

**IMPACT OF FOREIGN REMITTANCE ON LIVELIHOOD OF
CHHANTYAL COMMUNITY: A CASE STUDY OF DEEP AREA
OF POKHARA SUB-METROPOLIS**

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in

ECONOMICS

Submitted by

MAN MAYA THAPA

Department of Economics

Prithvi Narayan Campus, Pokhara

Tribhuvan University

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This thesis entitled "*Impact of Foreign Remittance on Livelihood of Chhantyal Community: A Case Study of Deep Area, Pokhara Sub-Metropolis*," is prepared by Man Maya Thapa under my supervision. I hereby recommend for approval by the thesis committee.

Date : 23rd March, 2018 Chiranjibi Banjara

Lecturer
Thesis supervisor

APPROVAL SHEET

We certify that the thesis entitled *Impact of Foreign Remittance on Livelihood of Chhantyal Community: A Case Study of Deep Area of Pokhara Sub-metropolis* is submitted by Man Maya Thapa to the Department of Economics, Prithvi Narayan Campus, Pokhara, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Tribhuvan University, in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of *MASTER OF ARTS in ECONOMICS* has been found satisfactory in the scope and quality. We therefore, accept this thesis as a part of the said Degree.

Thesis Committee

Prof. Deo Narayan Sutihar
Head, Department of Economics

Prof. Dr. Bed Nath Sharma

External Examiner

Chiranjibi Banjara
Lecturer
Thesis Supervisor

Date: 29th March, 2018

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Man Maya Thapa

Campus Roll No.: 23/067

T.U. Regd. No.: 6-1-53-263-2002

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ABSTRACT

This study entitled, "Impact of Foreign Remittance on livelihood of Chhantyal Community: A Study of Deep Area of Pokhara Sub-metropolis" has been carried out in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Economics. The main objective of this study is to analyze the impact of remittance income in terms of livelihood, food, housing, education and health care and its role to increase living standard and social empowerment of Chhantyal community of the Deep Area of Pokhara Sub-metropolis as well as life standard.

This thesis comprises the descriptive and analytical research design. The sample has been drawn on stratified random sampling on the basis of district as a stratifying factor. The selection of sample units is based on the judgement of the researcher to include migrants. So this research is adopted purposive sampling method. For the collection of data, structured questionnaire has been used and information are collected by direct personal interview. To analyze the collected data from the questionnaire, simple calculator, ratio, percent, mean, diagrams and pie-chart have been used.

Remittance is becoming a strong source of foreign exchange earnings for Nepal. Since last few years remittance is playing a vital role for the foreign currency earning and impact upon balance of payments reducing the number of people below poverty line and ultimately to the economic growth. Workers remittance is now becoming a backbone of our economy. For the DFID, the value of foreign remittance from migrant labourers is equivalent to 26 percent of official gross domestic product (GDP) in Nepal.

Remittance has contributed by 11.0 percent in 2002-03, 29.6 percent in 2015-16 and 26.9 percent in 2016-17 in GDP showing that remittances have led to a surplus in the current account, thereby strengthening the overall balance of payment position.

Similarly, it is a case study of Chhantyal community of Deep Area of Pokhara Sub-metropolis shows that the biggest contribution of remittance has been found to the welfare and improved livelihood of remittance receiving households in terms of basic needs, better health and education except lack of labour in the Deep Area. Hence, it is essential to understand that only meaningful utilization of remittance income can pave the way to the better prospects of the Chhantyal community. Such findings should be kept in proper channels in different layers of the economy to meet twin goals: poverty alleviation and sustainable development of Nepal. The real GDP of the nation could be magnified in the long run with better use of remittance money. Hence, it is lessening the unproductive investment and unemployment problems in the nation because the share of foreign employment is increasing.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACCRONYMS

CBS	-	Central Bureau of Statistics
CEDA	-	Centre for Economic Development and Administration
CFE	-	Convertible Foreign Exchange
CNAS	-	Centre for Nepal and Asian Studies
DDC	-	District Development Committee
DFID	-	Department for International Development of British Government
e.g.	-	For example
FWDR	-	Far Western Development Region
GON	-	Government of Nepal
HHs	-	Households
HDI	-	Human Development Index
i.e.	-	That is
NLSS	-	Nepal Living Standard Survey
NPC	-	National Planning Commission
PC	-	Population Commission
RD	-	Rural Development
SLC	-	School Leaving Certificate
TU	-	Tribhuvan University
UN	-	United Nations
UNDP	-	United Nations Development Programme