

Migrant remittance and its impact on social class

(A case study of Ramdhuni manicipality-5 Sunsari)

Submitted to:

**A thesis submitted to the central Department of Sociology in partial fulfillment
of the requirement for Degree of Master of Arts in Sociology**

Kritipur, Kathmandu

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July, 2022

TRIBHUWAN UNIVERSITY
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LETTER OF RECOMANDATION

The thesis entitled "Migrant Remittance and Its Impact on Social Class" (A case study in ramdhuni-5 Sunsari) has been prepared by Miss Pramila Bhujel under my guidance and supervision. I forward this thesis to the assessment committee for final approval and review.

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LETTER APPROVAL

The thesis entitled "Migrant Remittance and Its Impact on Social Class" (A case study in ramdhuni-5 Sunsari) submitted by Miss Pramila Bhujel for partial fulfillment of the Master of Arts in Sociology requirement has been authorized by this department in the required format of the Humanities and Social Science faculty.

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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I am greatly indebted to my supervisor Dr. Sudip Nakarmi for his valuable guidance, encouragement, advice and feedback during the research work. Without all his support and tips about conducting research I would not have been able to complete this dissertation. I would also like to extend my gratitude to Bala Ram Acharya for his advice and counseling.

I am grateful to the Head of the Central Department of Sociology Asso. Prof. Dr. Youba Raj Luintel for providing an opportunity to carry out this research. Similarly, I would like to thank all the professor and lectures of Central Department of sociology for their advice and support during my two year study in the university.

This study would not have been feasible without kindly co-operation of the respondent. I would like to thanks to the people in the study area. Their willingness to share their experience as well as to provide information required for the study was remarkable.

I am extremely grateful to my respected parents whose regular inspiration and continuous contribution are the secret of my success. I would like give my heartily thanks to my sister Pabitra Bhujel for this support and encouragement in the way to pass my Master's degree. I am indebted to others family members, relatives and friends who directly and indirectly support me.

Pramila Bhujel

TABEL OF CONTENTS

RECOMMENDATION	i
APPROVAL	ii
ACKNOWLEDGMENT	iii
TABEL OF CONTENTS	
CHAPTER-I: INTRODUCTION	1-6
1.1. Background of the study	1
1.2. Research problem	3
1.3. Research question	5
1.4. Objective of the study	5
1.5. Rational of the study	5
CHAPTER-II: REVIEW OF LITERATURE	7-16
2.1. Theoretical literature	7
2.1.1. Migration	9
2.1.2. Remittance	9
2.1.3. Social class	10
2.2. Empirical literature	11
2.2.1. Remittance	11
2.2.2. Consumption	12
2.3. Conceptual framework	15
CHAPTER-III: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY	17-19
3.1. Rational of the site selection	17
3.2. Research design	17
3.3. Source of data collection	18
3.3.1. Primary data	18
3.3.2. Secondary data	18
3.4. Sample size and sampling methods	18
3.5. Technique of data collection	19
3.5.1. Interview	19
3.6. Data analysis	19
CHAPTER-IV: DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETION	20-43
4.1. Introduction of study area	20
4.1.1. Reason and trend to internal migration (Rural to urban area) in study area	21

4.2. Socio-economic status of respondent household	21
4.2.1. Household size of respondent household	21
4.2.2. Migrant household uses household amenities before and after migration	22
4.2.3. Fashion	24
4.2.4. Food	25
4.2.5. Health status	26
4.2.6. Yearly income can support yearly expenditure of household before and after migration	27
4.2.7. Range of remittance income from foreign employment per a year	28
4.3. Remittance impact on social class	28
4.3.1. Occupation	29
4.3.1.1. Main occupation of migrant household before and after migration	29
4.3.1.2. Occupational status of migrant before and after migration	30
4.3.2. Income	31
4.3.2.1. Household's main income source before and after migration	31
4.3.2.2. Range of household annual income before migration and after migration	32
4.3.3. Wealth	33
4.3.3.1. Land occupancy status before and after migration	33
4.3.3.2. Food sufficiency from own production before and after foreign migration	35
4.3.4. Education	36
4.3.5. Impact of migrant remittance on consumption pattern	37
4.3.5.1. Education	37
4.3.5.2. Health	38
4.3.5.3. Use of remittance in different household purpose	39
4.4. Migrant Remittance and changing social status in urban society	41
CHAPTER-V: SUMMARY AND CONCLUSION	44-49
5.1 Summary	44
5.2 Conclusion	47
Reference	50-54

CHAPTER-I

INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background of study

Migration in general refers to geographical mobility from "one geographical unit to another. It involves a change of place/ residence from the place of ancestor to the place of destination." One who migrates is called a migrant (CBS, Nepal 2011). IOM (International organization for migration) defines a migrant as any person who is moving or has moved across an international border or within a country away from his/her habitual place of residence. Nepal has long history of international labor migration about 200 years ago. In 19th century, for instance the first migrated to Lahore to join the army of Shikh ruler, Ranjit Sing and later in British Force since 1815-16. With the entrance of globalization and liberalization, Most of the youths of Nepal begin to migrate year on year for foreign employment in the recent decades because of economic plus non-economic cause (Bhatt, 2013).

Remittance define as financial inflow arising from the cross border movement of nationals of country, are the transfer of money and goods sent by migrant workers to their countries origin. Globally, remittance flows to low and middle class income countries are estimated to be a total of UD\$ 442 billion in 2016, an increase of 0.8 percent over the past year, in which the officially recorded receipt developing country, are mostly from Asian, Latin, America, Eastern Europe and Africa (World Bank, 2016).

Generally, remittance refer to that portion of migrants earning sent from the migration destination to the place of origin. In another terms remittance is normally limited to denote monetary and other cash transfers transmitted by migrant worker to their families and communities. International migrant remittances have become an important source of external financial in developing countries (Pant, 2006). Remittance is the direct and most visible result of foreign employment which has become an integral part of the Nepal economic. In the recent past, the amount of remittance has grown massively, from 2.54 billion USD in 2010 to 8.79 billion USD in 2018/ 2019. (MOLESS, 2020)

Remittance are typical helpful to meet specific needs of the respondent's family members and thus trend to increase their standard of living. In lower class or poor household, they may finance their remittance to fulfill their basic needs such as in consumption, housing, children education, health care and to pay for loan. (Goudel, 2006) Remittance is not only helping in maintain macro-economic stability; it also has shown some positive impact on micro-economic indicate. At household level remittance help to smoothen consumption and also increase investment and also increase investment in human and physical asserts (Acharya and Leanon Gonzalze, 2014)

IOM state that remittance helps particularly in escaping poverty and increasing the overall economic status of the migrants and the household to increase expenditure. One could argue, however that such an increase in expenditure create independency because the migrants have to continue living abroad in order to maintain their livelihood. There are many success stories of investment from remittances having lasting effects on the economic status of household. The contribution of migration is even encouraging house condition and eliminating child labor, empowering women and enhancing the overall social status of house.

Generally, remittance refers to the transferring money from one individual to another person or to a family. Remittance is a major source of income for people in developing countries. Remittance helps to reduce unemployment, poverty, social tension, gender differences, and influence social structure norms and values. Remittance has improved household's economic status, children education and health care. It's also increased wealth and occupational status of migrant and their families.

Social class refers to the grouping people who have same behavior and preferences. Occupation, education, economic wealth and income are the major variable of social class which rises to patterned distinction in the material life of lower, middle and upper class. In this study, I have examined impact of migrant remittance on social class through occupational status, educational attainment, income and wealth. Social class division is not just economic and ruling class and subject class but also education, occupation, income constitutes crucial forms of social privilege.

Class is not economic categories but also deeply symbolic cultural and emotional. Class is not something static or given but per formative; constantly produce and

reproduce with real material, political and economic (Skeggs, 2004). Massey (1999:6) says that identity is a place or position which formed out of the particular set of social relation which interact a particular location because there was little group identity in description of middle class identities. The middle class is neither rich or nor poor: it's just in the middle. These peoples can afford. They have house, jobs, shelter, they don't earn a lot of money, just enough for their needs.

Consumption is social practices which play an important role in drawing class distinction by providing symbolic venues for performing a changing sense of self and buy conveying messages about one's position in a moving social sphere (Rivkin-Fish 2009). Class is not means of production or position with in a societal distribution of resources. Rather, class also theorized as a cultural process through consumption patterns, bodily performance and intersection with racialized (Kelly, 2012).

Middle class formation is expression of the class polarization process and that the middle class from being "the harbinger of a new order" is gradually disintegrating as class.(Blumin 1985). Middle class identity was formed through related process of institution building the development of an increasingly homogeneous middle- class culture, and wide diffusion of middle class lifestyle and culture codes in cities (Archer and Blau 1993).

A structuralism approach of class strongly assumes that class is structurally predetermined. In other word class is viewed as given, class is a thing that exists by itself, prior to its actual performance in everyday life. However, constructivist approach views class as fluid, intangible procession or unformed. Class is not structural predetermined but it is the continual process of production and reproduction. Jürgen argues that class is never thing but it is always in the process of making production and reproduction (Ansari 2009).

Class position refers to a person's life chance as defined by his or her occupation, skills, and economic interest, authority and market authorities. (Giddens, 1973).

1.2. Research problem

Nepal has long history about migration. In early 19th century people started foreign employment by travelling Lahore to joining the Sikh Ranjit Sing and foreign migration started from treaty of 1816 A.D. Foreign employment is the most

significant motivation for international migration from Nepal in the twenty-first century. Nepal is the major labor sending country with foreign labor migration a common livelihood strategy for many people in both rural and urban area. The remittances that are being generated from foreign employment have become a major contributing factor to Nepali economy and household economy (IMO, 2019).

With increasing globalization is rapidly increasing cross-border mobility. In Nepal, out migration and remittance inflows trend steadily has increased over the year and International remittance income has become the backbone of Nepali national economy and many household economy. Many literature and document shows that significant of remittance in national GDP growth and household livelihood. Remittance contributes to reduce poverty, unemployment, inequality, economic difference, gender difference and augment access to education, health facilities, enhance women empowers. Remittance has become major component of household livelihood strategy and has played vital role to enhance household income and consumption. Most of the migrant households invest huge of remittance income on daily consumption. Most of the macro level research has shown that more than 80-90 percent of remittance income is used on the consumption (Nepal Rastra bank, 2008). Many Nepali youth are moving foreign country for seeking job opportunities and better livelihood. Due to remittance income Nepal has made the progress in education, health and infrastructure and social sector. Remittance enables household to increase access education, health facilities, land/ house and so on.

All this much of evident of macro and micro level studies on remittance are available in the literature from Nepal and other remittance receiver countries perspective. However a specific study to addressing the class position of remittance receiving household in urban Nepal do not available in the literature. Most of the studies address the remittance impact of Nepali economic development, education, livelihood, reduce poverty, unemployment, gender difference, inequality on macro and primary micro level perspective. Moreover, there is a little evidence in the literature for addressing the impact on household level and consumption. Therefore this study may attempt to fill the said gap.

If we concentrate on the migration, remittance and social class situation of the study area, Most of the household members are migrated to foreign countries in order to

earn money for the existing of their families and better living standard. Before migration, majority of households were economically not well in the study area. Remittance income is playing vital role to household level likewise the remittance help in the socio-economic change in Ramdhuni municipality. However, there are no studies done the factor which has transformed their livelihood and social class. There is no study done for inflow of remittance and impact on social class. Though, this study will find transformation of social class of urban remittance receiver household.

1.3. Research question

This study will be addressing the following questions.

1. How does migration, remittance impact on social class in urban area?
2. How does migrant remittance enhance the household social status in urban areas?

1.4. Objective of the study

The general objective of this study is to assess the role of remittance in class identity formation in urban area.

1. To find out impact of migrant remittance on social class in urban area.
2. To examine role of migrant remittance in enhancing social status in urban areas.

1.5. Rational of the study

Nepal has experienced continuously growth in labor migration and remittance over the year. At present, foreign employment is an important source of employment for Nepalese youth. The number of Nepalese youth going to abroad for searching better opportunities and earn money. Labor migration has contributed the sustainable economic growth in the country. Remittance also help to reduce poverty, unemployment, economic difference, gender differences in the communities and help to overall socio-economic development.

Remittance is most important research topic in Nepal because of international migration and remittance inflows have great impact on political, social, economic, cultural development. Remittance may have positive and negative impact in our life, societies and country. This study may help to supplement source of information to

understand actually how migration and remittance impact on social class of urban migrant household. This study may also help to find out the transformation of social class in urban area. This study may be useful to understand use of remittance and their impact on urban life style. The research paper will serve as a reference point for future research work on migration, remittance and social class.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1. THEORITICAL REVIEW

2.1.1. Migration

For the Nepalese household, migration has long been a significant source of livelihood. The first formalize state involve international migration dates back to 1815, with the Nepalese serving British crown forces in India. There was a sharp increase international migration after 1951 when democracy was established in the country. (Khatiwada, 2014). The endorsement of the foreign employment act 1985 and the increase labor demand from the booming East Asian economies as well as the gulf countries further facilitated international migration. The momentum was accelerated after restoration of democracy in 1990 and successive liberalization of the economy.(DOFE, 2014 ; Bohra and Massey, 2009)

Democracy established in Nepal and successive signing of the peace and friendship treaty between government of India and Nepal in 1950. The treaty has formalized the movement of people between two countries. Along with is, the venturing to industrialization centers such as Delhi, Mumbai and Bangalore after 1950 began to offer better employment prospect for Nepalese in India.(Sijapati & Limbu, 2012). For the mid 1980s Nepali started also to migrate to the Gulf States and Malaysia for work. The Gulf States were experiencing rapid economic growth, while Nepal's agriculture production and economic opportunities were decline. The growth in the number and accessibilities of labor recruitment agencies and the decentralization of passport issuance in Nepal contributed to out migration.

Haan (2000) has attempted in his study, migration is embedded and its social consequences which changes the social structure. Migration helps to reduce social tension, gender difference, consumption pattern, influence social structure and norms and values, enhance social capital and also create new form of social difference. Migration may enable people to retreat form, just much as to engage and invest social, political and economic activities in origin countries; it is very capabilities- enhancing

potential of migration that also increase the freedom of migrant and their families affectively withdraw from societies of origin.(Hass 2007)

Migration is a process which is a crucial component of broader transformation process that is embedded in the concept of development but it also has a transformation in and of itself due to the internal characteristics of self-sustaining and self- undermining (Hass, 2005). Haas (2010) has stated that migration automatically lead more development. Migration and remittance can potentially contribute to development but the specific political, economic and social circumstance in both the sending and receiving countries. Remittance seen to spent on excessive consumption, housing, sanitation, health care, food and schooling as unproductive or non-development but it helps to improve their wellbeing and human capital which increases their productivity, freedom of choice and the capacity to participate in public debate. Consequently they can contribute on development.

Labor migration may be being for a variety of reason. Although the truism hold that economic force often play on important role as one of the root cause of migration and people trend to migrate to area with higher standard of living are better, this tendency cannot adequately explain for the actual patterns of migration (Salt 1987, School 1998). The New Economics of labor migration theory focus on migration as a household strategy aimed at diversifying income sources and sees remittance as one of the most visible outcome of foreign migration (Stark & Bloom 1985).

Migration can contribute to inclusive and sustainable economic growth and development in both home and host countries. International migration is becoming a reality that affect almost every part of the world in today's more connected society .Modern transportation has made easier, cheaper, faster for people to move in search of job, opportunity, education and quality life. At the same time, conflict, poverty, inequality, lack of sustainable livelihoods compel people their home to seek a better future for themselves and their families abroad. The number of international migration continued to growth extensively worldwide in recent year, reaching 281 million people living outside their country of origin in 2020 up from 173 million in 2000 and 221 million in 2010. Currently international migrant represent about 3.6 percent of the world's population. (IOM, 2020)

2.1.2. Remittance

The innate love and care for the betterment of leaving condition of the other family members and close friends that the migrant leaves behind fuels the altruistic purpose of remittance. In this situation, the migrant derives positive utility from sending money home to enhance the socio-economic welfare of the beneficiaries. Altruism driven remittance flows are anticipated to benefit from increased in remittance, bad economic shock in the migrant's home country, a decline in receivers' disposable income, and migrant intension to return home (Adenutsi & Ahorator, 2021)

Pant (2006) highlighted remittance inflows to Nepal: Economic impact and police option. The remittances have been an important avenue of support for family member remaining at home. He concluded that remittance help to reduce poverty, improved standard of living, enable better healthcare nutrition, housing, and education. Remittances are utilized for consumption or purchasing house and other goods and service. It is frequently directed to purchase of non-productive asset. Remittances were seen to increase dependency but it's helped to boost individual/household consumption and provide temporary financial relief at household level.

The remittance has a major contributor to development financing in Nepal. The outflow of migrant in the past decade has been momentous in transforming the country's economic, social and cultural fabric. Nepal has emerged as a remittance economy shaped by migrant's cash flows, so much so that it was the third-largest recipient among least developed countries. Foreign employment has provided alternative livelihood opportunities and remittance have helped to augment household income. (Mishra & Kunwar, 2020)

Remittances are largely personal transaction from migrants to their friends and families, the trend to be well targeted to the needs of their recipient. Their ability to reduce poverty and promote human development is well documented and often reported as beneficial to overall development. Remittances are directly augmenting the income of recipient household. They also have a microeconomic impact on poverty and welfare through indirect multiplier effects in addition to providing economic resources for low-income household (Ratha, 2007).

Nepal has experienced a rapid growth in foreign labour migration and remittance during the past two decades. The number of migrant worker employed abroad has increased tremendously with thousands of unemployment youth leaving the country every day. Not every migrant worker become successful in the finding employment as premised or expected neither does every migrant encouraged by government even as an active labor market strategy with remittance evolving as a major source of income for household, communities and the nation today (Wagle & Devkota, 2018).

2.1.3. Social class

Marx see class as a social group whose members share the same relationship to the means of production (Giddens, 1971). He proposes that in all stratification societies there are two major social classes: the ruling class and the subject class, which are definable in terms of ownership and non-ownership of resources. The power of the ruling class is chiefly derived from the ownership and control of the force of production and this power leads the ruling class to exploit and subject class, which in turn create a basic conflict of interest between two groups (Haralambus, 1985).

Weber argues that class situation exist wherever property and employment relations generate specific capacities or power to acquire income and assets and so to enhance or diminish life chances. A social class is a demographic group of household whose members own their life chances to the particular property, ownership or employment relations that define their class position (Scott, 2002).

Class is now understood in multiple ways. Recent literature has tended to treat class as nationally constituted phenomenon (Wright, 1997). Bourdieu's approach distinctive new approach highlighted to issues of class, culture and identity that focus on the complex interplay between habitus reflexivity and identity.

Class is not simply and abstract position or process; it is also played out- performed by people in a variety of setting. Class is also understood subjective in way (Kelly,2012). Kelly says that class have two broad forms that is class performance which individuals may understand their own identity and another class terms- one related to classed consumption, the other concerning classed embodiment. Classed consumption does not the map directly from class position or process but it represents their culture articulation in particular time. While consumption practices represent

that way of construction class identity. Consumption practice access to certain class position which is often depend upon the embodied identity that individual present.

2.2. Empirical literature review

2.2.1. Remittance

In Nepal, NRB study conducted in 2002 revealed that remittance receiver household invests their money mainly for loan repayment, purchasing house, land and depositing in bank. In another study Theime and wiss (2005) research conducted in western part of Nepal found that there was an increase financial capital, education of children and social capital in the remittance household.

Foreign employment is the most significant motivation for international migration from Nepal in the twenty-first century. Nepal is major labour sending country with foreign labor migration a common livelihood strategy for many Nepali's people both rural and urban areas. The remittance that are being generated from foreign employment have become a major contributing factor to Nepali's economy, equivalent to 25.4% percent of GDP in 2018/2019 and have been responsible for improving the standard livings receiving remittance (IMO, 2019).

Dungana(2012) studies on remittance and Nepalese Economy. His study shows that the numbers of Nepalese youths are attracted to foreign migration due to the employment opportunities in the foreign countries. He concluded in Nepal remittance plays prominently role to reducing unemployment, poverty and improving Nepalese economy. As a result of remittance, the Nepalese economy is gradually becoming more consumption-oriented. Increasing remittance income helps to growing trend of consumption. At the end growing trend of consumption led to less investment. In short term remittance boost economy but it will not be sustainable. Consumption oriented economy eventually led to dependency because of lack of source for investment.

International migration is prominent priority on public and policy agendas worldwide. More than 215 million people (3% of the world population) live outside their country of their country of origin. Migration flaws are changing political, social, economic, environment and gender maps of almost every country in the world (Mullan, 2013). In 2010, World Bank also reported that worldwide economic remittances flows the most

direct effect of migrants on the global economic, from the 215 million people or 3% of the world population who live outside of their native countries.

2.2.2. Consumption

Household survey showed that about 79 percent of total remittance received by the household are used for daily consumption and loan repayments were reported even during 1990s.(Seddon et all, 1999). Whereas remittance for education and capital formation 4 percent and 2 percent respectively (CBS, 2011a). According to the Nepal living standards survey (2011) 78.9 percent of total remittances are spent in daily consumption whereas 71 percent in repaying loans, 4.5 percent in capital formation. The Nepali economy is gradually becoming consumption oriented due to remittance and other factor. Consumption oriented remittances have only increased our reliance and imports goods.

Since the last few years, remittance into Nepal has increased steadily, and as a result its disposable income has increased as well. Country's economy is gradually becoming consumption oriented due to remittance income thereby causing hopeless plunge in savings and investment rate. Consumption to GDP that stood at 88.3 percent in FY2000/2001 has gone up to 93.3 percent by FY2010/11. As result the rate of domestic saving has come down to 6.7 percent from 11.7 percent during this period. Consumption oriented economy naturally leads to dependency resulting in the dearth of resource for investment. Hence, it is another challenge of creating for economic growth through enhancement of saving and investment level by discouraging unnecessary consumption. (Economic survey, 2011)

Clement (2011) supports the idea that remittance are not used in productive way. He shows that in Tajikistan international remittance significantly increase the household consumption level but a negative impact on investment expenditure. However, the effective domestic remittance is not clear. Domestic transfers reduce expenditure on housing and agriculture but increase spending health and household achieve a basic level of consumption. There is no effect of remittances are found on other key investment variable such as education. He concludes this finding with fact that health outcome is a short-term priority while education and agriculture represent long-term investment.

Randazzo & Piracha (2014) were study on impact of remittance on household expenditure behavior in Senegal. Their study shows that productive use of international remittance in Senegal. International remittance is significant effect on the household expenditure. International remittance receiver's household spends on average less on food and more on durable goods, education and investment. These results show some positive sing of productive use of remittance. However, in term of the impact of remittance on marginal spending behavior, they did not find a very significant role played by remittance. They found that in there is average difference between treated and non- treated household and similar consumption pattern for household with different remittance status in Senegal.

He Studies shows that the external remittance is clearly more pronounced than the effect of internal remittance. External remittance receivers' household share lower average budget for food and a higher budget share for durable goods than non-remittance receivers household. Barai (2011) found the positive impact of remittance in Bangladesh in terms of improving nutrition, living conditions and housing, education, healthcare, poverty reduction, social security and investment activities of the recipient household.

B.A prakash (1998) found that there is a considerable increase in asserts of migrant household's after migration compared to non- migrant household. Remittance receiver's households assert such as land, building, gold ornaments, motor vehicles, consumer durable goods etc. increase due to remittance. The migrant household who had higher income, better consumption level and assert position compared to non-migrant household. In Kerala, mainly remittance income invests in land and house and less invest in business or productive activities. He also concluded remittance has significant effect of migrant household to attain higher level of income, consumption and acquisition of asserts compare to non-migrant household.

Commerce Research Bureau (1978), conducted study in Kerala showed that the major portion of remittance used to meet the basic consumption needs of the receiving households. Kerala evidence showed that house construction, land, jewelry. Children education is also considered to attract remittance expenditure. Gulati (1980), found his study that remittance receiving household in kerala enjoy a fairly high consumption standard and view house consumption and improvement as a top

priority. In Pakistan remittance use household goods/home improvement and food/clothing, wedding and debt repayment (Gulani, et al. 1981) consumption of basic needs and consumer durable account of 60 percent of remittance expenditure.

In Thailand, (pitayanon & chacharoen, 1982) conducted a survey of remittance expenditure in Thailand, his study shows that remittance income spent on consumption and increase their consumption of particular items. Most household spent remittance consumption. For example meat, butter/milk, beverage, tobacco, alcohol, religious donation, clothing, entertainment, education and other side income expenditure on consumption durable goods such as electric fan, television, refrigerators, gas/electric stoves, bicycles. This study shows that remittance expenditure on saving, housing, debt repayment, agriculture and purchase of residential land.

In Mexico Dinerman (1982), Lopez (1986) find the vast majority of remittance spent on consumption. To the extent that households use remittance income only for consumption the growth of remittance could lead to a culture of dependency of possibly identities. (Kapur 2004). Airola (2007) also find that receiver remittance purchase more durable goods, healthcare and housing and spend a lower share of the household budget on foods. This evidence finds out the remittance receiving household in Mexico engage in conspicuous consumption or non-productivity enhancing.

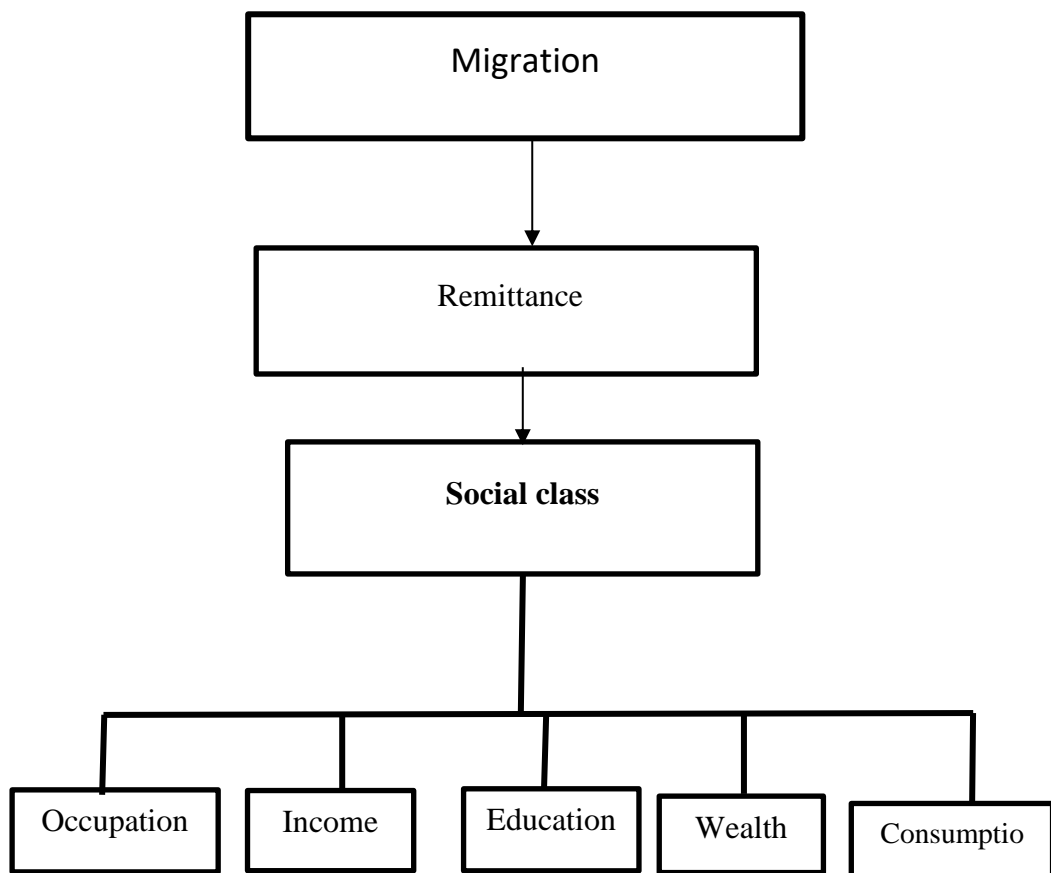
In the case of Greece, Glytos (1993) found his study most remittance receiver households are spent remittance income on consumption. However, a substantial part goes into housing and a moderate amount into investment. In Greece 62% of remittances are spent on consumption, 22.3% on housing, 3.5 % on machinery, and 4.0 on investment. In Egypt Richard and Adams (1991), his study showed that migration household spent 71 % remittance income on consumption. In Egypt migrant household tend to trickle one of the most immediate concern that of replacing their tradition mud brick house with modern red brick dwelling.

According to the literature review, research reports and theories shows that migration helps to reduce social tension, poverty, unemployment, gender difference. Remittance helps to improve human capability, individual wellbeing, freedom of choice and enhanced consumption, education and health status. It also helps economic growth

and development. Most of literature and research report shows that remittance impact on economic development, poverty reduction and enhance human capability, consumption patterns, education, health care facilities but these literatures did not address the impact on social class. Therefore, this study tries to find out how migrant remittance impact on social class and enhance social status in urban area. Migrant remittance directly impact on social class through enhancing occupational status, income, wealth, consumption and education.

2.3. Conceptual framework

Conceptual framework is a written or visual representation of expected relationship between variable. The conceptual framework has been prepared based on the objective of the study, literature review and reference. Generally, conceptual framework is presented in a figure which has been presented in the conceptual framework.



The above mentioned conceptual framework provides the clear meaning to study of migration, remittance and social class. A framework is displayed on the basis of the summary of above mentioned literature, theories about the relationship among variables related with research.

There are various factors that affect social class such as occupation, education, income, wealth, consumption pattern and so on. Remittance inflow has directly impact on social class by increasing occupational status, education attainment, consumption, income source and wealth. Foreign migration becomes an important source of employment for Nepalese youth. Every year a number of Nepalese youth go abroad in order to searching better opportunities and earn money. Remittance inflows improve the household economy.

CHAPTER-THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Research methodology means the collection of various steps to be adopted by a researcher in the processes of carrying out the research work or thesis. Kothari(1984) states that researcher methodology refers to the various sequential steps (along with a rational of each such steps) to be adopted by a researcher in studying a problem with certain objective in view.

Thus in this chapter some limited research methodology used but important research methods aimed to achieving the objective of this study.

3.1. Rational of the site selection

The proposed site of the study is Ramdhuni municipality of Sunsari district. The remit receiver households in Ramdhuni municipality wada number 3 and 5 are selected for the study. As per municipality record that wards have maximum numbers of household members have gone foreign country for the purpose of employment and better living standard for themselves and their families. Now, remittance receiver households' socio-economic condition, children's education, healthcare, livelihood status are gradually changing because of inflow of remit income from labor migration in these wadas. Beside this, the area is accessible and comfortable place to carry out this study and there wasn't any study done before. That is why I have selected to study remittance receiver households in Ramdhuni Manicipality wada number 3 and 5, Sunsari.

3.2. Research design

Research design is the major part of the any research work. Research design is the plan, structure and strategy of investments conceived so as about to obtain answer to research questions and to control variance (Wolf and Pant 2005). A research design is the arrangement of condition for collection and analysis of data in a manner that aims to combine relevance to the research purpose with economy in procedure (Selltize, wrights man and cook). Research design is a structure that guides the researcher to formulating, implementing and controlling the study.

So this research study has done by both descriptive and exploratory framework. The purpose of the study is to describe the impact of migration; remittance on social class of household level of Ramdhuni municipality ward 3 and 5 of Sunsari district. In this study, i was followed explorative research to understand about the problems and analyzed and explore of interdependence between various characteristics that are influenced by migration and remittance. And descriptive research used for qualitative data to obtained during the study.

3.3. Source of data collection

In this research information has collected by quantitative and qualitative nature. The collected information has generated through both primary and secondary source of

3.1. Primary data

Among the selected household member were taken interview with structured questionnaire and the questionnaires included both open and closed ended to take personal interview and filled up questionnaires.

3.2. Secondary data

In research work or thesis, secondary data also needed to fulfill the research objectives. So the sources of available data were taken from published and unpublished material such as articles, research reports, books. The relevant data was taken from publication of migration year book, annual publication of Nepal Rasta Bank report, labor migration report etc.

3.4. Sample size and sampling method

The total population of this Ramdhuni municipality is 52,328 (CBS, 2011). Wada no 3 and 5 are selected for the study which has 11240 populations with 2565 households. There is 500 foreign migrant household in wada number 3 and 5. To collect the data for the study at 1st step survey has done to make list of migrant households who lived in abroad for 3 years above. From 500 foreign migrant household, 25 remittance beneficiary households are selected for this study. I have selected 14 households from wada number 3 and 11 households from wada number 5 by using convenience sampling methods for selecting responded for this study.

3.5. Technique of data collection

The required data is collected applying following technique both primary and secondary sources are used for data collection. Primary data is collected through field work and secondary data is collected through published and unpublished research report, article, books etc. interview and case study is applied to explain the primary data.

3.5.1. Interview

Interview is an appropriate method for research to collect in-depth information on people's opinion, thought, experience and feelings. The interview is an important data gathering technique involving verbal communication between the researchers and respondent. Interview is commonly used in survey design and in exploratory and descriptive studies. To collected primary data, household survey through the structured, semi or unstructured interview. To have a realistic data structured questionnaire was predetermined and asked to fill it up. Those respondents who are unable to fill the questionnaires the questions were asked to the respondents and the answer were filled up to collect the needed information.

3.6. Data analysis

The study is based on primary data and secondary data, which is collected through structure and open /closed ended questionnaires from the respondent of the selected area. When the task of data collection finished, collected data is processed and tabulated. Tabulated data is interpreted based on percentage distribution and presented in the bar diagram and table with the help of excel and SPSS program. And subjective experience is explained with descriptive ways.

CHAPTER-FOUR

ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULT

This chapter attempts to analyze the collected data from primary data and various sources in response to meet the objectives of the study and to derive the major finding of the study.

4.1. Introduction of study area

Ramdhuni is a beautiful small municipality, which situated in sunsari district, province 1 of Nepal. The main town Jhumka is about 357 km away towards east from capital city kathmandu. This town lies in the middle of two famous cities Itahari and Inaruwa. Mahendra highway passes right through the heart of town. Chatara canal (Sunsari Morang irrigation project) originated all the way from Koshi River and flows through the town from north to south. Ramdhuni has a total area of 48.10 square kilometers.

4.1.1. Reason and trend to internal migration (Rural to Urban area) in study area

According Gartaula and Niehof, migration within Nepal is not a modern phenomenon. The internal migration had taken place in search for land, employment and trade. After the eradiction of malayria in 1950s from Tarai plain areas migration from hill to plain area drastically increased which was basically for the land and permanent settlement. Migration has been a component of population in Nepal. People have been migrating from rural to rural and rural to urban area in search of employment and education opportunities. (K.c, 2003).

On the basis of study, recently the internal migration hill to Tarai (rular to urban area) and Tarai to Terai (rural to urban area) area increased. The reason behind of increased internal migration (rural to urban area) in urban area to increased their income and people leave rural area because there is lack of facilities, some social cause and current practice. Most of the people moving urban area for seeking employment, happiness, get more facilities (education, health, transportations) and making their daily life easy. In this study area, this data shows that people migrating in urban area from rural area.

Table no.1: international migration (rural area to urban area)

Region	Household No	Percent
Hill	13	52
Terai	12	48
Total	25	100

(Source: field work 2021)

According to table number 1 shows that 52% respondents are migrated from hill region (rural to urban area) whereas 48% respondents are migrated to Terai (rural to urban area).

Generally, people are migrated in urban area in searching for employment, high quality education, better livelihood and standards of living in urban area. On the basis of study, majority of respondents are moved urban area because they get better facilities such as school/collage, better health excess, and employment opportunities than rural area.

4.2. Socio-economic status of respondent household

4.2.1. Household size of the respondent

Household size is always the influence the household income and expenditure behavior. High household size earns high income and their household expenditure also high then small family size. In the study area, nuclear family is the higher than extended family which is presented in the following table. This evidence proved that international migration has directly affected the family structure and extended nuclear family in urban area.

Table no. 2 household size of the respondent

Household size	No. of household	Percentage (%)
2 to 5	23	92
6 to 8	2	8
Total	25	100

(Source: field work 2021)

Table no. 2 shows that higher number of household's size (92%) is "between" 2 to 5 while 8% of household's family size is "between 6 to 8". This data shows that nuclear family size live in the urban area.

4.2.2. Migrant household uses household amenities before and after migration

Use of household amenities shows that household's economic status. Household amenities related to economic status. In this study, household economic status is measured by use of household amenities. Uses of modern electronic devices, increased after migration because of migrants brought the modern/branded electronic devices on home visits and a larger portion of remitted income spend on purchasing new modern amenities. After migration, many household use a modern household amenity which has been presented below.

Table no. 3, migrant household uses household amenities before and after migration

Household amenities use by migrant household	Before migration		After migration	
	Yes	No	Yes	No
Television (black and white/ color)	56%	44%	–	–
Mobile phone (keypad/ folding screen touch)	60%	40%	–	–
Cycle	80%	20%	68%	32%
Cable / LED big screen television	–	–	100%	–
Motorcycle	–	–	12%	
Refrigerator / fridge	–	–	60%	40%
Rice cooker	10%	90%	80%	20%
Mixture	–	–	48%	52%
Internet	–	–	80%	20%
Smart phone	–	–	100%	–

(Source: field study, 2021)

Table number 3 shows the household amenities before and after migration. Before migration 56% of household were used television (black and white/ color) as a household amenity. After migration, 100% households use cable/ big screen LED television as a household amenity because migrant people brought modern electronic devices when they visited home. Before migration, migrant household used television, cycle, mobile phone (small keypad/ folding screen touch), and rice cooker as a household amenities. But after migration, households use cable/ big screen LED television, fridge/ refrigerator, motorcycle, mixture, internet as a household amenities. This data shows the increased consumption of expensive branded and fashionable goods as a household amenity after receiving remittance. Household use of amount spent on buying expensive household amenities to show their economic status.

4.2.3. Fashion:

Fashion is changing over the time and steadily becoming in new form. Our dressing style always reflects our social class or status. Dressing style creates the difference between social classes. Fashion automatically acquires prestige because it's expensive. People to demonstrate their wealth through what they wear and their proof of wealth manifests itself in the price of dress they wear. Expensive fashionable dress come to be more valued because they are more expensive. Most expensive good is the best choice of displaying wealth.

Nowadays, people are wearing expensive fashionable dress because they want to take pictures and videos to post on social media. They update daily about new fashion trend and copied them. So people want to wear fashionable dress for displaying their social status. Because dressing style are related to wealth. International migration has improved household economic status and changed the dressing sense. After migration, people are buying fashionable and expensive goods. Below data shows their improved economic status and expenditure for fashionable goods.

Table no. 4, fashion: dressing sense

Dress and other personal accessories and care product	Yearly expenditure Before migration				Yearly expenditure After migration			
	5000 below	10000 above	20000 above	Total	20000 below	25000-50000 below	50000 above	Total
Dress/ shoes	–	40 %	60 %	100 %	–	56 %	44%	100 %
Bag/watch/other accessories	80 %	20 %	–	100 %	40 %	60 %	–	100 %
Personal care product/ beauty product	88 %	12 %	–	100 %	36 %	64%	–	100 %

(Source: field work, 2021)

According to table no.4, 60% of households were spent Rs. 20000 above on buying dress and and 40% of households were spent Rs. 10000 above for dress and shoes in a

year. Similarly, 80% and 88% of households spent 5000 below on bag/watch/other accessories and personal care/ beauty product respectively before migration. Similarly, in the study area, 56%, 60% and 64% of households spend 25000 to 50000 below on buying dress and shoes, bag/watch/accessories and personal care or beauty product in a year. Before migration, people wore dress, shoes, carried bag for needs or comfort. After migration, people wear dresses, shoes and carry bags, not just for needs or comfort. they wear and carrying for display their economic status. After migration, migrant household's economies has improved and they spend huge amount of money on buying fashionable dress, fancy boutique dress (kurtha sarwal, sari cholo), shoes, bags and person care product for displaying social class or status.

4.2.4. Food

Food consumption practice is increasing after migration in the study area. Before migration, people did not have enough food to eat. But after migration improved their economic status and they easily accomplish healthy balance diet. Food choice and eating habits are shaping by household income. Food consumption practice is important symbol for displaying social class. Lower income households faced difficulty to achieve a balance diet. Before migration, household did not get healthy balance diet due to low income but after migration increased their income and also increase food consumption which has been shown below.

Table no. 5, monthly food consumption expenditure by migrant household

Food consumption by migrant household	Monthly expenditure before migration			monthly expenditure after migration		
	2000 below	5000 below	Total	5000 below	50000 above	Total
Fruits	84%	16%	100 %	72%	28%	100 %
Vegetable	80 %	20 %	100 %	60%	40 %	100 %
Drinks(alcohol /cold drink)	88%	12%	100 %	32%	68 %	100 %
Meat product	80 %	20 %	100%	36%	64%	100%
Dairy product	92%	8%	100%	60%	40%	100%
Junk food	88%	12%	100%	16%	84%	100%

(Source: field work, 2021)

Above presented table no.5 shows that before migration people consumed less fruits, vegetable, drinks (alcohol/ cold), meat and dairy product, junk food compare to after migration. After migration, 28%, 72 % households spend Rs. 5000 above or below for buying fruits and vegetable respectively whereas before migration the majority of household (84% and 80%) were spent 2000 below for buying fruits and vegetable. Similarly, meat and dairy product, junk food, drinks consumption is increased after migration compare to before migration. This data shows that household economic status determines food consumption practice and tastes. After migration, household consumption practice has changed due to increased income through regular remittance income.

4.2.5. Health status

Health status is important way of displaying household economic status. Good health status is related to household income because a good income provides the good quality food and better health service. Remittance helps to the improving migrant households' health status in mainly two ways; first they improve the nutritional status through consume good quality food and second use to access good health service in the case of sickness. People get better health service after migration. Migrant households use remittance for regular medical checkup and buying medicine. After migration, household access good quality health service which has been shown below.

Table No: 6, number of household going for hospital before and after remittance flow

Household going for medical checkup	Before remittance flow		After remittance flow	
	No. of household	Percentage	No. of household	Percentage
Regular check up	4	12	11	44
Illness	21	84	14	72
Total	25	100	25	100

(Source: field study 2021)

According table no.6 shows that after migration, increased number of households goes to hospital or medical store for regular checkup compare to before migration. Above mentioned table shows 44% of households go to hospital for regular checkup

and buying medicine and 72% households go to hospital for checkup when they are sick or ill after migration. Whereas, 12% of households went to hospital for regular checkup and 84% households went to hospital for checkup when they were sick or ill after migration. This data has presented the migrant household get better health service after migration. Thus, after migration household income has increased and gets better health facility and improved their health status.

4.2.6. Yearly income can support yearly expenditure of sample households (before receiving remittance and after migration).

The household's income determines the way of people living. If people have good income source, then they can have more expenditure and can easily afford to fulfill their needs. If they don't have good income source, then they can't easily afford basic needs. Thus, income source is the crucial factor that determines their expenditure level which has been shown below.

Table no. 7, Yearly income can support yearly expenditure

No. of months	Before migration		After migration	
	No. of household	Percent	No. of household	Percent
3 to 5 months	6	24	–	–
6 to 9 months	11	44	14	56
12 months	8	32	11	44
Total	25	100	100	100

(Source: field work 2021)

According to table no.7, after migration, households' yearly income that can support annual expenditure has increased by 44% compared to just 24% households before migration. Similarly 44% of households' yearly income could support annual expenditure for 6 to 9 months and, after migration 56% household yearly income support annual household expenditure for 6 to 9 months. This data shows that after migration, household income has increased and also increased monthly supported expenditure.

4.2.7. Range of remittance income from foreign employment per a year

International migration and remittance play significant role in increasing the household's income. Increasing household income increased the social-economic status in the society. In the study area, after migration majority households' annual income has been increased, which has been shown following table.

Table no. 8, range of average annual remittance income of household's

Average annual Remittance income	Household	Percentage
3 lakh to 5 lakh	12	48
6 lakh to 9 lakh above	13	52
Total	25	100

(Source: field work 2021)

Table no.8 shows that 48% of the households receive remittances ranging from NRs 3 lakh to 5 lakh in per year. Similarly, 52% of the households receive an amount of 6 lakh to 9 lakh above in per year. The presented table has shown that income varies according to their occupation and where they have gone for labor migration. After migration, households' income increased and improved their socio-economic status in the study area.

4.3. Remittance impact on social class

Social class refers to the grouping people who behave similarly based on their economic condition in the market place (Engle, Blackwell and Miniard 1990). Individual occupational status, educational status, economic wealth, annual incomes are the most visible indicator of social class. These elements indicate an individual level of access to valuable material goods and service, as well as socio-economic opportunities that shape the individual life courses.

4.3.1. Occupation

Occupation is the major indicator of social class of the people in society. Occupation is the most important factor that determines the way of people living, a household's wealth, well-being and their socio-economic status in society which directly affects their affordability and accessibility towards basic needs.

Agriculture is one of the major occupations of the Nepalese household. But due to the lack of land for agriculture and agricultural production is subsistence in nature; agricultural production is not enough for many households.

4.3.1.1. Main occupation of a migrant's households

In this study area, most of the households' main occupation was agriculture before going to foreign employment. Although, majority of the households had lack of land access for agriculture and were involved in share crop farming. After migration many households switched to other occupation and have been depended on foreign employment which has been shown below.

Table no: 9, main occupation of migrant's household

Main occupation of household	Before going to migration		After going to migration	
	Household's number	Percent	Household's number	Percent
Agriculture and livestock	18	72	6	24
Agriculture and service	3	12	1	4
Others	4	16	-	-
Foreign migration	-	-	18	72
Total	25	100	25	100

(Source: field work 2021)

Table no.9, shows that before migration, the majority of responded households' main occupation was agriculture and livestock. The above table shows that before going to foreign migration 72% of responder's main occupation were agriculture and livestock. After migration, 24 % of households' continue their agriculture and livestock

occupations and 72% of households switch their traditional occupations and the main occupation becomes foreign migration in the study area. The major reasons for switching their occupation is moving to urban cities and increased regular income through remittance

4.2.1.2. Occupational status of migrant before and after migration

Occupational status is important for individual because it constitutes form of social distinction. In the study area, before migration, migrant people had worked as agricultural labor, construction and factory workers; but after migration, migrant people are involved in different sector in foreign countries which has been shown below.

Table no: 10 Occupational status of migrant before and after migration

Occupational status	Before going to migration		After going to migration	
	Number of migrant	Percent	Number of migrant	Percent
Agricultural labor	18	72	–	–
Construction / factory labor	3	12	–	–
Student	4	16	–	–
Cook/waiters	–	–	4	16
Security guard	–	–	5	20
Electric technician	–	–	2	8
Supervisor	–	–	1	4
Salesman	–	–	6	24
Driver	–	–	2	8
Company worker	–	–	5	20
Total	25	100	25	100

(Source: field work, 2021)

Above motioned table no. 10 shows that 72% of person had worked as agricultural labors, 12% of person had worked as construction or factory worker and 16% of person were students before migration. After migration, respectively, 20% of migrant workers work as security guard and company workers. In the same way, 24% migrant

work as salesman, 4% migrant work as supervisor, 16% migrant work as cook/waiter, and 8% work as divers and electric technician respectively in foreign countries.

4.3.2. Income

4.3.2.1. Household's main income source before migration and after migration

Before going to migration, the major income sources were agriculture and livestock and few household engaged in service in the study area. After labor migration, their income increased and they left sharecropping farming and depended on remittance income which has been shown in the table.

Table no.11, before going to migration, migrant household's main income source

Income source	Before migration		After migration	
	Household's number	Percent	Household number	Percent
Agriculture/ livestock	18	72	3	12
Service	2	8		
Livestock			3	12
Agriculture and service	3	12	1	4
Others	2	8	2	8
Remittance			16	64
Total	25	100	25	100

(Source: field work 2021)

According to the table no. 11, shows that the majority of responded engaged in agriculture and livestock. The above table shows that before going to labor migration, 72% of responders' main income sources were agriculture and livestock. In the same way, 12 % of responded income sources were agriculture and government service sector, followed by 8% of responded income source was government service and 8% of other sources such as factory worker, construction worker. Similarly, after receiving remittance, 64% of the responded household depends on only remittance

income. In the same way 12% of household's income depends on livestock and 12% of household's income source is agriculture and livestock.

This data shows that majority of responded households depend on remittance income and switch to other occupation. The reasons behind the switching of other occupation in this study area are labor migration and moving in urban area. Another reason of households switching other occupation is leaving share crops framing.

4.2.2.2. Range of household annual income before and after migration

Annual income is an important indicator of household social and economic status. The household social class is determined by household income. In the social stratification, high income indicates the upper social class and low income indicates the lower class. In the study area, after migration, household's yearly income has increased and improved their household economy. But before migration, the majority of households were economically not well and households' annual income was low which is presented below.

Table no.12, average household income before and after migration

Average household income before and after migration	Before migration		After migration	
	No. of household	Percentage	No. of household	Percentage
1lakh to 2 lakh below	16	64	–	–
2 lakh above	9	36	–	–
4 to 6 lakha	–		12	48
7 to 10 lakha	–		13	52
Total	25	100	25	100

(Source: field work 2021)

According to the table no. 12 shows that the majority of responded households' annual income is low. The above table shows that before going to labor migration 64% of responded households' annual income was 1 lakha to 2 lakha. This category includes those households whose main occupation is agriculture and livestock but who had

limited land access and rely on sharecrop farming, factory/ construction worker .In the same way, 36 % of responded household's annual income was 2 lakha above. Those households' who have their own land for cultivation and involved in government service sector. The above presented data shows that the majority of households' social class was lower before migration in the study area.

But after migration households' yearly income has increased. The above mentioned table clearly shows that, after migration 52% responded household's annual income is 7 to 10 lakha. This category includes those households' that received 60 thousand to 1 lakha remittance income in a month and those they have their own land for cultivation and are involved in government service sector. Similarly, 48% respondent households' earn 4 to 6 lakha in a year. This category includes those households who have received 40 thousand to 50 thousand remittance incomes in a month and are involved in livestock and other occupation. This evidence shows that before migration majority household economic status was poor but after migration, they increased their annual income and improved economic status.

4.3.3 Wealth

Wealth is the most powerful indicator of social status in Nepalese society. Wealth is always associated with landownership, property, income in Nepalese society. Remittance boosts the household wealth in terms of access to land ownership, income, and nutrition. After migration, many household gained land access, nutrition and so on. Before migration in the study area, many household were economically poor and landless. But after migration, their income has increased and they invest in land in urban area. After receiving remittance, household land occupancy is increased.

4.3.3.1. Land occupancy status before migration and after migration

The land ownership pattern determines socio-economic status of any individual and family. Land ownership is the most primary source of productive wealth in Nepalese livelihood. Landownership is directly related to the livelihood of the majority of households through agriculture production. Although agriculture is a common livelihood in Nepal, the majority of Nepalese households are deprived from land occupancy.

In the study area, before migration, the majority of households' major occupation was agriculture. Agriculture was the major livelihood for households. However the majority of households did not have agricultural land for cultivation. Only a few people have land access for cultivation. Most of the households were involved in share crop farming. After migration, household land occupancy status increases in urban areas. Before migration, the majority of households' land occupancy status was lower but after migration land occupancy is increased which has been shown in the following table.

Table no: 13, Land occupancy status before and after migration

Before migration Land occupancy status	Before migration		After migration	
	Household no.	Percent	Household no.	percent
Residential land	9	36	–	–
Agricultural land	8	32	–	–
Landless	8	32	–	–
Same as (land)	–	–	3	12
Land owned by personally	–	–	13	52
Increased Land	–	–	9	36
Total	25	100	25	100

(Source: field work2021)

Table no.13 shows that 36% of households have land access only to build house before migration. And only 32% responded households have land for agriculture. Similarly, out of total households, 32 % of households are deprived from land access and they were "sukumbasi" (people with no legal land/squatter) before migration. Similarly, 52% of households land owned by personally. In this category, who are not getting ancestor property and sukumbasi. In the same way, out of total households, 36 % of households have added land and 12% households have same land. They don't add any kind of land. It shows that most household used remittance to buy land.

4.3.3.2. Food sufficiency before and after foreign migration

Agriculture is primary occupation and thereby means of livelihood. But agriculture production could not sufficient for many households due to substance agriculture production and lack of land access. Food sufficiency status indicates the household land occupancy status. Thus the majority of households' agricultural land occupancy status is lower before and after migration in the study area. Before and after migration households' food sufficiency from their own production is presented below.

Table no: 14, food sufficiency own production before migration

Food sufficiency own production before migration	Before migration		After migration	
	Household no.	Percent	Household no.	percent
Up to 5 month	4	16	–	–
Up to 6-8 month	8	32	–	–
Up to 9-10 month	7	28	–	–
No	6	24	16	64
Yes	–	–	9	36
Total	25	100	25	100

(Source: field work 2021)

According to table no.14, 32% of households have food sufficiency from their own production for 6-8 months. This category includes mostly those households whose main occupation is agriculture and livestock. In the same way, 28% of households have food sufficiency for 9-10 months. Similarly 16% of households have food sufficiency for 3 months to 5 months from their own production. And 24% of households do not produce any kind of agriculture production. These households involve on non-agricultural sector.

After migration, 36% of households' have food sufficiency from their own agriculture production. This category includes mostly those households that are involved in agriculture and livestock. In the same way, 64% of households do not produce any kind of agriculture production. These household depend on remittance income for food.

4.3.4. Education

Education is one of the most visible and direct signals of social class. Education plays a crucial role to representation of class inequality, whereas education significantly contributes to the reduction of social inequality in society. Education attainment always associated with economic resources. Many individual do not succeed in completing higher education due to limited household economic situation. Remittance is important for education attainment for developing countries like Nepal.

In the study area, remittance plays significant role in children's education attainment. Remittance has increased the households' income which enables parents to invest more in children's education. In this study area, most of the households' children's education attainments depend on remittance income because remittance is the main income source of many household. Remittance income plays positive role in reducing inter- household socio-economic inequality in children's schooling. Due to remittance income, higher education attainment has increased in this study area which has been shown below.

Table no: 15, level of children education migrant household after migration

Education level	Before migration		After migration	
	Number of person	Percent	Number of student	Percent
Literate	19	30.64	–	–
Primary level	6	9.67	14	36.84
Secondary level	32	51.62	11	28.94
Higher level	5	8.07	13	34.22
Total	41	100	38	100

(Source: field work 2021)

This table no.15 shows that 30.64% respondent household's members are literate (only read and write). Similarly 9.67 % of household member are studied at primary level, 51.62% of household member are studied at the secondary level and only 8.07% of respondent household's member completed higher education. In the study area, before migration, all respondent household members completed their education. In the

study area, before migration, all respondent household members completed their education from government school and colleges. Similarly, after migration (34.22) higher educational attainment increased compare to before migration (8.07). Out of total student 28.94 % are studying at the secondary level and 36.84% are studying at the primary level. The majority of household children are studying at private boarding schools who are studying at primary and secondary level. And few students are studying at government or private schools/colleges who are studying at secondary and higher level.

4.3.5. Impact of migrant remittance on consumption pattern

Foreign migration is the important determinant factor on household or individual consumption patterns. Remittance increase household income which directly impact on consumption pattern.

This study shows the total amount of received income from remittance is used for various purposes in the household. The majority of households use remittance income normally for daily household expense, education and health and buying land and building house. After that, they used money to buy luxurious goods, personal care, celebrating birthday parties, wedding/rituals ceremony, Visiting Park and religious places. After migration, changing consumption pattern increased household expenditure. Many household have huge amount spent on children education, daily consumption, health and so on which has been analyzed below.

4.3.5.1 Education

Education is important sector where the flow of remittance has played a significant role in urban area. In urban area where people easily get better and quality education and most households are investing their income on their children education; they send their children to expensive private schools / collages for a bright future. In this study area, most household's children go to private school and collages, and invest their income on their children's education, which is shown below in the table.

Table no. 16, Yearly education expenditure

Average income from foreign employment in a year * Yearly average education expenditure Cross tabulation				
% within average income from remittance in a year				
Average income from remittance in a year	Yearly average education expenditure			Total
	35 to 50 thousand below	60 thousand to 1 lakha below	1 lakha Above	
3 lakha- 5 lakha	50.0%	40.0%	10.0%	100.0%
6 lakha -10 lakha	53.8%	23.1%	23.1%	100.0%
Total	52.2%	30.4%	17.4%	100.0%

(Source: field work 2021)

This table no.16 shows that 52.2% of households invest children's education an amount of Rs. 35000 to 50000 per year whose average remittance income is 3 lakha to 5 lakha and 6 lakha to 10 lakha respectively. This category includes those whose children are studying in primary to higher level. In the same way 30.4% of households invest an amount of Rs. 60000 to 1 lakha per year, whose children are studying at primary and secondary level. In addition, 17.4 % of households invest an amount of Rs.1 lakh above; whose children are studying in secondary and higher level. In this study, the data shows that the range of children's educational expenditure of Rs. 35000 to 50000 is slightly different between those household whose income range is 3 lakha to 5 lakha and 6 lakha to 10 lakha, but there is difference between households that spend more than 1 lakha per year on children's education. Education expenditure varies according to income and the number of children. Higher remittance income households' children are studying at private school and college and lower income households' children are studying at private and government school and college. However educational expenditure varies depending on the level of education attainment, the number of children and the institution. Here, education expenditure includes school/collage fees, dress, books, copies and other stationary fees.

4.3.5.2. Health

Health is another most important sector of flow remittance in urban area where it is found that receiving remittance is used for regular medical checkup and buying medicine which has been shown below.

Table no. 17 household's health expenditure

average income from foreign migration in a year * Yearly average health expenditure Cross tabulation			
% within average income from foreign employment in a year			
Average income from foreign migration in a year	Yearly average health expenditure		Total
	10 to 20 thousand	20 thousand above	
3 lakha- 5 lakha	70.0%	30.0%	100.0%
6 lakha -10 lakha	66.7%	33.3%	100.0%
Total	68.0%	32.0%	100.0%

(Source: field work 2021)

Table no. 17 shows that, 68% of households expense an amount Rs 10000 to 20000 below for health checkup per year whose average remittance income is 3 lakha to 5 lakha and 6 lakha to 10 lakha. 32% households expense an amount Rs. 25000 above for regular health checkup. These data shows that high and lower income does not affect the ability to get a health checkup. Here health expenditure varies according household number and illness and health expenditure is included regular health checkup fee, doctor fee, and medicine fee. Most of the households go to private hospital or medical center for health checkup in the study area.

4.3.5.3. Use of remittance in different household purpose

Remittance is the most important income source in urban area. Many households depend on remittance income for daily consumption. This study shows that most households spend remittance income for daily consumption in the study area. When compare to lower-remittance households, High-remittance households spend more remittance for daily consumption. It shows that a high level of remittance income has increased the household consumption.

The average income, average normal household expenditure and yearly festival expenditure are made of those households who received remittance. it has been shown in the following table.

Table No. 18, Average remittance income, monthly expenditure

average income from foreign employment in a month * average normal household expenditure in a month Cross tabulation			
% within average income from remittance in a year			
average income from remittance in a month	average normal household expenditure in a month		Total
	10000-15000 below	20000 above	
30000-50000	60.0%	40.0%	100.0%
55000- 80000 above	26.7%	73.3%	100.0%
Total	40.0%	60.0%	100.0%

(Source: field work 2021)

Table no: 19, average income from remittance in a year/ average normal expenditure

average income from foreign employment in a year* average normal household expenditure in a year Cross tabulation				
% within average income from remittance in a year				
average income from remittance in a year	average normal household expenditure in a year			Total
	50000 below	1 lakha below	1 lakha above	
3 lakha-5 lakha	25%%	75%		100.0%
6 lakha- 9 lakha above	23.1%	53.8%	23.1%	100.0%
Total	24%	64%	12%	100.0%

(Source: field work 2021)

As shown in the table no.18, 60% of households use remittance for the normal household expenditure is just Rs 10000 to 15000 and 40% of households spend Rs, 20000 above in a month whose average remittance income is 3 lakh to 5 lakh. Similarly, 26.7% of households spend 10000 to 15000 and 73.3% of households spend 20000 above whose average remittance income is 6 lakh to 9 lakh respectively. Normal household expenditure differs by household size; in this study area maximum small household size (2 to 3 members in house) found that they spend Rs.10000 to 15000 for daily consumption in months. The table shows that the received remittance

is used for normal expenditure that includes buying food and vegetable, paying electricity, internet, water, mobile recharged, television cable bills, gas, cooking oil, transportation cost and others things needs for daily consumption.

Similarly, table no 19 shows that 24% of households' expenses have been found below Rs.50000 in a year, whereas 64% of households spend Rs.50000 to 1 lakh in a year. In the same way, 12% of households spend Rs.1 lakh above in a year. This table indicates that the high level of remittance receiving households is uses a high amount of remittance income. Buying jewelry (gold/silver), furniture, home decorate item, celebrating festival (Dashain and Tihar, chhat, teej etc.) throwing parties (birthday/marriage ceremony) others social ritual are examples of yearly household expansion. On the basis of study, urban most migrant households spend huge of money for daily household expenditure and celebrating festival and other special occasions.

4.4. Migrant Remittance and changing social status in urban society

In the past, traditional Nepali society was divided in to caste system (lower and higher caste) and ethnic (ethnic group and non-ethnic group). According to Beteille in the past, the caste system subsumed by the caste system and economic activities were patterned along with caste line. Over the last 50 year, process of such as westernization, urbanization increased the geographical mobility and the penetration of market based economy, have all contributed to opening of local economic system. Opening local market economy or market based economy increased the economic difference and class based stratification (Fitzpatrick, 2011). In the traditional Nepali society, social status has been embedded with caste system. In traditional society, social status was determined by caste system rather than land ownership. If individual was poor economically but belonged to a high caste, they would be given special social privilege. However, if an individual was economically well-off but they belonged to a lower caste or ethnic groups, they did not get same privilege in the society.

In the past social status was related to a house, landownership, caste system and caste-based occupation but over the year, perspective of seeing social status has been changing due to the process of change (globalization and modernization). Now people understand social class or status through subjective means such as consumption

practice rather than through land ownership. However, yet land ownership is the most visible direct indicator of social status. In the past, individual how much land they occupied determined their social status but at present, where their land is located, what type of house they built, and what kind of goods they consume indicate their social status or prestige.

Many households invest huge amount of remittance income on land because land ownership is a visible indicator of social status. Among households that deprived from landownership for many years. They lived as "sukumbasi" (squatter) for many years. They did not get same privilege as other who lived on residential land. But after foreign migration, they invest the saving remittance on buying residential land in urban area. As a result of owning land in a residential area, their social status has shifted from lower to middle class.

In urban area, education institutions are rapidly increasing and progressing in educational development. Many households invest huge amount in their children's education for their bright future. Education represents class inequality in society because it is directly associated with a household's economic resources. Without good economic status, an individual could not succeed in completing higher education. After receiving remittance, household children succeed in completing their higher education. Before migration many household members completed their secondary education and only a few household members completed higher education from government or public school/ colleges. However, following the migration, their children and siblings are attending private boarding and colleges. Many children get quality education and attain higher education after migration. As a result, remittances reduce education inequality and enhance the social status in urban society.

Because of modern household amenities are associated with social status, their use is increased. After migration many households' use modern household amenities like modern electronic device such as LED television, smart phone, mixture when they visit home and huge amount of remit income use for purchasing motorcycle, fridge and so on. Before migration, household had black and white television. They did not have access on cable television. They did not have refrigerator, mixture, internet access, smart phone. After migration, migrant brought smart phone as a gift for every household member. Now, every household member has a smart phone, they have

modern household amenities such as fridge, motorcycle, mixture, smart phone, internet access, and so on. These modern household amenities have increased their social status in urban society.

Household socio-economic status is gradually changing after migration and receiving remittance. Cash-based remittance income has encouraged people to consume luxurious goods because of a luxurious life indicates the high status in urban society. Remittance has increased the cultural consumption practice in urban area. Many urban households spend a huge amount of remitted income on buying luxurious and fashionable goods, food, home decorative items and electric devices that improved their living standard. Migrant household are buying more expensive goods to display their social status because these are valued and related with price. Remittances have increased the household's economy and gradually change the social status from lower to middle or middle to upper social status in society.

CHAPTER-VI

SUMMERY AND CONCLUSION

5.1 Summary

It is found that internal migration has been increased after foreign migration. 52% of sample households have migrated to Terai from hill region, while 48% of sample households have migrated Terai to Terai (Rural to urban).

It has been found to change the food choice among the households after migration. Individual food choice are not only based on his/her preference but are shaped by circumstance that are social, culture and economy. After migration, food consumption has increased due to improving household economy. Before migration, household were less dependent on market products. They consumed goods which were produced by them. But after migration, among the household has depended on market product. Before migration, most household spent Rs.2000 below on buying fruits, vegetable, drinks (alcohol/ cold drink), junk food, meat, and dairy product but after migration, households has spent Rs.5000 below and 5000 above in a month.

In the study area, fashion was found to be symbol of social class. People spend huge amount on buying fashionable dress, shoes, bag, watch, beauty products and others. After migration, 56% of households have spent Rs.25000-50,000 below and 44% of households have spent Rs.50000 above remittance income for buying fashionable dress/shoes. 40% of households had spent less then Rs.10000 and 60% had spent more than Rs.20,000 in a year before migration. Similarly, before migration 80% and 88% households had spent Rs.5000 below on bag/watch and personal care/ beauty product whereas 60% and 64% households had spent 25000-50000 below on bag/ watch and personal care/ beauty product.

Remittances have been discovered to be an important tool for enhancing health status. After migration, the household has accomplished a healthy diet and good health service. Only 12% of households went to the hospital for regular checkup before migration. But after migration, 44% of households have gone to the hospital for a regular checkup.

In the study area, 24% of sample households agreed that their annual income supports expenditure for 3 to 5 months while 44% of sample household income supports for 6 to 9 months and 32% of sample household income supports for 12 months. But after migration, their annual income has been increased and their annual expenditure has been supported. 56% of households' annual income supports expenditure for 6 to 9 months and 44% for 12 month. Out of total sample households 40% of households received an amount of NRs 3 lakha to 5 lakha as remittance per year. 52% households received between NRs 6 lakha to 9 lakha per year.

It has been found to be remittance is the main income source of majority households. 64% of households' main income source is remittance. Except remittance, 24% of households' main income source is agriculture and livestock. In the study area, range of annual income from foreign migration has increased. 64% of households' annual income was 1 lakha to 2 lakha and 36% of household annual income was 2 lakha above before migration. After migration, 52% of household annual income is 7 lakha to 10 lakha and 48% of household annual income is 4 lakha to 6 lakha per year.

Remittances gradually break down the traditional Nepalese joint family structure into nuclear or small family structure. Foreign migration has boosted an individual's or household's income. So they are personally success on owning land in urban areas. In Nepal, facilitated urban areas are expanding rapidly and increasing movement of people in urban areas due to remittance inflows. In the study area, 92% of household has found to be nuclear family with 2 to 5 family member while 8% of household have 6 to 8 family member.

Remittances have brought changes in households' occupation status. Majority of Nepalese households' main occupation is agriculture, though many household are involved in a share crops framing but a share crops productions is not sufficient for a whole year. So many households have switched their traditional occupation and gone to foreign countries. In the study area, 80% of households' main occupations were agriculture and livestock, 12% of households' main occupations were agriculture and service but after migration, 72% of household main occupation found to be international migration. Prior to migration, migrant workers and their family members worked for low wages as agricultural/construction/ factory workers but now migrant people work as electrician, diver, waiter, security guide, sales man.

Education is the most visible and direct indicator of social class in urban society. Education represents class inequality and creates gap between higher class and lower class in society. Remittance income has played significant role in reducing class inequality. Many children have obtained quality and higher education after migrating and receiving remittance. It is found that majority of households' children are studying in private school and collages. 43.9 % of household children are studying at the primary level, 29.27% of household children are studying at the secondary level and 26.82% of household children are studying at the higher level in the study area.

Among the household wealth has been found to have increased due to International migration. After migration, many households have owned land personally. From many years, many Nepalese households have been deprived of land access. Foreign migration has enabled them to access land and has reduced unequal land ownership. Before migration, 36% of households had only house built land, 32% households had agricultural land and 32% household did not have their own land. But after migration 52% of household land owned by personally and 36% of household increased land occupancy.

Food sufficiency from own production was insufficiency for households both before and after migration. 16% of household had food sufficiency from own production for only 5 month, 32% of household had food sufficiency for 6 to 8 month, and 28% of household had food sufficiency for 9 to 10 month form own production. 24% of household did not produce any kind of products. Similarly, 64% of household do not produce any kind of agriculture product and only 36% of household have food sufficiency from their own production after migration.

Migration and remittance have a significant impact on consumption pattern and household expenditure. Many household have spent a huge amount on education, health care celebrating festival, throwing birthday party and marriage ceremony, entertainment, visiting different places with family. In the study area, 50.2% household have spent NRs.35000-50000 below, 30.4% household have spent NRs.50000-100000 below and 17.4% household have spent 1 lakha above for education in a year. Similarly, 68% households have spent 10000-20000 below for health checkup and 32% households have spent 20000 above. After migration, remittance increased the household monthly and yearly expenditure. 40% household

spent 10000-15000 below on buying food, fruits, vegetable, gas, cooking oil and paying electricity/ internet/ mobile recharge/water/ television cable bills. 60% households have spent NRs.20000 more per month. Similarly, 24% households' average annual household expenditure is NRs.50000 below, 64% households average annual expenditure is 1 lakha below and 12% households average expenditure is 1 lakha above for celebrating festival, throwing birthday parties and marriage ceremonies, buying home decorate and kitchen items.

5.2 Conclusion

Nepal is one of the world least developed and remittance based economy in the world. The Nepali economy is the only remittance based economy in the world due to continuous growth of out-migration and remittance flows. In the last two decades, there has been an increase in out-migration and reliance on foreign employment as the backbone of Nepali economy. With increasing globalization and liberalization, they have extensively increase a cross-border political, socio-economic culture and technology exchange, creating diverse space for trans-border labor movement. Therefore, globalization and liberalization policy makes possible labor mobility worldwide. Every year, an active Nepalese youth travels abroad in search of work and a better future for themselves and their families.

International migration has bought a change in household or individual occupation status. In Nepal, agriculture is decreasing every year, due to international and internal migration. Foreign migration becomes the main occupation of many households because they switch from their tradition occupation. Prior to migration, migrant worked in agriculture field as agricultural labor for low wages, but after migration, they work in foreign countries as electrician, diver, waiter, security guards, sales man etc. for a good living. They have achieved an occupational prestige and good income which has improved their household's socio-economic status and their social class uplifts to middle class from lower class.

Foreign migration has boosted the individual's capability and also enhances freedom of choice. Individual are capable after migration and personally they have their own land in urban area. After owning land personally, they moved to an urban area with their family. As a result, remittance gradually breaks down the traditional Nepalese joint family structure into nuclear or small family structure because of foreign

migration increases individual capabilities and freedom to choose where they want to live.

Migrant remittance helps to reduce social difference between the lower and middle or upper classes. Many household were deprived for many years but migrant remittance enabled them to access land ownership in urban area. For many years, they lived as sukumbasi (people with no legal land) and their economic status was so poor. Other peoples (who have land access) called them sukumbasi and did not give same respect and social privilege as others. But after foreign migration, they invest remittance income in residential land. They get the same respect and social privilege as others and uplift their social class from lower to middle class after owning land in residential area.

Migrant remittance is an effective way to reduce education inequality within intra-households and increase households' social class in society. In the present context, many households' children's and siblings' education depends on remittance income. Many children and siblings are deprived from quality and higher education, and they do not success in completing higher education due to limited household resources. But by receiving remittance income from foreign employment, many children have obtained quality and higher education.

Nepali economy is gradually transforming into market-based economy or consumption oriented economy due to out migration and remittance flows. The consumption oriented economy and cash-based remittance income increased household's consumption and compelled people to use huge amount of remittance for purchase luxurious goods and fashionable dresses (bag, shoes, jewelry etc.), branded electronic device and furniture. These variables as a whole are indicator of urban social class. Expensive and luxurious goods become valued because they are related to price. Proof of wealth manifests itself in the price of goods we consume. Expensive and luxurious goods consuming trend has increase for not only household necessity but also for maintaining their social prestige and to display their social status in society.

Remittance has a positive impact on a household's social class by increasing income, wealth, occupational status, educational attainment, consumption practices. By improving household economic condition and consumption practices, remittance has

effective features to improving a household's way of life and life chances. Social class always related to their life chances. Individual economic and consumption practices increase the individual life chances, and improving life chances increases the household economy and social class (middle /upper) in society.

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Description of respondent

Responded Name:

Address:

Education qualification:

A. Literate- A) Male..... b) Female.....

B. Below SLC

C. Undergraduate

D. Graduate

E. Illiterate

1. Are you migrated in this place?

A. Yes

B. No

2. If yes, where did you come from?

a) Mountain region

b) Hilly region

c) Terai region

3. Why did you migrate?

4. How many members are there in your family?

5. What their occupation there?

6. Use of household amenity before migration?

A. Television (black and white/ color)

- B. Mobile phone
- C. Cycle
- D. Cable/ LED television
- E. Motor cycle
- F. Refrigerate/ freeze
- G. Mixture
- H. Gas
- I. Internet
- J. Smart phone

7. Use of household amenity after migration?

- A. Television (black and white/ color)
- B. Mobile phone
- C. Cycle
- D. Cable/ LED television
- E. Motor cycle
- F. Refrigerate/ freeze
- G. Rice cooker
- H. Mixture
- I. Internet
- J. Smart phone

8. How much did you spend forin a month before migration?

- A. Dress/ shoes
- B. Bag/ watch/ other accessories
- C. Personal care/ beauty product

9. How much do you spend for.....in a month after migration?

- A. Dress/ shoes
- B. Bag/ watch/ other accessories
- C. Personal care/ beauty product

10. How much did you spend for.....in a month before migration?

- A. Fruits
- B. Vegetable
- C. Drinks (alcohol/cold drinks)
- D. Meat product
- E. Dairy product

F. Junk food

11. How much do you spend forin a month after migration?

A. Fruits

B. Vegetable

C. Drinks (alcohol/cold drinks)

D. Meat product

E. Dairy product

F. Junk food

12. Did you go to hospital for regular checkup before migration?

A. Yes

B. No

13. Do you go to hospital for regular checkup after migration?

A. Yes

B. No

14. How many months was your income can support household expenditure before going to labor migration?

A. 3 to 5 months

B. 6 to 9 months

C. 12 months

15. How many months was your income can support household expenditure after going to labor migration?

A. 6 to 9 months

B. 12 months

16. How much do you receive at a time?

A. 50 thousand

B. One lakh

C. One lakh above

17. How many time do migrated member send money in a year?

18. What was your main occupation before going to labor migration?

A. Agriculture and livestock

B. Agriculture and service

C. Animal husbandry

D. Others

19. What is your main occupation after going to labor migration?
- A) Agriculture/livestock
 - B) Service
 - C) Others
 - D) Remittance
20. What was your income source before migration?
- A. Agriculture/ live stock
 - B. Agriculture/ service
 - C. Others
21. Is there any source of income in your family besides remittance?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
22. If yes, what they are?
- A. Agriculture/ livestock
 - B. Agriculture/ Service
 - C. Others
23. How much was your annual income before migration?
- A. 100000- 200000 below
 - B. 200000 above
24. How much is your annual income after migration?
- A. 400000- 600000
 - B. 700000- 1000000
25. Did you have land access before migration?
- A. Yes
 - B. No
26. If no, how did you feel?
-
27. If, yes what type of land did you have before migration?
- A. Agricultural land
 - B. Only residential land
28. Land occupancy status after migration?
- C. Same as
 - D. Increased land

E. Land owned by personally

29. How do you feel owning land after migration?

30. Food sufficiency from own production before migration?

- A. Up to 5 month
- B. Up to 6 to 8 month
- C. Up to 9 month
- D. None

31. Do you have food sufficiency from own production after migration?

- A. Yes
- B. No

32. How many children do you have?

33. Which level they are studying?

- A. Primary level
- B. Secondary level
- C. Higher level

34. How much do you spend for children education per year?

- A. 35000-50000 below
- B. 50000-100000 above
- C. 100000 above

35. How much do you spend for health checkup per year?

- A. 10000-20000
- B. 20000 above

36. How much is your household expense in a month?

- A. 10000-15000 below
- B. 20000 above

37. How much is your household expense in a year?

- A. 50000 below
- B. 100000 below
- C. 100000 above

38. What do you use remittance for?

- A. Buy gold/ silver jewelry
- B. Buy a land

- C. Build a house
- D. Buy vehicles(motor cycle/ scooters)
- E. Buy electronic devices. (Camera, TV, mobile, laptop, computer etc.)
- F. Festival/ ritual ceremony/ birthday party
- G. For entertainment

END