

CHAPTER- I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Labour migration is one of the burning and perplexing issue in the current time of Nepal. Migrant Workers and Members of their Families, a migrant worker is a person who is to be engaged, is engaged, or has been engaged in a remunerated activity in a State of which he or she is not a citizen. A “migrant worker” is defined in the ILO instruments as a person who migrates from one country to another (or who has migrated from one country to another) with a view to being employed otherwise than on his own account, and includes any person regularly admitted as a migrant for employment. Nepal is agrobased rural economy. Most of the people are involved in the farming. Labour migration also effect in the social cohesion.

Movement of people to other countries in search of employment is called foreign employment. Labor migration for overseas employment has become a topic of popular attention of various labor surplus countries in recent years. Increase in demand for oil has created the new job opportunities in the oil exporting countries and decrease in the population growth rate in the developed countries made a shortage of human resources in these countries to keep their economic growth .Continue these situations make a demand for unskilled and semi-skilled labors from the developing countries in these countries. Thousand of people are living Nepal for foreign employment. There is a flow of millions of people from developing countries, semi developed countries to developed countries and flow of billions of dollars to developing countries . These people regularly remit a substantial proportion of their earnings to their families. The financial flows generated by these migrants by way of remittances are very substantial (The World Bank, 2006).

Although foreign employment for Nepalese people has a long history, foreign labor migration and remittance have emerged over the last two decades as a prominent feature of the Nepalese economy. It was started before early nineteenth century when the first Nepalese traveled 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,

2004) . Friendship treaty between India and Nepal in July 1950 gave movement of worker on reciprocal basis and the Nepalese labors needed no work permit to work in India (Keyestha, 2002). They were recruited in Army, police force, civil service and private sector. With the enactment of Foreign Labor Employment Act 1985 Nepalese labor started to take employment beyond India particularly to the gulf, where oil boom created massive demand for foreign labor.

There was significant growth of Nepalese labor in East Asia, South East Asia and Gulf. By the end of mid 1990 on an average 6.7 percent of the total remittance started to come from overseas. Relatively less well off people from rural and urban Nepal have been working in the Gulf. Period between 1997 and 2003 could be considered the boom period for foreign labor employment. Nepalese labor employment to the Gulf; Middle East; Malaysia; Korea and Japan rapidly increased during this period. Insurgency has displaced more people at a greater scale internally and internationally in Nepal. Nepalese labor are going rapidly to India and overseas countries (Shrestha 2006).

On average more than 1800 Nepali, workers are receiving pre-permission from the Department of Labor, GON (www.dofe.gov.np) everyday to go to Malaysia, Gulf and other countries. This statistics does not include the overseas employment through unofficial channels and India also. For foreign employment, government has formulated different programs, plans and polices. GON of Nepal introduced the foreign employment Act 1985(first time), primarily with a view to regularize and control the activities came out by Manpower agencies related to foreign employment. After Eighth Five Year Plan, government paid attention to foreign employment. The Ninth plan launched a long-term strategy to reduce unemployment and increase competitiveness of Nepalese labor in international market thorough skill development. The tenth plan aims at creating opportunity for foreign employment and improving capacity for income generation by developing skilled work force, design pragmatic policies to regulate and provide security to foreign employment. Diplomatic missions abroad were to be mobilizing to promote foreign employment during the plan period.

The opportunities of employment in Nepal are not increasing as expected. Foreign employment has become an important means of employment. It is estimated that around 450 thousands youth are entering in labor market each year. The recent official figure shows that more than 300 thousand

people are migrating to other countries, except India, for foreign employment every year (CBS, 2009). This means, almost more than three-fourth of new entrants in Nepal labor market are migrating for foreign employment and a significant amount of money is earned as international remittance. The earnings from foreign employment is supporting to national economy.

As we know the reality that most of the people in Nepal go to the foreign country in order to earn money. The remittance received from foreign employment has been playing vital role to build the backbone of the nation economy. However, the use and impact of such remittance in the farming family has not been still investigated so, the use and impact of remittance into different sectors of farming family such as education , culture ,language etc has been investigated in order to utilize the remittance properly to build up their family life as well as nation.

1. 2 Statement of the Problem

Most of the rural Nepalese villages are facing the problem of rare youth participation in development and social welfare. Farmers are facing low agriculture production due to the massive export of labour force abroad. Women are taking over the men's work and gender roles have been changed and are changing day by day. People say that labour migration (especially foreign employment) has brought some impacts in their village and households. Immigrants have brought wasteful behaviours and western culture with them. Consequently, gradually social unity and integrity is breaking down. Joint families are splitting, properties and land are being fragmented, interactions inside families and among households are decreasing and new houses are constructed in the village where farmers previously used to grow grains.

This study tries to focus on these relevant and emerging issues of Nepalese rural villages and farmers. It further attempts to find out consequences of the lack of youngsters in rural Nepalese village through foreign employment, and where they are investing this large sum of remittances. How far has it affected the local society and contributed to the rural development? International labour migration from Nepal has been quite diversified in spatial distribution as well as in the areas of work. Presently, the diverse forms of labour migration range from military recruitment to domestic works and semi-skilled works invarious countries of Asia, Europe and North America. A general tendency is evident with agricultural labour migration normally taking place

towards urban areas and to distant places. Despite long history of international labour migration in Nepal, the available information is very sketchy and incomplete. Because of open border with India and lack of population registration system, it is difficult to determine the magnitude of labour migration. Most of the recent researches (Kollmair et. al. 2006)

This study also attempts to explore the impact on local agriculture and economic development but in addition it also focuses on questions of social relation. By the huge flow of remittance, it is seen that the areas of investment have been increased and widened. How far is it applicable in Suryodaya Municipality? Do remittances contribute to local development and increase in agriculture production? Likewise, to what extent has labour migration and remitted money affected the social unity and integrity of the household and of the local community? This study tries to approach the following objective.

On the base of above mention statement of the problem, following Research Questions are posed

1. What is the condition of socio-cultural and economic background of the study area?
2. What are the causes of international labor migration?
3. What are the effects of migration in the study area?

1.3 Objective of the Study

The general objective of this study is to find out the Effects of Labour Migration on Rural Economy.

The specific objectives of the study are as follows:

1. To access the socio-cultural and economic status of the selected household
2. To identity the causes and process of international labor migration
3. To analyze effect of foreign employment on household economy.

1.4 Importance of the study

In the past, many observers have taken a dim view of the use and impact of the remittance in people life because they give priority only to the amount of remittance not to the

impact of such remittance in social and cultural life of the people. The economic life of the people is directly linked to the social and cultural life of the people as well.

In this context, it is important to know that how the farmers are spending the remittance? What are the impacts of remittance in their social and cultural life? Moreover, whether the earning is helping in improving their social and cultural life or not? What are the change brought by remittance in farmers' family social, cultural and economic conditions?

Thus getting all these globe and Nepalese scenarios the study entitled "Use and impact of remittance in farming family" will be one of the important reference materials to future planners, researcher, academicians, and the people who are curious to learn about this subject matter. Income is invested in the productive sectors like industries, other citizens of Nepal can get developmental activities then remittance income will be effective. If so our coming generation need not work in foreign land.

The question is raised as the remittance problems. If so, the use of remittance has become a question? To visualize these issues, some of the references are become more essential for further study in Nepal. In this context, it is important to know that how the people are spending the remittance? Moreover, whether are the earnings helping in improving their social and economic conditions?

Where the remittance has positive or negative impact in the social or cultural life of the people similarly, this study will explore reasons/factors that compel people to go aboard .On the other hand, this study will seek the linkage between remittance and its social and cultural impact in the farmers family of Nepal.

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CHAPTER-II

LITERATURE REVIEW

Literature review is an important process of research work which helps us to bridge the gap between the existing problem and past research work in subject matter. Review of the related literature refers to the study of theories from the previously carried out researcher studies etc. In other words the study of other related topics that help the desired topic to be effective and more experimental is called literature review. This section includes the previously done researcher report, objective, method, and findings of these researchers that can help the present researcher to develop new ideas and identify the new aspects of the research problems.

2.1 Theoretical Perspective

Literature review is one of the important parts of any research work. The present research aims to study about foreign employment, remittance received from foreign employment and its utilization. For this propose, a review of related literatures in this concerned area is most which was help me to get clear ideas, opinions and other concepts. This chapter emphasizes about the literatures, which were concerned in this connections.

Despite major barriers to migration, irregular migration has grown in recent years in Asia due to, among others, restrictive labor migration policies which are not in line with labor marker needs. There is consensus that irregular migration is undesirable and must be minimized particularly as it often results in putting workers in a position of vulnerability to violation of their basic human rights (The World Bank, 2016).

Todaro (1969) has given a significant contribution of the large volume of migration literature. According to him migration mechanism can be explained by the differences in expected rather than actual earning between origin and destination. In other words, focus should not be on absolute income, but on expected income. If incomes in town or abroad

are expected to be higher than in rural areas, villagers may respond by migrating (Aase, 1996: 5). Todaro further explains that migrants are rational actors who adapt to an uneven geographical distribution of cost and utility or prior to migration people do more rational economic calculation like probability of obtaining work/job. This, plus actual income level, constitutes expected income.

2.1.1 Theories of Remittances

According to the literature on remittances, a number of theories have emerged to explain the remittance investment areas and causes behind the migrants' decision to send funds (cash and goods) to their relations back home. At every point in time, the successful migrant in the foreign country saves. Subsequently, the migrant wants to know how (in which assets) and where (in which country) to accumulate his wealth. The home country is the obvious place to invest, at least part of his assets, by purchasing property, land and financial assets, among others (Pant, 2010). According to Pant (Ibid), remittances can vary based on the number of household members that migrate and the poverty status of the receiving household, although it has been shown that poorer households obtain a larger proportion of their income from remittances than do non-poor ones. The related theories are mentioned below.

2.1.2 Theory of Implicit Family Loan

This theory is postulated about migrant's remittance behaviours. He believes that the remitting behaviour of migrants is best explained in terms of an "implicit family loan" because evidence from South Pacific migrations seems to suggest that the implicit loan theory, in many cases explains better remittance behaviours, remittance flows, and remittance uses, than the "altruistic" "self-interest", or "co-insurance" theories (Ibid:606). The remittances of migrants for their educational training and migrating endeavour in the initial phase, followed by loans to the younger members of the family in a later phase. According to the loan repayment theory the family invests in the education of the migrant and usually finances the costs of migrating (travel and subsistence costs in the host country). This is the loan element of the theory. The repayment

parts happen after the migrant settles in the foreign country and his income profile begins to rise over time and he comes in a position to begin repaying the loan (principal and interests) back to the family in the form of remittances (Pant, 2010). The theory further explains that decrease in remittances should not occur over time because as soon as the migrant repays the family's loan, the migrant then starts to lend to the younger members of the family in order to finance their education cost (Adams: 1981).

2.1.3 Theory of Implicit Familial Contractual Arrangement

In this theory believes that the remitting behaviour of a migrant can be explained in terms of an implicit familial contractual arrangement" between a migrant and their family involving many aspects, such as education of the migrants, migration itself, coinsurance, and inheritance. The family bears the cost of education and of migration, insures the risk of migration and passes on an inheritance to the migrants as part of its obligation in the implicit familial contract. Migrants on the other hand, remit a certain portion of their savings to the family as part of their obligation.

2.1.4 The Migration Optimists: Develop-mentalist and Neo-classical Views

Develop-mentalist 'migration optimists' tend to think that migration leads to a North-South transfer of investment capital and accelerates the exposure of traditional communities to liberal, rational and democratic ideas, modern knowledge and education. From this perspective, (return) migrants are perceived as important agents of change, innovators and investors. The general expectation was that the flow of remittances-as well as the experience, skills and knowledge and migrants would acquire foreign before returning- would greatly help developing countries in their economic take-off. Return migrants were expected to invest large sums of money in enterprises in the country of origin. Neoclassical economists also tend to see migration in a positive light. However, it is important to note that neoclassical migration theory has no place for remittances. Neoclassical advocates of the theoretical model of balanced growth perceive migration as a process that contributes to the optimal allocation of production factors for the benefit of all, in which the process of factor price equalization. From this perspective, the re-allocation of labor from rural, agricultural areas (within and across national boundaries) to urban, industrial sectors is considered as an essential prerequisite for economic growth and, hence, as an integral component of the whole development process. The free movement of labor-in an

unconstrained market environment-is eventually expected to lead to the increasing scarcity of labor, which will then lead to a higher marginal productivity of labor and increasing wage levels in migrant-sending societies. Capital flows are expected to go in exactly the opposite direction as labor migration (Haas, 2007).

2.1.5 The Migration Pessimists: Historical Structural and Dependency Views

“Migration pessimists” have argued that migration provokes the withdrawal of human capital and the breakdown of traditional, stable communities and their economies. This would then lead to the development of passive, non-productive and remittance-dependent communities. Besides the “brain drain”, a “brawn drain”- the massive departure of young able-bodied men and women from rural areas- is typically blamed for causing a critical shortage of agricultural and other labor, depriving areas of their most valuable work force. Because it is generally not the poorest migrate the most, migration and remittances were also believed to increase inequality in communities of origin. Migration pessimists have also argued that remittances were mainly spent on conspicuous consumption and “consumptive” investments (such as houses), and rarely invested in productive enterprises. Skepticism about the use of migrant remittances for productive investments became the common thread of the migration and development debate. Besides weakening local economies and increasing dependency, increased consumption and land purchases by migrants were also reported to provoke inflationary pressures and soaring land prices. In particular, the dependency school of development thinking viewed capitalist penetration and its concomitant phenomena such as migration not only as detrimental to the economies of underdeveloped countries, but also as the very causes of the “development of underdevelopment”. In a process known as cumulative causation, increasing prosperity in the economic core areas of the Western world was causally linked to the draining of capital and labor from peripheral areas (Haas, 2007).

Pessimists argue that migration and associated remittances bring nothing but dependency. Migration causes brain-drain, and remittances are spent for non-productive causes, especially for conspicuous consumption which distorts local economies; and create social inequality. Migrants lock themselves into a semi-permanent role of supplying labor for the dirty, difficult, and dangerous (3D) jobs in the receiving countries. Spending remittances for luxury items causes a

growth in imports, inflationary pressures, and appreciation of the local currency, diminishing export performance, and increasing land and real estate prices. Most remittance-taking families experience moral hazard problems, some entirely forgo productive activities, and tend to live lucrative and lazy lives. Migrants and their families become relatively rich; and they tend to move to urban areas. Urban-rural inequality further increases with the end result of social conflict due to relative deprivation. Moral hazard is also possible for the national or local governments. They escape from the pressures for the urgently needed structural reforms; they tend to ignore economic imbalances e.g. trade deficits (Aslan, 2008).

2.1.6 Pluralist Perspectives: New Economics of Labor Migration and Livelihood Approaches

Better than individuals, households seem able to diversify resources such as labor in order to minimize income risks. Migration is perceived as a household response to income risks since migrant remittances serve as income insurance for households of origin. Migration plays a vital role in providing a potential source of investment capital, which is especially important in the context of the imperfect credit (capital) and risk (insurance) markets that prevail in most developing countries. Such markets are often weakly developed and inaccessible to non-elite groups. Hence, migration can be considered as a livelihood strategy to overcome various market constraints, potentially enabling households to invest in productive activities and improve their livelihoods. Migration is seen as part of a broader household livelihood strategy to diversify income sources and overcome social, economic, and institutional development constraints in places of origin. Structuration theory, sought to harmonize actor- and structure-oriented approaches. Recognition of the interaction between structure and agency seems essential for the migration and development debate, as this also enables a clearer understanding of the heterogeneity of migration impacts. In “pluralist” views on migration and development such as New Economics Labor Migration and the livelihoods approach, the results of the structure-actor interactions allow for a greater variety of outcome than would have been allowed from either the aggregation of individual decision making or from the unidirectional imperatives of structure. (Haas, 2007)

Different perspectives have been developed to view the migration and remittance out of which the migration optimist perspective explains or views the foreign migration as the positive process of the development. Similarly, migration pessimist perspective explains or sees the foreign labour migration from the negative perspective. But the pluralist perspective explain or views the foreign labour migration as the parallel way which claims that labour migration to foreign country has both positive and negative aspect.

2.2. Literature Related to Foreign Labour Migration and Remittance

2.2.1 History of Foreign Migration in Nepal

Nepal has become one of the major labors exporting country in recent years. The history of foreign employment in Nepal dates back to the early nineteenth century when Nepalese soldiers began to work for the British army. In the ensuing decades, hundreds of thousands of Nepalese have worked in British and Indian army. Currently, over 60 thousand Nepalese are working in the Indian Army and other government institutions in India (Panthee, 2012).

Nepal has a long history of foreign employment in India, dating back to the beginning of the 19th century, when men from the hill areas of what was then known as Gorkha migrated westwards to the city of Lahore in the northern region of Punjab. There they joined up as soldiers in the army of the Sikh Rajah, Ranjit Singh. Even today, those working foreign are popularly known as 'lahures' (Seddon, 2005).

The census of 1942 seems to have not recorded the Nepali troops sent from Nepal in different fronts to assist the allied forces and might have been included only those who went foreign for livelihood. Nepal's international border with India and China remained almost open for the movement of people from both of her neighbors. With China, it became closed one after 1950, while it has remained open with India to date with no restriction on the movement of people of both countries. Hence, because of open border, cultural similarities, and no need of documentary evidence to show migration to and from India is pre-historic and even unaccounted. Throughout the 19th century and well into the 20th, Nepalese men served in India, often accompanied by their wives and other family members. As the Gurkha settlements increased in number and size, they also attracted Nepali workers seeking civilian employment in India. The brothels developed

in these new centers may well have included women from Nepal and from the surrounding areas (Seddon, 2005).

The migration of Nepalese people for other employment purposes, such as working in the tea states of Darjeeling and the forest of Assam, began in the second half of the 19th century. Economic migration to the Middle East from South Asia and other parts of the world was spurred-on by the oil boom in the early 1970s. International labor migration, mostly to Gulf States, Malaysia and other South East Asian countries is a new phenomenon of migration in the Nepalese context with about a 30 year long history. Unexpectedly, foreign labor migration has developed in such a way that it has shifted the agricultural based economy towards remittance based economy (Aryal, 2006).

The pace of the foreign employment increased dramatically after 1996 and the consequent of shrinking economic opportunities back home compelled Nepalese youths to look for alternatives elsewhere. The massive unemployment inside the country is the main reason behind this upsurge in venturing out to distant lands. As per the government data among the total population of 23.2 million, 47 percent are underemployed. According to one estimate, every year 300,000 to 350,000 new Nepalese enter the labor market. Out of these new entrants, 30 to 40 thousand find jobs within the country; 100,000 to 150,000 go foreign and the rest remain in the country with no job. According to the National Planning Commission, the number of overseas workers has grown, on average, by 30 percent in the last couple of years. There are now an estimated 1.2 million Nepalese working in 40 countries, excluding India. In the Gulf region alone, about 700,000 Nepalese are working in Bahrain, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). The demand was so high that Nepal had to open a consulate in Qatar to supplement the efforts of the embassy in Saudi Arabia, where there are over 200,000 Nepalese. Malaysia first opened its domestic job market to Nepalese in 2001, and it is estimated that about 150,000 workers have legally entered the country since then. Around 70,000 more are estimated to work in Hong Kong. Large numbers are also illegally employed in the rest of Southeast Asia (Panthee, 2012).

2.2.2 Causes and Consequences of Foreign Labour Migration

Probably, Manu, who made code of conduct for Aryans named 'Manusmriti', was a first to make a statement to indicate migration in his prehistoric writings. Manu writes- 'well cultured and educated people from non-Aryan countries and land should be welcomed and those who prefer property and employment than good culture should be encouraged to emigrate from the Aryan land (Sharma, 2005).

The processes or institutions involved in international labor migration (accumulation of information, decision, preparation, financing money) are crucial. These processes influence the propensity to migrate and the potential contribution of labor migration to the livelihood of people. Without denying the importance of incentives from potential receiving countries (pull factors) and limited possibilities in the countries of origin (push factors), it has to be emphasized that these factors are translated through how migration occurs and the assets and demands (Bhandari, 2003).

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

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

People are moving from one place to another since ancient period and the continuous movement has been an international phenomenon resulted due to complex mechanism involving social, economic, psychological, political, institutional and other determinants (Singh, 1998).

It is found that different scholars and writers have different views about foreign migration and most of the above literature focuses on labor migration, its causes and consequences. We can summarize that the flow or movement of workers across national boundaries is called the foreign labor migration which creates networks of social, cultural, economic and political relations among people from their places of origin to the area of destination.

2.2.3 Foreign Labor Migration and Remittance

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

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

Different causes compel people go to foreign labour migration which has emerged as an important issue in the twenty first century contributing as an important factor in shaping the politics, economy, society, culture and even security of the concerned countries.

2.3 Empirical Review

The rate of remittance to GDP that stood at 29.1 % in FY 2014/15 is estimated to reach 32.1% by the end of current FY 2015/16. Remittance in come that has registered a growth of 4.0 % in FY 2015/16 has grown by 15.2 % reaching 427.27 billion in the first eight months of fiscal year. (Economic Survey: 2016)

Wyass Simone (2004) in the studied on organization and finance of international labour migration has found that there is a range of different uses of the remittance from short term to

medium or long term proposes. How the remittances are used depends primarily on the financial circumstances of a household. Most households depend on their money for more than one thing. Parents of migrants mostly decide it but he has found the role of mother. If the migrant has a wife and children, this family has its own budget. In such case the wife can decides how to spend the money. At last, he concludes that how crucial the processes or institutions involved in international migration influence the propensity to migrate and the potential contribution of labour migration to the livelihoods of people.

Seddon D. (2005) has observed in the book on foreign employment entitled, "the New Lahure: Foreign Employment and Remittance Economy of Nepal". He studied in the western hills of Kaski district of Lahchok and Riban villages. He has analyzed the remittance as livelihood strategies of rural household. As the volume and trend increase with food security and poverty, for off farm and non farm income have played major role in the rural household. As number of migration is high of ethnic group, the off farm income is higher than others. Their lives are far better than non migrants. The remittance re-distribution is making the village economy more dynamic. At last he concludes that the remittances have played dynamic role in village as well as in national economy. It is risky and uncertainty to those with very few resources. Whereas wealthier and higher status families and households are able to obtain access to better pays and more secure employment. The use of remittance is to improve standard of living (current consumption and house construction or purchase) then to invest in non agriculture sector. Education and social investment are also significant.

Remittance as a major source of foreign currency to the developing nation has become a substantial component of making current account surplus in the balance of payments. It is argued that many workers from Nepal going abroad for employment are no doubt young, energetic, laborious and enthusiastic. They do hard work for earning large remittance income to support their families. However, the downside of remittances reflects the view that remaining young generation for long time outside without family may increase their vulnerability and ultimately they will have a tendency to leave their homeland. Thus, in order to recover the loss of economically active labor force to the domestic economy, they should be encouraged to come back again with skilled knowledge for utilizing their savings and working experience for

development to the productive areas in accordance with the priority of the national development plans. (Kharel: 2015)

Remittance income in developing countries has become a lifeline for economic development. By remittance we mean sending income in terms of money or goods in home by the migrants or workers who have their earnings outside their home country. Now-a day, this source of foreign income has been growing rapidly in each year in developing countries. Since long time in Nepal, many migrants have been transferring their income through the unofficial channels. Today due to the establishment of different agencies like Western Union, International Money Express (IME) etc. in several district headquarters of the country, the remittance flows has become popular for transferring cash or money in time to the recipients. However, it is difficult to calculate the exact size of remittance flows in Nepal due to the emergence of unofficial channels even though it has recorded in balance of payments account. In this regard, it is estimated that unrecorded flows through informal channels are believed to be more than 50 percent of the recorded flows in developing countries (Ratha 2015).

Remittances are especially important for low-income countries. A remittance transaction is completed in three steps. In the first step, the sender pays the remittance to the sending agent or institution using cash, cheque or money order or a debit card using ecommerce and so on. In step second, the sending agency instructs its agent in the recipients' country to deliver the remittance. In the third step, the paying agent or union operator makes the payments to the beneficiary. Formal remittances are periodically followed between sending agents and paying agents according to their agreed schedules. However, informal remittances are settled particularly through goods trade. This scheme of sending money has played an important role to deliver money transfer services in a convenient way. The cost of remittance transaction includes a fee charged by the sending agent, which is paid by the sender and a currency conversion fee for delivery of local currency to the beneficiary in recipient country. In such a transaction, money transfer operators require the beneficiary to pay a fee to collect remittances. This fee may be charged to account for frequent exchange rate movements. (Kharel: 2014)

Kansakar (1982) in his study on emigration remittances and rural development of the two largest

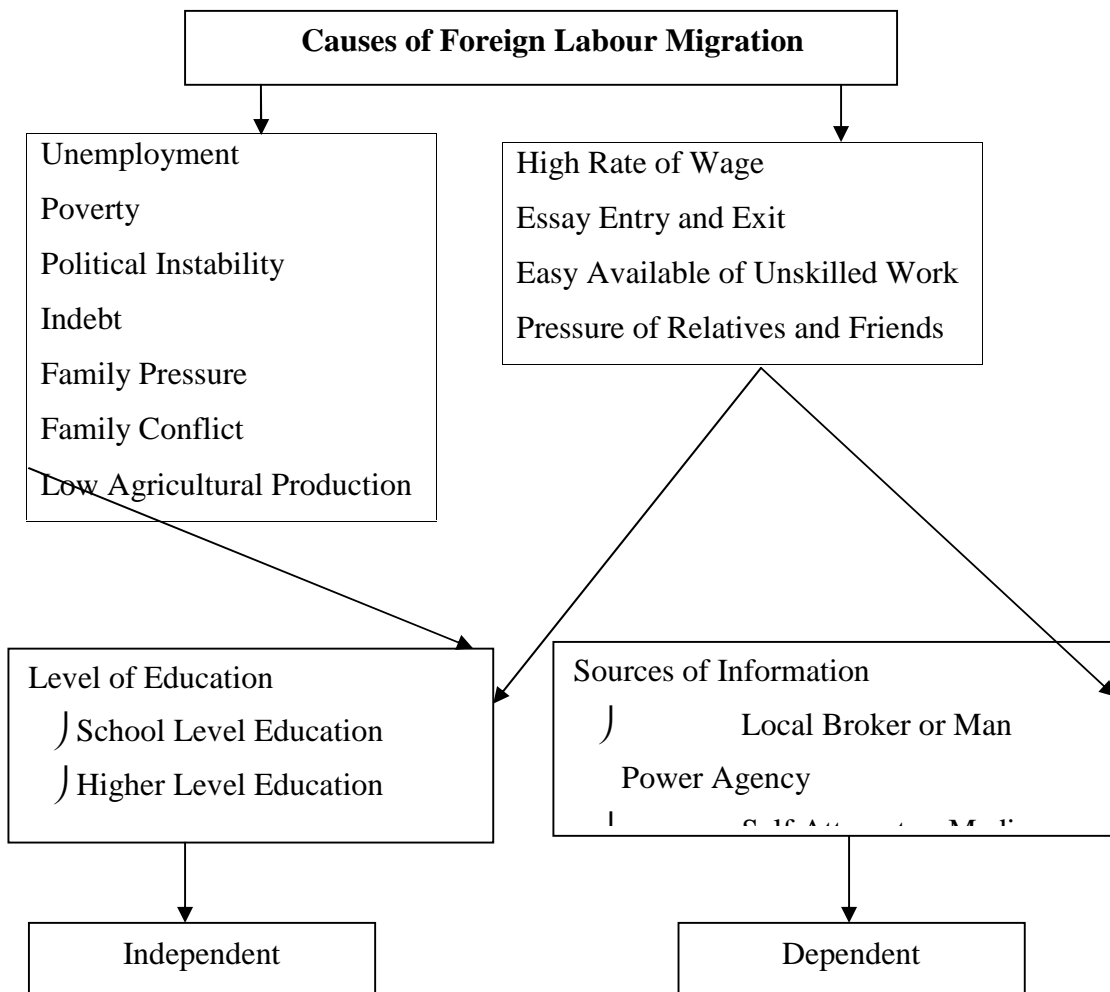
ethnic group of Nepal, the Gurung in Syangja and the Magars in Gulmi districts. Through field observation, he found that emigration to foreign armies has played crucial role in village economy through pension and remittance and source of foreign exchange in national economy. The use of remittance in household is high in family expenditure, land purchase and cultivation. He concludes that inadequate production of food grains forced overwhelming proportion of population to migrate to join the foreign army services. The disparity in the economic conditions in the village households between migrants and non migrants is brewing crisis of tensions and conflicts. Knowledge as well as financial recourses of retired army man has not been utilized due to weak government policies.

Kansakar (1974) described the different aspects of population in Nepal through a historical analysis of population change. He emphasized that the basic reason for migration is poor economic condition of hill as compared to the Terai. Most of people who live in hills largely depend on cultivation for livelihoods where the agricultural economy of the country is very poor. The policies should be made to check the over emigration by prioritizing in their occupations that encourage people to follow their hereditary occupation.

A study in the districts of Bangladesh through in-depth interviews with banks and financial institutions and household surveys from migrants families, returned migrants and would be migrants. The study has found positive impact of the remittance that is followed by the migrants in the household and national economy. The study concludes that migrants households do not belong to the poorest socio-economic groups as judged from their land and asset ownership patterns. Migrant families engaged in considerable land. Market activity: buys and sells (Gilini: 1981).

2.4 Conceptual Framework

Certain undesirable factors in the place of origin stimulate or compel the individuals migrate to the hostile country which is known as push factors. Likewise, there are certain desirable factors in the destination that cause the event of migration are known as pull factors. Level of Education and sources of information about foreign employment etc are taken as intervening variables where sources of information about foreign employment dependent on level of education which clearly depicts from the following figure;



CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This part reveals the way and methods used to conduct this study. Any empirical work requires sound methodology. Natural sciences have their own method based on objectivity and practical research. Since present study is also an empirical research on effects of international labour migration on rural economy A case study of Suryodaya Municipality, Ilam. It requires a scientific method for the study. Therefore for conducting the present research principles and methods of science have been adopted. As for traditions in social science research field-work based scientific method has been adopted.

3.1 Rational for the Selection of the Study Area

The present study was conducted in Suryodaya Municipality, Ilam district. The study is related with issues of use and impact of remittance in farming family. The population of this area has been composed of different caste\ethnic groups and socio-economic classes. The large numbers of Youths have gone in the foreign as labourers. The area has been selected due to availability of the sample and easily accessible to regular visit in the study period. It is researchers' own areas.

There is caste and ethnic diversity. It is one of the interesting point to focus. The main sources of the income of this study is Suryodaya Municipality, Ilam of remittance receiving family.

The important reason for selecting this research site is that the study area is well known and was easy to collect the required data and information .The study area is suitable in order to make the research more reliable and to full fill the objective of the study.

3.2 Research Design

The research design was adopted in this study is both exploratory as well as descriptive types. The fundamental objective of this study is to analyze the effect of labour migration on rural economy. In this study, the exploratory research design helps to know the socio- economic characteristics. On the other hand, the descriptive research design helped to describe and analyze the major effects of the labour migration on the study areas.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

The data obtained through the design was qualitative as well as quantitative in nature. This study was based on both primary and secondary sources of data, because only one method was sufficient and convenient for the agglomeration of information. Therefore, primary data was collected from field survey and secondary data from various sources such as library, related institutions, research reports, bulletins, statistical records, websites etc. was used for this study

3.4. The universe & sampling

The total household of remittance receivers from abroad of Suryodaya Municipality-7 is population of the study. There are 539 household in the Suryodaya Municipality-7, Ilam. There are 116 households are remittance receivers from abroad (Municipality record: 2016). So, present researcher select 50% respondents in the study area. Present study was done on 58 households among all of remittance receiver households from abroad of that area, through simple random sampling method.

3.5 Data collection Techniques and Tools

The required data was collected with the application following collection techniques. Both primary and secondary sources were used for data collection. Primary data was collected through Observation, Interview.

a. Interview

Interviewing is one of the major methods of data collection in qualitative research. It may be defined as a two-way systematic conversation between an interviewer and an Informant, initiated for obtaining information that is relevant to a specific study. Furthermore, it can be defined as a face to face verbal Interchange in which one person, the interviewer, attempts to elicit information or expression of opinion or belief from another person or persons. Interview was held in the Suryodaya Municipality ward no.7.

b. Observation

Since the overall objectives of the study is to find out role of foreign employment on household economy. Observation is one of the basic powerful techniques of data collection to document the present condition. Information will be collected through observation.

c. Key Informant Interview

The primary data was also collected from the key informants using the semi or unstructured questionnaire interview method on the basis of prepared checklist. The interview was taken as cross checking for data obtained from questionnaire.

3.6 Data Processing and Analysis

When the data was collected through the field survey from the respondents, key information and case study of the selected area. When the task of data collection was over, collected data was processed and tabulated manually. Tabulate data was interpret based on percent distribution and was presented in graphs, bar chart and pie chart, table on requisites with the help of computer program.

3.7 Limitation of the Study

Almost all the studies have some sorts of limitations and this study has some limitations, which are mentioned as follows: Because of the short period of time, resources as well as money, study has some following limitations: -

- I. This study only focus use and impact of remittance in farming family of Suryodaya Municipality, Ilam district.
- II. The study was very specific like that of case studies. Therefore, the conclusions drawn from this study was more indicative rather than conclusive.
- III. The conclusions might not be generalized for the whole.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA ANALYSIS AND PRESENTATION

Migrants' sex, age, caste/ethnicity, religion, marital status, family type and its number, educational year of schooling, income sources and expenditures were, taken as the social background of the samples, found in the following way;

4.1 Socio- cultural and Economic Status of Selected Household

Present chapter is consented on the different social, cultural as well as economic status in the respondents (Suryodaya Municipality-7 of Ilam).

4.1.1 Sex, Age and Caste/Ethnicity

Most of the individuals involved in foreign labour migration from Suryodaya Municipality were males and few numbers of them were females which have been presented in table 1 reveals that 86.2 percent males and only 13.8 percent females were involved in foreign labour migration.

The participation of males in foreign labour migration is six folds more as compared to females, explores that the access percentage of females in foreign labour migration from Suryodaya Municipality is very slim.

Similarly age is the most significant variable that determined the flow of migration for employment. Most of the individuals who involved in foreign employment were young; this is taken as the earning age as well. The Foreign labour migrants' age groups were divided by 21-25, 26-30, 31-35, 36-40, and 41-45 gradually.

It is no doubt that Nepal is a multi-caste/ethnicity country so people of different caste/ethnicity live in Nepal. While conducting the survey in the study area, different caste/ethnicity were found migrated into foreign employment viz., Brahmin, Rai, Tamang, Kshetri, Kami, Damai and Limbu.

The details about the sex, age group and caste/ethnicity of the migrant workers were found in the following;

Table 1 Frequency and Percentage Distributions of Migrants by Age, Sex, and Caste/Ethnicity

<u>Age Group</u>	<u>Caste/ Ethnicity</u>	<u>Sex</u>		<u>Total (%)</u>
		<u>Male (%)</u>	<u>Female (%)</u>	
21-25	Rai	7 (12.1)	-	7 (12.1)
	Kshetri	-	-	-
	Brahmin	1 (1.7)	-	1 (1.7)
	Tamang	1 (1.7)	-	1 (1.7)
	Damai	-	-	-
	Kami	-	1 (1.7)	1 (1.7)
	Limbu	-	-	-
	Total	9 (15.5)	1 (1.7)	10 (17.2)
26-30	Rai	4 (6.9)	1 (1.7)	5 (8.6)
	Kshetri	2 (3.4)	-	2 (3.4)
	Brahmin	2 (3.4)	-	2 (3.4)
	Tamang	-	1 (1.7)	1 (1.7)
	Damai	-	-	-
	Kami	-	-	-
	Limbu	-	2 (3.4)	2 (3.4)
	Total	8 (13.8)	4 (6.9)	12 (20.7)
31-35	Rai	9 (15.5)	1 (1.7)	10 (17.2)
	Kshetri	2 (3.4)	-	2 (3.4)
	Brahmin	2 (3.4)	-	2 (3.4)
	Tamang	-	-	-
	Damai	-	1 (1.7)	1 (1.7)
	Kami	-	-	-
	Limbu	-	-	-

		Total	13 (22.4)	2 (3.4)	15 (25.9)
Source:					
Field					
Survey,					
2017					
		Rai	7 (12.1)	-	7 (12.1)
T	36-40	Brahmin	1 (1.7)	-	1 (1.7)
a		Kshetri	1 (1.7)	-	1 (1.7)
b		Tamang	2 (3.4)	-	2 (3.4)
l		Limbu	-	-	1 (1.7)
e		Damai	1 (1.7)	1 (1.7)	2 (3.4)
		Kami	-	-	-
		Total	12 (20.7)	1 (1.7)	13 (22.4)
n	41-45	Rai	6 (10.3)	-	6 (10.3)
o		Kshetri	-	-	-
.		Brahmin	1 (1.7)	-	1 (1.7)
l		Tamang	1 (1.7)	-	1 (1.7)
		Damai	-	-	-
s		Kami	-	-	-
h		Limbu	-	-	-
		Total	8 (13.8)	-	8 (13.8)
o		Total	50 (86.2)	8 (13.8)	58 (100.0)
w					

s the individuals related to foreign labour migration between the age group of 31-35 from Suryodaya Municipality was highest i.e. 25.9 percent. This is followed by the age group between 36-40, 26-30, 21-25, and 41-45 were gradually 22.4 percent, 20.7 percent, 17.2 percent and 13.8 percent, were gone to abroad for employment.

4. 1.2 Religion

Nepal is the mosaic of the different religious groups of people. In the study area, group of three religious followers', viz., Hindu, Christian and Buddhist, were found. The numbers of migrant workers as well as their corresponding frequency and percentage, based on caste/ethnicity and religion, were found in the following way;

Table 2 Frequency and Percentage Distributions of Respondents by Caste/Ethnicity and Religion

<u>Caste/Ethnicity of the Migrant Workers</u>	<u>Religion of the Migrant Workers</u>			<u>Total (%)</u>
	<u>Hindu (%)</u>	<u>Buddhist (%)</u>	<u>Christian (%)</u>	
Rai	35 (60.3)	-	-	35(60.3)
Kshetri	7 (12.1)	-	-	7(12.1)
Brahmin	5 (8.6)	-	-	5 (8.6)
Tamang	2 (3.4)	-	3 (5.2)	5 (8.6)
Damai	3 (5.2)	-	-	3 (5.2)
Kami	2 (3.4)	-	-	2 (3.4)
Limbu	-	1 (1.7)	-	1 (1.7)
Total	54 (93.1)	1 (1.7)	3 (5.2)	58(100.0)

Source: Field Survey,2017

Table 2 shows most of the migrant workers (93.1 percent) were the followers of Hindu Religion. Christian and Buddhist both covered only 6.9 percent in which 5.2 percent and 1.7 percent were gradually Buddhist and Christian. Present study reveal that most of the individuals involved in foreign labour migration from Suryodaya Municipality Rural Municipality-7 are the followers of Hindu Religion.

Table 2 reveals that a little (only 1.7 percent) follower of Buddhist was from Limbu caste/ethnicity and 5.3 percent followers of Christian from Rai caste/ethnicity were involved in foreign labour migration. The rest (93.1 percent) of the total were the followers of Hindu from Rai (60.3 percent), Kshetri (12.1 percent), Brahmin (8.6 percent), Tamang (3.4 percent), Damai (5.2 percent) and Kami (3.4 percent).

4. 1. 3 Marital Status

It is supposed that those unmarried is independent so, in most cases, they were found migratory but on the contrary, in this research, most of the married instead of unmarried, were migrated because they were compelled to look after their family after their

marriage. Number of migrants and their corresponding percentage based on their marital status and caste/ethnicity were found in the following way;

Table 3 Frequency and Percentage Distributions of Migrant Workers by Caste/Ethnicity and Marital Status

<u>Caste/Ethnicity of the Migrant Workers</u>	<u>Marital Status of the Migrant Workers</u>			<u>Total (%)</u>
	<u>Married (%)</u>	<u>Unmarried (%)</u>	<u>Single (%)</u>	
Rai	30 (51.7)	4 (6.9)	1 (1.7)	35 (60.3)
Kshetri	5 (8.6)	2 (3.4)	-	7 (12.1)
Brahmin	3 (5.2)	2 (3.4)	-	5 (8.6)
Tamang	3 (5.2)	2 (3.4)	-	5 (8.6)
Damai	1 (1.7)	2 (3.4)	-	3 (5.2)
Kami	2 (3.4)	-	-	2 (3.4)
Limbu	1 (1.7)	-	-	1 (1.7)
Total	45 (77.6)	12 (20.7)	1 (1.7)	58 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey,2017

Table 3 shows more than two-third (77.6 percent) migrants were married, 20.7 percent were unmarried, and 1.7 percent (only from Rai caste/ethnicity) remained single of the total individuals involved in foreign labour migration.

Out of total, a little more half (51.7 percent) individuals involved in foreign employment from Rai caste/ethnicity were married and 6.9 percent were unmarried which were the highest percent in both married and unmarried individuals participated in foreign labour migration. Similarly, 8.6 percent from Kshetri, 5.2 percent from Brahmin, 5.2 percent from Tamang, 3.4 percent from Kami, 1.7 percent individual each from Damai and Limbu caste/ethnicity involved in foreign employment were married. This is followed by 3.4 percent each from Kshetri, Brahmin, Rai, and Damai caste/ethnicity involved in foreign labour migration were unmarried.

Table 3 reveals most of married individuals involves migratory in search of employment to maintain their expenditure because their responsibility compels them to look after their family after their marriage.

4.1.4 Family Type and Its Number

Family size is a prominent factor that affects the movement of people from one place to another. Out of three types of family, joint family- generally comprises three descendants members grandparents (or grandparent), parents (or parent), uncle/auntie, unmarried sisters and grandchild (ren), and nuclear family- comprises merely parents (or parent) and their dependent child (ren), were found in the survey.

Table 4 Frequency and Percentage Distributions of Migrants by Caste/Ethnicity and Family Type

<u>Caste/Ethnicity of the Migrant Workers</u>	<u>Family Type of the Migrant Workers</u>		<u>Total (%)</u>
	<u>Joint Family (%)</u>	<u>Nuclear Family (%)</u>	
Rai	20 (34.5)	15 (25.9)	35 (60.3)
Kshetri	5 (8.6)	2 (3.4)	7 (12.1)
Brahmin	4 (6.9)	1 (1.7)	5 (8.6)
Tamang	4 (6.9)	1 (1.7)	5 (8.6)
Damai	2 (3.4)	1 (1.7)	3 (5.2)
Kami	-	2 (3.4)	2 (3.4)
Limbu	-	1 (1.7)	1 (1.7)
Total	35 (60.3)	23 (39.7)	58 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Table 4 shows more than half individuals (60.3 percent) involved in foreign labour migration were belonged to joint family and less than half individuals (39.7 percent) were belonged to nuclear family. Out of total, more than half i.e. 60.3 percent individuals (34.5 percent from Joint Family and 25.9 percent from Nuclear family) from Rai caste/ethnicity were involved in foreign labour migration. This is followed by 12.1 percent (8.6 percent from joint family and 3.4 percent from nuclear family), 8.6 percent (6.9 percent from joint family and 1.7 from nuclear family), 8.6 percent (6.9 percent from joint family and 1.7 from nuclear family), 5.2 percent (3.4 percent from joint family and 1.7 percent from nuclear family), 3.4 percent and 1.7 percent individuals from nuclear family were, gradually from Kshetri, Brahmin, Rai, Damai, Kami and Limbu caste/ethnicity, found involved in foreign labour migration.

4.1.5 Educational Year of Schooling

Educational attainment is directly related to the economic status of the individual as well as the household. It is an important determinant of individual or household welfare. It has a positive impact on overall well being of individual and society. The educational status of individuals, based on caste/ethnicity, involved in foreign employment, was found in the following way;

Figure 5 Frequency and Percentage distributions of Migrant Workers by Caste/Ethnicity and Educational Level

<u>Caste/Ethnicity of the Migrant Workers</u>	<u>Educational Level of the Migrant Workers</u>		<u>Total (%)</u>
	<u>School Level (%)</u>	<u>Higher Level (%)</u>	
Rai	27 (46.6)	8 (13.8)	35 (60.3)
Kshetri	7 (12.1)	-	7 (12.1)
Brahmin	3 (5.2)	2 (3.4)	5 (8.6)
Tamang	3 (5.2)	2 (3.4)	5 (8.6)
Damai	2 (3.4)	1 (1.7)	3 (5.2)
Kami	2 (3.4)	-	2 (3.4)
Limbu	1 (1.7)	-	1 (1.7)
Total	45 (77.6)	13 (22.4)	58 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey,2017

Table 5 shows a little more than two-third (77.6 percent) individuals involved in foreign labour migration were got school level education (up to 10 class) and only 22.4 percent migrant workers were graduated from high level education (above SLC).

Out of total, only 46.6 percent migrant workers involved in foreign employment from Rai caste/ethnicity were graduated from school level education followed by 12.1 percent migrants from Kshetri caste/ethnicity, 5.2 percent migrants each from Brahmin and Rai caste/ethnicity, 3.4 percent migrants each from Damai and Kami caste/ethnicity and 1.7 percent migrants from Limbu caste/ethnicity were graduated from school level education. And rest of the migrant workers, 13.8 percent from Rai, 3.4 percent from each Brahmin and Tamang and 1.7 percent from Damai caste/ ethnicity, were graduated from higher

level education. But, none from Kshetri, Kami and Limbu caste/ethnicity were graduated from higher education.

The average educational level of total migrants is class 8 which shows mostly the less educated individual goes to foreign labour migration due to the lack of education which limits them to grab more options and opportunity in the national villages.

Table 6 Frequency and Percentage Distributions of Annual Income by Involved Households and Amount of Money (In Rupees)

<u>Sources of Income</u>	<u>Involved Households (%) (N=58)</u>	<u>Total (In Thousands)</u>	<u>Income (%)</u>
Foreign Employment	100.0	20640	74.4
Agriculture and Husbandry	100.0	2619	9.4
Trade and Business	20.7	1860	6.7
Pension	10.3	1152	4.2
Government Service	8.6	948	3.4
Wage Labour	12.1	534	1.9
Total	100.0	27753	100.0

Source: Field Survey,2017

Table 6 reveals that the average income of the households from different sources of income was rupees 478500.00, out of which foreign employment was the main. All households (100.0 percent) were involved each in agriculture and foreign employment which contributed gradually 74.4 percent and 9.4 percent role in the total annual income of the households. This is followed by 20.7 percent households were involved in trade and business, 10.3 percent in pension, 8.6 percent in government service and 12.1 percent in wage labour which contributed gradually 6.7 percent, 4.2 percent, 3.4 percent and 1.9 percent role in the total annual income of the households.

Table 6 reveals that the contribution from different income sources such as agriculture and husbandry, trade and business, pension, government service and wage labour is, in the total income of the households, very slim i.e. only 25.6 percent but on the contrary, the contribution from foreign employment in the total income of the households was nearly more than third folds (74.4 percent), definitely reveals the role of income from

foreign employment is very significant, explore that individuals migrate into foreign country due to the higher wage rate.

The survey data (October 2017) revealed that the mean, median, and mode of the total income of the household were gradually rupees 478500.00, rupees 409500.00 and rupees 600000.00.

The mean, median and mode generally measure the average value of any items. The mean, median and mode of the income of the households are not coincided. Here the mode is higher than the mean. It such indicates that higher cases (high income households numbers) are high. The mean is lowest than the mode which such indicates that annual income of few households is extremely low. It such indicates, in general, that income of more households, who involved in foreign labour migration, is high.

4.1.8 Food Sufficiency from Own Agricultural Production

Suryodaya Municipality to the survey data (2017), only 24.1 percent respondents were reported that the income from their own agricultural production was sufficient but 75.9 percent of them had no sufficient agricultural production to survive in a whole year. The number of households and their corresponding percentage in food sufficiency from their own agricultural production were found in the following way;

Table 7 Frequency and Percentage Distributions of Respondents by Food Sufficiency from Their Own Agricultural Production

<u>Month Duration</u>	<u>Households Number</u>	<u>Percent</u>
1 - 3 Months	13	22.4
4 - 6 Months	20	34.5
7 - 9 Months	5	8.6
10 - 12 Months	20	34.5
Total	58	100.0

Source: Field Survey,2017

Table 7 shows 8.6 percent families of migrants had less than 1 month sufficient agricultural production from their own agricultural income. This is followed by 34.5

percent, 22.4 percent, 8.6 percent and 25.9 percent families had gradually 4-6 months, 7-9 months and 10-12 months sufficient agricultural income to join their hand to mouth from their own agricultural production. It made known that twice-third (74.1) percent individuals involved in foreign employment had not sufficient income from their own agricultural production. The above table shows there was no surplus food from own agricultural production. So, most individuals from Suryodaya Municipality compel to migrate into foreign country because of their low level of agricultural production.

4.1.7 Areas of Expenditures

The households were found utilized their income in multiple sectors. All households were found used their incomes each in foods and clothes, health and education, feast and festivals. This is followed by housing and buying land (29.3 percent), agricultural production (86.6 percent), payment of debt (60.3 percent) and invests in trade and business (12.1 percent). Similarly, some households were also found utilized remittance in providing loan and buying luxurious goods as well.

4.2 Causes and Process of International Labour Migration

Different factors such as high rate of unemployment and poverty in source countries, search of curiosity and exploration, fleeing from persecution and arm conflict, low agricultural production, in debt and family pressures as the causes of foreign labour migration, which numbers and corresponding percentage, were found in the following way;

Table 8 Frequency and Percentage Distributions of Respondents by Causes of Foreign Employment

<u>Causes of Foreign Employment</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Unemployment	21	36.2
Poverty	11	19.0
Political Instability	9	15.5
Indebt	8	13.8
Family Pressure	3	5.2
Family Conflict	3	5.2
Low Agricultural Production	2	3.4
Others	1	1.7
Total	58	100.0

Source: Field Survey,2017

Table 8 shows 36.2 percent individuals were migrated because of unemployment. This is followed by poverty (lack of sufficient material resources to sustain a healthy existence), political instability (fail or changing condition of politics that causes harm to people), indebt, family pressure, family conflict (disagreement between\within the members of family), low agricultural production and other were gradually 19 percent, 15.5 percent, 13.8 percent, 5.2 percent, 5.2 percent, 3.4 percent and 1.7 percent role which compelled the individuals to migrate into hostile country.

4.2.1 Encouraged By

According to the survey data (2017), more than half (62.1 percent) individuals involved in foreign employment were inspired by others and less than half of them (37.9 percent) were decided self to go foreign employment. Out of 62.1 percent inspired by others, 30.6 were inspired by parents following with 30.6 percent by wives, 25.0 percent by relatives, 8.3 percent by husband and 5.6 percent were inspired by friends.

4.2.2 Sources of Information about Foreign Employment

Migrant workers were got information about foreign employment from different means of sources such as newspaper, local broker, relatives, friends and manpower agency. The sources of getting information and their corresponding frequency and percentage were found in the following way;

Table 9 Frequency and Percentage Distributions of Respondents by Source of Information about Foreign Employment

<u>Sources of Information</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Friends and Relatives	25	43.1
Local Broker	13	22.4
Newspaper	11	19.0
Manpower Agency	7	12.1
Radio/TV	2	3.4
Total	58	100.0

Source: Field Survey,2017.

Table 9 reveals 43.1 percent of them got information from friends and relatives followed by 22.4 percent from local broker, 19.0 percent from newspaper and 12.1 percent from manpower agency and 3.4 percent got information from radio/FM. It reveals that friends and relatives were playing the prominent role as messenger of transferring the information about foreign employment.

4.2.3 Sources and Amount of Afforded Money

Individuals were managed the amount of money by using different multiple sources viz., self, mortgaging land, taking loan with interest, mortgaging jewelry, borrowing with relatives without interest and other source of assistance which were found in the following way;

Table 10 Frequency and Percentage Distributions by Sources of Afforded Amount

<u>Sources of Afforded Amount</u>	<u>Number of Respondents</u>	
	<u>Yes (%)</u>	<u>No (%)</u>
Self	22 (37.9)	36 (62.1)
Mortgaging Land	3 (5.2)	55 (94.8)
Taking Loans with Interest	31 (53.4)	27 (46.6)
Mortgaging Jewelry	9 (15.5)	49 (84.5)
Borrowing Without Interest	19 (32.8)	39 (67.2)

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Table 10 shows 37.9 percent individuals were managed the afforded amount of money by self. Similarly 5.2 percent of them were managed by mortgaging their land. This is followed by 53.4 percent were managed by taking loans with interest, 15.5 percent by mortgaging jewelry in interest and 32.8 percent migrant workers were managed the afforded amount of money by borrowing with relatives without any percent of interest, explore most of the individuals depend on debt with interest to go to foreign employment so large amount of their earnings utilize in the payment of debt and its interest.

The amount of afforded money by the individuals to go to foreign employment and corresponding country were found in the following way;

Table 11 Frequency and Percentage Distributions of Migrant Workers and Afforded Amount

<u>Destination Countries</u>	<u>Afforded Amount (In Thousands)</u>					<u>Total (%)</u>
	<u>Less 25</u>	<u>25 – 50</u>	<u>50 - 75</u>	<u>75 - 100</u>	<u>Above 100</u>	
South Korea	1 (1.7)	1 (1.7)	6 (10.3)	10 (17.2)	1(1.7)	19 (32.8)
Malaysia	-	-	-	11 (19.0)	-	11 (19.0)
Saudi Arab	2 (3.4)	1 (1.7)	2 (3.4)	6 (10.3)	-	11 (19.0)
Qatar	6 (10.3)	-	-	-	-	6 (10.3)
Afghanistan	-	-	-	-	3 (5.2)	3 (5.2)

Israel	-	-	-	-	2 (3.4)	2 (3.4)
Singapur	-	1 (1.7)	-	1 (1.7)	-	2 (3.4)
Dubai	-	-	-	1 (1.7)	-	1 (1.7)
India	-	-	1 (1.7)	-	-	1 (1.7)
Bahrain	-	1 (1.7)	-	-	-	1 (1.7)
USA	-	-	-	-	1 (1.7)	1 (1.7)
Total	9 (15.5)	4 (6.9)	9 (15.5)	29 (50.0)	7 (12.1)	58 (100)

Source: Field Survey,2017

Table 11 shows 15.5 percent individuals were afforded less than rupees 25000.00 to go to Kuwait (10.3 percent), Saudi Arab (3.4 percent) and Qatar (1.7 percent) for employment. This is followed by 50.0 percent of the individuals were afforded between rupees 75000.00 to 100000.00 to go to Malaysia (19.0 percent), Qatar (17.2 percent), Saudi Arab (10.3 percent), Dubai (1.7 percent) and Oman (1.7 percent). Similarly, 6.9 percent individuals were spent between rupees 25000.00 to 50000.00 to go to Qatar (1.7 percent), Saudi Arab (1.7 percent), Oman (1.7 percent) and South Korea (1.7 percent). Afforded amount of money to go to foreign employment between the ranges of rupees 50000.00 to 75000.00 was spent by 15.5 percent individuals to go Qatar (10.3 percent), Saudi Arab (3.4 percent) and South Korea (1.7 percent). Finally, 12.1 percent individuals were spent more than rupees 100000.00 to go Afghanistan (5.2 percent), Israel (3.4 percent), Iraq (1.7 percent) and Qatar (1.7 percent) of the total in which Afghanistan and Israel and Iraq were taken as the attractive destination due to the higher rate of salary.

The field survey (2017) showed that the minimum, maximum and average afforded amount of money by the total migrant workers to go to foreign employment were gradually rupees 5000.00, rupees 750000.00 and rupees 107241.38. The range between the minimum and maximum afforded amount of money was rupees 745000.00 reveals there is vast different between the minimum and maximum amount of afforded money by the individuals to go to foreign employment.

4.3 Effect of Foreign Employment on Household Economy

4.3.1 Types of Job Adopted by the Migrant Workers in Foreign Country

Job refers to the work done by the individuals during employed in foreign country. Suryodaya Municipality to the capacity and skills in the work, individuals were found involved in different works in foreign countries which number, corresponding work along with related country were found in the following way; 19.0 percent individuals of the total were gone to foreign employment as the factory workers. This is followed by 17.2 percent as the workers of construction and manufacture, 13.8 percent as house worker, 12.1 percent as security guard, 10.3 percent as driver, 6.9 percent as gardener, 5.2 percent each in as waiter and cleaner, 3.4 percent each in as sales man and cook, 1.7 percent and 1.7 percent individuals were gone to foreign employment as worker of plumber and mechanics.

4.3.2 Proficiency Training Taken by the Migrant Workers

Migrant workers' ability to function effectively in their job in foreign country does not depend just on their educational attainment level, but it also depends on any further training that they have received in their areas of work where they are directly related to the work that they have to perform. Out of total, Suryodaya Municipality to the field survey, more than half (62.1 percent) were gone without taking any skill training and 37.9 percent were taken skill training i.e. cook (9.1 percent), driving (27.3 percent), security guard (31.8 percent), waiter (9.1 percent), wilding (4.5 percent), mechanics (4.5 percent), and language of the destination country (13.6), before departing foreign country.

In the case of foreign as well, most of the individuals were worked without getting any proficiency training of the related work. Only 22.4 percent individuals were, in the case of foreign, reported getting proficiency training viz., driving (46.2 percent), waiter (15.3 percent), cook (15.3 percent), security guard (15.3 percent), and mechanics (7.7 percent). But 77.6 percent migrant workers were reported worked without any proficiency training in foreign.

It shows that most of the individuals, in this survey, go without obtaining any proficiency training. They only receive training on-the-job. It shows that most of the Nepali individuals involved in unskilled work in foreign employment.

4.3.3 Areas of Cheating while Going to Foreign Employment

Majority of the individuals were cheated in one way or the other. According to the data found in the survey, a little more than half (51.7 percent) were cheated by man power agency, working company and agent friends. Within 51.7 percent, a little less than half (43.3 percent) of them were cheated by working company followed by 36.7 percent by man power agency and 20 percent by agent friends. The areas of cheating were giving low salary as mentioned before (20.0 percent), sending late to foreign (33.3 percent), not giving over-time work as mentioned before (13.3 percent) and not giving salary in time (10.0 percent), taking more money than determined by the government (20.0 percent) and not giving mentioned job as mentioned before (3.3 percent).

4.3.4 Facility Given to Migrant Workers in Foreign

Suryodaya Municipality to the field survey (October 2017), all individuals had insurance facility. Only 32.8 percent and 96.6 percent had food facility and lodging facility respectively. It shows that most of the individuals have lodging facility but few numbers of them have food facility in foreign country.

4.3.5 Working Hours of Migrant Workers in Foreign

Most of the migrants had 8 hours duty. Out of them, a little more than half (55.2 percent) migrant workers worked 8 hours duty. Similarly, 39.7 percent worked 10 hours duty following with 3.4 percent and 1.7 percent migrant workers were worked 12 hours and 9 hours duty gradually. The minimum and maximum working hours of the migrant workers in abroad were gradually 8 hours and 12 hours. The average working hour was nearly 9, show most of the individuals who involved in foreign employment have to work nearly 9 hours duty.

4.3.6 Salary

Most of the individuals received their salary in monthly. Out of total, according to the survey data, 91.4 percent of them received their salary in monthly and rest of them (8.6

percent) received quarterly. Though less than half (44.8 percent) were sent their salary monthly at home and more than half (55.2 percent) were sent quarterly. The number of migrant workers and corresponding percentage along with their per month sending amount of money were found in the following way;

Table 14 Percentage Distributions by Migrant Workers and Amount of Their Per Month Salary

<u>Amount of Money</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Less Than 40000	16	27.58
40000 - 60000	3	5.2
60000 - 80000	7	12.1
80000 - 100000	5	1.7
Above 100000	27	8.62
Total	58	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2017

Table 14 shows 34.5 percent migrant workers were sent less than rupees 20000.00 in a month as their earning. Similarly little less than half (46.6 percent) migrant workers were sent rupees 20000.00 to 40000.00 as their monthly salary followed by 12.1 percent were sent rupees 40000.00 to 60000.00, 1.7 percent rupees 60000.00 to 80000.00 and 5.2 percent migrant workers were sent rupees 80000.00 to 100000.00 as their per month salary.

The survey data shows that the minimum and maximum salary of the migrant workers sent per month at home from foreign employment were rupees 13000.00 and rupees 100000.00 respectively, and the range between the two was rupees 87000.00. The total amount of remittance sent by them was rupees 1720000.00 and the average amount of the sending money at home by the migrant workers was rupees 29655.17. It indicates there was huge difference between the two who earns rupees 13000 and rupees 100000 per month, and among the salary of all individuals.

4.6.7 Remittance Received at Home

Migrant individuals were sent their earning in the name of their relatives at home in the name of wife, father, mother, son, brother, sister and husband. The list of relatives to

whom they used to send remittance at home and corresponding percentage based of marital status were found in the following way;

Table 15 Frequency and Percentage Distributions by Marital Status of Migrants and Money Sent/Received at Home

<u>Money Received by at Home</u>	<u>Marital Status of the Migrant Workers</u>			<u>Total (%)</u>
	<u>Married (%)</u>	<u>Unmarried (%)</u>	<u>Single (%)</u>	
Wife	28 (48.3)	-	-	28 (48.3)
Father	9 (15.5)	4 (6.9)	-	13 (22.4)
Mother	1 (1.7)	4 (6.9)	-	5 (8.6)
Son	2 (3.4)	-	-	2 (3.4)
Brother	2 (3.4)	3 (5.2)	-	5 (8.6)
Sister	-	1 (1.7)	1 (1.7)	2 (3.4)
Husband	3 (5.2)	-	-	3 (5.2)
Total	45 (77.6)	12 (20.7)	1 (1.7)	58 (100.0)

Source: Field Survey,2017

Table 15 shows little less than half (48.3 percent) migrant workers (husband) were sent the earning in the name of their wife followed by 15.5 percent in the name of father (by son/daughter), 5.2 percent in the name of husband (by wife), 3.4 percent each in the name of son (by parents) and brother (by brother/sister), 1.7 percent were sent their earnings in the name of mother (by son and daughter). Similarly, 6.9 percent of the total unmarried migrant workers were sent their earning each in the name of mother and father followed by 5.2 percent were sent in the name of brother and 1.7 percent of them were sent their earning each in the name of their sister.

They were sent their earning via different means of transfer in the name of their relatives at home. They were used bank, money transfer operator, *hundi*, friends and colleague to send remittance at home as the means of money transfer.

Table 16 Frequency and Percentage Distributions by Means of Money Transfer

<u>Means of Money Transfer</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Bank	24	41.4
Money Transfer Operators	23	39.7
Friends/Colleague	6	10.3
<i>Hundi</i>	5	8.6
Total	58	100.0

Source: Field Survey,2017

Table 16 reports out of total, 41.4 percent were sent their earning via bank followed by 39.7 percent via money transfer operator, 10.3 percent via friends/colleague and 8.6 percent via *hundi* in the name of their relatives at home. It reveals that the access of bank or money transfer operators has been increased in the family of the migrant workers due to the foreign labour migration.

4.3.8 Utilized Areas of Remittances

The choices of utilized areas of the remittance of the individuals/households depend on their own needs and income levels. As per the objective of this study, only the annual utilized amount (last 12 months) from foreign employment is presented here but other sources of money are excluded. The list of utilized areas of remittance and their respective frequency and percentage with annual amount of expenditure were found in the following way;

Table 17 Frequency and Percentage Distributions by Utilized Areas of Remittance

<u>Utilized Area of Remittances</u>	<u>Involved Households (%) (N=58)</u>	<u>Total Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Buying Land	12.1	4145000	20.1
Housing	17.2	2090000	10.1
Education	62.1	7530000	3.6
Health	91.4	627600	3.0
Food and Clothes	81.0	1465000	7.1
Payment Debt	22.4	1354000	6.6
Providing Loan	5.2	550000	2.7
Invest	12.1	1325000	6.4
Buying Luxurious Goods	31.0	1146650	5.6
Miscellaneous Area	96.6	495900	2.4
Saving Amount	70.7	6687850	32.4
Total Utilized Amount	100.0	20640000	100.0

Source: Field Survey, 2017)

The earning remittance from foreign employment was not used in single area by the households but they were found used the remittance in multiple areas of expenditure as presented in table 5.17 i.e. housing (17.2 percent), buying land (12.1 percent), foods and clothes (81.0 percent), health (91.4 percent), education (62.1 percent), payment of debt (22.4 percent), buying luxurious goods (31.0), providing loan (5.2 percent), invest in productive fields (12.1 percent) and miscellaneous (96.6 percent).

Table 17 shows 32.4 percent amount from remittance of the households was saved in a year but more than half (67.6 percent) amount of remittance was used in different areas. Out of total received remittance, 20.1 percent was utilized in buying land in nearest municipality (57.1 percent), nearest market area (28.6 percent) and local place (14.3 percent), followed by 10.1 percent was utilized in housing in local place (60.0 percent),

nearest market area (30.0 percent) and nearest municipality (10.0 percent). This is followed by 7.1 percent received remittance was utilized in food and clothes, 3.0 percent in health, 3.6 percent in education, 6.6 percent in payment debt, 2.7 percent was utilized in providing loan, 6.4 percent invested in productive areas and 5.6 percent received remittance was utilized in buying luxurious goods.

4.3.9 Saving Amount of Money and its Future Plan

Some households were found saving some amount of money after utilized different areas of expenditure. As per the survey data, more than half (63.8 percent) households were, in the sense to utilize to fulfill their needs in future, found saving the rest amount of money after expenditure in different areas.

Twice-third (75.9 percent) households were found having balanced the remittance (by saving and providing loan). But they had different plans to utilize the amount of money in accordance of their needs and interests in coming days. Among them, 27.3 percent of the households were, in coming years, planned to utilize the saving amount in housing. This is followed by they were planned to use in purchasing land (20.4 percent) and health (20.4 percent), children's education (13.6 percent), purchasing foods/clothes (6.8 percent) and only 11.4 percent were planned to invest the saving amount in productive sector.

4.3.10 Respondents' Opinion about Foreign Labour Migration

Different individuals have their own view regarding foreign labour migration. According to the field survey, more than half (58.6 percent) respondents were taken foreign labour migration as good job. Similarly, 27.6 percent and 13.8 percent were taken the trend of going to foreign for employment as compulsion and bad gradually.

4.3.11 Benefits (Advantage) and Harms (Disadvantage) of Foreign Employment

Some variables come in the mind when we talked about the benefits and harms of foreign labour migration such as earn foreign currency, reduction poverty, import new technology, standard maintain, alleviate unemployment and maintain harmony in the society came as the benefits or advantages of foreign labour migration. The respondents' view, benefits from foreign labour migration were found in the following fields;

Table 18 Frequency and Percentage Distributions by Benefits/Advantages of Foreign Labour Migration

<u>Benefits/Advantages</u>	<u>Numbers of Respondents</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Alleviation of Unemployment	20	34.5
Earn Foreign Currency	16	27.6
Standard Maintain	10	17.2
Maintain Harmony in Society	7	12.1
Reduction Poverty	4	6.9
Import New Technology	1	1.7
Total	58	100.0

Source: Field Survey,2017

Table 18 shows that the benefits or advantages of foreign labour migration in which out of total, 34.5 percent respondents were taken the foreign labour migration as the means of alleviating of unemployment, followed with earning foreign currency (27.6 percent), standard maintain (17.2 percent), maintain harmony in the society (12.1 percent), reduction poverty (6.9 percent) and import new technology (1.7 percent).

4.3. 12 Harms/Disadvantages of Foreign Labour Migration

No any things is the exception from its negative impact so the respondents were also reported the harms of foreign labour migration such as brain drain, brown drown, insecurity of the family, insecurity of the migrant workers in foreign and temporary job come as the harms of the foreign labour migration which number and corresponding percentage were found in the following way;

Table 19 Frequency and Percentage Distributions by Harms/Disadvantages of Foreign Labour Migration

<u>Harms/Disadvantages</u>	<u>Number of Respondents</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Insecurity of the Family	18	31.0
Brawn Drain	18	31.0
Drain Drain	17	29.3
Unsecured of the Migrants	4	6.9
	1	1.7
Temporary Job	58	100.0

Total

Source: Field Survey,2017

Table 19 reports 31.0 respondents were taken the foreign labour migration as the brawn drain and another 31.0 percent were taken as insecurity of the family followed by 29.3 percent, 6.9 percent, and 1.7 percent were taken the foreign labour migration as the brain drain, unsecured of the migrant and temporary job respectively.

4.3. 13 Suggestions for Foreign Labour Migration.

Most of the respondents were advised to go to the foreign employment. Suryodaya Municipality to the data of field survey, more than half (56.9 percent) were suggested to go, to those who were willing to go to the foreign employment by knitting the golden dream, and a little less than half (43.1 percent) were advocated not to go into foreign employment.

Those who advised to go to foreign employment were said the foreign migration helps to alleviate unemployment (30.3 percent), followed with maintain harmony in the society (21.2 percent), maintain standard (18.2 percent), reduce poverty (15.2 percent), earn foreign currency (12.1) and import new technology (3.0 percent).

But those who advocated not to go foreign labour (within 43.1 percent), more than half (56.0 percent) were said foreign employment would create dependency and this is followed by brain drawn (28.0 percent) in the source countries, insecurity of the workers in the hostile place (8.0 percent) and increased workload for women at home (8.0 percent).

4.3.14 RETURNED MIGRANTS

In the section of sampling and background, it has already mentioned that 19 returned individuals had also taken as the sample to know about their present situation in Nepal and previous situation while she or he in foreign country. The details of them were found in the following way;

4.3.15 Current Occupations

Some of the returned migrant workers were involved in some sectors of self-employment but some of them were remained doing nothing which number and percent were found in the following way;

Table 20 Frequency and Percentage Distributions of Respondents by Current Occupation of the Returned Migrants

<u>Occupational Condition</u>	<u>Numbers</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Self Employed	11	57.9
Unemployed	8	42.1
Total	19	100.0

Source: Field Survey,2017

Suryodaya Municipality to the table 5.20, out of total returned migrants, 42.1 percent were unemployed after returned back to Nepal but more than half individuals (57.9 percent) were involved in some sectors of self-employment. It shows that majority of the migrants (57.9 percent) who returned back to Nepal were engaged in some sectors of self-employment in one way or the other. It explores that foreign labour migration, to some extent, increases investment capacity of individuals; it creates self employment within nation.

4.3. 16 Interest of Going to Foreign Again

According to the survey data, 52.6 percent returned individuals were denied to leave Nepal again. The causes of not going to again into abroad were not satisfied with the job (20.0 percent), to run own business self (60.0 percent), to look after family (10.0 percent) and due to the bad health condition (10.0 percent).but 47.4 percent were wished to depart into the foreign employment again. Within 47.4 percent of them, more than half (55.6 percent) were wanted to go into the same place where 44.4 percent were wanted to go another country.

Some of the causes that made the returned individuals to depart again into the foreign were satisfied with the job (44.4 percent), higher rate of salary (22.2 percent), still remain loan (22.2 percent) and increased salary in foreign (11.1 percent

4.3.17 Skill Trainings

Some of the migrants had taken some proficiency training before going to foreign employment. According to the survey data, 84.2 said that the skill training taken by them

in Nepal was not useful in foreign but 15.8 percent said that the skill training was useful in foreign.

On the other hand, according to the survey data, 10.5 percent returned migrants said the skill which was learnt by them in foreign was useful in Nepal but 89.5 percent of them said no skill, gained in foreign, was useful in Nepal.

4.3.18 Carried Things When Returned Back to Nepal

Almost all migrants who returned back to Nepal were brought one or the other thing when they returned back to Nepal. List of goods carried by migrant workers when they returned back to Nepal were technological goods such as television, mobile, camera, computer/laptop, gold/ornament and clothes/garment as well. When migrant workers returned back to Nepal, they were not limited on carried only single thing, instead they were carried multiple goods. The list of carried goods and number of individuals and their corresponding percent were found in the following way;

Table 21 Frequency and Percentage Distributions by List of Goods and Amount of Afforded Money by the Individuals While Returned Back to Nepal

<u>Areas of Expenditures</u>	<u>Total Amount</u>	<u>Percent</u>
Mobile	19	100.0
Clothes	17	89.5
Television	10	52.6
Gold/Ornament	7	36.8
Camera	5	26.3
Computer/Laptop	2	10.5

Source: Field Survey, 2017

On the basis of above survey data, all of them (100.0 percent) were carried mobile when they returned back to Nepal, this is followed by 89.5 percent, 52.6 percent, 36.8 percent, 26.3 percent, and 10.5 percent were carried clothes or garments, television, gold/ornament, camera and computer/laptop respectively.

CHAPTER-FIVE

SUMMARY, MAJOR FINDING AND RECCOMENDATION

5.1 Summary

The general objective of the study was to analyzed the overall causes and impacts of foreign labour migration but it was limited to describe the social background (age, sex, caste/ethnicity, marital and educational status of migrants), to explore the causes of foreign migration and to explain the trend of remittance received and used as the specific objects.

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

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

Individual related to different social background are being migrating because of unable to fulfill the household's requirement for daily life, lack of better employment opportunities within nation, unable to complete the level of education, lack of security and earn much more in short time period. As Lee (1966) presented terms of push-pull model, different social political economic and personal factors such as unemployment, poverty, political

instability, indebt, family pressure, family conflict, low agricultural production and so on compel the individuals migrate to foreign for employment and some of the pull-factors in the destination countries such as easy available of unskilled work, higher wage rate, easy to entry and exit etc pull the individuals from the source countries.

Most of the individuals are inspired by others and less is inspired by self to go to foreign employment. They get information from different means of sources such as friends and relatives, local broker, newspaper, manpower agency, radio/TV etc. Few numbers of them go to foreign employment through their self attempt but most of them go through manpower agency and friends to the destination country such as South Korea, Qatar, Saudi Arab, Malaysia, Dubai, Oman, Kuwait, Israel and Bahrain which shows most of the individuals use to depend on manpower agency and friend to go to foreign employment. As a result of it, most of the individuals are cheated by manpower company, friends and relatives and working company in one way or the other by not giving mentioned job, giving low salary and not giving over-time job as mentioned before, not sending in time, not giving salary in time and taking more money as determined by the government.

5.2 Major Finding of the Study

-) Individuals manage the amount of money by using the different multiple assistance sources to go to the foreign employment i.e. self, mortgaging land and jewelry, taking loan with interest, borrowing with relatives without interest which reveals that the individuals who have no capacity to afford certain amount of money to go foreign could not able to migrate for employment.
-) Most of the individuals receive their earnings in monthly and only few of them receive quarterly. But on the contrary, more of them send their earnings quarterly and less of them send monthly at home by using different means of money transfer such as bank, money transfer operators, friend/colleague and *hundi* in the name of wife, father, mother, brother, husband, son and sister at home.

-) In the case of sending remittance, most of the migrant workers send low earning and only few of them sent high earnings from foreign employment at home (when compared mean, median and mode) reveals that there is inequality in earnings of individuals which creates inequality among the individuals in the society as per the explanation of pessimist perspective about foreign labour migration.
-) Most of the individuals are inspired by others and less is inspired by self to go to foreign employment. They get information from different means of sources such as friends and relatives, local broker, newspaper, manpower agency, radio/TV etc.
-) Few numbers of them go to foreign employment through their self attempt but most of them go through manpower agency and friends to the destination country such as South Korea, Qatar, Saudi Arab, Malaysia, Dubai, Oman, Kuwait, Israel and Bahrain which shows most of the individuals use to depend on manpower agency and friend to go to foreign employment.
-) Most of the individuals are cheated by manpower company, friends and relatives and working company in one way or the other by not giving mentioned job, giving low salary and not giving over-time job as mentioned before, not sending in time, not giving salary in time and taking more money as determined by the government.
-) Out of total sending remittance some portion utilize in productive enterprises indicates migrant workers are, to some extent, perceived as important agents of investors who invest some sums of money, experience, skills and knowledge in enterprises in the country of origin as per the develop-mentalists perspective.
-) The migration pessimists perspective, migrant workers lock themselves into a semi-permanent role of supplying labor for the dirty, difficult, and dangerous (3D) jobs such as cleaner, plumber, house worker, security guard, factory worker and so on in the receiving countries and huge portion of remittances earning by them

are mainly spent on conspicuous consumption and consumptive investments (such as houses, buying land), and rarely invested in productive enterprises. Although, they all are temporary which creates dependency would remain no longer so it might be harmful for Nepal.

5.3 Recommendation (Issues) for Further Study

This study is done to analyze the role of foreign employment on household economy by analyzing different demographic and socio-economic variables

) Policy Level

Government and social organization should implement several Programmers to educate the people who want to go to labour migration

Information, Education and Community services and supply of family planning method should be expanded at grass root of this community.

Government and remittance receiving family should create the employment opportunities in non-agricultural sectors especially to reduce the poverty in the society.

) Practical Level

The study is confined to Suryodaya Municipality level by taking very limited numbers of variables so a wide range of research, containing several more variables, covering different part of nation is essential which is more practical.

The migratory movement has brought different social changes in the society especially in marriage (late marriage, divorce case after marriage), funeral ceremony (now a day, more females become the funeral witness in village) and lack of males have been seen in the village so all these aspects are essential to explore by taking them as researchable subject which will be practical.

) **Knowledge Level**

This study describes about use of remittance. Though there is still area to study about economic change by the migratory movement.

There is still area of further study about how the foreign labour migration promotes the individuals to migrate within the nation whatever knowledge will be acquire that help to extend the knowledge level.

There is still area to study comparing migrants and non-migrants households showing economic and other social changes.

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Questionnaire

a) General Information

1. Household's No.....
2. Number of family members
3. Is/are your family member/s in Foreign? Yes No
4. How many members of your family have gone Foreign?
5. Name of the migrant
6. Age of the migrant in year.....
7. Sex of the migrant.....
8. Caste/ Ethnicity of the migrant
9. Religion of the migrant
10. Marital status of the migrant
11. Family type of the migrant
12. Educational year of schooling of the migrant workers.....
13. Income from Trade and Business

b) Socio-cultural and economic Status

1. Own Agricultural Income.....
2. Amount from Own Agriculture
3. Is the total income from agriculture sufficient for your family's livelihood for a whole year?
4. How long will be sufficient to carry on?.....
5. Other sources of income (yearly)?
6. Foreign Employment
7. Income from Foreign employment
8. Total income of your family (yearly)
9. Expenditure of your family (Yearly

c) Causes of international labor migration

1. Did other person encourage her/him to go Foreign?
2. Who encouraged her/him?

3. Which country has s/he gone Foreign?.....
4. When have s/he gone there?.....
5. Why did s/he select that place?.....
6. How did s/he get the information about the foreign job?.....
7. How did s/he go Foreign from?.....
8. Why did s/he/you have to go there?.....
9. Had s/he had any skill training that support for foreign labor migration?.....
10. What kind of skill training had s/he had before going to Foreign?.....
11. How much money did s/he pay to go Foreign?.....
12. How did s/he manage the amount of money for foreign employment?.....

d) Effect of migration in the study area

1. How many hours does s/he work there per day?.....
2. How does s/he get his/her salary?.....
3. How much money does s/he earn per month?.....
4. Who does receive money at home?.....
5. Where does s/he/you use the money from Foreign?.....
6. If saving and providing loan, where will s/he/you spend the money in future?.....
7. What are the benefits of foreign labor migration?.....
8. What are the disadvantages or harms of foreign labor migration?.....
9. Why do you suggest going foreign labor migration?.....
10. Why do you suggest not going to foreign labor migration?

Questionnaire for Key Informant

- 1. Name of the respondent
- 2. Occupation of the respondent
- 3. How do you evaluate the foreign labour migration.....
- 4. What are the benefits of foreign labor migration?.....
- 5. What are the disadvantages or harms of foreign labor migration?.....
- 6. Why do you suggest going foreign labor migration?.....
- 7. Why do you suggest not going to foreign labor migration?
- 8. Any comment or suggestion