the socio-economic harmony. 39.66 percent of the respondents had collected the expenditure through relatives and friends. Generally relatives and friends don't charge the interest on debt of foreign

expenditure only they have to return the main balance but some less percent might be charged in such mutual help. In this study time our respondents had replied that they wouldn't pay the interest and they felt fewer burdens on such sources. The highest percent of respondents i.e. 44.83 percent depended on local landlord. The rate of interest varies between landlords. It goes from 18 percent to 36 percent. It is comparatively higher than the financial institution but due the cumbersome process of financial institution and lack of deposit, most of the respondents didn't visit financial institution. So they were compelled to pay high rate of interest. Only 3.44 percent had arranged the expenditure through financial institution. Lack of financial institution in the village is the main problem so, the respondents have to travel some distance to reach to financial institution. Financial institutions don't accept the land of villages as mortgage. They only accept the land and houses of town and local town, most of the job seekers for foreign employment are from lower and medium economic level so they have the mortgaging problem and they are refused by the financial institution. So the financial investment is not increased in foreign employment.

4.13.2 Rate of interest in Loan for expenditure in the process of foreign employment

The source of arrangement of the expenditure varies from person to person. So the rate of interest also varies on such sources. The rate of financial institution also varies but it is not scattered. The rate of interest of local landlord is high, it goes from 18 percent to 36 percent. Respondents have replied that they have paid the interest of the investment of local landlord and financial institution. The following table shows the rate of interest on such sources.

Table no.14 Rate of interest on financing

S. N.	Rate of interest	No. of respondents	Percentage	Remarks
1	10%-15%	4	7.14	
2	15%-20%	9	16.07	
3	24%	12	21.43	
4	30%	11	19.64	
5	36%	20	35.72	
Total		56	100	

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

Above table shows the data of rate of interest which have been paid by the respondents. 7.14 percent respondent paid only 10 to 15 percent. They have arranged the expenditure through financial institution. 35.72 percent respondents have paid 36 percent interest on loan. It is much higher than the ceiling of interest which has been declared by the government. Government has declared the ceiling of interest shouldn't be higher than 18 percent. Most of the respondents are compelled to pay higher interest to the landlord so more part of their income would go to pay the interest.

4.14 Skills of migrant workers before foreign employment

Skill is the most required thing for foreign employment. Due to the lack of skill the foreign worker will get less payment in comparison with others. Due to lack of skill, many Nepalese workers are forced to do the job of 3D i.e. danger, dirty and difficult.

4.14.1 Skills of migrant workers before foreign employment

Skill plays the vital role for job efficiency. Skillful persons are highly paid in comparison to others. Technical and managerial skilled persons are highly paid in the Middle East countries. Skills of the respondents have been shown in the table.

Table no.15 Skills of migrant worker before foreign employment

S. N.	Answers	No. of respondents	Percentage	Remarks
1	Yes	33	28.45	
2	No	83	71.55	
Total		116	100	

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

Regarding the questions about skills before foreign employment, only 28.45 percent respondent were skilled in homeland before foreign employment and 71.55 percent about three fourth of respondents had gone to foreign employment without any skills.

4.14.2 Types of Skills of migrant worker

What kinds of skills did you have before foreign employment was also asked in the time of data collection? The highest number of respondents had driving skills i.e.

33.33 percent of skilled manpower of study area. Similarly security has the second largest frequency i.e. 27.27 percent of skilled manpower. The following table no. 16 shows the data of skills of the respondents.

Table no. 16 Types of skills

S. N.	Types of skills	Accounting	Driving	Cook	Computer	Electronics	Security	Total
1	No of worker	3	11	2	1	7	9	33
2	Percent	9.10	33.33	6.06	3.03	21.21	27.27	100

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

Table no. 16 shows that the skill of the respondents. It seems that the respondents are not highly skilled workers.

4.15 Number of family member in Abroad

Are other members of your family in abroad? Was also asked in the study. The answers are tabulated as follows.

Table no.17 Engagement in foreign employment other than the respondent from their family

S. N.	Answers	No. of respondents	Percentage	Remarks
1	Yes	29	25.00	
2	No	87	75.00	
Total		116	100	

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

Table no 17 shows that one fourth of the respondents had their other family members in foreign job. 75 percent or three fourth of the respondents did not have their members in foreign employment. This table shows the attraction of Nepalese workers in the foreign employment.

CHAPTER FIVE

JOB AND ECONOMIC STATUS OF THE RESPONDENTS ABROAD

5.1 Sector of foreign employment

Table no 18 shows that the working sectors of respondent, 26.72 percent respondents were engaged in labor works. Security job took the second largest data i.e. 15.52 percent. Technical works, driving, cook, waiter, household, agriculture and salesman are also major sectors of foreign employment.

Table no 18. Job Sector of respondents

S. N.	Job Sector	No. of respondents	Percentage	Remarks
1	Labor	31	26.72	
2	Technical	9	7.76	
3	Security Guard	18	15.52	
4	Driving	10	8.62	
5	Cook/ Waiter	8	6.90	
6	Household	9	7.76	
7	Official	7	6.03	
8	Salesman	9	7.76	
9	Agriculture	8	6.90	
10	Store Keeper	7	6.03	
	Total	116	100	

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

5.2 Time Spent in Abroad (worked Time)

Time spent in abroad took place a significant role of this study. It determines economic status of the respondents. It also plays the vital role of the socio economic indicators. Simply the respondents who pass more years would be more prosperous because longer the stay higher payment. Table no 19 shows the time spent by respondents in foreign land. 3 of the respondents couldn't pass one year too because they were sent back from the host countries airport. They were cheated by manpower

agency. So in this study their economical contributions and other nominal answers are not calculated.

Table no 19. Time spent in abroad by respondents

S. N.	Times (in years)	No. of respondents	Percentage	Remarks
1	Less than 1 year	3	2.59	
2	1 year	1	0.86	
3	2 year	11	9.48	
4	3 year	26	22.41	
5	4 year	21	18.10	
6	5 year	17	14.66	
7	6 year	11	9.48	
8	7 year	13	11.20	
9	8 year	6	5.19	
10	9 year	2	1.72	
11	10 year	3	2.59	
12	10 and above year	2	1.72	
Total		116	100	

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

Above table shows that 22.41 percent respondents worked for 3 years in foreign land because the work permit is issued for 2 to 3 years by Middle East countries. According to respondents, generally workers pass the agreement time i.e. 2 or 3 years and if the work and payment are good then they would exercise to extend their agreement otherwise they would come back and again search for new job in another country or another company. Only 1.72 percent respondents have been working for last 10 or above years it proves that the foreign employment is not long lasting. It is only for temporary purpose. According to the respondents, they would save the money from what they have earned there for some years and would invest here and try to make their better future in Nepal. It is heard many times in this data collection procedure.

5.3 Monthly income and saving of migrant worker

Data of monthly payment and saving of respondent are arranged in this section. Higher income leads to higher savings. Saving is directly linked with the nominal salary and indirectly with real salary, expenditure habits of workers, family size of workers, law of foreign land, friend circle and so on. Table no 20 and 21 shows the data of monthly income and savings of the respondents.

5.3.1 Monthly income of migrant worker

Monthly income of the migrant workers may vary from person to person and sector of the job and the working countries, too. Mainly skill manpower could negotiate in regards to their salary and other benefits in comparison to unskilled and semiskilled. Laborers are paid less in comparison to the others. Here are data according to the respondents.

Table no 20. Monthly income of respondents

S. N.	Income (in000)	No. of respondents	Percentage	Remarks
1	<20	3	2.65	
2	20-30	19	16.82	
3	30-40	18	15.93	
4	40-50	31	27.44	
5	50-60	14	12.39	
6	60-70	6	5.31	
7	70-80	5	4.42	
8	80-90	2	1.77	
9	90-100	3	2.65	
10	More than 100	12	10.62	
Total		113	100	

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

27.44 percent respondents are getting paid in the range of 40 to 50 thousand monthly. Similarly 16.82 percent respondents are paid in the range of 20 to 30 thousands. Monthly salary determines the living standard of the respondents. Less payment leads

to the compromise in expenditure. So they live in congested area sharing with others workers with minimum physical infrastructure. They survive under proper nutrition so they may face different health hazards. The temperature of Middle East countries torments the laborers who have to work outdoor. Monthly income also determines the economic level of the respondents. Their low level of income leads to low level of saving and low level of saving directly affects the remittance which is the main objectives of the foreign employment. Low level of remittance would be spent on the household expenditure so it leads to the low level of capital formation. 2.65 percent respondents are paid less than 20 thousand monthly.

10.62 percent of the respondents are getting paid more than 100 thousand per months which is high level of payment in the foreign job. Skilled manpower in Middle East and respondents from South Korea are getting high payment. So this high level of monthly income leads to the economic prosperity.

5.3.2 Monthly saving of migrant worker

Table no 21. Monthly savings of respondents

S. N.	Saving (in000)	No. of respondents	Percentage	Remarks
1	<20	17	15.04	
2	20-30	26	23.00	
3	30-40	24	21.24	
4	40-50	18	15.95	
5	50-60	7	6.19	
6	60-70	5	4.43	
7	70-80	5	4.43	
8	80-90	1	0.87	
9	90-100	3	2.66	
10	More than 100	7	6.19	
Total		113	100	

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

Simply monthly saving is determined by the monthly income. Higher the income higher the saving and vice versa. 23 percent of respondents replied that they would

save 20 to 30 thousands monthly. Whether fringe benefits provided by the company or not plays the vital role in the savings of the respondents. In some job, company bears the accommodation of the workers and many job in the Middle East and South Korea only provide the lodging but not food. So the workers should pay themselves for it. Lastly the saving is determined by the natures of the respondents, too. 6.19 percent of the respondents saved more than 100 thousand per month.

5.4 Means of remit

Table no.22 Means of remit used by respondents

S. N.	Options	No. of respondents	Percentage	Remarks
1	Through Money Transfer	78	63.41	
2	Through friend/relatives and Money transfer both	31	25.20	
3	Oneself and Through money transfer	9	7.32	
4	Above all	5	4.07	
Total		123	100	

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

It is the channel of entry of the remittance inside the country. Generally the goal of all foreign workers is to earn more money and send it to home where his families are. In this study, respondents used various channel for their convenience. 63.41 percent respondents are using only money transfer. Banking channel is legal, confidential and trustworthy. So respondent are using money transfer. Some of the respondents are using money transfer as well as friend and relatives. By sending through friend and relatives, they save the service charges of the money transfer and they send some physical goods through them but it is only for few times because they do not get friend and relatives every time. So they also use money transfer, 25.20 percent of the respondents do so. 7.32 percent of the respondent use money transfer as well as oneself. When they come to the homeland, they keep their money in their account and come. 4.07 percent of respondents use above all means. It shows that respondents still use other instrument than money transfer.

CHAPTER SIX

USES OF REMITTANCES

Uses of remittance are the main part of this study. How migrant workers spend their income in different headings is important for this study. So during the time of data collection, many questions were asked with the respondents. At first, respondents didn't tell the truth. They were not so frank, later the objectives of the study were told by the researcher and they were ready to tell in this matter. The main reasons for refusal was that the migrant workers were not familiar to the tax law of own country. They were afraid of the tax on their income.

6.1 Sector of remittance used

Table no 23. Heading of expenditures of remittances

S. N.	Headings	No. of respondents	Percentage	Remarks
1	Land purchase	86	41.14	
2	Education	31	14.83	
3	Housing	24	11.48	
4	Social rituals	34	16.27	
5	Business	7	3.35	
6	Others	27	12.93	
Total		209	100	

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

Uses of remittance are in multiple ways simply because investment on single heading doesn't satisfy the users. In this question, I have asked them in which heads of expenditure they have spent their major part of the remittance. 41.14 percent respondents used their income in land purchase which is the maximum and then 16.27 percent respondents spent their remittance in the social rituals. Least 3.35 percent respondents have used in business. 12.93 percent respondents have used in other headings. In other headings purchase of ornament, lending, payment of the loan, household expenditure and others are included.

6.2 Status of migration from place of origin

Economic prosperity leads to the change in behavior of the citizens. Prosperity demands more facility, more convenience. Lack of many more facility in the rural part pushes them in the urban area. Table no 24 shows the status of the migration of the respondents in this study.

Table no 24 Status of migration from place of origin

S. N.	Answers	No. of respondents	Percentage	Remarks
1	Yes	14	12.07	
2	No	102	87.93	
	Total	116	100	

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

12.07 percent respondents have already migrated from their origin either they shifted from the study area or they came to this study area from their origin. 87.93 percent of the respondents have not shifted from their origin.

6.3 Destination of migration

Migration affects the origin area and destination area, too. In the origin area it simply decreases the number of population and it invites the crowd in the destination area. In this table the major destination of the choice of respondents is included. Those who have not shifted from their origin, their opinion toward the migration are also mentioned here.

6.3.1 Destination of migration

Table no.25 Destination of migration

S. N.	Sectors	No. of respondents	Percentage	Remarks
1	Chitwan	4	28.57	
2	Kathmandu	1	7.14	
3	Local town (kalimati, Baisjangan)	6	42.86	
4	Damauli (District Headquarter)	3	21.43	
	Total	14	100	

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

Table no. 25 shows 42.86 percent have chosen the local town for migration. Kalimati and Baisjangan is the local town of the study area. Facility of transportation is the major attraction of this area, similarly good education is possible from here because many famous schools send their vehicle to collect the children here. Many women from the other wards from the same VDC have shifted here with their children. They purchase land in this area and make home, if not possible they rent a room stay with their children. 28.57 percent respondents have chosen Chitwan as their destination. Chitwan is growing city day by day, so more people want to shift there. 7.14 percent respondent shifted to the Kathmandu by using their remittance.

6.3.2 Opinion towards migration

The question "do you want to shift from your origin or not"? to the non migrant respondents tries to collect the overview of them towards migration. Table no 26 shows the answers of them. 57.84 percent respondents replied positive to the migration. It means they keep dream of migration on their mind. It means their prosperity leads to the migration. 42.16 percent respondents replied in No for migration.

Table no.26 Opinion towards migration

S. N.	Answers	No. of respondents	Percentage	Remarks
1	Yes	59	57.84	
2	No	43	42.16	
Total		102	100	

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

Above table shows that interested in the migration are higher than the non-interested. Of course prosperity demands the higher facilities so the facilities should reach to the rural area too. Otherwise internal migration hampers the all round development of the nations since it overcrowds the urban areas.

6.3.3 Pull factors of migration (for non migrant from place of origin only)

The table no 27 shows the pull factors of the destination area for the non migrant respondents. Better quality of life is the goal of every human being. In search of the better life, human works hard and moves here and there.

Table no. 27 Pull factors of migration

S. N.	Options	No. of respondents	Percentage	Remarks
1	For better education facility	41	40.20	
2	For business	17	16.67	
3	For convenience	24	23.53	
4	For entertainment	0	0	
5	For job and career facility	9	8.82	
6	Others	11	10.78	
Total		102	100	

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

40.20 percent of the respondents want to shift from their origin for the better education facility. Every human wants to make their child perfect disregarding what the parents have been. They are ready to do everything for their children. 23.53 percent respondents want to shift due to convenience of the destination area. They really hate the geographical difficulties of their origin. Generally everyone wants to live their life with physical happiness not spiritually. They really enjoy the physical goods. 16.67 percent respondents want to shift due to the business purpose. They want to do business in the destination area. 8.82 percent respondents want to shift for job and career facility.

6.3.4 Opinion towards engagement after foreign employment

The main problem to the foreign workers is to adjust here after the foreign employment. According to the respondents they hesitate to do a minor job in their homeland due to the discrimination between people according to their job. Partial and seasonal employment in the homeland couldn't uplift their economy level. Dependency on agriculture reduces the productivity of land in a long run and they have to face the food scarcity also. They don't want to continue their job in foreign land for longer time and they wouldn't see the opportunities in the home country. So they feel adjustment problem. Table no 28 shows the planning of the respondents after their foreign employment.

Table no. 28 Opinion towards engagement after foreign employment

S. N.	Options	No. of respondents	Percentage	Remarks
1	Advance Agriculture	5	4.31	
2	Livestock	2	1.72	
3	Business	17	14.66	
4	To go to abroad again	44	37.93	
5	Not planned yet	48	41.38	
Total		116	100	

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

Out of the total, 41.38 percent of the respondents have not planned what they would do after completion of foreign employment. 37.93 percent respondents would join again in the foreign employment. It was found in the survey that many respondents couldn't run business of their own skill due to many problems like insufficiency of fund, market, lack of entrepreneurship and security of the investment. Similarly, they wouldn't get the job as they wish. So they want to join in foreign employment again. 4.31 percent respondents have planned to be engaged in advance agriculture that is professionally rather than just for the sustenance. Only 1.72 percent show their attention to the livestock after their foreign employment.

6.4 Impact of Remittance on major household economic indicators

Remittances have widespread effect. Remittance not only affects the economic status of the nations but also affects in an individual's life. Some of the indicators have been evaluated to test whether remittances have the positive or negative impact on them.

Table no 29: Impact of remittance in different indicators

Description	Before foreign employment				After foreign employment			
	Yes	Percent	No	Percent	Yes	Percent	No	Percent
Loan burden	102	87.93%	14	12.07%	11	9.48%	105	90.52%
Bank balance	13	11.21%	103	88.79%	97	83.62%	19	16.38%

Land owned	98	84.48 %	18	15.52%	114	98.28%	2	1.72%
Land owned in urban area	2	1.72%	114	98.28%	47	40.52%	69	59.48%
House in urban area	1	0.86%	115	99.14%	22	18.97%	94	81.03%
Technical skill	33	28.45%	83	71.55%	68	58.62%	48	41.38%
Food sufficiency	86	74.14%	30	25.86%	115	99.14%	1	0.86%
Productive investment	4	3.45%	112	96.55%	19	16.38%	97	83.62%
Lending money	17	14.66%	99	85.34%	91	78.45%	25	21.55%

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

Impact of remittance can be found in different sector of life standard. 87.93 percent respondent had loan burden before foreign employment and it decreased to the 9.48 percent after foreign employment. It means many respondents have been free from the loan burden, their bank balance is increased which assured the quality of life standard. 15.52 percent respondents did not own land but it decreased to the 1.72 percent it shows that foreign employment have contributed to the ownership of land. It assured their accommodation. Remittance has also affected the ownership of land in urban area. Only 1.72 percent had land in urban area, it increased to the 40.52 percent after foreign employment. Only 0.86 percent had house in urban area it increased to the 18.97 percent after foreign employment. It proves that many respondents are interested to purchase land and make house in urban area. Technical skill of the respondents also increased by the foreign employment it increased from 28.45 percent to the 58.62 percent. Food sufficiency of the respondents is also increased from 77.14 percent to the 99.14 percent, it is the also the positive impact of remittance.

Productive investment of the respondents is also increased from 3.45 percent to the 16.38 percent. Productive investment generates the further income and help to expand

the economy. So it proves that the impact of remittance could be found in different sectors.

6.4.1 Structure of house before and after foreign employment

Table no 30 shows the structure of house of the respondents before and after their foreign employment. Ownership of 70.69 percent of mud house decreased to the 25 percent. 24.14 percent semi concrete house increased to the 64 percent and 5.17 percent concrete house also increased to the 19 percent.

Table no 30: Structure of house of the respondents

Description	Before foreign employment		After foreign employment	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Mud	82	70.69%	29	25%
Semi concrete	28	24.14%	64	55.17%
Concrete	6	5.17%	23	19.83%
Total	116	100.00%	116	100.00%

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

Simply the foreign employment grows the income level of the respondents and it leads to the overall development of their lifestyle. It is the tendency to change their house from mud to semi concrete and then to concrete.

6.4.2 Schooling of children

Schooling of children is shown in table no31. Every parent wants to be secured of their children's future so they invest on their education and other facility. In Nepal, most of the parents want to send their children to the private school. They are really hypnotized by the private school. It seems demonstration effects, too. Social reputation and economic prosperity would seen by the schooling of children in the rural area. The government schools have been the destination of low economic standard people. The foreign employment has directly affected the number of the

students in the study area. The decrease of number of students in government schools each year leads to the collapse or merge of the schools in the study area.

Table no 31: Schooling of children

Description	Before foreign employment		After foreign employment	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
No child	73	62.93	41	35.34
Government	37	31.90	9	7.76
Private	6	5.17	66	56.90
Total	116	100.00	116	100.00

(Source: Field Survey, 2013)

31.90 percent respondents had sent their child to the government school before their foreign employment, it decreased to the 7.76 percent nowadays. 5.17 percent respondents used to send their child to the private school before their foreign employment which increased and reached 56.90 percent. Whatever the matters of the establishment of private school in the study area or nearer area or internal migration, tendency of private schools is familiar. It directly hampers the number of students of the government school which raises the question of existence of them, too. Two schools have been permanently shut down in this area they are Shil Devi Primary School of ward no 3 and Simalchaur Primary School of ward no 7 of the VDC. Other primary schools are also facing the threat of shutting down.

On the basis of above discussion presented in this chapter, it is found that the remittance was used in different headings i.e. land purchases in urban area, education expenditure in private schools, housing in urban area, expenditure in social rituals etc. gives payment to the outside than VDC. In the one hand it has made receptor lazy so, many hectors of land have been useless similarly on the other hand remittance has increased the economic prosperity which ultimately increases the demands. Less investment on productive sectors tends to the lack of production, which leads to the

import and as a result the payment goes to the outside. It proves that there are no productive uses of remittance in respective area. So, their positive impact on local level was not realized. In this regard, the null hypothesis (H_0): There is no significant positive impact of remittance on Chock Chisapani VDC) is accepted and alternative hypothesis (H_1): There is significant positive impact of remittance on Chock Chisapani VDC) was rejected.

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Summary

The main objective of this study is to identify the impact of foreign employment and remittance in rural community in study area. Moreover the study tried to identify the uses and impact of remittance, socio-economic characters of foreign employees, sources of financing, change brought by foreign employment and remittance in household economy and uses of remittance.

To fulfill the objectives of the present study, Chock Chisapani VDC of Tanahun district was selected area and a sample survey was conducted during 2013 November. The sample size was 116 respondents were chosen from the study area returned from the foreign employment. New technology like Skype and Email also were used in few cases and data were collected through questionnaire and interview method. Some secondary data were used published by the CBS, economic survey of ministry of Finance and other governmental offices and unpublished data like previous thesis, journals and more others relating with foreign employment and remittance in this study. Data are analyzed by using simple statistical tools like mean percentage and ratio.

7.2 Major finding of the study

From the study, following conclusions are drawn.

- Two third of the respondents have joined in foreign employment due to lack of employment, about one forth of them are working there due to low payment in the homeland. Nearly seven percent are working due to political conflict. They were in foreign job in the period of conflict; most of them are from security services.
- The main destinations of Nepalese workers are Gulf countries and Malaysia. More than seventy percent of total workers are employed in Gulf countries. By country-wise Bahrain, UAE, Qatar, Saudi Arab, Malaysia and South Korea are main destinations of the Nepalese workers.

- The socio-economic characters of 49.92 percent respondents was age group of 30-40 year, 43.96 percent Janajati , 76.62 percent jobless , 57.76 percent coming from Medium economic level.
- The means to get foreign employment for 57.76 percent of respondents were through MPAs. 31.90 percent of the respondents of study area were in foreign job by personal initiative, others went either government quota (EPS Korea) or unregistered agents.
- Majority 71.55 percent respondents didn't have skills and took unskilled labor jobs.
- The average cost for foreign employment was Rs.95.17 thousand. It ranges between 60 thousand to Rs.150 thousand. Source of financing for foreign employment for 87.93 percent respondents was borrowings. Where 44.83 percent by local landlord, 3.44 percent by financial institution and 39.66 percent is interest less which is by friends and relatives
- 76.79 percent respondents who have arranged the cost of foreign job with loan are compelled to pay more than 20 percent interest. Whereas 23.21 percent are paying less than 20 percent interest.
- Major sector of employment for Nepalese workers were labor (26.72%) and Security (15.52%) and others are in different jobs.
- Average stay duration of abroad of the respondents was 4.5 years, which ranged between below 1 year to more than 10 years.
- 62.84 percent of the respondents get less than 50 thousand monthly whereas 37.16 percent of the respondents are paid more than 50 thousand monthly.
- 71.55 percent respondents are in foreign job without skill. Whereas 28.45 percent has. It shows most of the migrant workers are unskilled in foreign job.
- The majority of the respondents have Driving Skill i.e. 33.33 percent and then Security and electronics respectively.
- One forth i.e. 25 percent respondents have their other family member in abroad for foreign job where as 75 percent do not have.
- 75.23 percent respondents save less than 50 thousand monthly. 24.77 percent respondents save more than 50 thousand.

- Most of the respondents use money transfer to send their remittance income to their family i.e. 63.41 percent use only money transfer other also use money transfer with different other means.
- Most of the respondents have used their most part of remittance income in unproductive sectors. Only 3.35 percent respondents have used remittance in business and 14.83 percent respondents have invested on education.
- Majority of the respondents i.e. 52.62 percent of the respondents have invested their income in land purchase and housing in urban and semi urban areas. 16.27 percent have spent their most part on social rituals.
- 12.07 percent of the respondents have already shifted from their origin whereas 87.93 percent haven't left their origin.
- Local town of the same VDC and near other is the main destination 42.86 percent have shifted there than Chitwan (28.57%) and the Damauli (21.43%) are chosen respectively.
- 57.84 percent respondents (those who haven't left their origin) want to shift from their origin. It means if they would earn a handsome income they would leave their origin. Whereas 42.16 percent didn't want to leave their origin.
- 40.20 percent respondents (who haven't shifted from origin) want to shift from origin due to better education facility. Convenience and business are the main motive respectively.
- 41.38 percent respondents have not decided what they would do after foreign employment whereas 37.93 percent want to go to abroad again. 14.66 percent want to be engaged in business whereas 4.31 percent want to do advance agriculture.
- 70.69 percent mud house decreased to the 25 percent. 24.14 percent semi concrete raised to 55.17 percent and 5.17 percent concrete houses reached to 19.83 percent. The tendency of mud to semi concrete and concrete is found in the study.
- 31.90 percent respondents used to send their child in government school before their foreign job it decreases to 7.76 percent. Similarly tendency of private school increased from 5.17 percent to 56.90 percent. whatever the reason either their child have completed their study from government school or shifted from the origin, the tendency of sending their child to private school have been increased.

- 63.41 percent respondents used only banks to send remittance. Informal channels like Hundi, relative and friends and bringing back by themselves were also familiar along with banking channel for remittance.
- 87.93 percent respondents were under pressure of loan burden it decreased to the 9.48 after foreign employment. 15.52 percent respondent hadn't land but it decreased to the 1.72 percent. 25.86 percent respondents didn't have food sufficiency but it decreased to the 0.86 percent. Simply this is the positive influence of remittance.

7.3 Suggestions

From the present study, some suggestions are made as follow:

- Mostly unskilled and semi skilled workers go to the foreign employment so they are involve in the difficult works. They are low paid it leads to the low level of remittance. So government must provide the technical skill and orientation classes to the migrant workers before their departure to their destinations. Education system should be reviewed. Theoretical education must be replaced by the technical education system.
- Nepalese nationals in abroad are paying less in comparison to the other nationals for same kinds of the job in nature because of our policy of the government. Government have not made labor contract to the respective country, so the Nepalese are not benefitted as others.
- MPAs and the bureaucracy of the labor and employment ministry of the Nepal should be invigilated regularly. Many respondents complained their working behavior. Much news has been publishing in newspaper in regards of the cheating to the foreign workers.
- Presence of Nepalese nationals in restricted country and presence of the Nepalese women in different counties have been found. Human agents are active. They are sending Nepalese nationals to the restricted countries. So the government should be conscious in regards of the reality.
- Government of Nepal has legally opened 109 countries in number for the Nepalese workers. But most of the workers are concentrated to the Middle East countries and Malaysia. The workers of these destinations cannot earn

much more money than other destinations, like Japan, Hong Kong, Korea. So the Ministry of Labour, Nepal should make new policy to identify new potential destination and create opportunities to go these destinations. Where the workers will earn more money.

- Nepalese economy has received large amount of remittance but remittances are still being transferred through informal channels. Formal channels should be promoted. At least one formal institution must establish to facilitate transfer remittance in each destination.
- Most of the respondents of rural areas came from lower income groups and based on agricultural occupation. So they cannot easily afford foreign employment. If they go foreign countries for employment, they should borrow, loan with high interest. So the policy should be made to give more opportunities to poor people of rural area as well as facilitated to them from funds for foreign employment.
- Most of the respondents of this VDC have gone in unskilled condition. So they cannot earn more income than skilled workers. So technical training institution should be established in rural areas and a person who wants to go foreign employment should be given training before going foreign employment to related work.
- Most of the respondents have not utilized their remittance and newly learnt skill when they came back home by different causes. So policy should be made to compulsorily investment to the national level. Government should make such investment fund and all the foreign workers should contribute a certain percent of their income so it helps the fulfillment of lower investment in the national economy. It leads to the overall development of the nation.
- Remittances have given positive impact on household economic indicators but this is not satisfactory. Maximum parts of the remittances have been used household expenses like loan repayment, house improvement and social spending. Thus the policy should be made to give more information to the respondents using their remittance into productive sector and should be given more opportunities to them in using their newly learnt skill.

- It is natural that all human beings try for the betterment of their life standard. They always want to live with full of physical assets. Confidently remittances have increased the economic prosperity of the respondents so this economic prosperity leads to them to the facilitated area.
- It is found that more respondents want to shift from their origin for the better opportunities. So the government should be decentralized in behavior. Development should reach to the rural area so the migrant workers don't spend their income in migration. In one hand their money would be invest in productive sector and in other hand population distribution wouldn't be vary.
- At last, we can conclude that remittance has helped to deduct the poverty of Nepal from 56 percent to the 23.8 percent since 1990 to 2013. Simply deduction of poverty means economic prosperity. Human always tries to make their dream true with their economic prosperity. Most of the human being wants to consume the physical assets and search for physical happiness; simply it would be difficult to achieve the facilities and better quality of life in rural geographical location of Nepal that's why they shift to the urban and semi urban area for temporarily or permanently. So in Nepalese context, we can conclude that remittance has influenced internal migration.
- Nepalese national censuses of 2001 and 2011 also have shown that the population of urban area is increasing. Urbanization is a dynamic process, it isn't the problem itself but unplanned urbanization is the problem. It also hampers the population distribution of the origin and destination. In the origin, resources would be underutilized and in the destination area lack of resources would be the reason for many problems so the government has to formulate a clear work plan about foreign employment, uses of remittance and the migration.

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APPENDIX

A study on Foreign Employment and Remittance: a case study of CHOCK CHISAPANI V.D.C., Tanahun

Questionnaire for Returned and Non Returned Foreign workers

Questionnaire:

A. Socio –Economic Demographic Information of Foreign Employee.

1. Name:
2. Age :
3. Sex:
4. Qualification:
5. Caste/Ethnicity:
6. Number of family members:
7. Number of earners:
8. Number of Dependent:
9. Occupation before:
 - a) Yes b) NoIf yes, write.....

B. During the process of Foreign Employment.

10. Where did you go?
 - a) Saudi Arabia
 - b) Qatar
 - c) UAE
 - d) Bahrain
 - e) Malaysia
 - f) Korea
 - g) Kuwait
 - h) Oman
 - i) If others.....
11. By what reason/ what inspired/forced/ motivated you to go to foreign employment?
 - a. Due to little income in homeland
 - b. Due to political conflict

- c. Joblessness
 - d. Influenced by demonstration of friend and relative returned from foreign employment
 - e. If others specify.....
12. By economic status, in which class did you belong to before foreign employment?
- a) Lower economic level b) Medium level c) Upper level
13. How did you go there?
- a) Through Manpower Agency
 - b) Through relative/friends
 - c) By own effort
 - d) Illegal channel
 - e) Others
14. If through Manpower Agency, did you make any agreement with MPA?
- a) Yes b) No
- If yes, what types of agreement?
- a) About salary and facility
 - b) About extra money that you need to pay
 - c) If others specify
15. Were you cheated by Manpower Agency?
- a) Yes b) No
- If yes, in what way were you cheated?
.....
16. How much did you spend in the process of foreign employment in the following Headings?
- a) Passport fees
 - b) Medical fees
 - c) Transportation cost
 - d) Accommodation cost
 - e) MPA fees
 - f) Airfare
 - g) Labor license letter

- h) If others specify.....
 - i) Total cost.....
17. How did you collect money for that foreign employment process?
- a) Own balance
 - b) Loan without interest (by relatives/ friends)
 - c) Loan with interest (with rate of interest)
 - d) Loan with financial institution (with rate of interest)
 - e) If others specify.....
18. Did you have any technical skill before going abroad?
- a) Yes
 - b) No
- If yes, please mention.....
19. Has other member of your family gone for foreign employment?
- a) Yes
 - b) No
- If yes, how many members?

C. Situation of Foreign Employment

20. In which field of work did you work in abroad?
- a) Labor
 - b) Technical
 - c) Security guard
 - d) Store keeper
 - e) Driving
 - f) Cook/waiter
 - g) Household
 - h) Official
 - i) Salesman
 - j) If others specify.....
21. Was that the job which you have agreed in Nepal with Manpower Agency or concerned authority?
- a) Yes
 - b) No
22. Was your work safe?
- a) Yes
 - b) No
23. Did you use anything for safety?
- a) Yes
 - b) No

- If _____ yes, _____ please
mention.....
24. Did you take any training abroad?
a) Yes _____ b) No _____
If _____ yes, _____ please
mention.....
25. How much did you earn monthly? (Use digit
only)
26. How much did you save monthly? (Use digit
only)
27. How much time did you work in abroad? (In
year)
28. Which means did you use to remit?
a) Through Money Transfer
b) Through friends/ relatives while they go to home country
c) Through hundi
d) Oneself
e) All
f) If other, mention.....
29. How much do they (Money transfer) charge you while remitting?
..... (Per transaction)
30. Were you cheated while remitting?
a) Yes _____ b) No _____
If yes how? Specify.....

D. Uses of Remittance

31. In which heading did you spend your remitted income?
a) Land purchase
b) Education
c) Housing
d) Social rituals
e) Business
f) If other specify.....
32. Are you migrated from Place of Origin?
a) Yes _____ b) No _____

- iv) Lack of willingness or confidence
- v) If others.....

36. Some economic indicators before and after foreign employment (use digit if possible):

Indicators	Before foreign employment	After foreign employment
a. Loan burden		
b. Bank balance		
c. Land owned		
d. Land owned in urban area		
e. House (concrete, semi concrete or mud)		
f. House in urban area		
g. Schooling of children (government school or Private)		
h. Technical skill		
i. Food sufficiency		
j. Productive investment		
k. Lending money		
l. Expenditure in social culture and rituals (decreased or increased)		

- What is your suggestion to those who are willing to go abroad?
 - a.
 - b.
 - c.

d.

➤ According to your opinion how can we make foreign employment more productive?

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