

# **CHAPTER I**

## **INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 An Overview of Remittance**

As globalization has eased labor and capital mobility, remittance flow have increased immensely to become the second source after FDI for the developing countries. Remittance are defined as the portion of international migration workers earnings sent back home from the country of destination.

With the estimated international migrants of almost 272 million globally, with nearly two thirds being labor migrants, the global remittance flows amounted to \$719 billion in 2019 (World Bank 2020).

Remittance play a vital role for socio-economic development all over the world and it has a great contribution to reduce poverty and inequalities especially in low and middle-income group countries. The number of migrant workers and their remittance globally has increased sharply over the last 20 years. But due to the COVID-19 pandemic, global remittances are expected to total \$702 billion in 2020, down from \$719 billion in 2019 (2.4 percent down). Of that total, \$540 billion are expected to have flown into low and middle-income countries, down from \$548 billion (World Bank, 2020). Despite that, Mexico, Egypt, Pakistan, Bangladesh are expected to increase their remittance contribution in 2020. India, China, Mexico, Philippines, Egypt, Pakistan, France, Bangladesh, Germany, and Nigeria are the top 10 remittances receiving countries in the world (World Bank, 2020). International remittances play a major role for economic development in South Asia, with most inflows originating in Gulf countries.). In 2019, the top five remittance recipient countries were India (\$83.1 billion), China (\$68.4 billion), Mexico (\$38.5 billion), the Philippines (\$35.2 billion), and the Arab Republic of Egypt (\$26.8 billion) (World Bank 2020). The latter economies have been hit by the COVID-19 pandemic, but this has had, for most South Asian countries, little impact on the growing volumes of hard currency being sent home.

International remittances are important for most developing countries. This is particularly true for South Asia (Afghanistan, Bangladesh, Bhutan, India, The Maldives, Nepal, Pakistan, Sri-Lanka), the region that receives the most remittances in the world as a share of GDP. Nepal has the largest remittance inflow as a share of GDP in the region and the fifth in the world (1/3 of GDP between 2015-2019), Sri- Lanka (8.3 percent of GDP), Pakistan (7.1 percent of GDP), and Bangladesh (6.2 percent of GDP) follow, while India (2.9 percent), Bhutan (1.8 percent) and The Maldives (0.1 percent of GDP). International remittance has a vital role in most developing countries on poverty reduction, income distribution, and economic development, especially in rural areas. Migration for foreign employment is an increasing phenomenon in Nepal.

### **1.1.2 Remittance and its Role in Nepal**

Nepal is a small landlocked developing country. It is one of the developing countries of the world. Majority of population depends upon traditional agriculture and most of the youths remain unemployed due to lack of adequate employment opportunities and proper government policy and programs. The unemployment rate of Nepal is 11.4 percent (HR survey, 2018). In the context of Nepal, around 47 lakhs manpower are outside of the country, per year 5 lakh manpower added to the labor market. Out of total manpower went for foreign employment only 1.5 percent is skilled, 24 percent are semi-skilled and 74.5 percent are unskilled.

Nepal received remittances worth Rs. 961.5 billion (22.4 percent ratio to GDP) in the Fiscal Year 2020/21 ranking fourth in the list of countries with large contribution of remittances to GDP which was Rs. 879 billion in last fiscal year. 85,450 people are migrated to the foreign country from their origin to seek job in the FY 2020/21. Up to 2021, March 44,66,973 people are migrated to the foreign country from their origin to seek better job out of total 42,48,547 are male and 2,18,426 are female (DOFE,2022). It has a great contribution to reduce rural poverty, socio-economic development of rural households. The remittance sent by migrant workers has made a rural people more independent in economic aspects and also changed the structure of the rural to semi-urban area by the development of infrastructures.

One of the major sources of economy in the context of Nepal is remittance that covers 22.4 percent of GDP in the FY 2020/21 (MoF, 2021). In the last few years, demand for middle class manpower is very high in international labor market, especially in the Gulf countries. So remittance has vital role for capital-flow or currency-flow in developing countries. In least developed countries poverty, inequalities, and dependency are main problems, especially in rural area or communities. In the context on Nepal absolute poverty for FY 2019/20 is estimated to be around 16.67 percent which was 18.9 percent in FY 2017/18, similarly per capita GDP for the FY 2020/21 is estimated to have increased by 9.7 percent to NPR 141,729(USD 1,191) in comparison to last FY. Total consumption and household saving also increased to 81.9 percent and 18.1 percent (NPC,2021).

Nowadays remittance is playing very prominent role to reduce poverty level of Nepal especially in rural areas, where there is less opportunities to earn and get employment without agricultural sector. But due to the lack of proper government policy to encourage the remittance income is the productive sector; almost 80 percent of remittance money is used in unproductive sectors. The people are migrated to other countries for work and earn money, which certainly helps to reduce poverty level of rural areas.

In Nepalese context the ratio of population growth rate to employment is very low. Due to traditional farming, low production, unfavorable environment, inefficient growth of industry and other service sector, inefficient government policy, conflict government cannot generate the sufficient employment opportunity. So the foreign employment has played a vital role in the Nepalese economy.

Labor migration and remittance have to come up into view over the last three decade as prominent feature of Nepalese economy. The history of migration is as old as human civilization labor market is recent phenomenon in Nepal after globalization. Labor migration for overseas from the labor surplus country has rapidly increased. Nowadays causes of migration for foreign employment are unemployment, poverty, low wage rate, price hike, scarcity of food, political instability, etc. Government is unable to provide employment opportunities to the needed people. So labors are migrating to developed

countries to avoid unemployment and poverty which brought positive changes in the economy of underdeveloped countries.

Nepalese migration for the purpose of work was initiated from the gulf countries but now even gulf, Korea and Malaysia are the major destination for Nepalese labor. Nowadays officially 110 countries are opened for foreign employment .Bilateral labor agreements have been signed with major labor destination countries namely Qatar, UAE, Bahrain, Japan, Israel and South Korea while reaching an agreement with Saudi-Arabia, Malaysia, Kuwait, Jordan and Lebanon is under way. Safer domestic services are in operation in Saudi-Arabia, Qatar, Kuwait and UAE. Decision on free visa free ticket privilege for foreign employment has been executed.

### **1.1 Statement of the Problem**

The flow of remittance in our country is increasing every year. Despite ever increasing size of remittances in the country, there has been little effort to analyze its socio-economic contribution, especially in rural households in Nepal. In rural area of Nepal, People are facing various problems like unemployment, poverty, inequality, etc. Among them unemployment is big problem, due to these problems people migrate from one place to another place for better life. At the present situation the rate of migration for foreign countries is increasing day by day. Every day more than 1500 people are leaving the country. People are searching for a new destination for various needs.

At present emigration is burning issue of Nepal it is rapidly increasing day by day. Several studies have been conducted in this field by different research institutions and scholars but most of these studies are concentrated with internal migration and do not describe the socio-economic impact to their household, from point of rural development perspective. The trends of emigration are increasing every day from the Terai too.

Chhedagad municipality is located in Hilly region at Jajarkot district. Most of the energetic youths in Chhedagad municipality are leaving their home country to seek better job and the country is getting remittance. Remittance plays an important role to reduce poverty of the country. The number of people living below poverty line has dropped 16.67 percent in 2020 from 42 percent of 1995 AD (NPC, 2021). However, poverty

situation is still miserable in Dalit and other backward communities of Karnali province and Jajarkot district and in rural communities as compared to that of urban areas. Most of the received remittance in rural areas is used in consumption but not invest in productive sectors which are biggest problem to uplift the standard of the rural people. It has a negative impact on the growth of GDP in Nepal. And also due to the geographical difficulties there has been not any research about the impact of remittance till now in the study area. From above statement the study mainly concerned with the following research questions.

- i. What is the socio-economic impact of remittances in the study area?
- ii. How is the socio-economic difference between remittance receiving and remittance non-receiving households in the study area?

### **1.3. Objective of the Study**

The general objective of the study is to analyze the issue related with socio-economic contribution of remittance on household development in the study area but, the specific objectives are as follows:

- i. To reveal the socio-economic contribution of remittance in Chhedagad Municipality.
- ii. To examine the socio-economic difference between remittance receiving and not receiving households in the study area.

### **1.4 Significance of the Study**

Remittance has become one of the emerging and burning issues in Nepalese economy. To advocate about impact of remittance upon national economy, it is necessary to assess the impact of remittance on domestic investment and domestic consumption level of the Nation and both of which are equally important to enhance the domestic product of the Nation. This study has tried to assess the exact status of the remittance in Nepal and its contribution in investment and consumption as well as in total GDP of the Country.

In the present context, Nepalese labor can be found in many countries legally or illegally. The trend of travelling to foreign country is increasing rapidly due to different purpose.

The main purpose is to earn money. The recent contribution of remittance on GDP is 24.25 percent (World Bank, 2022). The amount of remittance received in fiscal year 2016/17 was NRS.450 billion and that of the end of F/Y 2020/2021 is NRS.961.5billion (MoF, 2020/2021). This shows that remittance inflow has increased by huge number.

From the World Bank migrant remittance fact book, Nepal has ranked in top ten place for remittance receiving countries. So the remittance by foreign migrants has become a backbone of Nepalese economy. Foreign employment has reduced the state of unemployment and poverty to a certain extent. The life style of household who get remittance has been changed. Out of total remittance 80 Percent goes to consumption and only 20 percent for capital formation, the large amount of remittance is invested in unproductive sectors like as luxurious goods, real estate, and purchase of ornaments, functions etc. (NLSS,2011) Therefore the remittance is not playing its actual role for the development of the country as well as the reduction of the poverty in national level. The government of Nepal has weak policy and plan to encourage foreign migrant workers to invest their remittance in productive sectors. So it is the major issue in the field of foreign employment .government should make a concrete plan to use remittance in productive sectors.

Although remittance is a good source of income for developing countries but it is not always a permanent solution of reducing unemployment and poverty .Government should create alternative employment in the country and overall policy should be implementing with action plans.

### **1.5 Limitation of the Study**

Almost majority of the studies have their own limitations and this study is not an exception on this fact. The study has following limitations:

- i. The present study is the micro level study of Chhedagad Municipality of Jajarkot district so the finding of it may not valid for overall country.
- ii. This study is conducted in only three wards of Chhedagad Municipality of Jajarkot district.

iii. This study is based on the primary data as well as secondary data and any variation on the conclusion from reality is due to the biasness of respondents.

## **1.6 Organization of the Study**

The whole study is divided into five chapters. The first chapter is the introductory chapter. It consists: an overview of remittance, remittance and its role, statement of the problem, objectives of the study, significance of the study, limitations of the study and organization of the study. The second chapter deals with review of literature. It consists review of International context, review of South Asian context, review at national context and research gap.

The third chapter concerned with the research methodology used in this study. It consists of: introduction, research design, sources of data, population and data and method of analysis. The fourth chapter is the data presentation and analysis. It is the major part of the whole study which includes presentation and analysis of gathered data. All the collected relevant data can be analyzed and interpreted by the help of different statistical tools.

The fifth chapter includes the research with necessary summary, conclusion and recommendations. Finally, appendix and references is enclosed at the end of the study.

## **CHAPTER II**

### **REVIEW OF LITERATURE**

#### **2.1 Introduction**

The primary objective of the present chapter is to provide a systematic review of literature relating to international migration and remittance income. The literature review is divided into four sections. Section 2.2 offers review at international context while Section 2.3 review at South Asian context, Section 2.4 review at National context and research gap.

#### **2.2 Review at International Context**

Stahl and Arnold (1986) argued that the use of remittance income in consumption may have a positive effect on growth because of their possible multiplier effect. In addition, remittance transfers respond to investment opportunities in the country of origin. Moreover, many migrants invest their savings in small businesses, real estate or other assets in their own country because they know local markets better than those of their host countries. There is also the possibility that the continuous substantial inflows of the remittances to a developing country could result in increasing brain-drain, abandonment of the pursuit of aggressive pro-growth economic policies, inflation, real exchange rate appreciation and a moral hazard when beneficiary households depend on these transfers entirely or partially and thereby reduce the supply of labor. Therefore, the net effect of increasing international remittance inflows on the growth and development prospects of developing countries is theoretically unclear.

Many development economists have observed that remittances have both welfare and growth effects. Remittances are similar to FDI and other private capital inflows in their effects on growth. An appropriate understanding of remittance and growth relationship can help policy makers to formulate suitable economic policies. Recent empirical literature on remittances from emigrants has been largely concentrated on their effects on macroeconomic development and more specifically on economic growth. Therefore, recent studies have tested the indirect and direct links between remittances and economic

growth rates and investigated the role of remittances on economic development and poverty reduction

IMF (1993) stated that workers remittance cover current transfer by migrants who are employed in new economics and considered residents there. A migrant is a person who comes to on economy and stays or in expected to stay for a year or more. Workers remittance often involved related persons. Persons who work for and stay in new economies for less than a year are considered nonresidents; their transactions are appropriate mainly to the component for compensation of employs.

World Bank (2008) stated that remittance constitute workers remittance, compensation of employees and migrant transfer, migrant remittances are defined broadly as the monetary transfer that a migrant makes to the country of origin. International migrant remittances are the second largest source of external finance in developing economics, neat to foreign direct investment international migrant remittances received by developing countries are estimated to be approximately \$167 billion in 2005 and have doubled in last five years. It also stated in the BOP 13 manual (9th edition), states workers remittance cover current transfer by migrants who are employed in new economics and considered residents there. A migrant is a person who comes to on economy and stays or in expected to stay for a year or more. Workers remittance often involved related persons. Persons who work for and stay in new economies for less than a year are considered nonresidents; their transactions are appropriate mainly to the component for compensation of employs.

Ang, Sugiyarto, and Jha (2009) examined the role of remittances in increasing household consumption and investment and thereby their potential for rebalancing economic growth and creating long-term human and capital investment. The study applies an instrument variable estimation technique and a reduced form equation to estimate the effects of remittances on household expenditure. The results indicate that remittances negatively influence the share of food consumption in the total expenditure. However, unlike previous studies, the estimations show that remittances to the Philippines do not have a significant influence on other key items of consumption or investment such as spending on education and health care. A further analysis using logistical regression shows that

remittances help to lift households out of poverty. Remittances thus may help in fighting poverty in the Philippines but not in rebalancing growth, especially in the long run.

Raihan et.al (2009) examined the impacts of international remittances on household consumption expenditure and poverty in Bangladesh using computable general equilibrium modeling of the Bangladesh economy and micro-econometric analysis at the household level. The papers estimates that 1.7 out of the 9-percentage point reduction in the headcount ratio during 2000–2005 is due to the growth in remittances. A closer look at the household level further reveals the positive and significant impacts of remittances on the household's food and housing-related expenditures. The impacts on education and health expenditures are also positive but insignificant. This implies a limited role of remittances in creating domestic demand for rebalancing growth and in developing the human capital necessary to achieve the MDGs. However, results based on logit regression suggest that the probability of the household becoming poor decreases by 5.9% if it receives remittances, which further confirms the positive impact of remittances.

Lahdhiri and Hamas (2012) have established a link between remittance and growth. The study has empirically shown that remittances have a significant and positive contribution to economic growth in the Middle East and North Africa (MENA) region. An increase in remittances led to an increase in the annual growth rate of GDP. The study concluded that the developing countries of the MENA region can improve their economic performance by investing remittance income in the traditional growth resources, such as investment in physical capital, human capital and trade. Remittance also helped in exploiting external capital flows such as FDI and official development assistance. The study suggested that the system of remittance transfers was a fragile and not effective, although the impact of remittances was positive and significant for these countries.

Ali (2014) Claimed that remittance is one of the most important economic variables that helps in balancing balance of payment, increasing foreign exchange reserves, enhancing national savings and increasing velocity of money. Remittance has been contributing around 35 percent of export earning which was greater than foreign aid this helps in lessening dependence on foreign aid and remittance got momentum in recent time in Bangladesh. Remittance play vital role for the acceleration of economic growth and there

is enough scope to increase foreign remittance by increasing manpower export through good training, good monitoring and good advertisement and international liaison.

Bui, Le, and Daly (2015) examined the micro-level impacts of domestic and overseas remittances on household behavior such as consumption-investment expenditure patterns and the propensity of households being engaged in business activities in the case of Vietnam employing the Ordinary Least Square (OLS) regression and logistic regression models. The study finds that households in receipt of remittances spend less at the margin on the key consumption normal goods. Likewise, overseas remittances are associated with increased investment in education. The findings strengthen the optimistic perspective of the significant positive effects of remittances on household expenditure patterns in developing economies.

Azizi (2018) studied the impact of remittance in various human development (overall and gender specific) in 122 developing country over 1990 to 2015. He found that, on an average, a 10 percent increase in per capita remittance will lead to a 1.5 percent increase in out-of-pocket per capita health expenditure, a 1.1 percent increase in total per capita health expenditure, 0.3percent increase in life expectancy at birth, 1.5 percent decline in under nourishment prevalence, 1.9 percent decline in depth of food deficit, and 1 percent decline in prevalence of stunting. Also, remittances have a strong and statically significant effect on reducing child mortality rates in developing countries. On average, a 10 percent increase in per capita remittances will lead to a 1 percent decline in neonatal mortality rate, 1.7 percent decline in infant mortality rate, and 1.9 percent decline in under-five mortality rate. The gender-specific results show that the effects of worker's remittances on reducing infant and under-five mortality rates are almost the same for male and female children.

### **2.3 Review in the South Asian Context**

Quayyum, Javid and Arif (2008) focused on the importance of remittances inflow and its implication for economic growth and poverty reduction in Pakistan. By using ARDL approach we analyze the impact of remittances inflow on economic growth and poverty in Pakistan for the period 1973-2007. The district wise analysis of poverty suggest that

overseas migration contributes to poverty alleviation in the districts of Punjab, Sindh and Balochistan however NWFP is not portraying a clear picture. The empirical evidence shows that remittances effect economic growth positively and significantly. Furthermore the study also finds that remittances have a strong and statistically significant impact on poverty reduction thus suggesting that there are substantial potential benefits associated with international migration for poor people in developing countries like Pakistan. So the importance of remittance inflows cannot be denied in terms of growth enhancement and poverty reduction that consequently improves the social and economic conditions of the recipient country.

Arifeen (2013) Investigated the contribution of the migrants, remittance to Bangladesh, socio-economic development both at macro and micro economic prospective by using various relevant literatures published by different organizations. The macro-economic base mainly focuses on GDP including foreign reserve and balance of payment (BoP), capacity of importing goods and service. The micro economy focuses utilization of remittance for family social security, consumption and investment at house hold and community level. The researcher found by remittance through international migrant are relatively stable form of income. In the last 31 years increased remittance flow has been contributing to the economic development of Bangladesh. It is evident that remittance not only increase household income but also have the potentiality to increase local and national economic growth. However some major challenges are considered as implements to further socio-economic development of Bangladesh.

Chaudhary (2014) shows that the remittance has both positive and negative impacts onto the family, social, and cultural life of Bangladesh. In case of the family life, remittance increases direct consumptions, increases the ability of buying goods, and helps them improve the standard of living. The families of the transnational migrants can obtain the ability of sending their children to better schools. In addition, families of migrants can avail civic amenities, which contribute to develop their social, economic, and political status. Besides these positive aspects, remittance makes the family members of the migrants more dependent on the remittance. It also provides opportunity of breaking down the extended families and the creation of the nuclear families. In the case of society

level, remittance contributes to social development. It provides freedom, enhances philanthropic and social aid activities, helps victims of natural disasters, and contributes to alleviating poverty from the society. In addition, remittance ensures social security of elderly persons and empowers the women of migrants' family. Above all, remittance creates social capital in the society of Bangladesh. In regards to the negative impacts of remittance on the society, remittance flows increase the price of the land of Bangladesh, create social inequality, and foster the rate of inflation. Beyond the family and social level impacts, remittance provides opportunities of developing the material and nonmaterial culture of Bangladeshi families. However, it is also responsible for the creation of cultural lag and cultural conflict in the society of Bangladesh.

Sarker and Islam (2018) stated that in their article of "Impact of International Migration on Socio-Economic Development in Bangladesh" have been shown that international migration has positive impacts on socio-economic development in Bangladesh. Using secondary data, this paper explored the impact of remittances on socio-economic development in Bangladesh. It revealed that remittance has a significant impact on socio-economic development i.e reducing poverty, increasing household expenditure, saving, leading to maintain the quality of life as well as gender equality. It also stated that the impact of remittance on poverty reduction is huge which include,

Firstly, migration is regarded as a vital driver for the advancement of economy and economic development through the diffusion of thoughts, skills, innovation, and expertise,

Secondly, migration and remittance create a relationship of mutual dependence between sending and receiving countries and,

Thirdly, remittance facilitates to establish small scale enterprises at local level thus helping to community development and remittance also increasing the flow of working capital for entrepreneurship development which creating the new job opportunities.

## 2.4 Review at National Context

Seddon, Gurung, and Adhikari (1998) mention that the remittance economy is of major significance both as a source of foreign exchange and as a source of income to many households and local communities throughout the country. Remittance received from the migrant worker has contributed a lot to have positive impacts on the poor people and to the national GDP as it contributes 27.1 percent of the total GDP in 2017 while it was 25 percent in 2013 (WB, 2013). The study area has witnessed that the remittance due to international migration has brought changes to some extent in the socio-economic field particularly. Migrants' remittance is considered one of the key factors behind the decline of the poverty rate in Nepal (CBS, 2006).

NLSS III (2010/11), Showed, 56 percent of Nepalese households receive remittance and one in every two rural households received remittance (CBS 2011). Poverty reduced from 25.2 percent in 2010 to 16.6 percent in 2019 (CBS 2011; MoF 2020). Remittance has been considered as a catalyst for reducing rural poverty. Likewise, overseas remittances are associated with increased investment in education which generates augmented human capital and has a future social return (Bui, Le, & Daly, 2015). Similarly, Raihan, Khondker, Sugiyarto and Jha (2009) found positive and significant impacts of remittances on the household's food and housing-related expenditures; the probability of the household becoming poor decreases by 5.9 percent if it received remittances. However, Ang, Sugiyarto and Jha (2009) concluded that remittances negatively influence the share of food consumption in the total expenditure; further, remittances to the Philippines do not have a significant influence on other key items of consumption or investment such as spending on education and health care. In the Nepalese context, Thapa and Acharya (2017) examined the impact of remittance on food consumption, health, and education using the dataset of NLSS-III, 2010-11. Remittance recipient households tend to spend more on consumptions, health, and education as compared to remittance non-receiving households (Thapa and Acharya 2017). Remittances have played a pivotal role in reducing poverty, however, the nexus between remittances and poverty have not been explored in recent times in the context of Nepal. This paper utilizes the micro data set of Household Risk and Vulnerability Survey 2016-18 to

investigate the impact of remittance on rural poverty. The objective of this paper is to investigate the impact of remittances on the rural poverty of Nepal.

Dhungana (2012) has examined the relationship between remittance and economic growth of Nepal using secondary data, multiple regressions during the 35 years period till 2010/11. This study concluded that the Nepalese economy is gradually becoming consumption oriented due to remittance income and other factors thereby causing decline in saving and investment rates. Consumption oriented economy naturally leads to dependency resulting in the dearth of resources for investment. Consumption oriented remittance have only increase our reliance on import. The study recommended the government agencies for the formulation and implementation of remittance utilization policy for the enhancement of national policy.

Rajkarnikar (2014) Conducted a study on the Impact of remittance and poverty reduction in Nepal applying primary as well as secondary data and propensity score matching methods has been used for impact evaluation. Differences in socio-economic status between the remittance receiving households (RRHH) and remittance non receiving households (RNRHH) were compared using propensity score matching (PSM) approach and empirical analyses were also conducted to identify differences between socio-economic status of the RRHH and RNRHH. In this it was foud that two third of remittance go to consumption, and 1 percent increase in remittance income contribute to the GDP by 1.14 percent to 3.61 percent and 1 percent increase in GFCF by 4 percent to 5.25 percent. This study summarized that the remittance income earned from foreign employment is helping the households of the study area in fulfilling their basic needs as well as fulfillment of other socio-economic aspect of their life. Therefore, it is clear that the remittance is playing very positive role to the respondents and their family to reduce the poverty level of the study area.

Khatiwada (2017) conducted a study on remittance and its channelization into productive sector in Angkhop VDC of Taplejung district. This study is descriptive and analytical in nature Angkhop VDC of Taplejung district was selected to fulfill the objectives of present day. To obtain the information about remittance primary and secondary data was used. Primary data was collected by household survey through questionnaire during

2016. To make the study comparative secondary data was obtained from various published and unpublished sources. Analysis of data shows that remittance have significant role in the reduction of rural poverty and improve in the standard of living of households by creating employment opportunity and increasing level of income. The data shows that 35.87 percent of remittance is channelized in productive sector by household. Most of the migrants (48.24) percent are going to abroad of age group 15.29 years. Energetic youth are going to abroad so the country is facing the shortage of labor. Most of the migrants (41.18) percent were passed secondary level education. This shows that most of migrants are less educated and because of lack of employment opportunity in country they trends to migrated. Most of the migrants are unskilled which may the main reason for less salary of Nepalese worker in foreign country.

Thapa and Acharya (2017) examined 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. The study uses 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 provide evidence of either the productive or nonproductive 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.

Subedi (2017) has studied the impact of the foreign employment and remittances in poverty reduction in the study area. The study found that the major reason to seek foreign employment was unemployment, family debt burden, conflict problems and to earn more money than in their own country. Remittance income has been an important source to reduce poverty and there was positive impact of remittances on GDP. The remittance income also improved the living standard due to the increase in economic condition and expenditure pattern of the study area.

Wagle and Devkota (2018) examined the dynamics of foreign remittances and their impact on poverty in Nepal using data from the longitudinal panel surveys of 1996, 2004,

and 2011. They explored how foreign remittances have evolved and impacted poverty and the economic well-being of households. The effect of foreign remittances on poverty has been derived focusing on a consistent set of households across the three survey rounds in a balanced panel format with appropriate controls. Results from methodologically consistent, random-effects regressions that correct for potential attrition and heterogeneity bias support significant poverty-reducing and more accurately, economic well-being-enhancing effects of foreign remittances, especially when originating in countries other than India.

Bhatta (2019) Claimed that merchandise import and trade deficit to rise in long run. This study is based on co-integration techniques and Vector Error Correction Model (VECM) based on the monthly data of merchandise import, workers remittance and trade deficit for ten years.

The finding of the study were that there is a long run positive unidirectional causality from remittance to import as well as remittance to trade deficit implying that remittance causes merchandise import and deteriorate trade balance. If the country is not self-reliant for the domestically produced goods, a large portion of its spending on consumption may soar up the import. This can lead to a sharp rise in trade deficit over long run and country can entangle in a remittance import trap.

Chaudary (2020) Investigated on socio-economic changes with reference to income, consumption, expenditure, health, and education of migrant households in relation to remittances flows. This study was based on a case study of Musahariya village in Rajbraj Municipality of Saptari District, province 2, Nepal. It was found that remittance play a vital role in improving the socio-economic condition, reducing poverty, and bringing social and political awareness in the village. Those households whose family members are not abroad are poor than those with migrant member abroad. Due to increasing incomes, their expenditure capacity has considerably risen over time. All migrant households have owned land whereas one-third of households were landless in the past. Access to modern technologies has significantly increased among remittance recipient households compared to non-remittance households. Remittances were also causing migration from rural to urban centers to some extent.

Chhetri, Kc and Dhakal (2020) found that 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 19th position in top remittance receiving countries of the world and it ranks 4th 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 percent 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.

Byanjankar and Sakha (2021) examined micro-data set of household risk and vulnerability survey 2016-2018 based on the logit regression model to determine the relationship between poverty and remittances.

The finding of this study was about 38 percent of rural households received remittances in 2018. About 65 percent of households headed by females received remittance compared to 30 percent of households headed by male counterparts. About 41 percent, 31 percent, and 32 percent of households living in the Hilly region, Terai, and Himalayan region respectively received remittance in 2018. About 1 in every 5 households in rural Nepal are poor. The probability of households falling into poverty reduces by 4.8 percent with a one percent rise in household assets. Remittance receiving households are 2.3 percent less likely to get caught in poverty as compared to remittance non-receiving households. The probability of households plunging into poverty decreases by about 1.1 percent with every 10 percent increase in remittance inflows to households. Nepalese

households use remittance primarily for consumption purposes. Remittance receiving households are twice less likely to fall into poverty in Bangladesh as compared to Nepal. About 2 percent of total remittance inflows in Nepal contribute to capital formation. The utilization of remittance inflows in the productive sector enhances the output and consequently aids in further poverty reduction.

## **2.5 Research Gap**

This research is made relating to the impact of remittance in rural household mainly concerning to Chhedagad municipality, Jajarkot. This study analyzes the impact of remittance in the study area. In the study area there has been not any research about the impact remittance till now. Therefore there is not clear information about this topic and not yet the study of pattern of change in income and expenditure in this specific area.

## CHAPTER III

### RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

This chapter provides an overview of the conceptual framework, research design, sample size and sampling procedure, nature and sources of data, method of data collection, tools of data analysis, data processing and analysis.

#### 3.1 Conceptual Framework

A conceptual framework represents the researcher's synthesis of literature on how to explain phenomenon. In another words, it shows the relationship between dependent and independent variables. The conceptual framework of this study is constructed as shown in figure 3.1

Figure 3.1: Conceptual Framework

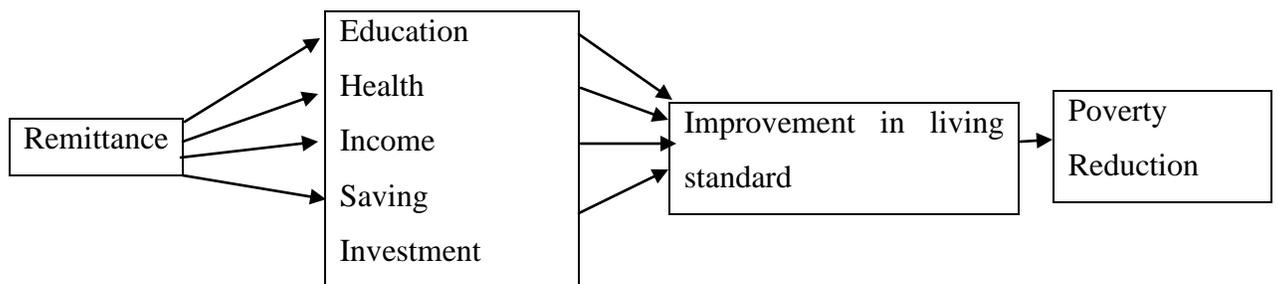


Figure 3.1 shows that the receiving remittance helps to improve the education level, health condition, income level, saving habit and investment capacity of people in the study area. And these all indicator helps to improve in living standard and ultimately helps to reduce the poverty in the study area. So there is positive impact of remittance in household living standard and poverty reduction.

#### 3.2 Research Design

This is a comparative study of remittance-receiving households (RRHHs) to non-remittance receiving households (RNRHHs). This study is a case study of Chhedagad municipality, Jajarkot. It is a micro level study. This study mainly focused on the socio-economic contribution of remittance in rural households. Descriptive and analytical

research designs are used in this research. The data were collected and intercepted to attain the objective of the study. To obtain the various facts about the remittance mainly primary data are collected by using questionnaire. Similarly secondary data were collected from various sources to fulfill the objective of the study collected data from field study were classified and presented on the table and graph. Similarly, simple statistical tools such as average, percentage, Mean difference were used to describe and analyze data. Tables were used to reflex data.

### 3.3 Sampling Design

The universe of the study is the household of three wards 9, 12, and 13 respectively of Chhedagad Municipality, Jajarkot District. These three wards were selected purposively. The reason behind for the selection of these wards is due to the dense and homogeneous population and more number of foreign employees is there, etc. According to the latest data 2018 of provided by the Municipality office there are 6,144 households in Chhedagad Municipality. With the help of municipality office, all the voter list of ward 9, 12 and 13 were collected and all remittance receiving and non-receiving households were found with the help of ward president. For this study 50 migrant and 50 non migrant households were selected as sample by random sampling. The sample households were selected from each ward according to proportionate distribution of the total households. The total number of respondents is 100 including both male and female. The total number of households and their sample size is shown in Table 3.1.after determining the sample size.

Table 3.1 Sample Distribution

| Ward No. | No. of Remittance receiving household | Sample Size | No. of Remittance Non-receiving Household | Sample Size |
|----------|---------------------------------------|-------------|---|-------------|
| 9        | 77                                    | 19          | 347                                       | 11          |
| 12       | 56                                    | 14          | 716                                       | 21          |
| 13       | 65                                    | 17          | 626                                       | 18          |
| Total    | 198                                   | 50          | 1689                                      | 50          |

Sources: *Field Survey, 2021*

### **3.3 Nature and Sources of Data**

The study entitled “Socio-economic Contribution of Remittance in Chhedagad Municipality, Jajarkot is a case study. The nature of this study is descriptive as well as analytical. This study is based on both primary and secondary data and information. Interview and questionnaire were the main tools to collect primary data. The secondary data have been collected from published sources i.e. economic survey, census report, national survey, NRB reports, etc and unpublished sources as record of municipality, library, police post, etc.

### **3.4 Method of Data Collection**

#### **3.4.1 Primary Data Collection**

Primary data collection was collected through direct interview with the help of questionnaire. Two separate questionnaire were designed, one for migrants households and another one for non-migrants households. The questionnaires are presented in annex-ii. The questionnaire contains socio-economic and other current issues to meet the required information related to this study. Primary data is required for the proposed study are information regarding the impact of remittance on consumption behavior of their family, expenditure on their children's education, purchases of luxurious goods and land, bank balance, health condition and treatment, Income of the households from various sources like farm income and non-farm income, remittance income etc. The questionnaire also contained the age, sex, family structure, causes to join foreign employment, economic condition before joining foreign employment, condition of housing facility etc. The questionnaire contained expenditure on durable goods, children's education, Ownership of the assets and social activities. The access of respondent's family in information and technology and ownership of the assets like television, mobile phone, solar energy, refrigerator, etc are also included in questionnaire.

#### **3.4.2 Secondary Data Collection**

Besides Primary data some required data related to the study are collected from Secondary sources available from official and unofficial sources. Among them the

required data of remittance and its growth in Nepal were taken from the website of NRB, ratio of remittance to GDP taken from DOFE and other required data were taken from Census report, published and unpublished research work, unpublished thesis, Journals, newspapers, NPC and its web pages, MoF, books, reports, etc. are the major resources central bureau of statistics.

### **3.5 Tools of Data Analysis**

Simple quantitative tools have been used analyzes the collected information and data to fulfill the requirement of the study. Collected data have been processed by tabulating data by preparing table. Cartographic techniques have been used to describe the table in this study. Some statistical tools like percentage, average ratio can be used to analyze Data.

### **3.6 Data Processing and Analysis**

After the data collected from questionnaire, it was regrouped and reclassified to analyze. The available data from various sources was classified and tabulated to meet the need of the study after completing the field work. All information of the filled up questionnaire was presented in master table after editing the cross checking. After collection, classification and editing of the data analysis and presentation of the data is another important work for the fulfillment of the objective of study. Different statistical tools were used for data analysis like average, percentage, frequency and ratio. Descriptive method was used for qualitative data. The data was presented using tables. The income from different sources expenditure on different headings and their average was presented in the table to attain the objectives of study about Socio-economic impact and economic behavior between the migrant household and non-migrant household due to remittance. The mean difference was applied.

## CHAPTER IV

### DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

This section is the main body of the research which analyzes and interpreted the results and finding of the whole data and information and presented as per the objectives of the study.

#### 4.1 Introduction of the Study Area

Chhedagad is a municipality situated in Jajarkot District in the Bheri Zone of Karnali province of Nepal. The municipality was established in 10 March 2017 as a local government of Nepal merging the existing Samla, Dasera, Suwanauli, Pajaru, Jhapra, and Karkigaun VDCs. The headquarters of the Chhedagad municipality is located in Karkigaun, Jajarkot district. It is an urban municipality surrounded by East Bheri municipality on the East, Dailekh district on the West, Junichande rural municipality on the North and Kuse rural municipality on the South. The total area of the Chhedagad municipality is 284.20 sq km and the total population of the municipality is according to national census 2078 is 38,027 among them 19,175 are female and 18,852 are male. The density of this municipality is 133.8 sq km. This municipality is divided into 13 wards. Chhedagad is about 650 km far from Kathmandu, 90 km far from Surkhet and 35 km west far from district headquarter. Buses are the main mode of transport and largest municipality with geography and second largest with populations.

Chhetri is the dominant caste with 17,428 individual followed by kami with 8,172, Brahmin with 2,631, Damai with 2,625, Thakuri with 2,449, Magar with 2,263, Sarki with 1,304, Badi with 483, Sanyasi with 445 and others 221 in the municipality. Total 6,144 households are there with household size 5.68. Most number of households of this municipality received remittance. Chhedagad municipality is the study area of this research because this place is highly affected by foreign employment. There is some impact of remittance like as education, health, access in information and communication is increased, insurance and use of other assets like as solar energy, motor bike, etc. is increased. Their children are sent to private school. Houses are being made of RCC.

Consumption expenditure was also increased in the study area (Source: Chhedagad Municipality). This chapter includes the information required for the study area. This chapter also deals with the socio economic and demographic features of respondents found in the study area along with educational status, age, sex, caste, religion, family size, occupation and access of housing facility along with condition of house, types of toilet, sources of drinking water and land holding size.

## 4.2 General Information about the Respondents

This section includes the general information about the respondents. Age, sex, caste and ethnicity, educational status, household size, occupation of migrant worker before foreign employment and reason for foreign employment are included in this section.

### 4.2.1 Age and Sex of Respondents

In the study area for research work, the respondents were found between 20 to above years of age. Some of the respondents are head of household and other respondents are head of household and other respondents are responsible members of their household. The age group and their sex distribution is represented in Table 4.1

Table 4.1 Composition of Respondents on the Basis of Age and Sex

| S.N   | Age Group | No. of Respondents on Remittance Households |         |       | No. of Respondents on Non-remittance Households |        |       |
|-------|-----------|---|---------|-------|---|--------|-------|
|       |           | Male  | Females | Total | Male  | Female | Total |
| 1     | 20-29     | 2   | 8       | 10    | 2   | 1      | 3     |
| 2     | 30-39     | 2   | 7       | 9     | 4   | 3      | 7     |
| 3     | 40-49     | 5   | 13      | 18    | 15  | 6      | 21    |
| 4     | 50-59     | 3   | 4       | 7     | 8   | 5      | 13    |
| 5     | 60-69     | 3   | 3       | 6     | 2   | 2      | 4     |
| 6     | Above 70  | 0   | 0       | 0     | 1   | 1      | 2     |
| Total |           | 15  | 35      | 50    | 32  | 18     | 50    |

Source: *Field survey, 2021*

Table no. 4.1 shows that most of the respondents are of age 40-50. There are 15 male and 35 female respondents found in remittance receiving households similarly, in remittance non-receiving households there are 32 male and 18 female respondents were found. Most of the male are joined in foreign employment due to this reason there are more female respondents were found in foreign employed group. In remittance non-receiving household, most of the male respondent and other some are father, mother, grand-father, brother and sister were the respondent.

#### 4.2.2 Educational Status of Respondents

Education plays the vital role for the development of the people. Education makes people able to fulfill their demands. Without education no healthy life can be imagined. Education provides much job opportunity to the people. The educational status of this study area is shown in Table 4.2.

Table 4.2 Distribution of Respondents by Educational Status

| S.N   | Level           | No. of Remittance Receiving Households | No. of Remittance Non-receiving households |
|-------|-----------------|--|--|
| 1     | Primary         | 8                                      | 5  |
| 2     | Lower secondary | 15                                     | 9  |
| 3     | Secondary       | 10                                     | 11   |
| 4     | +2 level        | 15                                     | 17   |
| 5     | Higher level    | 2                                      | 8  |
| Total |                 | 50                                     | 50   |

Source: *Field survey, 2021*

Table 4.2 shows that the number of respondents having only primary level education was 8 in remittance receiving households and 5 in non-receiving households. The number of respondents who had completed lower secondary level education was 15 in receiving and 9 in non-receiving households. The number of respondents who passed S.E.E was 10 and 11 respectively in receiving and non-receiving household. Similarly, the number of respondent who had completed +2 was 15 and 17 respectively in receiving and non-receiving household. Similarly, the respondent having higher education was 2 in

remittance receiving household and 8 in non-receiving household. The table shows that majority of respondent have only +2 level educations.

#### 4.2.3 Caste and Ethnicity of Respondents

In the study area the respondents are from various ethnic groups. Majority of the respondents are from Chetri, Janajati, Dalit, Bhamin, respectively. The caste and ethnicity of respondents are presents in Table 4.3.

Table 4.3 Distribution of respondents by Cast and Ethnicity

| S.N   | Ethnic group | No. of Remittance Receiving households | No. of Remittance Non-receiving households |
|-------|--------------|--|--|
| 1     | Chhetri      | 18                                     | 16   |
| 2     | Janajati     | 13                                     | 11   |
| 3     | Dalit        | 11                                     | 12   |
| 4     | Bhramin      | 8                                      | 11   |
| Total |              | 50                                     | 50   |

Source: *Field Survey, 2021*

Table 4.3 shows that the number of Chhetri respondents was 18 in remittance receiving households and 16 in remittance non-receiving households. Similarly, the number of Janajati respondents was 13 and 11 respectively in receiving and non-receiving households. The number of Dalit respondents was 11 in receiving households and 12 in non-receiving households. Similarly, the Bhramin respondents were 8 and 11 respectively in receiving households and non-receiving households.

#### 4.2.4 Households Size of Respondents

In this study area Family with different sizes were found majority of extended family was seen here since, the study area is municipality most number of family are living in rural areas where the family lives with poverty and they lived in joint family. Most of the Janajati people have extended family members. The practice of nuclear family and family planning activities are increasing in recent year due to quality education and awareness

programme. The distribution of respondents according to their household size is shown in Table 4.4.

Table 4.4 Distribution of Respondents by Households Size

| S.N   | Household Size | No. of Remittance Receiving Households | No. of Remittance Non-receiving Households |
|-------|----------------|--|--|
| 1     | 3              | 5                                      | 6  |
| 2     | 4              | 10                                     | 8  |
| 3     | 5              | 14                                     | 12   |
| 4     | 6              | 8                                      | 8  |
| 5     | 7              | 9                                      | 10   |
| 6     | 8              | 4                                      | 6  |
| Total |                | 50                                     | 50   |

Source: *Field Survey, 2021*

Table 4.4 shows that 5 remittance receiving and 6 remittance non-receiving household have family size 3. The household having household size 4 were 10 from receiving and 8 from non-receiving group. This study shows that majority of household in receiving household have household size 5. The majority of household in non-receiving household have household size of 5. 14 receiving and 12 non-receiving household have family size of 5. Some household were seen having household size 6, 7 and 8 or more it is because they born more child or live in joint family. Household with five members was found dominant in migrant group and household with 5 members was also found dominant in non-migrant group.

### **4.3 Current Status of Remittance**

#### **4.3.1 Remittance and its Growth in Nepal**

Remittance is an important source of Foreign exchange for most of the developing and under developed Nations. But, actual data of remittance cannot be obtained as remittance as remittance obtained through informal channel is significant in those Nations. So, it is the obligations of researcher to accept official data of remittance and the remittance

entered through informal channel only can be guessed. Nepalese official's records have shown that the total amount of remittance entered in the Nation was Rs.231.73 billion in the year 2009/10. The figure has highly risen particularly and has been reached to Rs.986.020 billion at the end of Nepali FY 2020/21. Table 4.5 illustrates the growth of remittance in Nepal.

Table 4.5 Remittance and its Growth in Nepal

| Year    | Remittance (In billion Rs) |
|---------|----------------------------|
| 2009/10 | 231.73                     |
| 2010/11 | 253.6                      |
| 2011/12 | 359.6                      |
| 2012/13 | 343.6                      |
| 2013/14 | 543.3                      |
| 2014/15 | 617.3                      |
| 2015/16 | 665.1                      |
| 2016/17 | 695.5                      |
| 2017/18 | 55.1                       |
| 2018/19 | 879.3                      |
| 2019/20 | 875.0                      |
| 2020/21 | 986.02                     |

(Source: Nepal Rastra Bank, 2021)

Total number of remittance inflow has been increasing year by year as shown in table 4.5 because of such a high increase in labor migration from Nation growth of remittance inflow is also in increasing trend.

#### **4.3.2 Ratio of Remittance to GDP in Nepal**

The responsible factors that enhance GDP and its growth in the Nation are various elements like domestic consumption, domestic investment, saving, Government expenditure, net exports etc. Now a day's share of remittance to GDP is increasing per year. Since income earned through remittance are spent by recipients in the form of

consumption purpose or investment purpose. Investment is not only included on physical capital but also on human capital like education, health, skill development, etc. Ratio of remittance to GDP was just 19.4 percent in 2009/10 and this figure is in increasing trend and the ratio of remittance was 29.6 percent in 2015/16. From FY 2016/17 to 2020/21 ratio of remittance was decreasing trend reached to 22.5 percent of the GDP. Table 4.6 shows that the ratio of GDP in Nepal.

Table 4.6 Ratio of Remittance to GDP

| Year    | Ratio of Remittance to GDP (In Percent) |
|---------|---|
| 2009/10 | 19.4                                    |
| 2010/11 | 18.5                                    |
| 2011/12 | 23.5                                    |
| 2012/13 | 25.6                                    |
| 2013/14 | 27.7                                    |
| 2014/15 | 29.0                                    |
| 2015/16 | 29.6                                    |
| 2016/17 | 26.3                                    |
| 2017/18 | 24.9                                    |
| 2018/19 | 25.4                                    |
| 2019/20 | 22.3                                    |
| 2020/21 | 22.5                                    |

Source: *NRB, Department of Foreign Employment, 2021*

Table 4.6 shows that not only volume of the remittance has increased but also its ratio to GDP has increased. In 2012/13 the ratio of remittance to GDP has increased up to 25.6 percent from 19.4 percent in the year 2009/10. The ratio of remittance was significantly increasing from FY 2010/11 to 2015/16 reached up to 29.6 percent of total GDP in Nepal and FY 2015/16 became the highest GDP contributor year in the form of remittance. From FY 2015/16 contribution of remittance to GDP was sharply decreasing reached to 22.5 percent till FY 2020/21. The ratio of remittance to GDP has highly increased in the

Nation because the increasing rate of remittance inflow is more than the increasing rate of GDP.

#### **4.4 Socio-economic Contribution of Remittances in the Study Area**

For the objective of studying the socio-economic contribution of remittance in the study area, ward no. 9, 12 and 13 of Chhedagad municipality, Jajarkot were chosen on the basis of their topography. This section presents how the receiving remittance contributes the socio-economic status in the study area, foreign employment status in the study area, age and educational status of the foreign labor migrants, nature of employment in the abroad.

##### **4.4.1 Foreign Employment Status in the Study Area**

Though, agriculture and animal husbandry are the major occupation of the people in all ward of the municipality, food insufficiency and unemployment are the major problems. Agriculture products being the main source of subsistence in the municipality, is not sufficient for the whole year. People are engaged in various occupations for their livelihood.

Social pattern and life style is gradually changing as the effect of the globalization and modernization. The study area is not the exceptions of these changes. Influence of social and cultural changes are the main pushing factors for migration in this municipality. In order to adjust with the changes, people of these villages have started to migrate.

##### **4.4.2 Reasons for Foreign Employment**

Many individuals are interested to go for foreign employment is increasing day to day all over the country. In the study area also foreign employment is the subject of attraction for the people. Many Nepalese people mostly youngster are compelled to go for foreign employment due to the lack of employment opportunities, less payment, conflict, political instability, Natural disasters etc. The causes to go for foreign employment is presented in Table 4.7.

Table 4.7 Reasons for Foreign Employment

| S.N   | Reason for Foreign Employment                 | No. of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
|-------|---|--------------------|----------------|
| 1     | Due to poor economic condition                | 14                 | 28             |
| 2     | Unemployment                                  | 15                 | 30             |
| 3     | For repaying the loan                         | 13                 | 26             |
| 4     | Influenced by returnees from foreign employee | 6                  | 12             |
| 5     | To earn more money                            | 2                  | 4              |
| Total |   | 50                 | 100            |

Source: *Field Survey, 2021*

Table 4.7 shows that out of 50 respondents 14 persons joined foreign employment due to poor economic conditions. 15 persons joined in foreign employment due to unemployment. 13 persons joined in foreign employment for repaying debt. 6 persons joined due to influenced by returnees from foreign employment. Similarly, 3 persons joined in foreign employment to earn more money. The main reason behind to go for foreign employment was poor economic condition and unemployment in homeland.

#### **4.4.3 Occupation of Migrant Workers before Remittance Receiving**

The questionnaire contains a part that seeks to find whether the Foreign employed person had occupation or not when they were in home land Nepal before joining in foreign employment. Many of the respondents replied that, they were jobless in Nepal before joining in the foreign employment. During the research it was found that majority of the persons were seasonally employed in agriculture and part time job. The job of migrant worker before foreign employment is presented in the Table 4.8.

Table 4.8 Distribution of Respondents by Jobs

| S.N   | Occupation | No. of Respondents | Percentage (%) |
|-------|------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1     | Yes        | 10                 | 20             |
| 2     | No         | 40                 | 80             |
| Total |            | 50                 | 100            |

Source: *Field Survey, 2021*

Table 4.8 shows that 40 migrant workers were jobless before joining the foreign employment when they were in Nepal and 10 migrant workers were employed before joining the foreign employment when they were in Nepal. The worker who was employed in Nepal before joining the foreign employment chooses to joining foreign employment is due to low income in Nepal. From the study most of the respondents replied that they were unemployed in Nepal.

#### **4.4.4 Destination of Foreign Employment**

In this study respondents were asked from migrant household where their family members were in abroad for work from 150 households 39 households has one member who joined in foreign employment. In 9 household two members were involved in foreign employment and in 2 rests household there were 3 members were involved in foreign employment. There were all total 63 foreign employees in 50 households. The name of the employed country and number of migrant workers are presented in Table 4.9.

Table 4.9 Destination of Foreign Employment

| S.N   | Destination Countries | No. of Respondents |
|-------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1     | Qatar                 | 24                 |
| 2     | Malaysia              | 9                  |
| 3     | Saudi Arab            | 7                  |
| 4     | UAE                   | 4                  |
| 5     | South Korea           | 2                  |
| 6     | Japan                 | 2                  |
| 7     | USA                   | 2                  |
| Total |                       | 50                 |

Source: *Field Survey, 2021*

Table 4.9 shows that 24 persons were working in Qatar, 9 were working in Malaysia, were working in Saudi Arab, and 4 persons were working in UAE. Similarly, 2 persons were working in South Korea 2 persons were working in USA through DV programmed and 2 persons were working in Japan through language test and many persons were working in India which is not included in this study. USA, Korea and Japan had taken less number in this table because a lottery system called DV is only way to go USA and for Korea and Japan Nepalese worker should pass the language test which is quite difficult for the less educated people and it is costly also. In Qatar, Malaysia, Saudi Arab had taken more number in this table because this are familiar destination and affordable for the migrant workers.

#### **4.4.5 Skill and Training Programs before Departure**

This section presents the skill and training of foreign labor migrants. In this study, migrants respondent were asked whether they have taken the skills and training programs before going to the foreign employment. During the research it was found that majority of the people were not skilled and trained before going to foreign employment. We can see it on figure below.

**Figure 4(a) Workers Training**



Figure 4(a) show that 91 percent migrated workers were unskilled, 6 percent migrated workers were semi-skilled, and remaining 3 percent workers were skilled in the study area. This shows that majority migrated workers are unskilled.

#### **4.4.6 Types of Jobs and Duration of Stay in Foreign Employment**

As discussed elsewhere in this thesis, most of the Nepalese immigrants are unskilled labors hence they get employment in manual job. More Nepalese migrants were employed in manufacturing, followed by construction, agriculture, and the hotel/business industry.

Generally, duration of foreign stay of emigrant workers depends upon the availability of work, facilities provided by the employer, salary rate, health condition of workers, visa permit date, and home urgency and so on. Sometimes, the immigrants return their home before the agreement date due to inferior types of job, low salary, and family affairs such as death of family members, sickness and their own bad health. To examine the types of jobs performed by the respondents they were asked what types of job they had done while being employed in the foreign countries. For the simplicity of analysis, all jobs are

categorized into four group viz., construction, agriculture, industrial works and hotel/business. In the same way in order to observe the duration of stay in foreign employment the respondents were asked how long they worked as a migrant worker. The results of both the types of job performed and the duration of stay in foreign employment are summarized in Table 4.10.

Table 4.10 Types of Jobs and Duration of Stay in Foreign Employment

| S.N   | Types of Jobs  | No. of Respondents | Percent (%) | No. of Respondents | Duration(year) |
|-------|----------------|--------------------|-------------|--------------------|----------------|
| 1     | Construction   | 19                 | 38          | 7                  | 1              |
| 2     | Agriculture    | 14                 | 28          | 11                 | 2              |
| 3     | Industrial     | 11                 | 22          | 23                 | 3              |
| 4     | Hotel/Business | 6                  | 12          | 9                  | >3 year        |
| Total |                | 50                 | 100         | 50                 |                |

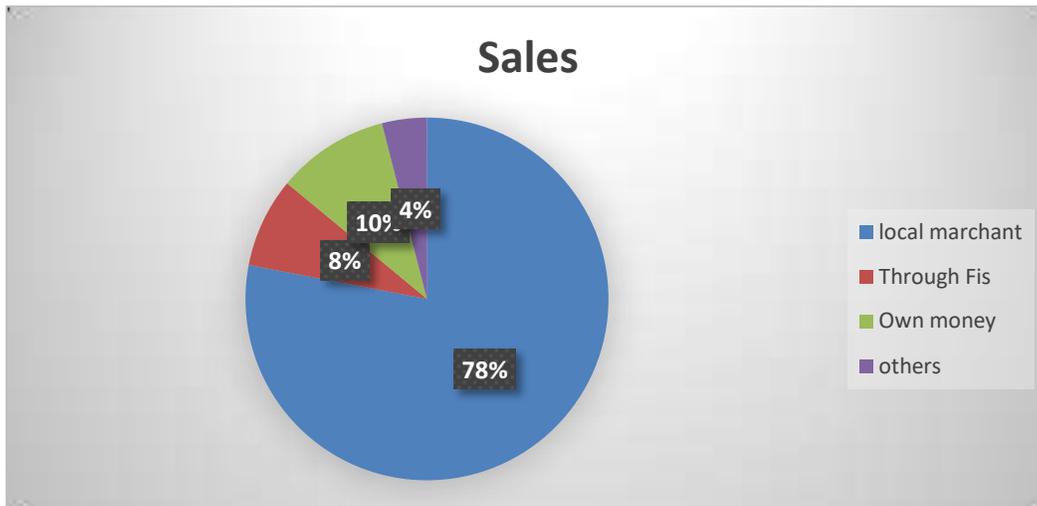
Source: *Field Survey, 2021*

The Table 4.10 shows that 38 percent of migrant respondents worked in the construction area followed by 28 percent in the agricultural field, 22 percent in industrial field and 12 percent in the hotel/business sector. The average duration of stay of the migrant people is observed to be 3 years for 23 migrant followed by 2 year for 11 respondents, more than 3 year for 9 respondents and 1 year for 7 respondents.

#### **4.4.7 Source of Funds of Foreign Employment**

In this section how the migrated worker managed their amount for going abroad for employment. Most of the worker have managed amount by taking loan through local merchant with high interest rate. Following bar diagram shows the source of funds of foreign employment.

#### 4(b) Source of Funds of Foreign Employments



Source: *Field Survey, 2021*

Figure 4(b) shows that 78 percent of the respondents managed their source of fund for foreign employment by taking loan through local merchant, 8 percent through financial institutions, 10 percent worker have gone foreign employment by their own saving money and only 4 percent worker gone by selling land, gold and silver.

#### 4.4.8 Remittance Earning and its Utilization

In Nepal, remittances are used primarily to pay for basic needs such as food and clothing and to pay off debts rather than investing on productive areas. The use of remittance depends primarily on the priority placed by the individuals. It also depends on the size of remittance, the time of availability, opportunity for investment and several other factors. Majority of migrant workers go abroad because of the unemployment and poverty problems. The cost of foreign employment is generally arranged by borrowing loans and thus a part of the income earned by the immigrant has to be spent on the payment of the principle and the interest.

Keeping all these things in mind, the respondents were asked to identify the main use of the remittance earned by them abroad. Each respondent response are summarized in Table 4.11

Table 4.11 Utilization of Remittance

| Utilization of Remittance | No. of Respondents | Percent (%) |
|---------------------------|--------------------|-------------|
| Household Expenses        | 31                 | 62          |
| Loan Payment              | 8                  | 16          |
| Investment (land, houses) | 10                 | 20          |
| Social activities         | 1                  | 2           |
| Total                     | 50                 | 100         |

Source: *Field Survey, 2021*

The table presents the utilization of remittance income earned from foreign employment. Among all the 50 respondents, 31 households (62 percent) used their income in their household expenses viz., food, cloths, health and education for their family. 8 households (16 percent) used their income in loan repayment which was borrowed before or while going to foreign employment. Only 10 households (20 percent), invested their income mainly in unproductive sectors such as buying land, constructing home etc. Among all the respondents, only one household (2 percent), spent their income in social and community activities such as in schools, health, solar services etc.

#### **4.5 Descriptive Analysis of Socio-economic Difference of RRHH and RNRHH**

For the objective of studying the socio-economic difference between remittance receiving households (RRHH) and remittance non-receiving households (RNRHH), this section of the study presents the descriptive analysis of the difference in socio-economic differences between RRHH and RNRHH in the three ward of the municipality. Altogether socio-economic information from 100 household including remittance receiving and non-receiving has been collected and analyzed into the following subsection.

#### 4.5.1 Access of Housing Facility

In this section of access of housing facility condition of houses, Types of toilet, Sources of drinking water, Land holding size, Destination of foreign employment, Reason for foreign employment, Economic condition of household before foreign employment and sources of money to go for foreign employment, etc are included.

#### 4.5.2 Condition of Houses

In the study area most of the people who lives in rural areas they have house made with stone and in rural areas most people have house made with stone, mud, with roof of tin and slate and some people have made their house by using stone, mud and timber with thatched roof. The condition of houses of migrant and non-migrant household is shown in Table 4.12

Table 4.12 Condition of Houses

| S.N          | Condition of Houses                                 | No. of Remittance Receiving Households | Percent (%) | No. of Remittance Non-receiving Households | Percent (%) |
|--------------|---|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| 1            | Made with RCC                                       | 12                                     | 24          | 8  | 16          |
| 2            | Made with stone, mud with roof of tin slate         | 25                                     | 50          | 28   | 56          |
| 3            | Made with stone, mud, and timber with thatched roof | 13                                     | 26          | 14   | 28          |
| <b>Total</b> |   | 50                                     | 100         | 50   | 100         |

Source: *Field Survey, 2021*

Table 4.12 shows that 24 percent receiving and 16 percent non-receiving household have house made with RCC. 50 percent receiving and 56 percent non-receiving household have house made with stone, mud with roof of tin and slate. Similarly, 26 percent receiving and 28 percent non-receiving household have made house with stone, mud and

timber with thatched roof. This study shows that most of the remittance receiving household is willing to make their house with RCC. Remittance income has created positive effect on RCC house.

#### 4.5.3 Types of Toilet

Another access of housing facility is toilet. In this section types of toilet like toilet with flush, toilet without flush, communal toilet and no toilet facility were included. Types of toilet in the study area are listed in the Table 4.13.

#### 4.13 Types of Toilet

| S.N   | Types of Toilet      | No. of Remittance Receiving Households | Percent (%) | No. of Remittance Non-receiving Households | Percent (%) |
|-------|----------------------|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| 1     | Toilet with flush    | 2                                      | 4           | 1  | 2           |
| 2     | Toilet without Flush | 30                                     | 60          | 22   | 44          |
| 3     | Communal Toilet      | 18                                     | 36          | 27   | 54          |
| 4     | No toilet Facility   | 0                                      | 0           | 0  | 0           |
| Total |                      | 50                                     | 100         | 50   | 100         |

Source: *Field Survey, 2021*

Table 4.13 shows that out of 100 households all households from remittance receiving and non-receiving have access to toilet. Only 4 percent receiving households and only 2 percent non-receiving household have toilet with flush. 60 percent receiving households and 44 percent non-receiving households have toilet without flush. Similarly, 36 percent receiving households and 54 percent non-receiving households uses communal toilet. This result shows that remittance receiving people have more access of good toilet than non-receiving people.

#### 4.5.4 Sources of Drinking Water

Another access of housing facility is sources of drinking water. In the study area most number of people is still behind from pure drinking water only few people from rural

areas are getting pure drinking water. In the study area sources of drinking water like well, hand pump, tap, and tube well were included. The sources of drinking water of migrant and non-migrant household were listed in the Table 4.14.

Table 4.14 Sources of Drinking Water

| S.N   | Sources   | No. of Remittance Receiving Households | Percent (%) | No. of Remittance Non-receiving Households | Percent (%) |
|-------|-----------|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| 1     | Well      | 0                                      | 0           | 0  | 0           |
| 2     | Tap       | 36                                     | 72          | 32   | 64          |
| 3     | Tube well | 14                                     | 28          | 18   | 36          |
| 4     | Hand Tap  | 0                                      | 0           | 0  | 0           |
| Total |           | 50                                     | 100         | 50   | 100         |

Source: *Field Survey, 2021*

Table 4.14 shows that out of 100 households none of the remittance receiving household as well as remittance non-receiving households use well for drinking water. 72 percent receiving households used tap for drinking water and 64 percent non-receiving households used tap for drinking water. 28 percent receiving households use tube well and 36 percent non-receiving households used tube well for drinking water. None of the receiving household as well as non-receiving households use hand pump for drinking water because of the study area was totally rural in Hilly region. In receiving households and non-receiving households more number of households lives in rural areas. That's why most number of receiving and non-receiving household used hand tap for drinking water.

#### **4.5.5 Food Sufficiency from Own Land**

In this study food sufficiency from own land of migrant and non-migrant households in last year was included. From study it was known that non-migrant households had more food for consumption than migrant households. Food sufficiency from own land of both migrant and non-migrant households during last year was shown in Table 4.15.

Table 4.15 Food Sufficiencies' From Own Land

| S.N   | Food Sufficiency  | No. of Remittance receiving Households | Percent (%) | No. of Remittance Non-receiving Households | Percent (%) |
|-------|-------------------|--|-------------|--|-------------|
| 1     | Less than 3 month | 3                                      | 6           | 2  | 4           |
| 2     | 3-6 month         | 21                                     | 42          | 18   | 36          |
| 3     | 6-9 month         | 20                                     | 40          | 25   | 50          |
| 4     | 9-12 month        | 6                                      | 12          | 5  | 10          |
| 5     | Left for sale     | 0                                      | 0           | 0  | 0           |
| Total |                   | 50                                     | 100         | 50   | 100         |

Source: *Field Survey, 2021*

Table 4.15 shows that 6 percent remittance receiving households has food sufficiency from own land was less than 3 month and 4 percent non-receiving households had food sufficiency from own land was less than 3 month. 42 percent receiving households had food sufficiency from own land between 3 to 6 month and 36 percent non-receiving households had food sufficiency from own land was between 3 to 6 month. 40 percent receiving households had food sufficiency from own land was between 6 to 9 month and 50 percent non-receiving households had food sufficiency from own land was between 6 to 9 month. 12 percent receiving households has food sufficiency from own land was between 9 to 12 month and 10 percent non-receiving households had food sufficiency from own land was between 9 to 12 month. And none of the receiving household as well as non-receiving households had food left for sale from own land. From this study it is seen that remittance receiving households had less numbers of workers to work in the field. Some migrant households had given their land to rent so they only get half of the food production. Some migrant households were able to sell the food because they had more land and they use modern technology, seeds, fertilizers, etc.

#### 4.5.6 Economic Status of Respondents before Remittance Receiving

In this study respondents were asked one question about their economic status before joining in foreign employment whether it is lower, middle or upper level with the help of income level. The distribution of respondents by economic status is shown in Table 4.16.

Table 4.16 Distribution of Respondents by Economic Status

| S.N   | Economic Status | No. of Respondents | Percent (%) |
|-------|-----------------|--------------------|-------------|
| 1     | Lower           | 37                 | 74          |
| 2     | Middle          | 11                 | 22          |
| 3     | Upper           | 2                  | 4           |
| Total |                 | 50                 | 100         |

Source: *Field Survey, 2021*

Economic status of migrant workers plays a vital role for the people to join foreign employment. Only lower economic level people doesn't receive people from upper economic level also receive remittance. Most Nepalese youth receive remittance to overcome from their poor economic condition and prosperity.

Table 4.16 shows that 74 percent households were found lower economic status. Majority of household were from lower economic level which is 37 no. of respondents. Similarly, 22 percent household were found from middle level economic status. Similarly, 4 percent households were found in upper level economic status. From this study it is found that mostly lower economic level people are receiving remittance because they are facing more problems than middle and upper economic level.

#### 4.5.7 Household Income

The income of each individual household from different agricultural sources such as food crops, cash crops, fruits and animal product were included in this section. The income from these different sources was separately compared and finds the conclusion of it the comparative study of farm income from different sources was listed below in the following table. The income from farm of agriculture land in last one year is included in

this section. In this section the total remittance income last year of both individual as well as joint income of household were included.

#### 4.5.8 Distribution of Agriculture Land

In this study area land includes total ownership of land i.e. Ropani, Kattha, Bigah, Khet, Bhari. Most of the migrant household has Ropani in facilitated area. The distribution of agriculture land in Ropani is shown in the Table 4.17.

Table 4.17 Distribution of Agriculture Land

| S.N | Land in Ropani       | No. of Remittance receiving Household | No. of Remittance Non-receiving Household |
|-----|----------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1   | <10                  | 12                                    | 9   |
| 2   | 10-20                | 15                                    | 11  |
| 3   | 20-30                | 13                                    | 16  |
| 4   | 30-40                | 7                                     | 10  |
| 5   | 40 and above         | 3                                     | 4   |
| 6   | Average Land Holding | 22.8                                  | 19.5                                      |

Source: *Field Survey, 2021*

Table 4.17 shows that the average land holding of remittance receiving household was 22.8 Ropani and that of 19.5 Ropani in non-receiving household both receiving and non-receiving households had similar pattern of land distribution. Remittance receiving household had more land below 3.3 Ropani it is because of most remittance receiving household are using their remittance income for Land.

#### 4.5.9 Purchase of Land

The purchasing of land is determined by income during the study it is shown that most of the migrant household had purchased land in comparison it non-migrant household. Purchasing of land in both household during last year was presented in Table 4.18.

Table 4.18 Purchasing of Land

| S.N   | Purchasing of Land | No. of Remittance Receiving Household | Percent (%) | No. of Remittance Non-receiving Household | Percent (%) |
|-------|--------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------|---|-------------|
| 1     | Yes                | 27                                    | 54          | 19  | 38          |
| 2     | No                 | 23                                    | 46          | 31  | 62          |
| Total |                    | 50                                    | 100         | 50  | 100         |

Source: *Field Survey, 2021*

Table 4.18 shows that 54 percent remittance receiving household and 38 percent non-receiving households had purchased the land in previous year. This research shows that for residential purpose near the facilitated area some part of remittance income is used. Most household are purchasing their land for residential purpose and business purpose not for agricultural purpose. Purchasing of land is using in unproductive sector.

#### **4.5.10 Farm Income**

In this section different income sources of farm income like income from food crops, income from cash crops, income from vegetables, income from fruits and income from animal products are included.

##### **a. Income from Food Crops**

In this study area food crops is the supporting source of income for the household source of income for the household. All the respondents were asked the income from the food crops. The result is presented in Table 4.19

Table 4.19 Income from Food Crops

| S.N            | Income (Isn NRS.) | No. Remittance Receiving Household | No. of Remittance Non-receiving Household |
|----------------|-------------------|------------------------------------|---|
| 1              | <10000            | 5                                  | 3   |
| 2              | 10000-19,999      | 15                                 | 8   |
| 3              | 20000-29,999      | 12                                 | 12  |
| 4              | 30000-39,999      | 10                                 | 16  |
| 5              | 40,000 and above  | 8                                  | 13  |
| Average Income |                   | 25,200                             | 31,600                                    |

*Source: Field Survey, 2021*

Table 4.19 shows that the average annual income of last year from food income was Rs.25,200 in remittance receiving household and Rs.31,600 in remittance non-receiving household, there was some difference on food income between these two groups. This study shows the effect of remittance income on farming food crops is not contributing significantly due to most of remittance used in consumption and agriculture farm is not playing its effective role because of land holding size, traditional farming, urbanization, lack of good policy, etc.

#### **b. Income from Cash Crops**

Cash crops like mustard, potato, sugarcane and other seed oil plants, etc. were important source of income in migrant as well as non-migrant households. In this study Cash crops were cultivated for both business purpose as well as domestic purpose. The household income from Cash crops of respondents in last year is shown in Table 6.20.

Table 4.20 Income from Cash Crops

| S.N            | Income (in NRS.) | No. of Remittance Receiving Households | No. of Remittance Non-receiving Households |
|----------------|------------------|--|--|
| 1              | <10000           | 3                                      | 8  |
| 2              | 10,000-19,999    | 15                                     | 19   |
| 3              | 20,000-29,999    | 24                                     | 15   |
| 4              | 30,000 and above | 8                                      | 8  |
| Average Income |                  | 22,400                                 | 19,400                                     |

Source: *Field Survey, 2021*

Table 4.20 shows that the average income from Cash crops of last year of remittance receiving household was Rs.22,400 and Rs.19,400 in non-receiving household. There is some difference between income from Cash crops between remittance receiving and non-receiving household. The cultivation system of migrant household is modern. The remittance income is playing significant role in Cash crops.

### **c. Income from Animal Products**

In the study area the main source of income was animal product. The farming of cow, goat, buffalo, chicken, fish, etc. is the main sources of income for both migrant and non-migrant households. Chicken were produced in large scale for business purpose whereas cow, buffalo were used for milk, ghee and sell of dairy product in local market. Many families were depending upon animal product for livelihood. The total income of animal product of respondent's household in last year is presented in Table 4.21

Table 4.21 Income from Animal Products

| S.N            | Income ( in NRS.) | No. of Remittance Receiving Household | No. of Remittance Non-receiving Household |
|----------------|-------------------|---------------------------------------|---|
| 1              | <20,000           | 3                                     | 2   |
| 2              | 20,000-29,999     | 19                                    | 20  |
| 3              | 30,000-39,999     | 21                                    | 25  |
| 4              | 40,000 and above  | 7                                     | 3   |
| Average Income |                   | 36,100                                | 31,000                                    |

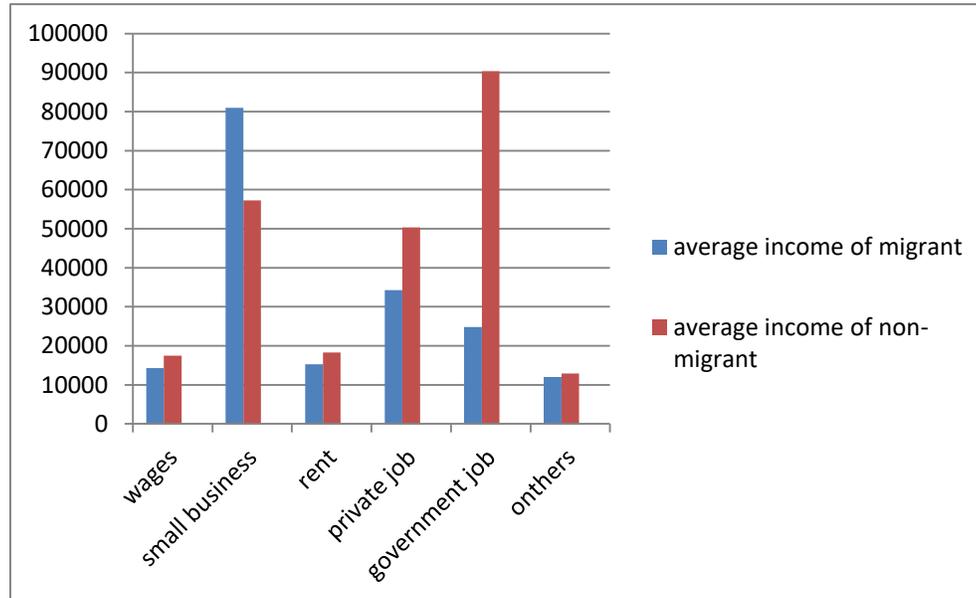
Source: *Field Survey, 2021*

Table 4.21 shows that the average household income of remittance receiving household in last year was Rs. 31,100 and that of non-receiving household was Rs. 36,600. The average income of remittance receiving household is more than that of non-receiving household. Remittance income has played significant role in animal product. The reason behind positive impact of remittance on animal product in the study area was due to increase in investment of migrant household and the market of animal product in the study area. Animal farming is increasing day by day is due to skilled they earned in foreign Country they are using in animal farming is increasing.

#### **4.5.11 Non-farm income**

Non-farm income includes wages, small business, rent, private jobs , government jobs, etc. Following table shows the non-farm income of migrant and non-migrant households in the study area.

Figure 4(c) average Non-farm Income of remittance receiving and Non-migrant Households



Source: *Field Survey, 2021*

Figure 4(c) shows that wage, rent, private job, and government job income of migrant household are less than non-migrant households. And only small business income is higher than non-migrant households. Most of the non-migrant respondent are involve in private and government job. Migrant household invest more in small business rather than non-migrant.

#### 4.5.12 Remittance Income

In the study area the remittance income was received only by migrant household was listed. The remittance income of migrant household in last year was presented in Table 4.22.

Table 4.22 Income from Remittance

| S.N            | Income ( in NRs.)  | No. of Respondent |
|----------------|--------------------|-------------------|
| 1              | <2,00,000          | 4                 |
| 2              | 2,00,000-3,99,999  | 19                |
| 3              | 4,00,000-5,99,999  | 24                |
| 4              | 6,00,000 and above | 3                 |
| Average Income | 4,04,000           | 50                |

Source: *Field Survey, 2021*

Table 4.22 shows that out of 50 remittance receiving households, the remittance income of last year was classified in four classes. 4 household receive remittance income less than Rs. 2,00,000 and 19 household receive between Rs. 2,00,000 to 4,00,000 , 24 household receive remittance income between Rs. 4,00,000 to 6,00,000 similarly, only 3 household receive more than Rs. 6,00,000. The average remittance income of individual workers was Rs. 4,04,000.

#### **4.6 Household Expenditure**

The household expenditure was determined by their income of household. The migrant household received more income from remittance which effects on expenditure pattern the comparative study of household expenditure between migrant and non-migrant household of last year on different sectors was presented in this section.

##### **4.6.1 Expenditure on Clothing**

In this study the expenditure on clothing was determined by income, family size, choice, festival, fashion, season etc. The household expenditure on clothing of both migrant and non-migrant household in last year is presented in Table 4.23.

Table 4.23 Expenditure on Clothing

| S.N                 | Expenditure ( In NRS.) | No. of Remittance Receiving Households | No. of Remittance Non-receiving Households |
|---------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| 1                   | <10,000                | 9                                      | 18   |
| 2                   | 10,000-20,000          | 15                                     | 15   |
| 3                   | 20,000-30,000          | 18                                     | 11   |
| 4                   | 30,000 and above       | 8                                      | 6  |
| Average Expenditure |                        | 20,000                                 | 16,000                                     |

Source: *Field Survey, 2021*

Table 4.23 shows that the average expenditure on clothing of remittance receiving household was Rs. 20,000 and that of non-receiving household was Rs. 16,000 in last year. This study shows that the expenditure on clothing was more in remittance receiving household. The remittance income increased their purchasing power so they buy new clothes as their choice, fashion, season, etc. The remittance income has positive impact on expenditure on clothing.

#### **4.6.2 Expenditure on Fooding**

The expenditure on food item such as rice, meat, oil, fruits, milk, vegetables, etc. are included in this section. The expenditure on food item is determined by household income. The expenditure of household on food item of both migrant and non-migrant household in last year was presented in Table 4.24.

Table 4.24 Expenditure on Fooding

| S.N                 | Expenditure (In NRS) | No. of Remittance Receiving Households | No. of Remittance Non-receiving Households |
|---------------------|----------------------|--|--|
| 1                   | <10,000              | 2                                      | 5  |
| 2                   | 10,000-20,000        | 9                                      | 15   |
| 3                   | 20,000-30,000        | 27                                     | 21   |
| 4                   | 30,000 and above     | 12                                     | 9  |
| Average Expenditure |                      | 24,800                                 | 21,800                                     |

Source: *Field Survey, 2021*

Table 4.24 shows that the average expenditure on food item in last year was Rs. 24,800 of remittance receiving household and that of non-receiving household was Rs. 21,800. The difference of Average expenditure on food item between remittance receiving and non-receiving household was Rs. 3,000. Average expenditure of receiving household was more than non-receiving household is because of remittance income. People from migrant household are consuming more amounts on food items.

#### 4.6.3 Expenditure on Festivals

In Nepal, many festivals are celebrated by people. In the study area also people from different religion, caste celebrate festivals from their own way. Many festivals like dashain, tihar, chhata, jatra, holi, etc. were celebrated in study area. The expenditure on festival in last year of respondent's households was presented in Table 4.25.

Table 4.25 Expenditure on Festivals

| S.N            | Expenditure ( in NRS.) | No. of Remittance Receiving Households | No. of Remittance Non-receiving Households |
|----------------|------------------------|--|--|
| 1              | <5,000                 | 12                                     | 17   |
| 2              | 5,000-10,000           | 14                                     | 15   |
| 3              | 10,000-15,000          | 17                                     | 14   |
| 4              | 15,000 and above       | 7                                      | 6  |
| Average Income |                        | 9,500                                  | 8,485                                      |

Source: *Field Survey, 2021*

Table 4.25 shows that the average expenditure on festival in last year was Rs. 9,500 of remittance receiving household and that of non-receiving household was Rs. 8,485. The average expenditure on festivals was more in receiving household shows that the remittance income affects the celebration of festivals. In the study area people think expenses more money in festival determined their standard of life. In the study area in the name of festival large amount of remittance was used in unproductive sector.

#### **4.6.4 Expenditure on Transportation**

In the study area people uses less means of transportation for their busy life. Means of transportation is being used by about half of the respondent households in the study area due to the less access of transportation and most of the respondents belong to rural area. In the study area out of 50 remittance receiving households only 35 used the transportation and only 27 households in non-receiving household used means of transportation. In remittance receiving household around 70 percent people used transportation and 54 percent of non-receiving household used transportation.

#### 4.6.5 Expenditure on Education

Another source for household expenditure is education. In the study area the expenditure on education like school fee, dress, book, pen, bag, copy, ink etc. is more of migrant household. In the study area remittance receiving children are seeking for good and quality education which can secure their better future. People are seeking private school for quality education according to their income level. Most of the remittance receiving households are involved in internal migration from Hilly region to Tarai for the quality education. The expenditure on education of remittance receiving and non-receiving households is shown in Table 4.26.

Table 4.26 Expenditure on Education

| S.N                 | Expenditure (in NRs.) | No. of Remittance Receiving Households | No. of Remittance Non-receiving Households |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| 1                   | <10,000               | 6                                      | 12   |
| 2                   | 10,000-20,000         | 19                                     | 18   |
| 3                   | 20,000-30,000         | 16                                     | 12   |
| 4                   | 30,000 and above      | 9                                      | 8  |
| Average Expenditure |                       | 19,400                                 | 18,200                                     |

Source: *Field survey, 2021*

Table 4.26 shows that the average expenditure on education of remittance receiving household is Rs. 19,400 and that of non-receiving household is Rs. 18,200. Migrant household had more expenditure on education than non-migrant household because through remittance receiving families can increase income so, naturally they can be able to provide family members with better and sophisticate education which some families cannot afford without remittance and it is well known that socio-economic condition of families is immensely affected by education. Migrant family member's children were sent

to private school. Most of the migrant and non-migrant worker's children live in urban area where their children are getting education in Government school. This shows that the expenditure on schooling of children was affected by remittance income. Remittance income improves the quality of children education.

#### 4.5.6 Expenditure on Health Care

In the study area remittance receiving household spent more money than non-receiving household for health care. Health care includes regular health check-up, hygienic food, treatment, exercise etc. Health is basic need for all. Expenditure on health care of both migrant and non-migrant household is last year was shown in Table 4.27.

Table 4.27 Expenditure on Health Care

| S.N | Expenditure (in NRs.) | No. of Remittance Receiving households | No. of Remittance Non-receiving Households |
|-----|-----------------------|--|--|
| 1   | <5,000                | 15                                     | 7  |
| 2   | 5,000-10,000          | 19                                     | 17   |
| 3   | 10,000-15,000         | 18                                     | 18   |
| 4   | 15,000-20,000         | 8                                      | 8  |
|     | Average Expenditure   | 10,400                                 | 9,220                                      |

Source: *Field Survey, 2021*

Table 4.27 average expenditure of remittance receiving household on health care was Rs. 10,400 and that of health care was Rs. 9,220. The average expenditure of health care of remittance receiving household is more than that of non-receiving household. Receiving household spent more income on health care because of remittance income. Remittance income increases the purchasing power so they seek for good health. Remittance income has positive impact on health care.

#### 4.6.7 Expenditure on Information and Communication

Information and communication is also another part of expenditure. Means of information and communication used in the study area are mobile phone, telephone, television, telex, internet, email, fax, expenditure on newspaper were included in this section. The expenditure on information was directly related with income of the household. Due to remittance the purchasing power of household had increased so they spent more amounts on information and communication. The expenditure on information and communication of respondent's household of last year was presented in Table 4.28.

Table 4.28 Expenditure on Information and Communication

| S.N | Expenditure (in NRs.) | No. of Remittance Receiving Households | No. of Remittance Non-receiving Households |
|-----|-----------------------|--|--|
| 1   | <5,000                | 25                                     | 32   |
| 2   | 5,000-10,000          | 14                                     | 13   |
| 3   | 10,000-15,000         | 11                                     | 5  |
|     | Average Expenditure   | 6,100                                  | 4,800                                      |

Source: *Field survey.20221*

#### 4.6.8 Durable Goods

In this research the questionnaire contains a question have you and your family member bought any durable goods during last year. The list of the durable goods is presented in Table 4.29.

Table 4.29 Distribution of Durable Goods

| S.N | Items            | No. of Remittance Receiving Households | No. of Remittance Non-receiving Households |
|-----|------------------|--|--|
| 1   | Car              | 0                                      | 0  |
| 2   | Two wheeler      | 7                                      | 4  |
| 3   | Computer/Laptop  | 5                                      | 2  |
| 4   | Solar energy     | 13                                     | 7  |
| 5   | Telephone/mobile | 41                                     | 36   |
| 6   | Cable/dish       | 0                                      | 0  |
| 7   | Inverter         | 8                                      | 2  |
| 8   | Gas/stove        | 11                                     | 6  |
| 9   | Jewelries        | 21                                     | 5  |
| 10  | Furniture        | 19                                     | 11   |

Source: *Field Survey, 2021*

Table 4.29 shows that none of the respondents from remittance receiving as well as non-receiving household had bought a car during last year. 7 remittance receiving household had bought two wheelers like bike, cycle and 5 non-receiving household had bought two wheelers. 5 receiving household had bought computer/laptop and 2 non-receiving household had bought computer/laptop. 13 receiving household had bought solar energy and 7 non-receiving household had bought solar energy. None of the receiving as well as non-receiving household has bought cable/dish during last year. 41 receiving household had bought telephone/mobile phone and 36 non-receiving household had bought telephone/mobile phone during last year. 8 receiving household had bought inverter and 2 non-receiving household had bought inverter. Similarly, 11 migrant household had bought gas/stove and 3 non-migrant household had bought gas/stove. 21 migrant household had bought jewelries and 5 non-migrant household had bought jewelries

during last year. And 19 migrant and 11 non-migrant household had bought furniture during last year.

This research shows that people are interested in buying durable goods is increasing and most of the people are willing to buy durable goods due to its features. In the study area the numbers of car using households is less due to high cost. Some of the people have two wheelers in the study area because this are used for the business purpose as well as saving the time. In the study area the mass number of people are using wood due to the easily access of wood.

#### 4.6.9 Expenditure on Durable Goods

Goods such as car, two wheeler, computer, laptop, telephone, solar energy, jewelries, etc. were included in this section. The expenditure on durable goods was determined by income of both migrant and non-migrant household. The expenditure on durable goods of both migrant and non-migrant household was presented in Table 4.30

Table 3.30 Expenditure on Durable Goods

| S.N                 | Expenditure (in NRs.) | No. of Remittance Receiving Households | No. of Remittance Non-receiving Households |
|---------------------|-----------------------|--|--|
| 1                   | <20,000               | 7                                      | 10   |
| 2                   | 20,000-30,000         | 13                                     | 23   |
| 3                   | 30,000-40,000         | 25                                     | 13   |
| 4                   | 40,000 and above      | 5                                      | 4  |
| Average Expenditure |                       | 29,900                                 | 26,200                                     |

Source: *Field Survey, 2021*

Table 4.30 shows that the average expenditure on durable goods of remittance receiving household was Rs. 29,900 and that of non-receiving household was Rs. 26,200 in last

year. The average expenditure on durable goods of receiving household was more than that of non-receiving household. This title shows that there is more difference on expenditure on durable goods between two groups is due to remittance income.

#### 4.7. Financial Statement

The financial activities of respondents or the individual households are determined by their household income. The financial activities like as bank deposit, insurance of individual household is included in this section.

##### 4.7.1 Saving

The questionnaire contains a question about have you had any saving of you and your family member and where does you save your money if you have saved it. The status of saving is shown in Table 4.31.

Table 4.31 Distribution of Saving

| S.N | Heading          | No. of Remittance Receiving Households | No. of Remittance Non-receiving households |
|-----|------------------|--|--|
| 1   | At home          | 11                                     | 6  |
| 2   | At bank          | 7                                      | 3  |
| 3   | At co-operatives | 6                                      | 11   |
| 4   | Others           | 2                                      | 0  |
| 5   | Total            | 26                                     | 19   |

Source: *Field survey, 2021*

Table 4.31 shows that out of 50 remittance receiving households 11 receiving household had saving their money at home, 7 household had at bank, 6 household at cooperative, and 2 household provide loan to local people and rest 24 household had no saving. Accordingly, among 50 non-receiving household only 6 household had save their money at home, 3 at bank, 11 at cooperative and rest 31 household had no saving.

### 4.7.2 Investment

Investment of the individual household is the important source of capital formation. Investment of the individual is determined by the income level. In this section the investment on different sectors are included. Investment is also the source of income in the study area. In this research the questionnaire contains a question about have you and your family have any investment during last year and if you have invested the status of investment is shown in Table 4.32.

Table 4.32 Distribution of Household Investment

| S.N | Heading               | No. of Remittance Receiving Households | No. of Remittance Non-receiving Households |
|-----|-----------------------|--|--|
| 1   | Real estate           | 2                                      | 0  |
| 2   | Share/debenture       | 0                                      | 0  |
| 3   | Ornaments/jewelers    | 21                                     | 11   |
| 4   | Loan to needed people | 4                                      | 3  |
| 5   | Small business        | 3                                      | 8  |
| 6   | Agriculture farm      | 2                                      | 4  |
| 7   | Others                | 0                                      | 0  |
| 8   | Total                 | 32                                     | 26   |

Source: *Field survey, 2021*

Table 4.32 shows that out of 50 households of remittance receiving households only 32 households had been able to invest their income. Similarly, 26 Non-receiving households had been able to invest their income. The number of migrant household who invest is more is due to remittance income. None of migrant household and non-migrant household had invested in share and debenture. Only 2 migrant household had invested on real estate share. 21 migrant household had invested on ornaments and jewelries and

11 non-migrant household had invested on ornaments and jewelries. 4 migrant household and 3 non-migrant household invest on giving loan to needed people. 3 migrant household had invested on running small business and 8 non-migrant household had invested on running small business. Similarly, only 2 migrant household had invested on agricultural farm and 4 non-migrant household had invested on agricultural farm. In the study area more people are interested in investing their income in unproductive sectors. Less number of household are investing in the field like Real state, share, and debenture is due to lack of knowledge and Risk. People are also not investing in giving loan to needed people is due to the people access of bank and merchant takes more interest from the loan needed people. Remittance had played a positive role for investment.

#### 4.8 Household Health

Health is one of the important basic needs. Health is essential for all and its role has great impact on socio-economic status of the people. In the study area one question was asked whether their household member got any health problem during last year. Their answer is presented in Table 4.33.

Table 4.33 Household Health Problem during Last Year

| S.N | Health Problem | No. of Remittance Receiving Households | No. of Remittance Non-receiving Households |
|-----|----------------|--|--|
| 1   | Yes            | 32                                     | 37   |
| 2   | No             | 18                                     | 13   |

Source: *Field Survey, 2021*

Table 4.33 shows that out of 50 respondents 32 remittance receiving household had health problem and 37 non-receiving household had health problem. In the study area mostly communicable disease like COVID-19 had occur during last year. It is because of unhealthy habit, unsafe drinking water, polluted environment, uneducated people, etc.

#### 4.8.1 Households Choice for Treatment

In this research it is found that most number of people chooses private hospital for serious health problem but due to the lack of private hospital in this area people are compelled to choose government health post and some people are careless about their health. Some people still believes in dhami, jhankri in the study area. Household gone for treatment for both migrant as well as non-migrant household was shown in Table 4.34.

Table 4.34 Household Choice for Treatment

| S.N | Place                        | No. of Remittance Receiving Households | No. of Remittance Non-receiving Households |
|-----|------------------------------|--|--|
| 1   | Government services/hospital | 19                                     | 28   |
| 2   | Private hospital             | 6                                      | 2  |
| 3   | Pharmacy                     | 2                                      | 0  |
| 4   | Dhami/Jhakri                 | 5                                      | 7  |
| 5   | Total                        | 32                                     | 37   |

Source: *Field Survey, 2021*

Table 4.34 shows that 19 remittance receiving household had gone to Government service/hospital for treatment and 28 non-receiving household had gone to Government service/hospital. 6 receiving household had gone to private hospital for treatment and 2 non-receiving household had gone to private hospital for treatment. 2 receiving household had gone to pharmacy for treatment and none of the non-receiving household had gone to pharmacy for treatment. Similarly, 5 receiving and 7 non-receiving household still believes to dhami/jhankri for treatment. In the study area non-receiving household are choosing more Government hospital due to cheap service provided and remittance receiving household are choosing private hospital for treatment is because of remittance income and there is some positive relationship between remittance income and treatment.

## 4.9 Household Education

Education is the essential basic needs of human beings. In this section number of children who had gone to school, level of education like primary, lower secondary, secondary, plus two and higher education. Categorization of educational institution and annual expenditure of last year was included.

### 4.10.1 Number of School Going Children

In the study area nowadays it is found that more number of children is joining the school for education and this number are increasing. There is positive thinking about increasing towards the people of this research area. The number of children's who go to school for both migrated and non-migrated household was listed in below Table 4.35.

Table 4.35 Number of School Going Children

| S.N | No. of Children            | No. of Remittance Receiving Households | No. of Remittance Non-receiving Households |
|-----|----------------------------|--|--|
| 1   | One                        | 9                                      | 7  |
| 2   | Two                        | 20                                     | 24   |
| 3   | Three                      | 11                                     | 14   |
| 4   | Four                       | 9                                      | 5  |
|     | Average Schooling Children | 2.36                                   | 2.34                                       |

Source: *Field Survey, 2021*

Table 4.35 shows that the average schooling children of remittance receiving household is 2.36 and average schooling children of non-receiving household is 2.34. Remittance receiving household had one member who goes to school and 7 non-receiving household had one member who goes to school. 20 receiving household had two members who goes to school and 24 non-receiving household had two members who goes to school. 11

receiving household had three members who go to school and 14 non-receiving household had three members who goes to school. Similarly, 8 receiving household had four members who goes to school and 5 non-receiving household had four members who goes to school. Form the study it is known that in both receiving and non-receiving household mostly two children goes to school.

#### 4.9.2 Level of Education

Level of education includes primary, lower secondary, secondary, plus two and higher education. In the study area migrant household students are less in secondary level, plus two and higher education is because of leaving their study for foreign employment. The level of education of both migrant and non-migrant household is shown in Table 6.36.

Table 4.36 Level of Education

| S.N | Level            | No. of Remittance Receiving Households | No. of Remittance Non-receiving Households |
|-----|------------------|--|--|
| 1   | Primary          | 14                                     | 3  |
| 2   | Lower Secondary  | 13                                     | 7  |
| 3   | Secondary        | 15                                     | 15   |
| 4   | Plus two         | 6                                      | 17   |
| 5   | Higher Education | 2                                      | 8  |
|     |                  | 50                                     | 50   |

Source: *Field Survey, 2021*

Table 4.36 shows that 14 students from remittance receiving household and 3 students from non-receiving household were in primary level. 13 students from receiving household and 7 students from non-receiving household were in lower secondary level. 15 students from receiving household and non-receiving household were in secondary level. 6 students from receiving household and 17 students from non-receiving household were in plus two. Similarly, 2 students from receiving household and 8 students from

non-receiving household were in higher education. From the research it is known that after secondary level the number of students is low because of foreign employment. Remittance income has affected higher education of migrant household.

#### 4.9.3 Choice of Educational Institutions

From the research it is found that some number of the student from migrant household prefer to go private school. The categorization of educational institution of both migrant and non-migrant household is shown in the following figure.

Table 4.37 Choice of Educational Institutions

| S.N | Member   | Remittance Receiving Households |           |         | Remittance Non-receiving Households |           |         |
|-----|----------|---------------------------------|-----------|---------|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------|
|     |          | Government                      | Community | Private | Government                          | Community | Private |
| 1   | Son      | 11                              | 15        | 7       | 10                                  | 17        | 3       |
| 2   | Daughter | 5                               | 8         | 4       | 9                                   | 10        | 1       |
| 3   | Total    | 16                              | 23        | 11      | 19                                  | 27        | 4       |

Source: *Field Survey, 2021*

Table 4.37 shows that some of the remittance receiving and non-receiving household had joined private school. The more number of receiving and non-receiving members had joined community school due to the more community school in this area. Comparatively more member of receiving household had joined private school due to the positive impact of remittance rather than non-receiving households.

## CHAPTER V

### SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

The final chapter involves summary, conclusion and recommendations of the research work. The fact and finding from primary data analysis are presented in this chapter.

#### 5.1 Summary of Finding

The primary objective of the study is to know the socio-economic contribution of remittance in the study area. And the second objective of the study is to examine the socio-economic difference between remittance receiving and remittance non-receiving households in the study area. To fulfill the objectives of the study, Chhedagad municipality of Jajarkot district was selected and 100 sample surveys was conducted. The sample size was 50 respondents from migrated households and 50 respondents from non-migrated households were chosen from the study area. The primary data was collected through questionnaire and interview. Similarly, secondary data was used from office of Chhedagad municipality. Some secondary data was from published by NRB, CBS, NPC, Economic survey of Ministry of Finance, World Economic Outlook, and other Government office, unpublished data like previous thesis and Journals. Data were presented in table and analyzed by using sample statistical tools like percentage, Average.

The major findings of the study are given below.

- About 28 percent employee joined in abroad due to poor condition of family, 30 percent employee were abroad due to unemployment at home country. Similarly 26 percent workers joined in abroad due to repay the loan, 12 percent due to influence by returns from abroad and rest 4 percent employee were in abroad due to earn more money.
- 80 percent migrant workers were jobless before joining the receiving remittance and only 20 percent migrant were employed before receiving remittance.
- The main destination of Nepalese worker are Gulf countries like Malaysia, Qatar, Saudi Arab, UAE and other country like South Korea, Japan, USA. In the study area 48 percent migrant workers are in Qatar, 18 percent in Malaysia, 14 percent

in Saudi Arab, 8 percent in UAE and remaining 12 percent are in South Korea, Japan and USA.

- Out of 50 migrant workers only 3 percent are skilled, 6 percent are semi-skilled and 91 percent are unskilled worker in the abroad.
- 38 percent of migrant workers are working in construction field, 28 percent are in agricultural field, 22 percent are in industrial field and 12 percent are in hotel/business field. The average duration of stay of migrant in abroad is 2.6 year.
- 78 percent worker had managed their source of fund for foreign through local merchant, 10 percent through their own saving money, 8 percent through FIs and 4 percent had managed through other sources.
- 62 percent of households used their remittance income in daily households expenses, 16 percent household used in loan repayment, 20 percent household used in purchasing land and houses and only 2 percent used in social activities.

#### Major finding on socio-economic difference between RRHH and RNRHH

- 24 percent of remittance receiving households have house made with RCC and 16 percent of non-receiving households have house made with RCC.
- 72 percent remittance receiving households used tap for drinking water and 64 percent of non-receiving households used tap for drinking water.
- The economic status of 74 percent migrant households was lower, 11 percent was middle and only 4 percent was upper before receiving remittance.
- The average land holding size of remittance receiving household was 22.8 Ropani and non-receiving was 19.5 Ropani.
- The average annual income of migrant households from different agricultural and non-agricultural sources is more than that of non-migrant household except food crops and animal product.
- The average annual expenditure of remittance receiving household on heading is more than that of non-receiving household. The statistics shows that the household expenditure is positively associated with remittance income.
- The average remittance income of individual workers was Rs. 4,04,000.

- The average expenditure of remittance receiving households on education was Rs. 19,400 and Rs. 18,200 for non-receiving households.
- Rs. 10,400 average expenditure on health check-up and treatment of remittance receiving households and Rs. 9,220 that of non-receiving households.
- 82 percent of remittance receiving used mobile phone for communication and 72 percent of non-receiving used phone for communication.
- The average expenditure of durable goods was Rs. 29,900 of migrant households and Rs. 26,200 of non-migrant households.
- The average schooling children of remittance receiving households is 2.36 and that of 2.34 in non-receiving households.

## **5.2 Conclusion:**

Remittance play a vital role in the socio-economic development in the rural households and it has a great contribution to improve the condition of rural poor people. Due to the remittance inflow in the study area there have been economically and socially empowered. They are providing economic contribution towards their family, society and towards their nation as well.

There is no doubt that migration and remittance has both positive as well as negative impact to the receiving country. In Nepal remittance could be considered major component of GDP and play vital role in increasing economic growth of nation. Share of remittance in GDP during the year 2009/10 was 19.4 percent. This share reached to 22.5 percent in year 2020/21. In migrant households Remittance play a positive role in getting quality education, health, durable goods, purchasing power of people in the study area. It is found that it has a positive impact to uplift the socio-economic condition of the people. Due to the engage in foreign employment most people get chance to do small business in the home country and contribute to the GDP. Most of the Receiving remittance is used for household expenses like consumption purpose.

The study assumes the difference in socio-economic status between the RRHH and the RNRHH as the visible and tangible contribution of remittance in the rural household development. With the help of descriptive analysis, overall finding is

that the remittance has an important and vital role in improving socio-economic condition among the RRHH in the study area. There is significant difference between the purchasing of land, expenditure on durable goods, land holding size, expenditure on education, health treatment use of mobile phone as a communication in the RRHH and RNRHH observed. To summarize the conclusion it would be appropriate to say the remittance income earned from foreign employment is helping the households of the study area in fulfilling their basic needs as well as fulfillment of other socio-economic aspect of their life. Therefore, it is clear that the remittance is playing very positive role to the respondents and their family to reduce the poverty level also in the study area.

### **5.3 Recommendations:**

- Mostly unskilled and semi-skilled workers go to foreign employment so they involve in different work. Government must provide the technical skill and orientation classes to the migrant workers before joining to the foreign employment.
- Local government should promote the remittance income used in productive sectors.
- The policy should be made to give more information to the respondents using their remittance into productive sector and should be given more opportunities to them in using their newly learnt skill.
- Many workers are compelled to go foreign employment. There must be a suitable environment (social, political and economic) to stay in home Country.
- Nepalese economy has received large amount of remittance but, remittance are still being transferred through informal channel. Former channel should be promoted. At least one formal institution must be established to facilitate transfer remittance in each destination.
- In rural areas remittance should be utilize in productive sector so that their family need not to go abroad respectively.

## ANNEX-I

### List of Respondents:

| S.N | Migrant Respondents  | S.N | Non-migrant Respondents |
|-----|----------------------|-----|-------------------------|
| 1   | Chandrika Oli        | 1   | Bir Bahadur Karki       |
| 2   | Dharmasila Karki     | 2   | Gopal Sign              |
| 3   | Deepa Pun            | 3   | Dhan Bahadur Nepali     |
| 4   | Harimaya Pun         | 4   | Man Bahdur Rokaya       |
| 5   | Sarita Adhikari      | 5   | Bhahiram Upaddhya       |
| 6   | Rupkala Adhikari     | 6   | Mahendra Sign           |
| 7   | Lal Bahadur Shahi    | 7   | Janak Pun Magar         |
| 8   | Nankala Adhikari     | 8   | Motilal Khatri          |
| 9   | Khadki Adhikari      | 9   | Yagya Khati             |
| 10  | Kamal Oli            | 10  | Ishor Neupane           |
| 11  | Pimsara Khatri       | 11  | Dhan Bahadur R.c        |
| 12  | Kamal Kumar Budha    | 12  | Lal bir Damai           |
| 13  | Surya Magar          | 13  | Gore Sarki              |
| 14  | Sharad Nepali        | 14  | Gopal Karki             |
| 15  | Hari Tamata          | 15  | Gokul Josi              |
| 16  | Sugure Magar         | 16  | Sarita Kami             |
| 17  | Rupsign Karki        | 17  | Nankala Neupane         |
| 18  | Sarita Pun           | 18  | Namita K.c              |
| 19  | Bridhakala Pun       | 19  | Ganesh Basnet           |
| 20  | Setu Damai           | 20  | Top Bahadur Khatri      |
| 21  | Saran Bahadur Rokaya | 21  | Jiban K.c               |
| 22  | Ganga Adhikari       | 22  | Prem Khatri             |
| 23  | Santa sign           | 23  | Harikala karki          |
| 24  | Prem Dahal           | 24  | Jhupri Budha Magar      |
| 25  | Bhadri Upaddhya      | 25  | Puspa Rana              |
| 26  | Kalu Sarki           | 26  | Ram Neupane             |

|    |                    |    |                     |
|----|--------------------|----|---------------------|
| 27 | Tek Bahadur Karki  | 27 | Indra Pun           |
| 28 | Kashiram Badhi     | 28 | Thole Magar         |
| 29 | Mahesh Rokaya      | 29 | Prithvi Rokaya      |
| 30 | Dipak Kami         | 30 | Sabina Thapa Magar  |
| 31 | Suridevi Neupane   | 31 | Nankali damai       |
| 32 | Prem Rokaya        | 32 | Ranta Neupane       |
| 33 | Teju R.c           | 33 | Nabina giri         |
| 34 | Dhiraj Kumar Shahi | 34 | Rambir Sharma       |
| 35 | Yagya Neupane      | 35 | Surya Thapa Magar   |
| 36 | Saran Nepali       | 36 | Chandri Jaise       |
| 37 | Surita Magar       | 37 | Harka Kami          |
| 38 | Balu Budha Magar   | 38 | Hemraj Jaise        |
| 39 | Binod Dhami        | 39 | Khem Pun Magar      |
| 40 | Mahendra Nepali    | 40 | Jitendra Roka Magar |
| 41 | Ramesh Magar       | 41 | Prem raj Kuwar      |
| 42 | Rabina Upadhya     | 42 | Birkha Tamata       |
| 43 | Prakash Rasaili    | 43 | Tulbir Nepali       |
| 44 | Nirmala Giri       | 44 | Sarke Kami          |
| 45 | Sete Nepali        | 45 | Devilal Sharma      |
| 46 | Sarke Nepali       | 46 | Jaya Bahadur Karki  |
| 47 | Janaki K.c         | 47 | Sarmila K.c         |
| 48 | Gagan Badhi        | 48 | Rudra Adhikari      |
| 49 | Ram sing           | 49 | Bishnu Nepali       |
| 50 | Lalbir Tamata      | 50 | Lokendra Karki      |

## ANNEX-II

### Questionnaire for the Households Survey (2021)

#### General Information

**1. Name of Respondent** .....

Age .....

Sex .....

Caste .....

Ward no. ....

Qualification .....

Household size: Male ..... Female ..... Total .....

Main occupation .....

**2. Access of Housing Facilities.**

2.1 Condition of House:

- A. Made with Rod, Concrete and Cement (RCC)
- B. Made with Stone, Mud with Roof of Tin and Slate
- C. Made with Stone, Mud and Timber with Thatched Roof

2.2 Types of Toilet:

- A. Toilet with Flush
- B. Toilet without Flush
- C. Communal Toilet
- D. No Toilet Facility.



## **HOUSEHOLD EXPENDITURE**

7. Your Families Total Expenditure of Last Year

- A. Clothing Rs.....
- B. Fooding Rs.....
- C. Festival Rs.....
- D. Transportation Rs.....
- E. Education Rs.....
- F. Health Care Rs.....
- G. Information and Communication Rs.....
- H. House Repairing Rs.....
- I. Pilgrims Rs.....
- J. Luxurious goods Rs .....
- K. Others Rs .....

8. Have you been able to save your Money?

- A. Yes      B. No

9. Where do you keep the Money if you have saved it?

- A. At home    B. At bank    C. At co-operatives    D. Others.....

10. Do you have any Life Insurance?

- A. Yes    B. No

11. How much Insurance Premium do you pay per Month? Rs.....

## HOUSEHOLD INVESTMENT

12. Have you been able to invest your Money?

A. Yes    B. No

If yes, your family's total investment of last year

A. Real estate Rs.....

B. Share, Debenture Rs.....

C. Ornaments/Jewelers Rs.....

D. Loan to Needed People Rs.....

E. Small Business Rs.....

F. Agriculture Farm Rs.....

G. Others. Rs.....

## HOUSEHOLD HEALTH

13. Does your any Family Member have Health Problem during Last Year?

A. Yes

B. No

If Yes what was the Health Problem?.....

14. Where does your Family Go for Treatment?

| S.N | Place                        | Yes | No |
|-----|------------------------------|-----|----|
| 1   | Government services/hospital |     |    |
| 2   | Private hospital             |     |    |
| 3   | Pharmacy                     |     |    |
| 4   | Dhami/Jhakri                 |     |    |

15. How much Money did you spend on Treatment (Last Year)? Rs.....

HOUSEHOLD EDUCATION

16. No. of School Going Children

A. One B. Two C. Three D. Four

17. Level of Education

| S.N | Level            | Number |
|-----|------------------|--------|
| 1   | Primary          |        |
| 2   | Lower secondary  |        |
| 3   | Secondary        |        |
| 4   | +2               |        |
| 5   | Higher education |        |

18. Categorization of Educational Institution and Annual Expenditure of Last Year:

| Member   | Private | Government | Community | Annual Expenditure |
|----------|---------|------------|-----------|--------------------|
| Son      |         |            |           |                    |
| Daughter |         |            |           |                    |

**To be filled in the Migrants Household**

19. Number of person in abroad for foreign employment .....
20. Name of migrant member .....
21. Relationship with respondent .....
22. Age .....
23. Education ..... ( illiterate/literate/up to SSE/above SSE)
24. In which country do your family member went to abroad?  
A. Malaysia B. Qatar C. Saudi Arab D. UAE E. South Korea F. Other
25. How many time they spent there>  
A. One year B. Two year C. Three year D. More than three year
26. Did they return in between? ..... (yes/no)
27. What are the causes for going to abroad for foreign employment?  
A. Poor economic condition B. Unemployment C. Burden of loan  
D. To earn more money
28. How much money did you spend for going abroad for employment?  
A. Up to Rs 50000 B. Rs. 50000 to 100000 C. more than Rs.100000
29. How did you manage this amount?  
A. Own/family money B. Loan from financial institution  
C. Loan from local marchant D. Others
- If you have arranged money from loan how much loan did you took? (Loan amount Rs .....)
30. How much interest do you have to pay?  
A. Less than 10% B. 10 to 15% C. 16 to 20% D. More than 20%

31. What is the nature of employment in abroad?
- A. Agriculture B. Industry C. Construction D. Business E. Driving  
F. Others
32. Did they attain training programs for the mentioned job before departure?  
.....(Yes?No)
33. Through which medium did they are go for foreign employment?
- A. Through manpower B. Through relatives C. Through friends in the abroad
34. How much do they earn monthly working in foreign country?
- A. Up to Rs.50000 B. Rs. 50000 to Rs. 100000 C. More than Rs. 100000
35. How much do you save the remittance per receiving amount in thousand?
- A. <5 B. 5 to 10 C. 10 to 15 D. More than 20
36. How do you utilize the money you receive from foreign employment monthly?
- A. Repay the loan B. Repairing works in the house C. Purchase the land  
D. Daily household expenses E. Invest in business/occupation  
F. Invest in agriculture G. Others
37. What are the changes before and after going foreign employment?
- A. Quality product consumed B. Private Vehicles owned C. Saving  
D. Expenses in luxury E. Life insurance F. Loan taken  
G. children enrolled in private school H. Higher education I. Paid loan  
J. Social programs K. Investment in new business  
L. Reconstruction old or made new house.

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