

**CONTRIBUTION OF REMITTANCE ON SOCIO-ECONOMIC  
DEVELOPMENT AT HOUSEHOLD LEVEL: A STUDY OF BHIMAD  
MUNICIPALITY-2, TANAHUN**

**A Thesis Submitted to  
The Central Department of Rural Development,  
Tribhuvan University,  
In Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the  
Degree of the Master of Arts (M.A.)  
in  
Rural Development**

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## DECLARATION

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled "**Contribution of Remittance on Socio-Economic Development at Household Level: A Study of Bhimad Municipality-2, Tanahun**" submitted to the Central Department of Rural Development, Tribhuvan University, is truly my original work prepared under the guidance and supervision of my supervisor. I have made due acknowledgements to all ideas and information borrowed from different source in the course of preparing this thesis. The results of this thesis have not been presented or submitted anywhere else for the award of any degree or for any other proposes. I assure that no part of the content of this thesis has been published in any from before.

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Indira Sigdel

Date: 2079/08/08

(2022/11/24)

## RECOMMENDATION

This is thesis entitled "**Contribution of Remittance on Socio-Economic Development at Household Level: A Study of Bhimad Municipality-2, Tanahun**" has been prepared by Indira Sigdel under my supervision and guidance. To the best of my knowledge the study is original and carries useful information regarding the contribution of remittance on socio-economic development of the people. Therefore, I recommend this thesis to the evaluation committee for its final approval.

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## **APPROVAL LETTER**

This is to certify that Indira Sigdel has prepared this thesis entitled "**Contribution of Remittance on Socio-Economic Development at Household Level: A Study of Bhimad Municipality-2, Tanahun**" under our guidance and supervision. This report is prepared as partial fulfillment of the requirement of the Degree of Master in Rural Development from Tribhuvan University. This thesis has been accepted and recommended for final approval.

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# CHAPTER I

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background of the Study

The main source of income of Nepal in contemporary scenario is depend upon remittance. The states policy has been formulated after the restoration of democracy in 2047 is to earn foreign currency by sending its people towards foreign land. As of 2020, a total of 281 million or 3.6 percent of the global population lived outside of their native lands (UNDESA, 2020), making the modern-day diaspora group a significant part of the global population. In total, the global diasporas remitted more than US \$706 billion in 2020 to the low- and middle-income countries, which is forecasted to reach US \$774 in 2022. Within South Asia, it grew from US \$75 billion in 2009 to \$140 billion in 2019, and is forecasted to reach US \$162 billion in 2022 (Ratha, et al., 2021).

In 2020, the Nepali diaspora sent US \$8.1 billion as remittances, representing about 24 percent of Nepal Gross Domestic Product (GDP) (The World Bank, 2020a). The rapidly growing Nepali diaspora population is gradually becoming an important partner in Nepal's development. However, due to several factors, such as the shortcomings in Nepal government's policies and programs to facilitate diaspora's engagement in developmental activities within Nepal, the dearth of easily available organizational platforms and mechanisms in the diaspora groups to collaborate for Nepal's developmental efforts and its activities are limited. Thus, the full potential of Nepali diaspora's role in Nepal's development remains unrealized.

Remittance has been one of the major sources of income in Nepal from past decades. Nepal has been experiencing, continuous growth in remittance inflow since last few years and as a result its disposable income has continued to rise as well. In the first month of the fiscal year 2021/022 remittance inflow fell by 4.9 percent i.e. from 18.1 percent in 2021/022 in contrast to an increase of 23.0 percent in the same period of the previous fiscal year. Inflow of remittance being a prime source of foreign currency and thereby a contribution to the national economy plays a significant role in the context of developing nations like Nepal (NRB, 2021). Migration for foreign employment has been common phenomenon in South Asia for hundreds of years

especially between bordering countries. Apart from intraregional migration, the Gulf oil boom sparked a different type of labor movement from South Asia to the Middle East beginning in the 1970s. Since then, South Asian countries have sent a significant number of temporary labor migrants to work abroad and send remittances to their homes.

Peter (2018) report examines the different aspects of temporary labour migration within Bangladesh, India, Nepal and Sri-Lanka (henceforth referred to as the study area or study region) and from the study region to the countries of the cooperation council for the Arab States of the Gulf. known as the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC). The GCC countries include Bahrain, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, and the United Arab Emirates (UAE). Over the last decade, the number of South Asian migrant workers going abroad has continuously risen, reaching into the hundreds of millions in 2018. It is important to note, however, that these officially recorded figures for out migration and remittances neglect irregular and informal activity. Keeping this underestimation in mind, the fact that formal remittances comprise such a high percentage of South Asian gross domestic product (GDP) signals the region's reliance on temporary labour migration. Peter's findings exhibits that the people in Indian-continent usually go for neighbouring countries in order to sell their labour and sent back money in their houses. Hence, remittance has been used for the betterment and welfare of the diaspora's families.

Remittance consist of financial instruments transferred by migrants living and working abroad to residents of the home economies of the migrants. It is limited to transfers made by workers that had stayed in foreign economies for at least one year stayed transfers from migrants that are self-employed are excluded (Faul, 2013).

A remittance is a transfer of money by a foreign workers to an individual in his or her home country. Money sent home by migrants competes with international aid as one of the largest financial inflows to developing countries. In general, remittance is a small amount of money which is sent by the migrants who involved in foreign employment. The main aim of labour migration is to send money back home. Remittance from Nepali migrant workers in foreign countries is an important component of Nepali economy. Its contribution is not only the cash income and other goods and commodities that come to Nepal, but also the foreign exchange which has

other positive contributions in terms of social and human development (Gurung, Adhikari and Seddon, 2020).

Remittance consists of goods or financial instruments transferred by migrants living and working abroad to residents of the home economies of the migrants. It is limited to transfers made by workers that had stayed in foreign economies for at least one year stayed transfers from migrants that are self-employed are excluded (IMF, 2020). A remittance is a transfer of money by a foreign workers to an individual in his or her home country. Money sent home by migrants competes with international aid as one of the largest financial inflows to developing countries. In general, remittance is a small amount of money which is sent by the migrants who involved in foreign employment (Regmi, 2020).

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

Most of the people are unemployed. People used to go to the foreign countries through loan. Most of the people spend their earnings in repayment of det. Because of being uneducated and unskilled human resources. They are facing many kinds of problem. Due to political instability industries and business could not increase its pace. Agriculture development is also becoming inadequate. Remittances have emerged as one of the prime sources of foreign exchange in study area. Recent years they have been one important avenue of support for family members remaining at home. It seems foreign migration is important source of employment.

In the study area, large number of respondents have used loan for financing cost of foreign employment and some migrants sold land and small number of migrants have used their family saving. It is strongly felt that government should establish a proper mechanism to finance the foreign employment with minimum interest rate. In the study area average annual investment on a productive sector is lower than the average annual expenditure on unproductive sector. It may be due to lack of knowledge and lack of proper policy of government for the utilization of remittance.

In study area migrants workers have earned some part of money in abroad and they sent their earn amount. But they have not yet used their income into productive sectors. Why they haven't used their income into productive sector? They may have several reasons. These reasons might be insecurity, lack of knowledge, lack of market,

lack of sufficient capital, non-availability of opportunities' of investment etc. To find out the reasons of non-utilization of remittance into productive sector the respondents of the area are studies. There is lack of vocational training for investment in small and medium scale industry by the government. There is lack of knowledge of respondents for utilization of remittance and government has not encouraged the people to use the remittance in productive sectors or other benefited field. The specific issues associated with the role of foreign employment and use of remittance is as follows:

- ) What is the role of remittance in the study area?
- ) How do remittances help the household economy?

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The main objective of this study was to assess the contribution of remittance in economic status of remittances in economic status of households in the study area. The specific objectives are as follows:

- ) To examine the socio-demographic characteristics of households.
- ) To assess the contribution of remittances on the household economy in the study area.

### **1.4 Significant of the Study**

At present, remittance has become an integral part of urban and rural household for livelihood, strategies in many parts of our country. So, the remittance money is a crucial part and reliable sources of livelihood in much rural part of the country and for children education, nutrition and to fulfill other requirements. It permits household to increase their consumption of more goods and services. At a community level remittance create multiplier effect in the domestic economy, producing employment opportunities and creating new economic infrastructure and services especially in remote rural areas where state resources have not been effective. The use of remittance depends on the priority placed by the individuals of different families. Poor family had increased their living standard, economics status as well as all aspect of the household in study area through foreign employment. The study are as well as most of the part of Bhimad Municipality-2, Tanahun district is losing their youth day by day, in last year till 2020 July, 250 youth were migrants as the name of board

migration for short time as well as long time in study area, which bring the serious problem in the study area to utilize the local resources and implementation of development program.

The rationale of the study is to examine the utilization pattern of remittance within household and compare their status before and after recipient of remittances. The study will be helpful to government policy makers and stakeholders (i.e. migrants, future researcher) to know about the utilization pattern remittance income and compare the economic status before and after remittances of the area.

### **1.5 Limitations of the Study**

Every study carried some limitations which are unavoidable. The main limitations of this study will be limited on remittance received by the people of Bhimad municipality-2 in terms of socio-demographic characteristics of household and will be tried to access the contribution on households economy of the households.

## CHAPTER II

### REVIEW OF LITERATURE

#### 2.1 Theoretical Review

Remittance has become a major contributing factor to increasing household income as well as to the national GDP. Nepali migrant workers make an enormous development contribution to their home country but also to the destination countries where they fill labour market niches by doing jobs that nationals are unable or unwilling to fill. But their contribution does not lessen their vulnerability to labour exploitation and abuse. Owing to dramatic growth in remittance flows in recent years, there has been a vast growth in literature on remittances compared to the previous decades. Since the phenomenon of remittance flows is highly intertwined with that of migration where remittances is considered to be one of the major impacts of migration, theories on remittances is highly related to and originate from the theories of migration. The evolution of such theories and empirical evidence has been discussed in this section.

According to Petropoulos et al. (2022) have forecasted an overview of regarding the migration and its consequences on the people left behind. In order to solve such type of problems diverse programmes and methods have to be forecasted through different forecasting methods. A large number of forecasting programs require a diverse set of forecasting methods to solve real-world problems. The article presents a non-systematic review of the theory and practice of forecasting. An overview of a wide range of theoretical, state-of-the-art models, methods, principles, and approaches for preparing, creating, organizing, and evaluating forecasts is offered. It also demonstrates how such theoretical concepts are applied in a variety of real-life contexts.

Martyniuk et al. (2020) have claimed that demographic and economic development brings change on the development of people. They revealed that the essence of budget expenditure as a tool for regulating a country's demographic and economic development which is the matter of remittance that especially comes from foreign employment. A serious challenge is the improvement of forecasting and planning of budget expenditure taking into account demographic factors. Budget expenditure forecasting is based on considering the interaction of indicators such as budget expenditure, remittance and the demographic structure of the population.



According to Lucas (2015) migration is considered to be the primary demographic transition that shapes national patterns of human settlement. In societies with low fertility and mortality rates, migration has become an important social phenomenon—ones that is relatively more significant in population prediction than birth and death rates. However, most of the previous studies refer to those rates as being a social issue, and so, the quantitative discussion focuses on its impact on spatial settlement patterns.

Rodriguez & Rowe (2018) have taken migration is a phenomenon that is affected by the socioeconomic characteristics of its origin and destination and it can be divided into a couple of spatial domains: international and domestic/internal, but the interests of them are not symmetrical. In contrast, only a few quantitative population prediction studies have focused on domestic/internal migration. Studies have shown interest towards international migration, due to the economic or social conflict between migrants and residents, while less attention is paid towards internal migration, even though the volume of internal migrants is greater than the international migrants.

Similarly, Reinhold & Stephan (2015) have revealed that migration is more responsive to short term policies, whereas fertility rate is a parameter regarding long-term decision making, and it is not well known whether it is responsive or stable in response to changes in policy options. Therefore, internal migration prediction needs to be justified with spatially heterogeneous parameters, and with the use of complex prediction methods, especially on the subnational level]. To improve the effectiveness of spatial population prediction models, much more attention should be paid to internal migration.

Stawarz, Sander & Sulak (2021) have developed a concept of domestic migration is equally essential for the contribution of economic entity in human lives. Domestic migration is also essential for the study of agglomeration economies. Economic motivations such as land use policies and house price dynamics, and income and job opportunities, are factors into domestic migration. Additionally, environmental factors such as climate change, rapid-onset events (e.g., hurricanes or tsunamis) and seismic activity also influence the determinants of migration flows. The impacts vary depending on the stage of national development, but rapid domestic migration can lead to an imbalance between the supply and demand of infrastructure in both urban

and rural regions. Therefore, domestic migration and economic growth need to be much more focused. The Japan Policy Council argued that the migration of young cohorts from rural regions to urban regions has indirectly caused the nation's average fertility to decrease. Rural-to-urban migration and the interaction of agglomeration economies in urban areas can generate a negative relationship between income and fertility across regions.

Liao, Wang, Wang and Chong (2020) who found that work-seeking domestic migration and fertility decisions interplay within the process of economic development, and that migration and fertility rates are higher in less-developed areas than in areas with advanced economies. Domestic migration also promotes regional innovation. Matanle (2017) pointed out that the industrialization and urbanization that occurred in Japan throughout the post-World War II era was accompanied by rapid economic growth. Domestic migration has long-term impacts on regional economic prosperity; it acts as a regulating valve, assisting with achieving the efficient allocation of economic resources across regions.

Lee (1966) summarized the factors which enter into the household's decision to migrate and the process of migration under four heading including the factors associated with the area of origin (push), factor associated with the area of destination (pull), intervening obstacles (distance cost of lack of transport and communication etc.) and personal factors (age, sex, education and race).

Todaro (1969) opined that migration mechanism can be explained by the differences in expected rather than actual earning between two places. Todaro formulated migration model in four different features as:

- a. Migration is estimated primarily by national income considerations of relative benefits which are mostly financial and psychological.
- b. The decision to migrate depends on expected rather than actual new or old real wage differentials.
- c. The probability of obtaining employment in the new sector is inversely related to the unemployment rate in the new sector.
- d. Migration related to new employment opportunity, growth rates are not only possible but rational as well and even likely in the face of wide new or old expected income differentials.

To sum up, this model interprets that migration of population is the matter of profit and loss experienced by migrants themselves. This interaction leads them to move from the place of origin to the place of destination, this is also applicable to the Nepalese migrants. Most of the Terai people of Nepal come from hills and the mountains in the last of 20<sup>th</sup> century and nowadays the migration flow is going aboard for better opportunities of employment and greater profit.

In this regard Lewis (1984) in economic growth with unlimited supplies of labour distinguishes subsistence sector and developed sector within the economy. In other words the first is agro-base, undeveloped sector or rural area and second is industrial, developed, urban territory. The prime reason for migration is due to wage difference unlimited supply of labour force prevailing at low wage rate are attracted in to industrial sector until subsistence sector provides equal wage rate like that of urban sector i.e. migration exists whenever wage differential exist and eliminates of such differential causes to end labour mobility.

Addison (2004) states that remittance have for several generations been an important means of support for family members remaining at home. As migration continue to increase the corresponding growth of remittance has come to constitute a critical flow of region currency into many developing countries and remittance can create a positive impact on the economy through various channels. The rate of population growth within country is responsible for migration in many industrialized countries. The "push" factor like population and unemployment pressures in least developed countries established inter-country networks based on family, culture and history. Push factors are favourable situation which force a person to leave whereas pull factors are favorable condition pulling people in developed country.

## **2.2 Review of Previous Studies**

Regarding the impact of migration, Oo and Tuskai (2022) has carried out his research on long-term impact of migration with respect to its population in Japan. The movement of the population from rural areas to urban agglomerations led to the economic devastation of certain area, and to an increase in the burden on the urban infrastructure. As a result, the task of social support of the urban population became more complicated. The current paper modifies cohort analysis in two aspects of the "dependent structure" in the system model. The migration sub-model is extended to

include related structures between available employment opportunities and available labor in each region, specified using a spatial autoregressive model. An advantage of modified cohort analysis for rational future planning is the consideration of longitudinal changes in the spatial distribution of the labor force. The test of our proposed model provides an alternative long-term effect of the population distribution of Japan, which is compared with a conditional cohort analysis.

In the same way, Wilson, Zallman, and Pagan (2020) jointly conducted a research work in order to find out the health care cost among US-born migrants. Immigrants were found to be less likely to use health care services and have lower costs than legal immigrants and US-born individuals. The hypothesis of whether long-term migration was self-selected among survivors of the devastating 1988 Spitak earthquake in Armenia. Migrants and non-migrants are considered as cohorts. In the work, the main focus is migration as a consequence of a natural disaster. Self-selection is typical of economic migration as opposed to post-disaster emigration. The paper concludes that providing adequate housing and employment opportunities to disaster survivors can reduce the likelihood of their emigration and prevent the detrimental effects of human capital loss for small countries with limited human resources.

Zatonatska, et al., (2022) have conducted a research regarding health level of Ukrainian citizens who have left their country. According to them the start of the full-scale Russian-Ukrainian war caused the largest wave of migration in the 21st century. More than five million Ukrainian citizens left for EU countries within a few months of the start of the conflict. The purpose of this paper is to forecast the level of health care expenditure in Ukraine for 2023–2024, considering the scale of migration and the fall in the level of GDP. The authors propose three scenarios for the development of Ukraine's economy in 2023–2024, taking into account changes in the age structure of the population, migration, and the amount of health care expenditure: (1) Pessimistic, in which economic growth will resume only in 2024, with a GDP rise of 5.6%, provided that the war concludes at the end of 2022. Under this scenario, inflation will be about 21% in 2023–2024, a slight decrease compared with the previous year. Some 12% of the population of Ukraine will have emigrated, resulting in a corresponding 12% drop in health care expenditure in 2023–2024. (2) Basic (realistic), in which economic growth will be about 5% in 2023–2024, inflation will be under 10%, and

migration will have accounted for 5% of the country's population. Under this scenario, there will be an increase in health care expenditure of more than 40% in 2023–2024. (3) Optimistic, according to which rapid economic growth is expected in 2023–2024, inflation will not exceed 7%, the majority of those who left Ukraine in the early months of the war will return, and health care expenditure will increase by more than 70% in 2023–2024. The methodology of forecasting public expenditure on health care has been based on a six-step cohort method. The results have indicated that the cost of updating the age structure of Ukraine's population every year will decrease due to the aging of the population, and the overall impact of demographic processes will be negative. The impact of mass migration due to the war creates a significant change in healthcare costs, requiring administrative bodies to monitor the situation promptly and make appropriate changes to the structure of budget expenditure.

The Nepal Labour Force Survey (NLFS, 2008) analyzed the data of different sectors by using the stage stratified samplings and as a whole country divided into six strata was distributed equally in rural and urban. At the first stage 800 wards were taken by the primary sampling units (PSU) in the second stage among their wards 1600 hundred were taken by using secondary sampling units (SSU) has shown the proportion of household receiving a remittance (from either an absentee or from another person) was 30 percent of all enumerated household. The average amount received over all household in the last 12 months was Rs 25050. Further the survey shows that most remittance income were received from outside of Nepal (including India, Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, Qatar etc.) with 82.9 percent of all remittance income (absentees and other combined) coming from outside. The share of remittance received from abroad in the highest from Qatar (21.3%) and 19.2 percent 14.9 percent, 13.4 percent, 2.2 percent, 29 percent respectively from Malaysia, Saudi Arabia, India, United Kingdom and other countries. The survey collected data on the district from which the remittance was sent but this is insufficient to distinguish remittance from urban and from rural areas.

Pokhrel (2011) studied the trend of foreign labour migration in Nepal which is tried to find out the trend and structure of foreign labour migration in Nepal. In total of 116 sample households 145 people were labour migrants. Among them the total number of males and females migrant were 143 and 2 respectively. A total number of 52 returned labour migrants were also approached. The finding claims that the main push

factors were under unemployment, family responsibilities and lack of opportunity whereas the major pull factors were high wage rate, presence of friends and relatives and easy availability of work. The process which involves for foreign employment was by contacting friends and relatives from abroad. Recruiting (manpower) agency expenses pertaining for foreign employment usually vary from one country to other, ranging from Rs 30,000 to 6 lakhs.

Shrestha (2015) examined to assess foreign employment and remittance in Nepal with the objectives to reviews the using the analytical approach, taken the data dating back to 1990/91. Recently the remittance to GDP ratio increased from 10-34 in 2001/02 to 15.12 accounted highest is 2005/06. But the share of remittance to GDP was decreased to 14.83 as compared to previous year. It indicates that contribution of remittance in Nepal is immense justifying the fact that Nepal's economy is remittance economy. Study found that the contribution of remittance of the different sector of economy becomes much more important. Finally, she suggest in her research paper, considering the present scenario, GoN and the concerned authorizes most visualize and address the issue of foreign employment and remittance in Nepal from the changed perspective.

Thapa and Acharya (2017) published an article on remittances and household expenditure in Nepal: Evidence from cross-section data which examines the effect of remittances on household expenditure patterns applying propensity score matching methods that allow designing and analyzing observational data and enable reducing selection bias. We use data from the Nepal Living Standards Survey 2010/2011. In general, remittance recipient households tend to spend more on consumption, health and education as compared to remittance non-receiving households. Although the findings do not clearly provide evidence of either the productive or non-productive use of remittances, expenditures on non-food investment categories, such as durable goods, health and education, are more apparent among remittance-receiving households compared to remittance non-receiving households, which signal the prospect of a sustainable long-term welfare gain among the former.

Thapa (2018) carried out a study on impact of foreign remittance on livelihood of Chhantyal community in Pokhara sub-metropolis with the aim to examine the role of remittance on livelihood of Chhantyal community in Deep area of Pokhara Sub-metropolis, Kaski District. To conduct this study analytical and descriptive

approaches of case study research design has been adopted. The sample unit were taken only 63 households from 104 migrants households. Because of ever growing population pressure on limited land resources deep rooted mass poverty and absence of employment opportunities in nonagricultural sectors within the country, a large number of unemployed Chhantyal community are compelled be emigrate. So, the magnitude and trend of emigration is increasing. The external remittance is the main source of cash income whose contribution is more than total income derived from different sources. The role of internal income is minimum, therefore, remittance play significant role to increase the living standard of people. The Impact of remittance is very significant in the Chhantyal. So large amount of remittance is spent on the maintenance of family status. Remittance is an important in Chhantyal's economy. It has positive impacts on living standard of Chhantyal in the study area. Large sum of remittance income is used for consumption and other unproductive sectors like purchasing land, construction houses, higher purchases, demonstrative consumption etc.

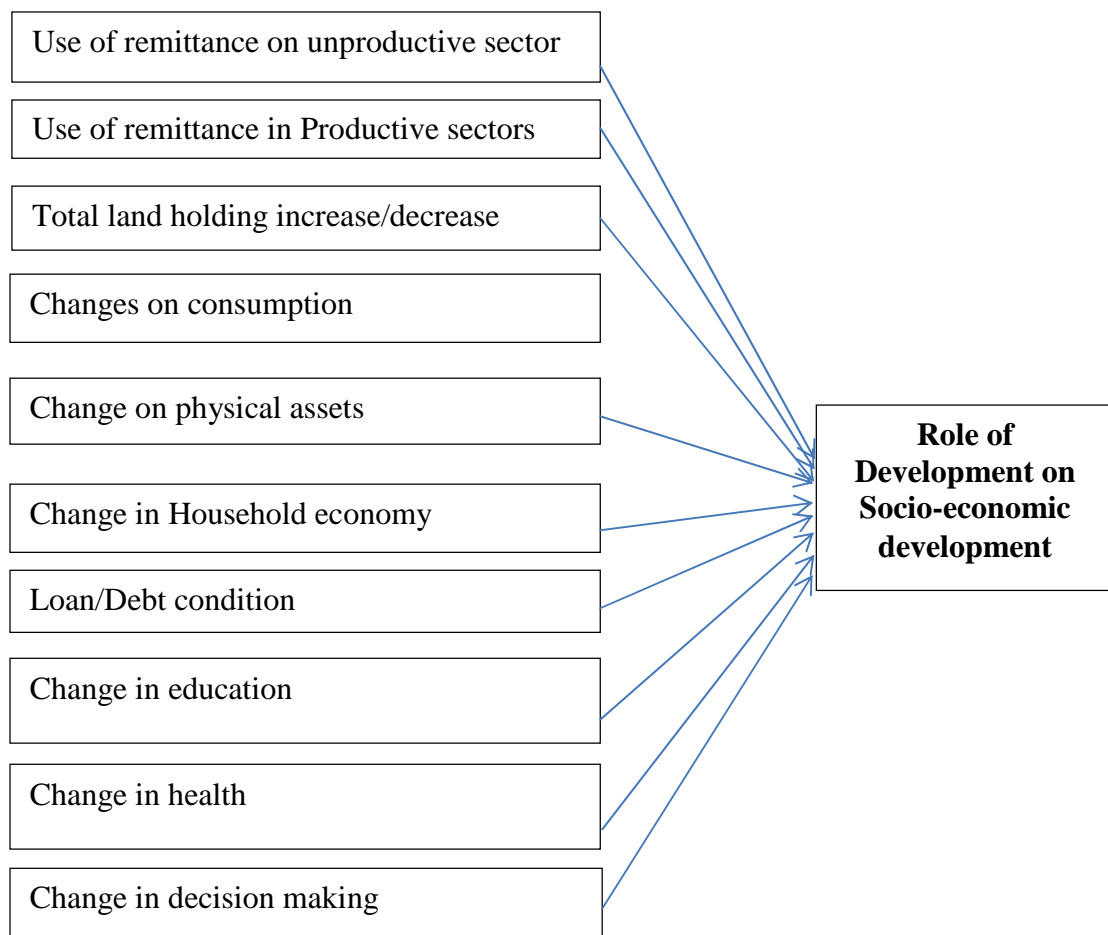
Katuwal Chheri, KC & Dhakal (2019) assesses the current remittance status and its impact on Nepalese economy. Secondary data from various sources were used for study. Statistical techniques including descriptive statistics and correlation was used. The number of Nepalese citizen for foreign employment is increasing year after year. Malaysia is the primary destination of Nepali migrants followed by Qatar, Saudi Arabia, UAE and others respectively. Nepal ranks 19<sup>th</sup> position in top remittance receiving countries of the world and it ranks 4<sup>th</sup> position when remittance is compared as a percentage of GDP. Percentage increase in inflation was lower in comparison with the proportion of remittance as compared with GDP. Result showed insignificant relationship between remittance inflow and increase in agricultural land. Remittance has played several positive roles in Nepalese economy like reduction of poverty and unemployment, maintaining foreign exchange reserve and correcting balance of payments. Positive and significant correlation was found between GDP and remittance inflow per year at 10% level of significance. Remittance as compared with percentage of GDP and share of agriculture, forestry and fishing were negatively and significantly correlated. The share of agriculture, forestry and fishing to GDP of country was found to be diminishing but proportion of remittance when compared with GDP was increasing. Problem of labor shortage in agricultural as well as non-agricultural works is a genuine problem as active youths are involved in foreign

employment. As volume of remittance is being increased rapidly, dependency of people on remittance is increasing and Nepalese economy is gradually becoming consumption oriented. Also, Nepalese economy is transforming from agriculture based economy to remittance based economy. So, formulation and implementation of appropriate policies which tap and utilize received remittance into productive sector is recommended.

### 2.3 Conceptual Framework

Lots of research had been done on "remittance" on Nepal and area specified. The contribution of remittance of national level i.e. macro level had been studied. The nature of area is different in context to Nepal. The different people spend different level of migration cost. This study will be tried its best to examine the contribution of remittance on socio-economic development of the households and compare the status before and after.

#### Conceptual Framework





This study attempts to address the issue of relationship between remittance and various economic variables. Various economic variables identified or establish the relationship with remittance incomes and the impact of remittance. The independent variable remittance affect the dependent variable viz. use of remittance on unproductive sector, uses of remittance in productive sectors, total land holding, changes in household health, effective on physical assets, changes on consumption pattern, change in education, change in decision making and land/debt condition. Remittance has been used in unproductive sectors such as buying television, mobile phones, eating stuffs and household appliances and land purchasing towards hinterlands and urban centers as well. Productive sectors such as children's education, skill development sectors, different types of skill increasing and income generating sectors are productive.

## **CHAPTER III**

### **RESEARCH METHODOLOGY**

Research methodology is the specific procedures or techniques used to identify, select, process and analyze information about the research topic. In this research, the researcher has included research design, rationale for selection of study area, population and sampling procedure, nature and sources of data, data collection tools and techniques such as data collection tools and techniques, household survey, Method of data analysis and data analysis and presentation.

#### **3.1 Research Design**

Research design in this thesis has been taken as a plan in order to answer the role of remittance in the study area and how it has helped households in terms of economic development. The answer of these two questions has been maintained based on explorative as well as descriptive research design. Descriptive research has been adopted in order to describe the tables regarding socio-economic condition, economic development and causes and process of foreign employment. While exploratory research design has been used in order to explore how remittance has directly contributed on the socio-economic development at household level.

#### **3.2 Study Area and Its Rationale**

She study area is Bhimad Municipality Ward No. 2 of Tanahun district from where massive young people go to foreign employment in search of their better future. Leaving behind to their family members for long time, it has provided economic betterment, but such type of migration has created positive as well as negative consequences. Hence, this study is significance in order to carryout the hidden fact of foreign employment and would be a good document to show the trend of Nepalese society where it has been heading which is its rationale.

#### **3.3 Population and Sampling Procedure**

It was not possible to take total survey of whole migrant household due to the limitation of time and resources. There are all together 969 households and the total population are 3623 in ward no 2. (Situation analysis picture of Bhimad Municipality

based on GPS, 2077 B.S.). Among them, 210 households were taken as a sample household by using purposive sampling methods. Hence, 3623 people of 969 household were the population of this study and 210 respondents were the sample size of this study.

### **3.4 Nature and Sources of Data**

The nature of the data for this study was mixed i.e. both qualitative and quantitative. The data and information available in number and percent was quantitative data, whereas the information that could not expressed in number and percent were qualitative data. Respondents feelings, perceptions and emotions were also incorporated in this study in order to digout factual information regarding the contribution of remittance on socio-economic development at their household level.

#### **3.4.1 Primary Data**

Primary data were obtained from the household survey, observation and informal interview. From field survey primary data will be collected in the study area. A set of questionnaire was developed under the guidance of my supervisor. After checking whether the questionnaire are sufficient or not in order to digout the contribution of remittance in terms of respondents socio-economic development under the guidance of my supervisor, I was deployed them among the respondents. In this way, primary data were collected.

#### **3.4.2 Secondary Data**

Secondary data also keep vital role while doing any academic research. In this thesis too, I have used different published and unpublished resources which have kept sequentially on reference portion. The sources of available data like from official, national planning commission, secretariat, CBS repot, articles, books, journals and unpublished thesis were taken as secondary source of data.

### **3.5 Data Collection Tools and Techniques**

The following tools and techniques were applied as a data collection tools and techniques.

### **3.5.1 Household Survey**

Interview was also conducted to receive information from the households in terms of the socio economic and demographic characteristics of the household members and perception of the respondents on the research issue. The direct personal interview with remittance receivers or sender's family members were taken for the study by the field survey. Two hundred ten households were surveyed. An interview with structure-schedule was applied to collect data for meeting the purpose of the study.

### **3.6 Method of Data Analysis and Interpretations**

The data were collected through various tools, instruments and sources. The collected data were processed using computer based application. Which was required for the reliability of analysis so social science research. Based in the software, the collected data was analyzed and statistically interpreted by sign methods such as simple frequency distribution, percentage distribution, cross tabulation wherever necessary.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION

This chapter describes the demographic and socio-economic characters of households of the study area. This chapter is organized into various sections, such as overview of study area, socio-economic impact of remittance on rural development, opportunities and challenges of remittance etc. To meet the objectives, these demographic and socio-economic characteristics could be relevant and fruitful.

#### 4.1 Overview of Study Area

Bhimad is a Municipality located in Tanahun district of Gandaki Zone in Central Nepal. It is surrounded by Rishing Rural Municipality and Myagde Rural Municipality on East, Syangja District on the West, Suklagandaki Municipality on the North and Ghiring and Rising Rural Municipality on South. It lies on the elevation of minimum 341 meters (Tutuwa) to maximum 1347.03 meters (Kotbarahi) from the sea level which is 126km far from capital city, Kathmandu. The total area of municipality is 129km<sup>2</sup> which is divided in 9 wards. Agriculture and trade is the main profession of this municipality. Foreign employment has also contributed significantly to the resources of income. In addition, low number is dependent on entrepreneurship, education, Nepal Police, Armed Police and Nepal army. (Annual Report, 2077)

#### 4.2 Socio-economic Status of Foreign Employee of Bhimad Municipality

This section represents the socio economic information of foreign employee. Foreign employees as household population, age, sex, occupation, marital status, destination, number of family member going aboard, skill, and cause of foreign employment were discussed in this section. On the basis of this background of the respondents we can discuss how many changes in the level of awareness brought by remittance among the foreign employee.

##### 4.2.1 Age and Sex of Migrants

Age and sex structure of the population is the major explanatory variable in demographic analysis. Importance of age and sex composition is not only limited to demographic analysis but also different socio-economic and development planning of

a country. Age and sex distribution is the main demographic process. The age and sex composition of the study area is shown in the following table number 4.1.

**Table 4.1**  
**Distribution of Migrant by Age and Sex**

Age	Male		Female		Total Percentage
	No.	Percentage	No.	Percentage	
Upto 20	4	1.67	0	0.0	0.0
21 -30	28	13.33	4	1.67	15.00
31 – 40	77	36.67	18	8.33	45.00
Above 40	74	35.00	7	3.33	38.33
Total	182	86.67	28	13.33	100.0

*Source: Field Survey 2022*

Table 4.1 shows the distribution of migrants by age and sex. According to the table, the highest proportion of male is in the 31–40 age group (36.67) and highest female proportion in age group above 31-40 years (8.33). We can see in the total figure up to 20 age group is the lower proportion and the highest proportion is for the 31 to 40 age group respectively. Similarly, the share of male emigrants is 86.67 percent and female labor emigrant is 13.33 percent in the study area.

While analyzing above table, it can be said that young people under the age of 20 also are compelled to go to foreign employment in order to run their familial necessities. The Foreign Employment Rules-2008 has clearly provisions relating to prior approval and selection of workers. The government has clearly managed grounds for selection of workers in its rule no. 16 as "grounds for selection of workers". According to International Labour Organization, people under the age of 18 are not eligible for work. In Nepal, people generally make their citizenship and after the issuance of citizenship, passport can be taken which is the first step for foreign debute. Due to the lack of industrialization and good governance in the country, most of the Nepalese people of different age and sex are compelled to go for foreign employment which can be seen reflected in the study area too. From the study area upto 20 years to above 40 years including male and female have gone for foreign employment.

#### **4.2.2 Religious Composition**

Religion is an intrinsic element in Nepalese society. Formerly, Nepal was declared as Hindu kingdom. Hindu was national religion where as other religious practices were also in existence. But after declaration of federal democratic state, Nepal has turned to be a multi-religious and multi-lingual country. Different types of religious practices have been exercising here. Religion, actually is a culturally constructed field that emerges during a specific historical period and is subsequently imposed upon or adopted by the people. Religion is also an ideological standpoint where people run their daily lives. In the study area, there were different religious groups which has been presented in the following table.

**Table 4.2**  
**Distribution of Respondents by Religion**

<b>Caste/Ethnicity</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Hindu	137	65.24
Buddhist	36	17.14
Christian	37	17.62
Total	210	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

Above table shows that there are different people living with different religious attainments. Most of the respondents i.e. 65.24 were from Hindu religion followed by 17.62 percent Christian and 17.14 percent Buddhist.

While analyzing above table, it can be said that the rate of increment of Christian religion seems highly increasing. While doing informal task with the informants, it was revealed that the people from poor strata, Dalits and Janajati are rapidly changing their religion and adopting Christian religion. The instance of Purnamaya Ale's disable daughter has caused the change of religion in the following box:

In the case of a religion change woman named Purnamaya (changed name), she had a daughter who later on indulge with leg problem. She wandered far and away in order to cure her problem. All the money sent from foreign employment by her husband spent on her treatment but nothing changed on her. Meanwhile, a person from Christian religion came on her and claimed if she adopt Christianity, her daughter would be cured. She accepted his proposal and changed her religion. As she changed her religion, she including her disable daughter started to go Church

for pray. They started to dance and share their feelings among other people who had changed their religion. Slowly and gradually her daughter started to walk in a well manner. It seems that disability is also the condition of religion change

### 4.2.3 Caste/Ethnic Composition of Migrants Households

In Nepal, caste and ethnic categories represent cultural capital that affects the dynamics of social exclusion. Similarly, the population of Bhimad Municipality consists of the various caste/ethnic groups. Similarly, among the respondents various caste/ethnic groups are observed.

**Table 4.3**  
**Distribution of Caste/Ethnicity by Migrants Households**

<b>Caste/Ethnicity</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Brahmin	42	20.00
Janjati	84	40.00
Chhetri	25	11.67
Dalit	60	28.33
Total	210	100

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

Table shows that Janjati community constituted the largest group. This group comprised 40 percent of the total population. Similarly, Dalit are 28.33 percent followed by, Brahmin 20.0 percent and Chhetri are 11.67 percent of the total population.

While analyzing above table it can be said that majority of the respondents were Janajati residing in this area. According to the preliminary report of CBS 2021, the Indigenous Nationalities (Adivasi Janajati) of Nepal comprise 36 percent of the total population of 30.2 million, although Indigenous Peoples' organizations claim a larger figure of more than 50 percent. The 2021 census listed the population as belonging to 125 caste and ethnic groups, including 63 Indigenous peoples; 59 castes, including 15 Dalit castes and three religious groups including Muslims groups. While analyzing the CBS 2021 preliminary report, Janajati people are residing in this place more than that



of national percent. Hence, it can be said that this place is largely populated with Adivasi Janajati also.

#### 4.2.4 Educational Status of Migrants

Education is the light of life. Education enhances the human ability and enables one's skill. Education sharpens our knowledge and makes all able to perform any kind of duty. Education is the refining fire by which knowledge become ability. Only able person can perform their duty accordingly. The quality of work and wages depends upon the migrant's skill and education. So education is the basic requirements to develop human knowledge and skill. In the context of study area, people of various educational backgrounds had gone for foreign employment which is evident from the table given.

**Table 4.4**  
**Distribution of Educational Level of Migrants**

Educational Level	Frequency	Percent
Literate without Formal Education	46	21.90
Primary	48	22.86
Lower Secondary	21	10.00
Secondary	39	18.57
I.A. /+2	45	21.43
Bachelors and above	11	5.24
Total	210	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

Table 4.4 shows that the percent of migrants having higher education (bachelor and above) is very low which is only 5.24 percent. Likewise, the highest proportions of primary migrants are 22.86 percent, literate without formal education and I.A./+2 level migrants were equally 21.90 percent, lower secondary level migrants were 10 percent and secondary level migrants were 18.57 percent.

While analyzing above data we have to take help of Preliminary Report of Census (2021) which estimates 12,553,577 persons or 64.9 percent of adult population (aged 15 years and above) in Nepal are able to read and write. Accordingly about 6,788,157

adults are illiterate. Literacy rate for adult male population is 75.58 percent (6,996,858 persons). 2,261,184 are illiterate. Literacy rate for adult female population is 55.11 percent (5,556,719 persons). 4,526,973 are illiterate. Youth literacy rates are 92.59 percent and 87.39 percent for males and females accordingly. The overall youth literacy rate is 89.88 percent. Youth literacy rate definition covers the population between the ages of 15 to 24 years. While comparing above information with the study area, the report seems satisfactory. All the respondents who have gone to foreign employment have at least literate, they can normally write and read.

#### 4.2.5 Marital Status of Migrants

Marital status affects the migratory movement of people. It is found that married are more migrated than unmarried because they are compelled to care after their conjugal and family life.

**Table 4.5**  
**Distribution of Marital Status of Migrants**

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Married	172	81.67
Unmarried	39	18.33
Total	210	100.0

*Sources: Field Survey, 2022*

Table 4.5 shows that, 81.67 percent of the migrants are married i.e. majority of foreign employee are married, and this also show that married foreign employee are more interested in emigration because they also have to look after their family and children, they have to pay tuition fee of their children and have to meet health budget the sickness for older members of their family, it forced them to go abroad while 17.33 percent are unmarried.

Above information deal with the issue of familial tension. Due to the unemployment problem, people are compelled to go foreign land in order to sell their labour. But it has created problematic situation on their family they left behind. The socio-economic development has been negatively increasing. In the absence of husband, wife in Nepal makes extra marital affair. Sooner or later such relation creates social problem. The

story of Ganga Maya Thapa Magar (name changed) has bitter socio-economic condition due to her daughter-in-law in the following box:

Our family was beautifully running. My son came from Malasiya after 2 years and married to her. After one year, daughter-in-law gave birth to a grand-daughter. After the marriage of their two years later, again he went to Malasiya. In the beginning our familial relationships were good. Son used to send us money. Slowly and gradually he left to send us money. Daughter-in-law also tried her best to go to Pokhara in order to educate her daughter. As she went to Pokhara, son completely left to send us money. We are suffering from debt that we had taken for his marriage and our household expenses.

In above information it is clearly seen that foreign employment has its positive as well as negative dimensions. Ganga Maya Thapa Magar's experience exhibits the negative consequences of foreign employment and remittance as well. If their son had not gone for roeign employment, he would not have earned money, the wishes and aspirtions of the daughter-in-law would not have increased much and the family would not have been in the grip of debt today. This situation of Ganga Maya Thapa Magar would not have happened here and there would not have been some kind of deviation in the socio-economic development.

#### 4.2.6 Types of Family

Families of migrants of Bhimad Municipality Ward No. 2 are categorized into two classes. The first one is nuclear consisting of husband, wife and their unmarried children.

**Table 4.6**  
**Distribution of Migrants Households by Types of Family**

Types of Family	Frequency	Percent
Nuclear	116	55.00
Joint	95	45.00
Total	210	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

The second one is joint family which is also known as ‘undivided family’. It normally consists of members who at least belong to three generations, husband and wife, their married and unmarried children and their married as well as unmarried grandchildren (Kandel, 2008). Family type of selected households is shown in table 4.6. It shows the family composition of respondents where, majority of the respondents are dominated by nuclear family. The proportion of nuclear and joint family are 55.0 percent and 45.0 percent respectively. This figure shows that, there is co-relation between foreign employment and nuclear family.

#### 4.2.7 Land Holding Pattern of Migrants Household

Ownership of land is one of the important indicators of economic status of people in our society. Agriculture is the dominant occupation of Nepal but this scenario is being changed since last two decades. So, the question is that if agriculture is dominant occupation, how much land is owned by the family of labor migrants. Following table presents the land holding condition of migrant’s family.

**Table 4.7**

**Distribution of Migrants HHs by Size of Land Holding and Types of Land**

Land amount (Ropani)	Types of Lands					
	Khet		Pakho Bari		Others (Khar bari)	
	No.	Percent	No.	Percent	No.	Percent
Below 5	81	38.57	51	24.29	9	4.29
5 -10	47	22.38	98	46.67	56	26.67
11-20	22	10.48	50	23.81	70	33.33
Above 20	24	11.43	11	5.24	75	35.71
Total	174	82.86	210	100.00	210	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2022

Table 4.7 shows that the largest proportion of the respondents are holding 5-10 ropani land including khet, pakho bari and khar bari. Of the respondents 82.86 percent khet and cent percent respondents were Pakhobari and Khar bari. Most of the respondents i.e. 38.57 percent were less than 5 ropanies of khet followed by 5-10 ropani, above 20 ropani and 11-20 ropanies by 22.38 percent, 11.43 percent and 10.48 percent respectively. Similarly majority of the respondents i.e. 46.67 percent respondents were

having pakho bari followed by below 5 ropani, 5-10 ropanies, 11-20 ropanies and above 20 ropanies by 24.29 percent, 23.81 percent and 5.24 percent respectively. In the same way, 35.71 percent respondents were above than 20 ropanies of Khar bari followed by 11-20 ropanies, 5-10 ropanies and below 5 ropanies by 33.33 percent, 26.67 percent and 4.29 percent respectively.

While analyzing above data, it can be said that Nepal being a agricultural country, all the respondents were having more or less land registered on their name. Khet is taken as the most important land in this region. In the study area too, most of the respondents were having khet where they can grow their farm minimum two times. But, the trend of farming in this region has drastically changed after the introduction of foreign employment. People do not want to delve themselves on farming activities. Rather than being involved in agricultural task, they prefer foreign employment. Now there are no people to hire in farm land that's why the farming trend has been changed drastically. Khet, Bari and Khar bari have been changing in dense forest. The story regarding the changing scenario of agricultural task of Man Bahadur Adhikari (name changed) has been given in the following box:

Formerly this place (pointing towards Pakhobari) was agricultural land. It was hard to feed all the family members from out whole land, but now the scenario has been changed. This land (pointing towards Pakho bari) has been barren since last 10 years. All the young people have gone to foreign employment. They send remittance and we people buy all the stuffs from market. If someone tries to do agricultural tasks, there is lack of manpower and other things as well.

While seeing over Man Bahadur Adhikari's (name changed) live experience, it can be said that remittance has drastically change the socio-economic development of the people of Bhimad Municipality-2 of Tanahun. They have left to agricultural tasks due to remittance and lack of manpower, seeds and manure.

#### **4.2.8 Drinking Water Facility of Migrants Households**

The drinking water facility also presents the economic condition of households. In this study area all households have drinking water facility from piped water. Being municipality, all the people are able to use piped water. It is more reliable source of drinking water in Mountain region. Bhimat municipality seems good condition in

providing drinking water facility. In any cost it has provided piped water, but the people who were using drinking water in free, after the declaration of municipality, they have to pay money for water facility. In an informal talk, all the respondents were positive response as municipality has provided them drinking water facility.

#### 4.2.9 Livestock Ownership of Migrant Households

Keeping the livestock is side occupation of all agricultural family and it is the main occupation in the study area. This means, livestock is one source of income of the society. So, people are rearing livestock in our society. Table 4.8 shows the livestock ownership in emigrant's households.

**Table 4.8**  
**Distribution of Migrants Households by Livestock Ownership**

Categories	Frequency	Percent
No livestock	60	28.33
Cow/ox	42	20.00
Buffaloes	63	30.00
Goats	21	10.00
Chickens/Ducks	25	11.67
Total	210	100.00

*Sources: Field Survey, 2022*

Table 4.8 shows that the large percent of households keep buffaloes i.e. 30 percent, cow/ox 20 percent, chickens/ducks 11.67 percent as livestock ownerships by emigrant's family where 28.33 percent families do not have any livestock. This pattern also shows that rearing livestock is also related with foreign employment.

While analyzing above table, in the study area people have left to animal husbandry. All the young people either have migrated to Kathmandu or foreign land in terms of their different purposes. No one is there to make animal husbandry. If husbands are in foreign land, their wives in villages do not want to work as previous. They buy milk and other eating stuffs from the market they get as remittance. Hence, the remittance has changed their socio-economic development in their household affairs.

#### 4.2.10 Destination Country of Labor Migrants

In the process of migration, destination is another important and crucial factor. The destination is that country where migrant workers go for the work. The destination countries of the labor emigrants in the study area are shown in table below.

**Table 4.9**  
**Distribution of Migrant by Destination Countries**

Educational Level	Destination country						Total	Percent
	India		Gulf countries		Others			
	No	%	No	%	No	%		
Literate without Formal Education	13	40.625	33	23.08	0	0.00	46	21.90
Primary	8	25	40	27.97	0	0.00	48	22.86
Lower Secondary	7	21.875	14	9.79	0	0.00	21	10.00
Secondary	2	6.25	31	21.68	6	17.14	39	18.57
I.A. /+2	2	6.25	24	16.78	19	54.29	45	21.43
Bachelors and above	0	0	1	0.70	10	28.57	11	5.24
Total	32	100	143	100.00	35	100.00	210	100.00

*Source: Field Survey 2022*

Table above indicates the destination countries of Nepalese emigrants. Highest proportion 143 migrants had gone in Gulf countries followed by 35 to others countries such as Japan, Korea, Oman, Israel and so on and 32 migrants had gone to India. In the table, it seems that educated people have gone to other countries where as just literate and upto +2 level migrants had migrated to India and Gulf countries.

Most of the respondents select gulf countries as a best destination because of less skilled, less education and less amount of investment for abroad. Now a day's some respondent are migrated to Asia as Europe by receiving higher education and having vocational training.

#### 4.2.11 Sufficiency of Food

Insufficiency of food can be a push factor of migration. This research presents the condition of food sufficiency of the migrant's family before and after going abroad. The major occupation is found agriculture but the land holding condition is poor. So we can easily guess the sufficiency of food. The condition of food sufficiency is presented in table below.

**Table 4.10**  
**Distribution of Migrants Households by Food Sufficiency**

Month	Frequency	Percent
Below 3	53	25.0
4-9	46	21.67
10-12	112	53.33
Total	210	100.0

*Source: Field Survey 2022*

Table 4.7 shows that more than fifty percent of households of labor migrants have insufficient food production that forced the migrants to go abroad for job. In the study area, the land ownership seems more but the inavailability of food sufficiency is miserable. The miserable condition is due to the emigration. Young people have gone to foreign land and there is no one to work in fields in order to grow agricultural stuffs. In the village, there are old age people remaining. If something happens in the village there is no one to rescue the person whosoever faces problematic condition. The factual story of Ram Bahadur Ale (name changed) presents the miserable condition of the village in the following box:

Last year our son went to foreign employment. He started to send money to his wife. Our daughter-in-law also moved towards Pokhara in order to provide good education to our grand son. Our son also gave permission her to go there. Now she lives in Pokhara on rented room. Grand son studies in boarding school. Son sends some remittance to us for household expenses. Last month my wife became severely ill. There was no one to take us hospital neither our daughter-in-law came from Pokhara to rear and care to us. By chance, *Talla Ghara Kanchho* was here from Qatar who take her to hospital. Now she is getting well.



From the above live experience of Ram Bahadur Ale (name changed) there is negative consequences due to foreign employment. The village is almost youth less. Although, the flow of remittance has been increasing trend, but in the same way the aspirations of their family members have been increasing.

### 4.3 The Socio-Economic Development of Remittance

Socio-economic development is closely related to the transformation of a society with regards to social and economic dimensions which is inevitable for the rural development. Until and unless people socially as well as economically are not prosperous, social-economic development of any society cannot be imagines. In terms of elaborate and enhance the situation of the people residing in Bhimad Municipality-2 of Tanahun due to remittance has been tried to find under this sub-topic.

#### 4.3.1 Changes Occurred in Migrants Households after Receiving Remittance

There are some positive as well as negative effects of remittance in the economy of the Bhimad Municipality Ward No. 2 immigrant households. Agriculture is still the major occupation of villagers. By getting employment opportunities in the foreign countries, youngsters are ignoring agriculture these day but emigration to India and other countries for employment is not a permanent solution. These people definitely have to come back to manage their lands and agricultural production.

**Table 4.11**

**Distribution of Economic Impact of Remittance in Migrants Households**

Economic Impact	Frequency	Percent
Bought land	63	30.00
Constructed toilet	32	15.00
Returned indebt	28	13.33
Reformed in education	24	11.67
Increased in business	42	20.00
To buy leaving standard reform	21	10.00
Total	210	100.00

*Source: Field Survey 2022*

Table above 4.11 shows the use of remittance, the highest proportion (30.00 percent) remittance have been used to buy land followed by business investment 20 percent and construction toilet 15 percent respectively. This shows that foreign employment is playing positive role in the economic life of migrant households.

From the field survey most of the respondent uses their remittance for construction expenses while some uses for paying loan as well starting new business. Almost half of the remittance used for construction purpose.

### 4.3.2 Types of Housing

Housing generally refers to the social problem of insuring that members of society have a home to live in, whether this is a house or some other kind of dwelling, lodging, or shelter.

The house structure shows the economic and social status of respondents in the society in Nepalese context. The types of house structure in this study area are shown in table below.

**Table 4.12**  
**Distribution of Migrants by Types of House (Before& After)**

Type of House	Before		After	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Pakki	14	6.67	91	43.33
Ardha-Pakki	88	41.67	84	40.00
Kachchi	109	51.67	35	16.67
Total	210	100.00	210	100.00

Source: Field Survey 2022

Table above shows that, nearly 43.33 percent houses are *pakki* 40.0 percent are *ardha-pakki* and 16.67 percent are *kachchi* after the foreign employment. This shows that construction of *pakki* houses are increasing with abroad labour migration.

While analyzing above table, certainly there can be seen reformation in terms of their dwelling place. It is common thing that when Nepalese people go in foreign employment, they first of all try to rebuilt their dwelling place. Hence, in the study

area too, majority of the respondents drastic change can be seen on household reformation.

### 4.3.3 Toilet Facility

Toilet facilities also present the level of living standard as well as consciousness of sanitation of the family. It is necessary and inevitable to be a good toilet facility in any household. Due to unhygienic and haphazard toilet, different types of communicable disease spread throughout the community. Consequently, people are compelled to lose their lives in untimely death. The facilities of toilet are presented in the below table.

**Table 4.13**  
**Distribution of Migrants by Type of Toilet Facility (Before& After)**

Type of Toilet	Before		After	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Modern	-	-	21	10.00
Simple	126	60	172	81.67
Khalda/ Traditional	84	40	18	8.33
Total	210	100	210	100.00

*Source: Field Survey 2022*

Table above shows the better conditions of sanitation because more than 10.0 percent are modern, 81.67 percent are simple, and 8.33 percent are traditional types of toilets. So, we can say that toilet making process is increasing gradually.

In the study, before going to foreign land, there does not seem any modern toilet, but after getting remittance, 10 percent respondents' households has modern toilet. Before going to foreign employment, 40 percent was traditional type of toilet but after receiving remittance, this percent has been drastically reduced to 8.33 percent which is traceable development.

### 4.3.4 Living Standards

In the study area, immigrant households are using modern facilities like furniture (table, chair and cupboard), gas stoves, television, radio and vehicles. The living standard of some households is similar to those of the urban area. The living standards

of the households have changed drastically after the involvement of their family member in the foreign labor migration. Nepal has also introduced modern things and entity. Due to the lack of sufficient income, they were compelled to limited within limited facilities, but as they have gone in foreign land in order to earn money, their purchasing power has drastically increased and people have bought different types of household appliances, which has been presented in the following table:

**Table 4.14**  
**Distribution of Migrants Households by Living Standard Facilities (Before & After)**

Categories	Before		After	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Vehicle	-	-	6	10.0
Radio	29	48.33	3	5.0
TV	16	26.67	38	61.67
Mobile/Camera	17	28.33	27	45.0
Solar	1	1.67	14	23.33
Electric Fan	22	36.67	44	73.33
Cycle	34	56.67	46	76.67
Computer/Laptop	2	3.33	11	18.33
Internet Facilities	-	-	7	11.67

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

Note: Multiple response questions.

Table above shows the changes in household assets, electronic goods and services which are related to living standards. In the migrant's households, all goods and services are increasing after going abroad. The most drastic change can be seen in terms of their purchasing vehicle either it was four wheelers or two wheelers. Before going to foreign employment, no one has any vehicle, but after going to foreign employment and started to receiving remittance, 6 household i.e. 10 percent were bought vehicles. In the same way, drastic change can be seen in TV. Before going to foreign employment, there were only 26.67 percent households having TV, but after going to foreign employment 61.67 percent household were installed TV on their homes. In the same way, drastic change can be seen on Computer/laptop, before

going to foreign employment, only two i.e. 3.33 household were laptop/computer, but after started to receiving remittance, 18.33 percent household were bought Computer/Laptop. Similarly, Drastic change on Solar, electric fan, cycle, internet facilities and so on are installed in their homes.

Finally, it can be said that, remittance has positively impacted the economic status of the respondents.

#### 4.3.5 Education of Children

The impact of remittance on the school attainment and education performance of children left behind is the most important factor between remittance and the family left behind. One of the contributions of remittance in measuring this impact is the parental foreign employment is likely to be correlated with unobserved factors that may also explain in terms of their children's educational status. In Nepalese context, parents are stronger performances for investment in education of their children. Different evidences were also found in field survey too which has been presented in the following table:

**Table 4.15**  
**Educational Status of Children According to Enrollment Before & After Foreign Employment**

Type of School	Before		After	
	Frequency	Percent	Frequency	Percent
Government	177	84.29	107	50.95
Boarding	33	15.71	103	49.05
Total	210	100.00	210	100.00

*Source: Field Survey 2022*

Above table deals with the issue of educational affair of the children they left behind. According to the information, before going to foreign employment, majority of the respondents i.e. 84.29 percent households were sending their children in governmental schools but this figure has been drastically decreased and reached 50.95 percent. It means after receiving remittance, they have started to send their children in boarding schools. The trend of teaching is supposed to be good in Nepalese context.

While analyzing above data, it can be said that there is almost equal respondents were sending their children in boarding and governmental school. In an informal talk, it was asked to the respondents why you prefer private boarding school. The story of Kamala Magar (name changed) has been given in the following box:

Education is the most important asset of the people. Formerly I was sent my son on government school, as my husband went to Dubai in driving. He started to earn and send money us. According to our mutual understanding we have enrolled our son and daughter in Boarding school. After sending them in Boarding school, their educational achievement has been changed.

While seeing this information given by Kamala Magar (name changed), it can be claimed that due to the lack of money, people are compelled to send their children in government schools. But, as they able in terms of economic status, they also try their best in order to provide good education to their kids. Hence, remittance or good economic status positively contributes educational attainments too.

#### **4.3.6 Remittance Transfers Mechanism**

Income transfer depends in the availability means of transfer institution and facilities and their reliability. Formal channel used in bank, money transfer agencies etc. uses of informal channels are Hundi, friends, relatives and /or bringing back by own self. For finding out the channel used the respondents of this Municipality were asked to identify the channel used. The respondents might have sent the remittances several times and they might have used different channels at each time. They were asked to identify the entire channel used. This below the table clearly shows the system of transfer remittances.

**Table 4.16**  
**System of Transfer of Remittance by Migrant**

<b>Transfer of Remittance</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
Bank	155	73.81
Money Transfer	50	23.81
Hundi	5	2.38
Total	210	100

*Field Survey: 2022*

Above the table shows 73.81 percent respondents used formal institution like Bank, 23.81 percent respondents sent back the remittances from money transfer and 2.38 percent respondents used informal institution like Hundi.

While analyzing above data, bank and money transfer are the main mechanism for transfer of remittance while Hundi is the medium for transferring less amount of remittance. From the field survey most respondent use bank and money transfer because of easy access. The awareness level of the people has been drastically uplifted. In terms of person or Hundi, majority of the respondents i.e. 73.81 percent were taken help of Bank which is most reliable means of money transfer. Money transfers were second popular means of receiving money from foreign countries.

#### **4.3.7 Last Year's Annual Expenditure of Migrant Households**

Foreign employment is considered as the second major way of earning livelihood after agriculture in Bhimad Municipality. In case of gulf countries, around 28 percent respondents said that they have relatively low paying jobs and had gone abroad by taking loan. So obviously, they give the first priority to pay debt. Large proportion of the remittance is used for meeting daily expenses such as food, clothing, festivals, entertainment, education etc.

**Table 4.17**

#### **Distribution of Migrants Annual Expenditure Pattern in Household Level**

<b>Use of Remittance</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Buying land	28	13.33
House build	49	23.33
Education	59	28.33
Health	4	1.67
Buying food and cloths	18	8.33
Payment of debt	21	10.00
Saving/provide	31	15.00
Total	210	100

*Source: Field survey, 2022*

Table above shows that about 28.33 percent of the total expenditure has been used in education last year. And this is highest than other expenditure. Likewise, building

house is the second highest source of expenditure that is 23.3 percent of the total expenditure. Lowest proportion is in health services which is only 1.67 percent. Most of respondent use sufficient remittance on agriculture, business as well as buying new property (jewellery, vehicles etc.). If the proper use of remittance use on agriculture and business it will help on rural development.

#### **4.3.8 Impacts of Remittance in Food Sufficiency**

The socio economic impact of remittance also relate with impact on food sufficiency. The food sufficiency plays a vital role on respondent for their change on condition of living standard. Most of the respondents increase their result on impact in food sufficiency.

**Table 4.18**  
**Impacts in Food Sufficiency Due to Remittance**

<b>Effect on Food Sufficiency</b>	<b>No. of Respondents</b>	<b>% of Respondents</b>
Increased	133	63.33
Constant	74	35.00
Decreased	0	0.00
Don't know	4	1.67
Total	210	100.00

*Source: Field Survey 2022*

Table shows the effect on food sufficiency due to remittance income. Out of 210 respondents, 63.33 percent respondents produce sufficient food for year which had increased due to remittances, for 35.0 percent respondents, had their food sufficiency constant due to remittances, 1.67 percent respondent did not know what the impacts in food sufficiency due to remittances.

While analyzing above table, no one has insisted that food supply was decreased. By this fact, it can be said that food which is inevitable and basic needs of human beings has also been increased which is proved as 63.33 percent were said the eating habit has been increased. Therefore, impact of remittance in their food has also been increased and good condition.



#### 4.3.9 Social Change of Remittance

We can say that foreign employment brought some changes in the social setting of Bhimad Municipality Ward No. 2. It is difficult to draw up a measuring scale for analyzing the changes in the social background of the Ward. Still some data obtained from interview, observation show that the social effects of emigration on the society have been positive. In the field interview more than 50 percent respondents have reported that they had faced many problems abroad due to their illiteracy and low level of skills. They also explained that due to the difficulties they face abroad, they are promoting their children to read and write.

**Table 4.19**  
**Social changes of Remittance in Migrants HHs Life**

Social Impacts	Frequency	Percent
We do not have to depend upon labor	28	13.33
Easy to adopt in society	32	15.00
We do not have to go others for borrow	32	15.00
Neighbors started to speak while they did not take before foreign employment	28	13.33
Easy access to marry	32	15.00
Decreasing to social discrimination	25	11.67
We get opportunity to be a member of tole reform committee	11	5.0
Migrated to city	25	11.67
Total	210	100.0

*Source: Field Survey 2022*

It shows the social impacts of emigrant's households. Households that do not have to depend upon labor were 13.3 percent; households that do not have to go others for borrowing and easy access to marry were 15.0 percent and get opportunity to be a member of *tole* reform committee were is 5.0 percent. From this result, we can generalize that foreign employment is playing a positive role to increase social prestige and status.

#### 4.3.10 Impacts in Family Relation Due to Remittance

Remittance is an income factor which shows various impacts on family relation. Most of the respondents reported balanced relationship and some of them reported problems in their relation due to remittance income.

**Table 4.20**  
**Impacts in Family Relation Due to Remittance**

<b>Relation with member</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Balanced	133	63.33
Same as Before	26	26.67
Other (conflict, divorce etc.)	21	10.0
Total	210	100.00

*Source: Field Survey 2022*

Table above shows the impacts on family relation due to remittance. Out of 210 respondents, 63.33 percent respondents had balanced in family relation with migrant member, 26.67 percent respondents had family relation same as before and 10.0 percent respondents had problem such as conflict, divorce with migrant member.

The result shows positive social impact of remittance on the study area. Most of the respondents' family relation was balanced with migrant member because of continuous communication with migrant member and regular receiving the remittance income but unfortunately some of them reported negative impacts in family relation with migrant members due to sharing of remittance. This result shows that even divorce rate is increasing among family members. A bitter truth was revealed by Tara Gurung (name changed) whose daughter-in-law has recently flew away with the person who she introduced after her husband's foreign employment in the following box:

Tara Gurung (name changed) expressed her heartfelt bitter experience that her daughter-in-law eloped with another person with the money and other assets. Our son had love married before 3 years. After one year of their marriage, he went to foreign employment. He went to Dubai, earned and sends all the money to her. Now he is returning after two years. His wife has eloped with another person. Even though we

suspect her activities. We also noticed this hidden fact to our son, but he claimed that they had love marry, she could not do so. But now, when the time of his returning to home came near, she eloped somewhere else.

While analyzing above incident, it can be said that foreign employment and remittance has brought not only positive things, rather it has increased social ills and hazards. The young couple separate long time in terms of foreign employment and money. They send remittance whatever they earn, but unfortunately money does not calm their physical needs and they started to make extra marital affairs. In case of Tara Gurung, the same problem reveals. Her husband regularly sends money to her. All the things were available but due to the lack of physical need, she seems eloped with another man. Hence, remittance and foreign employment has devastates many homes and families into fragmentation.

#### 4.3.11 Challenges of Receiving Remittance

Receiving remittance and its use is very challenging and risky. The challenges such as robbery and crime and misuse of remittance due to lack of proper use are some of the factor responsible for receiving remittance.

**Table 4.21**  
**Challenges of Receiving Remittance**

<b>Challenges of receiving Remittance</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Robbery and crime	4	1.67
Misused of Remittance	53	25.0
No use of remittance	7	3.34
Above all	56	26.67
No Challenges	91	43.33
Total	210	100.00

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

Above table shows that out of 210 respondents, 91(43.33%) respondents perceived no challenges of receiving the remittance. A total of 56(26.67%) respondents faced challenges of all problems (robbery and crime, misused of remittance, no use of remittance, 53(25%) respondents remittance was misused, 3.34 percent respondents

agreed that their remittance income was no used, and finally 1.67 percent encountered with robbery and crime while receiving the remittances.

#### **4.4 Causes and Process of Foreign Employment**

The main goal of the Social Science research is to find out the impact of any social phenomenon. Foreign employment is an important phenomenon of present globalized world. So, obviously there are various causes and effects of foreign employment. Some crucial causes and effects of the study area are summarized below.

##### **4.4.1 Causes of Emigrants to Foreign Employment**

There are various causes for going abroad for employment in the Nepalese context. Some major causes are lower living standard, insufficiency of food, cloth and lower quality of housing, insecurity and unemployment, landlessness and ineffective education system. Table below shows the frequency distribution of important causes of migration found in the study area.

**Table 4.22**  
**Distribution of Emigrants by Causes of Migration**

<b>Causes</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Landlessness	25	11.67
Indebtedness	11	5.0
Social conflicts	7	3.33
Family conflicts	14	6.67
Unemployment	140	66.67
Lack of facilities	18	8.33
Total	210	100.0

*Sources: Field Survey, 2022*

Table above shows that 66.67 percent youth are going abroad due to the unemployment in Nepal while 7.44 percent are due to the landlessness and 6.67, 8.33, 5.0, and 3.33 are due to the family conflict, lack of facilities, indebtedness and social conflict respectively.

From the field study we can conclude that mainly unemployment, family debt, landlessness forced the emigrant to go for foreign employment.

#### 4.4.2 Sources of Information for Foreign Job

Most of the rural people who want to go for foreign employment use several sources to find job vacancies abroad. In the study area, the mostly used sources of information about foreign job includes F.M./radio, relatives, friends and mainly local brokers. To find out the extent of sources used by the respondents they were asked to provide their sources, the information collected is presented in the following table.

**Table 4.23**  
**Sources of Information about Foreign Job**

<b>Information Source</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage</b>
T.V./Radio/F.M.	25	11.90
Local Brokers	50	23.81
Friends/Relatives	120	57.14
Newspaper	5	2.38
Others	10	4.76
Total	210	100.00

*Field Survey: 2022*

The above table shows that 57.14% percent of respondents informed by friends/relatives about foreign vacancies which clears that respondents relatives/friends have already gone to foreign job or are still in foreign company. Similarly, 23.81% respondents got information from local broker, 11.90% from digital and social media while other 1.76 percent visited manpower agencies themselves for foreign job.

#### 4.4.3 Selection of the Country

There are various causes for choosing the destination country by migrant employees. For this, mainly pull and push factors are responsible. Some important causes of pull and push factors are shown in the following table:

**Table 4.24**  
**Distribution of Migrants by Selection of the Countries**

<b>Selected Country</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
High wage rate	84	40.0
Easy to available of work	88	41.67
Easy entry and exit	25	11.67
Social relationship	14	6.67
Total	210	100.0

*Source: Field Survey 2022*

Table 5.6 shows that, the highest percent migrants are migrated due to high wage rate 88(41.67 percent), followed by easy availability of work 84(40 percent), easy entry and exit 25(11.67 percent) and social relationship 14(6.67 percent).

#### **4.4.4 Process of Foreign Employment**

Most of the people do not know the formal process of foreign employment. Some youths are cheated by the brokers. In the process of foreign employment, some people do not have any ideas for going abroad. So they have to depend on brokers. Some time, the broker demand pre-payment from emigrant and deceive amount. The brokers deceive them in different ways. In this case, people are compelled to go abroad depending on assurance of salary, type of work, facilities as provided by the brokers without taking full information. In this study, area, some migrants have cheated in the process of foreign employment.

**Table 4.25**  
**Distribution of Migrants by Process of Foreign Employment**

<b>Medium</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Employment Agency	119	56.67
Broker	35	16.67
Relatives/Friends	53	25.0
Family Members	4	1.67
Total	210	100.0

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

Table above shows that the most of the respondents are decided to go abroad by the process of employment agency 56.67 percent followed by relatives and friends 25.0 percent, brokers 16.67 percent, and family members 1.67 percent. It shows most of the migrants depend on employment agency.

#### 4.4.5 Job Status of Labor Migrants

Occupation is another important component of socio-economic factors of migrants. People move from one place to another for better job opportunities.

**Table 4.26**  
**Distribution of Migrants by Job Statuses**

Type of Job	Frequency	Percent
Factory Worker	63	30.0
Driver	7	3.33
House Made	53	25.0
Labor	46	21.67
Security Guard	18	8.33
Cook man	25	11.67
Total	210	100.0

*Source: Field Survey, 2022*

Table above depicts the job status of labor emigrants after going abroad. Factory workers are highest than other occupations, which is 30.0 percent followed by house workers 25 percent and labor 21.67 percent.

Most of the respondents are employed abroad in industrial and labour work, likewise remaining migrant for security and construction. The other job including cook, security guard, departmental store work, beauty parlour etc. The respondent migrant gulf countries as industrial worker, hotel, security and construction work.

#### 4.4.6 Monthly Income of Migrants

Income is one of the most important factors and can play a greater role for taking decision to migrate. Income gives the higher social status in our society. So, those people are taking decision to migrate whose income is lower than other members of the society. In Nepalese context, the major occupation is agriculture and it is seasonal

occupation. So, many people are seasonally employed. Directly, it can be seen that people are taking decision for labor emigration because of unemployment and low income. The income of labor emigrants before and after going abroad is shown in table.

**Table 4.27**  
**Distribution of Respondents by Monthly Income**

<b>Monthly Income (Rs.)</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
10000 - 15000	21	10.00
15000-20000	28	13.33
20000-25000	35	16.67
25000-30000	39	18.33
30000-35000	32	15.00
35000-40000	21	10.00
40000-45000	14	6.67
45000-50000	11	5.00
Above 50000	11	5.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>210</b>	<b>100</b>

*Source: Field Survey 2022*

Table above shows that, among the labor migrants about 31.67 percent (highest percentile) earn income between the ranges Rs.6000-8000 per month. Similarly, only 5.00 percent earned income more than Rs.10,000–12,000 per month. However, all emigrants earned more than Rs.10,000 per month in abroad. The highest frequency (18.33 percent) falls at income rank between 25,000-30,000. The table clearly shows that only 5.00 percent migrants were earning more than Rs.50, 000 in abroad.

Most of the respondent migrated abroad without skilled while as some of respondent migrate by taking little bit training and few amount of respondent are migrate by being skilled. From the field study we find out that large unskilled respondent migrate and receiving lowest amount of remittance. If the respondent become skilled by getting vocational training than the respondent earn large money which get higher remittance help in rural development. Similarly, the people whose income was above 50,000 they were in the countries such as Korea, Japan like countries. Respondents



who were earning more than 50 thousands per month, either they were technical man power or they were in developed countries.

#### **4.4.7 Contribution on Social Sector**

The question "Have you contributed Pati, Pauwa, Chautara and Dharmashala" to the respondents in order to know their social development whether their social participation has been increased or not. Nepalese culture is mainly based on religious norms and values. In Nepali society, people have moved forward from the concept of sin and virtue. The matter of deception has been taken here as the matter of ill destiny in rebirth. In Nepalese society from the very beginning, the concept of inclusive development has been working for the welfare of the society by establishing monasteries, temples, Dharamsala, Pati, Pauwa, Dhungedhara, Sattal, etc. from the communities of all castes on the basis of harmonious relations between people of different caste, religion and gender. Not only that, special emphasis is also laid on the preservation of intangible culture such as processions and festivals according to the prevalence of caste and custom. Nepalese society is mixed society into various caste and ethnic people, so forth they have their different religious norms and believes. Regarding the multi-cultural heritage of Nepalese society, Tandon (2076) takes Jatra festival is the jewel of the nation and the epitome of originality. According to him the Newar festivals are numerous. The Newer religious complex is made unique by festivals which exclusively lie in the province of socio-religious life, perpetuating and reinforcing the solidarity at the different levels of caste, patrilineal group and family. As Tandom claims, in the study area too, there are different caste and religious people and they knowingly and unknowingly nutrition's social works such as religious or social. In terms of religious support, they have given donation and support either it was money or moral support. In the study area too, in order to make Temple, people were found to be donated their labour. In the same, Bharat Bahadur Gurung have donated five thousands rupees to establish the Statue of Lord Shiva. In the same way, Shyam Krishna Adhikari has been offered Bell in the same temple in the name of Lord Shiva in order to keep his son well in foreign land. The following table shows the contribution of the respondents after foreign employment.

**Table 4.28**  
**Contribution on Social Sector**

<b>Have you contributed in social sector</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percent</b>
Yes	11	5.24
No.	199	94.76
If yes, what are they		
Pati (Waiting bench)	3	1.43
Pauwa	0	0.00
Chautara	2	0.95
Dharmashala	0	0.00
Pond	1	0.48
Temple	3	1.43
Gumba	2	0.95
Church	0	0.00

*Source: Field Survey 2022*

Above table deals with the contribution of the respondents on social sector after their family members foreign employment. Of the total respondents only 11 respondents were insisted that they have made contribution on different sectors. The respondents i.e. 1.43 who were equally contributed on Pati (waiting bench near bus waiting road station) and Temple. 0.95 percent were contributed on Chautara. They have made circled wall around Bar and Pipal on meadow where shepherds rest while going to and returning from the jungle. After making circle wall with cement, the splendor of meadow has dramatically increased. Being a Gurung community, there is a Gumba, where they have offered Mana. One respondent was said that he had cleared the pond near by meadow which was almost full of clay, stone and other things. Now, the pond is filled with clear water where cattle that have gone for graze used to drink water. It has also added one brick on the beauty of this place.

While analyzing above information, it can be said that remittance has positive impact on social development. Due to their remittance, temple, pond, *Chautara*, *Gumba* have somehow rebuilt and people who were compelled awaiting buses they are sitting beside the bench roads. Therefore, finally it can be said that it has created social harmony and strong bonding among and between people of the settlement.

#### **4.4.7 Positive and Negative Impacts**

Remittance has positive as well as negative impact. The trend of foreign labour migration in Nepalese context is high as the government has itself taken the legal stance to send its people towards foreign lands and earn remittance. Foreign employment is not only employment rather it is departure from their nearest and dearest ones. Young couple departs from their home in order to earn money. They left behind their spouse. Slowly and gradually, there comes vacuum in between them where the third person enters in order to fulfill it. Since that the tussle between family, fragmentation on familial relationship, divorce and so many ill and hazardous activities happens.

These impacts are mentioned on the basis of formal and informal interview and conversation. In the positive side, female education is increasing after receiving remittance and on the other hand female headed households were also increasing. This is because as male household heads go abroad female take over the household head status. This is most important effect of foreign employment as well as remittance. Similarly, as a whole education rate, health condition, average age was increasing and mortality rate was decreasing. Consumption pattern was also increasing. In other words, we call them improving in living standards.

In the negative side, alcoholism was increasing, divorce rate was increasing, copy culture was increasing, playing card culture was increasing, conflict was increasing and illegal physical relation was increasing. These effects not only depend upon remittance but also on foreign employment.

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

#### 5.1 Summary

The contribution of remittance has been increasing since last decade. It can be justified by the expansion of number of remittance companies also. Received remittance has been used in various sectors such as household consumption, education, buying ornaments and land, and payment of debt. Much remittance is used in unproductive sectors. Because of the landlessness, huge debts, social conflicts and family conflicts, unemployment and lack of facilities, people are compelled to migrate abroad. Most of them migrate through official employment agency and others by individual agents and family members. Migrants choose their destination country depending on high wage rate, easily available work, easy entry and exit and social relationship. In other words, these are also pull factors of migration. This study shows large portion of migrants (68.09 percent) goes to Gulf countries and more than 32 percent towards India and other countries such as Korea, Japan, Israel and so on. Most of the migrants work there as unskilled human resources such as factory work, housemaid and labour.

Majority of the migrants are over 30 years of age. In terms of caste/ethnicity Brahmin, Chhetri, Janjati, Dalit have occupied more than two third of the foreign employment. Most of the migrants are found below primary education and illiterate. Large parts of the migrants are from nuclear family. More than 50 percent have no sufficient land for fulfilling their basic needs. Nearly 50 percent migrants have no sufficient food for a year.

Only one fifth of the migrant families use their remittance in productive sector. After moving abroad construction of *pakki* (meaning: made up of rod, concrete, and cement) house from *ardha-pakki* (mud, stone and wood) houses has been significantly increased. So that *kachhi* houses are decreasing gradually. Because of the remittance, food sufficiency has positive impact among the migrants family. This is very crucial part of the study. Before going abroad, all migrants earned not more than twelve thousands whereas after going abroad they earn more than ten thousand to fifty five thousands. This shows that economic status of migrants is increasing. Likewise,

income inequality has also increased among them. Because of migration, migrants family have experienced positive social change in the society such as being able to adopt in the society, no need to depend upon other for debt, easy access to get marry, neighbors have changed their behavior towards them, decreasing in social discrimination and easy to migrate to urban area. Besides this, remittance has some negative impacts, too. These are increasing robbery and crime, increasing divorce rate and domestic violence. Again, there are some notable positive impacts. They are: increase in education level, improvement in health care, increase in average age, increase in consumption pattern, decrease in mortality rate and improvement in living standards.

## **5.2 Conclusions**

It is clear that foreign employment in Bhimad Municipality Ward No. 2 has increased over time in recent years. It has been highly institutionalized and several local agents and man power agencies are working actively while considerable numbers are going on their own efforts.

A clear shift of foreign labor migration is seen in direction and destination with increasing trend and volumes. Gulf countries (including Dubai, India, Qatar, Oman) and Malaysia have the highest volume. In the process of going for foreign employment, the majority of migrants are going abroad from the route of Nepal. One fifth of the total migrants have gone abroad from India. The lack of information and being uneducated migrants some migrants are cheated from Manpower Company and local agents.

This study concludes that the majority of migrants have either below the primary level of education or illiteracy. Almost all the youths are leaving their study because of the trend of going abroad with friends and neighbors. Unemployment, lack of agricultural land and low level of agricultural production are important factors for migration. Likewise, higher wage rate, demonstration effects (a feeling that if one has been abroad, the other wants to follow his/her steps) and presence of friends/relatives at the destination place and no need of special skills and higher education are other important factors associated with destination.

The large part of remittance is being used in unproductive sectors like construction of houses, ornament buying, household consumption, buying land, alcohol and other individual purpose. Besides agricultural sector, there are not any options to invest and reinvest remittance. There are not any cottage industry and manufacturing industries also. Similarly, saving proportion is very low.

### **5.3 Recommendations**

International migration is increasing day by day and it has made a great impact in household as well as national economy. It may cause lack of manpower in the place of origin. People go abroad through the legal and illegal way. As the government of Nepal has not been able to increase the employment opportunities inside a country, Nepali youth are compelled to go abroad for employment. Low level of income, low level of productivity in agriculture, strikes, insecurity high price of goods and services, dreams to earn more money are the other main causes of migration. After the analysis of data and studying the findings, it is recommended that:

1. Those who are willing to go abroad should be given skill trainings before leaving the motherland.
2. Information should be provided to them about the destination; nature of work, working hour, language, culture, contact address of employer and Nepal embassy or consulate in the country of destination.
1. The labor sending process should be made easier by making it possible for the prospective migrant to complete all necessary paper works from government offices.
2. Poor, conflict victims, Dalits and indigenous people willing to go abroad should be provided loan and special schemes.
3. From the commercial banks, poor people may not get sufficient loan at low interest rate which is needed to go abroad. Therefore a credit bank should be established focusing for foreign employment as soon as possible.
4. Suitable environment as well as policies should be created to encourage foreign migrant workers to invest their remittance in the productive works in their home country.
5. There should be further research about the impact and use of remittance covering the country as a whole. The study results suggest that the proper use of remittance helps in rural development by creating new opportunities.

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- Situation Analysis Picture of Bhimad Municipality based on GPS, (2077 B.S.),  
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## QUESTIONNAIRE

### General Background of the Respondent

Name.....  
 Village/Municipality .....  
 Ward No.....  
 Caste/Ethnicity.....  
 Religion.....Sex.....  
 Types of Family.....Family size.....Education.....

### Land Ownership and Household Assets:

1. What is your main source of water supply for these households?

Kuwa  Tube well   
 Piped water  Dhunga Dhara   
 Khola  Others

2. Which kind of fuel do you use for light in this household?

Fire wood  Bio gas   
 L.P gas  Kerosene   
 Electricity

3. Do you have lands?

Yes  No

4. If yes, landholding pattern:

Type of land	Ropani	Ana	Paisa	Dam
Khet				
Bari				
Other land				

5. Do you produce sufficient production from farming to feed whole family throughout years?

a. Yes  b. Partially.

If Partially, for how many month .....

6. How do you manage family remaining require food?

Regular income  Labor wage   
 Selling livestock  Barrow indebt   
 Others

7. Livestock holding pattern?

Caw/Ox

Buffaloes

Goats

Pigs

Chickens/Ducks

Others.....

**Economic development of Remittance**

1. Do you have any change in your household's assets after receiving remittance?

Yes

No

2. If yes, what kinds of changes have occurred in your households?

.....

3. Types of house:

Types	Before	After
Pakki		
Ardha pakki		
Kachhi		

4. Types of toilet:

Types	Before	After
Modern		
Simple		
No toilet		

5. Living standard and others facilities:

Particulars	Before	After
Vehicle		
TV / Radio		
Mobile/ Camera		
Furniture		
Solar / Freeze		
Others		

6. Types of Children education:

Types of School	Before	After
Government		
Boarding		

7. How do you receive your remittance?

Hundi

Bank

Friends

Others.....

8. Last year remittance used for?

Buying land

House build

Education

Buying food and cloths

Payment of debt

Saving

Others.....

9. What is the effect of after remittance in food sufficiency?

Increased

Constant

Decreased

Don't know

### Social development of remittance

1. How is the relation with family after going abroad?

Balanced.

Sameas before

Other (conflict, divorce)

2. What are the challenges of remittance?

Robbery and crime  Misuse of remittance

No use of remittance  No challenge

All of above

3. Do you feel any social change after going abroad/ remittance?

If yes, specify.....

4. What is your suggestion those who are willing to go abroad?

1..... 2.....

### Causes of Foreign Employment:

1. How many members of your family have gone abroad?

Members.....

2. What are causes that motivate to go abroad?

Landlessness  Social conflicts

Indebtedness  Unemployment

Family conflict  Lack of facilities

Others

3. What are the sources of information about foreign job?

Newspapers  Local broker   
Radio / TV  Relatives/friends

4. Why did he / she select that country?

Easy available of work  Social relationship   
Easy entry and exit  High wage rate

5. Which medium was used as a means to go abroad for foreign employment?

Employment agency  Local broker   
Family members  Relation/neighbor

6. What was the occupation of mover before going abroad?

Agriculture  Service   
Business  Wage labor   
Study  Others

7. How much money earned by mover from his occupation other than agriculture before going abroad?

Per month.....

8. What types of job he / she are doing there?

Factory worker  Driver   
House made  Security guard   
Labor  Cook man   
Others

9. How much is his / her monthly salary?

a. ....

10. How much money did he/she earn from foreign employment.

a. ....

11. Have you contributed in the following Sector ?

a. Pati  b. Pauwa   
c. Chautara  d. Dharmashala   
e. Pond  f. Temple   
g. Gumba  h. Church

Thank You!

## APPENDIX - II

### List of Photographs Taken during Field Survey





