CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

Migration refers to the geographical or spatial mobility of human population from one place to another. This movement may occur from village to village, town to town, one district to another, one country to another country and one continent to another. Duration may differ according to the distance of destination. Migration is the universal phenomenon. It is the most important and one of the circle elements of life, which affects in population change (Arango, 1996).

Migration is not only the change the residence one place to another place is also process of great social mobility, diffusion of culture, social change, acculturation, assimilation, integration, adjustment, adaptation etc. It is gathering at the destination with a difference social and cultural background(Kami, 2006).

Migration has been classified into internal and international migration. The movement of the people in the country is known as internal migration and their mobility in another country is known as international migration. Migration is generally classified into seasonal, temporary and permanent.

Migration may be international, inter-regional, inter-urban, rural-urban or intra-urban. Other criteria include time (temporary/ permanent).distance (long/short), decision making (voluntary/ forced), numbers involved (individual/mass),social organization of migrants (family/ clan/ individuals), political organization (sponsored/ free), causes(economic/social), aims (conservative/ innovative).Different aspects of migration flows are also distinguished. Stepwise migration generally implies movement through a series of places, e.g. From a village up the urban hierarchy, the related idea of chain migration links flows to establish kinship ties between, for example rural areas and the city(Johnston, Gregory and smith:1986).

This paper provides a review of the literature on the development impact of migration and remittances on origin countries and on destination countries in the South. International migration is an ever- growing phenomenon that has important development implications for both sending and receiving countries. For a sending

country migration and the resulting remittances lead to increased incomes and poverty reduction, improved health and educational outcomes, and promote economic development. Yet these gains might come at substantial social costs to the migrants and their families. Since many developing countries are also large recipients of international migrants, they face challenges of integration of immigrants, job competition between migrant and native workers, and fiscal costs associated with provision of social services to the migrants. This paper also summarizes incipient discussions on the impacts of migration on climate change, democratic values, demographics, national identity and securisty. In conclusion, the paper highlights a few policy recommendations calling for better integration of migration in development policies in the South and the North, improving data collection on migration and remittance flows, leveraging remittances for improving access to finance of recipient households and countries, improving recruitment mechanisms, and facilitating international labor mobility through safe and legal channels(Maharjan, 2004).

A remittance is a transfer of money by a foreign worker to his or her home country. Remittance can also refer to the accounting concept of a monetary payment transferred by a customer to a business (Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia). Remittances have been playing a very significant role for the overall economic development of the country.Remittance is basically foreign exchange, which is remitted by people who are living abroad to their own countries. The earnings of a country by remittances are shown in the balance of payments statistics of each country and the accounting is prepared according to the guidelines prepared by the International Monetary Fund. The International Monetary Fund separates remittances into three categories; Workers remittances from workers who have lived abroad for more than one year. It is recorded under the headings ‘Current Transfers’ in the current account of the balance of payments. The wages salaries and other compensation received by border, seasonal and other workers (such as local staff of embassies), who have lived abroad less than a year are recorded under the ‘income’ subcategory of the current account. Migrant Transfers are reported under the capital transfers in the capital account. The above definition does not include transfers through informal channels – such as remittances send through friends, family members, Hundi or remittances send in kind such as jewelry and other consumer

goods. Although the headings migrant remittances goes only to the workers who lived abroad more than one year but other heading captures the extent of workers' remittances better than the data reported under the headings of workers' remittances alone. For example, in the Philippines remittances send by the seasonal workers through the banking system exceed the remittances from the workers' remittances. (Asian Business Review, 2015).

Remittances have become the second largest capital flow behind Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and ahead of Overseas Development Assistance (ODA) to developing countries. According to the World Bank's (2016) study overall, remittances constituted 1.5 percent of GDP and 6.3 percent of imports to this group of countries in 2014. For developing countries remittances are also relatively more important by contributing 68.2 percent of FDI inflows and 280.0 percent of net official finance. In 2014 remittances were larger than both official and private flows in 38 developing countries. Although FDI has slipped from a 2001 peak of $181.7 billion and has been estimated to be $135.2 billion in 2015 but still remains the major source of external financing for developing countries. Regionally Latin America and the Caribbean have estimated to receive the lion share of remittances in nominal terms with $29.6 billion in 2015 followed by South Asia with $18.2 billion. Relative to GDP, however South Asia was the largest recipient with remittances receipt amounting to 2.3 percent of GDP in 2014. Till 2000 India was the top country of the world that received highest remittances followed by Mexico. Since 2001, Mexico has outpaced all the developing countries. (ODA, 2016)

In 2012 Mexico received $11.0 billion followed by India at $8.4 billion. In 2015 Mexico is supposed to receive $13.2 billion and India $8.4 billion. Philippines are the third highest remittance receiving developing country and received $7.4 billion in 2014 and is estimated to receive $ 8.0 billion in 2015.The United States and the Saudi Arabia are the largest sources of Workers' remittances to developing countries with $31.4 billion and $15.9 billion payments of remittances respectively in 2014. The other top sources of remittance are Germany, Belgium and Switzerland. Until the Mid 1990’s, Saudi Arabia was the largest source of remittance paying countries in the world. Since 1995, as economic activities have slowed remittances from Saudi Arabia

have also stagnated. But the remittances from the United States nearly doubled driven by the economic boom (Pant, 2005).

Nepal is a small developing country with a very unique geographical setting .It is a land locked country surrounded by India in South ,East and West and by china in north .It covers an area of 54,326 sq. miles runs along 500 miles from the East to the West and 80 to 150 miles from North to South . The most important assets of the country includes the land with the wide climate and altitudinal variations the perennial rivers and the Himalayas. The total population is 2, 66, 20,809 according to the population census, 2011 .The population of Nepal is increasing annually at a rate of 1.35 percent. According to the Nepal labor force survey, 2008 about 73.9 percent people depend on agriculture. The subsistence agriculture is implying low productivity (CBS, 2011)

Foreign employment is a traditional "Lahure" pattern in Nepal for 176 years when we observe to the period from 1814 to 1990. In terms of number and education, its characteristic has been in change but it is very limited to the countries including the British and India. The economic policy could not response it with economic aspects. Therefore, it seems to be a non-policy preference and response. The remittance was important but not thought as at present. It was limited in the household economy. Lack of generalization, limited its scope and its contribution to national economy was very insignificant. Therefore, it was not well discussed about it. Therefore it could not receive specific attention (Thieme, 2005).

Remittance income in developing countries has become a life line for economic development. By remittance we mean sending income in terms of money or goods in home by the migrants or the workers who have their earnings outside their home countries. Nowadays, 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 incomes through the unofficial channels. Today, due to the establishment of different agencies like Western Union, International Money Express (IME), Prabhu Money Transfer etc. in several district headquarters of the country, the remittance flow has become popular for transferring cash or money in time to the recipients. However, it is difficult to calculate the exact size of remittance flow in Nepal due to the emergence of unofficial channel even though it has recorded in

balance of payment account. In this regard, it is estimated that unrecorded flows through informal channels are believed to be more than 50 % of the recorded flows in developing countries (Ratha, 2015).

Remittance as major component of current account plays a vital role in increasing the current transfers in balance of payment. The basic factor of determining current transfers is grants, worker remittance, pension and other including excise refund also. Initially, the share of remittance was found 1.74 % in mid –July 2014. This share increased sharply (9.38%) after the period of mid July 1991 and eventually reached to 12.03 % in mid-July 2015. On an average, the share of remittance to GNP was 11.03% during the review period from mid-July 2000 to 2015 due to the increased trend of Nepali worker going to Malaysia and Gulf countries for employment (MOF 2006). During that period, the grants and pension also increased by 7.72 % and 58.06 % respectively. Thus, from this analysis it is clear that the remittance income has become an important contributor (64.72%) to the transfers in balance of payment of Nepal. Labor mobility has been an important and essential feature of economic and social development throughout the human history(MoF, 2006).

In 2006, migrant workers in the industrial countries sent home more than $300 billion, nearly three times the $104 billion received as foreign aid by the developing countries.Thistable exceeds the foreign direct investment to developing countries which stands at $167 billion. Among the recipients, India ranks at the top with the remittance inflow of $24.5 billion, followed by Mexico ($24.2 billion), China ($21 billion), Philippines ($14.6 billion) and Russia ($13.7 billion). Labor migration for overseas employment has rapidly increased, particularly after globalization. The Nepalese economy is increasingly becoming dependent on remittance sent home by migrant workers. (MoF, 2006)

1.2 Statement of the Problem

If we concentrate on the poverty situation of our country its magnitude is very large especially in the rural areas most of the people migrated to other countries for work and to earn money for the existence of their family. In the rural areas we can find that most of the lower and middle class families are droned in debt. If any member of that

family is migrated to other countries its debt is comparatively less than other families. So remittance income is playing very vital role in the economic situation.

According to NRB in the year 2014/2015 remittance accounting Rs 85 billion were received in Nepal which is 45-50 percent of all foreign currency earnings. The major factors attributing to large demand labor employment from Nepal are related to higher rate of unemployment, limited employment opportunities, low salary structure in the economy, insecurity in the rural areas because of insurgency and so on. Other main reason is the willingness and enthusiasm of Nepal youths to visit and work in foreign country (Karki 2006).

Since many years foreign employment rate is increasing, but most of the unskilled labors have gone to foreign land. Nepalese labor force seeking foreign employment having very low level of technical education and formal training. They are compelled to take risky, difficult and dirty work in foreign country. Slowly, training institute is being established in Nepal to develop skills on individuals who are seeking foreign employment so that earning capacity of the employed can be increased. But these institutions are fancy. Individuals seeking foreign employment are spending large amount of money as a cost for employment. The cost includes passport fee, medical charge and visa fee, air fare and commission to the employment agency. To finance the employment individual have to depend on several source of funds which included internal saving, borrowing from the relative, funds received from the sales of fixed assets like and animals, borrowing from money lenders etc. formal financial institutions like banks, co-operatives and finance companies do not provide loan easily. It is very difficult to arrange the funds needed to foreign employment by people coming from lower income class (NRB,2007).

One of the stagnant situations in overall development is improper and inefficient use of remittance the National Planning Commission has also given priority for improvement in foreign employment and proper use of the remittance. Hence answers of the following question are to be looked for:

i. What are the pushing factors of remittance user peoples in the study area?
ii. What is the socio-economiccondition of people before and after receiving remmitance?

iii. What are positive and negative changes of remmitance in society?

iv. What factors are required for the use of remittance in socio-economic development?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objective of this study was to describe socio-economic condition of the rural households before and after receiving the remittances. However the specific objectives were as follows

i. To explore the trend of foreign employment in the study area.

ii. To examine the role of remittance in socio-economic development in the study area.

1.4 Significance of the Study

Since the inception of the 8th five year plan, alleviation of poverty has been accorded highest priority. Likewise several short as well as long term programmers have been launched in this related field but results are not so satisfactory. In this required due to so many reasons like unemployment, insurgency, weak government and faulty education system etc., large number of young manpower have migrated to foreign countries for work to the other countries. Due to this emigration of stream somehow the people have been able to fulfill their basic needs. Therefore in this present time the remittance income is playing very important role to reduce then poverty in the rural areas of our country Nepal, especially, in those areas of Nepal where there is no any job opportunity to earn money to fulfill their basic needs except the agriculture sectors is very low. (13th Plan, 2015)

In the past the kind of job of Nepalese workers used to get abroad was only the armed force. After the restoration of democracy international job market was opened in the forty countries. Thus in the new phenomenon of entering in to the WTO efficient and skilled labor force is required and diversification in the skill and destination. This study also concentrates on the role of remittances in rural Nepal and guide to make it more helpful in eradicating rural poverty and increasing the capacity of the labor force.

If we try to analyze the present man power of Nepal, about seventy percent of the educated manpower has migrated for work. Some of them are coming back to Nepal and some of them are setting there forever but all of them are sending money from there for their family and relatives. So the remittance is coming from all over the world to Nepal where the Nepalese people are migrated. Certainly that amount of remittance is helping Nepalese economy to reduce the poverty level. When we compare the poverty level as well as the living standard of the migrated family and non-migrated family the migrated people's family is in high condition of living standard or they are feeling very comfortable to fulfill their basic needs for their existence (Bernard, 2006).

But most of the remittance income is used in the unproductive fields like house building, land purchasing of luxuries goods and consumption etc. Therefore the remittance income is not playing actual role for the development of the country as well as the reduction of the poverty level of entire country. In other words, in this days, the remittance income is using in the advantage of the migrated people and their family only. If the remittance income is invested in the productive sector like industries, development activities etc., then only the effect of that remittance income can be felt by other citizens of Nepal.

Finally, it is hoped that, the findings of this study would help to make policy for remittance users activities and also help the organizations and agencies like Banks, Money transfer agencies ,INGO, NGO, who want to productive use

1.5 Organization of the Study

This study has been organized in five chapters. The first chapter is introductory chapter, which includes general background, statement of the problem, objective of study, significance of study, Limitations of the Study and organization of the study. The second chapter is review of literature. The third chapter explains the research methodology of the present study. The fourth chapter explains the Analysis and Interpretations of the Data. Summary and conclusion are presented in the fifth chapter.

CHAPTER TWO

REVIEW OF LITERATURE

The present research aims to analyze the economic impact of foreign employment and inward remittances entering inside the country. For this purpose, a review of related literatures in this concerned area is a must which will help me to get clear ideas, opinions and other concepts. This chapter emphasizes about the literatures which were concerned in this connections. Therefore, in this chapter conceptual frameworks given by different authors and intellectuals of this area, books, journals, research works, and previous thesis related to labor migration and inward remittances are reviewed. Moreover, labor migration issues and in flow of inward remittances are reviewed and an attempt has been made to present them properly.

2.1 Theoretical Review

Various researches have been conducted internationally on the issue of international labor migration and remittance economy but in the Nepalese context, it is found that very few researches/studies have been conducted to analyze the economic impact that the inward remittance might have due to the international labor migration. Despite of those lacking, this study tries to identify the features, characteristics, levels and trends of the Nepalese international labor migration on one hand whereas on the other hand it tries to explore the impact that the inward remittance sent by these labors have on the overall economy of the country.

With the increase in the number of workers, the inflow of remittances has also taken an upswing. Moreover, because of the policy steps taken for enhancing the inflow of remittances to the country through the official mechanism the share of remittances coming through the official channel has gone up. The mounting remittances have led to a surplus in the current account, thereby strengthening the overall balance of payments position. Despite of such a large volume of inward remittances soaring inside the country as a result of booming international labor migration from Nepal, there still remains some questions unanswered.

Over the past three decades, policies in the area of labor migration have developed along four major paths: growing restrictiveness and selectiveness in the admission of

labor migrants in developed countries; a significant increase in the number of countries, particularly developing countries that have become host to foreign workers; the rising recognition that the rights of migrant workers and their families need to be protected and; the adoption of regional agreements on the free movements of persons (UN Report,2016).

Globalization of integration of regional economies has added impetus to the growing mobility of workers across abroad. In Asia the movement of labor is becoming an important and enduring phenomenon associated with economic growth and development since it eases skill imbalances in labor markets and provide broad cultural and economic benefits for sending and receiving countries. Migrants' remittances, for example, are now a valuable and stable source of foreign exchange to many origin countries. At the global level, the importance of migration to development is now reflected in the fact that it has become the part of agenda of multilateral institutions, as for example in the trade negotiations within the framework of General Agreement of Trade and Services (GATS, 2009).

While market forces are driving labor migration, there are several signs of market failure associated with its related processes. A number of risks have been associated with migration including trafficking and forced labor, recruitment malpractices such as fraudulent job offers and exorbitant placement fees, debt bondage, sexual and physical harassment, employment in hazardous jobs, and under or nonpayment of wages. Experience suggests that state intervention through appropriate regulatory institutions and measures are essential to the efficient and equitable working of labor market.Recruitment malpractices, fraud and abuses are widespread in many Asian Countries. To combat them government should have transparent systems in place for licensing and supervising private recruitment agencies. There should be stiff sanctions against fraud and against the practice of charging workers excessive placement fees, while providing incentive for good performance and cutting down lengthy bureaucratic procedures through such measures as establishing "one-stop" contract registration processing centers (ILO, 2012)

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 market 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.(Yogi, 2006)

Until the First World War, international migration played a key role in the integration of economies of both sides of the Atlantic. After the Second World War, migration of workers contributed to economic and social integration between countries in South and North. During both these periods, labor went hand in hand with capital mobility, and migration was key factor in the globalization of economies. International migration now seems to be excluded from the new process of globalization.At the beginning of the twenty-first century, the total number of persons living outside their countries of origin worldwide was 175 million including 120 million migrant workers and their families according to the ILO estimates. It is estimated that 20 million African men and women are migrant workers and that by 2015 one in ten Africans will live and work outside their countries of origin. While migration is bound to grow and offers development opportunities for both countries of origin and destination as well as for individual migrant workers, ill-conceived or inadequate policies have led to a series of problems that are of direct concern to the International Labor Organization and its constituents (UN, 2016).

It is amazing to know that the larger share of international population movement is in developing countries. The refugee burden is particularly heavy in developing countries, which receive nearly three-quarters of all officially-designated refugees and untold numbers of other forced migrants. In addition, the developing world contains numerous magnets for economic migrants, including the newly industrializing economies of Asia; the oil-producing Middle East Gulf States; West Africa and -increasingly -South Africa; and the Southern Cone, Venezuela, and Mexico in Latin America. While international migrants represent only a small fraction of the world's population, the impacts of these movements can be larger if compared to the numbers who move (ILO, 2012).

Who are these international migrants? They include people who have moved more or less "voluntarily" (e.g., short and long term workers ranging from unskilled laborers to highly skilled "professional, technical, and kindred" (PTK) workers), as well as those whose movement is in some sense "forced" (e.g., refugees and bona fide asylum seekers, and people who move for environmental reasons or "ecomigrants"). Included

along this spectrum are many whose movement is a response to poverty and lack of employment at home.

Some are settlers, whose migration - whether undertaken legally or illegally - is essentially permanent; others have moved (at least initially) on a temporary basis. In general, migrants tend to be young adults. Again, it comes as a surprise to many that between 40 and 60 percent of all international migrants worldwide - and over one half of refugees - are women and girls. In some migration streams (such as those from Sri Lanka and Indonesia to the Gulf States), the majority of migrants in the 1980s were women (Maharjan, 2015).

Increased attention to the volume and directions of international population movements has been accompanied by growing awareness that migration is linked often in ways that are poorly understood to the process of development itself. Developing countries, which both send and receive the majority of international migrants, are trying to understand better the role of migration in the development process. Industrial countries, for their part, are examining the ways in which their trade, aid, investment, and development assistance policies affect and are affected by international migration, especially from developing areas. In the case of migration, globalization and its dominating facet, foreign direct investment, may mean two opposing things. It can be viewed as the necessary complimentary between movements of production factor labor and flows of capital and goods or, conversely, as an alternative to the movement of workers. In the first case, globalization would lead to the growth and diversification of migration flows, while in the second international trade and capital movements would substitute migration. (Sigdel, 2006)

Beyond quantitative changes, the essence of new developments brought in by globalization is the transformation of pattern of trades and productive systems. High skilled labors become more capital alike and are characterized through high international mobility, while movements of low skilled labor may become superfluous regarding rising capital portability.

Many developing country governments encourage international labor migration, more often implicitly than explicitly. By providing employment for both unskilled and skilled workers, emigration offers an outlet for domestic frustrations that might

otherwise present serious political problems, and can produce large inflows of valuable hard currency remittances. The consequences of international migration for development (of development on migration) in countries of origin and destination remain hotly debated.(Adhikari, 2006)

Many countries around the world are facing rapidly changing dynamics of labor migration. Migration pressures are increasing in all regions of the world. Migrant workers are often still subject to severe forms of exploitation in recruitment and employment, to forced labor, substandard housing, exclusion from social protection, and denial of many basic human rights.

All too frequently, national migration policies, legislation and practices are outdated. Many governments acknowledge that existing law and practice are manifestly inadequate to assure effective management of today's labor migration conditions. During 2000 to 2001, number of governments in Central and South-East Asia, the Caucuses, the Persian Gulf and Latin America have asked the ILO to provide advice and technical assistance towards reformulation and modernization of labor migration legislation, structures, policies and practices. Our aim is to offer the relevant government a comprehensive review-analysis-recommendations package to address labor migration issues and needs, update legislation, policy and practices, and implement measures for effective management of labor emigration and immigration. The ILO International Migration Branch has the accumulated knowledge, expertise and framework to respond to these challenges. It however, requires additional resources to provide adequate and timely cooperation to constituents. (Gurung, 2002)

2.2 Review of Previous Studies

There has been very rare thesis works done to identify the impact of foreign employment and inward remittances on the economic development of the country. However, various research works have been done in this particular area where researchers have tried to explore the growing unemployment problem in various countries, craze of people going abroad in search of employment and the impact of inward remittances entering inside the country of origin.

Adhikari,Gurungand Seddon(2001) jointly conducted a study entitled "Foreign Labor Migration and the Remittance Economy of Nepal" with the aim of evaluating Nepal's dependence on exporting labor. They have explored the migration history of Nepal dating back to the beginning of the 19th century when people started migrating towards India to join the army force and relates it to the current context of migration towards the Gulf States.

Having undergone various studies in the related field researchers came out with the following conclusions: In the last five years, the importance of foreign labour migration to the Nepalese economy has increased as numbers of Nepalese leaving to find work abroad have soared. The total volume and value of remittances from Nepali workers abroad has increased significantly; remittances are possibly as high as 100 billion NRs (Over US$1.5 billion).

Migration continues partly because of growing insecurity in Nepal's rural areas as the Maoist insurgency has come to control large parts of the countryside. In addition. Nepalese must confront a lack of economic opportunities at home and increasing opportunities abroad.Indeed, there has been much talk in Nepal recently of "internal displacement" and "forced migration" as a result of the conflict. Certainly, some of the better-off Nepalese in rural areas have been displaced. But it is difficult to distinguish those seeking to avoid the conflict from the bulk of economic migrants because the rural areas are so impoverished and because there has been little research on internal migration (UN Report, 2010).

The failure to create and implement a coherent overall development mobilizing all of Nepal's resources - including effective education, trail manpower planning for human resource development - has led to low rates of gr high levels of unemployment and underemployment in what remains ; subsistence agriculture, handicraft, and service-based economy, with around 4f of the population below the poverty line. Hence, the massive upsurge in migrate rural areas to cities and other countries.

The implications of this situation are far-reaching for Nepal as a whole. Structure and dynamics of regional and local economy and society, and -perhaps all -for households and individuals all over the country, both those directly into foreign labor migration and those left behind.

Bhattarai (2015explains that International labor migrants mostly in the Gulf States, Malaysia and *oil* South East Asian countries is a new phenomenon of migration in the Nepalese come and that only have about 30 years long history. Unexpectedly the foreign labia migration has developed in such a way, which has shifted the agricultural based economy towards remittance based economy. Numbers of people going abroad for work have been increased for the last few years, especially after the origination of armed conflict ii Nepal. Major concentration of Nepali migrant workers was in Gulf States for the very beginning but the dynamics has been changed and people are migrating towards Malaysia since the past three years even though the number of people going the Gulf States is still significant. A class division among the labor migrants is also found to select the country of destination i.e. poor people are to India, Gulf States and Malaysia and rich people towards Japan, South Korea, North America and Europe.

International provisions are found very sound and applicable to protect the rights of migrant workers but governments in both sending and receiving countries does not seem sincere to the domestication of the spirit of international instruments, conference recommendations and plan of action. International provisions are there to protect the right of the migrant workers. But both the government and receiving countries do not seem to be sincere to the implementation of the spirit of international provisions. Ratification of UN convention by Nepal will create moral pressure on the labor receiving countries. Bilateral agreement has not taken place even with some major labor importing countries pertaining to the safety and welfare of the migrant workers. Another problem is lack of working mechanism to address the issues related to international migration like demand verification. Provision of labor attached in the potential labor receiving countries is still lacking (UN Report, 2015).

Manpower agencies are almost unfair about their business dealing with the workers and their professionalism is questionable. The role of trade union organizations is also found ineffective to address the issues of potential labor migrants in home country as well as in the country of destination. So the current need is for more effective migration management to reduce the vulnerabilities of migrant workers and safeguard the rights of migrant workers.

Maharjan (2011) focuses on the need for foreign employment and its scope. According to the writer, inward remittances play a pivotal role in the national economy of any country which in case of Nepal has been badly battered due to the ongoing conflict. Industry, trade, tourism and other sectors of the economy are all in the doldrums. Under such circumstances, the rate of unemployment is high in the country. So the number of people seeking employment abroad has risen.

The fourteenth Plan has aimed at creating 200,000 employment opportunities but nothing substantial has yet come about. Rather, the existing employment opportunities have worsened due to the deteriorating law and order situation as several industries have closed down under the Maoist threats. This has hence given rise to the foreign employment. However, prospects for foreign employment are not on the right track. In the name of providing tantalizing jobs abroad, hundreds, if not thousands, of people have suffered misfortunes. Some are never sent to their destinations, others are stranded and still others end up being victims of unexpected hazardous and low-paid jobs. Further, there are instances where the Nepalese are kidnapped, incarcerated or brutally killed in foreign countries. The brutal killing of twelve Nepalese workers in Iraq by ultra militants on 30th August 2014 is a case in point.

Therefore, foreign employment is not hassle-free. There are several instances of the people seeking foreign employment going to rack and ruin. As such, the time has come for the government and other associated bodies such as manpower agencies to make concerted efforts to streamline foreign employment.

As a matter of fact, earnings from foreign employment could change the face of the country by contributing a lot to poverty alleviation, which is the cynosure of the current Tenth Plan. It could ameliorate the landscape of the rural areas, where the need for development is acutely felt. It need not be reiterated that rural development is a bridgehead for overall national development.

Nowadays, foreign employment is concentrated in the Gulf countries. It is necessary to diversify it so that its scope can be extended far and wide. On the other hand, a strong policy on foreign employment should be in place so as to streamline it. There is no argument that streamlining foreign employment is the need of the hour and that

well-knit foreign employment could be an effective tool for poverty alleviation in the rural areas.

Yogi (2006) focuses on the inward remittance entering inside the country and the extent that these funds have been utilized to the productive sectors. According to him thousands of people leave the country to work abroad every year and send back their hard earned money. But the significant sum remains largely unutilized due to indifference on part of the government and policy makers.

Yogi in his report highlights on the history of international migration and segregates the value of inward remittance on the basis of country where the flow of immigration from Nepal is higher. He also emphasizes on the huge foreign exchange reserve contributed by the receipt of annual pensions of former British Gurkha soldiers both from India and United Kingdom.

Wagle lead team (2015) received as remittances is being utilized in a productive way showed that most of the earnings of ex-Gurkha soldiers and others returning from abroad had been used in buying land, constructing houses and other unproductive social rituals. Even those who were interested to start new ventures did not find any attractive areas for investment. There is no coherent program to increase the benefits of the remittance economy and reduce the very real social costs of foreign labor migration as part of Nepal's overall development strategy."

Whatever be the actual tables of remittance entering into the country every year, it is beyond doubt that there is much room for tapping its potential. For this, the government doesn't need to make additional investment. All it should do is to recognize the contribution of remittance to national economy and devise suitable policies to channelize it for productive use away from the present trends of consumptive use.

Sigdel (2006), describes that Employment abroad has not only helped Nepal ever-growing un-employment problem but it has also injected much needed foreign currency into our economy to fill up foreign exchange and investment gap, thereby helping Nepal avoid a major BOP crisis. Sigdel (2006),

The increase of the flow of remittances has paved the way for South Asian economies such as Bangladesh, Sri Lanka and Pakistan to keep their BOP situation in a healthy state. The strong inflow of remittances allows foreign exchange reserve to increase and provides the confidence to float a country's currency. If we recall the above mentioned phenomenon, what we found that the remittance money have become a crucial component for Nepalese economy. The GDP has also accounted remittances as one of the major sources of national income of the country. The remittances have contributed much to maintain Nepal's BOP position favorable. Not only this, this sector has become one of the prime sources of foreign currency earning and mitigating ever growing imports bills for Nepal. The expansion of banking and financial sector has been possible due to presence of remittances in Nepal. Meaningful utilization of remittance money paves the way for boosting socio-economic activities towards deprived people and remote areas of the nation. Mere collection of remittances in banks and financial institutions does not bring desired.The overseas migration and remittances have been instrumental in poverty alleviation as well as for improving the living standards of the people (Seddon et al., 1999 and Shrestha, 2014).

2.3 Gaps in obtainable Literature Related to the Topic

There has been very rare thesis works done to identify the impact of foreign employment and inward remittances on the economic development of the country. However various research works have been done in this particular area where researchers have tried to explore the growing unemployment problem in various countries, craze of people going abroad in search of employment and the impact of inward remittances entering inside the country of origin.

Now it has been several years of earning remittance by the nation but few studies and experiments have been undertaken on Remittance and its impact.. But very few studies have been done on the topic concerning Nepal. So, an attempt has been made in this study to analyze the effectiveness of Remittance in rural development of Nepal. This study is slightly difference then the former studies because the study mainly evaluates the impact of remittance in the rural household of the area and the study also analyzes the problems relating to foreign employment and the factors required for the effectiveness of the income with the help of empirical investigation mainly

conducted inSuryabinayak. The study tries to include and evaluate the data and information available. So, the objective of the study and the conclusion of new data, statistics and information make the study difference than the former studies.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Rational of the Site Selection

SuryabinayakMunicipality is a municipality in Nepal that was created in December 2014 through the merger of the Village development committees of Katunje (the municipality's centre, Sipadol, Nankhel and Chitpol.The municipality's name stems from the local Suryavinayak Temple. In March 2017, under new local level restructuring, Suryabinayak Municipality was expanded to include the neighboring municipality of Anantalingeshwor, adding four more previous municipality of Sirutar, Gundu, Dadhikot and Balkot. According to the 2011 Nepal census, the predecessors of Suryabinayak Municipality had a population of 78,490. There has not been micro level study on this topic as well as that place is easy to me to collect the data. In this regard I selected this site for my research.

3.2Research Design

This research paper is a case study ofSuryabinayak. It is a micro level study. This is analytical as well as descriptive type of research design. The main object is to review the role of remittance income, therefore the required data to meet the objectives of this study, are taken from the primary as well as secondary sources. The simple statistical as well as scientific tools are used to describe and analyze the results.

3.3Nature and sources of Data

There has been used both nature of research: qualitative and quantitative. The total number of households of Bhaktapur District is 4, 35,544.(CBS, 2011). There are 76 emigrants households of this municipality. Due to the limitations of time and budget, only 40 emigrant households are taken as sample which is not proportional. The samples of all nine Wards are considered as clusters and the desired samples are taken randomly from each ward.All the selected 40 households of returnees' respondents were interviewed and relevant information was collected through the medium of questionnaires. The questionnaires included open and close ended questions. Personal interview was taken by researcher and the questionnaires were filled. Cross checks,

editing and indirect questions were also put some times when the answers were through to be unrealistic and irrelevant. The format of the questionnaire is given in the appendix.Except primary data some other data related to the study had been collected from the secondary sources also, which can be official as well as unofficial. The relevant data are compiled from publication of the National Planning Commission Secretariat, Central Bureau of statistics (CBS). Budget speeches of Government of Nepal, Economic Survey published by Ministry of Finance, Nepal Living Standard Survey by CBS, Economic Reports by NRB, Other quarterly and annual publications of NRB, different record of department of labor GON and municipality profile other periodical, Journals, books magazines, seminar papers reports of research centers data and information from donor agencies like WB, ADB, IMF, UNDP.

3.4Universe and Sample size

40 remittance dependent families from different wards of Suryabinayak were selected.There are a numbers of people who have been to abroad. Some of them have passed a decades, some a year. Among of them only three years past experience has been taken for this research.

3.5Sampling Procedure

Calculating the right sample size is crucial to gaining accurate information! In fact, survey's confidence level and margin of error almost solely depends on the number of responses we received. The important question that should be answered in all sample surveys is "How many participants should be chosen for a survey"? However, the answer cannot be given without considering the objectives and circumstances of investigations. This research follows the purposive sampling procedure.The purpose has been used as the reliable and valid research to find the new research in this area for receiving the remittance. For this door to door with asking and showing own objectives the questionnaire were fulfilled for objectives purpose.

3.6Tools and Techniques of Data Collection

3.6.1 Interview:

Interviewwith remittance receiver or senders family members have been taken for the study. The structural and semi-structured questionnaire has also been included for such respondent to collect the information. Different case Studies were conducted to obtain the relevant data.

3.7Method of Data Analysis

While analyzing the data, the available data from the various sources were collected, classified and tabulated to meet the needs of the study. Data processing is done with the help of a mathematical tools and technique. Hence, various methods of analysis such as graphical presentation, tabulation were made for the purpose of analysis. Data were studied comparatively to get required results about of that remittance income and the effect of that remittance income in the research area.

3.8Limitations of the Study

Every study carries some limitations which are unavoidable. The main limitations of the study are as follows:

i. The present analysis is concentrated in our particular area of Suryabinayak in Bhaktapur district to determine the magnitude of poverty as well as the amount of remittance income in micro level.
ii. This study is based on sample size of study area. It may be helpful to make general conclusion.
iii. Price of all commodities is calculated on the current price.
iv. Only economic variables such as income and wealth inequalities are analyzed.
v. The value of self produced goods consumption rest of the self occupied household working charge (labor charge) on their own land is ignored.
vi. All types of roles of remittances can't be discussed in this study because it basically focused for socio-economic development for rural households

CHAPTER FOUR

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE DATA

4.1Introduction to the Data and Study Area

4.1.1 Income Status

Majority of the people in this Municipality are largely involved in the agriculture while others are involved in other sectors such as trade, service, business etc. whereas the major contribution in the economic status of this Municipality is due to the remittance income coming from peoples migrated abroad. The general income scenario of the study area before the respondents actually migrated presented in the following table.

Table No. 4.1: Income status of the people from Suryabinayak Municipality before going abroad

Caste/Ethnic	No. of Households	Earning per month (in thousands)				
		Below-5	5-10	10-20	20-50	Av 50
Brahmin/Chhetri	14	2	5	4	2	1
Newar	11	2	2	3	3	1
Janjati	10	3	4	3	-	-
Dalit	5	3	2	-	-	-
Total	40	10	13	10	5	2

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The table no.4.1presents the overall scenario of the people in Suryabinayak Municipality, based on the caste of the households. It is clearly seen that 10 out of total household were receiving less than Rs. 5000 per month. Out of total of 40 households 13 stated that income to be between 5 thousands and 10 thousands.10 households were found to have their income to their monthly income between 10 thousands to 20 thousands.5 of the households stated their income to be in between 20 and 50 thousands regularly each month. The number of households receiving the regular monthly income of more than Rs.50 thousands was 2 households.

The above table also gives the caste wise scenario of the income status of the people. Brahmin/Chhetri and Newar were found to be possessing better economic status. Households receiving more than Rs 20 thousands monthly were entirely from Brahmin/Chhetri and Newar. People belonging to the castes Janjati, Kami/Damai and osthers were found to be possessing lower income status as compared with Brahmin/Chhetri and Newar.

4.1.2Present Income Status of the Study Area

The proceeding table 4.2 presented the income level of the households before they were actually migrated. After their migration, the remittance they had brought have actually changed their level of income, their living standard, education, health, etc. and in the overall scenario the level of poverty of the study area has decreased. The following table presents the level of the actual income received by the people after getting the remittance income.

Table No 4.2: Income Status of the People from SuryabinayakMunicipalityafter Getting the Remittance Income

Caste/Ethnic	No. of Household	Earning per month (in thousands)				
		Upto-5	5-20	20-50	50-100	Av 100
Brahmin/Chhetri	14	2	5	4	2	1
Newar	11	1	4	4	1	1
Janjati	10	1	3	3	1	-
Dalit	5	1	2	2	-	-
Total	40	5	14	13	6	2

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The above table no.4.2 explains the increased income level the households after receiving the remittance income, People are getting higher amount of income per month due to the remittance income they are actually receiving. There were no households receiving more than Rs. 1 lakh monthly previously but there are 2 rows now. Households receiving in between 2 households to one lakh increased from 2 to 6. The households receiving in between 20 to 50 there were 5 which has been increased to 13. Households getting in between 10 to 20 households have increased to

10 from 14. While the number of households receiving less than 5 thousands has been decreased to 5 from 10.Thistable clearly shows the rise in the level of income the people after receiving the remittance in the Suryabinayak

4.1.3 Status of Education

Educational status of Suryabinayak Municipality has been raised up and the literacy rate is increased people have got the higher level of approach over the education. It also has ultimately helped to uplift the living standard of people the following table presents the change the educational status of the people.

Table No. 4.3: Status of Education of the Suryabinayak Municipality

Educational status	Male		Female	
	No	Percentage	No	Percentage
Illiterate	30	25	40	25
Literate	30	25	30	25
Above SLC	20	16.66	20	16.66
Well educated	40	33	30	25
Total	120	100	120	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

4.1.4 Health Status

The flow of Remittance in the study area has increased the peoples approach to the Health facilities. There is a health post being run by the government also one Ayurwebedic Hospital and 2 private medical clinics providing the health services to the people in this municipality.

Table No.4.4: Health Status of the People of Suryabinayak MUNICIPALITY

People receiving health facilities from	Number of people	Percentage
Primary Health Center	10	25
Private clinics	7	17.5
Not getting any health facilities at all	20	50
Total	40	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

The above table no.4.4 presents the present health status of the people of Suryabinayak Municipality. This table clearly shows that the approach of people to the health facilities is gradually increasing. Only 25 percent are receiving the health facilities which decreased by 50 percent in the period of five years. The number of people approaching for better health facilities outside the Municipality has increased by 17.5 in percent and the approach of people to the health facilities provided in Municipality by the private medical post has increased by 17.5 percent. This table clearly shows that 50 percent of the people in this Municipality are in approach of health facilities.

4.1.5 House Hold Status

This title gives us the information about the poverty situation of the sample Households from the structure and condition of their houses**.**

Table No. 4.5: Sample Households Made by Different Types

Types of houses	**Total number**
Made with rod, Concrete and cement	26
Made with stone and mud with Tin Roof	10
Made with Stone and Mud and Thatched Roof.	4
Total	40

Source: Field survey, 2018

The given table no.4.5 and table no. 4.4 shows that most of the sample household have made with stone and mud with and slate stone in the roof. These types of houses are 10. After these types of house there are 4 house made off with stone and mud thatched roof. Remaining 26 houses are made with concrete.

4.1.6 Present Status of Education in the Study Area

It is surely will not subject of debate that education is the main factor determining the foreign level employment and the earning from that foreign employment i.e. remittance. Besides that, education also helps to reduce the poverty because of educational employment in the home country also. Thus in the study are realizing the above fact that education is the prime factor for reduction of poverty. There are so

many educational institutions. There is 1 higher secondary school, 1 secondary school, 1 Primary school and 3 private (secondary) boarding school. The following table 9 gives us the information about the educational status of the study area (sample households).

Table No.4.6:Educationalstatusof sample households (5 years of age and above)

Educational status	Male		Female	
	No	Percentage	No	Percentage
Illiterate	5	4.54	5	4.54
Literate	5	4.54	5	4.54
Above SLC	10	9.09	20	18.18
Well educated	90	81.81	80	72.72
Total	110	100	110	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

The above table no 4.6 shows that out of 220 sample population, 10 people are illiterate, 10 people are literate, 30 people are educated up to IA level and 5 people number of female illiterate is equal to male illiterate. Most of the male population is educated up to S.L.C. and female also. In the sample area literacy rate is quite high in comparison to the national index.

4.2 Analysis of the Data and Interpretation of the Result According to the Specific Objective of the Study

4.2.1 Family Size

The table presented below shows the no. of the family members present in the sampled households

Table No.4.7: Distribution of Sampled Household by Family Size

Family size	No. of Households	Percentage
1-2	3	7.5
3-4	10	25
5-6	19	47.5
7-8	5	12.5
8 and above	3	7.5
Total	40	**100**

Sources: Field survey, 2018

The above table no 4.7 shows that, the highest no of family size is 5-6 member family household, which is 47.5 percent. In the same way the lowest number of family size is 1-2 number family household which is only 7.5 percent in the total of 40 households. Now a day the young and educated parents have not more than two children because of family planning. But more households have more than two children because of their ignorance, the desire of emphasis on male child rather than the female child and child marriage etc. which is another major factor of poverty in the study area.

4.2.2 Size of Land Holding

In the study area, most of the peoples' main occupation is agriculture. However, there is extreme inequality in the distribution of land. The land is categorized into three forms, i.e. Khet, Bari, and Pakhoo. Most of the poor families don't have Khet. They have only small pieces of land (Pakhoo and Bari), and few of them have Khet. The following table shows the unequal distribution and holding of land among the sample households.

Table No. 4.8: Distribution of land Among Sample Households

Size of land holding (Ropani)	No. of Households	Percentage
Landless	2	5
Bellow 2	5	12.5
2-5	7	17.5
5-10	6	15
10-15	10	25
15-20	8	20
Above 20	2	5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

The above given table no.4.8 shows that there is unequal distribution of land among the total sample households. Among the 40 households, 5 percent households is landless, percentage of land holding households below 2 Ropani and 2-5 Ropani is 12.5 and 17.5 percentages respectively. Similarly, 5-10 Ropani is 15 percent; 10-15 Ropani are 25 percent, 15-20 Ropani 20 percent and above 20 Ropani is 5 percent

respectively. So, the unequal distribution of land is one of the causes of poverty in the study area.

4.2.3 Occupational Status

The following table 4.9shows that 62.5 percentage of sampled population is involved in the agriculture which is nearly equal to the national level. Rests of the sampled households are involved in the other occupation such as Government job, Business, Study etc.

Table No. 4.9: Distribution on Households and Population According to Major Occupation

Main occupation	No. of house	Percentage
Agriculture	25	62.5
Non-agriculture	15	37.5
Total	40	100

Source: Field Survey, 2018

4.2.4 Extent of Poverty and Unemployment

It is clear to all us that unemployment is the main causes of the poverty in any state and the unemployment plays the major role of migration to the other places form their native born place. In this study also we found that the main cause of the migration of the youth of the study area is due to unemployment in their native country. Most of the workers of the study are migrated to those countries where they don't need any special qualification to migrate like India, Qatar, Malaysia, UAE, and other Gulf countries and also to other south Asian countries. Their migration to the different countries depends upon the economic condition of their family, and also the regular money income of the members of the family. This is shown in the following table.

Table No. 4.10: Regular Monthly Income of the Sample Households

Regular monthly income (in Rs)	No. of households
Less than 5,000	5
5,000-10,000	15
10,000-20,000	10
20,000-50,000	7
Above 50,000	3
Total	40

Source: Field survey, 2018

The above table no.4.10 presents the fact of the sample households of the study area that about 50 percent of the total sampled household receives less than NRs 10,000 per month. Which means an average of NRs 1650 per month is available to each person of the sample households. This is very below the absolute poverty line. Only 11 percent of the households receive more than 50,000 per month as the regular income. Among the 40 households about 10 percent of the households receive less than NRs 5000 per month, which is very low level of poverty for the existence of family members. The above given table is dependent of the production of agriculture products also therefore it is the weather and other factor behave against them, the income condition can also be very less than the stated level. Which are already stated in the table 6.9 that the main occupation of 62 percent of the people of the study area is agriculture which means about 62 percent people has disguised unemployment and seasonal employment the occupational dependency is also another cause of the foreign employment of the study area The kind of unemployment and the level of unemployment are shown in the following table.

Table No. 4.11: Employment Status of the Sample Households

Group of population	No. of people	Employed	Unemployed	Percentage of employed
Active population	118	85	33	72.03
In active population	75	0	75	0
Total population	193	85	108	55.95

Source: Field survey, 2018

The above given table no. 4.11 shows that in the Sample Households of the study area, only 72.03 percent of active population is employed but as over all situations only about 27.96 percent of the population are employed. It means that about 55.95 percent of all the population of study area is unemployed which is very high. Thus, as a conclusion from the above table 6.10 we can say that as the one hand among the total population 193 about 55.95 percent of the population are fully dependent population and on the other hand among the active population of 118 about only 72.03 percent of the population is employed it means the rate of employment of the study are is low and the rate of dependency area is very high.

4.2.5 Social Characteristics of Respondent

Social condition such as caste / ethic composition, size of the family, age, marital status and literacy determine the willingness and clarity of the individual to participate in foreign labor market. In the proceed of field survey, we found the main caste of the study area are Brahmin, Chhetri, Newar ,Janjati, Sunuwar, Kamin,Damai etc. for the purpose of the study the sample household in respect of the above described caste were taken. The main social characteristics considered important for these groups were family size, marital status and literacy rate. The information obtained by interviewing the respond is presented in the following table.

Table No. 4.12: Average Family Size, Age and Literacy Percentage of Different Ethnic groups of Sample Households

Caste/ ethnic groups	No. of respondents	Average family size	Percent of literacy
Brahmin/Chhetri	14	4.5	35
Newar	11	4.03	27.5
Janjati	10	9.96	25
Kami/Damai	5	6.23	12.5
Total	40	4.82	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

The following table no. 4.12 shows that among workers seeking foreign employment form Suryabinayak Municipality is mostly dominated Brahmin,/Chhetri. Comparing

the age of the migrant of the three castes with other caste, the average age of the migrant of these castes is very high while other caste like Kami, Damai has very low average age of the migrant workers. On another aspect the number of migrants from so called upper castes like Brahmin and Chhetri is quite high compared to another castes migrant. The literacy level of the migrant of Brahmin/Chhetri is 35% where the literacy percentage of Newar is 61%. The following table presents the another fact that the following size of the respondent from the low caste like Kami and Damai is high compared to the Brahman which is also playing the vital role to foreign employment for the young and dynamic labor forces even they are educated also. Most of the people of the lower caste Marriages in their childhood, which means that the percent of the marriages caste is very high which is also another important aspect as a push of foreign employment.

4.2.6 Sources of Income of the Sampled Households

In the study area the people are engaged in different occupation like Agriculture, Business, Jobs (Government as well as private) and Foreign employment etc. which are the main sources of income of the respondent family of the study area. The situation of the income depending on their sources in the sampled households is shown in the following table.

Table No. 4.13: Sources of Income of the Sample Households

Sources of income	Number of households	Percentage
Agriculture	14	35
Foreign employment	10	25
Job	8	20
Business	8	20
Total	40	100

Source: Field survey, 2018

The above table no. 4.13 presents the income sources of the respondents of the sample area. From that table we can find that most of the family depend on the Agriculture, Second largest sources of income is employment, where as about 25 percent of household's main sources income is foreign employment.

4.2.7 Status of Economic Condition

Economic condition is one of the most important factors of emigration. It is expected that people from lower economic condition (the type of people with problem in fulfilling their basic needs) should seek foreign employment. Mainly the lower economic condition families used to go India for foreign employment because of the cost of In this municipality respondents were classified into lower, lower middle, middle and high income group according to their own assessment of their economic condition. The information obtained is presented in the following table.

Table No 4.14: Frequency Distribution of Economic Condition of Different Ethnic Groups of Respondents from SuryabinayakMunicipality

Caste/Ethnic groups	No. of Respondents	Economic Condition			
		Lower income groups	Medium lower income groups	Medium income groups	Higher income groups
Brahmin/Chhetri	14	2	4	6	2
Newar	11	2	3	4	2
Janjati	10	2	4	3	1
Dalit	5	3	2	-	-
Total	40	9	13	13	5

Source: Field survey, 2018

Above table no. 4.14 presents the summary about the economic condition of the respondents and their family. From the above table we can see that among the sampled households most of the households are Brahmin/Chhetri, where they have quite strong economic background where two households from total 14 households are from high income group where as 2 household are from higher income group, 6 households are from medium income groups, 4 households are from medium low income group and only 2 households are the lowest income groups. After Brahmin/ChhetriNewar is economically strong in which only the 12.5 percent of the total household are in lower income group. Among the sampled households Kami/Damaicaste is the poorest caste in which 100 percent of the sampled are in

lower income group from the above table we can see that there is only one family high income groups besides Brahmins.

4.2.8 Causes Seeking to Foreign Employment

Even through, the poverty being the main factor of foreign employment, there must be several reasons behind it. It might be economic, social or political. They may be related to the acquired skills and various other reasons. To find out causes of seeking employment the respondents were asked to identify the prime causes to go for foreign employment. They gave more than one reason as fallows.

Table no 4.15: Frequency distribution of causes of seeking foreign employment from Suryabinayak Municipality

Caste/Ethnic groups	No. of Respondents	Causes			
		Unemployment	Family Debt	Conflict	Earn Money
Brahmin/Chhetri	14	6	3	1	4
Newar	11	5	2	1	3
Janjati	10	4	3	-	3
Dalit	5	3	2	-	-
Total	40	18	10	2	10

Source: Field Survey, 2018

Above table no. 4.15 shows that unemployment is the main cause of foreign employment for all the caste ethnic groups. Among all the sample households about 45 percent had stated unemployment as the main cause of foreign employment. The second main important cause is family debt burden which is also playing as the major push factor of the foreign employment. Comparing the other caste with Brahmin and Chhetri; the percentage of emigrated population due to family debate burden quiet high in the case of other castes like Kami, Damai and other castes. Among the total sample house holds about 25 percentage of the respondent are emigrated due to the family debate burden. This means that among the ethnic groups Kami, Damai, Janjati and other davit showed higher percentage of family debate burden then Brahmin/Chhetri and Newar. The third reason of the foreign employment is to earn

money. The percentage of respondents stating the major cause is earn money family debate burden are quiet similar i.e. 25 percent respondents have immigrated to foreign countries to earn money. After that 5 percent of the respondents had stated that they are migrated due to the conflict problem of Nepal. It is concluded from our study that unemployment, family debate are the main causes to seek foreign employment.

4.2.9 Cost Paid for Foreign Employment

A sizable amount of money needs to be invested as a cost of foreign employment. The cost started from obtaining a passport, medical checkup, manpower agency commission, visa expenditure, air fare and cost of internal travel and other necessary cost. To find out the cost paid by the respondents, they were asked to quote expenses in the different categories. The summarized version of the cost paid by the different income groups is given in the following table.

Table No. 4.16: Average Cost Paid and Range of Costs for Foreign Employment by Different Ethnic Groups from SuryabinayakMunicipality

Caste/Ethnic Groups	No. of Respondents	Average cost (in Rs.000)
Brahmin/Chhetri	14	21.4
Newar	11	15.16
Janjati	10	20.16
Dalit	5	9.06
Total	40	66.26

Source: Field survey, 2018

Above table no. 4.16 shows that average cost paid for the foreign employment is Rs 66 thousands. Brahmin/Chhetri had paid high average cost than the other group because they prefer developed countries like, USA, UK, Japan, Korea etc. for foreign employment where as other lower income group like Kami, Damai, etc. are very low foreign employment. The traveling cost to those countries is very cheaper and in the case of India, there is no any visa charge to enter. In the case of same counties, Dalit had paid high average cost than other group because they have not more information about foreign employment. Their Newar had paid higher average cost for foreign employment which is 15.16 thousand; secondly Brahmin also had paid high average

cost for the foreign employment which is 21.4 thousand. Kami/ Damai Ethnic groups had paid very low average cost of Rs 12.5 thousand. We can see that there is too much variation in the cost of the foreign employment in all types of caste/ Ethnic groups had paid very low average cost of Rs 15 thousand. We can see that there is too much variation in the cost of the foreign employment in all types of castecaste/Ethnic groups. This is because the cost paid to immigration to India is very low where as the cost paid for the other developed countries are quite high compared to India. The lowest cost paid by the respondents of the sampled households is Rs 2.5 thousand rupees which is paid by Kami / Damai cost to immigrate to India where as the highest cost paid Rs 1,098 thousand to paid immigrate to USA. It shows that the respondent of this municipality had wide range of cost and it high variability with the sample.

4.2.10 Source of Financing

Most of the rural people of Nepal who want to go for foreign employment use several sources of financing the cost involved. In the study area, the mostly used sources of financing are loan (From relatives, friends and local merchants), sale of property including land, internal saving. To find out the extent of sources used by respondents they were asked to provide their sources and the amount with its promised interest amount for the foreign employment. The information collected is presented in the following table.

Table No. 4.17:Sources of Financing for the Foreign Employment

Caste / Ethnic Groups	No. of Respondents	Source of Financing		
		Loan	Sales of property	Family saving
Brahmin/Chhetri	14	6	4	4
Newar	11	4	3	4
Janjati	10	6	3	1
Dalit	5	2	3	-
Total	40	18	13	9

Source: Field survey, 2018

Above table no. 4.17 shows that 45 percent respondent's of the total borrowed loan to pay for the cost of foreign employment. About 22.5 percent respondents had paid

from their family saving and only 32.5 percent respondents had paid to the cost of foreign employment by selling their property. Only the low income groups like Kami/ Damai and other sold land and other property to pay for the foreign employment. Among the respondents who use family saving the maximum number was from Brahmin, Chhetri coteries. It can be concluded that the cost of foreign employment is financed by borrowing and family saving. Family saving is used by to call upper caste like Brahmin/Chhetri, Newar.

4.3 Analysis and Interpretation to Fulfill the Objectives

It is often believed that if somebody receives foreign employment his household economy will improve. The change in economy well being improvement in living standard, improvement in skill, social status might be some of the area was change take place etc. If the respondents are able to gain more than the income which is needed to run their family and also to pay their loans principle as well as their interest amount then only their economic condition can improve and their property problem can be reduced. To find out the change in household economic condition due to foreign employment, the respondent were asked to give their own judgment about their economic condition before foreign employment and after foreign employment and comparison of this to time periods the answer given by them is presented in the following table.

Table No. 4.18: Frequency Distribution of Changes in Different Indicators of Respondents due to Foreign Employment

Indicator	**Change in Condition**			
	Increased	**Decreased**	**Remained same**	**Total**
Economic status	33	2	5	40
Standard living	30	3	7	40
Social status	25	5	10	40
Skills	35	-	5	40

Source: Field survey, 2018

Case Study One

RajaniBisunke, an inhabitant of Suryabinayak completed aged 26 years old PCL from SushmaKoirala Nursing College. She joined different hospitals in Nepal. Bachelor over there having a job in Australia,. She works over there family members are unemployed and junior. She sends money from there for family. Here family upgrades.

Analyzing Case Study One

RajaniBisunke having technical knowledge working in Australia. She went with the help of cooperative in terms of repaying. About 6 lakh NRs to 8 lakh, she earns. Out of them she spends for personal expenditure and sends money to her guardian to repay and broaden the family lifestyle. Nowadays, her family helps community member and all family member depends upon her earnings. Everyone glorify her money and action. The community member finds he family and Rajani as civilized and standard family. Her family is welcome. In this regard, the money remittance of Rajani is significant for family, community to nation. Being a job holder, she is contributing Nepali socio-economy and society that mobilizing help of one another student get chance.

Case Study Two

BikramBisunke an aged of 34 years married educated, B.A. passed husband passed opened Hotel in Maharajgunj but could not linger. Having trained in Hotel Training, went Dubai with the help loan of financial institution. He is working in Dubai and earns NRs.40,000 month in coffess shop. His money as remittance comes to his family to continue the lifestyle.

Analyzing Case Study Two

BikramBisunke interested and workable in Hotel, a technical field, could not understand Nepali taste. His shop in Maharajgunj failed because the management insufficiency. He has a skill. How to set up a skill in an institution is difficult part. His remittance in his family going to be managed, while analyzed till now, I find in average, he is paying loan. Only his children are going to school. In addition, he made

his old house a new one. In this concern, his remittance is being repaid and being able to ensure his children's future and life style.

4.3.1 Impact on other Indicators

How the foreign employment and remittance impact on certain household indicators? Do they live in better house? Do they send their children to better schools? How the health condition of their family changed? Are their family members better dressed? Are they protected from indebtedness at the time of need? These were very important questions. Positive impact on the dependent on size of income of respondents brought from foreign employment, family size, earlier economic condition of the family, knowledge and education of the respondents, culture of society, etc. To find out the impact of an employment on household indicators the respondents were asked to respond on the changes brought by the foreign employment. The answer provided by the respondents is given in the following table:

Table No.4.19:Frequency Distribution of Impact on other Household's Indicators of the Respondents

Indicators	Increased	Worsened	Same	Total
Condition of housing	25	5	10	40
Education of children	25	-	15	40
Health of family member	28	7	5	40
Clothing	22	3	15	40
Cash available with them	18	12	10	40

Source: Field survey, 2018

The above table no. 4.19 shows that 62.5percent of the respondents reported to have improved their condition of housing. It shows that anybody who had returned from foreign employment have either made new house or repaired old house to improved their housing condition. 12.5 percent of the respondents had reported that their housing condition is same before and after foreign employment, but the static condition was not given. It might be low income or other more pressing like loan, payment, household expenditure, marriage of a family member, etc. No any respondents housing condition is worsened after returning from foreign employment.

Among the total households, 62.5 percent of the household reported that the education of their children have improved due to the income earned by their parent from foreign employment. It might be the result of improvement of economic condition of the individuals who could afford boarding school for their children. But no one among the respondents had reported to worsen the education of their children due to the foreign employment. The rest 37.5 percent of the respondents had reported that the education status of their children remained same before and after foreign employment. The 70 percent respondents said that the health status of their family had worsened due to the foreign employment where about 17.5 percent of the respondent replied that health status of their family had worsened due to the foreign employment either of the respondents himself or of his family members. The rest 12 percent of the respondents said that the health condition members remained same ever after returning from foreign employment. It might be due to general health condition of the area and health awareness.

More than 55 percent of the respondent said that household members are using better clothing after returning from foreign employment. It might be related to the increasing purchasing power and cloth after returning with the respondent and also with their family member. The rest 37.5 percent of the respondents had replied that their clothe status same before and after returning from foreign employment. When the availability of liquid cash to meet various household need was assessed, about 45 percent of the respondents had increased their cash holding with them, another 25 percent of the respondents cash holding has remained same and the rest 30 percent of the respondents had worsened their cash holding after returning from foreign employment or the income earned from abroad is just equal to the sum of household expenditure and payment of loans and their interest or it might have been the result of high expenses, low income or the high cost of foreign employment. It indicates that foreign employment has increased the liquidity situation of about 51.29 percent of the participate of foreign employment. It can be concluded that from the above table that around 65 percent respondents of this municipality have improved that different household indicators due to foreign employment. But around 10 percent have worsened and about 25 percent respondents have same level of household indicators even after returning from foreign employment. In short, people who have returned from foreign employment have received same economic benefit and improved their

financial, social economic condition but it cannot be said it has improved their life tremendously.

As a summary, we can say that the remittance income earned from foreign employment is helping the household of the study area in fulfilling their based needs as well as fulfillment of other social economic aspect of their life. In another aspect of this survey we can say that the remittance earned by the foreign labor have benefited other members of his family than the employed himself. Therefore it is clear that the remittance is playing very positive role to the respondents and their family to reduce their level of poverty of the study area.

In the study area, remittance income has an effective approach in reducing the poverty. The living standard of the people is gradually changing. People are now getting the proper health facilities and their educational status is also gradually increasing. The income of the family has been raised up, ultimately uplifting the living standard of the people living under the poverty line.

The flow of remittance in the study area has increased the peoples approach to the health facilities. There is a health post being run by the government and medical clinics providing the health services to the people in this Municipality.

Educational status of Suryabinayak Municipality has been raised up and the literacy rate is increased people have got the higher level of approach over the education. It also has ultimately helped to uplift the living standard of people the following table presents the change the educational status of the people. The flow of remittance income among the people in this Municipality has also increased. The regularly monthly income of the people has been raised. Not only has these the approach of people on the communication, drinking water, transportation, housing also been rose. Thus it is clearly seen that the social and economic status of the people of this area has been uplift due to the flow of remittance.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Summary

The main objective of the study is to gauge the impact of foreign employment and remittance in poverty reduction in the study area. Moreover the study also tries to analyze the nature and extend of remittance income in the study area, socio economic characters of foreign employees, source of financing and cost for foreign employment, change bought foreign employment and remittance in household economy and uses of remittance.

To fulfill the above stated objective of the present study, Suryabinakay Municipality Ward No. 5 of Bhaktapurdistrict was selected area and sample survey was conducted during 2018. The sample size was 40 households. They were chosen by proportional purposive sampling method and data collected through Questionnaire method. Some secondary data were used to show and compare the composition of foreign employment and remittance of the national level as well as of local level in the study. Data are analyzed by using simple statistical tools like mean, percentage, and ratio. The main destinations of the study area Gulf countries, India, Korea and UK. Out of them 30 percent in Gulf countries, 20 percent in India, 15 percent in Australia, 10 percent in Korea, and remaining are other countries. In the National context, main destinations of Nepalese workers are Gulf countries and Malaysia. More than sixty percent of the workers are employed in Gulf countries. Country wise Malaysia, Qatar; Saudi Arabia, UAE are the destinations of Nepalese workers. Up to the 2006/07 the number of workers went to Malaysia are 3, 69, 521, Dubai 2, 52,741, Saudi Arab 1, 60,250, UAE 1, 02,244 and current years South Korea also favorable for the Nepalese workers. Up to the 2006/07 the number of workers went to South Korea are 4401.

According to NRB, total remittance receive through registered source by Nepal in FY 2074/75 is more than 100 billions, which is very large then the previous year. In the FY 2074/75 the flow of remittance rose by 19 percent in Nepal, during the first half of the FY and touched the amount of Rs 57 billion of mid- January Nepal has received Rs 48.26 billion during the same period of last year.

The contribution of remittance to GDP saving and investment in 2008/09 were 16.8 percent and 47.6 percent respectively. Share of remittance in convertible foreign exchange reserve was accounted by 46.9 percent in 2006/07. This is also raising trend. The socio economic characters of migrant workers was age group most of 25-40 years, 71.97 percent of the migrant workers are married, and 80 percent of the migrants are literate, 62 percent migrants coming from medium income group; 38 percent migrants from higher income group and 78 percent of migrants from agriculture occupation.

The average income of the household in this municipality is around 10,000 per month and only the 52.88 percent of the total active population and only the 33.77 percent of the total population of the study area are employed. It means that dependency ratio is very high in the study area.

Major reasons to seek foreign employment include unemployment, family debt burden, conflict problems and to earn money then which they are earning in their own country.

The means to get foreign employment of the most of the sample (85 percent) respondents were Manpower Agencies. Other went either through unregistered agents or personal initiative.

The average cost paid for foreign employment by the respondents of the study area was Rs. 70 thousands. It ranges between Rs 2 thousands minimum and to 1089 thousands was maximum.Majority of the foreign job seekers (83 percent) didn't have any skill and took unskilled labor jobs in industries.Major sector of employment for Nepalese workers were building construction (34 percent) and mechanical (29 percent).Average family members migrated to the foreign countries is two members where maximum numbers of respondent's family members are five and minimum of one.The respondents of this municipality want to go again to foreign employment because of the unemployment (79 percent) and conflict (3 percent). Among the total respondents 17 percent of them have no plan to go to abroad again to foreign employment.

The workers earned more income in Gulf countries than Malaysia. It was average Rs 12.32 thousand and Rs.11.48 thousand per month of skilled workers which was Rs 18.4 thousands income per month of skilled workers and 8.35 of unskilled workers. In type of the jobs the workers working in mechanical sector earns maximum income of Rs.17.5 thousands per month and workers working in the agriculture sector earns lowest income of Rs.9.5 thousands per month.

Above 60 percent respondents used formal channels (banks, registered transfer agencies) to send remittance. In formal channels like hundi, relative and friends and bringing back by themselves were other channels of remittance transfer.

The larger amount of remittance income has been used for household expenses (37.5 percent), loan repayment (29.8 percent), investment only 16.34 percent and social spending (5.76 percent). Minimum part of remittance has been used into productive sector like as land purchase (20 percent), bank deposit (14 percent) and other small business and investment (10 percent). In this case, the respondents from Brahmin/chhetri, are forward.

Among the returnees from foreign employment only 35 percent of the workers are using the gain skill in abroad employment where as the rest 65 percent of the respondents have not benefited from that gain skill in foreign employment. It is because of lack of technology, lack of capital, lack of market and lack of positive social attitude etc.

The respondents of this municipalitysaid that remittance have also done impact on their other indicators. It was said that around 76.92 percent respondents improved their condition of housing, 69 percent respondents improved their education of children, 65 percent improved their health of their family members, 66.34 percent improved their clothing situation and 51.92 percent of the respondents have increased cash available with them. But around 16.34 percent respondents have worsened health of the family members and 26percent of respondents have worsened cash available with them. And around 19 percent of the respondents have same level of housing, 31 percent respondents have same level of education of the children, 25 percent respondents have same level of their family members, 31 percent of the respondents

have same level of clothing and 21 percent of respondents have same level of cash available with them.

5.2 Conclusion

Surely remittance income is playing very positive role to reduce rural poverty of the study area and also it is improving the social as well as economic indicators of the municipality but this is not satisfactory. Maximum part of remittance income have been use in unproductive sectors like regular household expenditures, loan payment, house improvement and social sending etc. this don't give any return in the future. Thus, the policy should be made to give more information to the respondents own using their remittance income in to productive sectors like investment in shares, business etc. and should be given more opportunities to them in using their newly learnt skill after returning from the foreign employment.

The respondents of this municipality said that remittances have increases their household economic and social indicators after returning from foreign employment. Around 81.73 percent respondents said that remittance have increased their economic status, 54.8 percent of respondents said that remittance income have increased their standard of living, around 59 percent of the respondents social attitude have increased due to remittance income and around 67.3 percent of the respondents increased their skills. But around 4 percent respondents said that economic status has been same, 39 percent have remain same standard of living,35 percent said that their social status have remain same and 33 percent said that remained same level of their skill after returning from the foreign employment.

It can be concluded that the economic and social condition of all families who have involved in foreign employment have increased. It may be in both aspects i.e. economy as well as social but surely there is positive change in the status of the families of the respondents due to remittance income. Therefore we can say that remittance is playing vital role in reducing the level of poverty in the study area.

REFERENCES

Adhikari, P. (2006). *Foreign employment and remittance.*An unpublished thesis, submitted to Department of Management ,Kirtipur, Kathmandu.

Adhikari, J., Gurung, G., Seddon, D. (2002). Foreign labor migration and the remittance economy of Nepal: Critical Asian Studies. Kathmandu: LumbiniPrakashan.

Adhikari, S. &Gurung, G. (2001).*Foreign labor migration and the remittance economy of Nepal.* New Delhi: Surjit Publication.

Ale, L.B. (2004).*International Labor Migration: A Case Study of PumdiBhumiVDC of Kaski District*. Unpublished Dissertation Submitted to the Faculty of Humanities and Social Science, Master Degree in Geography, T.U. Kirtipur, Nepal.

Arango, J. et al. (1996) 'International migration and community development'.Office PopulationResearch.

Asian Business Review, 2(2); 2013 (Issue 4) ISSN 2304-2613 ISSN 2305-8730

Bearnard, M. (2006).Planning and Implementing Programs for Women Health and Education Building Indicators of Success.*Women and National Building*.Washington DC, Rand Publication.

Bhattarai, G.D. (2015). *Foreign employment and remittance.*An unpublished thesis, submitted to Foreign Affairs and Diplomatic Relationship Department, Kirtipur, Kathmandu.

Bhattarai, G. (2015), *Migration of Nepalese foreign employment: problems and prospects*. Kathmandu: Janata Publication.

Bista, M.(2008).*Remittance Impact on economic and Social Life, under-utilized: A case study of Parsa*. An unpublished M.A. thesis, submitted to Central Department of Population Studies, T.U., Kirtipur, Kathmandu.

Central Bureau of Statistics (2011).*Population monograph of Nepal.*Kathmandu: CBS.

GATS (2009).*Monthly magazine about gulf countries remittance.*Kathmandu.

Gurung, O. (2002). *Foreign employment and remittance.*CEDA, T.U., Kirtpur, Kathmandu.

Gurung, G. &Adhikari, J. (2012).*Foreign labor employment and remittance.*CEDA, T.U., Kirtpur, Kathmandu.

ILO (2012).*Remittance economy: ignored and under-utilized.* Available from http://www.nepalitimes.com on 15 February 2015.

Johnston, R.J., Gregory, D. and Smith, D.M. (1986).*The dictionary of human geography*.Second Edition, Department of Geography and Planning.

Kami, S. (2006).*Foreign labour migration and use of remittance*.An unpublished thesis, Central Department of Economics, T.U., Kirtipur.

Karki, P. (2006). *Foreign employment and remittance.*An unpublished thesis, submitted to Central Department Economics thesis, T.U., Kirtipur, Kathmandu.

Karki, S. (2011).*Remittance impact under-utilized: A case study of Parsa*. An unpublished M.A. thesis, submitted to Central Department of Population Studies, T.U., Kirtipur, Kathmandu.

Maharjan, L.B. (2015). *Foreign employment need for streamlining*. Available fromhttp://www.southasianmedia.net on 14 February 2015.

Maharjan, L.B. (2004). *A visit in remittance of Nepal*.An unpublished thesis, Central Department of Economics, T.U., Kirtipur.

MoF (2006).*An overview on labour migration and remittance.*Kathmandu: Report and Discuss.

MOF (2006).*An overview on remittance economy of Nepal.* Kathmandu: Janata Publication.

MOF, (2007).*Annual budget speech of FY (2008/09)* Kathmandu: Ministry of Finance GON.

MOF (2015).*Economic survey, 2015/06, 2006/07.* Kathmandu: MOF/ Nepal Kanel.

MOL (1993).*Nepal ainsangraha,* Kathmandu: Ministry of Laws GON parts (Kha Nepali version)

NPC (2001).*Tenth five year plan.* Kathmandu: National Planning CommissionGON.

NRB (2007).*Foreign employment,remittance economy and Nepal.* Kathmandu: NRB.

NRB (2007).*Quarterly economic bulletin* (mid July 2007). Kathmandu: NRB.

NRB (2009).*Foreign employment, remittance economy and Nepal.* Kathmandu: NRB.

Overseas Development Assistant (2016).

Pant B. (2005). *Remittance economy: ignored and under-utilized: A case study of Parsa*. An unpublished M.A. thesis, submitted to Central Department of Population Studies, T.U., Kirtipur, Kathmandu

Ratha, K. (2015). *Labor against Unmarried Women*:*A Studyas Doti District*. An Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Submitted to Central Department of Population Studies, T.U., Kirtipur, Kathmandu.

Regmi, N. (2012). *Guidelines to format thesis and dissertations-a quick reference.*Kathmandu: New Hira Books Enterprises.

Shrestha, S.R. (2014). *Foreign remittance.*A panacea for Nepalese economy. Kathmandu: NRB, p. 27-35.

Sigdel, B. (2006).*An overview on remittance economy of Nepal.*Kathmandu: Janata Publication.

Sigdel, B. (2007). *An overview on remittance economy of Nepal.* Kathmandu: Janata Publication.

Sigdel, B. (2015). *An overview on remittance economy of Nepal.* Kathmandu: Janata Publication.

Suryabinayak.(2010). *Village profile.*Kathmandu: Suryabinayak.

Thirteen Year Plan (2015).*Planning commission Nepal.*Kathmandu.

Thieme, S. (2005).*Migration Patterns and Remittance Transfer in Nepal: A Case Study of SainikBasti in Western Nepal*. Vol. 43, Issue 5.

UN Report (2015). Remittance in Nepal.Hariharbhawan, Lalitpur.

UN Report (2010). *Internal Displacement and Forced Migration*. Hariharbhawan, Lalitpur.

UN Report (2016). *World development report:* Washington D.C.

Wagle, S. (2015).*Foreign employment and remittance.*An unpublished thesis, submitted to the Department of Management, T.U., Kirtipur, Kathmandu.

World Bank. (2006). *World development report:* Washington D.C.: World Bank

World Bank's (2016). Asian Business Review, Volume 2, Number 2/2015.

Yogi, B. (2006).*Remittance economy: ignored and under-utilized.***A**vailable from http://www.nepalitimes.com on 15 February 2015.

Appendix – A

Questionnaire

Impact of Remittance on Social-Economic Condition of Suryabinay-5, Bhaktapur

1. Background information of interviewer.
   a. Name :
   b. Age:
   c. Education
   d. Ward No.
   e. Tole

2. Family Background

Name	Age	Sex	Education	Marital Status	Occupation	Country	Field of employment

Codes: Occupation: Agriculture =1, Business =2, Public service =3, Private Service=4
Cottage industry = 5, Wage labor = 6, foreign employment = 7, others = 8

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

No. ……..

4. Do you have any technical skill before going for foreign employment?

a. Yes ( ) b. No. ( )

5. If yes, go to question no. 6 in which sector.

…….. Yes

6. To what extent, that skill is helpful to you in your recent area of employment in aboard?

…….

7. Why did you go for foreign employment?

Push factors	Pull factors
a. Conflict ( )	a. Employment ( )
b. family loan burden ( )	b. Better living standards ( )
c. Education ( )	c. Friend ( )
d. Unemployment ( )	d. Attraction salary ( )

8. Which channel did you use to go for the foreign employment?

i. M.P.A. ( )

ii. Local Agents ( )

iii. Friend ( )

9. How much did you spend to go for foreign employment" In during visa fee and preparation cost.

NRs ……..

10. What was the source from which you collected money to go for foreign money?

No.	Topic	Amount	Common in interest	Rate of interest
1	From own income			
2	Having loan from organized institution a. From Bank b. Financial institution c. Cooperatives			
3	Having loan from unorganized institution a. Local money lender b. Relatives			
4	From selling various things/Properties			
	Total			

11. Expected length of time to repay loan?

…… Years …….. Months

12. Monthly salary remittance inflow and channel of remitting money

Monthly salary in Rs.	Remittance inflow in per year	Channel of remittance money

13.Do you get overtime opportunity?

a) Yes ( ) b) No. ( )

14. If yes, how many hours per week and remuneration amount of overtime job.

…….. Hours ……. Rs.

15. How much money can you save per month?

…… Money

16. Area of use of remittance per year/ Amount

Area per year	Amount in NRS
Regular household expenditure	
Loan and interest payment	
Real state	
Education	
Health	
Business and agriculture	
Investment	
Cultural expense	

17. If you don't invest remittance income in productive sectors are the resources behind it?

a. Lack of business environment
b. Conflict
c. Lack of market
d. Lack of sufficient capital
e. No idea about business/investment at all
f. Others.

18. If you invested, where have you invested?

……

19. What is your annual income?

Before going to foreign employment	After

20.

Total Income	Consumption	Saving

21. Effect of remittance in Economic Status

a)

Consumption Pattern	Before (Days in week)	After (Days in a week)	Amount	
			Before	After
Food				
Fruit				
Meat				
Milk				

b)

Education Expenditure	Before	After	Amount	
			Before	After
Private				
Public				

c)

Clothing	Amount	
	Before	After

d)

House condition	Before	After	Amount	
			Before	After

e)

Physical Assets	Before	After	Amount	
			Before	After
a. Agriculture/tools				

b. Vehicles				
c. T.V./Radio				
d. Telephone				
e. Refrigerator				
f. Computer				
g. Landholding				

22.

Saving/Investment	Before	After	Amount	
			Before	After
Business investment i. Wax factory ii. Mill iii. Fancy shop iv. Hotel v. Fishery vi. Poultry vii. Others				
Deposit /Bank Balance i. Bank ii. Cooperatives				
Investment in Capital market i. Shares ii. Bonds				

23.

Loan/Debt Condition	Amount	
	Before	After