

**PROBLEMS FACED BY RETURNEE MIGRANTS FROM GULF
COUNTRIES: A STUDY OF DEVDAHA MUNICIPALITY OF
RUPANDEHI DISTRICT**

A Thesis

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LETTER OF RECOMMENDATION

This is to clarify that **Srijana Pokhrel** has completed this dissertation entitled **“Problems Faced by Returnee Migrants from Gulf Countries: A Study of Devdaha Municipality of Rupandehi District”** under my guidance and supervision for the partial fulfillment of the requirement for degree of master of arts in sociology. I therefore, recommend and forward this dissertation for final approval and acceptance by the dissertation committee.

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LETTER OF APPROVAL

This is to clarify that the thesis submitted by **Ms. Srijana Pokhrel** entitled “**Problems Faced by Returnee Migrants from Gulf Countries: A Study of Devdaha Municipality of Rupandehi District**” has been approved by this department in the prescribed format of the faculty of humanities and social sciences. This thesis is forwarded for the acceptance.

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DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this dissertation entitled **Problems Faced by Returnee Migrants from Gulf Countries: A Study of Devdaha Municipality of Rupandehi District** submitted to Central Department of Sociology, Tribhuvan University is entirely my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from different sources in the course of preparing this thesis. The result of this thesis has not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other purposes. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any form before.

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ABBREVIATIONS

CBS	Central Bureau of Statistics
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency
GDP	Gross Domestic Problems
IOM	International Organization for Migration
MOLTM	Ministry of Labor and Transport Management
IMF	International Monetary Fund
UAE	United Arab Emirates
UN	United Nations
UNIFEM	United Nations Development Fund for Women

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

The movement of population has been essential component of economic development, social change and population dynamics. The recent trends in Asian Labor migration are characterized by changing destinations from Middle East to fast growing economies in Asia and Pacific region (Pathak, 2005). There is a trend of temporary migration of labor from underdeveloped to developing and developed countries with a clear domination by outflows of semi-skilled and unskilled workers. The trend also encompasses explosive growth in irregular migration and commercialization of the recruitment businesses. The recent movement of labor from underdeveloped countries on temporary basis, first o the Middle East and later within Asia has certain distinctive features (Pathak, 2005). There is worldwide phenomenon in which millions of people move out from their normal place of residence to alien lands in search of better future, fortune, comprises different patterns depending on the socio-economic factors relevant to the period and places of origin. At present, virtually all developed nations and the rising nations receive immigrants from variety of less developed countries and immigration rapidly transforming the social and economic composition of sending and receiving societies alike.

Migration is one of the three components of demography and population change. The changes in scale and pattern of migration have a great consequence in both areas of origin and destination; influences in social, economic, cultural, and political configuration of a society. When we talk about migration, we encounter a number of dichotomies that such as in-/ out-, rural/urban, temporary/permanent, internal/international, voluntary/ forced etc. This sometimes creates difficulties to operationalize the concept. A general definition of migration is the movement of people from one place to another either temporarily or permanently within the country and abroad. (Skeldon 1997; Spaan 1999)

Nepalese labour out-migration is not a new phenomenon. Nepali migrant workers have been sending their earnings to their families for around 200 years(cf.

Adhikari2006; cfSeddon et al. 2002). The first evidence of out-migration found in literature is that in early nineteenth century, the first Nepalese men migrated to Lahore (in present days Pakistan) to join the army of sikh ruler Ranjit Singh. Afterwards both they and migrants are termed as “lahure”. Literally, the nickname Lahore is given to the people who join the armed force of India, Hong Kong, Singapore, United Kingdom, and so on: but it also designates people living abroad particularly having the working class jobs. The laborers working in the working class jobs are recently termed as “New Lahures”. This is an indication of socioeconomics position of migrant’s households in Nepal, who goes where and what they does.

The major portion of the remittances to use for household expenses and also paying loans which was taken by migrants to go abroad. Remittances are used for fulfilling daily basic needs like education of children, foods, paying loans, buying clothes etc. Foreign employment have helped people from falling below poverty line. There is seen improvement in living standard of the people by improving the economic condition also. There is improvement in housing, people are able to have the food whatever they like to eat, they are able to buy personal goods, able to buy domestic equipment and other consumer durable also. Foreign employment has played the important role in Nepal because they get opportunity in foreign land in comparing to place of origin.(NRB, 2001)

Remittance has become one of main source for running household and fulfilling needs in the migrants sending countries. Remittances form as crucial source of foreign exchange for an increasing number of developing countries. Remittances plays a vital role for increasing in nation. Governments of migrants sending countries have put hopes on migrants as potential investors. (de Hass, 2005)

Foreign employment is indeed the most significant motivation for international migration from Nepal in the twenty-first century. In today’s increasingly interconnected world, international migration has become a reality that touches nearly all corners of the globe. Modern transportation has made it easier, cheaper and faster for people to move in search of jobs, opportunity, education and quality of life. At the same time conflict, poverty, inequality and a lack of sustainable livelihoods compel people to leave their homes to seek a better future for themselves and their families abroad. The numbers of international migrants worldwide have continued to grow

rapidly in recent years, reaching 258 million in 2017, up from 220 million in 2010 and 173 million in 2000. Over 60 per cent of all international migrants live in Asia 80 million or Europe 78 million. Northern America hosted the third largest number of international migrants 58 million, followed by Africa 25 million, Latin America and the Caribbean 10 million and Oceania 8 million. (United Nations, 2017)

Labor is the major piece of the puzzle that strung together civilization and dragged it to the point where we're currently residing at. It's the most prevalent occupation worldwide and supports the majority of the population to afford the essentials that keep our economy as well as their families afloat. Money comes from only a single direction and, that is through the means of work (i.e. jobs/employment/occupation). Working is a basic right provided to each and every person. Likewise the major problems we're put up against like, poverty, homelessness, starvation all can be plucked from the roots and the Nation needs to take action accordingly as it's their duty to ensure to build a safe, corruption-less environment guaranteeing a well-paying job to all citizens disregarding their race, color, gender, etc. Employment is multidimensional and depends on the economic state of a particular area/field. High demands calls for increase in economic growth which directly correlates with an establishment of cooperative labor relations founded upon mutual benefits and or trust. This likely sets of a chain reaction in the investments in said industry, which opens the door to a sustainable livelihood (i.e. employment/occupation) just like Ouroboros, a never ending perpetual cycle is introduced. Although it maybe fragile and just hanging by a thread that's bound to snap any second, balance is maintained through the State, investors and the demand. (Employment Policy, 2062)

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, 2002)

International labour migration has 30 year long history in Nepal (Bhattarai, 2005).

This migration mostly occurs in Gulf Nations, Malaysia and other South East Asian countries. The government of Nepal approved the Labour Act of 1985 which officially recognized the potential value of foreign labour migration. Since then the trade unions in Nepal began to show an interest in overseas workers. From the late 1980s onwards, Nepalese workers started to move outside the Indian subcontinent for the jobs. In the successive years, Nepalese began to migrate to the gulf countries to work mainly Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates (UAE), Kuwait, and Qatar. By 2002, approximately 170,000 Nepalese were working in East and Southeast Asia (UNIFEM), however at the same time over 465,000 Nepalese worked in Saudi Arabia and Bahrain.

Foreign employment or popularity called migration in Nepal- is a worldwide phenomenon. The main reason for migration is the difference in wage in destination country and country of origin of migration. In addition, increasingly transnational transport systems which have been developed in last few decades as well as global communication systems have also facilitated increased migration. Going from one country to another country for job and to earn money is called foreign employment. People of Nepal go to different countries of the world for jobs and earning. It uplifts the life standard of the people and has become an important source of earning foreign currency. Due to lack of job opportunities, many Nepalese youths are compelled to go to various countries of the world in search of jobs. This trend is increasing day by day. It has an immediate benefit but it is not beneficial for a long term. The Nepalese labour and sweat is being used in foreign countries and there is scarcity of human power for the development of our own country. (Bhattarai, 2005)

International migration has become one of the main sources for earning foreign currency and it has played pivotal role in minimizing the unemployment problem in Nepal. Earning of migrant labors called 'remittance' entered into Nepal long ago when Nepalese youths joined British Army known as 'Gurkhas'. But the Labor Act 1985 came as a boon for facilitating foreign employment and opening up avenues for the private sector (Shrestha, 2008).

International migrants are persons who are living in another country than their nations of birth (IOM, 2015). At least two countries may be involved; the sending and the host one. It can be even transit countries implicated, while the persons are on the move to reach the country of destination. Furthermore, migration is a term that encompasses a wide variety of movements. “It is intertwined with geopolitics, trade, cultural exchange, and provides opportunities to states, business, and communities to benefit enormously” (IOM, 2018). It should be noted that a “universal accepted definition of migrant does not yet exist at the international level” (IOM, 2004).

1.2 Statement of the Problem

The international labour migration is one of the main sources of employment to the young Nepali. Foreign employment occupation has been developed as an emerging business in Nepal. The youths in mass who are in prime working age are seeking employment opportunities in middle east and far east region. Most of the migrants workers in abroad are working in a vulnerable situation but also government of Nepal is not concerned about it and there is no any legal protection by the Nepalese government.

Many Nepalese people are migrating for foreign employment in process of labour migration. They faces many problems from very beginning of the process and even after reaching the country of destination. Due to unfair and cheating the migrants man power agencies has made business to earn money only. Because of inactive government action migrants were facing difficulties in the both home country and country of destination. Remittance became source for Nepal’s households and to the economy of Nepal as a whole remained officially invisible.

Finally the major findings and conclusion has been present as key aspect of the research.

This study has been carried out to answer the following research questions:

- a) What are the problem faced by foreign migrant’s worker at place of origin before going to foreign country to work and after returning from foreign country?

- b) What are the problems faced by the foreign migrant workers at the place of destination countries?

1.3 Objectives of the Study

The general objectives of this research is to identify the challenges as well as ground level problem occurred in foreign employment.

The specific objectives of this study are:

- a) To find out the problem faced by foreign migrants at place of origin before going to foreign country to work and after returning from foreign countries.
- b) To find out the problems faced by foreign migrants worker at place of destination countries.

1.4 Rationale of the Study

This study provides a brief about the situation of foreign employment. There is about the issues and challenges, the Nepalese governments policies and program. From the past research documents it can be seen that many studies provides information about the foreign worker situation and also form past research focused about the women worker and also remittances . Findings of this study could be helpful for further studies. This research may help for concerned authority to make better policies and programs to manage and regulate the foreign employment.

1.5 Organization of the Study

The study is presented in to following seven chapters and the research has prepared as followings.

Chapter One is the introduction parts where there includes background of the study, statement of problems, objectives of the study, rationale of the study and organization of the study.

Chapter Two is related to literature review of the study, where is Empirical Review and theoretical review. Here, the books, journal, articles and other documents.

Chapter Three deals with research methodology where there is Research design, rational for the selection of the study are, universe and sampling, nature and source of data, primary sources of data, secondary sources of data, Data collection tools and techniques, interview with individuals, questionnaire, procedure of data presentation and analyzing data and limitation of the study.

Chapter Four there is data analysis of the study area. There is table of family structure and size of the family, age, education, gender, marriage, ethnicity, destination country, occupation at destination, applying cost, problems faced in the place of origin and destination, decide to return Nepal, again want to migrate and do not want, income salary, migrants children and their schooling, food sufficiency, land owing, about saving and their saving invested in and migrants family economic condition.

Chapter Five includes summary and conclusion

CHAPTER II

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Theoretical Review

International migration for employment is a complex process. It has economic, social, cultural, psychological, environmental, religious and political dimension. No single theory were there to explain all the situation. There are various scholars who have studied the migration process in different parts of world. A variety of theoretical models has been proposed to explain about foreign employment having different concepts, assumptions and frame of reference.

Neo-Classical Economic: Macro Theory: Neo- Classical economics theory explains migration by geographical differences in the supply and demand for labour in the origin and destination countries as the main factors driving individual migration decisions (Haris and Todaro 1970; Lewis 1954; Ranis and Fei 1961; Schiff 1994; Todaro and Maruszko 1987). Among the assumptions of this model are that international migration will not occur in the absence of these differentials, that their elimination will bring an end to international movements, and that labor markets are the primary mechanisms inducing movements, government policy interventions affect migration by regulating or influencing labor markets in origin and destination countries.

Neo-Classical Economic: Micro Theory: At the micro level, neo-classical migration theory views migrants as individual, rational actor, who decide to move on the basis of a cost – benefits calculation. Assuming free choice and full access to information, they are expected to go where they can be the most productive that is, are able to earn the highest wages. This capacity obviously depends on the specific skills a person possesses and the specific structure of labor markets (Lee 1966:48, Bauer and Zimmermann 1998:95).

Ravenstein (1989) declared the laws of migration. According to Ravenstein's laws of migration, people move from areas of low economic opportunities to an area of high

economic opportunities. This theory mentioned that the volume of migration depends on distance i.e. the longer the distance; the lesser will be the volume of migration.

Migrants going long distances generally go by preference to one of the great centers of commerce. Most migrants move only a short distance. There is a process of absorption, whereby people immediately surrounding a rapidly growing town move into it and the gaps they leave are filled by migrants from more distant areas, and so on until the attractive force is spent. There is a process of dispersion, which is the inverse of absorption. Each migration flow produces a compensating counter-flow. Long-distance migrants go to one of the great centers of commerce and industry. Natives of towns are less migratory than those from rural areas. Females are more migratory than males. Economic factors are the main cause of migration.

The New economics of migration: In the 1980s and 1990s the so called new economics of labour migration emerged as a critical response to, and improvement of neo-classical migration. (Massey, 1993:436). A key insight of this new approach is that migration decisions are not made by isolated individual actors but by larger units of related peoples, families or household in which people act collectively not only to maximize expected income but also to minimize risks and to loosen constraints associated with variety of market failures apart from those in labour market (Stark and Levhari, 1982). So this approach talks about migration as a collectively decision. The new economics of labour migration places household in imperfect credit capital and risk (insurance) market that prevail in most developing countries.

New economics of labour migration perceived remittance as one of the most essential motives for migrating. Migration and remittances can be a household strategy to overcome such market constraints and may potentially enable households to invest in productive activities and to improve their livelihood (Stark, 1980).

Among all above theories my research is similar with the new economics of labour migration. My research also carried out this new economics of labour migration where the remittance has become one of the key sight for improving the socio economic condition of Nepalese migrant's workers. Because of remittance returnee migrants they were able to buy land for farming, paying debt, invested in their children's education, building concrete houses, and some returnee migrants they had already

started their business and some are going to start. Through help of Remittance migrants were able to uplift their family economic condition.

Economic factors are the main cause of migration People move from areas of low economic opportunities to an area of high economic opportunities. Nepalese migrants worker also went to foreign to get good job and to maintain economics status and also fulfilled basic needs. Agriculture was not sufficient for them to live so they were attracted towards migration. In search of making lifestyle better and hope of earnings lots of money they search for fine job. Because of lack of employment opportunities and poverty migrants leave their place of origin and because of better jobs and facilities, higher income they are forced to go foreign place .

2.2 Empirical Review

Globalization and advances in communication and transportation have greatly contributed to people migrating temporarily outside of their home country in search of a better life; also termed as the new era of mobility (United Nations, 2006), natural persons move to foreign countries as exports of service labour. According to an estimate made in 2005, 191 million people were living outside their countries of birth, of whom a vast majority had migrated for work (SAARC, 2006). The movement of natural persons for work makes significant contributions to the social wellbeing and economic development of the countries of destination as well as the countries of origin. On the one hand, migrant workers impel the economy of the host country by acting as the basic factor of production, i.e., labour, better termed as human resources. On the other hand, the economic contributions of migrant remittances, as a source of income, are affecting millions of households around the world to the extent that this income is the only source of families' survival. In this regard, in Asia, which accounts for more than half of the world's migrant workers, remittances have helped address the most basic needs of their families (SAARC, 2006; United Nations, 2006).

Foreign employment has hit Nepal like a storm, sweeping away all the capable workforce out leaving behind a trail of devastation that sticks out like a sore thumb and the storm doesn't seem to be going by anytime soon. Most households be it rural or urban have at least a member of their family abroad, though its more commonly seen in the rural areas, depending on them as a source of supporting themselves.

Nepal, struggles to provide any sort of occupation whether it be agricultural or non-agricultural sector, youths option to look elsewhere, somewhere they'll find a variety of industries they can contribute to. Lacking in both manpower and farmable land, the previously land farms are all barren. Families are exploited selling land at dirt cheap prices to send their young people abroad so they can provide for the family. The same sold land is used for non-agricultural purposes which furthermore halts the agricultural growth, though a point can be made that non-agricultural sector is advancing, but regrettably it isn't progressing much ever since the Maoist Insurgency which blew our economy into the water. Losing out youths in the midst the war, factories being bombarded and production halted. Ever since 2000/2001 AD, the non-agricultural industries and the economy had taken the biggest dip in Nepal's history. It created a difficult environment to exist in, people were hiding their children or sending them abroad to keep them out of reach from the war. (Panta, 2011)

Nepal institute of Development studies 2010 which has published the book named which present the trend of foreign labour migration from Nepal increasing rapidly and got permission to apply for jobs in 107 countries in 2009. Majority of migrants they were from the gulf countries and Malaysia where they involves in a jobs like cleaners, hotel, construction work, in company, driver, security guards etc. due to this remittance economic gradually increasing the national economy and economic condition of migrants. This books also present that male are more migrating than female in Gulf countries because government has officially or unofficially banned female migration because of sexually harassments and unsafe environment for them. Labour migration is not a new phenomenon in the context of Nepalese society. Nepalese Nationals have been migrating in search of income and livelihood opportunities for the past 235 years. However, the present migration has a different nature. Now, a great deal of migration takes place for the purpose of unskilled jobs. Present day migration is more important in terms of its magnitude and its contribution to the national economy' (Nepal Migration Year Books 2009).

International labor migration is one of the salient features of the globalize world, emanating from a combination of push and pull factors, including poverty, unemployment, demand of the labour market, political conflicts, improved communications and transport, among others (Shrestha, 2006). It has been one of the

most dynamic phenomena of the last four decades and will be an ever challenging issue in this era of globalization. It will only become more important as a subject as it has an impact on the socio-economic conditions of both labour-origin and labor destination countries (The World Bank, 2006).

The opening of opportunities for Nepalese women in the global labor market has transformed the image of women “from dependents to economic actors”. The emerging trend shows that the rate of increase in the demand for Nepalese female labor is more than the demand for Nepalese male labor in the global market (MOLTM/UNIFEM/SAMANATA, 2003). A strong advocacy for women international labor rights in Nepal, especially after the early 2000s, has resulted in the new Labor Bill emphasizes “gender equality” in foreign employment. Nevertheless, discrimination against women in relation to foreign labor migration still prevails. Although the Minister of Finance, in his budget speech for 2006/07, announced the Government policy was to lift the ban on women migrating to work 15 in the Gulf countries in the informal sector, Nepalese women are continuing to migrate through the illegal channels.

The major problems are poor working conditions, lower wage level and rising cost of living in the destination countries, fraud recruitment and lack of social protection. Another principal challenge is migrating through illegal channels, thereby losing the legal status in the labor importing countries. The 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 attaché in the potential labor receiving countries is still lacking (Shrestha, 2008)

Nepalese economy is largely based on agriculture, however, the large number of people leaving for foreign employment has been significantly increased due to incredible number of unemployment, poor development of industrial sectors, low level of salary and earnings, lack of business environment and soon. Millions of youth

are compelled to heading for overseas seeking employment due to failure in creating employment opportunities within the country. The basic reason for migration for work is to seek better employment opportunities outside the country of origin and, as indicated above, the vast majority of people migrate to fulfill the basic needs of their families. foreign migration was due to low productivity and insufficient land which are the causes to leave the place of origin and hope to be better off in terms of physical facilities and infrastructure at destination. Hence, remittances have a direct impact on poverty reduction, as they tend to flow directly to poor households. They are used primarily for the meeting basic needs of food, shelter, education and health care. In most instances, remittances are not used for “productive” investment, because poor households have no option but to use it for basic needs. Nevertheless, when remitted money is used for food and nutrition, education and health, it represents an investment in human capital and an improvement in the 12 quality of life. This spending on basic needs and quality of life also has a multiplier effect in the community. It has been found that, on average, a 10 per cent increase in the share of international migrants in a country’s population will lead to a 1.6 per cent decline in the share of people living on less than US\$ 1 per person per day (SAARC, 2006)

The absence of correct information is the major problems for the labor migrants. By not knowing the exact work what they are going to do and also do not know the place where they are going to work many migrants are just jumping towards the trends which is famous and also which became the target for migrants. Nepalese people have to go through poor economic condition and many of them do not get the proper job in place of origin so they go foreign country in hoping of improving their condition They are also unknown about the social and cultural information about the destination country. Due to this, the result is only that many migrants are suffering in abroad. It is believed that Nepalese worker are accepted in East and South Asia as well as gulf countries because Nepalese worker do not get work in Nepal and to improve the economic condition to fulfill basic needs they are ready to do whatever work is in cheap amount and also are ready to do whatever the work is. Some of migrants are educated and they go abroad with hope of earning much within a short period and some of them go in illegal way.(Rimal, 2004)

It is a discouraging factor that a large percentage of migrant workers is engaged in unskilled and low-wage jobs. According to an estimate in the fiscal year 2013/14 only 2 percent foreign labour migrants are skilled, 23 percent are semi-skilled and 75 percent are unskilled. If we see from the perspective of the age group, a large number (80 percent) is in the 20-30- years bracket while most migrants are high school drop-outs. While talking about benefits, we shall not forget serious issues of cheating, fraud, exploitation, family disintegration and inhuman treatment tolerated by workers in host countries and its ever-increasing social cost. (The Kathmandu post, 2018)

There are benefits and also have arisen social problems due to foreign employment. Many youth go abroad after completing their studies in Nepal and there is seen shortage of male worker or we can see working hand in Nepal. Only old age people and women are left behind in the villages to take care of children and for working also. There we can see cases when husband is in abroad for working his wife ran away by taking money sent by him also wife working in abroad and sending to her husband spent money in spending luxurious life by keeping slut outside. In seeking of earning more money in foreign and for doing short cut process people take illegal process. Migrant worker are compel to take illegal route which create many trouble and it is also beyond the rule. (Kathmandu post,2017)

Foreign employment has increased economic status and also social prestige together of migrants . In rural area, people who are living under poverty have able to uplift economic standard and getting more opportunity of foreign employment. Migrant are succeeded to uplift but in other hand going to foreign have hamper in agricultural productivity because there are less number of working hands and there are maximum number of barren land there is seen country importing the large quantity of food grains and there is increase in product to be import. (Gaudel,2006)

Foreign employment is becoming trend in Nepal .Due to the differences in wage in destination on country and country of origin there is increase in migration .For seeking for jobs to earn money many youth are attracted .By earning money Nepali people are able to uplifts the life standard and also maintaining their daily needs also and we can see high number of Nepali people going to another country for earning. Nepalese youth are attracted towards foreign employment due to lack of job opportunities and also their degrees seems useless in Nepal due to corruptions. Going

foreign for earning money has become trend but it is not beneficial for long term because Nepalese labour and their sweat is being used in foreign countries and human power or youth are absence for the development of our own country. (Bhattarai,2005)

Termed as the New Era of Mobility by the UN, the leaps in transportation, communication and globalization has vastly nudged people moving out short-term in dreams of a better life. Wanting to move to a destination with better facilities is within human nature, whether it be for labor or for a better living standard. In mid-2000's researchers estimated that around 200 million people were living outside of their motherland and, that on only the SAARC countries, where the majority of them moved for employment. Migrants hugely impact the economy of both the countries (i.e. the country migrated to and, the migrant's country). Migrant laborers/workers boost the economy of the country they're working for by acting as the primary work force while also providing remittance to their motherland which affects hundreds of thousands of households globally where their only source of livelihood is through remittance. Regarding remittance, Asia boasts the most migrants which totals to over half of them, has helped poverty faced by families finally attend their basic needs. (IMF, 2006)

According to the Department of Foreign Employment, around 2000 people at present are seeking permission to go abroad every day. Official government data show around 22 million people – 7.30 percent of the total population are working in various countries. However, the actual number is said to be much higher than that. A majority of these workers are between the age of 20 and 23. The contribution of remittance to the country's Gross Domestic Product (GDP) is said to be above 30 percent, as no exact figures are available. A study commissioned by the Ministry of labour and Transport management and the International Organization for Migration (IOM) reported that 40 to 50 percent of the total migrant workers went abroad through irregular channels. (The Kathmandu Post, 2012)

Nepal government has legal policy for foreign employment but also in smooth way and not adopted legal policy for foreign employment and many Nepalese are facing problem and by knowing about this situation also Nepal government is not taking any action for it. Foreign companies is doing exploitation in workplace but also Nepalese government has not adopted any specific labor diplomatic relations in many cases.

Many migrants are facing problems and their situation is going critical. By knowing this all things also government could not do anything. Workers are not allowed to work everywhere around the world but due to the corrupted Nepali government and many illegal agents helps Nepali to go to work in unauthorized countries without any proper protection by host countries. There is one example of the massacre of 12 Nepalese workers on august 2004 by an extremist group in Iraq. Many Nepalese workers are also kept in prison without any fault but also Nepalese government has not adopted only action to rescue then not they have helped them for safe return to the homeland. (Bhattarai,2005)

Most of this foreign currency comes from the unskilled or semi-skilled workers, majority of whom shed their sweat in the hot climate of the Gulf countries, including Qatar, Saudi Arabia United Arab Emirates and Malaysia. Giving much more effort also migrants are not able to facilitates themselves by earning money nor they are able to use money in proper place due to low wages in foreign country. By The government's statistics show that 74 percent Nepali workers employed in foreign labor markets are unskilled. Such workers normally choose to leave for low paying labor destinations (MOLE, 2018).

Nepal is one of the poorest and least developed countries in the world. A quarter of Nepal's population lives below the poverty line. Remittances accounted for about 30% of the source of GDP (CIA, 2018). Remittances not only increased GDP, but also reduced poverty, created jobs and generated 4,444 national investments. Remittances have helped reduce poverty from 42% in 1996 to 25.16% in 2012 (CBS, 2011). This poverty reduction has helped the country by increasing financial capital, education, quality of life, and immigrant-specific knowledge. Remittances played vital role for the development of the quality of life as well as skill of the Nepali people is flourished all over the world. Due to no employment in the native land many Nepali youth are attracted towards the foreign country. With the high academic qualification also they are not getting job so for getting proper job and for utilization of the qualification by taking any risk they go to abroad and work. It has improved the economic condition.

The integration of modernity in zonal economies has added momentum to the ever increasing mobility of laborers across the world. The motion of labor in Asia is becoming predominant and an event analogous with the growth in economy and its

expansion as it creases the difference in ability of laborers who provide economic benefits for both mainland and the non-native country. Remittance, can be taken as an example, is a precious source of foreign exchange to many developing and underdeveloped countries. In a global scale, the need of migration to blossom societies has become paramount as it has become a part of the agenda of multilateral institutions. (Bhattarai, 2005)

There are many villages in Nepal where labor migration has been established as a culture of the communities; that is, going abroad for work for a while and returning with some money and the experience of living in a different geographical location, preferably in towns and cities. The influence of friends, relatives and well-wishers has also played a prominent role in the promotion of labor migration in Nepal. Remittance contributed many more for reducing poverty at rural areas where there are minimum opportunities to earn and to fulfil basis needs and also to get jobs. There is no any proper government policy in Nepal. About 80 percent of the remittance money is used in the unproductive sectors like house, building, buying lands, spending money in having luxurious goods and gadgets and main investment is seen in showing off to the society. There is lack of proper government policy to encourage the remittance income in the productive sectors. For reducing poverty of rural areas people are usually going outside of the country to have better earnings. (khadka,2010)

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Rationale for Selection of the Study Area

Devdaha Municipality ward no. 4 of Rupandehi district has been selected for the study. Majority of migrant workers can be seen there so Devdaha Municipality Ward no. 4 has been selected to carry out research work for the study. Here, I found large number of migrant workers and it also became easy for me to observe and analyzed the situation. For the proper study this area has been chosen. No study regarding migration has been carried out in this area.

3.2 Research Design

For the study, a descriptive and exploratory research design has been chosen. This research explains and shows the problems faced by returnee migrants when they were at origin place and problem faced when they went for foreign employment and also evaluates the problems after returning from foreign country.

3.3 Nature and Sources of Data

This research study was both qualitative and quantitative. Primary and secondary source of data has been used. It was written analytically and in a descriptive way. By doing field work primary data was collected and through published reports census , etc. secondary data was collected. Here qualitative method has been preferred on describing and interpreting data.

3.3.1 Primary Source of Data

Open and close ended questionnaire and interview has been used for primary data collection. Here is more chances of obtaining information from the help of questionnaire.

3.3.2 Secondary Source of Data

From Magazines, journals, TV, video, news, media-audio, thesis, libraries, website and articles secondary source of data are collected.

3.4 Universe and Sampling

Purposive sampling has been selected to fulfill the objective of the study. The total population of devdaha municipality is 71,806 and The total number of people of devdaha ward no.4 is 3456. From the large universe of the Rupandehi district only Devdaha Ward no. 4 is chosen for the study because among all wards maximum number of migrants went foreign country for work from ward no. 4 and after knowing 30 returnee migrant respondents including different age group, ethnicity and gender were selected purposively and was taken as a sample size of the study.

3.5 Data Collection Tools and Techniques

To generate the primary data the structured semi-structured questionnaire and interview method has been applied. Maximum number of question are close ended and minimum number of question are open ended.

3.5.1 Interview

An interview is a conversation where one participant asks question to a another one gives answers. So for collecting proper data interview is also applied as tools in my study. Interview of returnee migrants from gulf countries is taken . 30 migrants has been chosen for interview. 30 migrants are taken as a sample. Interview is taken to know about the economic condition of migrants. Through interview method more information can be collected and their experiences and opinion about the foreign employment work can be known and also their future plan can be explored.

3.6 Procedure of Data Presentation and Analyzing Data

To analyze data different types of table are used. Data and information are proceed with simple tabulation and analyze by descriptive way.

3.7 Limitation of the Study

This study is done in only Devdaha municipality Ward no. 4 of Rupandehidistrict . Data is collected from those returnee migrants who have been staying in Nepal for 2 or 3 years . Small sample size is another limitation of the study .Qatar , UAE, Oman , Bahrain are the Gulf countries from where returnee migrants came and research study is done from them only. Research is done to find out the problem faced by returnee migrants when they were in origin and why they were forced to go foreign land and after reaching foreign what kind of problem they faced and after returning from foreign what kind of problem they had to face

CHAPTER IV

DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This chapter analyze the data and information. Data are presented through tabulation form. Analysis is made on the basis of research questionnaire

4.1 Age of Returnee Migrants

Age table shows about the age of returnee migrants. Different returnee migrants are from different age group.

Table 1: Age of Returnee Migrants

Age group	No. of Migrants	Percentage (%)
20-29	19	63.33
30-39	6	20
40-49	5	16.67
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021

This above table shows about the age of returnee migrants in which ages they belong to. According to this table, out of 30 sample of returnee migrants, 20 percent of returnee migrants were from the age group 30-39. 63.33 percent are the from 20-29 age group and 16.67 percent are from 40-49 age group .The highest returnee migrants are between ages of 20-29 in the study area holding 63.33 percent. Lowest percent of returnee migrants were from the age between 40 and 49 because of their increasing age. Youth are not getting proper job in own country so they are forced to go foreign and search for good job to fulfill their needs and make their life standard so mainly youth are attracted towards foreign.

4.2 Gender of Returnee Migrants

This table describes about the gender of returnee migrants. This table includes male and female gender to identify the respondents. I found Both male and female were engaged in foreign work in study area.

Table 2: Gender of Returnee Migrants

Gender	No. of Migrants	Percentage (%)
Male	25	83.33
Female	5	16.67
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021

The above tables shows that among the total 30 migrant respondents, highest percentage were the male 83.33 percent of returnee migrants in my study and 16.67 percent were the female returnee migrants which is the lowest one because there were less number of female migrants in the study area . Our society thinks that women's should do the household and should not engaged in doing outside work and this same thing found in my study. According to the research female number came to be less because of the responsibility given by the society became main pillar to stop them from doing out work except household work. 16.67 percent were female migrants, by not caring about the society what they say female went foreign to earn money for fulfilling the basic needs and to take good care for the family. foreign employment became one and only option for the people.

4.3 Educational Status of Returnee Migrants

This table shows about the education status of the returnee migrants. According to the data we found the migrants attained the education from primary level to bachelor and also some are illiterate.

Education is the process of facilitate learning for the knowledge, skills, values, morals, beliefs and habits. Education plays vital role to living standard income level and economic status of nation.

Table3: Educational Status of Returnee Migrants

Education Status	No. of Migrants	Percentage (%)
Primary	2	6.67
Lower secondary	5	16.67
Secondary	10	33.33
Intermediate	7	23.33
Bachelor	4	13.33
Illiterate	2	6.67
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021

The table shows the educational status of the migrants in Devdaha Municipality ward No. 04 . The total numbers of migrants are 30, among them 6.67 percent have been attending in primary school, 16.67 percent have been attending in lower secondary , 33.33 percent have been attending in secondary level , 23.33 percent in intermediate 13.33 percent in bachelor and 6.67 percent are illiterate.

In the study area most of percent of migrants went to school and found that this area have easy access to basic education. People nowadays in rural area goes outside to work and don't depend totally upon agriculture so that they are getting easy to get basic facility and they are also getting knowledge of sending their children to school. Here, we can know from above table that the highest 33.33 percent of returnee migrant Academic is on secondary level and second highest 23.33 percent were from intermediate level. Some are illiterate due to poor economic condition. It seems that our society is slowly developing because after the data collection it can be seen that more are educated in comparing to illiterate percentage of the people.

4.4 Problem Faced at the Place of origin Before Going to Foreign Country

The given table describes the problems that faced by the people which forced them to go abroad and work.

Table 4: Problem Faced at the Place of origin Before Going to Foreign Country

Problems faced at origin	No. of Migrants	Percentage (%)
Poor economic condition	6	20
High interest loan	4	13.33
No satisfaction of current job	9	30
To look after children career	4	13.33
Unemployment	7	23.33
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021

In the above table, 20 percent of returnee migrants went foreign to improve their economic condition. Due to poor economic condition some migrants themselves were illiterate and due to this they were unable to find good job so doing as low wage labour in own country was not sufficient to survive so they search for the new way to earn money so with the help of agents many migrants go abroad by taking hope of earning lot of money and to solve their problems. 13.33 percent of migrants told that they went foreign due to their frustration that occurred due to different problems they had .Educated people get job whether it is satisfactory or not but illiterate people don't have the capacity of doing job so due to this they go through frustration due to poor economic condition they take loans from different people promising paying interest even they don't have sufficient food to eat and their family had to face lots of problems and also due to various other reasons also they go into frustration and they themselves create internal conflict and for going far away from this and with the burden of highest interest loan also they get ready to leave the country.30 percent of migrants were not satisfied with their job because they did not get the wage according to their hardship and according to their qualification also they were not able to get good job in native land. 13.33 percent of migrants went foreign to look after children career. They were not satisfied with their earnings here and that was also the main problem they have to bear. 23.33 percent of migrants did not get job here .Agriculture is not sufficient in this days. To fulfill basic needs and live standard life there should be good economic condition. Due too poor government work also Nepali are facing lots of problems So in Nepal it was not possible and that became big problem for

them. This 30 migrants are the sample but if we study more then we can find highest percent of people suffering. So to solve those problems they decided to go foreign to earn satisfactory amount.

4.5 Place of Destination of Returnee Migrants

This table shows the last destination of returnee migrants. This table includes migrants only return from the gulf countries.

Table 5: Place of Destination of Returnee Migrants

Destination Country	No. of Migrants	Percentage (%)
Qatar	6	20
UAE	17	56.67
Oman	4	13.33
Bahrain	3	10
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021

In the above table, 20 percent returnee migrants were from Qatar 56.67 percent of returnee were from UAE. 13.33 percentage were from Oman. 10 percent of returnee migrants were from Bahrain. Highest percentage of migrant are from UAE because there in Dubai is easy to find work and also if they get chance then they would apply to other Europe country also and also they get satisfied salary on time. Nepalese youth have to go abroad for earning money .

4.6 Money Paid During Applying Process by Returnee Migrants

This table shows how much amount returnee migrants paid for applying process. They paid money according to the destination country.

Table6: Money Paid During Applying Process by Returnee Migrants

Money paid for applying process	No. of Migrants	Percentage (%)
20,000	11	36.67
20,000-30,000	5	16.67
30,000-70,000	9	30
70,000-1,00,000	3	10
1,00,000-1,50,000	2	6.67
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021

The above table shows that out of 30 returnee migrants respondents. Here 36.67 percent of returnee migrants paid Rs. 20,000, 16.67 percent of returnee migrants paid 20000 to 30,000 for applying process for international migration. Another 30 percent of migrants paid Rs. 30,000 to 70,000 and 10 percentage of migrants paid Rs. 70,000 to 1,00,000 and 6.67 percent of returnee migrant paid Rs. 1,00,000 to 1,50,000 for their applying process. Payment are done according to the destination country what they charges.

Highest 36.67 percent of returnee paid the amount of Rs.20,000 for applying in foreign employment because they got free visas and free tickets due to their qualification. That 20,000 is taken by manpower not by destination country and 6.67 percent of returnee migrants paid the amount of Rs. 1,00,000 to 1,50,000.

4.7 Faced Any Problems While Applying for Foreign Employment

Given table describes whether the returnee migrants faced problem or not while applying for foreign employment.

Table 7: Faced Any Problems While Applying for Foreign Employment

Problem faced	No. of Migrants	Percentage (%)
Yes	23	76.67
No	7	23.23
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021

The above table shows that 76.67 percentage of returnee migrants faced the problem at place of origin while applying for foreign employment and 23.33 percentage of returnee migrants did not face any problem while applying process. 76.67 percentage of returnee migrants did not face any problem because they got help from the manpower agents and friends while applying. 76.67 percent faced problem due to the illegal process and the fake people who do work in the manpower and also due to the problem in understanding the policy and rule many of them faced problem while applying process.

4.8 Problems Faced by Returnee Migrants While Applying Process

The given table describes about the list of difficulties faced by returnee Migrants in place of origin before applying for the foreign employment. Returnee migrants not in the destination but also they faced problem in their native land while processing.

The given table describes about the list of difficulties faced by returnee Migrants in place of origin before applying for the foreign employment. Returnee migrants not in the destination but also they faced problem in their native land while processing.

Table 8: Problems Faced by Returnee Migrants While Applying Process

Problems Faced in origin while process	No. of Migrants	Percentage (%)
Difficulties in accessing government systems	4	17.48
Lack of support from recruitment process	8	34.96
Difficulties in understanding contract agreement	4	17.48
Fully dependent on agent/manpower agency	4	17.48
Access to information of the recruitment process	3	13.61
Total	23	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021

In the above table, table shows that migrants faced the problem in both destination country and country of origin because not all people are educated. Here among 23

returnee migrant 17.48 percentage of returnee migrants have difficulties in accessing government process because lack of information to them about the new government policies for international migrants. Due to some fraud agents they get the fake informations and while applying by unknownly or by believing the fraud agent and 34.96 percent of migrants did not get support from recruitment process. 17.48 percentage faced problem in understanding contract agreement. Some of the migrants were uneducated so due to this they could not understand what is written on the paper and they just believe what the agent says and by depending them they got ready for process by paying high amount of money. 17.48 percentage faced problem for becoming fully dependent on agent manpower agency. 13.61 percentage face problem of accessing to information of the recruitment process. Not all the people are educated so due to this they were unable to understand about the policy and rules about the foreign employment. Due to the lack of proper information many migrants faced problem on reading the contract paper so by taking advantage many agency take the high amount and does not take the fair path and don't describes what is written in contract paper and migrants trust agency fully and the result will become bad that many migrants have to face lot of problem. Different rules and policies are made by the government for foreign employment for it is not cleanly implemented and also due to carelessness also so many have to face different problems.

4.9 Job at Destination of Returnee Migrants

This table shows what kind of work returnee migrants have involved in. Different job had been classified in the table below that migrants have done in foreign country.

Table9: Job at Destination of Returnee Migrants

Job at Destination	No. of Migrants	Percentage (%)
Beautician	2	6.67
Receptionist	8	26.67
Cleaner	5	16.67
Security guard	2	6.67
Labour (Construction)	4	13.33
Waiter	9	30
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021

Migrant working as Beautician were 6.67 percentage. Working in department store as a receptionist were 26.67 percentage. Migrants working as a cleaner were 16.67 percentage. Migrant working as labour were 13.33 percentage. Migrants working as security guard as 6.67 percentage and Working as a waiter were 30 percentage. Highest 30 percentage of returnee migrants do the job in hotel and lowest number of 6.67 percentage of returnee do in security guard and beautician. This beautician are the female returnee migrants. According to the skill and educational status they get position in job in foreign country.

4.10 Monthly Income of Returnee Migrants in Destination Country

This table describe about earning of returnee Migrants.

Table 10: Monthly Income of Returnee Migrants in Destination Country

Salary in Destination (R s)	No of Migrants	Percentage
35,000	9	30
35,000-55,000	10	33.33
55,000-95,000	7	23.33
95,000-1,50,000	4	13.33
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 202

The given table shows that 30 percent of returnee migrants income salary was Rs.35,000, whereas the maximum 33.33 percent of migrants use to earn Rs.35,000-55,000. 23.33 percent of returnee migrants earning was Rs55,000-95,000 and 13.33 percent of returnee migrants earn Rs. 95,000 – 1,50,000. Migrants used to get a salary according to their work and also working hour also counts. Some returnee were treated unfarely also because how much they did their effort to work but they get the less amount because of fraud people there.

4.11 Where do they invest their Earnings?

The table shows about that saving of returnee migrants was invested in different sectors.

Table 11: Where do they invest their Earnings?

Invested in	No of Migrants	Percentage
Doing business	3	10
Paid loan	8	26.67
Expenses of house	15	50
Building house	2	6.67
Buying land	2	6.67
Total	30	100

Source: Field survey, 2021

In the above table, Out of 30 returnee migrants, 10 percent of returnee migrants invested in business. They started their own business in origin place and decided not to return. 26.67 percent of returnee migrants paid high interest loan which they took to go abroad. They spent money for education of children/sisters or brother in origin place. 50 percent of returnee migrants found to invest their saving in expenses of their house and 6.67 percent of returnee migrants invest their saving in building house and also another 6.67 percent of returnee migrants invest saving for buying land. Like this , their saving helped in different ways and also helped in living better quality of life in society. Really remittances plays a vital role.

4.12 Faced Problems by Returnee Migrants While Working in Destination Country

The given table describes whether the returnee migrants faced problems in destination country.

Table 12:Faced Problems by Returnee Migrants While Working in Destination Country

Problem faced	No. of Migrants	Percentage (%)
Yes	22	73.33
No	8	26.67
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021

The given table shows that 73.33 percent returnee migrants faced the problem in destination country and 26.67 percent of returnee migrants did not face any problem in destination country. Highest 73.33 percent of returnee migrants faced problem in the destination. Highest percent 73.33 percent faced the problem due the different reasons.

4.13 Problems Faced by Returnee Migrants Faced While Working in Destination Country

Given table shows the types of problem returnee migrants faced in destination country.

Table13: Problems Faced by Returnee Migrants Faced While Working in Destination Country

Problems that faced by migrants while working in destination country	No. of Migrants	Percentage (%)
Low wages	2	9.09
Absence of medical treatment and health service	5	22.27
Skills/language barrier	5	22.27
Poor working condition	2	9.09
Lack of social protection	8	36.64
Total	22	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021

The above table shows that returnee migrants faced lots of problem in destination country. Out of total 22 sampled returnee migrants, 9.09 percent of returnee migrants told that there is low wages. Due to low wages they were unable to save money and have to face difficulties. 22.27 percent of returnee migrants face problem in medical treatment and health service. Lack of services of health and medical made them so much hard with the salary they get there. When they became sick they themselves have to treat with their money and when they became ill they did not got leave for rest and with the unhealthy and sick body they have to attend the work in their work place.

22.27 percent of returnee migrants faced problem due to language barrier and skills barrier. Due to the fraud agency many of them got problem there in destination country. With the low skill they were unable to work very smoothly. Here in origin place while going to abroad they were unknown about the training they should get and they went to foreign and due to this they got problem. Due to the language also they faced lot of problems. They were unable to do conversation with the people in foreign land. 9.09 percent of returnee migrants have poor working condition. 6.67 percentage of returnee migrants have to go through lack of social protection which created fear and felt unprotected and felt hard to be in touch with society people.

4.14 Reasons for Returning from Abroad

Given table shows why the returnee migrants decided to return from foreign employment to their home country. According to the returnee migrants, some are given below.

Table 14: Reasons for Returning from Abroad

Reasons for returning from abroad	No. of Migrants	Percentage (%)
Difficult work	8	26.66
To explore opportunities in home town	10	33.33
Finished contract agreement	6	20
Family reason	3	10
Unsatisfied wages	3	10
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021

The above table shows that 26.66% of migrants return to their native land because of difficulty in work. Due to fraud agent, many Nepalese people have to face the problem of difficulty in work. They went abroad by not knowing about the destination place where they have to work. They did not take any training nor they understood the contract paper. 10% of migrants have to face the problem of unsatisfied wage. While going to destination country they were told fake salary but when they went to work then at the time of getting salary they were given less amount. Working day and night with hardship and getting low amount made them so much difficulties. whereas 20% of migrants return to the place of origin due to finished contract agreement. 10% of

migrants have various family reason so that they have to return origin place. Again 33.33% of migrants return to origin place to explore opportunities in home town.

Among the out of sampled returnee migrants, Lowest 10% of migrants return to Nepal because of unsatisfied wages and Highest is 33.33%.

4.15 Duration of Stay in Nepal

This table shows about the duration of migrants staying in Nepal.

Table 15: Duration of Stay in Nepal

Duration of stay	No. of Migrants	Percentage (%)
1-2 years	22	73.33
2-3 years	8	26.67
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021

The above table shows that 73.33% of migrants staying in Nepal since 1-2 years whereas 26.67% of migrants staying in Nepal since 2-3 years .Majority 73.33% of returnee migrants staying duration in Nepal where from 1-2 years and among them some want to migrate again and some do not want.

4.16 Faced Problems after Returning from Abroad

Given table describes whether the returnee migrants faced problems after returning from abroad.

Table 16: Faced Problems after Returning From Abroad

Problem faced	No of Migrants	Percentage
Yes	18	60
No	12	40
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey,2021

The above table shows that 60 percent of returnee migrants faced the problems after returning from abroad. Out of 30 migrants 60 percentage of returnee migrants faced problems because of various reasons. 40 percentage of returnee migrants did not face problems after returning from abroad.

4.17 Problems Faced by Returnee Migrants after Returning From Abroad

Given table shows the problems faced by returnee migrants after returning from abroad . They have tackled with different people here at the place of origin.

Table 17: Problems Faced by Returnee Migrants after Returning from Abroad

Problem Faced by Migrants after Returning From abroad	No of Migrants	Percentage
Social Prestige	7	38.89
Have to tackle with the behavior showed by society people	2	11.11
Fulfilling the basic needs	9	50
Total	18	100

Source: Field Survey,2021

The above table shows out of 18 returnee migrants, 38.89 percentage of returnee migrants were not able to find job here. According to their qualification and skills also they were not able to engage in work. Due to the lack of information about the working place and lack of good communication also they have to face problem after returning from abroad. People always give respect and care to one who can earn but when people will be unable to earn money cannot run with the trend then no one cares nor they respect so in my study area also 38.89 percent felt little hard to maintain social prestige.

11.11 percentage of returnee migrants have to tackle with the society. Our male dominated society always push female at the back for doing only household work. In my research area, I got to know that two of female faced problems due to society backbiting and also they dominate them by saying that they are not pure and are not suitable for living near by them. We know that Nepali society people are quite strict

for culture and tradition and the way the society see them in very cheap and dirty way. There are many other example that we can find out in society.

50 percentage of returnee migrants faced problems for fulfilling the basic needs. When they were in foreign for employment they were able to send money to home country. So that, their children were able to go good school. Can wear nice dress, have healthy food and many more. They were able to fulfill all basic needs and their family in origin place were able to maintain good economic condition. But after returning from abroad they were not able to get work here and they don't have good earnings. Due to this they faced lots of problem

4.18 Plan of Migrating Again

The table shows whether the returnee migrants want to migrate again or not for the foreign employment. There are the opinions of the migrants and some want to and some do not want to migrate again.

Table 18: Plan of Migrating Again

Any plan to migrate again	No. of Migrants	Percentage (%)
Yes	20	66.66
No	10	33.33
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021

From the above table, out of 30 total sampled returnee migrants, 66.66 percent of migrants want to migrate again because in their origin place they did not get any suitable job to live their livelihood. According to their educational status they were not getting any job in place of origin and remaining 33.33% of migrants did not want to return foreign country because of the difficulties they have to face in foreign country and they want to explore opportunities in the home country only

4.19 Reasons for Taking Decision of Migrating Again by Returnee Migrants

This table describes about the reasons of returnee migrants to migrate again for foreign employment

Table 19: Reasons for Taking Decision of Migrating Again by Returnee Migrants

Reasons	No. of Migrants	Percentage (%)
Less chances to be engaged in job in Nepal	14	70
To maintain economic status	4	20
Social trend	2	10
Total	20	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021

In the above table, 70 percent of returnee migrants again want to migrate to destination place because there is very less chance of getting job in Nepal and in reality as well, many young people are jobless due to the condition of Nepal and Nepalese government does not give any concern about it. Similarly, 20 percent of returnee migrants want to return foreign country to maintain their economic status. We can see competition among people for living good life and for upgrading economy. 10 percent of returnee migrants want to return foreign country because nowadays foreign employment had become a social trend.

4.20 Reasons Returnee Migrants Who were Unable to Migrate Again

This table title describes about the reasons for returnee migrants who were unable to migrate again in foreign land.

Table 20: Reasons Returnee Migrants Who were Unable to Migrate Again

Reasons for not migrating again by returnee migrants	No. of Migrants	Percentage (%)
Due to difficulties in work in foreign country	3	30
Own business started	3	30
Age bar	2	20
Due to family responsibilities	2	23.20
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021

The given table shows that, among the 10 total returnee migrants respondents, 30 percent of returnee migrants do not want to migrate again due to difficulties that they faced in work in foreign country. They had to face problem beyond their capacity and with that toucher they were unable to go in foreign again and work. 30 percent of returnee migrants do not want to return foreign country because they start their own business. By the thought of becoming self made and to be independent some migrants started their own work with their own idea and plan.

20 percent of returnee migrants do not want to return foreign country due to age bar. 20 percent of returnee migrants do not want to return foreign country because of duty and responsibilities towards their family. Different returnee migrants have their own kind of reasons for not returning again to foreign land.

4.21 Earning of Returnee Migrants Improving Their Economic Condition

The table describes about migrants earning was able to improve their family economic condition. Some say yes because of good salary and work and also able to save earning some say no because of low income salary and were not able to save their earning.

Table 21: Earning of Returnee Migrants Improving Their Economic Condition

Improved economic condition	No. of Migrants	Percentage(%)
Yes	20	66.67
No	10	33.33
Total	30	100

Source: Field Survey, 2021

The above table shows out of 30 sampled returnee migrants, 66.67 percent of migrants earning become source of good family condition. Whereas 33.33 percent of migrants were not able to improve their good economic condition because of low salary they earn on destination country. Highest 66.67 percent of migrants were able to improve family economic condition and also were to fulfill all wants which were basic of the life. In the study area majority is 66.67 percent and is able to improve economic condition and it was possible due to foreign employment.

From my study it came to know that high percentage of migrants were able to improve their economic condition. In search of getting good job which can uplift them by upgrading their lifestyle many Nepali youth go to foreign country. Many youth are attracted through employment in foreign because of social trend as well as they don't get any job in native land in comparing to their qualification and those who get job also the income of the person is not so much sufficient to fulfill the basic needs. But in my research area I got to know maximum number of migrants and they have good earning to improve their economic condition. Although they faced problems but besides that they were also able to earn money. It was possible for them due to their good earnings and it was possible due their good educational status, they were well-skilled, they clearly understood about the destination place and luckily they were in the honest agency hand and also they were lucky to get good work in foreign country.

Through the remittance they send money to their home and their earning played a vital role for making their family member to get better life and also family member utilized in proper place. Children got good education, fulfilled their basic needs, added lands, and also saved money for future needs, doing investment in business sector so that they could make their own plan to work. So like this family member of migrants were able to make a economic status good and held standard life in compare to the people in the society and migrants were also not facing any problem at all in foreign land and when they came to Nepal also they involved in their own business and that business was possible due to their good earnings that they saved when they were in foreign country.

In search of earning lot of money to improve the economic condition and life style of the family many migrants are attracted towards foreign employment. By taking risk also they tries and tries for entering in foreign country. Many of them follow the rules and according to the foreign employment policy held by Nepali government migrants go for work but some of them by not following rules and getting in hand of fraud agency they enter in foreign country and gets lot of problems in destination countries. While doing research I found to know that some of were able to improve economic condition by not facing any problem in foreign country and in their work and some of were not able to improve the economic condition and also face lot of problems while

working in foreign countries. Among them 10 percent of migrants could not improve the economic condition.

Due to low skill , illiterate, handed in fraud agency and also carelessness headed them for not having good earning and faced problem in the destination place. Nepal government had made policy on foreign employment but also in hope of earning money many of migrants don't care about the problem and the risk they have to face in foreign country and some of them are illiterate and could not understand the contract paper and the agreement so fraud agency easily make them fool and push them in foreign country with no cares. Native land people do like this then in destination country how can we hope that they will not face any problem there. Working hand went to foreign but could not earn money nor they could save any amount nor they can send money in home country for their family. This made them so much difficulty to survive. With the low wages they worked and that was only sufficient for them to live and eat there in foreign so due to this family members in native land were not able to fulfill their basic needs, children were not able to go to school, they don't have more land to do farm, and working hand in native land was less so due to this they were not able to upgrade in high position. From the study of my area highest 20 percent were able to earn money and was able to upgrade economic condition and lowest 10 percent were not able to improve the economic condition.

CHAPTER V

SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Summary

This research study is based on the topic “foreign Employment and Problem Faced by Returnee Migrants. A study of returnee migrants from gulf countries.

The study has been done to find out the problems faced by the migrants worker in a place of origin and in the destination country. This study is conducted in Rupandehi district of Devdaha municipality ward no 04. In this study 30 individual migrants respondent were included. Descriptive and exploratory are the research design of this study and open and close ended questionnaire and interview has been used for data collection techniques.

While taking about gender distribution of returnee migrants in the study area most of the labour migrants to the gulf countries tends to be male which carried Highest 83.33% then females which is less in compare to male because women are not able to work outside like by men which is self made by so-called society and their role is to look after the responsibility of the house hold and family. Here the age group of migrants are from 20-29,30-39 and 40-49. Among 30 respondents 33.33% of returnee migrants found completing secondary level of education and also 23.33% of returnee migrants completed intermediate and also only few have completed primary, lower secondary level bachelor and also 6.67% of returnee migrants were illiterate.

23.33% is the percent of migrants who were unemployed in Nepal which forced them to go to foreign country to work.20% have to go through poor economic condition so for maintaining that condition they want to go abroad. 30 % want to go abroad due to no satisfaction of their job. 13.33% faced problem of loan in Nepal so erase that burden they want to go abroad. 13.33% could not fulfill and give facilities to their children in native land. There are different problems migrants faced in origin so they wants to go abroad to give solution.

The majority of returnee migrants were from UAE which holds 56.67 and also second highest percent 20 % in Qatar. There are different occupation which returnee migrants did in destination country. 30 % is the highest and that is percent of worker who worked in Hotel and second 26.67% of migrants work in department store and the lowest is 6.67 % of migrants worker work as beautician and also some other work as security guard and also as a labour 13.33 % of returnee migrants worked. 6.67% have paid Rs. 1,00,000-1,50,000 for their applying process for foreign employment which seems lowest percentage. Minimum 30% of returnee migrants have paid 30,000-70,000 and 36.67% is the highest percent of migrants who paid 20,000 and they were the one who went foreign employment in free visa and tickets. From the study, returnee migrants not only faced problems in destination countries but they also faced many more problems in the home countries also. Lack of information in all aspects, High interest loan, Difficulties in understanding contract agreement .17.48% of returnee migrants who faced problem due to difficulties in accessing government systems.. Lowest 13.61% of returnee migrants faced problems in access to informations of the recruitment process. Highest 34.96% of returnee migrants faced problem for not getting any support from recruitment process. Our government is unaware and donot care in clean way so that many of people have to face problems and agents are always on getting profit and they donot care about the clients problems.

Many problems such as they got low wages, they faced problems on skills and also in language, failure in medical at destination and also they have to face poor work condition. 22.27% of migrant face problem due to absence of medical treatment and health condition. They worked on time and did good work but also they did not get salary on time and also they got low wages and they faced lots of problems and they even cannot speak due to the fear of loosing job. 22.27% of migrants faced problems due to the lack of skill and also language. Working age group with low level of educational status and skill qualification and lack of work related training faced problem. 9.09% of migrants got low wages. Incomparing to work they have done they are not getting salary which made them discourage for doing hardship. 36.64% of migrants got problem of not getting any protection from foreign society so that they felt insecure in working place . Due to careless of Nepal it happened.

Lowest 13.33% of returnee migrants income salary we found highest income Rs.95,000-1,50,000.23.33 % of returnee migrants income salary was Rs.55,000-95,000.33.33% of returnee migrants salary was 35,000-55,000 and 30% of returnee migrants salary was 35,000. Salary depends upon work. Out of 30 returnee migrants 83.33% were able to save earnings and 16.67 of returnee migrants were not able to save earnings. Those who were able to save earnings, 28%of returnee migrants sent to home and 28% of returnee migrants save in bank and 44% of return migrants spent all money. The highest 50% of returnee migrants invested their saving in expenses of house.10% percent of returnee migrants invested in saving in business.26.67% of returnee migrants invested their saving in paying loan which they took before going to abroad. 6.67% of returnee migrants invest earnings in building house and also another 6.67% of returnee migrants invested their earnings in buying land.

33.33% of returnee migrants they return to Nepal to explore opportunities in home town. They did not get good salary as they work. They did not get good salary as they work. 10% of returnee migrants they return to Nepal due to family reason. Wife of returnee eloped with another guy and this I got while doing research and also there are various reason. Due to the difficulties in work 26.66% of returnee returned Nepal and also 20% of returnee migrants return from abroad due to finished contract. 10% Of returnee return from abroad to explore opportunities in home town.

After returning from foreign country some of returnee migrants had to face any problems. Out of 18 returnee migrants, 38.89 percentage of returnee migrants were not able to find job here. According to their qualification and skills also they were not able to engage in work. Due to the lack of information about the working place and lack of good communication also they have to face problem after returning from abroad.

11.11 percentage of returnee migrants have to tackle with the society. Our male dominated society always push female at the back for doing only household work. In my research area, I got to know that two of female brahmin caste faced problems due to society backbiting and also they dominate them by saying that they are not pure and are not suitable for living near by them. We know that brahmin are quite strict for culture and tradition and the way the society see them in very cheap and dirty way. So

two female are only the sample. There are many other example that we can find out in society.

50 percentage of returnee migrants faced problems for fulfilling the basic needs. When they were in foreign for employment they were able to send money to home country. So that, their children were able to go good school. Can wear nice dress, have healthy food and many more. They were able to fulfill all basic needs and their family in origin place were able to maintain good economic condition. But after returning from abroad they were not able to get work here and they don't have good earnings. Due to this they faced lots of problems.

After stay of 1-2 and 2-3 years some wants to migrate again and some does not wants to migrate. The highest 66.66% wants to migrate again abroad. Due to low qualification they have faced many problems. Highest 70% of returnee migrants were unable to stay in Nepal because they got less chances to be engaged in job in Nepal due to their educational status and skill qualification. Other wants to migrate because of social trend and also to maintain economic status by earning more. 40% of returnee do not wants to migrate because of getting difficulties in work in foreign country and 20% do not wants to migrate because of age bar. Again 20% of returnee migrate do not wants to migrate due to family responsibilities.

From the study, I came to know that 66.67% of returnee migrants were able to improve the family economic conditions. Remittances have been source of supplementary finance for many house holds, greater economic security and increased human, social and other capital migrants workers are able to improve their economic condition which has uplift their family by being able to fulfill basic needs and their wants. Their children are able to go to school also which is helping their children to make their future bright. In Nepal, educated youth are not able to get good job and in comparing to them how illiterate people will get job. So foreign employment have helped Nepali to be engaged in job and also helped them to earn lot of money. Some migrants has built new house, some have buyed land. People have money in their hand so their family do not face problem. Economic upliftment is also dependent on size of family. Those migrants who have large number of family size they can easily uplift their economic because involving others members in some kinds of wage

labour. Those who have small family size for them sufficiency through single person earning.

33.33% of returnee migrants were not able to improve their family economic conditions due to difficulties in work and also low wages they were not able to save money. Earnings were only sufficient for them in foreign country. Some migrants did not get the salary on time and did not get their salary as written in contract. Also due to problem in skills and language they were not able to earn money in foreign country and their earned amount they spend in living and some person they spend to house and from study, found some migrants were not able to improve economic condition.

5.2 Conclusion

Nepal is agricultural country and many Nepalese are being dependent on agriculture and also many Nepalese are attracted towards foreign employment. Due to lack of job in Nepal and also lack of value of a such a talent skill also people are attracted and also forced to go abroad for making their status strong and to increase good economic conditions. Labour migration has developed in such away , which has shifted the agricultural based economy towards remittance based economy, so majority of Nepalese citizens migrate for foreign employment.

Nepalese citizens also faces various kinds of problems in origin place and also in destination place. To increase quality life and to maintain social status by increasing economic condition they tries and tries but also they have to go through many obstacles. Nepal receives huge amount of remittance per year but it is seen most of the remittances is just used for house hold activities. So it is seen that there is no proper utilization. For increasing and also many wants to show off they spend money through good clothes, expensive houses, good food and luxuries products and also education. So like this most of migrants invest money. If they think about investing in another field also then they need not to go again and again for earning money. Yes, it is true that many people goes abroad for maintaining quality of life besides, that they should also think about investment on other field from where they can earn more money in homeland and also able to give job for other citizens in home country. Like this there will be developed of home country in many sector and there will be seen proper utilization of remittance also and dependency on foreign land would be decreased.

Nepalese government in both sending and receiving countries does not seem active to the domestication of the spirit of international instruments, conference recommendation and plan of action. Man power agencies cheats and do unfair with many Nepalese so people had to face many problems in origin place and after going to foreign land and also had become business dealing process and this is due to corrupted government. Also government should be active and concern about these and should take action about it so that many migrants would not face problems. Government should be concerned about the rights of migrants worker and also migrants should be concerned about it.

In search of getting good job which can uplift them by upgrading their lifestyle many Nepali youth go to foreign country. Many youth are attracted through employment in foreign because of social trend as well as they don't get any job in native land in comparing to their qualification and those who get job also the income of the person is not so much sufficient to fulfill the basic needs. But in my research area I got to know maximum number of migrants did not face problem at the destination country and also they have good earning to improve their economic condition. It was possible for them due to their good earnings and it was possible due their good educational status, they were well-skilled, they clearly understood about the destination place and luckily they were in the honest agency hand and also they were lucky to get good work in foreign country.

Through the remittance they send money to their home and their earning played a vital role for making their family member to get better life and also family member utilized in proper place. Children got good education, fulfilled their basic needs, added lands, and also saved money for future needs, doing investment in business sector so that they could make their own plan to work. So like this family member of migrants were able to make a economic status good and held standard life in compare to the people in the society and migrants were also not facing any problem at all in foreign land and when they came to Nepal also they involved in their own business and that business was possible due to their good earnings that they saved when they were in foreign country.

In search of earning lot of money to improve the economic condition and life style of the family many migrants are attracted towards foreign employment. By taking risk

also they tries and tries for entering in foreign country. Many of them follow the rules and according to the foreign employment policy held by Nepali government migrants go for work but some of them by not following rules and getting in hand of fraud agency they enter in foreign country and gets lot of problems in destination countries. While doing research I found to know that some of were able to improve economic condition by not facing any problem in foreign country and in their work and some of were not able to improve the economic condition and also face lot of problems while working in foreign countries. Among them 10 percent of migrants could not improve the economic condition.

Due to low skill , illiterate, handed in fraud agency and also carelessness headed them for not having good earning and faced problem in the destination place. Nepal government had made policy on foreign employment but also in hope of earning money many of migrants don't care about the problem and the risk they have to face in foreign country and some of them are illiterate and could not understand the contract paper and the agreement so fraud agency easily make them fool and push them in foreign country with no cares. Native land people do like this then in destination country how can we hope that they will not face any problem there. Working hand went to foreign but could not earn money nor they could save any amount nor they can send money in home country for their family. This made them so much difficulty to survive. With the low wages they worked and that was only sufficient for them to live and eat there in foreign so due to this family members in native land were not able to fulfill their basic needs, children were not able to go to school, they don't have more land to do farm, and working hand in native land was less so due to this they were not able to upgrade in high

There should be chances of doing something in home country. There are many examples seen that many people have uplift their economic condition by doing own business in native place. Being always dependent for foreign countries should be change slowly because people are being dependent on other countries and earns money and invest money on maintaining quality of life and there will be seen nothing development in other field and how can there will be development of country. So people should make habit of doing something in home land and should seek for opportunities in own home land and also mostly government should also concerned

about it. Changes may be slowly but slowly slowly there can be drastic change. Upcoming generation should learn that doing something in own home country can develop country and also maintain our economic condition. So by selling our skills, knowledge, our working hands in foreign land is only advantage for foreign land. Remittance can be increased but stable changes cannot be seen in our country. So it's time to think more. Nowadays old people, children and mostly female are seen in country. Many working youth hands attracted through foreign land. If all working hand will go foreign for selling skill, knowledge and labour then who will do stable development for home land.

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QUESTIONNAIRE

Name of respondent: District:

Age:

Municipality:

Gender:

Household Size:

Ethnicity:

Marital Status:

Education:

1. What are the problems that you faced at origin before going to abroad?

- a. Poor economic condition
- b. High interest loan
- c. No satisfaction of current job
- d. To look after children career
- e. Unemployment

2. What was your destination country name?

- a. UAE
- b. Bahrain
- c. Qatar
- d. Oman
- e. Others

3. What was the work you did at destination place?

- a. Beautician
- b. Receptionist
- c. Cleaner
- d. Security Guard
- e. Labour(Construction)
- f. Waiter

4. For applying process how much amount you paid?

- a. 20,000
- b. 20,000-30,000
- c. 30,000-70,000
- d. 70,000-1,00,000
- e. 1,00,000-1,50,000
- f. 1,75,000-2,00,000

5. What was your earnings?
 - a. 35,000
 - b. 35,000- 55,000
 - c. 55,000- 95,000
 - d. 95,000- 1,50,000
6. Did you save your earning?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
7. Where do they invest their earnings?
 - a. Doing business
 - b. Paying loan
 - c. Expenses of house
 - d. Building house
 - e. Buying land
8. Did you faced any problems while applying for foreign employment?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
9. If “yes” then what are the problems?
 - a. Difficulties in accessing government systems
 - b. Lack of support from recruitment process
 - c. Difficulties in understanding contract agreement
 - d. .Fully dependent on agent/manpower agency
 - e. Access to information of the recruitment process
10. Did you faced any problems on your destination place?
 - a. Yes
 - b. No
11. If “yes” what were the problems?
 - a. lack of social protection
 - b. Absence of medical treatment and health services
 - c. Skills/language barrier
 - d. Poor working condition
 - e. Low wages

12. What medium you tried to get help to get rid of those problems?
- Embassy of Nepal at destination
 - Department of foreign employment
 - Employer
 - NGO
13. Was it helpful?
- Yes
 - No
14. If “yes” how was it helpful?
15. Why you decided to return from abroad?
- Family reason
 - Unsatisfied Wage
 - Difficult work
 - Finished contract agreement
 - To explore opportunities in hometown
16. Did you face any problems after returning from abroad?
- Yes
 - No
17. What are the problems faced by returnee migrants after returning from abroad?
- Social Prestige
 - Have to tackle with society
 - Full filling the basic needs
18. What is the duration of stay in Nepal?
- 1-2 months
 - 2-3 years
19. Are you planning to migrate again?
- Yes
 - No
20. If “Yes” what are the reason behind migrating again?
- Less chances to be engaged in job in Nepal
 - For maintaining economic status
 - Social trend

- 21.If “No” why you decided not to migrate again?
- a. Due to difficulties in foreign
 - b. Own business started
 - c. Age bar
 - d. Family responsibilities
22. Did your earning improve your economic condition?
- 23.If “Yes” then how it helped you?
- 24.If “No” then how it was not helpful for you?